Protected Species Survey: Bats

Survey conducted by:

John Temple Cragg House Farm Buttermere Cockermouth CA13 9XA

Tel: 017687 70204 Mob: 07798 767806

Bat Survey Class Licence CL18 Registration no. 2015-12316-CLS-CLS

Survey commissioned by:

Gavin Taylor JTS Architectural Services Ltd 1 Curwendale Stainburn Workington, Cumbria. CA14 4UT

On behalf of:

Mandy Taylor Shackles Off/SASRA Windscale Club Gosforth Road, Seascale, Cumbria. CA20 1PJ

Property Surveyed:

Windscale Club Gosforth Road Seascale CA20 1PJ

Grid Reference:

NY 04196 01262

This survey remains the property of Mr. John Temple and can not be submitted as part of a planning application until all payments have been received.

John Temple Licensed Bat surveyor Bat Survey Class Licence CL18 Registration no. 2015-12316-CLS-CLS

Contents

A) BAT SURVEY

A1) VIEWS OF SITE			3
A2) SITE DESCRIPTION			3
A3) HABITAT DESCRIPTION			3
A4) DETAILS OF PROPOSED WO	RKS		3
A5) SURVEY	A5.1)	TIMING AND WEATHER CONDITIONS	4
,	A5.2)	CONSTRAINTS	4
	A5.3)	RESULTS	4
A6) MITIGATION STRATEGY			4
A7) SUMMARY			4
B) ADDITIONAL INFOR	MATIO	N RELATING TO BAT SURVEY	
B1) BATS AND THEIR REQUIREM	MENTS		5
B2) BACKGROUND TO ACTIVITY	<u></u>		5
B3) PRE-EXISTING INFORMATIO	ON ON SPE	CIES AT SITE	5
B4) STATUS OF SPECIES IN THE	LOCAL/ R	EGIONAL AREA	5
B5) OBJECTIVE OF SURVEY			5
B6) SURVEY AREA			5
B6) SURVEY AREAB7) FIELD SURVEY		B7.1) METHODS	6
B8) INTERPRETATION AND EVAI	LUATION	B8.1) PRESENCE/ ABSENCE	6
		B8.2) POPULATION SIZE CLASS ASSESSMENT	6
		B8.3) SITE STATUS ASSESSMENT	6
B9) IMPACT ASSESSMENT	B9.1)	PRE- AND MID- ACTIVITY IMPACTS	6
	B9.2)	POST ACTIVITY INTERFERENCE IMPACTS	6
		SUMMARY OF IMPACTS AT A SITE LEVEL	6
	B9.4)	SUMMARY OF IMPACTS ON A WIDER CONTEXT	6
B10) MITIGATION	Ź	B10.1) REPLACEMENT ROOST SITE SELECTION	6
		B10.2) EXISTING SPECIES STATUS	6
B11) LOCATION, OWNERSHIP AN	ND STATUS		6
B12) CAPTURE AND EXCLUSION	Ī	B12.1) TIMING, METHODS	6
B13) POST DEVELOPMENT SAFE	EGUARD	B13.1) HABITAT MANAGEMENT AND SAFEGUARD	6
		B13.2) POPULATION MONITORING	6
		B13.3) MECHANISM FOR ENSURING DELIVERY	6

A) Bat Survey

A1) Views of Site:

Rear of Site



Front of Site



A2) Site Description:

The site is a former club house in the village of Seascale. It measures approximately 26 x 8 metres and 3.5 metres to the guttering. It is built with wooden sheets coated with concrete render onto a wooden framework and has tight fitting metal window frames. It has a flat felted roof. The building is in a state of disrepair and has asbestos throughout.

A3) Habitat Description:

The site faces in a north westerly direction into the car park. The south western corner joins onto a more modern club house. The site and club house are surrounded by houses of a differing age and construction, these have small gardens with scattered semi-mature deciduous trees.

A4) Details of proposed works:

It is understood the site is to be demolished and replaced with a slightly larger building.

A5) Survey:

A5.1) Timing and Weather conditions:

The survey was conducted on the 17th of October 2022 by Mr. John Temple.

A5.2) Constraints:

Due to the presence of asbestos, it was not possible to enter the building.

A5.3) Results:

No signs of bats were found and no access points were available for use by bats and therefore there was no potential bat habitat.

A6) Mitigation Strategy:

Although no signs of bats were found at the site, great care must be taken when work commences. If bats are seen or suspected then work must stop and further advice be sought from the acting Consultant.

A7) Summary:

Prior to an application for building works, a survey for bats was commissioned. It is the surveyor's opinion that bats are not using this site. No signs of bats were found and no access points were available for use by bats and therefore there was no potential bat habitat

B) Additional Information:

B1) Bats and their requirements

All British bats and their roosts are afforded protection under the 1981 Wildlife & Countryside Act (as amended) and are listed under Annex IV of the Habitats Directive as in need of protection. PPS9 acts as a guide to local authorities in relation to wildlife issues where developments may affect protected species and how conservation and any appropriate mitigation measures should be implemented. Furthermore where the presence of a European protected species (all British bats) may be affected by development then a licence to derogate from the Habitats Directive, 1994 Regulations would be required from the Department of Environment, Food & Rural Affairs (DEFRA). Licences are processed by DEFRA and issued in consultation with English Nature, the statutory body for nature conservation.

A bat roost may be defined in several ways:

- a) Summer breeding roost.
- b) Hibernation roost.
- c) Transitional or temporary roost.

As bats have a variety of roost sites that fulfil different requirements at different times of the year, and these sites are returned to regularly, then the roost is protected even if the bats are not present. Roost selection is often closely correlated to suitable foraging habitat within a reasonable commuting distance from the roost and different sites are used depending upon insect densities and abundance. Climatic conditions can also affect their ability to successfully forage. All British bats are insectivorous.

B2) Background to activity

Prior to an application for building works, a survey for bats was commissioned.

B3) Pre-existing information on species at site

The Multi Agency Geographic Information for the Countryside (MAGIC) website was accessed to identify any granted protected species mitigation licenses within 1000m of the site – No licenses have been granted in this area.

B4) Status of species in the local/regional area

Pipistrellus pygmaeus (soprano pipistrelle), Pipistrellus pipistrellus (common pipistrelle), Plecotus auritus (brown long-eared bat), Myotis daubentonii (Daubenton's bat), are common and widespread; Myotis mystacinus (whiskered bat), Myotis brandtii (Brant's bat), Myotis nattereri (Natterer's bat), are widespread and scarce; Nyctalus noctula (noctule) is widespread and frequent.

B5) Objective of survey

The objective of the survey was to ascertain whether there were any signs of use of the site by bats. Signs of bats include: droppings, insect remains, wear marks from egress points, or the presence of bats. Areas that have potential for bats to roost in but no actual signs of bats or are inaccessible to survey are also noted.

B6) Survey area

The survey area was the site as described above.

B7) Field Survey:

B7.1) Methods

The site was surveyed using a high-powered torch and ladders. Crevices were examined externally for droppings, the presence of bats or potential for use by bats using an endoscope where needed.

B8) Interpretations and evaluation

B8.1) Presence/ Absence

No signs of bats were found.

B8.2) Population size class assessment

N/a

B8.3) Site status assessment

There were no access points available for use by bats and therefore no potential bat habitat.

B9) Impact Assessment

B9.1) Pre- and mid- activity impacts

N/a

B9.2) Post activity interference impacts

N/a

B9.3) Summary of impacts at the site level

No negative impacts are envisaged.

B9.4) Summary of impacts on a wider context

No negative impacts are envisaged.

B10) Mitigation

B10.1) Replacement roost site selection

N/a

B10.2) Existing species status

N/a

B11) Location, ownership and status

The site is located at The Old Clubhouse at Windscale Club, Gosforth Road, Seascale. CA20 1PJ. The Survey was carried out on behalf of Shackles Off, Youth & Community Project.

B12) Capture and exclusion

B12.1) Timing, effort, methods, capture/exclusion methods

N/a

B13) Post development safeguard

B13.1) Habitat management and safeguard

N/a

B13.2) Population monitoring

N/a

B13.3) Mechanism for ensuring delivery

Condition of planning consent.