

Bat Presence / Absence Survey

Buildings

At

Former District Council Offices, Berneslai
Close, Barnsley, S70 2HL



Address	Former District Council Offices, Berneslai Close, Barnsley, S70 2HL		
Client	McCarthy and Stone Retirement Lifestyles Ltd	Ecologist	Laura Hobbs
Our Ref	E-14051	Director	Billy Hunter
Report Date	31 st October 2017	Quality Checked	Helen Lloyd
Scope of Report	Bat Absence / Presence Survey – Buildings and Trees		




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The opinions and information contained within this report were gathered using due skill, care and diligence. The report complies with the Biodiversity Code of Practice for Planning and Development (BS42020:2013) and has been prepared and provided in accordance with the Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management's (CIEEM) Code of Professional Conduct. We confirm that the opinions expressed are our true and professional bona fide opinions.

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Executive Summary

An initial Extended Phase 1 Habitat Survey undertaken by Environmental Services in July 2017 identified the buildings on site to provide low bat roosting potential. Environmental Services were commissioned in September 2017 to undertake a nocturnal bat survey (dusk emergence) of the buildings on site.

The nocturnal survey was conducted on 25th September 2017, no access was available internally and access was difficult to some external areas of the buildings. However, a total of three common pipistrelle bats were recorded emerging from the buildings.

Occasional foraging by common pipistrelles, soprano pipistrelles and commuting noctule bats were also recorded during this survey.

Therefore, based on the findings of the survey, the following recommendations have been made:

1. A Natural England European Protected Species (EPS) Mitigation licence will be required for any works that will impact the bat roosts within the buildings on site.
2. In order to obtain an EPS licence, there is a requirement to conduct a total of three survey visits. As such, a further two nocturnal bat surveys, which should include a dusk emergence and a dawn re-entry will be required in the next peak bat activity season (May-August 2018).
3. It is also recommended that a further building inspection is conducted with access provided to all areas internally and externally.

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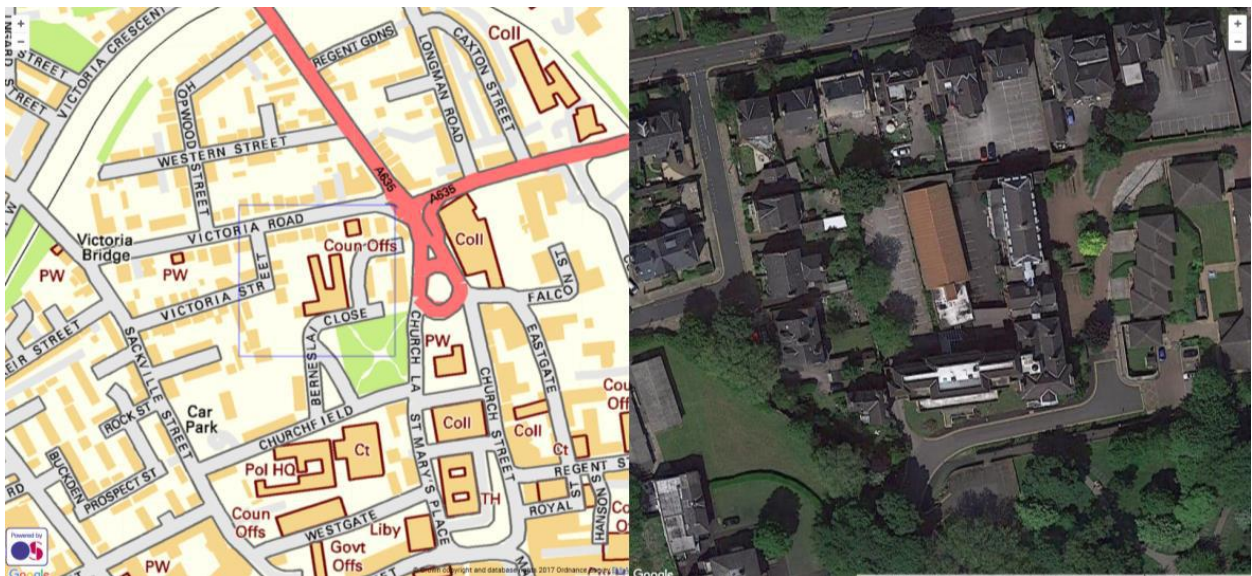
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1.0 Introduction

1.1 Background

This report details the results of a Bat Presence / Absence Survey of all buildings at Former District Council Offices, Berneslai Close, Barnsley, S70 2HL. The survey was undertaken to determine whether bats were using these buildings as roosts and was carried out on behalf of McCarthy & Stone Retirement Lifestyles Ltd. The site is centered at Ordnance Survey Grid Reference SE 342 067.



OS. Licence No.100043218

1.2 Site Description

In the Extended Phase 1 Habitat Survey report the site is described as consisting of a series of buildings of varying age, size and structure; some of which have been extended over the years and range from single storey to four storey sections. The buildings are predominantly of brick construction within pitched roofs of prefabricated tiles and materials. The buildings are immediately bordered by areas of hard standing associated with open yards, car parks and tarmac roads, with areas of amenity grassland and ornamental trees and shrubs.

The site lies to the north of Barnsley town centre and is surrounded by areas of residential housing and offices. To the south and west the site is surrounded by small areas of open parkland, dominated by amenity grassland with scattered mature trees.

1.3 **Scope of Survey and Limitations**

Environmental Services were commissioned to undertake a single dusk emergence survey of the buildings on site in September 2017 to assess the presence/absence of roosting bats following previous assessment which deemed the buildings to provide low bat roosting potential.

Seven surveyors were used to conduct the survey to provide sufficient coverage around the complex of buildings on site. The survey was undertaken on the 25th September 2017.

Bats are highly mobile in their nature and may only use buildings at certain times of the year that favour a particular part of their roosting, maternity and hibernating requirements.

2.0 **Legislation**

2.1 **Planning and Biodiversity**

Local Authorities have a requirement to consider biodiversity under the following European legislation:

- Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act (2006);
- The Habitats Directive (EC directive 92/43/EEC);
- Environmental Impact Assessment (85/337/EEC as amended by directive 09/31/EC);
- Strategic Environmental Assessment (2001/42/EC);
- The Environment Act (1995).

Section 40 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006 (the NERC Act) places a legal duty on public bodies, including planning authorities, to 'have regard' to the conservation of biodiversity when carrying out their normal functions, which includes consideration of planning applications.

In compliance with Section 41 of the NERC Act, the Secretary of State has published a list of species and habitats considered to be of principal importance for conserving biodiversity in England under the UK Post-2010 Biodiversity Framework. This is known as the England Biodiversity Priority (EBP) list, previously referred to as Local Biodiversity Action Plan (LBAP), of which there are 56 habitats and 941 species (Natural England, 2014). The EBP list is used to guide planning authorities in implementing their duty under the NERC Act. In addition, the Hen Harrier has also been included on the list because without continued conservation action it is unlikely that the Hen Harrier population will increase from its current very low levels in England.

In 2007, the UK Biodiversity Partnership published a new list of priority UK species and habitats. This contains 1149 species and 67 habitats covering terrestrial, freshwater and marine biodiversity. The UK BAP list of priority species and habitats is an important reference source and will be the focus for

conservation action across the UK. It has been used to draw up the species and habitats of principal importance in England under S41 of the NERC Act as described above.

Local BAP lists are complementary to the UK BAP list, targeted at species or habitats of concern within a county. UK BAP and Local BAP species and habitats are a material consideration in the planning process.

Local Authorities must also have regard for the following national planning policies:

- National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (DCLG, 2012);
- ODPM Circular 06/2005 (Defra Circular 01/2005);

2.2 **Bat Legislation**

All species of bat and their breeding sites or resting places (roosts) are protected under Schedule 2 of The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 and Section 9 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). It is an offence for anyone to:

- deliberately capture, injure or kill bats;
- damage or destroy a breeding or resting place;
- obstruct access to their resting or sheltering places;
- possess, sell, control or transport live or dead bats, or parts of them;
- intentionally or recklessly disturb a bat while it's in a structure or place of shelter or protection.

(Natural England, 2017)

A roost is protected whether or not bats are present and any activity or works affecting a roost, even when bats are absent, is likely to be subject to the relevant licence procedure with Natural England.

3.0 **Survey Methodology**

3.1 **Weather Conditions and Timing**

To comply with current national Best Practice Guidelines (Collins, 2016) bat activity surveys should be carried out in dry weather as bats may not leave their roost site if it is raining heavily, making any survey results suspect. Bat activity surveys should be carried out between May and September and winter hibernation surveys between October and April. The months can vary a little, depending on seasonal and geographic variations.

Timing of bat activity surveys is dependent on roost suitability; surveys of structures with low roost suitability should be undertaken May – August, with moderate roost suitability between May – September with at least one survey between May and August, and high roost suitability between May – September with at least two surveys between May – August. At least two weeks spacing between multiple surveys is recommended, and suspicion of presence of a maternity roost should be reflected in the chosen survey

timing. Optimal timing for winter hibernation surveys is December – February (March and November are weather and location dependent).

3.2 Personnel

During the survey effort a total of seven surveyors were used; all surveyors have been appropriately trained and have had at least two full seasons bat surveying experience. The survey was supervised by the Principal Ecologist who holds a full Natural England Bat Licence and has had vast experience in bat surveying and mitigation.

Personnel used on all surveys are as follows:

Stuart Silver (Principal Ecologist) (NE Bat Licence 2015-14674-CLS-CLS)

Helen Lloyd (Senior Ecologist)

Daniel Best (Consultant Ecologist) (NE Bat Licence 2017-28168-CLS-CLS)

Laura Hobbs (Consultant Ecologist) (NE Bat Licence 2015-16664-CLS-CLS)

Lucy Brookfield (Assistant Ecologist)

Hannah Shone (Assistant Ecologist)

Thomas Larke (Assistant Ecologist)

3.3 Internal / External Building Inspections

A walkover survey of the site and detailed visual inspection of the exterior and interior of the buildings was not undertaken during this survey of the site.

3.4 Dusk Survey (Emergence Survey)

The object of the dusk survey was to detect active bat use of the site and possible exit from buildings at points identified during the daytime inspection; this involved:

- starting the survey 15 minutes before sunset and finishing the survey 1.5 – 2 hours after sunset;
- using heterodyne, frequency division and time expansion detectors; left on continuous recording; and
- standing at different vantage points around the buildings (no more than 50m separation), using the bat detectors and attempting to see bats emerging from buildings.

3.5 Dawn Surveys (Re-Entry Survey)

No dawn surveys were undertaken at this time.

3.6 Site Status Assessment

Based on the internal / external inspection and emergence survey results, structures with evidence of bats have been assessed to determine which of the following categories they fall into, if any (Hundt, 2012):

- **Night roost (March-November)** – used by bats as roosts other than traditional day roosts to rest in during the night. May be used by a single individual on occasion or regularly by an entire colony;
- **Day roost (March-November)** – used by bats during the day to rest in, often by males. Bats may regularly use a number of days roosts or the same site for several weeks;
- **Transitional roost (April-September/October)** – used by a few individuals or occasionally small groups of bats on waking from hibernation or in the period prior to hibernation;
- **Feeding roost (May-November)** – can be occupied by a single bat or a few individuals to an entire colony to feed, shelter from the weather or to rest temporarily;
- **Maternity roost (May-August)** – used by breeding females, where babies are born and raised to independence. Adult males rarely found here;
- **Satellite roost (May-August)** – used by a few individuals to small groups of breeding females as alternative roost sites in close proximity to maternity roosts;
- **Swarming sites (August-November)** – where large numbers of bats from several species gather, generally around caves and mines;
- **Mating roost (September-November)** – established by males of some species to display/call to females to mate;
- **Hibernation roost (October-March)** - where bats may be found during the winter. They vary greatly in terms of the number of individuals and diversity of species using them.

The roost assessment criteria in Appendix 4 were then used to ascertain the importance of any roosts present.

4.0 Results: Survey

5.1 Weather Conditions

Survey times, temperatures and weather conditions are detailed below. At all times, weather conditions were conducive to bat survey work.

Date	25/09/17	Sunset/ rise Time	Sunset 18:58		Survey Type		Dusk Emergence	
					From/ To		18:43	20:28
	Temperature °C	Cloud Cover / Oktas		Wind Bft Scale	Precipitation Y/N			
Start	16.6°C	9		1	N			
End	16.0°C	9		1	N			

5.2 External Inspection of the Buildings

An internal and external inspection of the buildings was not undertaken during the nocturnal survey having been previously undertaken as part of the Phase 1 survey. The building was assessed to provide low bat roosting potential.

5.3 Dusk Emergence Survey

Date	From	To	Temp	Weather	Species Recorded	Comment
25/09/17	18:43	20:28	16°C	100% cloud, light wind, dry	(1), (2), (4)	(1) bat emerged from western aspect, (1) bat emerged from behind hanging tiles on northern aspect and (1) bat emerged from northern aspect. Additional occasional foraging surrounding site with (4) passes.

Table 2: Bat Survey Summary of Data *

- (1) Common Pipistrelle bat (*Pipistrellus pipistrellus*)
- (2) Soprano Pipistrelle bat (*Pipistrellus pygmaeus*)
- (3) Brown Long Eared bat (*Plecotus auritus*)
- (4) Noctule Bat (*Nyctalus noctula*)

The survey identified a bat to emerge from below hanging tiles on the north aspect of the building at 19:10 h; a second bat was suspected to emerge from a similar location at 19:11 h. A third bat was identified to emerge from the western aspect of the building at 19:12 h. All bats were identified to be common pipistrelle bats.

Frequent foraging by common and soprano pipistrelle bats was observed on the western aspect of the building in the earlier part of the survey, with occasional foraging throughout the remainder of the survey. A number of noctule bats were heard flying over the site during the survey.

5.4 Data Analysis

Ultrasonic survey data was collected throughout the survey period by each surveyor. Further analysis of sound files is not considered to be required as all bats were identified by call during the survey.

5.0 Analysis of Results

During the dusk emergence survey on 25th September 2017, three bats were observed to emerge from the building at 19:10, 19:11 and 19:12 h from locations along the northern and western aspects. All emerging bats were identified as common pipistrelle bats. The buildings are therefore considered to provide at minimum a day roost of small numbers of common pipistrelle bats; however further surveys would be required during the bat activity period to rule out the presence of bat maternity roosts.

Occasional foraging by a small number of bats was also noted across the site, including a number of high passes by noctule bats.

Impact Assessment

Whilst no detailed plans have been provided, the development works have potential to impact upon three day roosts supporting a small number of common pipistrelle bats. Further surveys will be required to determine if the building supports maternity roosts which would have disbanded prior to the survey taking place.

6.0 Recommendations

Based on the findings of the 25th September nocturnal survey, the following recommendations have been made:

1. As the buildings have been shown to support roosting bats, further bat surveys will be required to determine the status of the identified roosts and to check if the building support summer roosts including maternity roosts. It is recommended that a minimum of 2 additional surveys are undertaken during the main bat activity season (May – August 2018).
2. A European Protected Species licence will be required to facilitate the development. A licence application should be made to Natural England once full planning permission has been granted, if the roosts are to be disturbed during development. The licence should be prepared at a time when a detailed schedule of works is available to ensure that all works that will have potential impact on bats are covered under the licence and appropriate mitigation measures are specified.
3. It is also recommended that a further thorough external and internal building inspection is conducted with focus on identified potential roosting features. A large number of features were observed during the nocturnal survey with potential to support roosting bats.
4. A sensitive lighting scheme should also be incorporated to minimise the impact upon foraging and commuting bats. Sensitive lighting should include where possible, low sodium bulbs, lighting downward facing and no higher than eaves height. Lighting should avoid features should as hedgerows and trees and light spill should be minimised.

7.0 References

British Standards Institute (BSI) (2013). BS42020 - Biodiversity Code of Practice for Planning and Development. BSI, London.

Hundt (2012). Bat Surveys – Good Practice Guidelines (2nd Edition). Bat Conservation Trust: London.

3rd Edition of the Bat Conservation Trust, “Bat Surveys for Professional Ecologists, Good Practice Guidelines” (Collins 2016)

Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management (IEEM) (2006). Guidelines for Ecological Impact Assessment in the United Kingdom. Available at: http://www.cieem.net/data/files/Resource_Library/Technical_Guidance_Series/EcIA_Guidelines/TGSEcIA-EcIA_Guidelines-Terrestrial_Freshwater_Coastal.pdf.

Joint Nature Conservation Committee (JNCC) (2004). Bat Workers Manual (3rd Edition). JNCC: Peterborough.

Natural England (2014). Habitats and Species of Principal Importance in England. Available at: <http://www.naturalengland.org.uk/ourwork/conservation/biodiversity/protectandmanage/habsandspeciesimportance.aspx>

Mitchell-Jones, A.J. (2004). Bat Mitigation Guidelines. English Nature: Peterborough.

Wray, S., Wells, D., Long, E. & Mitchell-Jones, T. (2007). EcIA: Specific Issues Associated with Bats. Presentation at the Mammal Society/Zoological Society of London/IEEM Symposium on Advances in EcIA for Mammals.

Websites for access to Full Legislation and Policy Text:

Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 (as amended):
<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukxi/2012/1927/contents/made>

Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000:
<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2000/37/contents>

Habitats Directive:
http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/legislation/habitatsdirective/index_en.htm

National Planning Policy Framework:
<http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/planningandbuilding/pdf/2116950.pdf>

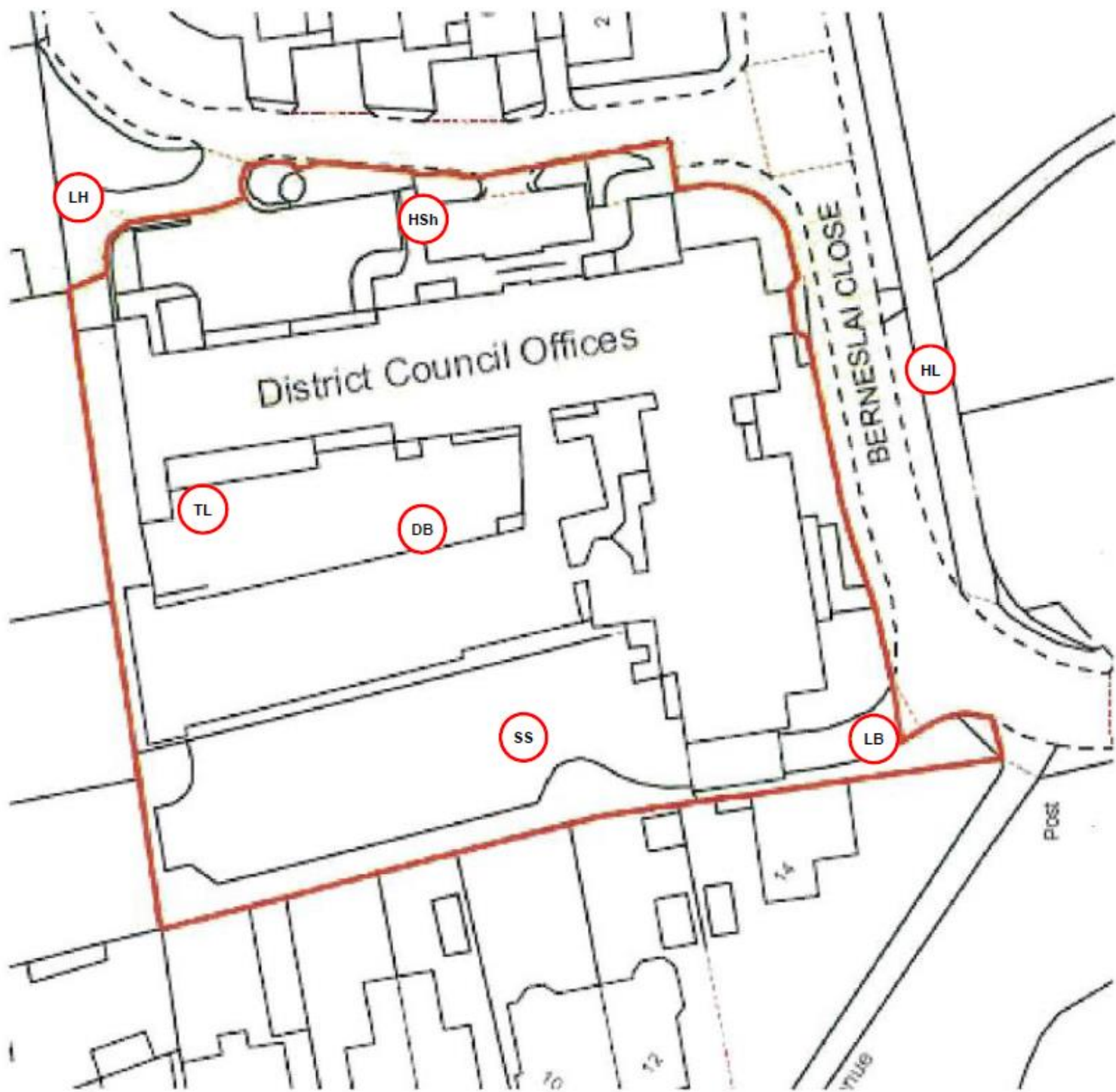
Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006:
<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2006/16/contents>

UK Post-2010 Biodiversity Framework:
<http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-6189>.


Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended):
<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1981/69>

APPENDIX 1

Surveyor Locations



Legend

 Surveyor locations dusk 25/09/17

APPENDIX 2

Roost Assessment Criteria

Table 1: Categorisation of Bats by National Rarity (From Wray et al., 2007)

Rarity Within Range	England	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland
Common (population over 100,000)	Common Pipistrelle Soprano Pipistrelle Brown Long-eared	Common Pipistrelle Soprano Pipistrelle	Common Pipistrelle Soprano Pipistrelle	Common Pipistrelle Soprano Pipistrelle
Rarer (population 10,000 - 100,000)	Daubenton's Natterer's Lesser Horseshoe Nathusius' Pipistrelle Leisler's Whiskered Brandt's Noctule Serotine	Daubenton's Natterer's Brown Long-eared Lesser Horseshoe	Daubenton's Natterer's Brown Long-eared	Daubenton's Natterer's Brown Long-eared Nathusius' Pipistrelle Leisler's
Rarest (population under 10,000)	Alcathoe Greater Horseshoe Bechstein's Barbastelle Grey Long-eared Greater Mouse-eared	Alcathoe Whiskered Brandt's Greater Horse-shoe Bechstein's Noctule Nathusius' Pipistrelle Serotine Barbastelle	Alcathoe Whiskered Brandt's Noctule Nathusius' Pipistrelle Leisler's	Whiskered

Following the above framework for valuing bats in Ecological Impact Assessment set out by Wray et al. (2007), the site's bat roosts were each assigned a value, based on roost type and species rarity, using a geographic frame of reference (see Table 2 below).

Table 2: Roost Valuation System (From Wray et al., 2007)

Geographic Frame of Reference	Roost Types
District, Local or Parish	Feeding perches (common species) Individual bats (common species) Small numbers of non-breeding bats (common species) Mating sites (common species)
County	Maternity sites (common species) Small numbers of hibernating bats (common and rarer species) Feeding perches (rarer/rarest species) Individual bats (rarer/rarest species) Small numbers of non-breeding bats (rarer/rarest species)
Regional	Mating sites (rarer/rarest species) including well-used swarming sites Maternity sites (rarer species) Hibernation sites (rarest species) Significant hibernation sites
National/UK	Maternity sites (rarest species) Sites meeting SSSI (Sites of Special Scientific Interest) guidelines
International	SAC sites (Special Areas for Conservation)

APPENDIX 3

Bats and Lighting

Bat Conservation Trust



BATS AND LIGHTING IN THE UK

Bats and the Built Environment Series

This document is aimed at lighting engineers, lighting designers, planning officers, developers, bat workers and anyone specifying lighting. It is intended to raise awareness of the impacts of lighting on bats and mitigation is suggested for various scenarios. It also offers an explanation of the facts associated with the lighting industry for the benefit of bat workers.

This is a working document and as such the information contained will be updated in line with advances in our knowledge both into the impact on bats and also to reflect the advances in technology available in the lighting industry.

The information provided here is believed to be correct. However, no responsibility can be accepted by the Bat Conservation Trust, the Institution of Lighting Engineers or any of their partners or officers for any consequences of errors or omissions, nor responsibility for loss occasioned to any person acting or refraining from action as a result of information and no claims for compensation for damage or negligence will be accepted.

ABOUT BATS – FOR THE LIGHTING INDUSTRY

General Ecology

Bats are the only true flying mammals. Like us, they are warm-blooded, give birth and suckle their young. They are also long-lived, intelligent and have a complex social life. In Britain there are 17 species, all of which are small (most weigh less than a £1 coin) and eat insects.

Bats have evolved a number of unusual features, mainly connected with their ability to fly. Their wings are formed from a web of highly elastic skin stretched over greatly elongated finger bones, the legs and tail, though their thumbs remain free to help them cling on when roosting. Bats have also developed a highly sophisticated echolocation system that allows them to avoid obstacles and catch tiny insects, which they seize in flight or pick off water, the ground or foliage, even in complete darkness. When they're flying, bats produce a stream of high-pitched calls and listen to the echoes to produce a sound picture of their surroundings.

Some bats specialise in catching large insects such as beetles or moths but others eat large numbers of very small insects, such as gnats, midges and mosquitoes. Bats gather to feed wherever there are lots of insects, so the best places for them include traditional pasture, woodland, marshes, ponds and slow moving rivers.

During the winter there are relatively few insects available, so bats hibernate. In September and October they put on weight and then, as the weather gets colder, they seek out appropriate sheltered roosts, let their body temperature drop to close to that of their surroundings and slow their heart rate to only a few beats per minute. This greatly reduces their energy requirements so that their food reserves last as long as possible. Bats don't hibernate right through the winter but may wake up and go out to feed on mild evenings when insects are active.

During the spring and summer period female bats gather together into maternity colonies for a few weeks to give birth and rear their young (called pups). Usually only one pup is born each year. This is looked after carefully and suckled for between four and six weeks until it is old enough to fly out and hunt for itself. Bats don't build nests and don't bring food back to the roost to feed their young, so the baby lives only on its mother's milk until it is old enough to fly. Once the baby is independent, the colony breaks up and the bats generally move to other roosts. Bats may gather together from a large area to form these maternity roosts, so any disaster at the summer breeding site can affect the whole colony of bats from a wide surrounding area. Many of these maternity sites are used every summer as bats have a strong tradition of returning to the same site year after year.

Legal Protection of bats

Due to the decline in bat numbers, all species of bat are protected by the Wildlife & Countryside Act (1981) (as amended) and the Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) Regulations 1994 (as amended). This makes it illegal to: kill, injure, capture or disturb bats, obstruct access to bat roosts or damage/destroy bat roosts. Lighting in the vicinity of a bat roost causing disturbance could constitute an offence, so it is important that Natural England, Countryside Council for Wales, Scottish Natural Heritage or Environment and Heritage Service, Northern Ireland is consulted and allowed time to provide advice on lighting proposals in the vicinity of bats and roosts.

Impacts on bats

Roosts

Illuminating a bat roost creates disturbance and may cause the bats to desert the roost. Light falling on a roost access point will at least delay bats from emerging and this shortens the amount of time available to them for foraging. As the main peak of nocturnal insect abundance occurs at and soon after dusk, a delay in emergence means this vital time for feeding is missed.

Insects and foraging

In addition to causing disturbance to bats at the roost, artificial lighting can also affect the feeding behaviour of bats. There are two aspects to this. One is the attraction that light from certain types of lamps has to a range of insects; the other is the presence of lit conditions.

Many night flying species of insect are attracted to light, especially those lamps that emit an ultra-violet component and particularly if it is a single light source in a dark area. As well as moths a range of other insects can be attracted to light such as craneflies, midges and lacewings. Studies have shown that, although noctules, Leisler's, serotine and pipistrelle bats swarm around white mercury street lights (this would also apply to metal halide) feeding on the insects attracted to the light, this behaviour is not true for all bat species. The slower flying broad winged species such as long-eared bats, *Myotis* species (which include Brandt's, whiskered, Daubenton's, Natterer's and Bechstein's), Barbastelle and greater and lesser horseshoe bats generally avoid street lights. In addition it is also thought that insects are attracted to lit areas from further afield. This is thought to result in adjacent habitats supporting reduced numbers of insects. This is a further impact on the ability of the light avoiding bats to be able to feed. It is noticeable that most of Britain's rarest bats are among those species listed as avoiding light. Clearly, effective mitigation where there is potential for impact on bats has importance in the conservation of these species.

Artificial lighting is thought to increase the chances of bats being preyed upon. Many avian predators will hunt bats which may be one reason why bats avoid flying in the day. Observations have been made of kestrels (diurnal raptors) hunting at night under the artificial light along motorways.

Lighting can be particularly harmful if used along river corridors, near woodland edges and near hedgerows used by bats. In mainland Europe, in areas where there are foraging or 'commuting' bats, stretches of road are left unlit or lighting is designed in such a way as to avoid isolation of bat colonies.

Other behaviours

Artificial lighting disrupts the normal 24-hour pattern of light and dark which is likely to affect the natural behaviour of bats. Bright light may reduce social flight activity and cause bats to move away from the light area. Studies have shown that continuous lighting along roads creates barriers which some bat species cannot cross. For example, Daubenton's bats move their flight paths to avoid street lamps. The following images indicate possible scenarios where bats' commuting routes may cross a road. They are linear features such as tree lines, river corridors, hedgerows or where tree canopies form a link over the road.



ABOUT THE LIGHTING – FOR BAT WORKERS

Types of lights in use

A range of lighting equipment is available:

- 1) **Low pressure sodium lamps (SOX)** (typical orange lamps seen along roadsides). Light is emitted at one wavelength, contains no ultraviolet (UV) light and has a low attraction to insects. The lamps tend to be large which makes it more difficult to focus the light from these lamps. These are in the gradual process of being removed or replaced.
- 2) **High pressure sodium lamps (SON)** (brighter pinkish-yellow lamps). Commonly used as road lighting. Light is emitted over a moderate band of long wavelengths including a small UV component. Insects are attracted to the brighter light. The lamp is of medium size and the light can be more easily directed than low pressure sodium. This is the predominant lamp now in use.
- 3) **Mercury lamps (MBF)** (bluish-white lamps). These emit light over a moderate spectrum including a larger component of UV light to which insects are particularly sensitive. Insects are attracted in large numbers along with high densities of bat species. (Rydell & Racey 1993). They are rare now and are not used in new developments.
- 4) **White SON.** This is whiter than High Pressure Sodium and has a larger component of UV light.
- 5) **Metal Halide.** A small lamp and therefore more easy to focus light and make directional. Emits less UV light than mercury but more than high pressure sodium. It comes in three forms a) Quartz arc tube (HQI); b) Ceramic arc tube (CDM-T) and c) Cosmo which is a new ceramic form.

6) **Light Emitting Diodes (LEDs)**. Predicted to compete with metal halide and high pressure sodium as a widely used light source within the next few years. The light emitted is more directional. The light is produced in a narrow beam. It is instant light.

7) **Tungsten Halogen** (more directional). It is not used in new lighting schemes but may be encountered as security light on a private household.

8) **Compact Fluorescent** Mostly in use in residential street lighting. It produces a white light that does include UV light. It can be used at a low wattage and therefore on a low output to achieve low lux.

Legal requirements for lighting

There is no legislation requiring an area or road to be lit.

The Building Regulations specify that 150 W is the maximum for exterior lighting of buildings but this does not apply to private individuals.

There are a number of British Standards that relate to various components of lighting and there are also guidelines that relate to crime prevention, prevention of vehicular accidents and amenity use.

Many County councils and less often District and Borough councils set out standards in local guidance policy documents. These are sometimes based on the advice given by the Highways Authority 'TA49 – Approval of new and replacement lighting on trunk roads and trunk road motorways'.

In assessing the need for lighting it would be beneficial to ask the local authority for their lighting policy document as this should incorporate all of the above.

The installation of lighting and the planning system

Domestic lighting needs no planning permission and depends on direct advice being given to the householder. Lighting associated with new development or a listed building does require planning permission. Planning officers or developers when dealing with applications for lighting in an area of suitable bat habitat (eg. woodland, old pasture, linking hedgerows and water habitats) should seek information on bat roosts in the area.



If assistance is needed they can contact the BCT Bat Helpline 0845 1300 228 who may be able to suggest how best to access information on bat roosts known in the area. If bat roosts are suspected, it may be necessary to conduct a bat survey. A survey may need to

determine the species of bat affected, their population levels, the likely impact of the lighting on the bats and possible mitigation.

The need to install lighting should be questioned. Where lighting is permitted, as may be necessary for public safety, conditions should be imposed to ensure the impact of the lighting on the bats is kept to a minimum. The use of a lighting design computer program that predicts where light will fall should be used to predict the potential impact and to plan mitigation.

The consultation on the addition to PPS23 on Pollution Control of Annex 3 on lighting is on hold at the present time (July 2007) until the outcome of the Baker review is known.

MITIGATION OF LIGHTING IMPACTS ON BATS

1. BAT ROOSTS

No bat roost (including access points) should be directly illuminated. If it is considered necessary to illuminate a building known to be used by roosting bats, the lights should be positioned to avoid the sensitive areas. Close offset accent lighting causes less light pollution; it is more specific and can be designed to avoid bat sensitive areas, and better highlights the features of the subject of the illumination.

2. FORAGING AND COMMUTING

Type of lamp (light source)

The impact on bats can be minimised by the use of low pressure sodium lamps or high pressure sodium instead of mercury or metal halide lamps where glass glazing is preferred due to its uv filtration characteristics.

Luminaire and light spill accessories

Lighting should be directed to where it is needed and light spillage avoided. This can be achieved by the design of the luminaire and by using accessories such as hoods, cowls, louvres and shields to direct the light to the intended area only. Planting can also be used as a barrier or manmade features that are required within the build can be positioned so as to form a barrier.

Lighting column

The height of lighting columns in general should be as short as is possible as light at a low level reduces the ecological impact. However, there are cases where a taller column will enable light to be directed downwards at a more acute angle and thereby reduce horizontal spill. For pedestrian lighting this can take the form of low level lighting that is as directional as possible and below 3 lux at ground level. The acceptable level of lighting may vary dependent upon the surroundings and on the species of bat affected.

Predicting where the light cone and light spill will occur

There are lighting design computer programs that are widely in use which produce an image of the site in question, showing how the area will be affected by light spill when all the factors of the lighting components listed above are taken into consideration. This should be a useful tool to inform the mitigation process.

Light levels

The light should be as low as guidelines permit. If lighting is not needed, don't light.

Timing of lighting

The times during which the lighting is on should be limited to provide some dark periods. Roads or trackways in areas important for foraging bats should contain stretches left unlit to avoid isolation of bat colonies. These unlit stretches should be 10 metres in length either side of commuting route.

3. FLOODLIGHTING OF SPORTS OR EVENTS

The use of asymmetric beam floodlights (as opposed to symmetric) orientated so that the glass is parallel to the ground will ensure that the light is cast in a downward direction and avoids horizontal spill.



See the National Trust guide to 'Events, concerts and bats' at http://www.nationaltrust.org.uk/main/w-bat05_events.pdf for further advice on ways to reduce the impact of event lighting.

4. SECURITY LIGHTING

Power It is rarely necessary to use a lamp of greater than 2000 lumens (150 W) in security lights. The use of a higher power is not as effective for the intended function and will be more disturbing for bats.

Movement sensors Many security lights are fitted with movement sensors which, if well installed and aimed, will reduce the amount of time a light is on each night. This is more easily achieved in a system where the light unit and the movement sensor are able to be separately aimed.

Timers If the light is fitted with a timer this should be adjusted to the minimum to reduce the amount of 'lit time'.

Aim of light The light should be aimed to illuminate only the immediate area required by using as sharp a downward angle as possible. This lit area must avoid being directed at, or close to, any bats' roost access points or flight paths from the roost. A shield or hood can be used to control or restrict the area to be lit. Avoid illuminating at a wider angle as this will be more disturbing to foraging and commuting bats as well as people and other wildlife.

Alternatives

It may be a better solution for security lighting on domestic properties to use a porch light.

Ongoing areas of research

- The impact of light on commuting corridors used by lesser horseshoe bats. Emma Stone, University of Bristol
- The effects of lighting on prime bat foraging areas within London, concentrating on riparian habitats and open spaces. Alison Fure.
- The effect of light and noise on British bat species. Frank Greenaway.

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Glossary of terms

(used in this article or that may be used by the lighting industry)

Arc tube	A tube normally ceramic or quartz enclosed by the outer glass envelope of a HID lamp that contains the arc stream.
Asymmetric beams	Lamp is off-centre in a reflector more steeply curved at one end.
Candela	The intensity of a light source in a specific direction. Unit of Luminous intensity
Contrast	The relationship between the luminance of an object and its background. The higher the contrast the more likely it is an object

	can be seen.
Cowl	Physical light spill control accessory.
Diffuse	Term describing dispersed light distribution referring to the scattering of light.
Efficacy	A measure of light output against energy consumption measured in lumens per watt.
HID	High Intensity Discharge. Describes mercury vapour, metal halide and high pressure sodium lamps.
High Pressure Sodium Lamp	A HID lamp whose light is produced by radiation from high pressure sodium vapour which usually includes a small amount of UV light.
Hood	Physical light spill control accessory.
Illuminance	Illuminance is the quantity of light, or luminous flux, falling on a unit area of a surface. It is designated by the symbol E. The unit is the lux (lx).
Lamp	Light source.
Light cone	The angle at which the beam falls off to 50% of peak intensity.
Light Pollution	The spillage of light into areas where it is not required. Also known as obtrusive light.
Light spill	The light that falls outside the light cone.
Light Trespass (nuisance)	Light that impacts on a surface outside of the area designed to be lit by a lighting installation. The correct legal term is nuisance.
Louvres	Physical light spill control accessory.
Low Pressure Sodium	A discharge lamp in which light is produced by radiation from low pressure sodium vapour. Emits light at only 589nm ie. monochromatic.
Lumen	The unit of light output from a lamp.
Luminaire	Light fitting or unit designed to distribute light from a lamp or lamps.
Luminance	The physical measure of the stimulus that produces the sensation of brightness measured by the luminous intensity reflected in a given direction. The unit is the candela per square metre (cd/m^2).
Lux (LX)	Illuminance is the quantity of light or luminous flux, falling on a unit area of a

	surface in the environment. It is designated by the symbol E. The unit is lux (lx).
Metal Halide (includes CDM-T)	<p>A type of HID lamp in which most of the light is produced by radiation of metal halide and mercury vapours in the arc tube. Emits UV light.</p> <p>UV poor variants are available.</p> <p>It comes in three forms a) Quartz arc tube (HQI); b) Ceramic arc tube (CDM-T) and c) Cosmo which is a new ceramic form</p>
Mercury	High pressure white light lamp that emits significant UV light.
Optic	The components of a luminaire such as reflectors, refractors, protectors which make up the directional light control section.
Photocell	A unit which senses light to control luminaires.
Reflector	A device used to reflect light in a given direction.
Refractor	A device used to redirect the light output from a lamp when the light passes through it. It is usually made from prismatic glass or plastic.
Shield	Physical light spill control accessory.
Sky glow	The brightening of the night sky caused by artificial lighting.
Symmetric beams	Lamp mounted in the centre of the reflector.
Ultra violet (UV)	Radiation that is shorter in wavelength and higher in frequency than visible violet light.
Voltage	The difference in electrical potential between two points of an electrical circuit.
Watt (W)	The unit for measuring electrical power.

APPENDIX 4

Suitable Native Floral Species of Benefit to Local Wildlife

Recommended list of native floral species
or those with a known attraction or benefit to local wildlife.

Latin Name	Vernacular Name
<i>Acer campestre</i>	Field maple
<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	Yarrow
<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>	Alder
<i>Betula pendula</i>	Silver birch
<i>Betula pubescens</i>	Downy birch
<i>Calluna vulgaris</i>	Heather
<i>Carpinus betulus</i>	Hornbeam
<i>Clematis vitalba</i>	Clematis
<i>Cornus sanguinea</i>	Dogwood
<i>Corylus avellana</i>	Hazel
<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Hawthorn
<i>Cytisus scoparius</i>	Broom
<i>Daphne laureola</i>	Spurge laurel
<i>Daphne mezereum</i>	Mezereon
<i>Digitalis purpurea</i>	Foxglove
<i>Dipsacus fullonum</i>	Teasel
<i>Echium vulgare</i>	Viper's-bugloss
<i>Euonymus europaeus</i>	Spindle
<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	Beech
<i>Frangula alnus</i>	Alder buckthorn
<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Ash
<i>Hedera helix</i>	Ivy
<i>Humulus lupulus</i>	Hop
<i>Hypericum androsaemum</i>	Tutsan
<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	Holly
<i>Juniperus communis</i>	Juniper
<i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i>	Oxeye daisy
<i>Ligustrum vulgare</i>	Wild privet
<i>Lonicera periclymenum</i>	Honeysuckle
<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>	Purple loosestrife
<i>Malus sylvestris</i>	Crab apple
<i>Malva moschata</i>	Musk mallow
<i>Myosotis discolor</i>	Changing forget-me-not
<i>Ononis repens</i>	Common restharrow
<i>Origanum vulgare</i>	Wild marjoram
<i>Papaver rhoeas</i>	Common poppy
<i>Populus nigra</i>	Black poplar
<i>Populus tremula</i>	Aspen
<i>Potentilla erecta</i>	Tormentil
<i>Primula vulgaris</i>	Primrose
<i>Prunus avium</i>	Wild cherry
<i>Prunus padus</i>	Bird cherry
<i>Prunus spinosa</i>	Blackthorn
<i>Pyrus communis sens. lat.</i>	Pears
<i>Quercus petraea</i>	Sessile oak
<i>Quercus robur</i>	Pedunculate oak
<i>Reseda lutea</i>	Wild mignonette
<i>Rhamnus catharticus</i>	Buckthorn
<i>Rosa canina</i>	Dog rose
<i>Rosa rubiginosa</i>	Sweet briar

Latin Name	Vernacular Name
<i>Rubus idaeus</i>	Raspberry
<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	Elder
<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>	Rowan
<i>Sorbus torminalis</i>	Wild service tree
<i>Stachys officinalis</i>	Betony
<i>Tanacetum vulgare</i>	Tansy
<i>Taxus baccata</i>	Yew
<i>Tilia europaea</i>	Lime
<i>Ulex europaeus</i>	Gorse
<i>Ulmus glabra</i>	Wych elm
<i>Ulmus procera</i>	English elm
<i>Valeriana officinalis</i>	Common valerian
<i>Verbascum thapsus</i>	Great mullein
<i>Viburnum lantana</i>	Wayfaring tree
<i>Viburnum opulus</i>	Guelder rose