Updated Bat, Breeding Bird and Barn Owl Survey

Low Farm, Sneaton

July 2022

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2022 updated Bat, Breeding Bird and Barn owl report		
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Sites:

Low Farm
Sneaton
Whitby
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Dates:

Scoping Survey: 11th May 2017

Emergence Survey: 18th July 2017

Updated visual inspection: 16th June 2022

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Planning Authority:

North York Moors National Park Authority

Our ref:

17/290

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1. Summary

A visual inspection, and subsequent emergence survey carried out on a range of derelict barns and outbuildings at Low Farm in 2017 found no evidence of any bat roosting.

No bat emergences were observed during the 2017 emergence survey and overall bat activity during the survey was low; only a solitary foraging common pipistrelle bat was observed, despite good survey conditions and the survey being carried out at an optimal time of year.

An updated visual inspection in 2022 has found that the buildings have further deteriorated, and potential roost habitat is limited to external masonry crevices; crevices are generally sub-optimal, many of them are heavily exposed and large, remnants from timber ceiling joists. Therefore, due to the low levels of activity during the 2017 emergence survey, and sub-optimal condition, further survey effort of the buildings would be considered proportionate. The residual risk should be mitigated for via the adoption of standard good working practices in relation to bats.

Swallows have nested within the buildings in the past and breeding birds were observed utilising some of the deeper masonry crevices during the visual assessment. No signs of nesting bird use of the buildings were found during the emergence survey. We, therefore, recommend that destructive works are timed to avoid disturbance to nesting birds. If this is not possible, then a check should be made prior to work for the presence of any nesting birds. If active nests are found, then work to those areas should be delayed until after the bird breeding season or once chicks have fledged.

We recommend that an open sided structure, such as timber framed lean-to store be created within the development to provide replacement nesting habitat for swallows. No signs of barn owl were found.

2. Introduction

MAB Environment and Ecology Ltd was commissioned to undertake a bat, breeding bird, and barn owl survey on Low Farm, Sneaton (central grid ref:NZ895077). Planning permission is being sought to renovate the buildings and convert them to residential. The location of the site is shown circled in Figure 1.

The report's primary objective is to provide an impact assessment for the proposed work at the site on bats, define any necessary mitigation proposals, and to assess the requirement for a Protected Species Licence. A secondary objective is to assess potential impact on breeding birds.

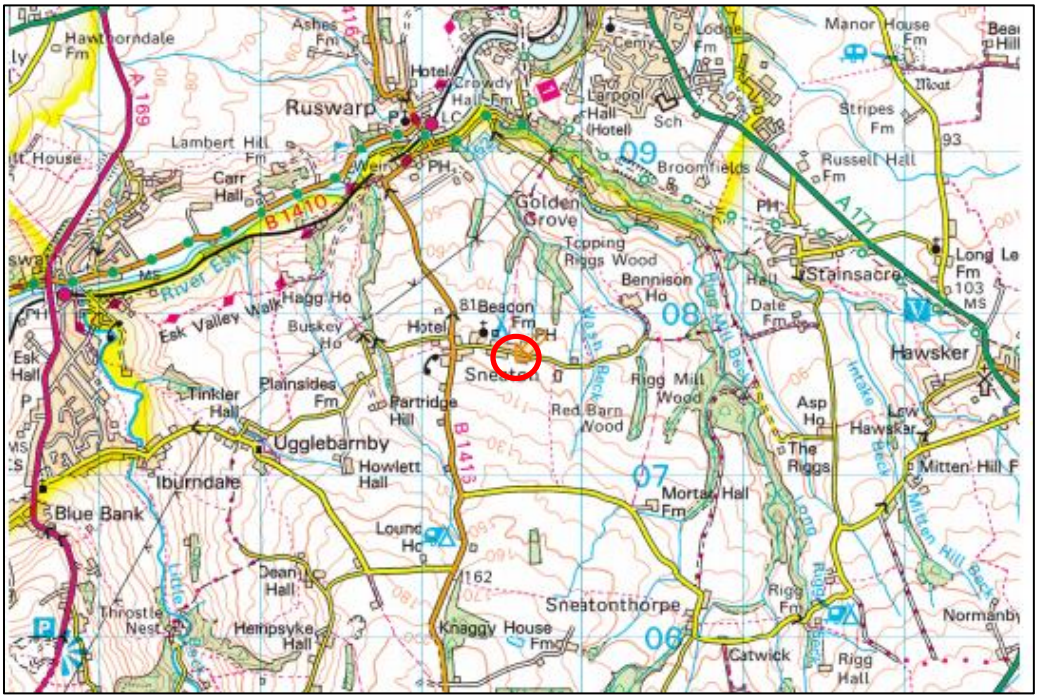

Figure 1: Site Location

3. Methodology

3.1 The property was surveyed, and report written by Emma Telfer (ET) GCIEEM, who has been an ecologist with MAB for three years, having previously worked as a bat surveyor with MAB for one year. She holds a Class Survey Licence WML-A34 (Bat Survey Level 2) registration number 2016-20709-CLS-CLS. Emma has received BCT training in surveying for bats and bat ecology and is also a trainee volunteer bat roost visitor.

The 2022 updated visual inspection was undertaken by Jake Walker. Jake is a consultant ecologist and a qualifying member of CIEEM. He has worked for MAB since 2020 and holds a Class Survey Licence WLM-A34 (Bat Survey Level 1) registration number 2021-51430-CLS-CLS; and a Level 1 Class Survey Great Crested Newt Licence 2022-10177-CL08-GCN.

3.2The interior and exterior of the buildings were inspected during the day using halogen torches (500,000 candle power), binoculars, ladders, and a flexible endoscope (a Sea Snake LCD inspection scope). All normal signs of bat use were looked for, including bats, bat droppings, feeding waste, entry and exit holes, grease marks, dead bats, and the sounds / smells of bat roosts.

3.3 The buildings were assessed for their degree of potential to support roosting bats. This includes assessing the building design, materials and condition. The location of the site and the surrounding habitat were also assessed for value to bats. This includes proximity of the site to good bat foraging habitat such as woodland and water bodies and if the site is linked to such habitats by linear features like hedgerows, woodland edges or rivers which bats use to commute around the environment.

Colour code	Bat roost potential.	Roosting habitats	Commuting and foraging habitats
	Confirmed	Signs of roosting bats present (e.g. entry / exit points, accumulated bat droppings, visible bats).	
Red	High risk	A structure or tree with one or more potential roost sites that are obviously suitable for use by larger numbers of bats on a more regular basis and potentially for longer periods of time due to their size, shelter, protection, conditions and surrounding habitat.	Continuous, high-quality habitat that is well connected to the wider landscape that is likely to be used regularly by commuting bats such as river valleys, streams, hedgerows, lines of trees and woodland edge. High-quality habitat that is well connected to the wider landscape that is likely to be used regularly by foraging bats such as broadleaved woodland, tree-lined watercourses and grazed parkland. Site is close to and connected to known roosts.
Amber	Moderate risk	A structure or tree with one or more potential roost sites that could be used by bats due to their size, shelter, protection, conditions and surrounding habitat but unlikely to support a roost of high conservation status (with respect to roost type only- the assessments in this table are made irrespective of species conservation status, which is established after presence is confirmed).	Continuous habitat connected to the wider landscape that could be used by bats for commuting such as a line of trees and scrub or linked back gardens. Habitat that is connected to the wider landscape that could be used by bats for foraging such as trees, scrub, grassland or water.
Yellow	Low risk	A structure with one or more potential roost sites that could be used by individual bats opportunistically. However, these potential roost sites do not provide enough space, shelter, protection, appropriate conditions and/or suitable surrounding habitat to be used on a regular4 basis or by larger numbers of bats (i.e. Unlikely to be suitable for maternity or hibernation)	Habitat that could be used by small numbers of commuting bats such as gappy hedgerow or unvegetated stream, but isolated, i.e. Not very well connected to the surrounding landscape by other habitat. Suitable but isolated habitat that could only be used by small numbers of foraging bats such as a lone tree (not in a parkland situation) or a patch of scrub.
Green	Very low risk	All potential bat roost habitat *comprehensively* inspected and found to be clear of past or present bat usage.	
Grey	Negligible risk	Negligible habitat features on site likely to be used by roosting bats.	Negligible habitat features on site likely to be used by commuting or foraging bats.

Table 1: Guidelines for assessing the suitability of proposed development sites for bats. Adapted from BCT Bat surveys for Professional Ecologists, Good Practice Guidelines 2016.

3.4 Bat roost records for a 2km radius around the site were commissioned from the North Yorkshire Bat Group.

3.5 An emergence survey was carried out using 5 surveyors with ultra-sound detectors (2x Pettersson D240x, 1x Pettersson D230 and 2x BatBox Duet). The D240x detectors were set to 10x expansion with manual triggering with an Edirol R09 WAV solid state recording device for the time expansion channel, with heterodyne output through the other channel. The D230 and Duet used heterodyne detection set to 50 kHz. Time expansion

recordings were analysed with BatSound software. Surveyors used were Emma Telfer (as above) together with:

- Anne Heathcote GCIEEM (AH) has over three years experience in conducting bat surveys and has attended training courses for bat surveying and identification.
- Emma Jackson (EJ) has a BSc in Biology and has undertaken emergence surveys for MAB and other consultancies since 2014.
- Sam Jones (SJ) is a biology graduate and trainee bat surveyor.
- Sam Newton (SN) is a biology graduate and has one years experience of conducting bat surveys.

3.6 All signs of breeding bird activity and barn owl (*Tyto alba*) activity were looked for. Signs looked for included white droppings, often vertical down walls or beams; active nests and nesting materials; (birds flying into and out of barns: generally summer only); bird feathers, particularly swift (*Apus apus*), swallow (*Hirundo rustica*) and house martin (*Delichon urbica*), bird corpses, feeding waste (including pellets), and the sound/smell of birds.

4. Constraints

Building D, G and H were inaccessible during the visual inspection. Damp and exposed conditions in most buildings are sub-optimal for the preservation of evidence such as bat droppings. The emergence survey carried out at an optimal time of year has dealt with these constraints.

5. Site Description

The site comprises a range of derelict farm buildings in the village of Sneaton.

- Building A- One storey, brick barn. Partial roof present of unlined corrugated asbestos sheets. Ridge area absent.
- Building B – One storey, stone barn with lath lined pantile roof under a stone ridge.
- Building C – One storey, stone barn, roof absent.
- Building D – One storey, stone barn with minor areas of lath lined pantile roof remaining.
- Building E – Building collapsed, one wall remaining.
- Building F – Timber hut with corrugated metal roof.
- Building G and H – Small stone outbuildings with partial clay pantile roofs.

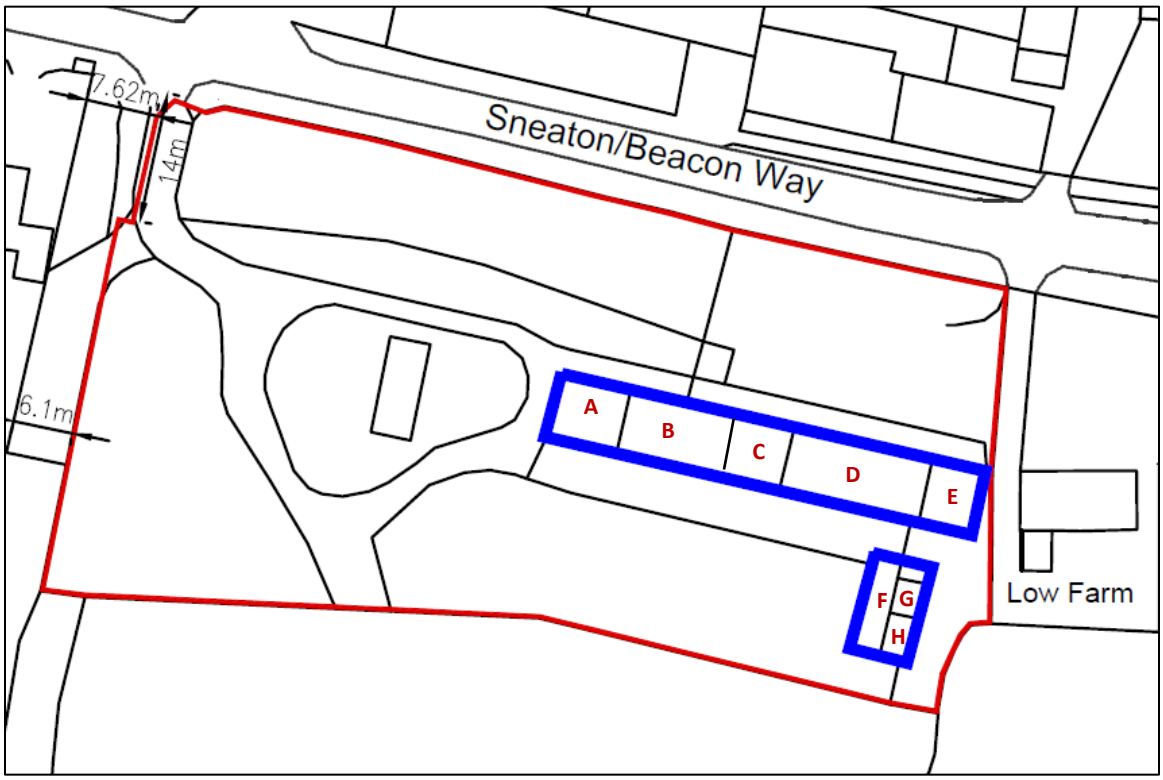

Figure 1: Site layout with red line highlighting the site boundary and blue outline around buildings included within the survey.

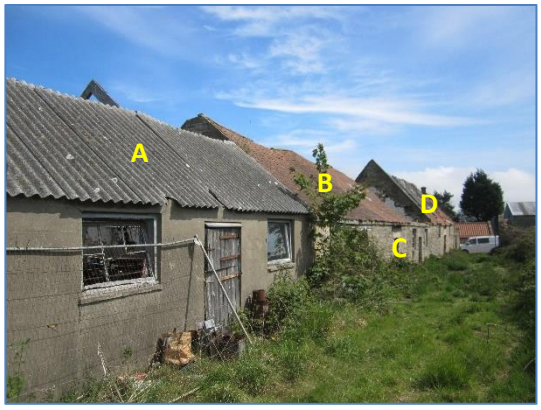

Photo 1: Buildings A to E taken from west.

Photo 2: Buildings A to E taken from east.

Photo 3: Building F

Photo 4: Building G and H

6. Results

6.1 Desktop study

Landscape surrounding the site offers moderate quality habitat for foraging bats. Land surrounding the site is primarily arable fields bordered by low hedgerows, which offers lower quality foraging opportunities, however the site is connected to higher quality habitat in the form of several linear areas of deciduous woodland and riparian habitat located along tributaries of the river Esk towards the north.

Figure 2: Aerial view illustrating the landscape surrounding the site.

Records from North Yorkshire Bat Group.

There are no bat records relating to the site directly. The nearest recorded bat roost occurs 980m to the west and is a record for pipistrelle species of bat. Pipistrelle bats were also recorded roosting 1.8km to the north east on the outskirts of Whitby. Three records for occur 1.7 km north of the site, one recorded roost and two grounded bats. The species of bats were unknown. There are also several in flight records along the river Esk, 1.5km to the north, where Daubenton's bat, whiskered/ Brandt's and

pipistrelle species have been recorded. A historical record for brown long eared bat is included at Stainsacre Hall, towards the east, approximately 1.8km from the site. The record does not state the number of bats or if the record is for a roost or is an in-flight record. Full details are held in Appendix 2.

6.2 Visual inspection

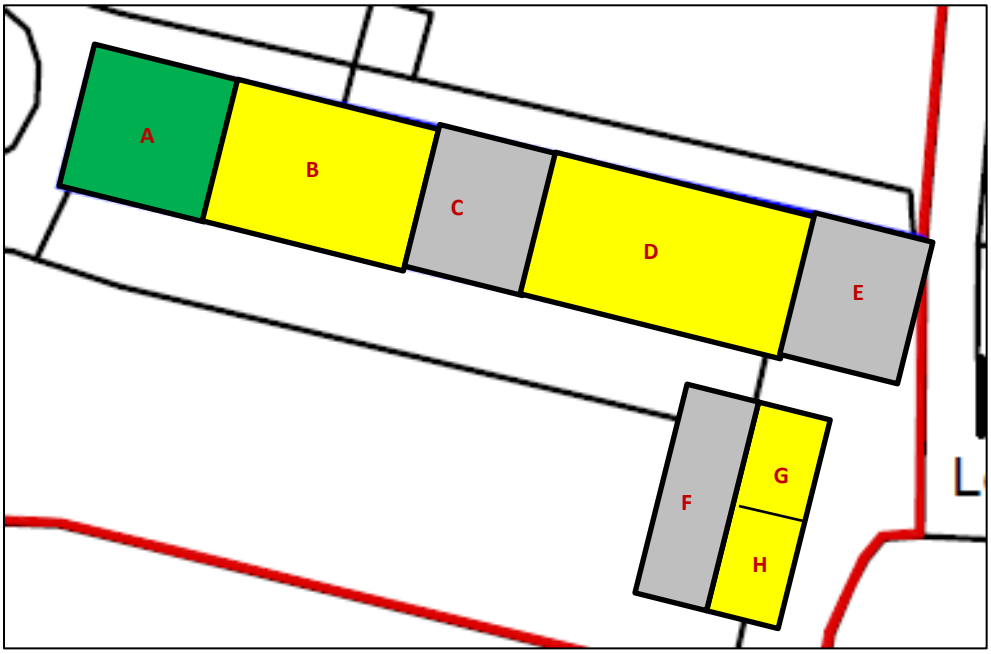

Figure 3: Scoping survey results.

Table 2: Scoping survey results.

Ref	Description	Features with potential bat roost habitat. (PBRH)
Building A- Very low potential bat roost habitat.	Roof panels are mostly absent and none are present along the ridge area. External walls are rendered and well-sealed. Beams are smooth sawn, modern timber and contain no crevices. Minor masonry crevices are present, mainly in internal brickwork. No signs of bat droppings or feeding remains were found.	**Minor masonry crevices.**
Building B- Low potential bat roost habitat.	Roof has a lath lining and tiles and lining are missing in several large areas of the roof. Access under tiles is available across the surface of the roof. The interior is divided into two sections. The western side is open sided to the south and used for storage. The eastern side is used to house chickens and the floor area is subject to disturbance. The interior is	**Abundant masonry and beam crevices and lifted roof tiles with lath liner present.**

	bright due to missing areas of roof and clear sections of tiles and the ridge is open and exposed, particularly on the western side. Several deep masonry crevices are present in internal and external stonework and around beam ends. Larger beams contain some crevices. No signs of bat droppings or feeding remains were found.	
Building C- Negligible potential bat roost habitat.	The roof is missing and most of the walls have also collapsed. Minor crevices are present in the walls but these are exposed and at a low height. No signs of bat droppings or feeding remains were found.	**Negligible PBRH.**
Building D- Low potential bat roost habitat.	Roof is mostly absent except for small remaining areas. Abundant external and internal masonry and beam crevices are present. Interior very exposed to the elements. Limited access to interior. No signs of bat droppings or feeding remains were found.	**Abundant masonry and beam crevices. Limited roof crevices.**
Building E- Negligible potential bat roost habitat.	The building has collapsed and only one, partial wall, remains on the south side. This does contain some deep crevices; however, these are exposed and at a low height. No signs of bat droppings or feeding remains were found.	**Negligible PBRH.**
Building F- Negligible potential bat roost habitat.	No crevices suitable for bat roosting were found. The interior is dusty and very cobwebby. No signs of bat droppings or feeding remains were found.	**Negligible PBRH.**
Building G- Low potential bat roost habitat	Building is collapsing. Roof is missing. Walls contain some deep crevices; however, these are exposed and at a low height. No access to interior. No signs of bat droppings or feeding remains found.	**Masonry and roof crevices.**
Building H- Low potential bat roost habitat	As G but roof is present. No signs of bat droppings or feeding remains found.	**Masonry and roof crevices.**

Breeding birds and barn owl.

Swallow's nests were found within Building A (1 nest), B (3 nests), and D (2 nests), and breeding birds were also utilising some of the deeper masonry crevices within Building D. No signs of barn owl were found.

Visual inspection update June 2022

As before the surveyed buildings offer low potential roosting habitat. However, since the 2017 surveys the buildings have further deteriorated; at present none of the roofs of Building's A, B, C. D or E are remaining, and many of the remaining walls are collapsing. Therefore, potential roost habitat is now limited to external masonry crevices, and limited to a low number of areas; with the most suitable habitat located within the remaining gable wall between Building C and D. Many of the crevices will be unsuitable for bats, as they are large and heavily exposed, remnants from where the timber ceiling joists entered the masonry. Due to this they likely do not offer suitable environmental conditions or microclimates for roosting bats. No evidence of bat use was identified in any section of the surveyed buildings.

Vegetation has overgrown Building H & G and will likely preclude use of the potential habitat by bats.

Photo 5: Building A,B,C,D.

Photo 6: Gable wall crevices.

Photo 7: Building C.

Photo 8: Building D.

6.3 Emergence survey

Date: 18/07/17
Start time: 21:00 **End time:** 22:30 **Sunset:** 21:26

	Temp (°C)	Wind (mph/BF)	Humidity (%rh)	rain	Cloud cover (%)
Start	17.1	0.8	78.2	Dry	95
Finish	15	0.4	86	Dry	100
Max	17.3	3.9	87.3	-	
Min	14.6	0	77.3	-	
Ave	15.1	0.3	84.4	-	

Surveyors: Emma Telfer (ET); Sam Newton (SN); Emma Jackson (EJ); Sam Jones (SJ); Anne Heathcote (AH).
Equipment used: 2x Pettersson D240x time expansion ultrasound detector with Edirol R09 recorder, 2x Batbox Duet ultrasound detector, 1x Petterson D230 time expansion ultrasound detector.
Results summary:
No bat emergence was recorded from any part of the survey buildings. A common pipistrelle bat was seen briefly commuting up and down the road and to the north of the main building.

Observations:

Surveyor	Time	Species	Number	Activity	Annotations
ET and AH	22:01	Common pipistrelle, *Pipistrellus pipistrellus*	1	Commuting to the north of the survey building	
ET and AH	22:06	Common pipistrelle, *Pipistrellus pipistrellus*	1	Commuting to the north of the survey building	

Figure 4 – Surveyor locations and bat activity recorded during survey 1 (18/07/2017).

7. Discussion and analysis

No evidence of bats was found during the initial 2017 scoping survey, though, potential bat roost habitat was identified within abundant masonry, beam and roof tile crevices which are present in several buildings on site. This type of habitat would be suitable for crevice dwelling bats such as pipistrelles. With the exception of Building B, there are no covered roof voids so no potential habitat for void flying bats in these areas. Where potential roost habitat was identified, it was considered to be low or very low risk due to the damp and exposed conditions present within the buildings, which do not provide optimal bat roosting conditions.

An emergence survey was carried in July 2017, under optimal survey conditions, to assess any bat usage of the site and there were no bat emergences from any of the buildings. Activity during the survey was very low, with only occasional foraging by a solitary common pipistrelle north of the site.

The updated visual inspection in June 2022, found that the target buildings have further deteriorated, with potential roost habitat limited to masonry crevices. No evidence of bat use was identified within any section of the buildings, and there is no evidence to suggest that bats are utilising the potential habitat. Additionally, no bats were identified during the 2017 emergence survey, when buildings on-site offered more favourable roosting conditions. Therefore, due to sub-optimal habitat and the low level of bat activity during the 2017 survey, it would not be proportionate to suggest further survey effort on these buildings. Instead, the buildings should be demolished following standard good working practices in relation to bats, to mitigate any residual risks.

Signs of nesting swallows were found in Building A, B and D and breeding birds were observed utilising some of the deeper masonry crevices during the visual assessment. No nesting birds were observed using any of the buildings during the emergence survey,

however, due to the timing of the emergence survey in mid-July, chicks may have already fledged.

8. Impact assessment

Proposed works will not impact on bats or their roosts. However, there will be a loss of low potential crevice roost habitat from demolition of the buildings.

There will be no impact on barn owl.

There will be a loss of past swallow's nesting habitat identified in Building A, B and D and there is a risk of disturbance to breeding birds if work is undertaken during the bird breeding season and if active nests are present

9. Mitigation & Compensation

9.1 Mitigation summary

Further survey effort would not be proportionate, instead the residual risk should be mitigated for via the adoption of standard good working practices in relation to bats (Appendix 1).

No mitigation is required for barn owl.

If work takes place during the bird breeding season, then a check will be made prior to work for any active bird nests. If active nests are found, then no work to these immediate areas will take place until any chicks have fledged. We recommend that an open sided structure, such as timber framed lean-to store be created within the development to provide replacement nesting habitat for swallows.

10. Information concerning bat protection and the planning system

10.1 Relevant Legislation. All bat species are protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act (WCA) 1981 (as amended), the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000 and the Habitat Regulations 2010.

Under the WCA it is an offence for any person to intentionally kill, injure or take any wild bat; to intentionally disturb any wild bat while it is occupying a structure or place that it uses for shelter or protection; to intentionally damage, destroy or obstruct access to any place that a wild bat uses for shelter or protection; to be in possession or control of any live or dead wild bat, or any part of, or anything derived from a wild bat; or to sell, offer or expose for sale, or possess or transport for the purpose of sale, any live or dead wild bat, or any part of, or anything derived from a wild bat.

Under the Habitat Regulations 2010, it is an offence to (a) deliberately capture, injure or kills any wild animal of a European protected species (EPS), (b) deliberately disturb wild animals of any such species, (c)deliberately take or destroy the eggs of such an animal, or (d)damages or destroys a breeding site or resting place of such an animal. Deliberate disturbance of animals of a European protected species (EPS) includes in particular any disturbance which is likely to impair their ability (i) to survive, to breed or reproduce, or to rear or nurture their young; or (ii) in the case of animals of a hibernating or migratory species, to hibernate or migrate; or to affect significantly the local distribution or abundance of the species to which they belong.

*Prosecution could result in imprisonment, fines of £5,000 per animal affected and confiscation of vehicles and equipment used***.** In order to minimise the risk of breaking the law it is essential to work with care to avoid harming bats, to be aware of the procedures to be followed if bats are found during works, and to commission surveys and expert advice as required to minimise the risk of reckless harm to bats.

10.2 Licences. Where it is proposed to carry out works which will damage / destroy a bat roost or disturb bats to a significant degree, an EPS licence must first be obtained from the Natural England (even if no bats are expected to be present when the work is carried out). The application for a license normally requires a full knowledge of the use of a site by bats, including species, numbers, and timings. Gathering this information usually involves surveying throughout the bat active season. The licence may require ongoing monitoring of the site following completion of the works.

Licences can only be issued if Natural England are satisfied that there is no satisfactory alternative to the development and that the action authorised will not be detrimental to the maintenance of the population of the species at a favourable conservation status in their natural range.

10.3 Planning and Wildlife. The March 2012 National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) has replaced PPS9 (Planning Policy Statement on Biodiversity and Geological Conservation) as the relevant national planning guidance in relation to ecological issues.

Para 109 of NPPF states that the planning system should "contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment by minimising impacts on biodiversity and providing net gains in biodiversity where possible, contributing to the Government's commitment to halt the overall decline in biodiversity, including by establishing coherent ecological networks that are more resilient to current and future pressures".

Para 117 of NPPF states that the planning system should "promote the preservation, restoration and re-creation of priority habitats, ecological networks and the protection and recovery of priority species, populations, linked to national and local targets".

Para 118 of NPPF states that "When determining planning applications, local planning authorities should aim to conserve and enhance biodiversity by applying the following principles:

- if significant harm resulting from a development cannot be avoided (through locating on an alternative site with less harmful impacts), adequately mitigated, or, as a last resort, compensated for, then planning permission should be refused;
- proposed development on land within or outside a Site of Special Scientific Interest likely to have an adverse effect on a Site of Special Scientific Interest (either individually or in combination with other developments) should not normally be permitted. Where an adverse effect on the site's notified special interest features is likely, an exception should only be made where the benefits of the development, at this site, clearly outweigh both the impacts that it is likely to have on the features of the site that make it of special scientific interest and any broader impacts on the national network of Sites of Special Scientific Interest;
- development proposals where the primary objective is to conserve or enhance biodiversity should be permitted;
- opportunities to incorporate biodiversity in and around developments should be encouraged;
- planning permission should be refused for development resulting in the loss or deterioration of irreplaceable habitats, including ancient woodland and the loss of aged or veteran trees found outside ancient woodland, unless the need for, and benefits of, the development in that location clearly outweigh the loss.

Para 119 of the NPPF makes it clear that "The presumption in favour of sustainable development (paragraph 14) does not apply where development requiring appropriate assessment under the Birds or Habitats Directives is being considered, planned or

determined". Therefore EPS will still be a material consideration when considering sustainable developments.

The accompanying ODPM / Defra Circular 06/2005 remains pertinent; circular 06/2005 is prescriptive in how planning officers should deal with protected species, see paragraphs 98 and 99:

- The presence of a protected species is a material consideration when considering a proposal that, if carried out, would be likely to result in harm to the species or its habitat (see ODPM/Defra Circular, para 98)
- LPAs should consider attaching planning conditions/entering into planning obligations to enable protection of species. They should also advise developers that they must comply with any statutory species protection issues affecting the site (ODPM/Defra Circular, para 98)
- The presence and extent to which protected species will be affected must be established before planning permission is granted. If not, a decision will have been made without all the facts (ODPM/Defra Circular, para 99)
- Any measures necessary to protect the species should be conditioned/planning obligations used, before the permission is granted. Conditions can also be placed on a permission in order to prevent development proceeding without a Habitats Regulations Licence (ODPM/Defra Circular, para 99).
- *The need to ensure ecological surveys are carried out should therefore only be left to coverage under planning conditions in exceptional circumstances.*

Further to NPPF and OPDM Circular 06/2005, Section 40 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act (2006) states that 'Every public authority must, in exercising its functions, have regard, so far as is consistent with the proper exercise of those functions, to the purpose of conserving biodiversity'. Section 40(3) also states that 'conserving biodiversity includes, in relation to a living organism or type of habitat, restoring or enhancing a population or habitat'.

11. References

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BS42020. Biodiversity - Code of Practice for planning and development. British Standards Institution 2013.

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UKBAP 1995. *UK Biodiversity Action Plan*. http://www.ukbap.org.uk/

Appendix 1: Standard good working practices in relation to bats

Bats are small, mobile animals. Individual bats can fit into gaps 14-20mm wide. They can roost in a number of places including crevices between stonework, under roof and ridge tiles, in cavity walls, behind barge boards, in soffits and fascias and around window frames. Builders should always be aware of the potential for bats to be present in almost any small gap accessible from the outside in a building. The following guidelines are provided in order to reduce the risk of harm to individual bats.

- Roofs to be replaced, or which are parts of a building to be demolished, should be dismantled carefully by hand. Ridge tiles, roof tiles and coping stones should always be lifted upwards and not slid off as this may squash/crush bats.

- Re-pointing of crevices should be done between April and October when bats are active. Crevices should be fully inspected for bats using a torch prior to re-pointing.

- Any existing mortar to be raked should be done so by hand (not with a mechanical device).

- Look out for bats during construction works. Bats are opportunistic and may use gaps overnight that have been created during works carried out in the daytime.

- If any bats are found works should stop and the Bat Conservation Trust (0845 1300 228) or a suitably qualified bat ecologist should be contacted.

If it is necessary to pick a bat up always use gloves. It should be carefully caught in a cardboard box and kept in a quiet, dark place. The Bat Conservation Trust or a suitably qualified bat ecologist should be contacted.

Appendix 2: NYBG bat roost records

Species	Site	Grid ref.	Quantity	Date	Comment
Pipistrelle species	Buskey House Farm, Sneaton	NZ886076	1	02-Jun-13	Roost
Daubenton's Bat	Ruswarp bridge	NZ890090		2008	In flight
Daubenton's Bat	Ruswarp The Batts / River Esk	NZ890090	7	10-Aug-12	In flight
Daubenton's Bat	Ruswarp The Batts / River Esk	NZ890090	3	26-Aug-12	In flight
Pipistrelle species	Ruswarp bridge	NZ890090		2008	In flight
Unknown	Ruswarp The Batts / River Esk	NZ890090	4	10-Aug-12	In flight
Unknown	Ruswarp The Batts / River Esk	NZ890090	3	26-Aug-12	In flight
Daubenton's Bat	Ruswarp The Batts / River Esk	NZ893093	3	01-Sep-14	In flight
Daubenton's Bat	Ruswarp The Batts / River Esk	NZ893093	11	05-Aug-15	In flight
Daubenton's Bat	Ruswarp The Batts / River Esk	NZ893093	6	14-Aug-13	In flight
Daubenton's Bat	Ruswarp The Batts / River Esk	NZ893093	6	14-Aug-14	In flight
Daubenton's Bat	Ruswarp The Batts / River Esk	NZ893093	6	20-Aug-15	In flight
Daubenton's Bat	Ruswarp The Batts / River Esk	NZ893093	6	27-Aug-13	In flight
Unknown	Ruswarp The Batts / River Esk	NZ893093	2	01-Sep-14	In flight
Unknown	Ruswarp The Batts / River Esk	NZ893093	11	05-Aug-15	In flight
Unknown	Ruswarp The Batts / River Esk	NZ893093	7	14-Aug-13	In flight
Unknown	Ruswarp The Batts / River Esk	NZ893093	10	14-Aug-14	In flight
Unknown	Ruswarp The Batts / River Esk	NZ893093	8	20-Aug-15	In flight
Unknown	Ruswarp The Batts / River Esk	NZ893093	1	27-Aug-13	In flight
Daubenton's Bat	Glen Esk Bridge	NZ894092		14-Jun-12	In flight
Whiskered / Brandt's Bat	Glen Esk Bridge	NZ894092		14-Jun-12	In flight
Unknown	1 Larpool Lane, Whitby	NZ897095		13-Jul-04	Roost
Common Pipistrelle	Knaggy House Farm, Sneaton	NZ898059	2	15-Jun-11	Foraging
Unknown	Cemetery Lodge, Larpool Lane, Whitby	NZ898095		27-Jul-05	Grounded bat
Unknown	15 Kingfisher Drive, Whitby	NZ902093		17-Nov-06	Grounded bat
Pipistrelle species	Whitby, YO22 4NR	NZ912085		07-Nov-13	
Brown Long-eared Bat	Stainsacre Hall, Stainsacre	NZ913084		30-Sep-99	
Pipistrelle species	Dale View House, Stainsacre	NZ913084		06-Jul-07	Roost

Appendix 3: Site Photographs.

Photo 9: Building A-Missing roof.

Photo 10: Building A – Internal roof.

Photo 11: Building A minor crevivices in brickwork..

Photo 12: Building B – north side.

Photo 13: Building B-western section.

Photo 14: Building B-Western section

Photo 15: Building B – Eastern section.

Photo 16: Building B-Eastern section.

Photo 17: Building C.

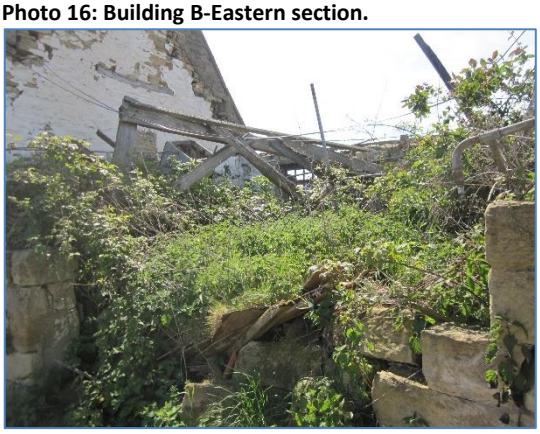

Photo 18: Building C

Photo 19: Building D

Photo 20: Building D interior.

Photo 21: Building D-Crevices in gable.

Photo 22: Building H interior.