

Bat Scoping Survey: Kirkless Farm, Harwood Dale, Scarborough

**Bats & Breeding Birds Survey**  
**Kirkless Farm**

29<sup>th</sup> Sept 2010



MAB Environment & Ecology Ltd

The Old Chapel, Knayton, Thirsk, North Yorkshire YO7 4AZ

Registered in the U.K. no.6504129



Bat Scoping Survey: Kirkless Farm, Harwood Dale, Scarborough

**Site:** Buildings at Kirkless farm, Harwood Dale, Scarborough

**Dates:**

First surveyed visually on 1<sup>st</sup> December 2009  
Anabat unit installed 29<sup>th</sup> July 2010  
Anabat unit recovered 7<sup>th</sup> August 2010  
Emergence survey 29<sup>th</sup> July 2010  
Scoping report issued 13<sup>th</sup> Jan 2010

**Client:** Mrs Janet Longstaff, Whisperdales Farm Ltd, PO Box 421, Scarborough YO11 9AZ

**Agent:** n/a

**Local Authority:** North York Moors National Park Authority

**Reference:** our ref 09-141 & 10-015

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## 1. Summary

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The full bat survey, following the scoping survey, found evidence of bat roosting by 2 species (common pipistrelle and Natterer's bats) and non-roosting activity of one species (brown long-eared bat).

The proposed development will impact on bats. A method statement is included in this report which will reduce impact to acceptable levels through mitigation. We recommend that a European Protected Species licence is obtained because some bat roost destruction and disturbance of bats is likely to result from the development, and these activities will cause an offence under UK and EU law unless a European Protected Species licence is first obtained. A European Protected Species licence will also ensure compliance with the method statement.

A European Protected Species licence application may be submitted once planning approval has been obtained.

There were no signs of barn owls. Breeding birds are abundant, particularly swallows, and many crevices are apparently used by undefined bird species.

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## 2. Introduction

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MAB Environment & Ecology Ltd was commissioned to survey the buildings at Kirkless Farm for bats, breeding birds, and barn owls, in order to provide a scoping report to accompany a potential application for planning permission to for change of use of the buildings. The scoping report, delivered in January 2010, recommended a full bat survey on account of signs of bats and bat habitat being present.

The full survey and report's objective is to provide an assessment of impact on protected species and breeding birds, to provide any necessary mitigation proposals, as well as to assess the requirement for a Protected Species Licence.

At the time of writing, full details of the development are not available, so the impact assessment is based on the assumption that the site will be converted to residential or holiday accommodation and existing bat roost locations will be destroyed.

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### 3. Methodology

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3.1 The buildings were surveyed by Giles Manners CEnv MIEEM, of MAB Environment & Ecology Ltd. Mr Manners has been trained by the Bat Conservation Trust in surveying properties for bats, and is licensed by Natural England to work with bats. He is also a zoologist of over 20 years' experience, a full member of the Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management and a Chartered Environmentalist.

3.2 The interior and exterior of the buildings were inspected during the day using halogen torches, ladders, and a flexible endoscope (a Pro Vision 636). All normal signs of bat use were looked for, including bats, bat droppings, feeding waste, entry and exit holes, dead bats, and the sounds / smells of bat roosts.

3.3 A bat records search of 2km square around the site was commissioned from the North Yorkshire Bat Group (NYBG) (Mr John Drewett).

3.4 Barn owls were surveyed by looking for pellets, feathers, streaking, and suitable nesting sites.

3.6 An Anabat unit was installed in the centre of the site within the covered area and ran for 1 week. Settings were as follows: The Anabat II detector was used in a standard unmanned remote configuration: CF card emptied and configured for a timed recording (not delayed) starting at 21.00 and ending at 06.00. The division ratio was set at 8, sensitivity at 7. Volume and LCDs were turned down and off. An external microphone was used. The unit was placed on the first floor of the granary. The results were downloaded using CFREAD and the folder saved to a subfolder. The folder was then opened using ANALOOK and analysed for species using templates and techniques provided by Titley trainer Ms Sandie Sowler.

3.7 Emergence surveys were carried out using 3 surveyors with ultra-sound detectors (2 of Petterson D240x TE detector and one Pettersson D230. The TE detectors were set to 10x expansion with manual triggering and Edirol WAV solid state recording devices. For details see survey results. Surveyors used were MAB Environment & Ecology Ltd full time senior staff Giles Manners (as above), Ione Bareau (MIEEM and Nicola Gibson (GIEEM) all of whom are licenced for bats by Natural England.

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#### 4. Constraints

The condition of the first floor areas was unsafe to walk on.

The ground conditions were poor throughout, with deep pigeon droppings as well as rat droppings; some roof areas were leaking.

The covered fold yard obscures much brickwork, making direct observation of some areas difficult.

#### 5. Site Description

See Figure 1 for references.

The site comprises several traditional sandstone farm buildings: barns (2), granaries (11), stables (3), byres (4,5,6) together with a large modern fold yard (7) and two modern agricultural sheds (8 & 9). Areas 10,11, & 1 are two storey.

All areas are disused at present, other than some storage in the stables.

The roofs of the traditional buildings are mostly lined with partly torn bitumastic felt.

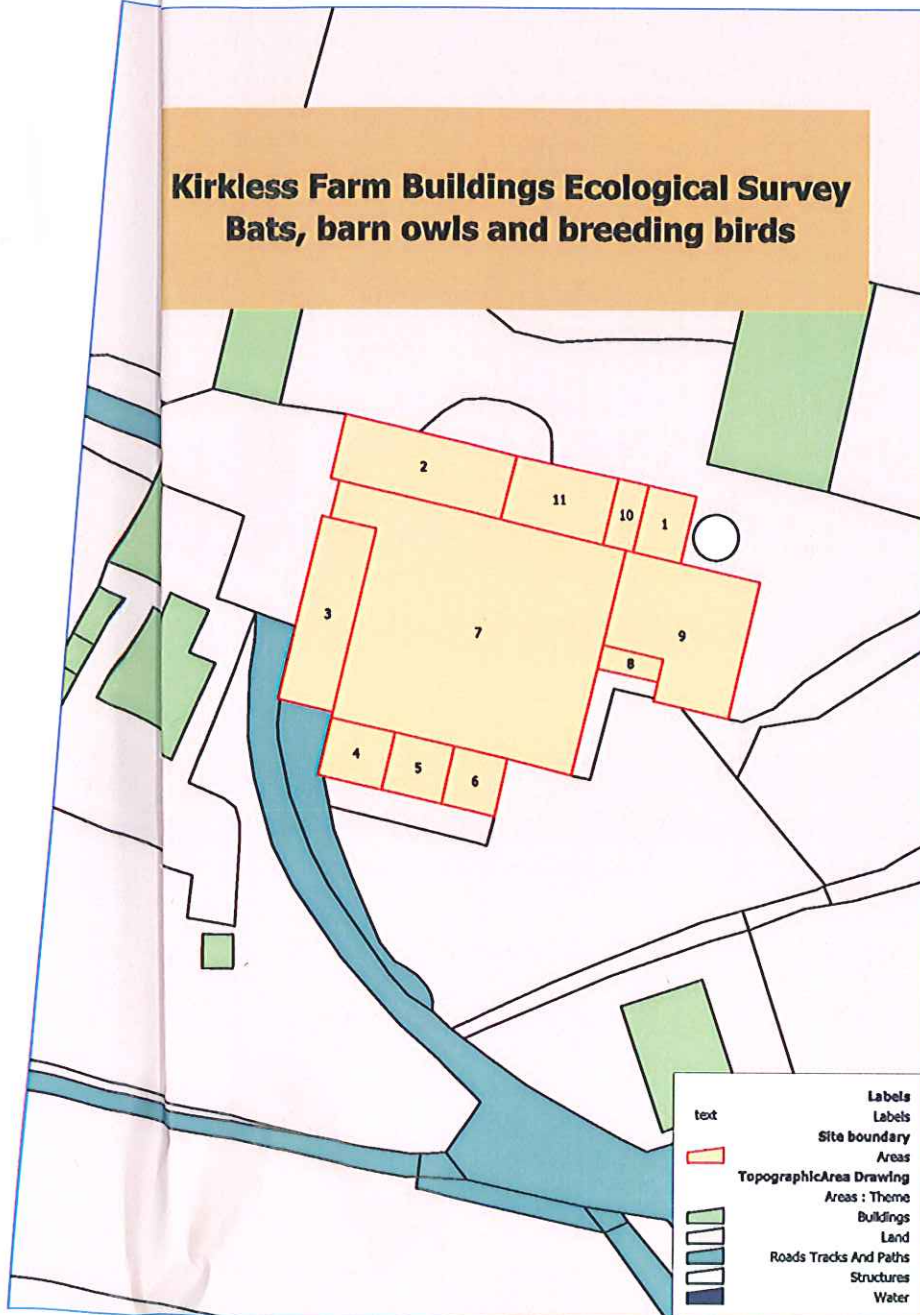
The local environment is seen on Figure 2 from aerial photography. There is a network of mature woodland with connective hedges, with several small watercourses. The farmland is temporary and permanent pasture.





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Figure 2 Aerial photograph



Grid ref SE 985 938

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6. Pre-existing information

The records returned from the North Yorkshire bat Group are shown in Table 1.

Table 1

Species	Site	Grid ref.	Date	Comment
Unknown	5 The Limes, Burniston	TA00 5934	23 Jun 1999	Probably Pipistrelles
Unknown	Bracken Brae, Wood Lane, Cloughton, Scarborough	TA00 94	09 Sep 1987	?Roost
Unknown	Moorside, Cloughton	TA00 94	05 Sep 2003	Bats disturbed by builders.

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**7. Results**

**7.1 Visual inspection**

See Figure 1 for compartment numbers.

Table 2 Risk assessment for visual bat survey of buildings

Colour code	Evidence	% Likelihood of bats present
Red	Signs of roosting bats present (e.g. entry / exit points, accumulated bat droppings, visible bats)	90-100
Amber	High quality bat roost habitat present (e.g. pitched roof with felt and access) <i>without</i> evidence of usage, or signs of non-roosting bats (e.g. low density of scattered droppings) present.	50-90%
Yellow	Low to medium quality bat roost habitat (e.g. fascia boards, crevices, cavity walls) present without evidence of usage	15-50%
Green	All potential bat roost habitat <i>comprehensively</i> inspected and found to be clear of past or present bat usage.	0% (but with potential for colonisation)
Grey	No potential bat roost habitat present (e.g. smooth walls with tin roof) and no signs of bats.	0% (with no potential for colonisation)

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Tal Cot number	Findings	Risk
2	Tall open hay barn. Some old large bat droppings visible on first floor section; felt lining of barn torn but present in enough quantity to host bats; abundant crevices in masonry, many too high to examine, plus wooden lintels with cavity.	Orange
11,	2-storey granary area. Also deep in pigeon muck but some small bat droppings visible; lots of external crevices in masonry;	Orange
8,9,7	Tall open agricultural sheds with no bat roost habitat present; maybe used for flight zone, droppings would not be visible.	Grey
3	Single storey stable blocks, lined roofs, good conditions for finding bat droppings, some small droppings found at very low density (c 2 per m2) . Lined roof is ideal for bats, no evidence would be detected.	Orange
4-6	Single storey building recently re-roofed and felted; large fresh bat droppings on the ground with feeding waste (yellow underwing wings). Dove cote access holes in gable end wall.	Red

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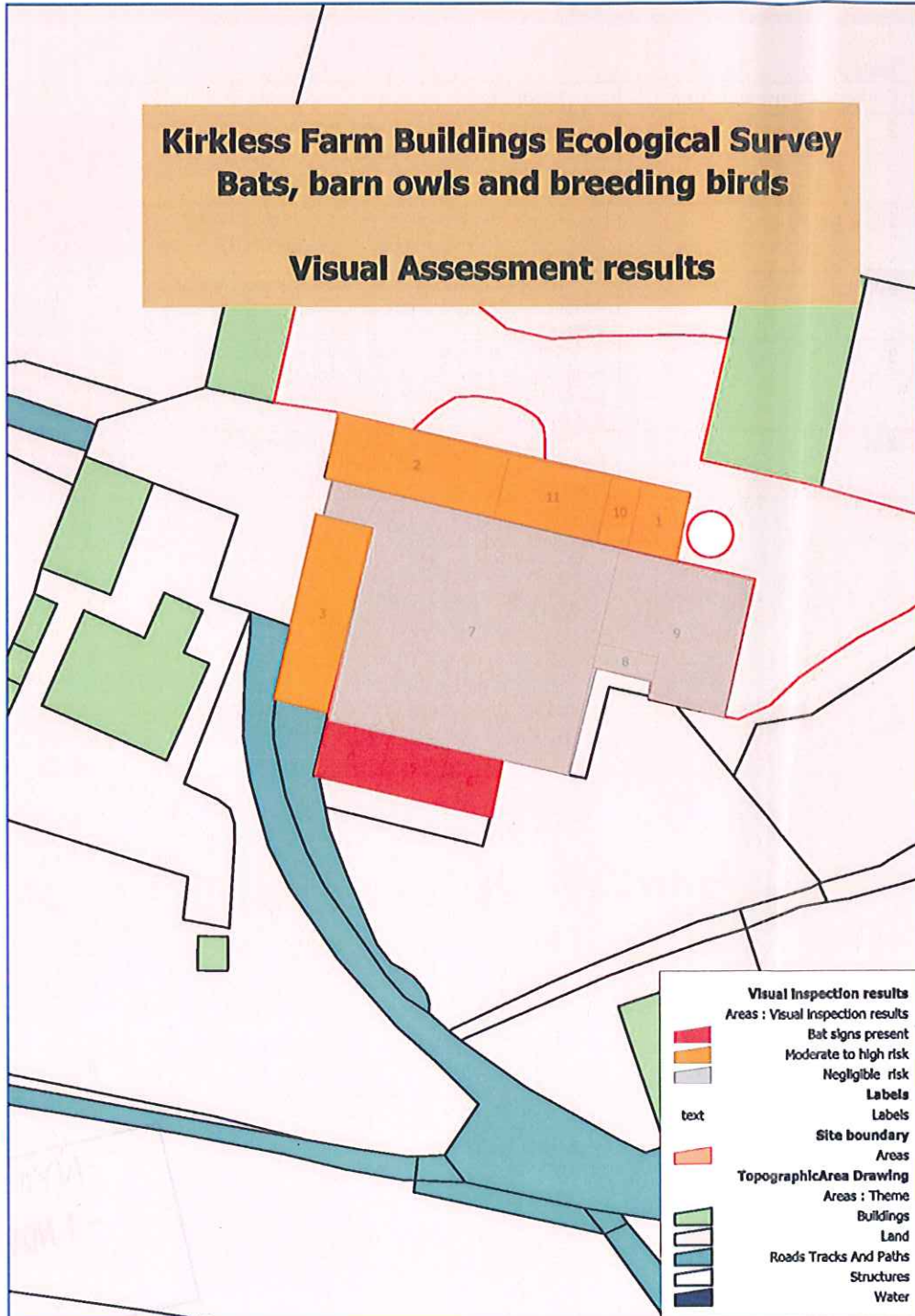


Figure 3 Visual assessment results map

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Photo 1 1<sup>st</sup> floor area of compartment 11; note pigeon droppings



Photo 2 Bitumastic lined felt in compartments 2, 11, 10.



Photo 3 Lined roof of area 3



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Photo 4 Northern exterior wall of areas 2,11,10,1.



Photo 5 Area 4-6: re-roofed recently.



Photo 6 Area 4-6: re-roofed recently.



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Photo 7 Gable end wall of area 4; note dove cote access



Photo 8 Bat droppings on floor of area 6



No signs of barn owls were found throughout, but access constraints meant that the survey was not comprehensive.

There are abundant birds' nests in the masonry, and swallows within the barns.

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7.2 Anabat survey

The results of the Anabat survey are appended.

The weather during the survey was generally warm with westerly breezes and occasional showers. Sunset was just after 9pm, with sunrise about 5.20 am.

Common pipistrelles and Natterer's bats are recorded on all nights, but infrequently and in very low numbers.

Start time for the common pipistrelles (P45 on the data) is variable, between 9pm and 11pm. End time on most nights is early, around 2 to 3 am, but on one night no recordings were made after 11pm. Between 5 and 16 recordings per night.

The Natterer's bat recordings are much fewer than the common pipistrelle, between 1 and 5 recordings per night, generally starting around 11pm and finishing at 3am.

7.3 Emergence survey

Date: 29<sup>th</sup> July 2010

Conditions: excellent – still, warm (14-16C) and dry, 100% cloud cover. Sunset was just after 9pm, with sunrise about 5.20 am. Survey started 21.00, ended 22.40.

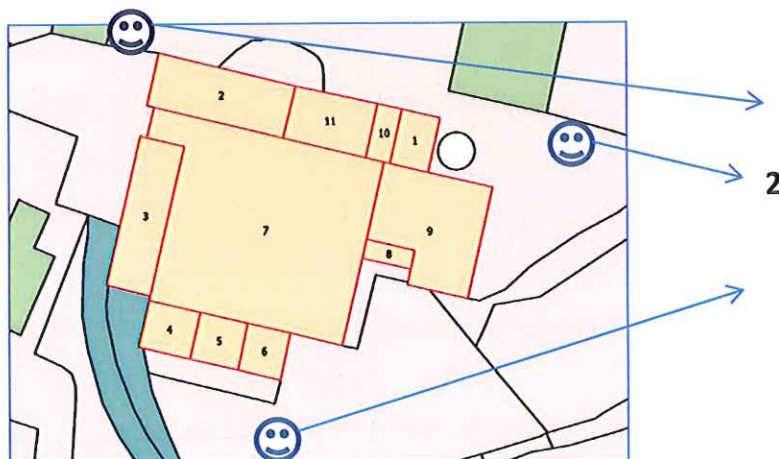


Figure 4 Surveyor locations

At the start of the survey the occupier of the adjacent house told us that he has bats in his garden every night, and that they were already in the garden when we arrived. We can confirm that they were as we could see them, but we did not have time to record them before the survey began.

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Surveyors 1 & 2 (1 with TE recorder, 2 with heterodyne only)

Emergence at 21.29, from the eastern end of unit 1 (blue arrow on Fig 5). Recorded (see Appendix 2, where notable recordings listed by time). Came from crevice in poor-condition masonry.

Continued recordings of common pipistrelle foraging on site to 21.38 (see Fig 6)

Noctule recorded briefly at 21.40 (not seen, unlikely to have emerged) from site: recording in appendix 2.

21.52 common pipistrelle appeared to emerge from crevice on western gable wall of building 2.

21.55 Myotis bats recorded along with common pipistrelles in flight around units 2, 11, 10 and 1.

21.59 Myotis bats in agricultural shed northeast of unit 1. Recording appended. Recordings and behaviour very much like Natterer's bats. Continued this behaviour to 22.10

22.11 Myotis bat recorded foraging west of compartment 2. Loud calls recorded (appended).

to 22.30 all additional recordings are common pipistrelle – no more myotis.

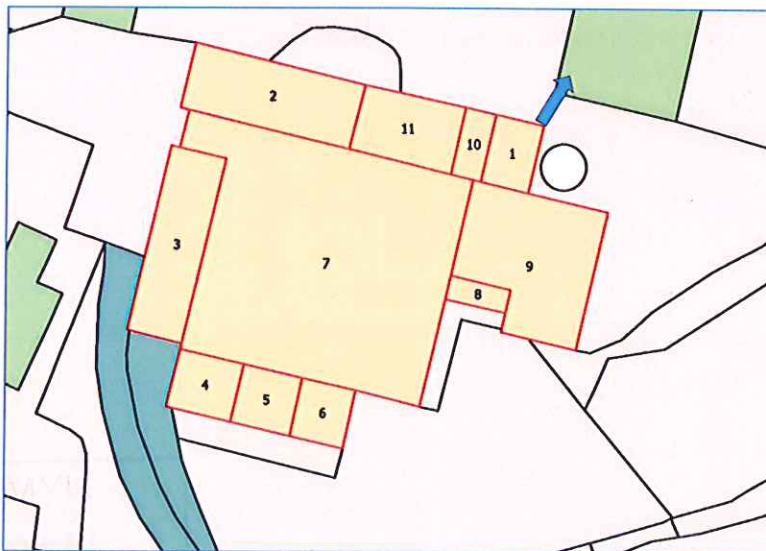
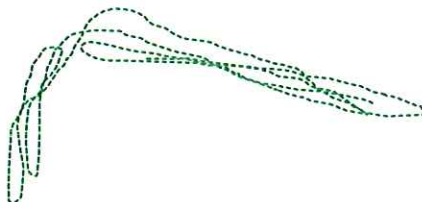


Figure 5 Bat emergence map



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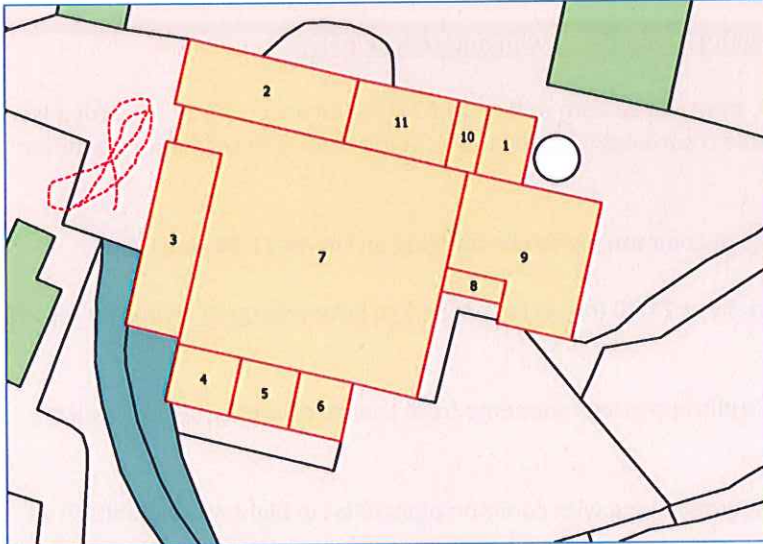


Figure 6 bat activity map: common pipistrelles in green, Natterer's in red

Surveyor 3

- 21.28 common pipistrelle flew past west to east
- 21.43 common pipistrelle flew to east
- 21.53 loud myotis bat recorded in flight between unit 3 and house
- 22.04 common pipistrelle foraging
- 22.10 myotis bat foraging
- 22.04 suspected brown long-eared bat flew by (recording appended)

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## 8. Discussion and analysis

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The scoping survey identified this range of buildings as being habitat is suitable for a wide range of species, the most likely in this location being brown long-eared bats, Natterer's bats, and both common and soprano species of pipistrelle. The site is probably too far from significant flat water for Daubenton's bats. The likely locations of bat roosts are between roof tiles and roofing felt, in masonry crevices, and on roof timbers between timber and masonry.

The Anabat survey is indicative of bat activity within the buildings and will also detect louder calls from bats flying over the roofs. The evidence suggests that bats are not flying within the buildings - Anabat units will make many recordings if flight is occurring within the building. It also suggests that there is not a breeding roost in the area, as we would expect a high number of passes from bats gathering at either end of the night. The unit has detected some good quality calls of myotis bats, and these are indicative of Natterer's bats, under close analysis. It is not possible to be certain when identifying myotis bat species from ultrasound as they are very similar between the species. These recordings suggest that they may occasionally fly in the barn or over the roof. The random nature of the recordings, showing no clear pattern in terms of arrival and departure times, also indicates non-breeding use by bats.

The adjacent house is likely to have a breeding bat roost, as bats were in the garden there before any were seen in the survey area.

The emergence survey is very much in accordance with the Anabat results, with a couple of common pipistrelles seen to be using masonry crevices, and Natterer's bats foraging around the site. We cannot be sure that the Natterer's bats diet not emerge from the survey site; these bats are extremely hard to detect on emergence as they come out after dark, and do not echolocate until away from the building. However, the numbers of bats detected in flight are low, with a maximum of 5 seen at any one time.

The brown long-eared bat recording by surveyor 3 is not unusual, as the position of the surveyor was along a wooded river corridor; this does have some relevance to the survey in that these bats are present in the area, and may well use the buildings as feeding perches or occasional roosts.

The visual examination did find evidence of bat roosting in unit 4-6, and this is likely to be either brown long-eared bat or Natterer's, both of which perch on exposed timbers in farm buildings. However, the absence of significant accumulations or wide scattering of bat droppings supports the hypothesis that only low numbers of bats are using the site.

A degree of precautionary mitigation will be necessary on this site, due to constraints on survey methodology.

Deep masonry crevices may be used throughout the year, including for hibernation. There is no evidence of significant or breeding (maternity) roosts.

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## 9. Conclusions

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Two species of bats (common pipistrelles and Natterer's bats) are present on the site in low numbers (five or less), and as a precaution we will assume that both may roost within masonry throughout the year. Some occasional roosting on timbers and in masonry crevices has been confirmed. Breeding roosts have not been detected and are thought unlikely due to poor habitat quality.

The development of these farm buildings will have an impact on bats, a protected species.

A licence is required where the impact on bats affects their ability to survive, breed, hibernate and migrate.

At the time of writing we do not have full details of the proposed development and therefore we cannot make a complete judgement on the need for a licence.

However, if the buildings are to be converted to alternative uses rather than just renovated, then *it is most likely that a licence will be needed.*

The impact can be reduced to an acceptable level through the adoption of the proposed method statement (see section 10) agreed with the planning authority. Failure or inability to adhere to the approved method statement is likely to mean that impact on bats will be at a higher level and therefore a licence is required to ensure compliance with the method statement.

Note that a European Protected Species licence cannot be applied for until planning permission has been granted and other permissions obtained.

Birds' nests may be affected by the development; to ensure compliance with the relevant UK Legislation, development should avoid impact on breeding birds by commencing when birds are not nesting, and by ensuring alternative habitat is provided post-development. See section 10.

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## 10. Mitigation

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### Mitigation summary

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Mitigation is required in the form of timing of works, exclusion of bats, creation or retention of bat habitat, and pre-works inspection. Timing will be to avoid periods when bats are hibernating or have young. Exclusion of bats will best be achieved through removing roof coverings at the most appropriate time of year.

Creation or retention of bat habitat will be best achieved by using part of the buildings as a bat roosting zone, with available bat access, roof void and crevices.

Additional bat boxes around the site would also be appropriate in mitigation for loss of crevices in other areas.

The buildings have a wide and extensive range of habitats available for bats, and usage may vary over time, therefore the site should be surveyed again in June 2011 if development has not commenced by that date.

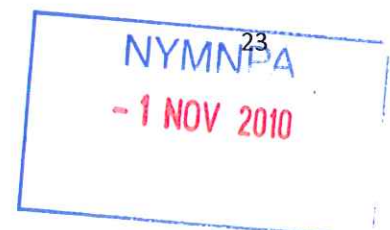
Bird habitat should be created post-development through erecting bird boxes, and impact avoided by starting development at an appropriate time of year.

### Method Statement

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We do not have sufficient information concerning the development to be able to provide a detailed method statement, but the following will apply at the time of writing:

- ✚ Works will commence in April or October, when bats are active but not vulnerable, and birds are not breeding.
- ✚ A European Protected Species Licence will be obtained before development, after planning permission has been granted.
- ✚ Bats will be excluded from the site by careful removal of roof coverings and leaving the site exposed for at least 3 days.
- ✚ Removal of roof covering, ridge tiles in particular, will take place under ecological supervision so that bats can be cared for when uncovered.
- ✚ Once scaffolding is erected, the ecologist will visit and thoroughly inspect all crevices for bats using an illuminated endoscope.
- ✚ If bats are present in crevices, crevice exclusion devices will be fitted.



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- ✚ The development area will include one area of roof void at least 6m long and 5m wide with an uncluttered void (i.e. not a trussed roof type), with exposed timbers. In this area only bitumastic hessian backed roofing felt will be used as a roofing membrane (i.e. not breathable felts); access for bats will be provided at gables, eaves and ridge; crevices in the mortar will be retained or re-created .
- ✚ At least 5 bat boxes will be erected on the external walls of the site in locations agreed with the ecologist.
- ✚ At least 10 bird boxes will be erected on the external walls of the site in locations agreed with the ecologist.
- ✚ One area of the development site will permit access for swallows by being open-fronted with exposed timbers for nesting. This may be a shed or garage adjacent to the buildings.

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## 11. Legislation relating to bats

**11.1** 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 Conservation (Natural Habitats &C) Regulations 1994 as amended in 2007.

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 Habitats Regulations it is an offence to deliberately disturb animals of a European protected species (EPS) in particular where the disturbance is likely to affect the ability of any group of animals of that species to survive, breed or rear or nurture their young or (where relevant) to hibernate or migrate.

**11.2 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.

**11.3** Where it is proposed to carry out works which will affect a bat roost, a licence must first be obtained from the Natural England even if no bats are expected to be present when the work is carried out.

**11.4** The application for a licence 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.

**11.5** When considering an application, the Environmental Consultant must consult with the local planning authority. This process may also take a considerable length of time. Applications can only be made once planning permission has been granted (where appropriate), and consultation responses have been received.

**11.6** 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.

**11.7** PPS9: Planning Policy Statement on Biodiversity and Geological Conservation is

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the relevant national planning guidance in relation to ecological issues. It provides guidance on how the Government's policies on nature conservation should be implemented through the land use planning system. PPS9 states that biodiversity may be material to decisions on individual planning applications. It also talks about conserving and enhancing biodiversity and ensuring that developments take account of the role and value of biodiversity.

The accompanying ODPM 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.'

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**11.8 Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006**

Section 40 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act (2006) which 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'*.

- A full copy of the legislation can be downloaded at:  
[http://www.opsi.gov.uk/acts/acts2006/pdf/ukpga\\_20060016\\_en.pdf](http://www.opsi.gov.uk/acts/acts2006/pdf/ukpga_20060016_en.pdf)

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## 12. Legislation relating to breeding birds.

12.1 Under the Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981), a wild bird is defined as any bird of a species that is resident in or is a visitor to the European Territory of any member state in a wild state.

12.2 Game birds however are not included in this definition (except for limited parts of the Act). They are covered by the Game Acts, which fully protect them during the close season.

12.3 All birds, their nests and eggs are protected by law and it is thus an offence, with certain exceptions (see *Exceptions*), to:

intentionally kill, injure or take any wild bird

intentionally take, damage or destroy the nest of any wild bird whilst it is in use or being built

intentionally take or destroy the egg of any wild bird

have in one's possession or control any wild bird, dead or alive, or any part of a wild bird, which has been taken in contravention of the Act or the Protection of Birds Act 1954

have in one's possession or control any egg or part of an egg which has been taken in contravention of the Act or the Protection of Birds Act 1954

use traps or similar items to kill, injure or take wild birds

have in one's possession or control any bird of a species occurring on Schedule 4 of the Act unless registered, and in most cases ringed, in accordance with the Secretary of State's regulations (see *Schedules*)

intentionally or recklessly disturb any wild bird listed on Schedule 1 while it is nest building, or at a nest containing eggs or young, or disturb the dependent young of such a bird.

12.4 There are some exceptions to the offences created by the Wildlife and Countryside Act, the most notable of which are:

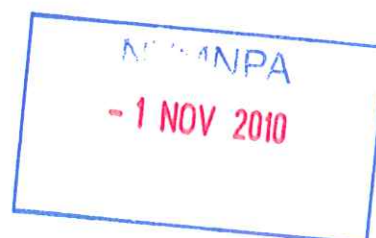
an authorised person (eg a landowner or occupier) may kill or take, in certain situations and by certain methods, so called 'pest species' and destroy or take the nest or eggs of such a bird. This is permissible under the terms of General Licences issues by government departments (see *Licences*).

it is not illegal to destroy a nest, egg or bird if it can be shown that the act was the incidental result of a lawful operation which could not reasonably have been avoided.

a person may kill or injure a wild bird, other than one included on Schedule 1, if they can show, subject to a number of specific conditions, that their action was necessary to preserve public health or air safety, prevent spread of disease, or prevent serious damage to livestock, crops, vegetables, fruit, growing timber, or fisheries (contact Defra for more information).

a person may take or kill (or injure in attempting to kill) a bird listed on Schedule 2, Part I, outside the close season (see *Schedules*).

a person may take a wild bird if the bird has been injured other than by their own hand and their sole purpose is to tend it and then release it when no longer disabled. These provisions enable people to care for sick, injured or orphaned birds. Additionally, a wild bird may be killed if it is so seriously disabled as to be beyond recovery. Sick and injured birds listed on Schedule 4 should be registered with Defra.



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12.5 Licences may be issued by the government to allow actions that would otherwise be illegal under the Act. These licences may be issued to specific persons for specific reasons (eg to a bird ringer to allow the catching of birds for scientific study), or they may be general licences which are issued countrywide.

Licences may be issued by the government, to permit an otherwise illegal act for the following purposes:

- scientific or educational work
- ringing or marking
- conserving flora or fauna
- re-introduction schemes
- protecting any collection of wild birds
- public exhibition or competition
- falconry or aviculture
- photography
- taxidermy
- preserving public health or air safety
- preventing spread of disease
- preventing serious damage to livestock, food for livestock, crops, vegetables, fruit, growing timber or fisheries
- killing a gannet for food on the island of Sula Sgeir
- taking certain gulls' eggs for food or, at any time before 15 April, a lapwing's egg

### General Licences

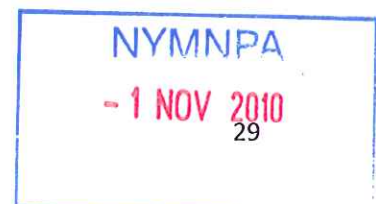
The government issues annually a series of General Licences which permit certain acts which would otherwise be unlawful. They are not issued to specific persons but are posted on the Internet for general use. However, they are subject to strict terms and conditions and anyone intending to use one of these licences must read them very carefully. Failure to comply could lead to an offence being committed.

Among the most widely used General Licences are the ones which permit the following acts: the killing or taking of certain 'pest species', or the destruction of their nests or eggs, by authorised persons for the purposes of preventing the spread of disease or serious damage to livestock, agriculture or fisheries interests; preserving air safety; conserving wild birds; and preserving public health and public safety.

- the competitive showing of certain captive bred birds
- the removal and destruction of abandoned eggs from nest boxes outside the breeding season
- the exhibition of certain captive bred birds for competitive purposes
- the sale of certain captive bred birds
- the sale of dead Schedule 3 Part III birds between 1 March and 31 August
- the sale of dead wild birds (includes taxidermy specimens) which were captive bred, or taken legally from the wild, and which have a CITES document if required ).

Information taken from RSPB:

<http://www.rspb.org.uk/ourwork/policy/wildbirdslaw/birdsandlaw/>



Bat Scoping Survey: Kirkless Farm, Harwood Dale, Scarborough

### 13. References

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Circular 06/05: Biodiversity and Geological Conservation - Statutory Obligations and Their Impact Within the Planning System.

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Mitchell-Jones, A.J. & McLeish, A.P. (2004). *Bat Workers Manual*. JNCC

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

Planning Policy Statement 9: Biodiversity and Geological Conservation - Final Regulatory Impact Assessment

<http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/planningpolicystatement9>

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<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2010/490/contents/made>

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Bat Scoping Survey: Kirkless Farm, Harwood Dale, Scarborough

Appendix 1: Anabat survey data

Night	Time	Label	Number
2010/07/29	22:09	P45	1
2010/07/29	23:02	P45	1
2010/07/29	23:16	P45	1
2010/07/29	23:29	P45	1
2010/07/29	23:55	P45	1
2010/07/29	23:56	P45	1
2010/07/30	00:16	P45	1
2010/07/30	00:57	P45	1
2010/07/30	03:13	Natterers	1

Night	Time	Label	Number
2010/07/30	22:05	P45	1
2010/07/30	22:19	P45	2
2010/07/30	22:38	P45	1
2010/07/30	23:26	P45	1
2010/07/30	23:31	P45	1
2010/07/31	00:18	P45	1
2010/07/31	00:54	Natterer	1
2010/07/31	01:02	Natterer	1
2010/07/31	02:19	Natterer	1
2010/07/31	02:19	P45	1
2010/07/31	02:20	Natterer	1
2010/07/31	02:21	Natterer	1

Night	Time	Label	Number
2010/07/31	21:15	P45	2
2010/07/31	21:21	Natterer	1
2010/07/31	21:36	Natterer	1
2010/07/31	22:04	P45	1
2010/07/31	22:16	P45	1
2010/07/31	22:22	P45	2
2010/07/31	22:43	P45	1
2010/08/01	00:58	P45	1
2010/08/01	02:11	P45	1
2010/08/01	02:55	P45	1
2010/08/01	02:56	Natterer	1
2010/08/01	02:56	P45	2
2010/08/01	02:57	Natterer	1
2010/08/01	02:58	Natterer	1

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Bat Scoping Survey: Kirkless Farm, Harwood Dale, Scarborough

Night	Time	Label	Number
2010/08/01	23:28	P45	1
2010/08/01	23:48	P45	1
2010/08/01	23:51	Natterer	1
2010/08/02	00:10	P45	1
2010/08/02	00:31	P45	1
2010/08/02	01:43	Natterer	1
2010/08/02	01:44	Natterer	2
2010/08/02	01:46	Natterer	1
2010/08/02	01:47	Natterer	2
2010/08/02	02:50	P45	1
2010/08/02	02:51	P45	4
2010/08/02	02:54	P45	1
2010/08/02	02:55	P45	4
2010/08/02	02:56	P45	1
2010/08/02	04:34	P45	2
Night	Time	Label	Number
2010/08/02	22:20	P45	1
2010/08/02	22:48	P45	1
2010/08/02	22:50	P45	1
2010/08/02	23:25	P45	1
2010/08/03	02:54	P45	1
Night	Time	Label	Number
2010/08/03	21:52	P45	2
2010/08/03	22:00	P45	1
2010/08/03	22:27	P45	1
2010/08/03	22:59	P45	1
2010/08/03	23:26	P45	2
2010/08/04	02:16	P45	2
2010/08/04	02:50	P45	2
2010/08/04	03:17	Natterer	1
Night	Time	Label	Number
2010/08/04	22:24	P45	1
2010/08/04	22:25	P45	1
2010/08/04	22:26	P45	1
2010/08/04	22:27	P45	1
2010/08/04	22:56	P45	1
Night	Time	Label	Number
2010/08/05	22:48	P45	1
2010/08/05	22:51	P45	1
2010/08/05	23:09	P45	1

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Bat Scoping Survey: Kirkless Farm, Harwood Dale, Scarborough

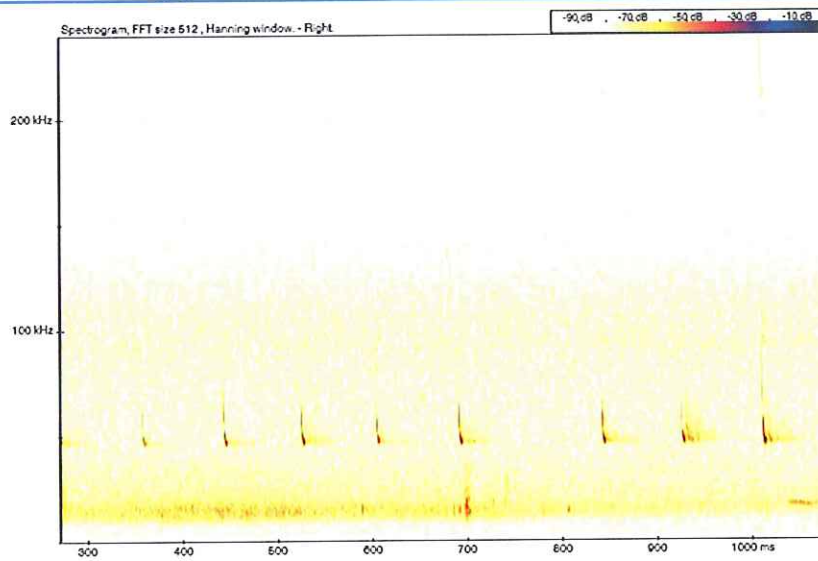
2010/08/05 23:53	P45	1
2010/08/06 00:15	P45	1
2010/08/06 01:14	P45	1
2010/08/06 02:12	P45	1

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Bat Scoping Survey: Kirkless Farm, Harwood Dale, Scarborough

Appendix 2: Ultrasound analysis results

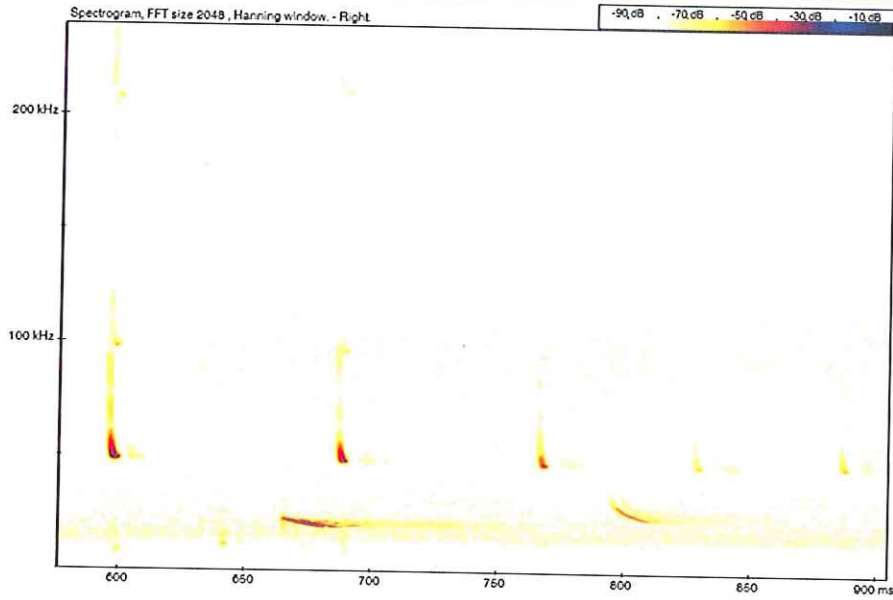
21.29 Common pipistrelle



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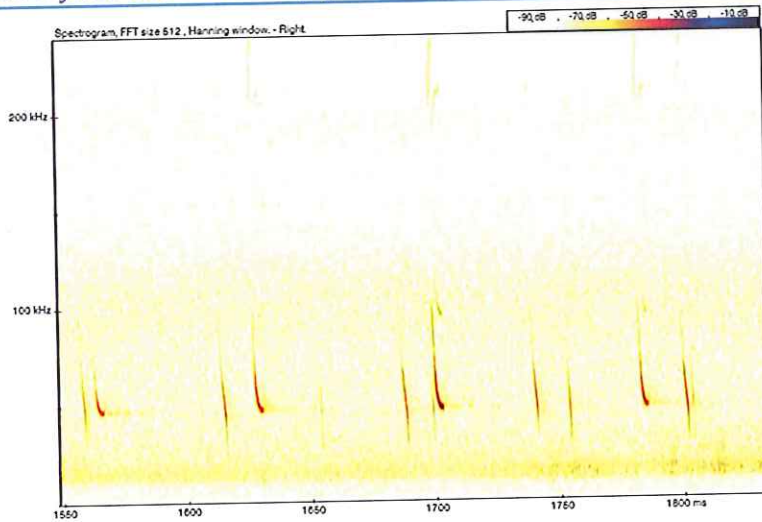
21.40 Noctule and common pipistrelle



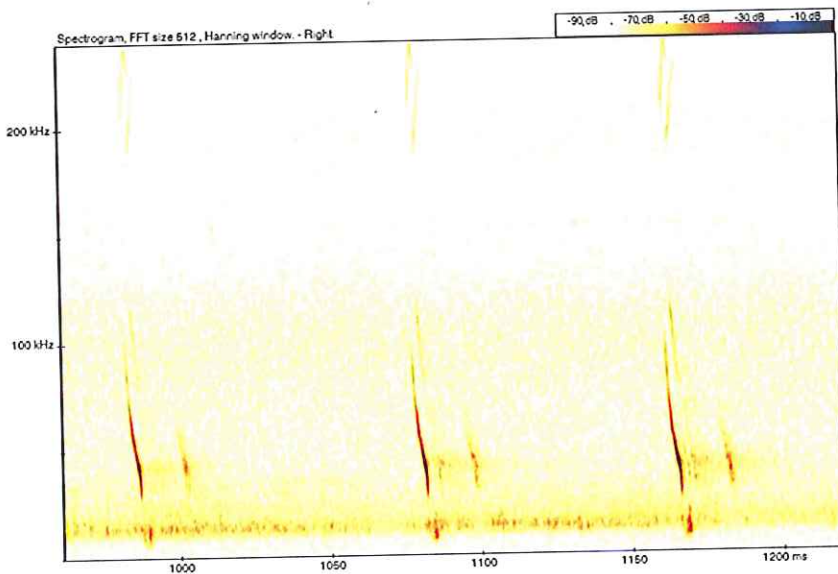
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21.55 Myotis and common pipistrelle



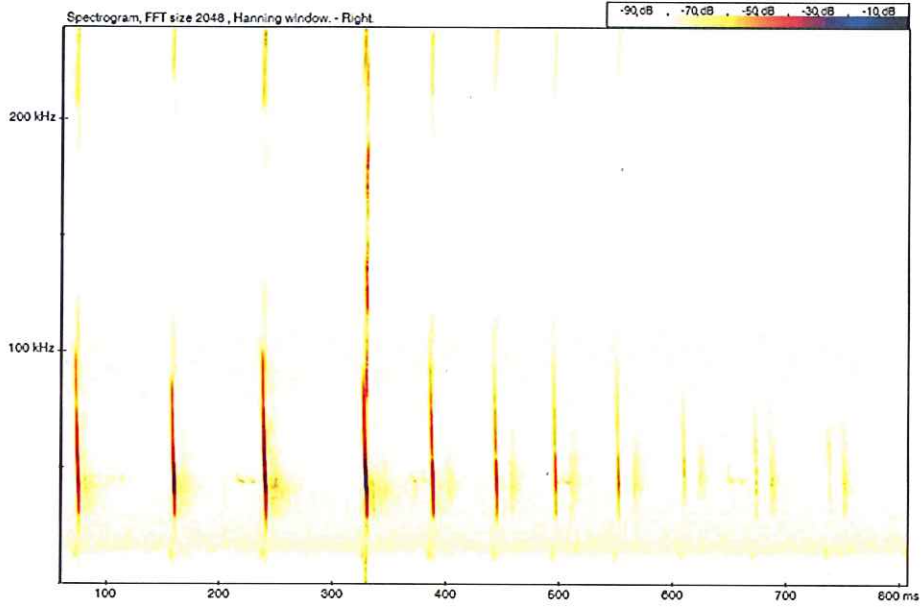
21.59 Myotis bat in steel shed – social flight / light sampling



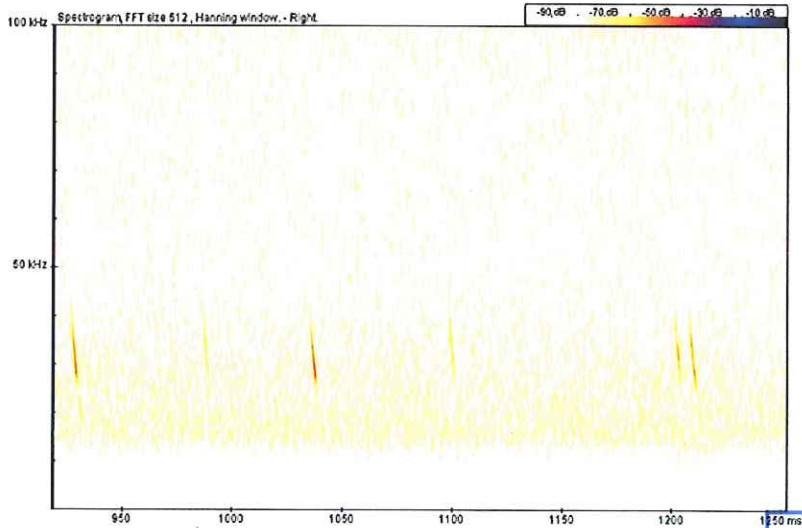
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22.11 Foraging myotis bats



22.04 Brown long-eared bat in flight



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