

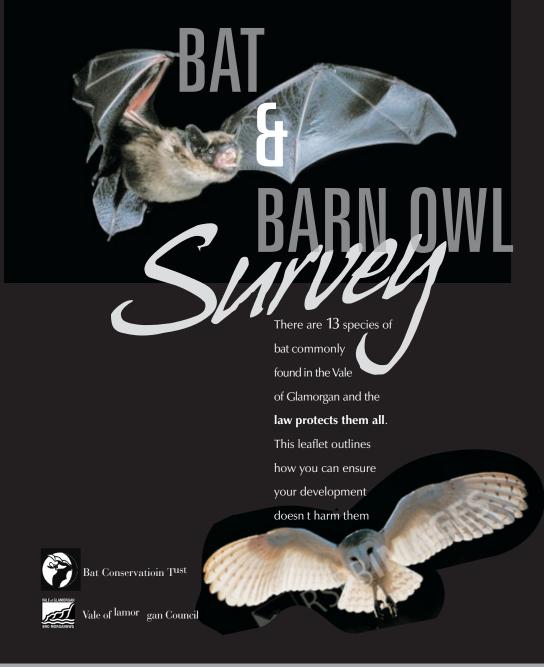
BARN OWLS

We may also have asked you for a survey for barn owls these are uncommon, but sometimes live in buildings or trees that are also suitable for bats. Barn owls are fully protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). Most bat surveyors will be able to carry out a barn owl survey for you and submit mitigation details and a method statement, if these are required. Works which affect a barn owl nesting site, or which may cause disturbance to this species, will require mitigation that is acceptable to the CCW, or else an offence may be committed.

Please do make sure that your surveyor follows the Bat Conservation Trust guidelines. Any application that doesn't is likely to be delayed or even returned due to a lack of substantive information

WHAT MORE COULD YOU DO?

Buildings can offer huge value for many threatened species of wildlife but are often under-used. Even if your survey shows that bats aren t using your property you could still incorporate bird boxes, bat boxes or new bat roost sites to help these threatened species. Some approaches are outlined in Natural Englands bat mitigation guidelines (www.naturalengland.org.uk).



FOR MORE INFORMATION

The Council's Ecology Team: ecology@valeofglamorgan.gov.uk/01446704627 The Countryside Council for Wales: www.ccw.gov.uk/02920772400 Bat Conservation Trust: www.bats.org.uk/08451300228 or SEE ATTACHED LIST OF BAT SURVEYORS













BATS

IF YOUR APPLICATION HAS BEEN HIGHLIGHTED AS ONE WHICH MAY AFFECT BATS OR THEIR ROOSTING PLACES.

This may be due to your property type - it may have features especially suitable for bats to roost in -or due to proposed changes to trees or other areas where bats are likely to feed, roost or hibernate.

Bats have been around for at least the last 50 million years and over that time, have evolved to use caves and trees as places to roost and hibernate. Many bat species, however, are just as happy to share your home, squeezing in between the roof tiles and felt, behind soffits and fascias or in the eaves or interior of your loft. Most species can enter their roosts through very small gaps (sometimes only 2.5cm wide) and because most hide away, their roosts can go completely unnoticed. Droppings are the best sign - unlike mouse droppings they crumble to dust - but these may not always be visible.

Evidence suggests that there has been a marked overall decline in bat populations in the past century, affecting even the commoner species largely due to changes to buildings and in land use. All bats in Wales are protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) and also under the Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c) Regulations 1994 (as amended). It is an offence to deliberately or recklessly capture, injure or kill any bat, or to damage or destroy its breeding site or resting place (roost) or obstruct access to a roost. Recklessness applies to situations where the offence was not deliberate or intended, but should have been foreseen as a possible side-effect of the works being done. A roost is protected whether bats are present or not.

What this means

The presence of bats is ak material consideration in ak planning application, whichk means that the local planningk authority has to take them fullyk into account. To ensure that allk the relevant information isk considered you will need tok commission a bat survey by ak licepsed and experiencedk

before planning permission cank be granted. Expect to pay ak minimum of £500 - £700,k depending on the size andk complexity of the propertyklf batsk are found to be present thenk further work may be needed,k ch as applying for a licence.k

You shouldn't attempt to carryk out a k ourself knless kouk have the necessary licence andk experience - you may bek committing an offence.k

If bats are found on yourk application site then you willk probably need to apply for ak development licence, issued byk the Welsh Assemblyk Government. Your bat surveyork hould be able to help you withk the application process.k

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The bat survey and report needsk to follow the bat conservationk trust's 'bat surveys - good practicek guidelines 2007'. Check with Rurk surveyor that they'll be sing them.k

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survey first to assess the likelihoodk of bats kising the kite. Sometimesk the surveyor will be able to tellk ou that a full survey will not bek needed. In this case please obtaink advice in writing and include itk with your application. Otherwisek a full survey will be required.k

Bats aren't active during the winterk - they hibernate. Therefore it isk ecommended that your surveyk be carried out between Aprilk end September (inclusive). Yourk should also be carried outk no more than 6 months before thek tart of works.k

If your application is for one of ak group of buildings or one of ak group of trees then all the buildingsk or trees should be surveyed fork bats - if one contains a roost, thisk may be a kmall, but important kek for the local bat population, andk would be afforded legal protection.k

the SURVEY

WHAT HAPPENS IF BATS ARE FOUND?

If bats are found then suitable mitigation will need to be incorporated into the proposed development. Part of your survey report should outline the consultant s draft recommendations outlining what mitigation will be required to avoid harm to the bats. Recommended measures may comprise minor adjustments to the planned works, such as use of certain specified chemicals for timber treatment or carrying out certain works during certain times of the year to avoid disturbance. In some cases, more substantial measures may be needed. In most cases you will need to ensure that bats can continue to roost somewhere nearby after the works are completed. Agreed mitigation will then be incorporated into the planning permission.

You will need to submit detailed plans of this mitigation to us along with a method statement - again, your bat surveyor should be able to help you with this - and the mitigation will need to be acceptable to the Welsh Assembly and its statutory advisor, the Countryside Council for Wales (CCW).

The local planning authority will consult the CCW regarding the proposed mitigation and it s likely that you will have to apply for a development licence - many bat surveyors are now carrying out their surveys and tailoring their reports so they can be easily transferred to a licence application. The planning authority is unable to issue planning permission for projects that affect bats, but for which acceptable mitigation measures have not been, or cannot be, agreed.



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BAT WORKERS

 Most will survey for barn owls as part of a bat survey

INCLUSION ON THIS LIST DOES NOT CONSTITUTE A REOMMENDATION BY THE VALE OF GLAMORGAN COUNCIL. YOU CAN ALSO SEARCH THE INSTITUTE FOR ECOLOGY AND ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENTS WEBSITE (WWW.ieem.org.uk)

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Vale of Glamorgan





