



SOUTHERN OFFICE
Phlorum Limited
Sussex Innovation Centre
Science Park Square
Falmer
East Sussex
BN1 9SB
T 01273 7044 49
F 01273 7044 99
E info@phlorum.com
W www.phlorum.com

TEMPLE SPA
THE OLD BARN
TODDINGTON HOUSE, LITTLEHAMPTON
BAT AND BARN OWL SURVEY
OCTOBER 2010

	Name	Date
Written By	Andrew Waller	21 st October 2010
Checked By	Paul Beckett	21 st October 2010
Authorised By	Richard Schofield	21 st October 2010

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NORTHERN OFFICE Carrington Business Park, Carrington,
Manchester M31 4DD T 0161 776 4328 F 0161 775 8995

WESTERN OFFICE Unit 2, Llanwenarth Lodge, Govilon,
Abergavenny, Monmouthshire NP7 9SF T 01873 832003

Registered in England and Wales. Registered office: Sussex Innovation Centre,
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1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 A Bat and Barn Owl (*Tyto alba*) Survey of The Old Barn, Toddington House, Toddington Lane, Littlehampton, West Sussex BN17 6JX, was undertaken.
- 1.2 This joint survey was required due to the proposed future conversion of this barn for office use.
- 1.3 The bat survey would investigate if the local bat populations present would be affected by these proposals, and what scale of impact there may be. It would also be important to check for barn owl usage of this barn and if there is any breeding evidence.
- 1.4 The main method used for this survey, as well as the full results can be found within this report. Recommendations are also included, along with relevant site photographs.



2. METHODOLOGY

Bat and barn owl survey method

- 2.1 A series of three bat emergence survey visits of the barns were undertaken during September to October 2010 by two experienced Natural England licensed bat surveyors. Batbox Duet bat detectors were used for this survey, which began before sunset, and would investigate the current presence of any bat roosts within the barn - e.g. bats emerging from potential access points.
- 2.2 Additionally, an external/internal investigation of the barn for bat and barn owl evidence was undertaken during daylight hours by a licensed bat/barn owl surveyor during the same period.
- 2.3 Evidence of bat roosting may include the presence of crumbly bat droppings, insect prey remains such as moth/butterfly/lacewing wings, crane fly remnants and also staining below crevices. Any bat evidence would be photographed and mapped for future reference.
- 2.4 Barn owl evidence could include pellets, moulted feathers, pure white droppings, old prey remains, an old nest site or an actual barn owl sighting.
- 2.5 Finally, a bat data search for a 2km radius from the barn was undertaken by the Sussex Biodiversity Records Centre.

Constraints to bat survey

- 2.6 The June to August period is critical to bats since this is when maternity roosts are present and young bats will be born. Large roosts are sometimes present within structures such as houses and barns, and can be very visible during bat emergence surveys and daytime assessments.
- 2.7 The above should be noted for awareness, especially considering the late season based timing of this bat survey. However, there is a good chance that evidence from any large bat roosts from the summer would have been noticed during this current bat survey - e.g. piles of bat droppings on the floor or bat droppings in mortise crevices/on beams.
- 2.8 As always though, without taking into account bat or owl surveying at other times of the year, this study can only provide a "snapshot" of the presence of bats and also barn owls at the site during the time of the survey visits.



3. SURVEY RESULTS

Daytime bat and barn owl assessment of barn

The Old Barn – visit date: 14/9/2010 & 8/10/2010

Building description:

- 3.1 This five-bay barn is stone and flint made with brickwork present, unlined, and with wooden boarding. Corrugated roof sheets also present with ridge tiles only. Ivy cover present at one end of barn. Poor state of repair, with numerous damaged wooden boards and internal plastic sheeting on what looks like a partial ceiling present, covering three bays to prevent rain coming into main barn area.

External survey:

- 3.2 Numerous gaps between damaged wooden boarding on exterior of barn, allowing for easy bat access in and out of the barn. Barn in poor condition and needs a new roof with repair to exterior wooden boards. Open eaves present, but a ridge tunnel may be present and crevices noted behind some boards for bat roosting potential.

Internal survey:

- 3.3 This barn is currently empty and has been so for fifteen years. Used for storage purposes in the past. Numerous spider webs present inside as well as an old swallow nest and a dead fox. No obvious mortise joint crevices found at all during interior bat survey of the barn. Some limited bat evidence noted on barn floor (see below).

Barn owl present at barn:

- 3.4 None at all. Lack of potential nesting niche for this owl species within this structure, so not suitable. But no evidence of roosting either.

- 3.5 Bat evidence present (internal and external): On 14/9/2010, a total of four moth wings were present on the barn floor under the south-west most bays, underneath the ridge beam. This included a wing from an underwing moth species. No bat droppings present, but this indicates strongly a feeding perch here for either brown long-eared bats (*Plecotus auritus*) or Natterer's bat (*Myotis nattereri*) most likely. On 8/10/2010, during a follow-up check of the barn, a total of twenty-two moth wings (including a herald moth) and three peacock butterfly wings were found on the barn floor, again only in the south-west most two bays, under the ridge beam. No bat droppings again, so this demonstrates that one to two bats of the species stated above have used the barn as a feeding perch since the first visit on 14/9/2010.

Overall bat roost potential grading for this barn:

- 3.6 High – Confirmed Bat Roost

Action to be taken:

- 3.7 A Bats EPS (European Protected Species) Licence will be needed beforehand for the proposed barn conversion works as stated in the Recommendations section of this report.

Bat emergence survey

Bat emergence survey visit 1 – 14/9/2010

- Sunset time: 7.18pm
 - Weather: odd drizzle, very mild, overcast, light wind
 - Temp (sunset): 19°C
 - Windspeed (max): 10mph
 - Inverts present: flies
- 3.8 7.36pm – 1 Common Pipistrelle (*Pipistrellus pipistrellus*) – very probable emergence from south-west facing gable end of barn, but exact exit point not seen by outside surveyor due to poor light.
- 3.9 7.38pm – 1 Common Pipistrelle – feeding in barn (heard by outside surveyor too as echolocation reaching them via holes in wooden boards) then must have exited structure. Emerged from barn although not seen where from due to dark conditions in structure, despite night scope used.



- 3.10 8.03pm - 1 Common Pipistrelle – feeding in barn for up to two minutes then disappeared. Probably came into barn to feed rather than emerged from barn, but not impossible that this could be a late emerging bat (but cannot be proved). No bats after this contact.

Bat emergence survey visit 2 – 26/9/2010

- Sunset time: 6.51pm
 - Weather: overcast, drizzle later, breezy, cool
 - Temp (sunset): 12°C
 - Windspeed (max): 14mph
 - Inverts present: few moths, flies
- 3.11 7.21pm – 1 Common Pipistrelle – feeding around barn but not seen emerging by surveyors.
- 3.12 7.52pm – 1 Common Pipistrelle – two passes outside at end of barn.
- 3.13 8.12pm - 1 Common Pipistrelle – distant bat pass, at other end of barn most likely as not seen at all. No bats after this contact.

Bat emergence survey visit 3 – 8/10/2010

- Sunset time: 6.24pm
 - Weather: calm, very mild, dry, clear mainly
 - Temp (sunset): 17°C
 - Windspeed (max): 0mph
 - Insects present: flies, mosquitoes
- 3.14 6.47pm – 1 Common Pipistrelle – in barn and probably emerged from partial roof void where plastic sheeting has been put up to prevent rain getting in from roof. Must have sneaked out of barn via holes from damaged wooden boarding as not seen by either surveyors.
- 3.15 7.15pm – 1 Common Pipistrelle – a single distant pass from outside, from behind barn. No bats after this contact.



Bat data search results

3.16 The Sussex Bat Inventory (attached with this report for reference at Appendix C) revealed the following three bat records for the area:

- General bat record – 2009 – 3 bats seen at Worthing Road allotments.
- Pipistrelle bat record – 3/8/2007 – unconfirmed bat roost with droppings found at West Sussex County Council offices at 74 Wick Street, Littlehampton.
- Grounded pipistrelle bat – 24/5/1998 – 1 released after being found at Rustington, West Sussex.



4. CONCLUSIONS

Significance of bat and barn owl survey results

- 4.1 From these bat survey results, it is clear that there is a very small common pipistrelle daytime roost at this barn, as well as a brown long-eared feeding perch, possibly used by one to two bats of this particular species. No barn owl evidence was found at all with no owls seen during the night visits.
- 4.2 Common pipistrelle was the only bat species encountered during this bat survey, with a maximum of two to three emerging into the barn at night, and one of these actually seen leaving the barn by a surveyor at the exterior of the structure.
- 4.3 No brown long-eared bats were seen or heard during this bat survey, although clearly some feeding had occurred between visits, so at least a single bat was still using the barn to feed on captured moths. The lack of any brown long-eared bat droppings does not mean for sure that they do not use the barn for roosting, so some follow-up surveying could be useful.
- 4.4 A cautious approach is always required with any conversion and repair works on a barn, as further bat roosts can be "near invisible", let alone being highly mobile. Bats can roost in the deepest or highest parts of such buildings such as behind weather boarding and within high up mortise crevices, and leave no evidence whatsoever. It is also not clear exactly what times of the year bats are using this barn for roosting and whether there is definite hibernation use of the barn by bats.
- 4.5 Additionally, the presence of breeding birds within the barn such as the old nest evidence must be considered during all works, and should be mitigated for e.g. timing of works outside of nesting season and installation of nest boxes on completion.
- 4.6 Due to the presence of a small common pipistrelle bat roost within the barn, e.g. a "bat resting place", a Bats EPS licence in respect to "development" will be needed before any conversion works or repair work can begin, and therefore also a detailed mitigation plan in terms of how the bats will be safeguarded during such works and the compensation to be provided.



Potential impacts of proposed works on barn

- 4.7 From the evidence now available from this bat survey, due to the proposed works on the barn, the following would be impacted on: a common pipistrelle bat roost and a brown long-eared bat feeding perch.
- 4.8 This barn is therefore thought to be of low conservation significance to bats, based on the survey evidence from this study, although such features are still important to bats and their ecology.
- 4.9 There is no current evidence that the barn is high conservation significance to bats, since there is no definite indication of any bat maternity roosts being present or other significant roosts known there either.
- 4.10 The occurrence of other suitable buildings in the area, mean that this barn will not be unique in terms of being used by bats and barn owls. It is very likely that other barns or houses are being used by these species too.
- 4.11 Overall, the likely Low to Moderate Impact from the proposed barn conversion works and repair can be mitigated for by a variety of methods stated later in this report, mainly by strictly following best practice guidelines for such conversion works and by providing like-for-like mitigation in the future. However, the exact scale of the impact clearly depends on the extent of conversion works to be proposed as this is not known as yet. No impact is expected on any barn owls.

Legal protection of bats and birds in the UK (Simplified current summary only of the legislation – please see other texts for full details)

The Legal Protection of Bats in England and Wales

Introduction

- 4.12 All species of bats in England and Wales are protected by law. Their legal protection derives from two sources:
- the strict species protection provisions of the EU Habitats Directive as implemented in England and Wales by Part 3 of the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 (the "2010 Regulations"); and
 - Part 1 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended).



Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 ("2010 Regulations")

- 4.13 The 2010 Regulations came into force on 1 April 2010. They replace the previously applicable regulations (Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c) Regulations 1994) in relation to England and Wales. The 2010 Regulations are the principal means by which the EU Habitats Directive is transposed in England and Wales.
- 4.14 The Regulations contain a number of Parts but Part 3 sets out the protection to be afforded to "European Protected Species" ("EPS"), which includes all species of British bats. The list also includes other species which are rare on a European scale, such as great crested newts, otters and dormice.
- 4.15 Under Part 3 of the 2010 Regulations both bats themselves and their "breeding sites and resting places" (most commonly their roosts) are protected.
- 4.16 Part 3 provides that it is a criminal offence to do the following (note that this is not an exhaustive list of all offences but rather a list of offences which will be of most relevance to developers):
- a. to damage or destroy a breeding site or resting place of a bat (Reg 41(1)(d));
 - b. to deliberately capture, injure or kill any bat (Reg 41(1)(a));
 - c. to deliberately disturb bats [note, wherever they are occurring] (Reg 41(1)(b)), in particular:
 - i. any disturbance of bats which is likely to impair their ability to survive, to breed or reproduce, or to rear or nurture their young (Reg 41(2)(a)(i)); or
 - ii. any disturbance of bats which is likely to impair their ability to hibernate or migrate (Reg 41(2)(a)(ii)); or



- iii. any disturbance of bats which is likely to affect significantly the local distribution or abundance of the species to which they belong (Reg 41(2)(b));
 - d. to have in one's possession or to control or to transport or to sell or exchange or offer to sell or exchange any live or dead bat or part of a bat which has been taken from the wild; or any part of, or anything derived from, a bat or any part of a bat (Reg 41(3) and (4)); and
 - e. to attempt any of the above (Reg 116(1)).
- 4.17 The maximum penalty that can be imposed for the above offences is (as at May 2010) a fine of up to £5,000, and/or up to six months imprisonment. The offences can be committed by individuals or by bodies corporate. Where a body corporate has committed the offence, the directors or officers of the company may also be prosecuted if the offence has been committed with their consent or connivance, or is attributable to their neglect (Reg 124).

Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 ("WCA 1981")

- 4.18 The WCA 1981 protects a wide range of animals, plants and habitats in the UK. All British bat species are afforded protection under Part 1 of the WCA 1981, in addition to the protection they have under the 2010 Regulations.
- 4.19 As regards England and Wales the following offences apply to protect bats under the W&CA 1981:
- a. to intentionally or recklessly disturb any bat while it is occupying a structure of place which it uses for shelter or protection (s9(4)(b) WCA 1981);
 - b. to intentionally or recklessly obstruct access to any structure or place which any bat uses for shelter or protection (s9(4)(c) WCA 1981); or
 - c. attempting either of the above (s18(1) WCA 1981).
- 4.20 The maximum penalty that can be imposed for the above offences is (as at May 2010) a fine of up to £5,000, and/or up to six months imprisonment. The offences can be committed by individuals or by bodies corporate. Where a body corporate has committed the offence, the directors or officers of that company may also be prosecuted if the offence has been committed with their consent or connivance or is attributable to their neglect (s69(1) WCA 1981).



The Legal Protection of Birds in England and Wales

- 4.21 All birds have the following legal protection (although there are exceptions for game birds, some waterfowl and designated pest species). This is listed below.
- 4.22 All birds, their eggs and nests are protected by law under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). It is an offence to kill, injure or take any wild bird, or to take or destroy their eggs. It is also illegal to take, damage or destroy the nest of any wild bird while it is in use or being built (RSPB, 2001). No provisions can be made for the destruction of occupied bird nests, eggs, or young for development purposes, and no licences are available for this purpose.
- 4.23 Certain rare and/or vulnerable bird species such as barn owl are specially protected under Schedule 1, and have the following additional legal protection:
- It is an offence to intentionally (or recklessly, in England and Wales only) disturb any wild bird listed on Schedule 1 whilst it is nest building or is at (or near) a nest with eggs or young; or disturb the dependent young of such a bird.



5. RECOMMENDATIONS

EPS Bats Licence requirement

- 5.1 A European Protected Species Licence (EPS) (under the 2010 Regulations) for Bats in respect of development will most likely be required from Natural England to permit the loss of "bat resting places" in the barn for the conversion works, as they are fully protected by UK and European law. It will be proposed that the licence is required for "overriding public interest", that there is indeed no satisfactory alternative to what is being proposed and that the barn conversion and repair work will not be detrimental to maintaining the bat populations at a favourable conservation status. This will all be fully justified in the future Reasoned Statement.
- 5.2 The Wildlife Licensing Unit of Natural England is the appropriate authority for determining licence applications for works associated with development such as barn conversions and roof related work.
- 5.3 Natural England will have to be satisfied that the local bat populations will not be detrimentally affected by this development. Consequently, they will require suitable mitigation measures to be put in place in order to replace, if applicable, the potential loss of a bat roost as a result of the development proposal.
- 5.4 The EPS licence forms include four separate parts: an Application Form; Method Statement; Reasoned Statement; and Supporting Documents. The applicant e.g. the barn owner will be the licence holder, supported by the licensed bat consultant being used.
- 5.5 For the prompt processing of the licence application, it is always advised that the client ensure that the planning position in respect to their proposal has been resolved in advance of submitting the licence application and therefore all mitigation options agreed on. In exceptional circumstances, it may be possible to submit an application whilst planning permission is being sought, but this is very unusual.
- 5.6 EPS Licence applications are stated to be processed within thirty days by Natural England, although it could be faster than this, or slower, should more information be required.
- 5.7 The owner of the barn will need to consult an experienced licensed bat consultant for advice on how to proceed with the required Natural England EPS Bats Licence application and to ensure adequate detailed mitigation measures for the bats.



Bat Mitigation Scheme (Suggested options only as mitigation scheme to be confirmed)

- 5.8 Some appropriate mitigation options are listed below for the small bat roost present at the barn, but a decision will need to be made on what the exact mitigation will be. The aim will be to provide a net gain in the number of roosting sites available for the bats, but essentially provide like-for-like mitigation, and will all be stated in the Bats EPS Licence Method Statement:
- 5.9 Creation of a new horizontal access gap in ridge tile mortar and/or by use of at least twelve raised roof tiles (if roof tiles are to replace current corrugated roof sheets) – A single new gap (a horizontal slit to prevent rain getting in easily) in the mortar along the ridge tiles will be created for bats (so bats can access the whole ridge tunnel but not the barn interior), as well as at least a dozen raised roof tiles below the ridge (if roof sheets to be replaced that is). The raised roof tiles (with bat friendly roofing material beneath) will need to have a 20mm high gap and a minimum length of 75mm to allow for easy bat access. Both brown long-eared bats and also common pipistrelle would use these replacement features.
- 5.10 Installation of two groups of three Schwegler Bat Tubes 2FR – A group of three interlinking woodcrete bat tubes will be installed together behind the facing brickwork at each gable end of the barn, hence a total of six tubes to be used. The tubes will be positioned near to the apex where this is viable, but as high as possible. Only the access slots will be visible from outside of the barn structure. The main aim of these tubes will be for building roosting bat species such as common pipistrelle to use these integrated units as replacement roost sites.
- 5.11 Installation of Schwegler 1FF woodcrete bat boxes on the adjacent trees - Bat boxes may be used by various bat species, and these high quality bat boxes would need to be installed in suitable high locations facing appropriate aspects, close to clutter, so to have a chance of success. Brown long-eared bats (as well as common pipistrelle) will use these bat boxes for roosting. Up to three such boxes can be placed on a single tree, but one per tree would be fine. Bat boxes can also be attached to buildings, as another option too. Further advice can be given on this aspect if this is chosen for sure, but a minimum of three bat boxes is recommended to be installed.
- 5.12 Retention of partial roof void and extending this to become a dedicated sealed roof void for bats. This is only relevant if the roof void is not going to be open planned and if there is a viable ceiling structure already for this. This can be discussed further as any roof void should meet current best practice guidelines standards. Mainly brown long-eared bats would benefit, although common pipistrelle is the only bat species to be proved roosting in the barn.

Further bat surveying and monitoring of barn

- 5.13 Further bat surveying may be needed at the barn, especially during the key spring and summer period. Such further information may be requested by Natural England for the Bats EPS Licence application, although this does not stop the client from applying now if they wish to do so.
- 5.14 Bat and barn owl monitoring will be required though at The Old Barn if there is a long intervening period from the end of this bat survey and when the conversion works on the barn are to start (under a EPS Licence however). This would be approximately a year in total, and hence an update would be needed to ensure there have been no material changes at this site since this survey finished.

Timing of works of barn (Note: under a Bats EPS Licence)

- 5.15 The aim will be for the barn conversion works not to be undertaken during the main bat breeding season (June to August) or during the main bat hibernation period (November to March), when bats are the most vulnerable. Therefore, early autumn e.g. September/October or early spring e.g. April/May, are ideally the best times to work on such structures, especially where there is potential for bats to colonise such structures. But nesting birds must also not be impacted upon either by such works e.g. swallows and to ensure no owls are present.

Best practice regarding works on barn (Note: under a Bats EPS Licence)

- 5.16 A Bats Method Statement in relation to the conversion works should be drawn up, so that both barns can be safely converted without any risk at all to any bats, in case there is a chance that a hidden bat could be expectedly present after this survey. A cautious approach is always best even though no bat roost was shown to be present from this survey. The Bat Consultant and the barn conversion contractors should work together on this statement and demonstrate how the works are to be done and when the consultant is required to be on-site.
- 5.17 A bat watch brief with a licensed bat consultant present on-site must be used during all future sensitive soft stripping work by contractors, e.g. removal of any of the following: roof tiles; ridge tiles; hanging tiles; roof slates; soffits; bargeboards; lead flashing; weather boarding/cladding; guttering boards; and window/door frames etc.

- 5.18 A Toolbox talk would be undertaken on the first day of the works to the contractors used for the barn conversion and would be briefed on the presence of bats/best practice details by the licensed bat consultant present.
- 5.19 It would also be prudent to undertake a re-check of the barn internally/externally before works begin to ensure there has been no change in the usage of this building since the last internal survey. This would be stated in the Licence Method Statement anyway.
- 5.20 The timing of the works must follow that outlined in section 5.4 of this report.

Bats and lighting

- 5.21 Any new lighting scheme for the site should be sensitive to local bat species, and further work may be required so to ensure this. New lighting should be present only where required, and its impact should be assessed where this is possible.
- 5.22 On some sites, inappropriate new lighting schemes can be detrimental to bats which require dark corridors to move around from site to site. Some bats can be completely deterred from using a site for roosting, feeding or commuting, for example, by the impacts from strong lighting present.
- 5.23 Lighting should be directed only to where it is required, so that darker corridors or pockets are retained where possible. Therefore, no new lighting should be directed onto any trees, bushes, hedges or any newly installed bat boxes at this site.
- 5.24 New lighting can have hoods so to reduce light spillage; timers to ensure that lighting is needed only when required; the type of lighting used is important; and screening can be used to reduce the impact of new lighting columns for example.

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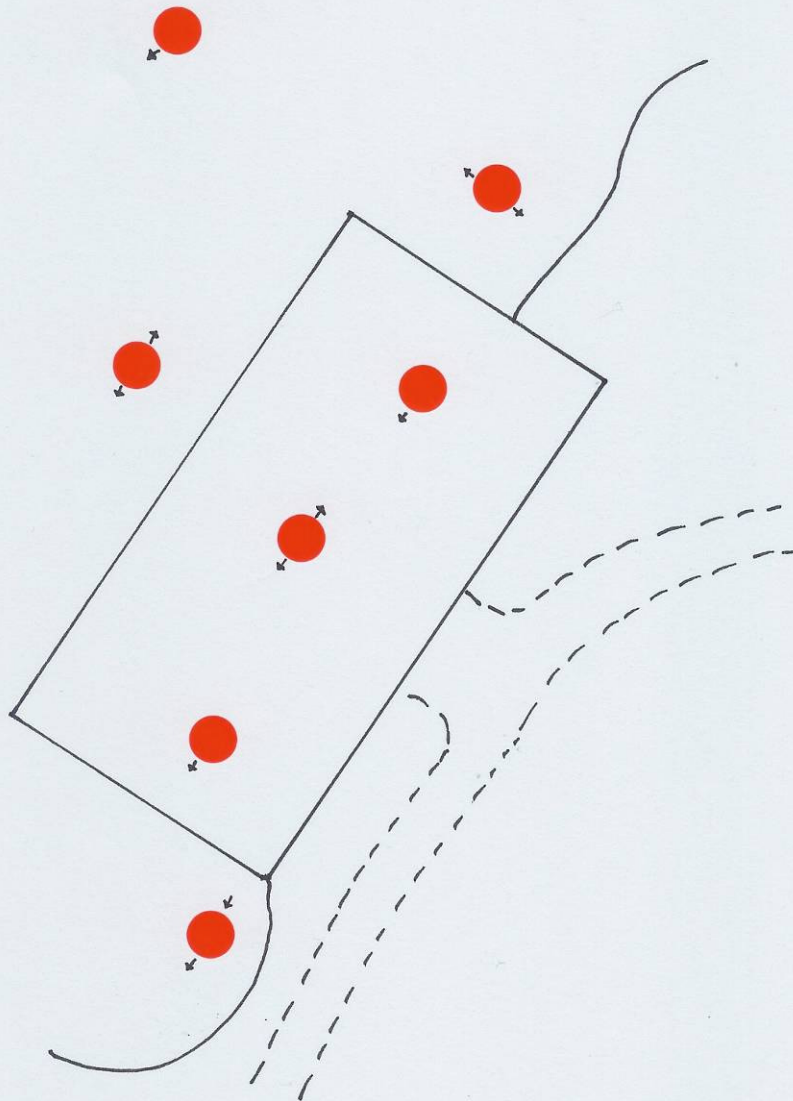
Appendix A

Bat Location Map

**Map A: Location of bats found at The Old Barn, Toddington House,
Littlehampton, West Sussex – September/October 2010**



Key: Common Pipistrelle



Appendix B

Photographs

PHOTOGRAPHS



Photograph A

The Old Barn at Toddington House, showing the loose wooden boards on the exterior, which could be used by the occasional roosting bat, as well as for access.



Photograph B

The open plan roof in this barn, where timbers and corrugated roofing sheets can be seen, but is unlined. Up to two common pipistrelles were seen emerging into the barn during this bat survey, although the exact roosting spot e.g. at one of the gable ends probably, could not be found. No barn owl evidence was present at all.



Photograph C

An underwing moth wing on floor of the barn, derived very likely from a brown long-eared feeding perch, where the occasional bat is bringing in a moth to feed, then leaving the barn again.



Photograph D

The ivy cover at one end of the barn could also be used by roosting bats, and will need to be very carefully removed in theory during the future (licensed) barn conversion works.



Photograph E

The gaps between the wooden boarding in the walls of the barn, due to disrepair, can be clearly seen in this photograph. The bats will be using such spaces to enter and leave the barn at night, as long as spaces are wide enough for easy flight.



Photograph F

The wetland habitat next to the barn as well as the trees in the general area could be used by foraging bats, and increases the probability of a barn being used by roosting bats.

Appendix C
Sussex Bat Inventory Report



Woods Mill, Henfield, West Sussex BN5 9SD
Tel: 01273 497 558 / 557
Fax: 0203 070 0709
Email: sxbrc@sussexwt.org.uk
Web: sxbrc.org.uk

SUSSEX BAT INVENTORY REPORT

Please note that all species of bat and their roosts are protected by UK and European law, under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (WCA) in the UK and the Habitats Directive in the EU. Bats and their roosts may also be protected by site designations, for example if their roost site or feeding grounds are notified as Special Area of Conservation (SAC) or a Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI).

You could be committing a criminal offence if you :

1. Deliberately capture, injure or kill a bat.
2. Intentionally or recklessly disturb a bat in the roost or deliberately disturb a group of bats.
3. Damage or destroy a bat roosting place (even if bats are not occupying the roost at the time).
4. Intentionally or recklessly obstruct access to a bat roost.
5. Possess or advertise/sell/exchange a bat (dead or alive) or any part of a bat.

Key to Indicators

M/S	Mating/Swarming
H	Hibernaculum
FR	Feeding Roost
MR	Maternity Roost
UR	Unspecified Roost
D	Droppings

Land at The Old Barn, Littlehampton + 2km radius

13 October 2010 ESD/10/414 Search Area: TQ0101 to TQ0505

Andrew Waller (ASW Ecology)

The contextual information in this report is based on the latest data available to the Record Centre and is regularly updated.

Chiroptera

Chiroptera (from the ancient Greek for 'wing hand') is the natural group, or order, that covers all the bats. In Britain we have 14 bat species and all have the highest level of legal protection. Many people simply record bats in general when they are not able to assign them to a particular species and these are then included under Chiroptera in our reports.

Bat sp.

Date	Location	Grid Reference	Recorder	Sampling Method	M/S	H	FR	MR	UR	D	Abundance	Notes
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Ownership of this data remains with the original recorder whilst copyright of this material remains property of the Sussex Biodiversity Records Centre. Reproduction is strictly prohibited.

2009	Worthing Road Allotments	TQ030035	L.J. Martin	Field Observation	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	3 Present	They use the site as a feeding ground. I have head 3 at once going around my head this summer 7-10 foot above the ground.
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Pipistrellus pipistrellus

Pipistrelle Bat (species aggregate)

The commonest bat in the British Isles, this small species is found in all types of countryside, except very exposed areas, as well as in towns and suburbs. Summer roosts are usually in buildings, though tree holes and bat boxes are also used. Winter roosts are in buildings, tree holes and caves.

Pipistrelles were often recorded as either 45 kHz or 55 kHz depending on the pitch of the echolocation calls picked up by bat detectors. These are now separate species; Pipistrellus pipistrellus being the 45 kHz animal and P. pygmaeus the 55 kHz.

This is the aggregate version of the Pipistrelle where the audio frequency or specific species is undetermined.

Both Pipistrellus pipistrellus (45 kHz) and P. pygmaeus (55 kHz) are widespread in Sussex and, like all bats are a legally protected species.

Date	Location	Grid Reference	Recorder	Sampling Method	M/S	H	FR	MR	UR	D	Abundance	Notes
03/08/2007	West Sussex County Council, 74 Wick Street, Littlehampton, BN17 7JS, West Sussex (VC13)	TQ027033	NE Bat Worker	Building Inspection	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☒	1 Present	
24/05/1998	12 Wallace Road, Rustington, West Sussex (VC13)	TQ054031	Recorder @ Sussex Bat Group	Grounded Bat	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	1 Present	Caught by cat. Released after injuries healed.