Date: October 2026

Contract Ref: 3321

BAT MITIGATION STRATEGY

No. 33 CHURCH STREET, PINCHBECK, SPALDING, PE11 3UB

for

VENTURE BUSINESS SPACE LIMITED

Focus Environmental Consultants

Unit 2

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CONTROL SHEET

Venture Business Space Limited
No. 33 Church Street, Pinchbeck, Spalding, PE11 3UB
Bat Mitigation Strategy

	Name (Initials)	Position
Surveyor(s)	CK	Principal Ecologist
Author	RP	Associate Ecologist
Checked by	FF-D	Director

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1. INTRODUCTION

COPIES OF THIS DOCUMENT AND ALL ASSOCIATED ECOLOGICAL REPORTS RELEVANT TO SITE WORKS AND RELEVANT PLANNING CONDITIONS AND ASSOCIATED PROTECTED SPECIES LICENSES WILL BE KEPT IN THE SITE OFFICE, PRINTED, BOUND AND PLACED IN A CLEARLY LABELLED FOLDER, SO THEY ARE AVAILABLE TO REFER TO AT ANY TIME.

1.1 Scheme Background

The development proposals are for the conversion of the former public house at 33 Church Street, Pinchbeck, Spalding, PE11 3UB into a retail unit. The development layout can be seen in the Planting Detail - Proposed Retail Development (drawing no. 310 PA 02C, M D Landscape Architects dated 13.04.2026).

The scheme was granted full planning permission by South Holland District Council (Application reference: H14-0523-26). Focus Environmental Consultants has been commissioned by the client to produce a Bat Mitigation Strategy to satisfy Condition 13 of the approval.

Condition 13:

No demolition, alteration, roof works or tree works capable of affecting bats shall commence until a Bat Mitigation Strategy has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. The Strategy shall include details of:

a) the timing and supervision of works;

b) precautionary working methods, including soft-strip techniques;

c) replacement roosting provision;

d) measures to ensure sensitive lighting;

e) post-construction monitoring; and

f) responsibilities for the implementation and management of the mitigation measures.

The approved Bat Mitigation Strategy shall thereafter be implemented in full and maintained in accordance with the approved details.

Reason: To safeguard protected species and ensure that appropriate mitigation measures are implemented to avoid, minimise and compensate for potential impacts on bats arising from the development.

This Condition is imposed in accordance with Policy 28 of the South East Lincolnshire Local Plan 2019.

1.2 Objectives

The objectives of this Bat Mitigation Strategy are:

- to provide a concise working document setting out the timing and supervision of works, precautionary working methods, replacement roosting provision, sensitive lighting measures, post-construction monitoring and responsibilities for implementing and managing the required bat mitigation; and
- to provide the information required to enable the discharge of Condition 13 of the planning permission and ensure that works affecting bats are undertaken in accordance with the approved mitigation measures, relevant wildlife legislation and recognised good practice.

1.3 Site Description & Location

'The Site' is located at 33 Church Street, Pinchbeck, Spalding, PE11 3UB, and is centred on Ordnance Survey grid reference TF 24221 25708. The Site is approximately 0.14 ha in size and comprises a derelict public house (B1), a disused garage (B2), developed land (hardstanding), artificial unsealed surface (gravel), ruderal vegetation, modified grassland, scattered trees and a non-native hedgerow (H1).

A range of ecological surveys has been undertaken at the Site, including a Preliminary Ecological Appraisal (PEA), Preliminary Roost Assessment (PRA) and subsequent specialist bat surveys. Full details of the bat surveys and their findings are provided within the Bat Survey Report (Focus Environmental Consultants, 2026a) and Bat Survey of Trees Report (Focus Environmental Consultants, 2026b).

2. BATS

2.1 Background Information

Please refer to the Bat Survey Report (Focus Environmental Consultants, 2026a) for full details of these surveys completed at the Site.

The surveys have confirmed the presence of:

- a common pipistrelle non-breeding day roost (with a peak count of two) of Site conservation importance within the derelict public house (B1).
- a brown long-eared bat non-breeding day roost (with a peak count of two) of Site conservation importance within the derelict public house (B1).

No bats were observed roosting within the disused garage building (B2) during the surveys.

Additionally, an aerial inspection of Tree T443 was undertaken on 8 August 2025. Please refer to the Bat Survey of Trees Report (Focus Environmental Consultants, 2026b) for further information.

Tree T443 was confirmed to support two features that meet 'PRF-I' suitability (as per Collins, 2023). However, no bats or signs of bats were observed roosting within the tree during the aerial inspection. A precautionary approach to felling will be required to lawfully undertake the proposed works.

2.2 Mitigation Strategy

2.2.1 Building Refurbishment

No refurbishment of B1 at No. 33 Church Street, Pinchbeck, Spalding, PE11 3UB will take place until the prior acquisition of a bat mitigation (development) licence from Natural England.

The mitigation strategy, and compensation and enhancement measures detailed below will form part of the licence submission. However, they are subject to change if Natural England require this for approval of the necessary mitigation licence for the

site. Once this licence is in place, the approved scheme of mitigation, compensation and enhancement will be implemented to ensure that there is no detriment to the '*favourable conservation status*' of bats at the Site.

The following scheme of mitigation is designed to ensure the correct implementation of a bat mitigation licence at this Site:

1. Pre-start survey (including dusk or dawn survey subject to weather conditions) preceding start of works to identify any changes in roost status and confirm the location of any roosting bats prior to works commencing.

2. A total of two receptor bat boxes must be installed prior to works commencing on Site. Boxes should be installed in locations agreed with the Named Ecologist and not less than 4m above ground level. The required receptor bat boxes include:
    - One crevice-design bat box suitable for pipistrelle species, such as Large Multi Chamber WoodStone Bat Box, Eco Kent Bat Box, Improved Crevice Bat Box, Schwegler 2F-DFP or similar.
    - One cavity design bat box suitable for brown long-eared bats, *e.g.* Schwegler 2F, Schwegler 2FN, Improved Cavity Box or similar[1].

3. Provision of a 'toolbox talk' by the Named Ecologist to relevant development personnel (*e.g.* roofing contractor, demolition contractor, builder *etc.*) to ensure understanding of legal and practical requirements and facilitate smooth progression of development. A written record that this has been undertaken must be kept by the Applicant and Named Ecologist and made available immediately on demand to any Natural England or police officer.

4. Direct supervision by the Named Ecologist of all licensable development activities (this includes all work to the roof and ceilings of Building 1). The

[1] NOTE: research by Dodds & Bilston, 2013 has demonstrated that brown long-eared bats will utilise larger cavity-design bat boxes for roosting and/ or breeding. The use of receptor bat boxes is therefore justified in this instance due to the lack of any alternative option during the construction phase (*e.g.* retention *in situ*, or relocation to an alternative roosting location within a built structure on site).

intended start date must be agreed in advance with the Named Ecologist and licensable works on site must not start until the Named Ecologist is in attendance.

5. All licensable works will be undertaken in accordance with the procedures described below and under the direction of the Named Ecologist or Accredited Agent:
   - A paper copy of the bat licence and this tool-box talk should be available on the Site at all times for contractors.

   - Roof tiles should be lifted from the uppermost run of tiles and progress downwards systematically. This typically means lifting ridge tiles first and then moving down the roof. This is because **pulling tiles out mid-way down a roof can easily result in the accidental killing or injury of a bat roosting behind a tile.**

   - Tiles and other roofing materials (*e.g.* bargeboards) should be removed carefully and lifted cautiously to check whether any bats are present a) under the tile or b) on the tile batten/ underfelt.

   - Where tiles are wet-bedded be aware that uneven pointing can create crevices for bats to hide in (particularly under ridge tiles). Take care to check these crevices carefully for bats.

   - Do not discard tiles or other roofing materials until you have checked them properly and are confident that they do not have a bat attached.

   - Keep a look out for bat droppings and if you start to find any please advise the Named Ecologist (or Accredited Agent) so that they can supervise works closely or carry out minor work (*e.g.* tile removal) themself. The Named Ecologist will check any gaps in walls using a torch and fibre-optic endoscope.

- Always be alert to the possibility that a bat may be roosting in a crevice. If you start to hear angry-sounding chittering or squeaking, stop work in this area and call the Named Ecologist immediately for assistance.

- **Under no circumstances should you continue works in an area if you suspect that a bat may be roosting within it**.

- If you identify a bat under boarding or other material, gently replace the boarding/ material taking care not to crush the bat. Advise the Named Ecologist (or Accredited Agent) immediately and they will capture and relocate the bat to a place of safety using bat handling gloves and a drawstring bag.

- If the Named Ecologist or an Accredited Agent is not on the Site when you find a bat, call the Focus Environmental Consultants office immediately and avoid working in the proximity of the bat (minimum 3m radius) until further advice has been obtained from the Named Ecologist.

- **Under no circumstances handle the bat yourself or attempt to prevent a bat from flying off** if it starts to do so. Grabbing a bat with your hands is likely to result in injury or damage to the bat.

- The Named Ecologist (or Accredited Agent) will advise on appropriate methods for the removal of other building materials. Do not make use of crowbars or other tools to lever off boards *etc.* until the Named Ecologist has indicated that it is safe to proceed. After this point make all efforts to remove materials carefully and sensitively to minimise the risk of accidentally crushing a roosting bat.

- Do not disturb or uncover bats in periods of very cold weather (daytime temperatures below 8˚C) or very poor (rain, strong winds) weather.

6. Once the Named Ecologist or Accredited Agent is confident that all likely bat roosting locations have been uncovered and no further bats are present, they will formally 'sign off' this stage of the licence in writing, thus allowing the development contractor to proceed with the remainder of the works unsupervised. The Named Ecologist and/ or Accredited Agent will remain 'on call' thereafter.

7. If injured or underweight bats are found, the Named Ecologist (or their Accredited Agent) will contact the Bat Helpline (Tel. 0345 1300 228), so that an available local bat carer can be contacted.

8. The mitigation hierarchy must be implemented regarding night lighting. A 'no light approach' should be followed unless there is a justifiable need for lighting. If artificial lighting is required during the construction phase and/ or post-development, it **must** be minimal and low-level. A lighting plan should be designed in collaboration with the Named Ecologist to prevent unnecessary illumination of bat habitats.

2.2.2 Tree Felling

A precautionary approach will be undertaken during felling of tree T443 onsite, as detailed below.

- Arborists will avoid crosscutting in proximity to cavities, hollow sections and other crevices suitable for roosting bats.
- Sections containing cavities will be lowered to the ground and left overnight with the cavity opening clear to provide any bats with an opportunity to escape.
- An experienced bat consultant will be available onsite or on call, to provide advice and/or deal with any last-minute discoveries. Site arborists will be provided with the contact information of the ecological consultant and have the details to hand during site works.

- If a roosting bat(s) is found during tree felling, tree works **must** cease immediately. The arborist must then contact the ecological consultant for further advice.

2.2.3 Night Lighting

Artificial lighting can affect bat activity by illuminating roost access points and commuting and foraging habitats. Lighting associated with the development will therefore be implemented in accordance with the approved Lighting Design Rev 2 – Statement of Lighting Design, dated 27 May 2026, as secured by Condition 8 of the planning permission.

The approved lighting scheme will be implemented and maintained to minimise light spill onto habitats used by bats. In particular:

- lighting will be installed and maintained in accordance with the approved Lighting Design Rev 2;
- no additional external lighting, including lighting to buildings, access routes, servicing areas or car parking areas, will be installed without the prior written approval of the Local Planning Authority;
- external lighting will be directed away from bat roosting features and retained dark corridors, with light spill onto these features minimised;
- luminaires will use warm-spectrum LED lighting with no or negligible UV output and will be appropriately directed and/or shielded to minimise unnecessary light spill;
- where any alternative luminaires are proposed, the lighting design will be reviewed to ensure that the approved light-spill parameters are maintained; and
- car park lighting will be switched off within 30 minutes of the premises closing to customers, except for approved essential security or emergency lighting.

Please refer to the approved Lighting Design Rev 2 for the location, specification and extent of proposed lighting.

2.3 Compensation & Enhancement Measures

In line with Government policy, the development will aim to deliver on ecological enhancement. The following compensation and enhancement measures are to be installed/ implemented within the Site. Final locations of all boxes/ features to be agreed with the Ecological Clerk of Works. A Compensation & Enhancement Plan can be found within Annex 3.1.

- Two bat access tiles suitable for brown long-eared bats will be installed within the roof structure of B1. Commercially available bat access features include the Habibat Bat Access Slate, Heritage Clay Bat Access Tiles or a Bat Access Tile Set (suppliers include Spicer Tiles, Tudor Roof Tiles, English Leadworks and Dreadnought Tiles). Bats must not be allowed to encounter modern breathable roofing membranes, due to the well-publicised danger of entanglement associated with the products. Bat access tiles must be positioned on traditional bitumastic tile felt (*e.g.* 1F felt), or on an approved membrane felt that has passed the Snagging Propensity Test developed in collaboration by university academics, SNCOs and the Bat Conservation Trust (*e.g.* TLX BATSAFE).

- To compensate for the loss of tree T443, a minimum of one crevice-design bat box, such as Large Multi-chamber Woodstone Bat Box, CJM Bat Box or 2FE Schwegler Wall-mounted Bat Shelter must be installed prior to tree felling works commencing on Site. Boxes should be installed in locations agreed with the Named Ecologist and not less than 4m above ground level.

- New landscape planting within the Site will include a variety of plants, shrubs, and trees, as well as grassed areas. Planting should utilise a variety of scented and flowering species which will attract night-flying insects for bats. Together with retention of existing boundary trees, this will provide continued commuting and foraging opportunities for bats within the post-developed site.

2.4 Post-construction Monitoring

Post-construction monitoring will be undertaken in accordance with the requirements of the approved bat mitigation licence and associated Site Registration.

An inspection will be undertaken immediately following completion of the development to confirm that the required bat compensation and mitigation features have been installed correctly and in accordance with the approved scheme.

The monitoring inspections will confirm that the compensation features remain in place and fit for purpose. Where any defects, damage or other issues are identified, appropriate remedial measures will be recommended and implemented in accordance with the requirements of the bat mitigation licence.

2.5 Responsibilities for Implementation and Management

The Applicant will be responsible for ensuring that the mitigation and compensation measures described within this Bat Mitigation Strategy and the approved bat mitigation licence are implemented and maintained as required.

The bat compensation features have been designed to require minimal ongoing maintenance. Post-construction monitoring will identify any defects or deterioration affecting their continued suitability, and the Applicant will be responsible for ensuring that any necessary remedial works identified by the ecologist are undertaken.

2.6 Timetable of Works

The bat boxes and other bat features will be installed during the construction works and will be in position prior to the first use of the developed site. The landscaping and lighting scheme is to form part of the development proposals and will be completed post construction.

3. ANNEXES

3.1 Plans

3.2 Contact Information

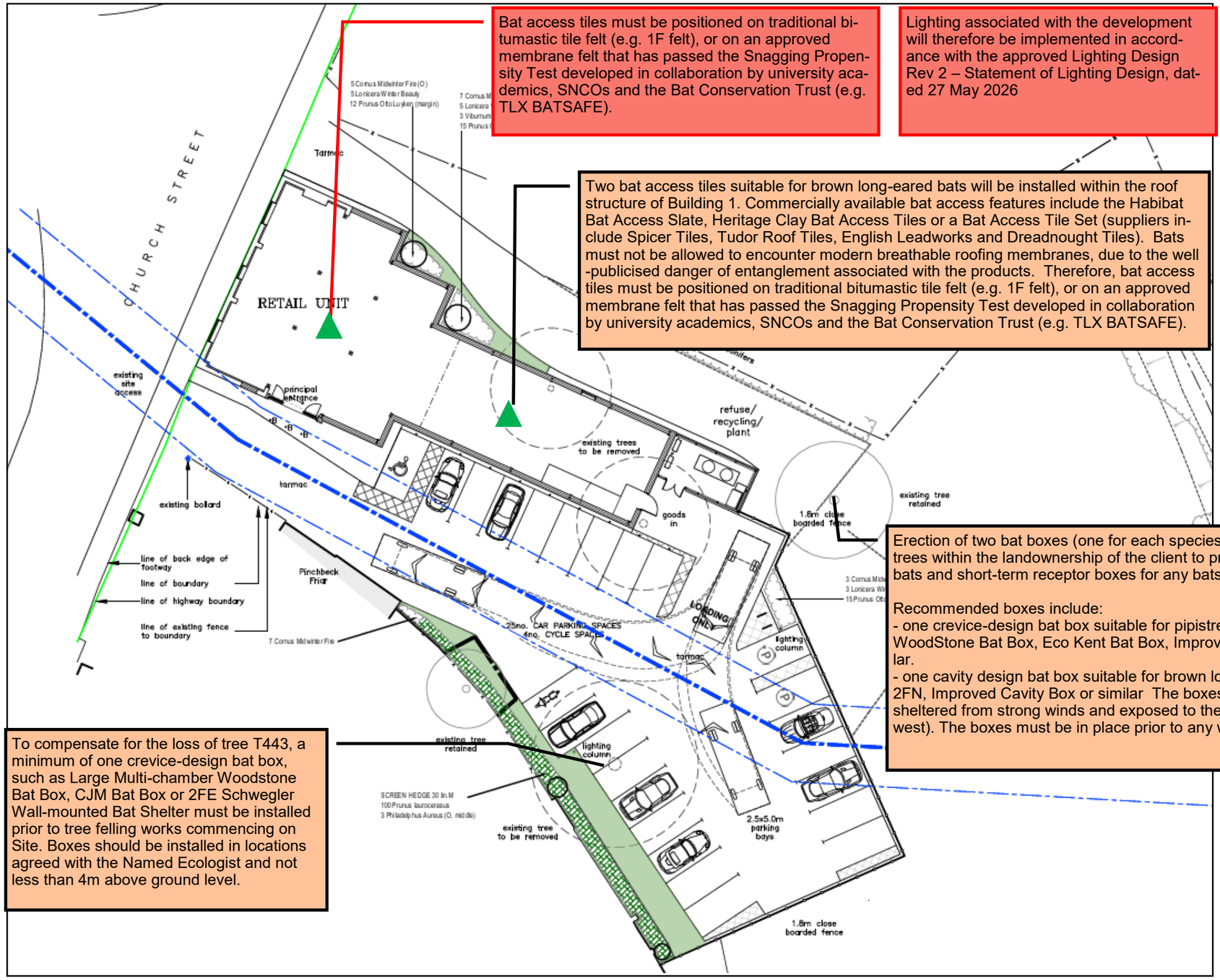
3.3 References & Bibliography

3.4 Legislation & Best Practice

3.1 Plans

3.1.1 Bat Mitigation, Compensation & Enhancement Plan

3.1.1 Bat Mitigation, Compensation & Enhancement Plan



Bat access tiles must be positioned on traditional bitumastic tile felt (e.g. 1F felt), or on an approved membrane felt that has passed the Snagging Propensity Test developed in collaboration by university academics, SNCOs and the Bat Conservation Trust (e.g. TLX BATSAFE).

Lighting associated with the development will therefore be implemented in accordance with the approved Lighting Design Rev 2 – Statement of Lighting Design, dated 27 May 2026

Two bat access tiles suitable for brown long-eared bats will be installed within the roof structure of Building 1. Commercially available bat access features include the Habibat Bat Access Slate, Heritage Clay Bat Access Tiles or a Bat Access Tile Set (suppliers include Spicer Tiles, Tudor Roof Tiles, English Leadworks and Dreadnought Tiles). Bats must not be allowed to encounter modern breathable roofing membranes, due to the well-publicised danger of entanglement associated with the products. Therefore, bat access tiles must be positioned on traditional bitumastic tile felt (e.g. 1F felt), or on an approved membrane felt that has passed the Snagging Propensity Test developed in collaboration by university academics, SNCOs and the Bat Conservation Trust (e.g. TLX BATSAFE).



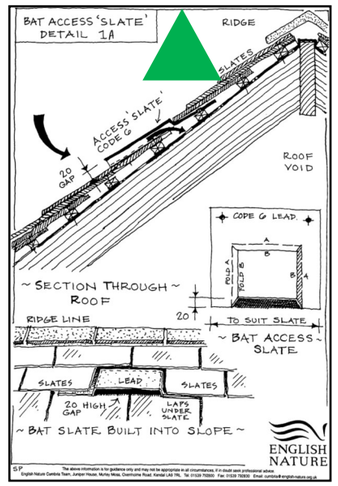
Large Multi Chamber WoodStone



Schwegler 2F-DFP



Schwegler 2F



Erection of two bat boxes (one for each species recorded roosting at the site) on suitable mature trees within the landownership of the client to provide replacement roosting opportunities for bats and short-term receptor boxes for any bats found during the works.

Recommended boxes include:
- one crevice-design bat box suitable for pipistrelle species, such as Large Multi Chamber WoodStone Bat Box, Eco Kent Bat Box, Improved Crevice Bat Box, Schwegler 2F-DFP or similar.
- one cavity design bat box suitable for brown long-eared bats, e.g. Schwegler 2F, Schwegler 2FN, Improved Cavity Box or similar The boxes will be installed at least 4m above ground-level, sheltered from strong winds and exposed to the sun for part of the day (usually south or south-west). The boxes must be in place prior to any works starting on site.

To compensate for the loss of tree T443, a minimum of one crevice-design bat box, such as Large Multi-chamber Woodstone Bat Box, CJM Bat Box or 2FE Schwegler Wall-mounted Bat Shelter must be installed prior to tree felling works commencing on Site. Boxes should be installed in locations agreed with the Named Ecologist and not less than 4m above ground level.

Client: Venture Business Space Limited

Site: No. 33 Church Street, Pinchbeck, Spalding, PE11 3UB

Title: Bat Mitigation, Compensation & Enhancement Plan

Contract: 3321

Date: October 2026

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Please note: this plan is intended only to indicate the approximate location of features and should therefore, not be treated as an accurate scale plan.

3.2 Contact Information

3.2.1 Ecological Clerk of Works

Name: Focus Environmental Consultants
Contact: Chloe King (Principal Ecologist)
Contact No: 01905 780700
Address: Unit 2, Ball Mill Top Business Park, Worcester, WR2 6PD

3.2.2 Natural England

In the unlikely event that any protected species are identified during the works, works must cease immediately, and consultation held with the Ecological Clerk of Works. Where necessary, the Ecological Clerk of Works will liaise with Natural England to agree and implement any licensing requirements before proceeding.

Contact No: 0300 060 3900

Copies of this document and all associated ecological reports relevant to site works, relevant planning conditions and associated protected species licences will be kept in the site office, printed, bound and placed in a clearly labelled folder, so they are available to refer to at any time. The location of these documents will be made clear during the 'toolbox talk' prior to the commencement of any works onsite.

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3.4 Legislation & Best Practice

3.4.1 The Environment Act 2021

The Environment Act 2021 is a far-reaching Act of parliament, which received Royal Assent on 9th November 2021. It is described by the Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management as 'world leading' legislation and has the primary focus of providing targets, plans and policies for improving the natural environment. In implementing the Act, the Secretary of State is required to set long-term targets for a number of priority areas including: air quality, water, biodiversity, resource efficiency and waste reduction. Schedule 14 of the Act establishes a mandatory requirement for all developments to secure a 10% net gain in biodiversity, with a few exceptions such as 'permitted development' and marine and intertidal developments. Schedule 14 of the Act details the required amendment of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 (inserting a new s.90A and Schedule 7A) with respect to 'normal' development. Schedule 15 describes amendments to the Planning Act 2008 with respect to Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects, inserting a new s.99 and Schedule 2A.

The measurement of baseline and post-development biodiversity figures involves the use of the most up to date version of the state-sponsored 'biodiversity metric'. A 'small sites' metric is available for sites of up to 0.5ha in size supporting 1 - 9 residential units or for other forms of development, with a floorspace of less than 5000m^2 and in both cases without priority habitats being present (with the exception of hedgerows and arable field margins). The mandatory 10% biodiversity net gain requirement described by the Act will not be mandatory until November 2023, although may still be required by local plan policy in the intervening period. Other matters covered by the Environment Act are the creation of a Biodiversity Gain Site Register, the provision of Biodiversity Credits, the establishment of the Office for Environmental Protection (OEP) and the establishment of Local Nature Recovery Strategies. The Act further strengthens the biodiversity duty enshrined within s.40 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006, requiring not only the conservation of biodiversity but also its 'enhancement'.

3.4.2 The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended) & The Conservation of Habitats and Species (Amendment) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019

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

https://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2019/579/contents/made

These regulations, referred hereafter as "the Habitats Regulations", represent the primary method by which Council Directive 92/43/EEC on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora (the "Habitats Directive") is transposed for England and Wales and their territorial seas. The Habitats Directive, in conjunction with the Birds Directive (Council Directive 2009/147/EEC) forms the basis for implementation of Europe's nature conservation policy through both habitat and species level protection. The Habitats Directive requires the designation of strictly protected European sites known as Special Areas of Conservation (SACs). Together with the Special Protection Areas (SPAs) established by the Birds Directive, these collectively form the Natura 2000 Network of protected sites

('National Site Network' in the UK). The Habitats Directive also requires the strict protection of animals and plants of Community Interest listed under Annex IV. Habitat types requiring strict protection as SACs are listed under Annex I. The conservation of animals and plants listed under Annex II requires the designation of SACs.

The Habitats Regulations require that public bodies must exercise their nature conservation responsibilities to ensure compliance with the Habitats Directive. These regulations also require the conservation of natural habitats and habitats of species through the selection, designation and notification of marine and terrestrial 'European Sites'. The habitats and species of European Importance are listed under Annexes I and II of the Habitats Directive. The regulations also contain provision for the appropriate management of these European Sites including the control of damaging operations, special nature conservation orders and restoration orders, for example. The Habitats Regulations afford strict protection to European Protected Species of animals under Schedule 2 and plants under Schedule 5. Offences (subject to certain exceptions) include the deliberate capture, killing, disturbance or trade in these animals. Similarly, plants listed under Schedule 5 are protected (subject to exceptions) from picking, collection, cutting, destruction or trade.

3.4.3 The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended)

While the Habitats Regulations provide the basis for nature conservation policy in Europe, the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) (WCA) is still a major mechanism for the legislative protection of wildlife and countryside/national parks in the UK. The WCA, and its various amendments, draw on from pre-existing legislation and support the Habitats Regulations in implementing the Bern Convention (1979) and Directive 2009/147/EC on the conservation of wild birds. Schedules within the WCA provide a list of protected species and habitats, in addition to prohibited actions. Further details are provided below for specific species relevant to the report. The WCA also contains measures for controlling invasive non-native species and amendments to a number of laws, including in relation to public rights of way.

3.4.4 The Countryside and Rights of Way (CROW) Act 2000

The CROW Act amends existing WCA legislation in accordance with the 1992 Convention on Biological Diversity (Rio Earth Summit). The Act applies to England and Wales only and encompasses public access, rights of way, nature conservation and Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONBs). Schedule 9 of the Act provides increased powers for the protection and management of SSSIs while Schedule 12 strengthens the legal protection for protected species via arrestable offences and heavier penalties.

3.4.5 The Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act 2006

The Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act imposes a *Biodiversity Duty* (S.40) on all public bodies to conserve biodiversity at both species and habitat levels (S40). "*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."

S.41 of the Act requires the publication of a list of "*living organisms and types of habitat which in the Secretary of State's opinion are of principal importance for the purpose of conserving biodiversity*." The list generated under S.41 of the Act contains a number of types of habitats and species of animal and plant that have the potential to be affected by development projects of a range of sizes and impacts.

S.47 of the Act establishes special protection for the nest sites of certain birds that are known to re-use their nests and creates an additional Schedule containing these birds, namely golden eagle, white-tailed eagle and osprey. It is an offence to take, damage or destroy the nest of these three birds at any time.

The Act also establishes Natural England as the independent body "to ensure that the natural environment is conserved, enhanced and managed for the benefit of present and future generations, thereby contributing to sustainable development". 943 species and 56 habitats of principal importance are included on the S41 list as guidance for public bodies on decisions that affect biodiversity.

3.4.6 Bats

All British bats are "European Protected Species" (EPS) and listed on Annex II and Annex IV of the EC Habitats Directive. The Directive is transposed into UK law through the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017. The following actions affecting bats are prohibited under the legislation:

- deliberate capture, injury or killing of a bat;
- deliberate disturbance of a bat and in particular disturbance which is likely to impair their ability:
    - to survive, to breed or reproduce, or to rear or nurture their young, or
    - 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.
- damage or destruction of a breeding site or resting place;
- possessing, controlling transporting, selling or exchanging, or offering for sale or exchange, any bat or any part of a bat or anything derived from one.

Bats are also afforded protection from intentional or reckless 'disturbance' by the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). The deliberate or reckless obstruction of access to a structure or place used by bats for shelter and protection is also an offence under the Act.

4. QUALIFICATIONS & EXPERIENCE

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Full Q&E details of surveyors, authors and checkers are available on request.