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PLASYFELIN PRIMARY SCHOOL

BAT EMERGENCE SURVEY REPORT

NOVEMBER 2024

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DATE ISSUED:	**November 2024**
JOB NUMBER:	**CA13112**
REPORT NUMBER:	**004**
VERSION:	**V1.0**
STATUS:	**Final**

AECOM

PLASYFELIN PRIMARY SCHOOL

BAT EMERGENCE SURVEY REPORT

NOVEMBER 2024

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CA13112-001	Site Location Plan	1:5,000@A3
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Wardell Armstrong LLP (WA) was commissioned by AECOM to undertake bat emergence surveys in support of the proposed development at Plasyfelin Primary School, Caenant Road, Caerphilly, centred on approximate National Grid Reference ST 15258 87754.

A Preliminary Roost Assessment (PRA) was undertaken by AECOM on the buildings/structures and trees on site in September 2023. The PRA identified four buildings (buildings B3, B5, B8 and B11) on site to have low suitability for roosting bats, and one building (building B2) to have moderate suitability for roosting bats. These buildings were subject to bat emergence surveys.

This report details the methodology and results of the emergence surveys conducted on the buildings in August 2024, as well as the proposed recommendations following the emergence surveys.

During the emergence survey on 21st August 2024, one bat roost was identified in building B8, out of which one common pipistrelle was observed emerging. It is considered the building B8 comprises a low status, non-breeding summer day/transitional roost used by individual common pipistrelles.

Bats and their roosts are fully protected through the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 and considered by the Local Planning Authority when assessing applications through the "biodiversity duty" of the Environment (Wales) Act 2016, to which they report and national – local planning policy. Therefore, it is recommended that impacts of the proposed development on bats are fully assessed within an Ecological Impact Assessment. A mitigation licence from Natural Resources Wales is required prior to any works being undertaken at building B8.

Enhancement measures for the site are recommended and include the implementation of bat boxes (including integral bat boxes in new buildings) and potential planting to create a mosaic of habitats.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Terms of Reference

1.1.1 Wardell Armstrong LLP (WA) was commissioned by AECOM to undertake bat emergence surveys in support of the proposed development at Plasyfelin Primary School, Caenant Road, Caerphilly, CF83 3FP (hereafter referred to as 'the site'), centred on approximate National Grid Reference ST 15258 87754.

1.2 Site Context

1.2.1 The Plasyfelin Primary School site is located on Caenant Road, Caerphilly, as shown on Drawing Number CA13112-001 (Site Location Plan).

1.2.2 The site is dominated by school buildings, hardstanding in the form of parking spaces and hard play surfaces, and amenity grassland used primarily for recreational activities. There are two areas of broadleaved semi-natural woodland, lines of trees, and scattered trees and scrub. Also present are areas of semi-improved grassland, standing water, ephemeral-short perennial vegetation, intact species-poor hedgerows, bare ground, and artificial surfaces (astroturf, wet pour, and wooden decking). The site boundary is marked by fences and walls. The Nant yr Aber River connects the site to a series of broadleaved woodland areas.

1.2.3 Caerphilly town makes up the surrounding wider area, which is predominantly residential, with scattered areas of woodland and recreational fields. Caerphilly Castle is approximately 500m southeast of the site.

1.3 Description of Development

1.3.1 The proposed development comprises the replacement of the existing school buildings with one main building as well as creating new recreational areas and a hardstanding carpark.

1.4 Background

1.4.1 A Preliminary Roost Assessment (PRA) of the buildings/structures and trees on site was conducted by AECOM on 25th and 26th September 2023, the results of which are present in the Preliminary Ecological Appraisal (PEA) and BREEAM report for this site (AECOM, 2023).

1.4.2 The PRA identified four buildings (buildings B3, B5, B8 and B11) on site to have low suitability for roosting bats, and one building (building B2) to have moderate suitability for roosting bats.

1.4.3 The desk study undertaken as part of the PEA identified 16 records of bat roosts within 2km of the site. This includes but is not limited to:

- Common pipistrelle *Pipistrellus pipistrellus* roost 0.2km east of the site;
- Common pipistrelle maternity roost 1.3km southeast of the site;
- Daubenton's *Myotis daubentonii* roost 0.4km east from the site;
- Nathusius' pipistrelle *Pipistrellus nathusii* roost 0.5km south from the site;
- Brown long-eared *Plecotus auritus* roost 1.5km south of the site;
- Soprano pipistrelle *Pipistrellus pygmaeus* roost 1.5km south of the site; and
- Greater horseshoe *Rhinolophus ferrumequinum* roost 1.5km south of the site.

1.5 Legislative Framework

1.5.1 All UK bat species are protected by legislative framework, a summary of which is provided in Appendix 1.

1.6 Bat Ecology

1.6.1 There are 17 species of bat found breeding in Britain, all of which are insectivorous. These species have different life cycles and strategies but in general each require:

- Hibernation roost sites: sites which in winter have a constant temperature of between 3°C and 7°C e.g. underground sites such as caves, mines and built environments offering similar conditions;
- Nursery sites where females gather in spring/summer to give birth and rear offspring e.g. roof spaces, crevices/hollows in mature trees;
- Roost sites for individual males during spring – autumn e.g. roof spaces and trees; and
- Habitats with numerous insects to feed upon.

1.6.2 Roosting habitat includes buildings and structures, caves and trees and means any structure or place that is used for shelter or protection whether or not bats are present at the time.

1.6.3 Bats also use a variety of habitats for foraging with broad-leaved woodland and water habitats the most favourable. Arable, improved grassland and moorland are less favoured. Within these less favoured landscapes, linear features such as hedgerows,

lines of trees and riparian strips are often used by bats as they provide rich food sources, shelter and commuter corridors.

1.7 Report Objective

1.7.1 This report summarises the methodology and results of the bat emergence surveys undertaken in 2024.

2 METHODOLOGY

2.1 Dusk Emergence Surveys

2.1.1 Following the PRA survey undertaken by AECOM in September 2023, buildings B2, B3, B5, B8 and B11 were subject to dusk emergence surveys in August 2024, in line with their potential, determined from the PRA (AECOM, 2023).

2.1.2 The aim of emergence surveys is to establish if roosts are present in the buildings, and if so, to determine the roost type and bat species using the roost. The survey effort is based on the guidance given in Table 7.2 of the 'Bat Surveys for Professional Ecologists: Good Practice Guidelines' (Collins, J. (ed.) 2023)[1].

2.1.3 The position of each surveyor and any emergences during the surveys is shown on Drawing Number CA13112-008 (Emergence Location Plan).

2.1.4 The dusk emergence surveys were undertaken 15 minutes before sunset, finishing 1.5 hours after sunset, in line with the species that would likely use the buildings. Weather conditions and times of the emergence surveys are provided in Appendix 2.

2.1.5 Echo Meter Touch (Wildlife Acoustics, Inc., Massachusetts) bat detectors attached to iPads (Apple Inc., California) or Samsung Galaxy tablets, were used by surveyors to detect and record bats. Species identification was made on the basis of the characteristics of the call including peak frequency, minimum and maximum frequency, call duration and inter pulse interval. Observations of bat behaviour, size and the direction of the flight path were also noted where possible.

2.1.6 Bat calls were quality analysed using Kaleidoscope Pro Analysis Software, this included a minimum of 10% of all calls, and those determined to be non-pipistrelle species.

2.1.7 During each bat emergence survey, each surveyor was accompanied by one infrared Canon XA60 4K camcorder, with two accompanying infrared lamps. These were positioned to record the aspect of each building that contained PRFs and aim to act as a Night Vision Aid (NVA) for each surveyor, with the aim of recording bats emerging from their roosts. The footage recorded by the NVAs was then reviewed to validate any emergences recorded by the surveyors. The fields of view of all surveys, and screenshots from the NVAs are provided in Appendix 3.

[1](Collins, J. (ed.) 2023) Bat Surveys for Professional Ecologists: Good Practice Guidelines (4th edition). The Bat Conservation Trust, London.

2.1.8 The use of NVAs is now recommended regularly on bat surveys, based on the 'Bat Surveys for Professional Ecologists: Good Practice Guidelines' (Collins, J. (ed.) 2023), due to bats often emerging after it is too dark for surveyors to observe them.

2.2 Assessment Limitations

2.2.1 The bat surveys have not attempted to produce a comprehensive list of all bat species and their activities within the site, as any ecological survey will be limited by factors that affect their presence, such as time of year, weather conditions, migration pattern and behaviour. The surveys instead aim to provide a general overview of the range of bat species using the site and to highlight key commuting corridors and pinpoint possible bat roosts.

2.2.2 Species from the genera *Myotis* and *Nyctalus* are difficult to distinguish individual species within the genera from sonogram calls alone. Where an individual species cannot be determined, a genus is recorded.

2.2.3 Echolocation calls of the brown long-eared bats (*Plecotus auritus)* are significantly quieter than many other bat species within this country, therefore this species can be difficult to record and may at times go unrecorded. Similarly, some bats produce louder calls which travel greater distances with less attenuation, as a result louder calls produced at greater distances from the detectors will be recorded (during activity and automated surveys) more readily whereas quieter calls produced from the same location maybe missed which can lead to bias.

2.3 Quality Assurance & Environmental Management

2.3.1 The surveys and assessments have been overseen by and the report checked and verified by a full member of the Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management (CIEEM) who is bound by its code of professional conduct. All surveys and assessments have been undertaken with reference to the recommendations given in British Standard BS 42020, and as stated within specialist guidance, as appropriate and referenced separately.

3 RESULTS

3.1 Dusk Emergence Surveys

3.1.1 The dates, times and weather conditions of the surveys are provided in Appendix 2. Building and surveyor locations as well as emergence locations are shown on Drawing Number CA13112-008 (Emergence Survey Location Plan).

Building B2

3.1.2 Building B2 was assessed as having moderate suitability for roosting bats, and therefore, was subject to two dusk emergence surveys undertaken by two surveyors and two Night Vision Aids (NVAs).

Visit 1 – 06.08.2024

3.1.3 During the dusk emergence survey, no bats were observed emerging from the building.

Visit 2 – 28.08.2024

3.1.4 During the dusk emergence survey, no bats were observed emerging from the building.

Building B3

3.1.5 Building B3 was assessed as having low suitability for roosting bats, and therefore was subject to one dusk emergence survey undertaken by two surveyors and two NVAs.

Visit 1 – 06.08.2024

3.1.6 During the dusk emergence survey, no bats were observed emerging from the building.

Building B5

3.1.7 Building B5 was assessed as having low suitability for roosting bats, and therefore was subject to one dusk emergence survey undertaken by one surveyor.

Visit 1 – 28.08.2024

3.1.8 During the dusk emergence survey, no bats were observed emerging from the building.

Building B8

3.1.9 Building B8 was assessed as having low suitability for roosting bats, and therefore was subject to one dusk emergence survey undertaken by two surveyors and two NVAs.

Visit 1 – 21.08.2024

3.1.10 During the dusk emergence survey, a surveyor on the southeastern aspect of B11, with B8 in field of view, observed one common pipistrelle emerge from building B8 at 20:39 hours, 17 minutes after sunset. The emergence was located under the fascia on the eastern elevation (see Figure 1).

Figure 1. Image of emergence location (circled) on building B8 during the survey on 21.08.2024, captured from footage by the Night Vision Aid.

Building B11

3.1.11 Building B11 was assessed as having low suitability for roosting bats, and therefore was subject to one dusk emergence survey undertaken by three surveyors and three NVAs.

Visit 1 – 21.08.2024

3.1.12 During the dusk emergence survey, no bats were observed emerging from the building.

4 CONCLUSION, RECOMMENDATIONS AND ENHANCEMENTS

4.1 Conclusion

4.1.1 One common pipistrelle was observed emerging from under the fascia on the eastern aspect of building B8. This roost feature was not previously identified and following an inspection of this feature it is considered that this feature is only able to support individual bats. It is therefore considered that B8 comprises a low status, non-breeding summer day/transitional roost used by individual common pipistrelles. It is therefore considered that the survey effort undertaken is sufficient to classify this bat roost.

4.1.2 No bats were observed emerging from the other buildings on site (buildings B2, B3, B5, and B11). However, common and soprano pipistrelle bats were recorded in the vicinity of the buildings.

4.1.3 Pipistrelle bats are crevice dwelling species that are common and widespread throughout Wales, therefore could potentially utilise the features on buildings for roosting.

4.2 Recommendations

4.2.1 It is understood that the development proposals include the demolition of all existing buildings on site. Therefore, it is recommended that impacts of the proposed development on roosting bats are fully assessed within an Ecological Impact Assessment.

4.2.2 To comply with the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended), a bat mitigation licence will be required from Natural Resources Wales (NRW) prior to the commencements of any works to building B8 including any works which could kill, injure, or disturb bats occupying a roost or obstruct, damage or destroy an identified roost.

4.2.3 Bats were not identified roosting in buildings B2, B3, B5, and B11 therefore a licence from NRW is not required to carry out works to these buildings. However, the buildings will continue to offer potential for roosting bats therefore demolition of these buildings should follow a ‘Sensitive Demolition Protocol’, as described in Appendix 4.

4.2.4 It is recommended that, if the works do not commence within 18 months[2] of the surveys being undertaken, the buildings on site should be reassessed for their potential for bats and, if necessary, resurveyed.

4.3 Enhancements

4.3.1 In accordance with the requirements of national and local planning policy and BSI 42020:2013, ecological enhancements should be proposed which will result in a net benefit for biodiversity.

4.3.2 There are a variety of simple and cost-effective measures that could be implemented as part of the wider site development proposals to enhance the site for bats. These include, but are not limited to the following:

- The provision of bat boxes on retained trees and integrated bat boxes into the fabric of new buildings, which target local biodiversity priority species; and
- Habitat retention or creation, with the inclusion of native species in any proposed landscape scheme for the site to provide suitable foraging habitat.

[2] CIEEM Advice Note on The Lifespan of Ecological Reports & Surveys. Available at; https://cieem.net/wp-content/uploads/2019/04/Advice-Note.pdf

APPENDICES

Appendix 1

Summary of Protection Legislation

Appendix 1: Summary of Protection Legislation

Protection of Bats

1.1.1 All UK bat species are listed under Schedule 2 of the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended) whereby legal protection is retained under domestic law. As such bats receive protection under Part 3 of the act, which makes it an offence to:

- Deliberately capture, injure or kill a bat;
- Deliberately disturb a bat; and
- Damage or destroy a breeding site or resting place of a bat.

Under the Regulations, disturbance of bats includes any action which is likely to:

- Impair their ability to survive, breed or reproduce, to rear or nurture their young to hibernate or migrate; and
- Significantly affect the local distribution or abundance of the species in question.

1.1.2 Further, where significant assemblages of Annex II bats are identified as listed by the Habitats Directive, the appropriate authority can designate as a Special Area of Conservation sites of national importance. This is based upon their natural range and the areas critical for their life and reproduction. However, priority of designation will be based on the importance of the sites for the maintenance/restoration of favourable conservation status and how the site would link with the National Site Network.

1.1.3 In view of any site designated as a Special Area of Conservation prior to or after the exit from the EU, a Habitat Regulation Assessment of projects and plans would be required where screening indicates potential impacts.

1.1.4 The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended) stems from signatory to pan-European and global conventions to halt the decline in biodiversity and restrictions on species migration, notably the Berne and Bonn Conventions. The outcome of these conventions was taken further by the European Union via the Habitats Directive (prior to the UK exit). Further, the legislation helps to achieve the aims of the Convention on Biological Diversity to which the UK is a signatory.

1.1.5 European Protected Species licences can be granted by Natural Resources Wales in respect of development to permit activities that would otherwise be unlawful and as set out in the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended),

providing that 'favourable conservation status' is maintained and there is "no satisfactory alternative".

1.1.6 All UK bat species are listed under Schedule 5 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) and receive further partial protection under Section 9 of this legislation. This includes making it an offence to:

- Intentionally or recklessly obstruct access to any place that a bat uses for shelter or protection; and
- Intentionally or recklessly disturb any bat whilst it is occupying a structure or place that it uses for shelter or protection.

1.1.7 Eight bat species are also considered species of principal importance in Wales under Section 7 of the Environment (Wales) Act 2016. This stems from a review of the now superseded UK Biodiversity Action Plan and the continued need for global action on conserving biodiversity as result of the Convention on Biological Diversity. As a result, the Welsh Government (and therefore public authorities) have a duty to conserve biodiversity in relation to those bat species listed. The eight bat species covered under Section 7 of the Environment (Wales) Act 2016 are:

- Barbastelle (*Barbastella barbastellus*);
- Bechstein's (*Myotis bechsteinii*);
- Brown long-eared (*Plecotus auritus*);
- Common pipistrelle (*Pipistrellus pipistrellus*);
- Greater horseshoe (*Rhinolophus ferrumequinum*);
- Lesser horseshoe (*Rhinolophus hipposideros*);
- Noctule (*Nyctalus noctula*); and
- Soprano Pipistrelle (*Pipistrellus pygmaeus*).

1.1.8 The UK Biodiversity Action Plan was superseded by 'The UK Post-2010 Biodiversity Framework' which was published in July 2012, to achieve the European Union wide biodiversity strategy (prior to EU exit). Work under the UK Post-2010 Biodiversity Framework is now focussed at the country level as a result of devolution. The document covers the 5 strategic goals and 20 new global 'Aichi' targets stemming from the parties of the Convention on Biological Diversity. The species of principal

importance listed under Section 7 of the Environment (Wales) Act 2016 are one of many aspects to reverse a decline in biodiversity at the global level and show progress towards the UK Post-2010 Biodiversity Framework.

1.1.9 During the decision-making process for planning applications, the Section 7 species of bat as listed under the Environment (Wales) Act 2016 should be taken into consideration through the "Biodiversity Duty", along with a review of the application in light of the well-being goal, "A resilient Wales" within the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015. The decision should fundamentally not lead to the decline in biodiversity within their geographic area or that of Wales, as part of their reporting for these two Acts.

Consideration of Bat Foraging Areas & Commuting Routes

1.1.10 Bat core sustenance zones, foraging areas and commuting routes are not directly protected under the legislation described above. However, loss of important foraging areas and/or commuting routes could potentially constitute an offence as defined by the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended) through disturbance affecting bats ability to survive, breed or reproduce, or to rear or nurture their young or to hibernate or migrate[1]. Depending on the scheme this could also extend to significantly affect the local distribution or abundance of the species in question. Furthermore, the loss of a commuting route providing the only access to a roost could also potentially constitute a deliberate, intentional or reckless act of damage/destruction of a breeding site/resting place and damage/destroy/obstruction of a place used for shelter/protection covered by the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended) and the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended).

[1] Where such actions are proven to result in a loss of the ecological functionality of the roost.

Appendix 2

Bat Emergence Surveys – Dates, Times and Weather Conditions

Appendix 2: Bat Emergence Survey Dates, Times and Weather Conditions

Building Surveys

Date	Building Reference	Sunset	Start Time	End Time	Weather Conditions
06.08.2024	B2 + B3	20:51	20:36	22:21	Start: 15°C, 7mp SW wind, 40% cloud cover and dry, although some drizzle before start. End: 14°C, 7 SW, 40% cloud cover and dry.
21.08.2024	B8 + B11	20:07	20:22	21:52	Start: 16°C, 14mph SW wind, 100% cloud cover and dry. End: 14°C, 14mph SW wind, 100% cloud cover and dry.
28.08.2024	B2 + B5	19:52	20:07	21:37	Start: 17°C, 9mph W wind, 40% cloud cover and dry. End: 14°C, 9mph W wind, 40% cloud cover and dry.

Appendix 3

Field of View of Night Vision Aids

Appendix 3: Field of View of Night Vision Aids

Building B2 – 06.08.2024

Surveyor/NVA 1

Lightest Frame

Darkest Frame

Surveyor/NVA 2

Lightest Frame

Darkest Frame

Building B2 – 28.08.2024

Surveyor/NVA 1

Lightest Frame

Darkest Frame

Could not retrieve darkest frame.

Surveyor/NVA 2

Lightest Frame

Darkest Frame

Building B3 – 06.08.2024

Surveyor/NVA 1

Lightest Frame

Darkest Frame

Surveyor/NVA 2

Lightest Frame

Darkest Frame

Building B5 – 28.08.2024

No night vision aid was used on this building/survey, due to position of the Potential Roosting Feature (PRF).

Building B8 – 21.08.2024

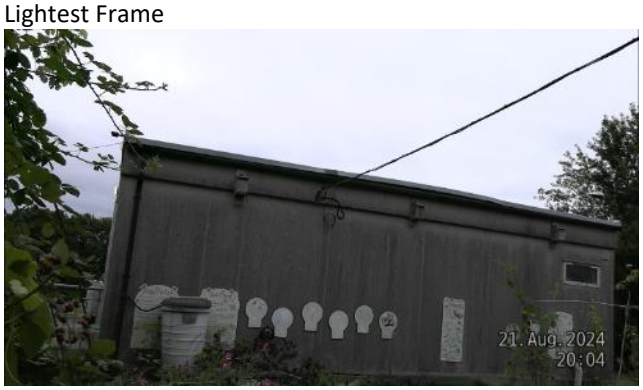
Surveyor/NVA 1

Lightest Frame

Darkest Frame

Surveyor/NVA 2

Lightest Frame



Darkest Frame

Surveyor/NVA 3

Lightest Frame

Darkest Frame

Building B11 – 21.08.2024

Surveyor/NVA 1

Lightest Frame

Darkest Frame

Surveyor/NVA 2

Lightest Frame

Darkest Frame

Surveyor/NVA 3

Lightest Frame

Darkest Frame

Appendix 4

Sensitive Demolition Protocol

Appendix 4: Sensitive Demolition Protocol

The buildings on site have been subject to specialist ecological surveys. Even though surveys have not identified evidence of roosting bats within buildings B2, B3, B5, and B11, it is recommended that demolition be carried out in an appropriate and sensitive manner, as bats are able to conceal themselves in the smallest of cracks and crevices thus avoiding detection during surveys. Such roosting places can be beneath a roof tile or boarded up window, behind a loose piece of lead flashing or under a missing section of mortar. By following the steps listed below, the likelihood of killing or injuring a bat (if present) during works can be significantly reduced.

The protocol below provides general guidance on how to dismantle buildings, only after appropriate surveys have been carried out by a suitably qualified ecologist, and no bats, or evidence of bats, have been detected. Care should be taken even when buildings are considered to offer relatively low potential for bats. The following steps should be undertaken by the demolition contractor.

Sensitive Demolition

Any material with potential to form a crevice should be removed by hand with care in such a way that it is able to be replaced if bats are found. This is particularly important when working at or near the apex of buildings, along the ridge of a building or on a south-facing side of a building (the warmest part).

Stripping of the roof, in particular, should proceed with caution, and special care should be taken when working on under-felted sections or sections containing sarking board (as they may form pockets beneath the outer tiles). Extreme care should be taken when stripping areas with missing, raised or cracked tiles.

Ridge tiles; facia boards; soffit boxes; gaps in brickwork or mortar; hanging tiles; loose or missing roof tiles; lead flashing; boards over windows; sarking boards or under-felt should be removed very carefully, and an inspection made for bats and droppings at regular intervals. All material potentially concealing a roost should be lifted vertically, without downward or side-ward pressure (as far as is practical), taking care not to crush bats should they be present, but not visible.

If bats, or signs of bats (such as droppings) are found at any stage during the demolition / renovation works, stop work locally and advice sought immediately.

If Bats Are Found

If bats are found or reported to be present within a site being demolished / stripped, or if further advice is needed, it is recommended that all works cease immediately and the contractors contact a Natural Resources Wales (NRW) Licensed Ecologist immediately. A suitable Ecologist at Wardell Armstrong LLP can be contacted on 029 2072 9191.

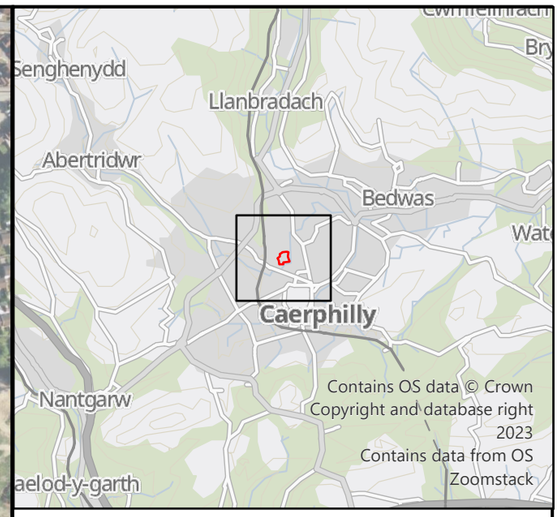
Please note, bats are delicate and easily injured. They have also been found to carry a lyssavirus (similar to rabies); a bite from a bat in Scotland led to the death of a bat worker in 2003. Unless equipped with thick gloves, do not attempt to handle bats under any circumstances.

If thick gloves are available and any bats are in imminent danger of death or injury, it may be appropriate to pick up and move them to a safe place. Handling should only be attempted by site workers who are confident in their ability to handle bats. Where handling is carried out, the site worker involved must accept the risks associated with handling a potentially dangerous species – we repeat that handling is not advised unless bats are in clear danger and appropriate equipment, care and skill is used to handle them. If it is necessary to handle a bat, the animal should be placed in a secure, well-ventilated container and left in a cool, dark place. This might include a cupboard spare room or the boot of a car (parked in the shade); bats should not be placed in the fridge or freezer (even when it is suspected that they are dead).

Please note, if bats are recorded during the demolition/renovation works and are likely to be affected by the development, a European Protected Species Licence, from the appropriate statutory nature conservation organisation (NRW) is required. If in place, the works should fully comply with the methods set out within the method statement and terms and conditions within the licence document.

All appropriate contractors should be made aware of this advice; it is the responsibility of those commissioning or managing the work to ensure that the advice provided is passed on, and that this advice is followed.

DRAWINGS



KEY

Approximate Site Boundary

Notes:

Boundaries are indicative. Aerial imagery shown for context purposes only.

REVISION	DETAILS	DATE	DRAWN	CHKD	APPD
A	FIRST ISSUE	26/09/24	BL	GM	SC

CLIENT

AECOM

PROJECT

PLASYFELIN PRIMARY SCHOOL

DRAWING TITLE

SITE LOCATION PLAN

DRG No.	REV	SUIT. CODE
CA13112-001	A	--

DRG SIZE	SCALE	DATE
A3	1:5,000	26/09/2024

DRAWN BY	CHECKED BY	APPROVED BY
BL	GM	SC

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KEY

- Approximate Site Boundary

Bat Roost Suitability

- Moderate
- Low
- Negligible
- X Common Pipistrelle Emergence
- Surveyor Location

Notes:

Boundaries are indicative. Aerial imagery shown for context purposes only.

REVISION	DETAILS	DATE	DRAWN	CHK'D	APP'D
A	FIRST ISSUE	29/11/24	CP	AS	SC

CLIENT

AECOM

PROJECT

PLASYFELIN PRIMARY SCHOOL

DRAWING TITLE

EMERGENCE SURVEY LOCATION PLAN

DRG No.	REV	SUIT. CODE
CA13112-008	A	--

DRG SIZE	SCALE	DATE
A3	1:1,000	29/11/2024

DRAWN BY	CHECKED BY	APPROVED BY
CP	AS	SC

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PART OF SLR

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