

A12 Chelmsford to A120 widening scheme TR010060

6.3 ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT APPENDIX 9.16 DRAFT BAT LICENCE

APFP Regulation 5(2)(a)

Planning Act 2008

Infrastructure Planning (Applications: Prescribed Forms and Procedure) Regulations 2009

Volume 6

August 2022



Infrastructure Planning

Planning Act 2008

A12 Chelmsford to A120 widening scheme

Development Consent Order 202[]

ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT APPENDIX 9.16 DRAFT BAT LICENCE

Regulation Reference	Regulation 5(2)(a)
Planning Inspectorate Scheme Reference	TR010060
Application Document Reference	TR010060/APP/6.3
Author	A12 Project Team & National Highways

Version	Date	Status of Version
Rev 2	August 2022	DCO Application



CONTENTS

- **1** Application form
- 2 Method statement
- 3 Work schedule
- 4 Reasoned statement



1 Application form

The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended)

Licence Application Form

Mitigation Licensing - Bats

Please Note - Applications can be completed online. For more information please visit our website.

- Please complete this application form using **dark ink** and BLOCK CAPITALS.
- Return the completed form to the address shown.
- All questions should be answered as appropriate. Questions marked with `*' are mandatory and failing to complete these may result in delays to your application.
- If there is insufficient space for completing answers on this form, please attach a separate sheet.
- Natural England will aim to determine the outcome of a completed licence application within its published service standards.
- If you experience any problems completing this application or using the online Case Work Management (CWM) system - please see our <u>website</u> for guidance or contact Wildlife Licensing.
- Additional guidance is provided in <u>Using CWM Applicant Guidance Document</u>. This can be downloaded from our website or you can ask Wildlife Licensing to send you a copy.

1. Applicant Details

Please enter the details of the person or company who will become the licensee.

(For guidance please see attached annex)

(a) Registered Applicant Details

- •If the applicant is already registered as a customer please complete Registered Applicant Details (a)
- •If the applicant *is not* already registered as a customer please complete the New Applicant Registration (b)

*Customer Number	*Surname		*Forename		*Postcode
(b) New Applicant Regist Please note: If you are provide their full author	ration the agent / named e isation with this app	ecologist registe	ring on behalf o	f the applicant you	will need to
*Title (please tick as appropriate)	Mr 🗌 Mrs [Ms	Other	(Please Specify)	
*Forename	Middle	Name		*Surname	
*Email Address					
Professional Membersh (eg, CIEEM, IEMA, etc.	.ip)				



Wildlife Licensing Natural England Horizon House Deanery Road Bristol BS1 5AH T. EPS.Mitigation@natural england.org.uk

For Office Use Only CWM Ref No:

Charter Deadline

House Name / No.			
*Address Line 1			
*Address Line 2			
Address Line 3			
Town		*County	
*Postcode		Country	
Either `Telephone No.' o	r `Mobile No.' must be completed	d.	
Telephone		Mobile	
Fax			
*Customer Type (eg, Fa	armer, Householder, Ecologist,	etc.)	
*Are you VAT registered	d? 🗌 Yes 🗌 No	If Yes, VAT Number:	
*Are you registered with Rural Payments Agenc	n the ☐ Yes ☐ No ;y?	If Yes, RPS SBI numb	er
(c) If you are registering	on behalf of an organisation pl	ease complete this sec	ction.
*Position	*Organis	sation Name	
What is the size of your	r organisation?	 Micro Small Mediu Large 	(1 to 10 employees) (11 to 49 employees) m (50 to 249 employees) (250 employees or more)
What is the legal status (eg. private limited comp organisation, Governme	s of your organisation? Dany, registered charity,voluntary Int agency, Local Authority)	/	
Companies House Reg Registered Charity Nur	gistration or mber:		
(d) Alternative Applicant	Contact Details		

In the event that the <u>applicant</u> is unavailable to discuss the application, it would be helpful if alternative contact details could be provided. By completing this section you are confirming that this contact is authorised to act on behalf of the <u>applicant</u>.

Name:	
Telephone number:	
Email Address:	

2. Named Ecologist Details

Please enter the det and mitigation applic •If the ecologist <u>is</u> air •If the ecologist is not •If there will not be ar	ails of the nar ations (For gu eady registere already regist a ecologist use	ned ecologist. Pl uidance please s d as a customer p ered as a custom d in conjunction v	lease note see attach please com ner please with this ap	e a named ed ed annex) nplete Regist complete the oplication plea	cologist is required fered Named Ecolog New Named Ecolo ase go to the next so	for all development gist Details (a) gist Registration (b) ection
(a) Registered Named I	Ecologist Deta	ails				
*Customer Number	*Surnan	ne		*Forename		*Postcode
(b) New Named Ecolog Please note: If you are the with this application.	ist Details applicant registe	ering on behalf of th	ne agent/nai	med ecologist	you will need to provid	le their full authorisation
*Email Address						
*Title (please tick as appropria	te) Mr	Mrs 🗌 Ms		Other	(Please Specify)	
*Forename		Middle Name			*Surname	
Professional Membe (eg, CIEEM, IEMA, et	rship c)					
House Name / No.						
*Address Line 1						
*Address Line 2						
Address Line 3						
Town				*County		
*Postcode				Country		
Either `Telephone No	o.' or `Mobile N	lo.' must be comp	pleted.			
Telephone			N	lobile		
Fax						
*Customer Type (eg,	Farmer, Hous	seholder, Ecolog	ist, etc.)			
*Are you VAT registe	red? [Yes 🗌 No	lf Ye	s, VAT Numb	per:	
*Are you registered w Rural Payments Ager	rith the [icy?	Yes 🗌 No	If Yes,	RPS SBI nun	nber:	
(c) If you are registering) on behalf of	an organisation	please co	mplete this s	section.	
*Position		*Or	ganisatior	n Name		

What is the size of your	organisation?	 Micro (1 to 10 employees) Small (11 to 49 employees) Medium (50 to 249 employees) Large (250 employees or more)
What is the legal status (eg, private limited com voluntary organisation,	of your organisation? pany, registered charity, Government agency, Local Authori	у
Companies House Reg Registered Charity Nur	jistration or nber:	
(d) Alternative Named Eco	logist Contact Details	
In the event that the <u>named</u> details could be provided. I of the <u>named ecologist</u> and	<u>d ecologist</u> is unavailable to discuss th By completing this section you are co I has a detailed knowledge of the app	ne application, it would be helpful if alternative contact nfirming that this contact is authorised to act on behalf lication.
Name:		
Telephone Number:		
Email Address:		
3. Communication Pr	references	
Please indicate who shou (Please note more than one	uld be contacted if we need to discu	ss this application: on):
Applicant	Named Ecologist	
Please indicate to whom	the outcome documentation for this	application should be sent:
Applicant	Named Ecologist	
Applicant Email Preferences:	Post Tele	phone
If `Yes' for telephone, ple	ease provide a contact no.	
Named Email Ecologist preferences:	Post Tele	phone
If `Yes' for telephone, ple	ease provide a contact no.	
4. Previous Applicat	ions	

:

If `No' please move to question 4(g). If `Yes' to (a), please complete the following.

(b) * Date of most recent application:
(c) * Which species was the subject of the previous application?
(d) * What was the application or licence reference number?
(e) * What was the outcome of the previous application? (Please select one of the following)
Granted Not Granted Advice Only Deferred Not yet known
(f) To your knowledge, does this application relate to any previously licensed Yes No `mitigation' work for any species on the site being applied for?
If `Yes' to (f): Please provide application/ licence reference numbers, species details and outcome details.
(g) To your knowledge, is the site being applied for subject to any recent, concurrent, pending or future applications for licences for the same or Yes No other European protected species or other protected species?
If `Yes' to (g): Please provide application/ licence reference numbers and/or spe- cies information.
For applications which are part of the Pre-Submission Screening Service:
More information on Natural England's Pre-Submission Screening Service can be found here.
Is this a first draft application? Yes No Is this a subsequent draft? Yes No
Are you aware if your case has been seen or reviewed by Natural England?
If yes, who provided the advice and when?
Any further information you would like to provide:

Please provide any earlier reference	e numbers		
For applications which are part of N	ationally Significa	nt Infrastructure Projects:	
Is this a first draft application? Is this a formal application?	□ Yes □ No □ Yes □ No	Is this a subsequent draft?	🗌 Yes 🔲 No
Please provide any earlier reference	e numbers		

5. Purpose

(a) * Brief Description of Proposal

eg, Construction of a new road, maintenance of a bridge, construction of five flats with access road and car parking area.

(b) * Please	tell u	s why	you	need	а
licence.					

eg. A day roost will be damaged, a night roost will be destroyed, a maternity roost will be modified and a day roost will be destroyed.

(c) * Please confirm the purpose of the application:

Imperative reasons of overriding public interest including those of a social or economic nature and beneficial consequences of primary importance for the environment under section 55(2)(e)

Preserving public health or public safety, under section 55(2)(e)

Preventing the spread of disease, under section 55(2)(f)

Preventing serious damage to livestock, foodstuffs for livestock, crops, vegetables, fruit, growing timber, fisheries or inland waters, or any other form of property under section 55(2)(g)

A purpose not specified in Regulation 55(2) that is consistent with Article 16(1)(e) of the Habitats Directive, under section 55(4)

(d) * Please confirm the category most appropriate to your (Please select one of the following): :	proposed work
Agriculture / Farming/ Fishing / Forestry/ Nature conservation	Housing (non-householder) (eg, residential development, repairs/maintenance, non-
Archaeological investigation	
Barn conversion	
Commercial - eg, office, retail	Mineral extraction/Quarrying
Communications	Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects
Energy generation/Energy supply	Places of worship
Flood and coastal defences	Public buildings and land (eg, schools, universities, hospitals, care facilities, military, prisons)
Health and safety	Tourism/leisure eg, golf courses, country parks, holiday camps
Heritage/Historical (eg, National Trust, listed building, scheduled monument)	Transport/Highways
Householder home improvement (eg, loft conversion, extension, garage, conservatory,	Water management
repairs)	Water supply and treatment/water environment
	Other
If other, please provide details here:	

(e) * Is the proposed work part of a phased or a multi-	plot development?
---	-------------------

🗌 Yes 🗌 No

If `Yes' to (e): You must submit a species specific master plan and Habitat Management and Maintenance Plan with this application, as a separate document. Guidance on what should be included in a master plan can be found at - <u>http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20140605090108/http://</u> www.naturalengland.org.uk/Images/WML- G11_tcm6-9930.pdf

6. Site Details

If `Yes': For the Site/Location to be licensed, please complete **all** of the following details: If `No': Please complete Site/Location Name and OS Grid Reference boxes only. (For linear projects, please add the start and end points separately)

*Site / Location Name:	
House Number:	
Address Line 1:	
Address Line 2:	
Address Line 3:	
Town:	
*County:	
Postcode:	
*OS Grid Reference: (In format XX123456)	

7. Conservation Considerations

(a) *Will any part of the proposed activity fall in and/or adjacent to a Designated Site?

Yes No N/A

If `Yes' to (a) please complete the table below. If `No', please go to the next section.

Please indicate whether the activity will fall on and/or adjacent to a designated site:	Designated Site Name	Type of Designated Site Eg National Nature Reserve (NNR), Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI), Special Protection Area (SPA), Special Area of Conservation (SAC), Ramsar Site, Ancient Monument, Marine Nature Reserve (MNR), Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB)
On 🗌		
Adjacent to		
On 🗌		
Adjacent to		
On 🗌		
Adjacent to		
On 🗌		
Adjacent to		

Please indicate whether the activity will fall on and/or adjacent to a designated site:	Designated Site Name	Type of Designated Site Eg National Nature Reserve (NNR), Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI), Special Protection Area (SPA), Special Area of Conservation (SAC), Ramsar Site, Ancient Monument, Marine Nature Reserve (MNR), Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB)				
On 🗌						
Adjacent to						
On 🗌						
Adjacent to						
(b) Have you consulted with Natural England for advice on the Yes No Not known implications of the application on the designated site?						
your consultations of you have not consul provide any relevan and the name of the England adviser or i	ar the outcome of or the reason why lted us. Please t correspondence e local Natural reserve manager					
a Authorisation						
(a) *Is the applicant	(a) *Is the applicant the owner/occupier of the land?					
lf `Yes' to (a) please g	o to the next section. If `No' to (a) please ans	swer (b).				
(b) Have you receive	ed the owner occupier's permission to app	ly? 🗌 Yes 🗌 No				

Please note that it is your responsibility as the applicant to obtain the owner or occupier's permissions to act under licence on their property.

You may be asked to provide documentation which confirms that you have owner or occupier's permissions and we will contact you if this is necessary

9. Application Details

- (a) Please add details for all licensable actions you wish to perform. Please complete one column per species. You may enter more than one Activity and/or Method or Field Technique per species. All the data entered here MUST be accurately reflected in your accompanying method statement.
 - Please see annex for guidance on bat roost definitions.
 - If you require additional rows, please attach extra sheets to your application, presenting the information in the same table format.

Application Subject	Bats	Bats	Bats	Bats	Bats	
*Species						
	Capture Take					
	Disturb	Disturb	Disturb	Disturb	Disturb	
	Transport	Transport	Transport	Transport	Transport	
*Activity	Damage Breeding Site					
	Destroy Breeding Site					
	Damage Resting Place					
	Destroy Resting Place					
	By hand					
	By static hand-held net					
	Temporary exclusion					
	Permanent exclusion					
	Destructive search by soft demolition					
Field Technique	Mechanical demolition					
	Disturbance by					
	by torch)					
	Disturbance by noise					
	Temporary obstruction	Temporary obstruction	Temporary obstruction	or vibration	Temporary obstruction	
	of roost access					
	Endoscopes	Endoscopes	Endoscopes	Endoscopes	Endoscopes	
* Maximum number of						
bats to be licensed						
works are proposed						
* Number of breeding						
sites to be impacted						
* Number of resting sites to be impacted						

Expected roost type	Hibernation confirmed	nation confirmed Hibernation confirmed Hibernation confirmed Hibernation		Hibernation confirmed		Hibernation confirmed	t	Hibernation confirme	:d	
allected	Day		Day		Day		Day		Day	
	Transitional/ Occasional		Transitional/ Occasional		Transitional/ Occasional		Transitional/ Occasional		Transitional/ Occasional	
	Feeding perch		Feeding perch		Feeding perch		Feeding perch		Feeding perch	
	Night		Night		Night		Night		Night	
	Satellite		Satellite		Satellite		Satellite		Satellite	
	Swarming or mating		Swarming or mating		Swarming or mating		Swarming or mating		Swarming or mating	
	Maternity		Maternity		Maternity		Maternity		Maternity	
	Underground - mines, caves, cellars, tunnels or bridges (number & type)		Underground - mines caves, cellars, tunnel or bridges (number & type)	s S	Underground - mines caves, cellars, tunnel or bridges (number & type)	, S	Underground - mines caves, cellars, tunnel or bridges (number & type)	, S	Underground - mines caves, cellars, tunne or bridges (number 8 type)	s, ¦Is ≩ □

Please enter the proposed start date of action below. Please note this refers to the date of the first licensable action, not necessarily when the development commences.

*Proposed Date From:			
*Proposed Date To:			

(b) * Have you sent your records to the Local Records Centre?

Yes	🗌 No
-----	------

Please note: You must send survey data and habitat assessment data to your Local Records Centre (LRC). It is a condition of survey licences that records are sent to LRCs annually or to other organisations as specified on a particular survey licence (e.g. People's Trust for Endangered Species).

(c) * Have surveys been conducted within the current or most recent optimal season
and undertaken in accordance with the most up to date edition of the Bat Conservation
Trust (BCT) Bat Surveys for Professional Ecologists - Good Practice Guidelines and
the Bat Mitigation Guidelines?

If `No', please confirm that full justification has been provided in section C5a in the Method Statement template. Please note that inadequate or insufficient survey information is likely to cause a delay to your licence application and possibly result in a Further Information Request.

Yes	s. I confirm

No

Yes

10. Experience

Please note: For guidance in completing this section please refer to the Experience in Bat Mitigation document at http:// webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20140605090108/http://www.naturalengland.org.uk/Images/bat-mitigation-guidance_tcm6-10534.pdf

(a) * Has the named ecologist associated with this application held or been named on a bat mitigation licence in the past three years for the same species and in relation to a project of similar scale, methodology and mitigation?

🗌 Yes 🥅 No

lf `Yes' to (a): (b) * Please provide the name of the issuing authority, the licence reference number, date of issue and the species and roost types of licences held

If `No' to (a) please complete the following section. If "Yes" to (a) go to the next section.

(c) * Does the named ecologist currently hold a valid personal survey licence or are they registered to use a minimum of Level 2 Bat class survey licence?

Yes

No

If `Yes' complete **all** of the following.

If `No' go to (f)

(d) * What is/are the survey licence reference number(s)?

(e) * Number of years the survey licence(s) have been held (minimum of 2 years):

- (f) * Please give brief details of the named ecologist's current science, education or conservation licence or any other licences issued to the ecologist in the last three years relevant to the species relating to this application:
- (g) * Please give brief details of the named ecologist's experience on mitigation projects (a minimum of 3 projects) relevant to the species relating to this application, including in what capacity they acted. State the site names and reference numbers of licences and the type of mitigation involved:
- (h) * Please provide details of the named ecologist's Qualifications, including any Continual Professional Development (CPD) training relevant to the species relating to this application:



Please note: If you have not held a mitigation licence in the last three years you will need to provide written references from two people who are familiar with the named ecologist's work. Please attach these references with your application. References provided in support of your licence application should:

- Vouch for the named ecologist's suitability and competence to prepare and deliver mitigation projects;
- State how long referees have known the named ecologist and in what capacity;
- Provide details of the named ecologist's mitigation experience with the relevant species or a related species; and
- Provide details of the referees' own mitigation experience and mitigation licence held (if appropriate): at least one referee must have held a mitigation licence within the last 3 years.

(i) * Are you providing references?

Yes	No
-----	----

If `Yes' to (i): Please provide details of the referees. We may need to contact these referees to verify their statements.

1st Referee:		
2nd Referee:		

11. Consent Status

((a)	* Is an	v consent	required for	vour pro	posed p	project a	and the sul	biect of thi	s licence	application?
	(u)	10 411	,	loquilou ioi	, oui pio		,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,			0 11001100	appnoutorr.

1. Planning-related con	sent required (e.g. Pl	lanning permission,	listed building consent, etc)
J		· J · · · · ,	J , , , ,

٦	2.	Demolition consent	(under Building	g Act 1984) including	prior notice to	o demolish.
---	----	--------------------	-----------------	------------	-------------	-----------------	-------------

- 3. Other type of consent required (e.g. Minerals consents, Highway Act consents, Secretary of State Decision Letter, Compulsory Purchase Order, Environment Agency Consent, etc.)
- 4. Permitted Development (under Town and Country Planning Act 1990) no specific consent required.
- 5. No consent required (e.g. Public Health and safety issues)
- If `3' is (b) * Please provide details of these selected consents

lf `5' is	
selected	(c) ^ Please explain why no consent is
	reauired

lf `1', `2' or `3' is selected

- (d) Have you obtained the necessary consent(s) to allow the proposed activity to be commenced?
 - If `No' to (d), please complete `Consent Not Obtained'
 - If `Yes' to (d), please complete `Consent Obtained'
 - * Please confirm that you will submit copies of any consent(s) or extracts that are relevant to the proposed activity and this licence application if applicable:

Yes, I confirm

Consent not obtained

Please note: If you have not held a mitigation licence in the last three years you will need to provide written references from two people who are familiar with the named ecologist's work. Please attach these references with your application. References provided in support of your licence application should:

(e) * Please provide details of the outstanding consents to be obtained and the likely time scales for their determination/issue.

Pre-submission Screening Service:

We will provide advice on draft applications, prior to consents being in place and prior to a formal licence application being submitted through this chargeable service. We **strongly** advise customers to use this service rather than trying to pursue a licence under Exceptional Circumstances, particularly where there are concerns about financial implications resulting from delays in obtaining a licence once planning consents are in place. Please see our website for further advice about this.

Consent obtained

(f) * Please confirm details of all the consents that have been granted relevant to the proposed activity and this licence application.

Full Planning Permission	Outline Planning Permission	
Demolition consent (under Building Act 1984) including prior notice to demolish	Conservation Area Consent	
Listed Building Consent	Tree Preservation Order	
Highways Act Consent	Utilities Consent	
Mineral Consent	Mineral Consent with Review of Mineral Planning Permission	
Mineral Consent (Review of Mineral Planning Permission submitted to Mineral Planning)	Other consent type	

If Other, please provide details here:

Yes 🗌 No

(g) * Please provide consent reference number(s)

Please submit copies of the consents (or extracts) that are relevant to the proposed activity and this licence application, if applicable

(h) For all consents that have been granted, have all conditions or Reserved Matters relating to wildlife species and habitat issues (which are intended to be and are capable of being discharged before development begins) been discharged?

Please note: If it is not possible or not intended for the conditions to be discharged before development commences then please complete the questions below.

- (i) Please give details of those conditions that are still to be discharged and explain why they have not been discharged.
- (j) Is the site subject to any commitment that affects the protected species named in this application?

For example a Section 106 Agreement (Town and Country Planning act 1990) or other commitments made at a Public Inquiry or in an Environmental Statement.

If `Yes' to (*j*) Has the commitment been met? Please also explain what has been done.

If `Yes' to What work is outstanding and when will it be (j) completed?

(k) Is the site subject to any such commitment that affects other European Protected Species or other protected species? *Eg, a Section 106 Agreement (Town and Country Planning Act 1990) or other commitments made at a Public Inquiry or in an Environmental Statement.*

If `Yes' to (k)

- Has this been met?
- $\frac{lf Yes' to}{(k)} \qquad \text{When will this be complete?}$



If `No' to (i), please answer <u>all</u> of the following. If `Yes', please skip to (j).

Yes 🗌 No

Yes 🗌 No

A Reasoned Statement and supporting documents may be required in support of this application

Copies of the latest version of the Reasoned Statement template which sets out when a Reasoned Statement is required and further guidance to help are available on our website.

Please confirm that you have read and understood the Reasoned Statement template and advice note/guidance

Yes, I confirm

(I) *Does your application require a Reasoned Statement?

Yes No

If `No' to (I)

*Please confirm the exception that applies

Applications for home improvements and small scale housing developments:

- · Repairs and maintenance
- · Roof replacements, loft conversions and extensions
- · Renovations of existing domestic dwellings and associated structures, such as garages
- Housing developments of less than 1 hectare, including:
 - existing buildings and associated structures that may need to be demolished before redevelopment takes place (whether domestic dwellings or other types of buildings)
 - barn conversions for domestic dwellings (this doesn't include conversions for commercial use, such as holiday lets)

Applications to conserve and protect listed buildings, scheduled monuments or places of worship:

- listed buildings
- scheduled monuments
- registered places of worship or a place of worship belonging to the Church of England for:
 - o repairs and maintenance (including roof replacement)
 - \circ restoration
 - o essential works to:
 - prevent serious damage to buildings and structures (including contents
 - preserve public health and safety
 - enable continued appropriate use of the building or structure

Applications to maintain, repair, improve public buildings or develop public land

Public buildings and public land includes buildings and land owned or leased by the government, their departments, agencies and arm's length bodies, such as:

- schools (state funded and academies only)
- hospitals
- prisons
- courts
- airfields

You don't need to include a reasoned statement where bats and their roosts will be affected by:

- · repairs and maintenance
- restoration
- renovation

- redevelopment of an existing building(s), which may include demolition before redevelopment, as long as it remains in use as a public building
- extending or adding new buildings within the grounds of the existing developed site
- essential works to:
 - o prevent serious damage to buildings (including contents)
 - o preserve public health and safety
 - $\circ\;$ allow the building to be continued to be used as it was intended

Extending public buildings beyond existing boundaries, changing them to private use, or developing land for private use will need a reasoned statement with your application.

If you have selected one of the above exceptions, please provide details of how the proposed works meet the exception criteria:

(m) Does your application affect a regionally or nationally important population of a European Protected Species?

Yes	No

If `Yes' to (m) and a Reasoned Statement is **not required** ... (n) You must consult Natural England for advice before making an application. Please give either the outcome of your consultation (with details of who you consulted) or the reason why you have not consulted us



12. Consenting Authority

Please provide the Local Planning Authority/Authorities that have granted consent for the proposed project and the subject of this licence application. Please then provide contact details for the responsible officer. If consent is granted by another body (e.g. Secretary of State, Natural England, Environment Agency, Utilities Consent, Highways Consent, etc) then please provide details for it as appropriate. If no consent is required (e.g. Public health and safety issues) then please leave the remaining fields blank.

*Consenting Aut	hority Name:		
*Title	*Forename	*Surname	*Position
Email Address:			
Telephone Num	ber		

13. Method Statement and Charge Form

A Method Statement <u>must</u> be provided to support this application including a Charge Form, along with other supporting documents, which may include some or all of the following:

- Maps
- · Figures
- Habitat management and maintenance plans
- Master plan
- · Appended survey results
- A work schedule

Please note: The Method Statement and Charge Form should be prepared by a consultant ecologist or another suitably qualified person because compiling the content requires specific species and site-related knowledge.

Further Advice: Copies of the latest versions of templates for all species and further guidance to help you complete them are available on our <u>website</u>.

14. Supplementary Information

Please provide any additional information you may have to support your application.

15. Data Protection

The data controller is the Natural England, Foss House, Kings Pool, 1-2 Peasholme Green, York, Y01 7PX. You can contact the Natural England Data Protection Manager at: Natural England, County Hall, Spetchley Road, Worcester, WR5 2NP; foi@naturalengland.org.uk.

Any questions about how we are using your personal data and your associated rights should be sent to the above contact. The Data Protection Officer responsible for monitoring that Natural England is meeting the requirements of the legislation is: Defra group Data Protection Officer, Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, SW Quarter, 2nd floor, Seacole Block, 2 Marsham Street, London SW1P 4DF. DefraGroupDataProtectionOfficer@defra.gsi.gov.uk

The information on the licence application form and any supporting material will be used by Natural England to undertake our licensing functions. This will include, but is not limited assessing your application, issuing a licence

EPSBAT WML A13 (CWM 04/2019)

if applicable, monitoring compliance with licence conditions and collating licence returns and reports. The personal information we will process will include, but is not limited to your name and contact details, customer type and reasons for wanting a licence. Processing is necessary for the performance of a task carried out in the public interest or in the exercise of official authority vested in the data controller. That task is to conduct the licensing functions as delegated by Defra to Natural England under Part 8 Agreement under section 78 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006.

The processing by us of personal data relating to wildlife-related or animal welfare offences or related security measures is carried out only under official authority. This information is used in assessing an application as it is a material fact.Natural England will for particular licence applications and at specific stages of the licencing process discuss your application with third parties. The details of this sharing are set out here https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/wildlife-licensing-privacy-notice.

Your personal data will be kept by us for 7 years after the expiry of your licence or longer if stated in the licence conditions.

Failure to provide this information will mean that we will be unable to assess your application for a wildlife licence. The information you provide is not connected with individual decision making (making a decision solely by automated means without any human involvement) or profiling (automated processing of personal data to evaluate certain things about an individual).

The data you provide will not be transferred outside the European Economic Area.

A list of your rights under the General Data Protection Regulation, the Data Protection Act 2018, is accessible at: https://ico.org.uk/for-organisations/guide-to-the-general-data-protection-regulation-gdpr/individual-rights/.

You have the right to lodge a complaint with the ICO (supervisory authority) at any time. Should you wish to exercise that right full details are available at: https://ico.org.uk/for-organisations/guide-to-the-general-data-protection-regulation-gdpr/individual-rights/.

Details of our Personal Information Charter can be found at: https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/ natural-england/about/personal-information-charter.

Important Advice:

- If your application is made under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) or the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended), any person who in order to obtain a licence knowingly or recklessly makes a statement or representation, or furnishes a document or information which is false in a material particular, shall be guilty of an offence and may be liable to criminal prosecution. Any person found guilty of such an offence is liable, on summary conviction, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months or to a fine not exceeding level 5 on the standard scale, or to both. Regarding other wildlife legislation, we will look to provisions in the Fraud Act 2006 (as amended) in respect of applicants making any false representations.
- Natural England or the Secretary of State can modify or revoke at any time any licence that is issued, but this will not be done unless there is good reason for doing so. Any licence that is issued is likely to be revoked immediately if it discovered that false information has been provided that resulted in the issue of a licence.

16. Declaration

16a. Applicant Declaration

*Have you or any person listed in the application been convicted of any wildlife-related or animal welfare offence?

🗌 Yes 🗌 No

If `Yes' to (16a) Please provide details of the convictions: (including dates)

The offences we are referring to relate to persons convicted on or after 1 January 2010 of an offence under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981, the Conservation (Natural Habitats &c.) Regulations 1994, the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended), the Protection of Badgers Act 1992, the Deer Act 1991, the Hunting Act 2004, the Wild Mammals (Protection) Act 1996, the Animal Welfare Act 2006 and the Protection of Animals Act 1911 (all as amended). You do not have to declare conviction if the person concerned is: (1) a rehabilitated person for the purposes of the Rehabilitation of Offenders Act 1974 and their conviction is treated as spent; or (2) in respect of such an offence, a court has made an order discharging them absolutely.

16b. Applicant Declaration

I have read and understood the privacy notice above.

- Where required, I undertake to obtain permission from landowners / occupiers of land to exercise any licence resulting from this application, and to allow any employee or representative of Natural England to monitor or inspect the work described in this application.
- I have read and understood the guidance provided in the application form and on the Wildlife Licensing Internet guidance pages.
- I have read and understood the <u>Terms and Conditions</u> for payment in respect of Wildlife Licence Applications and agree to pay all the relevant charges due.
- I declare the particulars given are correct to the best of my knowledge and belief, and I apply for a licence in accordance with the information I have provided.
- I confirm that there is no satisfactory alternative to meet the need/resolve the problem detailed in this application.

I agree to the declaration above.

Signature of applicant:

For electronic applications, please insert an electronic signature above or tick this box to confirm with the declaration.

Name:	(In	BLOCK	letters)
-------	-----	-------	----------

Date:

16c. Ecologist Declaration

I have read and understood the privacy notice above.

• I confirm that I have visited the site(s).

- I confirm that I have visited the site(s).
- · I have designed and inputted into the licence proposal.
- I confirm that there is no satisfactory alternative to meet the need/resolve the problem detailed in this application
- I am satisfied that the proposal will result in no adverse impact on the species concerned
- I declare the particulars given are correct to the best of my knowledge and belief, and the applicant may apply for a licence in accordance with information I have provided
- I have documentary evidence that I am authorised to act on behalf of the applicant that I will supply to Natural England on request.

_ I agree to the declaration above.	
Signature of ecologist:	
For electronic applications, please insert an electronic to confirm with the declaration.	signature above or tick this box
Name: (In BLOCK letters)	Date:

17. Annex - Application Notes

Applicant

The applicant is the person submitting the application (usually the landowner or occupier) who, if the licence was granted, would become the licensee. The applicant may appoint agents to produce the application pack and act on their behalf. A person with specific skills and knowledge of the species concerned, such as a consultant ecologist, must be appointed to assist in the preparation and the delivery of the proposals that ensure the species protection requirements can be met.

Licensee

The "Licensee" named on the licence is responsible for ensuring that all activities carried out on site in relation to the licence comply with the terms and conditions of the licence. However, all persons authorised to act under the licence must comply with the licence and its conditions (see Regulation 60(1) of the 2017 Regulations (as amended)). This means that all authorised persons have a responsibility for ensuring that the licence terms and conditions, including any annex special conditions, are understood and complied with. Failure to do so could lead to prosecution.

Consultant/Named Ecologist

The "Named Ecologist" is a professional ecological consultant who has satisfied Natural England that they have the relevant skills, knowledge and experience of the species concerned and is responsible for undertaking and/or overseeing the work undertaken in respect of the licensed species. The `Named Ecologist' has a responsibility for ensuring that the licence is complied with. They are responsible for advising the licensee on the suitability and competence of any Accredited Agents or Assistants employed on site to undertake the required duties and may include the direct supervision of Assistants where appropriate. More information about the experience required to become a named ecologist can be found at: http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20140605090108/http:/ www.naturalengland.org.uk/Images/bat- mitigation-guidance_tcm6-10534.pdf An "Accredited Agent" is a suitably trained and experienced person who is able to carry out work under a licence without the personal supervision of the Named Ecologist. Any Accredited Agent must be appointed by the Licensee and be in possession of a letter signed by the Licensee confirming their appointment. Agents shall carry a copy of the said letter when acting under the licence and shall produce it to any police or Natural England officer on request.

Assistants

An "Assistant" is a person assisting a Named Ecologist or Accredited Agent. Assistants are only authorised to act under this licence whilst they are under the direct supervision of either the Named Ecologist or an Accredited Agent.

Bat Roost Definitions

Day roost: a place where individual bats, or small groups of males, rest or shelter in the day but are rarely found by night in the summer.

Night roost: a place where bats rest or shelter in the night but are rarely found in the day. May be used by a single individual on occasion or it could be used regularly by the whole colony.

Feeding roost: a place where individual bats or a few individuals rest or feed during the night but are rarely present by day.

Transitional / occasional roost: used by a few individuals or occasionally small groups for generally short periods of time on waking from hibernation or in the period prior to hibernation.

Swarming site: where large numbers of males and females gather during late summer to autumn. Appear to be important mating sites.

Mating sites: where mating takes place from later summer and can continue through winter.

Maternity roost: where female bats give birth and raise their young to independence.

Hibernation roost: where bats may be found individually or together during winter. They have a constant cool temperature and high humidity.

Satellite roost: an alternative roost found in close proximity to the main nursery colony used by a few individual breeding females to small groups of breeding females throughout the breeding season.

Other - if applicable this will be specified in special condition 7.

For the purpose of this licence the following licensed methods are defined as:

Destructive search by soft demolition: the taking apart of a bat structure in a controlled and careful manner by hand, or in some instances with the assistance of hand-held tools and machinery, under direct ecological supervision. Only the Named Ecologist, Accredited Agent or a directly supervised Assistant may take any bats found.

Mechanical demolition: destruction of a structure that previously supported a bat roost using mechanical means after the structure has been declared free of bats by the Named Ecologist or Accredited Agent. Mechanical demolition usually is preceded by a soft demolition exercise or completion of an exclusion process.



2 Method statement

Bats – Method Statement template to support a licence application

The Method Statement will be used to determine the impact of the proposal on the favourable conservation status (FCS) of the species concerned (Regulation 55(9)(b)).

You are strongly advised to refer to the Bat Mitigation Guidelines. Please use recent photographs to support your application.



Wildlife Licensing Natural England Horizon House Deanery Road Bristol BS1 5AH. T. 020802 61089

Important advice:

The format below <u>must</u> be used. Please enter text below each heading keeping information as concise as possible.

All maps/figures that will become part of any annexed licence granted must be submitted as separate documents (with the site name and date included on the map/figure. See section I for list – all others may be included within the Method Statement document (e.g. survey maps/figures) if preferred).

A separate work schedule must also be submitted on form WML-A13a-E5a&b to accompany the Method Statement.

A Executive summary

Provide an overview (no more than 1 side of A4) of what works are proposed and how the impacts identified will be addressed in order to ensure no detriment to the maintenance of the population at a favourable conservation status.

The proposed scheme comprises improvements to the A12 between junction 19 (Boreham interchange) and junction 25 (Marks Tey interchange), a distance of approximately 24km, or 15 miles. The proposed scheme involves widening the A12 to three lanes throughout (where it is not already three lanes) with a bypass between junctions 22 and 23 and a second bypass between junctions 24 and 25 (see Figure D for scheme layout). It also includes safety improvements, including closing off existing private and local direct accesses onto the main carriageway, and providing alternative provision for walkers, cyclists and horse riders (WCH) to existing routes along the A12, which would be removed. The scheme location is provided in figure C5a. This is a draft licence application submitted to obtain a Letter of No Impediment, required as part of the DCO application.

Extensive bat survey work has been undertaken (2017-2018 and 2019-2021) on the proposed scheme to determine the baseline bat species assemblage, how they use the landscape, the location of any roosting sites and the characterisation of those roosts. A detailed report into all the bat surveys carried out for the scheme is provided in the A12 Chelmsford to A120 widening Bat Survey Report (National Highways, 2022).

The licensable impacts identified to known bat roosts from the scheme are:

- The demolition of building B1463, which is a confirmed day roost for common pipistrelle (*Pipistrellus pipistrellus*).
- The felling of trees T1149 and T733 (both soprano pipistrelle (*P. pygmaeus*) day roost), and T79 (brown long-eared bat (*Plecotus auritus*) day roost).
- The potential permanent abandonment due to habitat fragmentation of building B1291, which
 has been found to be a soprano pipistrelle day roost and a hibernation roost for one brown long
 eared (*P. auritus*) bat.
- Disturbance at ten buildings (B107, B118, B339, B631, B923, B1291, B1392, B1393, B1522 and B1629) and one bridge (BE11) confirmed as supporting bat roosts which are being retained.

To compensate for the loss of the building (B1463) which supports a day roost for common pipistrelle,

three bat boxes suitable for day roosting common pipistrelle will be installed on nearby trees. To compensate for the felling of trees T1149 (soprano pipistrelle day roost), T79 (brown long-eared bat day roost) and T733 (soprano pipistrelle day roost) nine bat boxes will be installed (three for each roost), in nearby locations all suitable for the species concerned. To compensate for the potential permanent abandonment of B1291 (soprano day roost and brown long-eared bat hibernation roost) six bat boxes will be installed in suitable locations.

The 11ten structures listed above (nine buildings and one bridge) support 1513 bat roosts that will be retained but may be subject to significant disturbance from the works and therefore deemed licensable. These potential disturbances include construction disturbance due to noise, vibration, lighting or human presence; fragmentation of habitat and an increase in operational noise levels. To mitigate for these anticipated impacts the following measures have been proposed: restrictions on working hours, restrictions on construction stage lighting and the use of best practice measures for noise mitigation during construction. However, it is acknowledged that there is still a chance that bats will be affected by construction and operational disturbance despite the proposed measures to mitigate these impacts. Therefore, as a precaution one additional bat box will be installed to provide alternate roost sites in less disturbed areas (the number of boxes proposed as mitigation for each roost is listed in section E4.2b and the justification is set out in section E3.1).

Landscape planting will ensure that all bridges on the new section of road are well connected to adjacent linear features to maintain connectivity for bats and enable them to disperse through the landscape on both sides of the scheme. Landscape planting has been designed to guide bats to the crossing structures and funnel them across the new sections of the A12. The scheme-wide effects of habitat fragmentation for this proposed scheme are not considered licensable and the measures which have been designed to mitigate for these are not included in this document but are detailed in the Environmental Statement (ES) (National Highways 2022, [APP-076]) for the scheme.

B Introduction

B1 Background to activity/development:

Include a brief summary of:

• Why the activity and a licence are necessary (e.g. bridge structure repairs are required and will affect a known maternity roost of Daubenton's bats, which will be temporarily lost whilst works are being undertaken; renovation works to an office building will result in the permanent loss of three day roosts of common pipistrelle bats; demolition of an existing hospital to be replaced with flats will result in the loss of a brown-long eared bat maternity roost).

The A12 Chelmsford to A120 widening scheme comprises improvements to the A12 between junction 19 (Boreham interchange) and junction 25 (Marks Tey interchange), a distance of approximately 24km, or 15 miles. There are four bat roosts (in three trees and one building) within the footprint of the scheme which will be permanently lost. There are five bat roosts within three buildings that are predicted to be impacted by habitat fragmentation. There are ten roosts within seven buildings and one bridge that are predicted to be disturbed by noise (during construction and/or or when the new road is operational) and/or vibration of machinery. A literature review was undertaken to quantify the decibel levels shown to disturb bats. Precautionary criteria were then set based upon this information to assess which bat roosts would potentially be impacted by noise during construction or operation.

• Include current status of planning permission (if applicable) *e.g. full planning permission with all relevant wildlife conditions discharged; permitted development; demolition with prior notification of demolition issues resolved.* If the proposal is for demolition only of a structure supporting a bat roost/s, please confirm whether there are plans to develop the site in the future and if so when.

The proposed scheme is classed as a Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project (NSIP) and National Highways (the Applicant) submitted an application for an order to grant development consent in August 2022. This draft licence is submitted to secure a Letter of No Impediment which is required as part of the development consent order (DCO) application. Further pre-construction surveys for bats will be required to update survey data closer to the time of construction in order to secure the full licence.

B2 Relationship with other nearby development and cumulative impacts

B2.1 Is the current application part of a larger development project? For example, is it part of a phased or multi-plot housing development that will require more than one bat licence? Enter Yes, No or N/A in the text box below. If yes, note a separate *master plan* document will be required.

No

Important Advice: If yes to the above, please note that sections in <u>this</u> Method Statement on impact assessment and mitigation measures must explicitly relate *only* to impacts from the works currently proposed.

A project-wide master plan must detail the overall impact assessment and mitigation and explain where, and why, each of the bat licences will be required. The master plan must be included as a separate document to this application: see <u>http://www.naturalengland.org.uk/Images/WML-G11_tcm6-9930.pdf</u> for details that are to be included in this separate document. The separate master plan is expected to take due regard of the overall project to ensure that in-combination effects are considered, and mitigation and compensation measures are both sufficient and coherent.

If the current development is part of a larger development project, summarise very briefly here how the current application relates to the larger project and how the in-combination effects are considered and mitigation/compensation is sufficient.

N/A

Important Advice: to accompany this Method Statement also include Figure. B2.1 for a Master plan overview - and see section I "Map checklist" at the end of this document.

B2.2 Apart from any mention in B2.1, please inform us of any past or future development or other projects (in the last 5 years or next 5 years) in the vicinity which may have significantly impacted or are likely to significantly impact on the same population/s of bats as this application (e.g. loss of maternity or hibernation roosts). You must make reasonable efforts to establish this, including discussions with your client and the Local Planning Authority – stating below what you undertook. A brief summary of the project/s should be provided including the site name and location, dates and if known the licence reference number(s).

Please not expecting details of every licence/planning permission issued within the vicinity of the site – we are only concerned with projects that have the potential to significantly impact or have impacted on same population of bats (maternity and hibernation roosts). Note: Natural England is aiming to make available licensing records from the last 5 years publically available.

A search of the Multi Agency Geographic Information for the Countryside (MAGIC) website for granted European Protected Species (EPS) licences within 2km of the scheme was undertaken in November 2021. The following licences were identified:

- 2015-15640-EPS-MIT Destruction of a resting place for brown long-eared bat and soprano pipistrelle. c. 2000m north-west of the scheme at junction 19 (TL 72315 10816). Licence valid 30.10.2015 – 31.10.2020.
- **2016-27070-EPS-MIT** Destruction of a resting place for common pipistrelle c. 68m south of the scheme at Marks Tey (TL92102379). Licence valid 17.01.2017 17.01.2017.
- 2016-26404-EPS-MIT Destruction of a resting place for common pipistrelle and soprano pipistrelle c. 326m north of the scheme at Witham (TL80891319). Licence valid 21.11.2016 – 21.11.2016.
- 2017-30175-EPS-MIT Destruction of a resting place for common pipistrelle and soprano pipistrelle c. 1.8km south-east of the scheme at Wickham Bishops, Maldon (TL83201159). Licence valid 02.08.2017 – 02.08.2022.
- **2017-30369-EPS-MIT** Destruction of resting place for brown long-eared bat and common pipistrelle c. 1.1km north-west of the scheme at Springfield, Chelmsford (TL72800980). Licence valid 01.10.2017 31.10.2022.

Important Advice: locations of other bat mitigation sites that may have significantly impacted or are likely to significantly impact on the same population/s of bats as this application must be shown on Figure B2.2.

C Survey and site assessment (also see section 5 of the Bat Mitigation Guidelines)

C1 Pre-existing information on the bat species at the survey site:

Please undertake a historical data search within a 2km search radius and provide a summary of the results of this search. For example, records from local environmental records centres, local bat groups and previous survey work undertaken at the site is all relevant. Please briefly comment on the results in relation to your project/site

- Should no historical records be found from your search please state this and specify what searches you undertook.
- Note that you must not include records from National Biodiversity Network (NBN) without first obtaining written permission from the relevant Data Provider.

Bat records were requested within 5km of the proposed scheme from the Essex Field Club (which holds data from Essex Bat Group) and the Essex Wildlife Trust Biological Records Centre in June 2021.

Information on EPS Licences within a 5km radius of the proposed scheme was obtained through the MAGIC website on 10 March 2021.

Due to the large numbers of records returned, only those records that were recorded in the previous 15 years have been included as these represent the bat species most likely to be impacted by the proposed scheme. For the purpose of bat records the study area used was defined by Design Freeze (DF) 2.

The desk study returned a total of ten bat species (barbastelle (*Barbastella barbastellus*), brown longeared bat, common pipistrelle, Daubenton's bat (*Myotis daubentonii*), Leisler's bat (*Nyctalus leisleri*), Nathusius' pipistrelle (*Pipistrellus nathusii*), Natterer's bat (*Myotis nattereri*), noctule (*Nyctalus noctula*), serotine (*Eptesicus serotinus*) and soprano pipistrelle) and four groups of bats which have not been identified to species level (Pipistrelle species, Myotis species, long-eared bat species and unknown bat species) within a 5km search radius of the proposed scheme (Table 1.1).

Nine of these bat species have been recorded as roosting within a 5km search radius of the proposed scheme, including serotine and Natterer's bat. All four of the bat groups recorded roosts. Eighteen hibernation roosts and 50 maternity roosts were returned. The closest of these is located 1.09 km from the scheme and is both a hibernation and a maternity roost for long-eared bat species and common pipistrelle. For records shown as being over 5km away, this is due to the large size of the grid square which, for confidentiality reasons, is provided by the biological records centres for sensitive species.

The closest bat record is of a common pipistrelle within 12m of the proposed scheme. The closest roost record was a common pipistrelle roost located 177.89m from the proposed scheme.

There is a hotspot of bat activity recorded south-west of junction 25 (TL 9140 2330), within 40.6m of the proposed scheme. This location returned records of eight bat species and two bat groups. No roosts were recorded in this area.

Table 1.1 Bat and bat roost records within 5km of the site boundary

Bat species	Total number of records	Date of most recent record	Grid reference of closest bat record	Distance of closest bat and/or roost record to Proposed Scheme
Barbastelle	67 records including 3 roost records - 2 hibernation roosts	2020	TL 850 156	963.6m 6km roost
Brown long-eared bat	310 records including 47 roost records - 11	2020	TL 91400 23300	110m 777.9m roost

	maternity roosts, 9 hibernation roosts and 3 feeding roosts			
Common pipistrelle	750 records including 59 roost records - 3 maternity roosts	2019	TL 92200 24100	12m 177.8m roost
Daubenton's bat	79 records including 3 hibernation roosts	2020	TL 91400 23300	40.6m 5.01km roost
Leisler's bat	26 records (no roosts)	2019	TL 91400 23300	40.6m
Nathusius' pipistrelle	22 records including 4 roost records	2019	TL 8510 1565	1012m 6.7km roost
Natterer's bat	75 records including 18 roost records - 3 hibernation and 4 maternity roosts	2020	TL 91400 23300	40.6m 2.9km roost
Noctule	94 records including 1 maternity roost	2019	TL 9140 2330	40.6m 5.3km roost
Serotine	44 records including 7 roost records	2019	TL 9140 2330	40.6m 3.38km roost
Soprano pipistrelle	434 records including 61 roost records – 26 maternity roosts	2019	TL 9140 2330	40.6m 1.15km roost
Long-eared bat species	26 records including 23 roost records - 1 hibernation and 1 maternity roost	2018	TL 83500 14700	524.6m roost
Myotis species	7 records including 1 roost record	2018	TL 9140 2330	40.6m 2.47km roost
Pipistrelle species	44 records including 20 roost records - 2 maternity roosts.	2016	TL 91400 23300	40.6m 897m roost
Unknown bat species	84 records including 12 roost records	2019	TL 9140 2331	82.89m 1.18km roost

The desk study shows that a wide variety of bat species use the area surrounding the scheme as habitat including for roosting. Included in these species are barbastelle and Nathusius' pipistrelle which are particularly rare in the UK.

C2 Status of the bat species: Detail conservation status at the local, county and regional levels. Please complete the following table, justifying your assessment, and add additional lines where necessary. If the status is unknown then please enter 'unknown'.

Species	Conservation status assessment		
	Local	County	Regional
Barbastelle	Rare*	Possibly more widespread than appreciated but considered scarce **.	Barbastelle is a rare bat in the UK***. There is insufficient data to determine a reliable current population trend for barbastelle in the UK****. IUCN Red List Status: Near Threatened.
Brown long eared bat	Common*	Widespread, relatively frequent**.	Common in UK. UK Priority Species. The population of brown long-eared bat in England is considered to have been stable since 1999 *** IUCN Red List Status: Least Concern.
Common pipistrelle	Common*	Widespread, occasionally common**.	Common in UK. The population of common pipistrelle in England is considered to have increased since 1999 ****. IUCN Red List Status: Least Concern.
Soprano pipistrelle	Common*	Widespread, occasionally common**.	Common in UK. UK priority species. The population of common pipistrelle in England is considered to have been stable since 1999 ****. IUCN Red List Status: Least Concern.
Nathusius' pipistrelle	Rare*	Considered rare**.	Nathusius' pipistrelle is rare but widespread throughout Great Britain, although records have increased in recent years***. However, there is currently insufficient data to determine a reliable population trend for Nathusius pipistrelle in the UK****. IUCN Red List Status: Least Concern.
Daubenton's bat	Common*	Widespread, relatively frequent**.	Widespread and relatively common in the UK. The population of Daubenton's bat in England is considered to have been stable since 1999 ****. IUCN Red List Status: Least Concern.
Natterer's bat	Uncommon*	Widespread, relatively scarce**.	Common in the UK. Field survey data show statistically significant population increases nationally since 1999*** however findings

			should be treated with caution until effect of this species' roost switching behaviour on the roost count trend is better understood****. IUCN Red List Status: Least Concern.
Leisler's bat	Scarce*	Widespread, but scarce and possibly declining**.	Leisler's bat is uncommon but widespread throughout England****. There is currently insufficient data to determine a reliable population trend for Leisler's bat in the UK****. IUCN Red List Status: Least Concern.
Noctule	Scarce*	Widespread, but relatively scarce**.	Relatively common in UK. The population of Noctule in the UK is considered to have been stable over the period 1999-2019****. UK Priority Species. IUCN Red List Status: Least Concern.
Serotine	Uncommon*	Widespread, but scarce*.	Thought to be relatively uncommon in the UK and has a southerly distribution. Serotine is relatively infrequently encountered on surveys***. The population of Serotine in England is considered to have been stable since 1999****. IUCN Red List Status: Least Concern.
*Based on abundance determined from bat survey data presented in the ES chapter for the scheme and calculated			
Impact Assessment. In Practice, December pp23-25.			
** Essex bat group – Bats of Essex http://essexbatgroup.org/about/bats-of-essex/ [accessed November 2021]			
*** Bat Conservation Trust, JNCC (2017) The state of the UK's bats 2017 National Bat Monitoring Programme Population Trends			
· opulation richus.			

**** Bat Conservation Trust, JNCC (2020) National Bat Monitoring Programme Annual Report.

**Please note that you can add more rows to the table: right click in any cell choose Insert > Insert rows below.

C3 Objectives of the survey to inform this proposal: Please complete the following table, entering 'Yes', 'No' or N/A' to indicate the objective of your survey and provide comments/explanation where necessary:

Survey objective	Yes / No / N-A	Comments	
Determine presence / absence of bats	Yes	Building inspections (external and internal, where possible), ground level tree assessments, aerial tree inspections/endoscope surveys, dusk emergence and dawn re-entry surveys of buildings, trees and other structures were carried out and also back-tracking surveys in urban areas were used to determine the presence or likely absence of roosting bats.	
Determine bat usage of site (e.g. maternity, hibernation, night roosts in various structures (specify)).	Yes	Dusk emergence and dawn re-entry surveys of roosting sites were used to characterise roosts. Infra-red cameras and the installation of static bat detectors were also used to aid in roost characterisation.	
Identify foraging, commuting or swarming sites (explain)	Yes	Walked activity transects were carried out in 2020 to determine which species are present and how they use	

		the habitat available along the scheme. They also provided an indication of relative activity levels for different species. The transect surveys were also accompanied by static monitoring to further inform species presence and their use of the landscape. Crossing point surveys were undertaken in 2020 at current crossing points under or over the A12 to determine their use by bats following recomendations in Berthinussen, A., and Altringham, J. (2015), Appendix G.
Other (explain)	Yes	Any droppings that were found and collected during building inspections of buildings or trees were collected and sent for DNA analysis to confirm species. Linear transects were carried out following the method specified within Berthinussen and Altringham (2015) to enable monitoring to reveal changes in bat activity related to distance from the road.

C4 Site/habitat description: Please provide:

• Brief descriptions of the site, including total size of the development site (ha) (most often within the red line planning boundary) and areas of the site with potential value to bats (ha).

The proposed scheme comprises improvements to the A12 between junction 19 (Boreham interchange) and junction 25 (Marks Tey interchange), a distance of approximately 24km, or 15 miles. The proposed scheme involves widening the A12 to three lanes throughout (where it is not already three lanes) with a bypass between junctions 22 and 23 and a second bypass between junctions 24 and 25. It also includes safety improvements, including closing off existing private and local direct accesses onto the main carriageway, and providing alternative provision for walkers, cyclists and horse riders (WCH) to existing routes along the A12, which would be removed. The area within the order limits is approximately 905 hectares in size.

The route (between J19 and 25) bypasses Witham and Kelvedon but otherwise the principal land use within the Order Limits is agricultural with its associated field boundaries and hedgerows. The soft estate of the current A12 is also within the Order Limits which consists of mainly planted woodland and grassland.

The summary areas of selected major habitat types found within the Order Limits during the baseline survey of the site (including those of potential value to bats) are as follows:

- Arable: 473 hectares
- Grassland: 100 hectares
- Woodland: 62 hectares
- Heathland and scrub: 30 hectares
- Hedgerow: 16 kilometres

The summary figures above are displayed to the nearest hectare or kilometre.

• Brief descriptions of the structures on site indicating their roosting suitability (low, moderate or high), differentiating between **those surveyed** and **not surveyed**, with an explanation why. Ensure structures are referenced and consistently indicated on relevant figures and tables.

The Order Limits for the scheme were updated several times during the survey period however, if any areas were added to the Order Limits, then additional surveys (plus the relevant buffer) were undertaken. In many cases changes led to a reduction in the Order Limits hence why some of the trees and buildings indicated on figure C5b are outside the survey buffer.

Desk-based scoping of buildings

In 2020 all buildings extending up to 100m either side of the proposed alignment of the new A12 and 50m of other parts of the proposed scheme (for example construction compounds, borrow pits and drainage areas) were scoped via aerial photography and Ordnance Survey maps for their suitability to support roosting bats.

The scoping exercise categorised the buildings as follows:

- Buildings which were scoped out of further assessment due to no likelihood of potential impact from the scheme, for example detrunked sections of the existing A12.*
- Buildings in dense residential and industrial areas where the surrounding habitats were predominantly urban and of poor quality to support bats. These areas were assessed by age and structure from public right of way.
- Buildings which require full ground-based assessments due to the potential impacts of the scheme.

Buildings for assessment

Ground-based bat roost assessments of buildings were previously undertaken by Jacobs in 2017. These surveys identified all buildings with potential suitability to support roosting bats within a 100m buffer of the proposed scheme at the time of survey.

Further ground-based assessments were then undertaken in 2020 and 2021 to update the previous surveys and to ensure that any additional areas to the new scheme design were fully surveyed (see Figure C5b). Following the desk-based scoping, buildings considered to be impacted by the proposed scheme were ground assessed. Groups of buildings in densely populated areas that were not considered to be directly impacted by the scheme were ground assessed in groups and were subject to back-tracking surveys (back-tracking areas, see figure C5b) from public rights of way. The remainder of the buildings scoped in were subject to individual ground assessment and emergence/reentry surveys.

Full results for all buildings assessed are provided in the Appendix 9.4 of the ES, Bat Survey Report (National Highways 2022 [APP-134]).

Backtracking surveys

Back-tracking surveys were undertaken in areas as outlined above. These areas were assigned bat roosting suitability and were subject to further surveys as outlined below:

- High suitability area: subject to three back-tracking surveys (methods detailed in section C5 below).
- Moderate suitability area: subject to two back-tracking surveys
- Low suitability area: subject to one back-tracking survey
- Negligible suitability area: no further survey required

Back-tracking areas were assigned suitability based on roost guidance rather than habitat suitability transect guidance, (Collins 2016**), as the aim of these surveys was to identify roost locations, basing suitability on the potential for roosts was deemed most appropriate.

Building emergence/re-entry surveys

Buildings which were likely to be directly removed or disturbed by the proposed scheme had full surveys undertaken, where feasible, as per Collins (2016**). However, in consultation with stakeholders, the methodology set out in Collins (2016**) was altered for those buildings ground assessed individually further away from the scheme to enable a focus on ecologically significant effects. The aim was to identify roosts of higher value in habitats more likely to be impacted by the proposed scheme, for example maternity or more regularly used roosts. The buildings were categorised into offline and online, with buildings in offline areas considered to have a higher potential impact from the proposed scheme than those in online areas (refer to Table 2.1 below).
The areas considered online are those within a 100m buffer of the existing A12 carriageway where widening is proposed. The areas considered offline are those within a 100m buffer of the new proposed A12 carriageway where it diverges from the online widening.

Poost suitability	Offline		Online		Within Order Limits
Roost Suitability	Up to 50m	50-100m	Up to 25m	25-100m	0m
Confirmed	3	2	3	2	3
High	3	2	3	2	3
Moderate	2	1	2	0	2
Low	1	0	1	0	1
Negligible	0	0	0	0	0

Table 2.1: Number of emergence/re-entry surveys required for buildings based on distancefrom order limits and roost suitability

Trees for assessment

Ground-based bat roost assessments of trees were previously undertaken by Jacobs in 2016, 2017 and 2018. These surveys identified all trees with potential to support roosting bats within a predetermined study area, based on the scheme design at the time of survey.

Ground-based bat roost assessments of trees were repeated between 2019 and 2021 due to the changeable nature of bat roosts in trees and changes in the scheme design. All trees up to 100m either side of the proposed route and up to 50m of proposed land use areas (including construction compounds, borrow pits and drainage mitigation) were subject to a ground-based bat roost assessment in 2019 and 2020. The limited areas of trees within these buffers which could not be surveyed due to land access issues or health and safety constraints are shown on Figure C5b.

During the ground-based assessments individual trees that required further survey effort were assessed for their suitability for tree climbing and ground endoscope surveys. The trees were assessed based on health and safety considerations such as the condition of the tree, presence of nearby hazards, and height of the Potential Roost Feature (PRF). If trees were not suitable for tree climbing emergence/re-entry surveys were carried out.

The Bat Conservation Trust (BCT) guidance (Collins, 2016**) outlines that all trees of moderate or high potential, and confirmed roosts, should be surveyed in advance of any removal or disturbance. These surveys are required to identify any active bat roosts, the type of roost and the species of bat using the roost.

The number of further surveys for the proposed scheme was further streamlined (as it was with buildings) based on the distance of the tree from the scheme and if the area of the scheme was considered online or offline; with trees offline having a higher potential impact from the proposed scheme than those trees in online areas.

The areas considered online are those within a 100m buffer of the existing A12 carriageway where widening of the carriageway is proposed. The areas considered offline are those within a 100m buffer of the proposed A12 carriageway to be built as part of the proposed scheme. Table 2.2, below, shows the breakdown of the number of surveys required for individual trees based on their location and suitability grade.

Table 2.2 Number of surveys required for trees based on location in relation to the Order Limits

and tree roost poten	<u>tial</u>				
	Offline		Online		
Roost suitability	Up to 50m	50-100m	Up to 25m	25-50m	50-100m (excluding borrow pits)
Confirmed	3	2	3	2	2
High	3	2	2	1	1
Moderate	2	1	2	0	0
Low	0	0	0	0	0
Negligible	0	0	0	0	0

Full results for all trees assessed are provided in the Appendix 9.4 of the ES, Bat Survey Report (National Highways 2022 [TR010060/APP/6.3]).

Bridges and culverts (structures) for assessment

All bridges and culverts within a 100m buffer of the Order Limits were subject to ground-based assessments in May 2020 (see Figure C5b). As all the structures surveyed were directly above or underneath the road the following surveys were carried out dependant on roost suitability (in line with (Collins 2016**)).

- High suitability structure: subject to three emergence/re-entry surveys
- Moderate suitability structure: subject to two emergence/re-entry surveys
- Low suitability structure: subject to one emergence/re-entry survey.
- Negligible suitability structure: no further survey required

Further detail on the survey methodologies and full results of all bridges and culverts assessed are provided in the Appendix 9.4 of the ES, Bat Survey Report (National Highways 2022 [APP-134]).

*For those buildings outside the Order Limits of the scheme but within 100m, a scoping exercise was carried out to consider both proximity to the proposed works and the type of works taking place. Experienced ecologists assessed whether there were any potential impact pathways to the building from the scheme (whether physical or disturbance) and if it was concluded there were no impacts a building was scoped out from the survey. The scoping exercise also took into consideration if there would be a positive impact ecologically on the building such as an advanced ecological mitigation area being sited nearby.

**Collins, J. (ed.) (2016) Bat Surveys for Professional Ecologists: Good Practice Guidelines. 3rd edn. The Bat Conservation Trust, London.

• A description of adjacent areas/offsite habitats, specifying any relevance to bats, including descriptions of habitat/s relevant to bat commuting/foraging behaviour.

The scheme is located in a landscape dominated be arable habitat, interspersed with urban areas surrounding Boreham, Hatfield Peveral, Witham, Kelvedon and Marks Tey. Hedgerows, watercourses and infrequent copses provide commuting and foraging habitats for bats.

Locations off site with particularly good foraging and suitable roosting habitat for bats include an area to the south of the scheme at Crix where there is established parkland and veteran trees and Whetmead LNR where the River Brain and Blackwater converge and there is plentiful woodland, hedgerow and rough grassland habitat [NB Whetmead LNR is partially within the Order Limits]. The area surrounding Prested Hall (TL 88292 19690) also provides good foraging opportunities for bats with extensive mature woodland, rough grassland and scrubland habitats.

• Please also include annotated (cross reference the structures) and dated photographs (showing both internal and external survey areas) as these are very useful as an assessment aid. These can be inserted below or submitted as a separate (referenced) document.

Photographs of roost locations are shown on figure C6.

C5 Field survey(s):

Surveys must be up to date and have been conducted within the current or most recent optimal season. Where a site/structure/tree has demonstrable hibernation potential appropriate surveys must be carried out. Surveys must be undertaken in accordance with the most up to date edition of the Bat Conservation Trust (BCT) *Bat Surveys for Professional Ecologists – Good Practice Guidelines* and the *Bat Mitigation Guidelines*.

C5a Justification for surveys that deviate from the best practice guidelines: Please provide full justification below if your surveys deviate from the aforementioned best practice guidelines, confirming how you have obtained a full appreciation of the bat species roosting at the site, and of the type and status of roosts they use on site and in the context of the immediate surrounding area. Please note that inadequate survey information is likely to cause delays to your licence application and may result in a Further Information Request.

As explained in section C4, after consultation with stakeholders, a targeted approach was taken to undertaking surveys on trees and buildings which were outside the Order Limits (refer to tables 2.1 and 2.2). In a discretionary advice service (DAS) meeting on the 3 September 2020 Natural England confirmed broad suitability of the assessment and survey approach. The methodology set out in Collins (2016) was altered so fewer surveys were carried out on buildings further away from the scheme to enable a focus on ecologically significant effects. This approach was considered proportionate as buildings outside the Order Limits are not due to be directly affected by the scheme so there is far less impact upon them. However, the aim was to still identify higher value roosts (e.g., maternity or other regularly used roosts) in the vicinity of the scheme which if disturbed by indirect impacts could have a significant impact on the bat population in the area.

Constraints specific to surveys on roosts included in this licence are detailed in the constraints section under the data tables in section C5b. For limitations of all surveys, please refer to the A12 Chelmsford to A120 widening Bat Survey Report (National Highways 2022). A full suite of pre-construction surveys are planned for the scheme to update data for the final licence application.

Standard survey methodology was adapted as follows with regard to the presence / likely absence surveys.

Current consensus amongst ecologists is that the best practice survey approach to trees is to conduct direct inspections of features using endoscopes to look for evidence of bats and roosts. This advancement in knowledge has occurred largely after publication of the 2016 BCT guidance. It is not considered a deviation as the survey method is appropriate but is described here for clarity. For trees during the ground-based assessments assigned as having moderate or high roost suitability or a confirmed roost; where possible, an endoscope (aerial or ground based) inspection was carried out. Any trees where all potential roost features (PRFs) with moderate or high suitability to support roosting bats could be fully inspected via endoscope survey were subject to the appropriate number of further aerial / endoscope inspection in lieu of emergence / re-entry surveys.

The approach to selected urban areas outside but within 100m of the Order Limits was proportionate to the potential impact. Back-tracking surveys were completed to identify bat roosts rather than full emergence/re-entry surveys. These areas were outside the footprint of the scheme and not due to incur direct impacts (e.g., demolition or clearance). Back-tracking surveys were considered most appropriate in these areas due to several factors, including, the low likelihood that access for surveys would be granted to every property individually. Also, due to the generally less favourable habitat and high concentration of buildings, discovery of a roost by surveying each individual building was unlikely due to sub-optimal vantage points and significantly less efficient when compared to back-tracking.

Backtracking survey method

One complete back-tracking survey consisted of a dusk survey followed immediately by a dawn survey the next morning. Backtracking surveys were only used on buildings outside the Order Limits of the scheme that were in dense residential and industrial areas where the surrounding habitats were predominantly urban and of poor quality to support bats.

The back-tracking surveys were undertaken by suitably qualified ecologists between May and September 2021. Each overall survey area was split into small sections. Each section was patrolled by two surveyors who walked separately of each other, and both had an Echometer Touch 2 Pro bat detectors to record bat activity. The survey team remained in constant communication via walkie talkie and/or phone message to instantly communicate bat movements between the team.

The back-tracking dusk surveys commenced 15 minutes before sunset and finished 2 hours after sunset. When bats were observed commuting during the back-tracking dusk surveys, the surveyors travelled in the opposite direction of the bats to determine if the bat was emerging from a nearby roost location. During the back-tracking dusk surveys, the surveyors paid particular attention to the buildings to identify any bats emerging from them. If a roost was found the surveyor recorded the building location and roosting feature, the time of the emergence, and the number and species of the bats emerging from the building.

The back-tracking dawn surveys commenced 2 hours before sunrise and finished 15 minutes after sunrise. When a bat was observed commuting during the back-tracking dawn surveys, the surveyors followed the bat as far as possible to determine if the bat was returning to a roost. If a bat was seen reentering a building the surveyor recorded the building location and roosting feature, the time of the emergence, and the number and species of the bats re-entering the building.

To help identify the roost locations, each pair of surveyors were equipped with a radio device to communicate the direction of a bat they were following. If a bat flew into another pair's section of the survey area, the bat could continue to be followed.

C5b Please complete the following tables and add additional lines where necessary (*right click in any cell* <u>outside the grey box</u> area. Choose Insert > Insert rows below). Please enter 'N/A' if the table is not applicable to your survey. Please ensure the information is consistent with Figure **C5b** (showing all buildings, structures and habitats that are within the survey area and distinguishing those that were surveyed and those that were not; indicate where surveyors were located):

Visual inspection

Date of each survey visit (e.g. format 01/06/13)	Structure reference / location	Equipment used (e.g binoculars, endoscope)	Weather – (Include temps, precipitation, Beaufort wind scale etc)
Due to the volume of data c	ollected on the scheme only d	lata for structures or trees that	recorded confirmed roosts
have been included in the ta	bles on this licence.	1	
12/08/2021	B1463	Binoculars, CluLite (high power torch).	Unknown
Comments (to include # or	f surveyors used for each v	isit): External inspection 2 su	rveyors
03/08/2017	B1679	Binoculars, CluLite,	Unknown
Comments: External inspe	ction 2 surveyors		
29/01/2020	B1291	Binoculars, CluLite,	Unknown
Comments: External inspe	ction 2 surveyors.		
14/01/2020	B107	Binoculars, CluLite,	Unknown
Comments: External inspe	ction 2 surveyors		
11/08/2020	B118	Binoculars, CluLite,	Unknown
Comments:			
21/01/2021	B339	Binoculars, CluLite,	Unknown
Comments: External inspe	ction 2 surveyors		
19/05/2020	T1149	Binoculars, CluLite,	Unknown
Comments: External tree in	nspection 2 surveyors.		
15/01/2020	T79	Binoculars, CluLite,	Unknown
Comments: External tree in	nspection 2 surveyors.		
07/01/2019	T733	Binoculars, CluLite,	Unknown

Comments: Ex	ternal tree inspection 2 surveyo	rs.	
13/01/2021	B923	Binoculars, CluLite,	Unknown
Comments: Ex	ternal inspection 2 surveyors. T	he rear of the property could not be vie	ewed fully on the first visual
inspection as the	e back gate was locked howeve	r full access was gained for subseque	nt emergence surveys.
11/02/2020	B1392	Binoculars, CluLite,	Unknown
Comments: Ex	ternal inspection 2 surveyors		
11/02/2020	B1393	Binoculars, CluLite,	Unknown
Comments: Ex	ternal inspection 2 surveyors		
28/01/2020	B631	Binoculars, CluLite,	Unknown
Comments: Ex	ternal inspection 2 surveyors		
18/02/2020	B1522	Binoculars, CluLite,	Unknown
Comments: Ex	ternal inspection 2 surveyors		
19/05/2020	BE11	Binoculars, CluLite,	Unknown
Comments: Ex	ternal inspection 2 surveyors		

Licensed Surveyor 1 (2020-44639-CLS-CLS), Licensed Surveyor 2 (2018-33484-CLS-CLS-1)

Dusk survey

(e.g. format 01/06/13) and time of subset iocation (include make of bat detectors and logging equipment) end temps, precipitation, Beaufort wind scale etc) Due to the volume of data collected on the scheme only data for structures or trees that recorded confirmed roosts have been included in the tables on this licence. The scales for weather data in the table below are as follows: Cloud cover: 1 (no cloud) – 8 (completely clouded) Rain: 1 – 4, 1 = No / Very light rain (0-0.25mm/hr), 2= Light rain (0.26-1mm/hr), 3= Moderate rain (1.01-4mm/hr), 4= Heavy rain (>4mm/hr) Wind: Beaufort scale 14/09/2020 18:57- 21:12 B1463 Echo meter touch 2 Start: Temp (°C): 22
(e.g. format 01/06/13) logging equipment) precipitation, Beaufort wind scale etc) Due to the volume of data collected on the scheme only data for structures or trees that recorded confirmed roosts have been included in the tables on this licence. The scales for weather data in the table below are as follows: Cloud cover: 1 (no cloud) – 8 (completely clouded) Rain: 1 – 4, 1 = No / Very light rain (0-0.25mm/hr), 2= Light rain (0.26-1mm/hr), 3= Moderate rain (1.01-4mm/hr), 4= Heavy rain (>4mm/hr) Wind: Beaufort scale 14/09/2020 18:57- 21:12 B1463 Echo meter touch 2 Start: Temp (°C): 22
Beaufort wind scale etc) Due to the volume of data collected on the scheme only data for structures or trees that recorded confirmed roosts have been included in the tables on this licence. The scales for weather data in the table below are as follows: Cloud cover: 1 (no cloud) – 8 (completely clouded) Rain: 1 – 4, 1 = No / Very light rain (0-0.25mm/hr), 2= Light rain (0.26-1mm/hr), 3= Moderate rain (1.01-4mm/hr), 4= Heavy rain (>4mm/hr) Wind: Beaufort scale 14/09/2020 18:57- 21:12 B1463 Echo meter touch 2 Start: Temp (°C): 22
Due to the volume of data collected on the scheme only data for structures or trees that recorded confirmed roosts have been included in the tables on this licence. The scales for weather data in the table below are as follows: Cloud cover: 1 (no cloud) – 8 (completely clouded) Rain: 1 – 4, 1 = No / Very light rain (0-0.25mm/hr), 2= Light rain (0.26-1mm/hr), 3= Moderate rain (1.01-4mm/hr), 4= Heavy rain (>4mm/hr) Wind: Beaufort scale 14/09/2020 18:57- 21:12 B1463 Echo meter touch 2 Start: Temp (°C): 22
back to the volume of data concerted on the scheme only data for structures of frees that recorded comment reco
The scales for weather data in the table below are as follows: Cloud cover: 1 (no cloud) – 8 (completely clouded)Rain: 1 – 4, 1 = No / Very light rain (0-0.25mm/hr), 2= Light rain (0.26-1mm/hr), 3= Moderate rain (1.01-4mm/hr),4= Heavy rain (>4mm/hr) Wind: Beaufort scale14/09/202018:57-21:12B1463Echo meter touch 2Start: Temp (°C): 22
The scales for weather data in the table below are as follows: Cloud cover: 1 (no cloud) – 8 (completely clouded)Rain: 1 – 4, 1 = No / Very light rain (0-0.25mm/hr), 2= Light rain (0.26-1mm/hr), 3= Moderate rain (1.01-4mm/hr),4= Heavy rain (>4mm/hr) Wind: Beaufort scale14/09/202018:57-21:12B1463Echo meter touch 2Start: Temp (°C): 22
Rain: 1 – 4, 1 = No / Very light rain (0-0.25mm/hr), 2= Light rain (0.26-1mm/hr), 3= Moderate rain (1.01-4mm/hr), 4= Heavy rain (>4mm/hr) Wind: Beaufort scale 14/09/2020 18:57-21:12 B1463 Echo meter touch 2 Start: Temp (°C): 22
4= Heavy rain (>4mm/hr) Wind: Beaufort scale 14/09/2020 18:57-21:12 B1463 Echo meter touch 2 Start: Temp (°C): 22
14/09/2020 18:57-21:12 B1463 Echo meter touch 2 Start: Temp (°C): 22
(Support 10:12)
(Sunset 19.12) pro Cioud Cover. 0 Wind: 0. Pain: 1
End: Temp (°C): 16
Cloud Cover: 1
Wind: 0, Rain: 1
05/00/0004 00:00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
05/08/2021 20:24 - 22:39 Start: Temp (°C): 16
(Sunset. 20.39) Cloud Cover. o
End: Temp (°C): 17
Cloud Cover: 4
Wind: 2, Rain: 1
Comments (to include # of surveyors used for each visit): 5 Surveyors 14/09/2020, 4 surveyors 05/08/2021. It is
acknowledged that the first hour of the survey on 05/08/21 occurred in inclement weather conditions. The
limitations of this survey are detailed in the constraints section below this table.
15/06/2021 21:03 - 23:18 11149 Echo meter touch 2 Start: Temp (°C): 15
(Sunset 21.16) pro Cioud Cover. 2 Wind: 2. Rain: 1
End: Temp (°C): 13
Cloud Cover: 2
Wind: 1, Rain: 1
07/07/21 21:01 22:16
(Sunset 21:16:00)

				Wind: 2, Rain: 1
				End: Temp (°C): 15
				Cloud Cover: 1
Commontes 2 Sum (o)	are for both visite			Wind: 2, Rain: 1
Comments: 2 Survey		B1670	Anabat Walkabout	Start: Tomp (°C): 20
10/05/2017	(Sunset 20:45)	D1079	Allabat Walkabout	Cloud Cover: 6
	· · · · · ·			Wind: 1, Rain: 1
				End: Temp (°C): 18 Cloud Cover: 6
				Wind: 1, Rain: 1
03/08/2017	20:28 - 22:43			Start: Tomp (°C): 10
	(Sunset 20.43)			Cloud Cover: 6
				Wind: 2, Rain: 1
				End: Temp (°C): 17
				Wind: 1, Rain: 1
				,
Commonto: 1 oursour	are for each of the 2017		a granted for amorgana	o/ro.ontry.oury.ovo.in
2020 or 2021 for B167	<u>9.</u>	Surveys. NO access wa		ene-enity surveys in
No dusk surveys	No dusk surveys	B107	No dusk surveys	No dusk surveys
Comments: N/A	21.01 23.16	D110	Rat datactors	Start: Tomp (°C): 21
00/07/2021	(Sunset 21:16)	БПО	Echometer Touch 2	Cloud Cover: 8
			Pro	Wind: 1, Rain: 1
				Cloud Cover: 0
				Wind: 0, Rain: 1
24/08/2021	10.46 - 22.01			Start: Temp (°C): 21
24/00/2021	(20:01)			Cloud Cover: 6
				Wind: 1, Rain: 1
				Cloud Cover: 6
				Wind: 0, Rain: 1
Comments: 4 surveyo	ors			
05/08/2021	20:25-22:40	B339	Bat detectors-	Start: Temp (°C): 16
	(Sunset 20:40)		Pro	Wind: 4 Rain: 2
			110	
				End: Temp (°C): 15
				Cloud Cover: 6
Comments: 2 SURVEVO	ors each visit			wind: 1, Rain: 1
18/08/2020	19:58 - 21:44	BE11	Bat detectors-	Start: Temp (°C): 22
	(Sunset 20:13)		Echometer Touch 2	Cloud Cover: 2
			Pro	Wind: 0, Rain: 1
				End: Temp (°C): 20
				Cloud Cover: 5
				Wind: 0, Rain: 1
01/09/2020	19.28- 21.13			Start: Temp (°C): 15
0110012020	(Sunset 19:33)			Cloud Cover: 5
				Wind: 1, Rain: 1

				End: Temp (°C): 15 Cloud Cover: 5 Wind: 1, Rain: 1
14/06/2021	21:03- 23:18 (Sunset 21:18)			Start: Temp (°C): 21 Cloud Cover: 8 Wind: 1, Rain: 1
				End: Temp (°C): 17 Cloud Cover: 8 Wind: 1, Rain: 1
Comments: 2 surveyo	ors each visit			
24/06/2020	21:05 - 23:20 (Sunset 21:20)	B1291	Echometer Touch 2 Pro	Start: Temp (°C): 23 Cloud Cover: 1 Wind: 1, Rain: 1
				End: Temp (°C): 23 Cloud Cover: 1 Wind: 1, Rain: 1
Comments: 8 surveyo	ors for each visit			
2017 07/08/2017	20:20 – 22:30 (Sunset 20:37)	Т733	Anabat Walkabout and Anabat Express, Sonycam Infrared camera	Start temp (°C): 20 End temp (°C): 17 Cloud Cover: 8 Wind: 1, Rain: 1
07/09/2017	19:17 - 21:07 (Sunset 19:32)			Start temp (°C): 17 End temp (°C): 16 Cloud Cover: 8 Wind: 2, Rain: 1
2021 05/05/2021	20:13 – 22:28 (Sunset 20:28)		Echometer Touch 2 Pro	Start: Temp (°C): 9 Cloud Cover: 5 Wind: 1, Rain: 1
				End: Temp (°C): 7 Cloud Cover: 5 Wind: 0, Rain: 1
15/06/2021	21:03 – 23:18 (Sunset 21:18)			Start: Temp (°C): 15 Cloud Cover: 5 Wind: 1, Rain: 1
				End: Temp (°C): 14 Cloud Cover: 4 Wind: 1, Rain: 1
emergence/re optrios	DIS TOP EACH VISIT. 2017 S	Surveys included as roos	st was identified in 2017	surveys, no
02/09/2021	19.27 - 21.42	B923	Echometer Touch 2	Start: Temp (°C): 17
02/09/2021	(Sunset 19:43)	6925	Pro	Cloud Cover: 8 Wind: 0, Rain: 1
				End: Temp (°C): 15 Cloud Cover: 8 Wind: 1, Rain: 1
22/09/2021	18:41 - 20:56 (Sunset 18:56)			Start: Temp (°C): 19 Cloud Cover: 2 Wind: 1, Rain: 1

				Cloud Cover: 0
Commenter A company				Wind: 0, Rain: 1
Comments: 4 surveyo		D4000		
14/07/2020	20:55 - 23:10 (Sunset 21:10)	B1392	Pro	Start: Temp (°C): 16 Cloud Cover: 8 Wind: 0, Rain: 1
				End: Temp (°C): 14 Cloud Cover: 8 Wind: 0, Rain: 1
27/07/2020	20:39 - 22:54 (Sunset 20:54)			Start: Temp (°C): 20 Cloud Cover: 6 Wind: 1, Rain: 1
				End: Temp (°C): 17 Cloud Cover: 6 Wind: 1, Rain: 1
Comments: 4 surveyo	ors each visit			
09/07/2020	21:00 -23:15 (Sunset 21:15)	B1393	Echometer Touch 2 Pro	Start: Temp (°C): 20 Cloud Cover: 8 Wind: 0, Rain: 1
				End: Temp (°C):16 Cloud Cover: 8 Wind: 0, Rain: 2
Comments: 4 surveyo	ors each visit			
No dusk surveys	No dusk surveys	B631	No dusk surveys	No dusk surveys
Comments: 6 surveyo	ors each visit			
20/07/2020	20:47- 23:02 (Sunset 21:02)	B1522	Echometer Touch 2 Pro	Start: Temp (°C): 18 Cloud Cover: 0 Wind: 0, Rain: 1
				End: Temp (°C):13 Cloud Cover: 0 Wind: 0, Rain: 1
Comments: 3 survey	ors each visit	I	1	1

Licence numbers of licensed surveyors whe	o undertook the surveys:	Surveyor 1 (2020-44639-	-CLS-
CLS)			

Dawn survey

Date of each survey visit (e.g. format 01/06/13).	Start and end time and time of sunrise	Structure reference / location	Equipment used (include make of bat detectors and logging equipment)	Weather – (Include start and end temps, precipitation, Beaufort wind scale etc)		
Due to the volume of c have been included in	Due to the volume of data collected on the scheme only data for structures or trees that recorded confirmed roosts have been included in the tables on this licence.					
The scales for weathe	The scales for weather data in the table below are as follows: Cloud cover: 1 (no cloud) – 8 (completely clouded)					
Rain: 1 – 4, 1 = No / V	Rain: 1 – 4, 1 = No / Very light rain (0-0.25mm/hr), 2= Light rain (0.26-1mm/hr), 3= Moderate rain (1.01-4mm/hr),					
4= Heavy rain (>4mm/hr) Wind: Beaufort scale						
07/07/2021	02:47 - 05:02	B1463	Bat detectors-	Start: Temp (°C): 12		

	(Sunrise: 04:47)		Echometer Touch 2	Cloud Cover: 6
	, ,		Pro	Wind: 3, Rain: 1
				End: Temp (°C): 13
				Cloud Cover: 8
				Wind: 2, Rain: 1
16/09/2021*	04:34 - 06:49	Survey of B1463a	Bat detectors-	Start: Temp (°C). 16
10/00/2021	(Sunrise 06:34)	but identified a roost	Echometer Touch 2	Cloud Cover: 8
	· · · · · ·	on B1463	Pro	Wind: 1, Rain: 1
				End: Temp (°C): 16
				Cloud Cover: 8
Commonto (to inclus		for each visit): 5 our		VVINC: 2, Rain: 1
common ninistrelle wa	ie # of surveyors used as observed on 16/09/20) on a dawn survey of a	n adiacent building	cidential re-entry of 1 x
26/05/2021	02:50-05:05	T1149	Echometer Touch 2	Start: Temp (°C): 8
	(Sunrise 04:50:00)		Pro	Cloud Cover: 1
				Wind: 1, Rain: 1
				End: Temp (°C): 8
				Cloud Cover: 2
Commonte: 2 ourvour				Wind: 1, Rain: 1
06/09/2017	04:35:00-06:21	B1679	Anabat Walkabout	Start: Temp (°C): 12
00/00/2011	(Sunrise 06:17)	Bioro		Cloud Cover: 0
	(00			Wind: 0, Rain: 1
				,
				End: Temp (°C): 10
				Cloud Cover: 0
Commenter A company	ana fan acab af tha 0047		a success of fair and an and a	Wind: 0, Rain: 1
Comments: 4 surveye	ors for each of the 2017	surveys. No access wa	s granted for emergenc	e/re-entry surveys in
2020 or 2021 for B120	A1	-	-	
2020 or 2021 for B129 26/08/2020	91. 03:59 - 06:14	B1291	Echometer Touch 2	Start: Temp (°C): 17
2020 or 2021 for B129 26/08/2020	91. 03:59 - 06:14 (Sunrise 05:59)	B1291	Echometer Touch 2 Pro	Start: Temp (°C): 17 Cloud Cover: 3
2020 or 2021 for B129 26/08/2020	91. 03:59 - 06:14 (Sunrise 05:59)	B1291	Echometer Touch 2 Pro	Start: Temp (°C): 17 Cloud Cover: 3 Wind: 3, Rain: 1
2020 or 2021 for B129 26/08/2020	91. 03:59 - 06:14 (Sunrise 05:59)	B1291	Echometer Touch 2 Pro	Start: Temp (°C): 17 Cloud Cover: 3 Wind: 3, Rain: 1
2020 or 2021 for B129 26/08/2020	91. 03:59 - 06:14 (Sunrise 05:59)	B1291	Echometer Touch 2 Pro	Start: Temp (°C): 17 Cloud Cover: 3 Wind: 3, Rain: 1 End: Temp (°C): 16
2020 or 2021 for B129	91. 03:59 - 06:14 (Sunrise 05:59)	B1291	Echometer Touch 2 Pro	Start: Temp (°C): 17 Cloud Cover: 3 Wind: 3, Rain: 1 End: Temp (°C): 16 Cloud Cover: 6
2020 or 2021 for B129 26/08/2020	91. 03:59 - 06:14 (Sunrise 05:59)	B1291	Echometer Touch 2 Pro	Start: Temp (°C): 17 Cloud Cover: 3 Wind: 3, Rain: 1 End: Temp (°C): 16 Cloud Cover: 6 Wind: 3, Rain: 1
2020 or 2021 for B129 26/08/2020 Comments: 8 surveye	01. 03:59 - 06:14 (Sunrise 05:59) ors each visit 02:43 - 04:58	B1291	Echometer Touch 2 Pro	Start: Temp (°C): 17 Cloud Cover: 3 Wind: 3, Rain: 1 End: Temp (°C): 16 Cloud Cover: 6 Wind: 3, Rain: 1
2020 or 2021 for B129 26/08/2020 Comments: 8 surveye 01/07/2020	01. 03:59 - 06:14 (Sunrise 05:59) ors each visit 02:43 - 04:58 (Sunrise 04:43)	B1291 B107	Echometer Touch 2 Pro Bat detectors- Echometer Touch 2	Start: Temp (°C): 17 Cloud Cover: 3 Wind: 3, Rain: 1 End: Temp (°C): 16 Cloud Cover: 6 Wind: 3, Rain: 1 Temp (°C): 18 Cloud Cover: 7
2020 or 2021 for B129 26/08/2020 Comments: 8 survey 01/07/2020	01. 03:59 - 06:14 (Sunrise 05:59) ors each visit 02:43 - 04:58 (Sunrise 04:43)	B1291 B107	Echometer Touch 2 Pro Bat detectors- Echometer Touch 2 Pro	Start: Temp (°C): 17 Cloud Cover: 3 Wind: 3, Rain: 1 End: Temp (°C): 16 Cloud Cover: 6 Wind: 3, Rain: 1 Temp (°C): 18 Cloud Cover: 7 Wind: 2, Rain: 1
2020 or 2021 for B129 26/08/2020 Comments: 8 surveye 01/07/2020 Comments: 4 surveye	01. 03:59 - 06:14 (Sunrise 05:59) ors each visit 02:43 - 04:58 (Sunrise 04:43) ors	B1291 B107	Echometer Touch 2 Pro Bat detectors- Echometer Touch 2 Pro	Start: Temp (°C): 17 Cloud Cover: 3 Wind: 3, Rain: 1 End: Temp (°C): 16 Cloud Cover: 6 Wind: 3, Rain: 1 Temp (°C): 18 Cloud Cover: 7 Wind: 2, Rain: 1
2020 or 2021 for B129 26/08/2020 Comments: 8 surveye 01/07/2020 Comments: 4 surveye No Dawn surveys	01. 03:59 - 06:14 (Sunrise 05:59) ors each visit 02:43 - 04:58 (Sunrise 04:43) ors N/A	B1291 B107 B118	Echometer Touch 2 Pro Bat detectors- Echometer Touch 2 Pro N/A	Start: Temp (°C): 17 Cloud Cover: 3 Wind: 3, Rain: 1 End: Temp (°C): 16 Cloud Cover: 6 Wind: 3, Rain: 1 Temp (°C): 18 Cloud Cover: 7 Wind: 2, Rain: 1
2020 or 2021 for B129 26/08/2020 Comments: 8 surveye 01/07/2020 Comments: 4 surveye No Dawn surveys Comments: N/A	01. 03:59 - 06:14 (Sunrise 05:59) ors each visit 02:43 - 04:58 (Sunrise 04:43) ors N/A	B1291 B107 B118	Echometer Touch 2 Pro Bat detectors- Echometer Touch 2 Pro N/A	Start: Temp (°C): 17 Cloud Cover: 3 Wind: 3, Rain: 1 End: Temp (°C): 16 Cloud Cover: 6 Wind: 3, Rain: 1 Temp (°C): 18 Cloud Cover: 7 Wind: 2, Rain: 1 N/A
2020 or 2021 for B129 26/08/2020 Comments: 8 surveye 01/07/2020 Comments: 4 surveye No Dawn surveys Comments: N/A 06/07/2021	01. 03:59 - 06:14 (Sunrise 05:59) ors each visit 02:43 - 04:58 (Sunrise 04:43) ors N/A 02:47 - 05:02	B1291 B107 B118 B339	Echometer Touch 2 Pro Bat detectors- Echometer Touch 2 Pro N/A Bat detectors- Echometer Touch 2	Start: Temp (°C): 17Cloud Cover: 3Wind: 3, Rain: 1End: Temp (°C): 16Cloud Cover: 6Wind: 3, Rain: 1Temp (°C): 18Cloud Cover: 7Wind: 2, Rain: 1N/AStart: Temp (°C): 15Cloud Cover: 2
2020 or 2021 for B129 26/08/2020 Comments: 8 surveye 01/07/2020 Comments: 4 surveye No Dawn surveys Comments: N/A 06/07/2021	01. 03:59 - 06:14 (Sunrise 05:59) ors each visit 02:43 - 04:58 (Sunrise 04:43) ors N/A 02:47 - 05:02 (Sunrise 04:47)	B1291 B107 B118 B339	Echometer Touch 2 Pro Bat detectors- Echometer Touch 2 Pro N/A Bat detectors- Echometer Touch 2 Pro	Start: Temp (°C): 17Cloud Cover: 3Wind: 3, Rain: 1End: Temp (°C): 16Cloud Cover: 6Wind: 3, Rain: 1Temp (°C): 18Cloud Cover: 7Wind: 2, Rain: 1N/AStart: Temp (°C): 15Cloud Cover: 2Wind: 4, Pain: 1
2020 or 2021 for B129 26/08/2020 Comments: 8 surveye 01/07/2020 Comments: 4 surveye No Dawn surveys Comments: N/A 06/07/2021	01. 03:59 - 06:14 (Sunrise 05:59) ors each visit 02:43 - 04:58 (Sunrise 04:43) ors N/A 02:47 - 05:02 (Sunrise 04:47)	B1291 B107 B118 B339	Echometer Touch 2 Pro Bat detectors- Echometer Touch 2 Pro N/A Bat detectors- Echometer Touch 2 Pro	Start: Temp (°C): 17Cloud Cover: 3Wind: 3, Rain: 1End: Temp (°C): 16Cloud Cover: 6Wind: 3, Rain: 1Temp (°C): 18Cloud Cover: 7Wind: 2, Rain: 1N/AStart: Temp (°C): 15Cloud Cover: 2Wind: 4, Rain: 1
2020 or 2021 for B129 26/08/2020 Comments: 8 surveye 01/07/2020 Comments: 4 surveye No Dawn surveys Comments: N/A 06/07/2021	01. 03:59 - 06:14 (Sunrise 05:59) ors each visit 02:43 - 04:58 (Sunrise 04:43) ors N/A 02:47 - 05:02 (Sunrise 04:47)	B1291 B107 B118 B339	Echometer Touch 2 Pro Bat detectors- Echometer Touch 2 Pro N/A Bat detectors- Echometer Touch 2 Pro	Start: Temp (°C): 17Cloud Cover: 3Wind: 3, Rain: 1End: Temp (°C): 16Cloud Cover: 6Wind: 3, Rain: 1Temp (°C): 18Cloud Cover: 7Wind: 2, Rain: 1N/AStart: Temp (°C): 15Cloud Cover: 2Wind: 4, Rain: 1End: Temp (°C): 14
2020 or 2021 for B129 26/08/2020 Comments: 8 surveye 01/07/2020 Comments: 4 surveye No Dawn surveys Comments: N/A 06/07/2021	01. 03:59 - 06:14 (Sunrise 05:59) ors each visit 02:43 - 04:58 (Sunrise 04:43) ors N/A 02:47 - 05:02 (Sunrise 04:47)	B1291 B107 B118 B339	Echometer Touch 2 Pro Bat detectors- Echometer Touch 2 Pro N/A Bat detectors- Echometer Touch 2 Pro Pro	Start: Temp (°C): 17Cloud Cover: 3Wind: 3, Rain: 1End: Temp (°C): 16Cloud Cover: 6Wind: 3, Rain: 1Temp (°C): 18Cloud Cover: 7Wind: 2, Rain: 1N/AStart: Temp (°C): 15Cloud Cover: 2Wind: 4, Rain: 1End: Temp (°C): 14Cloud Cover: 6
2020 or 2021 for B129 26/08/2020 Comments: 8 surveye 01/07/2020 Comments: 4 surveye No Dawn surveys Comments: N/A 06/07/2021	01. 03:59 - 06:14 (Sunrise 05:59) ors each visit 02:43 - 04:58 (Sunrise 04:43) ors N/A 02:47 - 05:02 (Sunrise 04:47)	B1291 B107 B118 B339	Echometer Touch 2 Pro Bat detectors- Echometer Touch 2 Pro N/A Bat detectors- Echometer Touch 2 Pro	Start: Temp (°C): 17Cloud Cover: 3Wind: 3, Rain: 1End: Temp (°C): 16Cloud Cover: 6Wind: 3, Rain: 1Temp (°C): 18Cloud Cover: 7Wind: 2, Rain: 1N/AStart: Temp (°C): 15Cloud Cover: 2Wind: 4, Rain: 1End: Temp (°C): 14Cloud Cover: 6Wind: 6, Rain: 1
2020 or 2021 for B129 26/08/2020 Comments: 8 surveye 01/07/2020 Comments: 4 surveye No Dawn surveys Comments: N/A 06/07/2021	01. 03:59 - 06:14 (Sunrise 05:59) ors each visit 02:43 - 04:58 (Sunrise 04:43) ors N/A 02:47 - 05:02 (Sunrise 04:47) ors each visit	B1291 B107 B118 B339	Echometer Touch 2 Pro Bat detectors- Echometer Touch 2 Pro N/A Bat detectors- Echometer Touch 2 Pro	Start: Temp (°C): 17 Cloud Cover: 3 Wind: 3, Rain: 1 End: Temp (°C): 16 Cloud Cover: 6 Wind: 3, Rain: 1 Temp (°C): 18 Cloud Cover: 7 Wind: 2, Rain: 1 N/A Start: Temp (°C): 15 Cloud Cover: 2 Wind: 4, Rain: 1 End: Temp (°C): 14 Cloud Cover: 6 Wind: 6, Rain: 1
2020 or 2021 for B129 26/08/2020 Comments: 8 surveye 01/07/2020 Comments: 4 surveye No Dawn surveys Comments: N/A 06/07/2021	01. 03:59 - 06:14 (Sunrise 05:59) ors each visit 02:43 - 04:58 (Sunrise 04:43) ors N/A 02:47 - 05:02 (Sunrise 04:47) ors each visit No dawn surveys	B1291 B107 B118 B339 BE11	Echometer Touch 2 Pro Bat detectors- Echometer Touch 2 Pro N/A Bat detectors- Echometer Touch 2 Pro N/A	Start: Temp (°C): 17Cloud Cover: 3Wind: 3, Rain: 1End: Temp (°C): 16Cloud Cover: 6Wind: 3, Rain: 1Temp (°C): 18Cloud Cover: 7Wind: 2, Rain: 1N/AStart: Temp (°C): 15Cloud Cover: 2Wind: 4, Rain: 1End: Temp (°C): 14Cloud Cover: 6Wind: 6, Rain: 1
2020 or 2021 for B129 26/08/2020 Comments: 8 surveye 01/07/2020 Comments: 4 surveye No Dawn surveys Comments: N/A 06/07/2021 Comments: 2 surveye No Dawn surveys Comments: N/A	01. 03:59 - 06:14 (Sunrise 05:59) ors each visit 02:43 - 04:58 (Sunrise 04:43) ors N/A 02:47 - 05:02 (Sunrise 04:47) ors each visit No dawn surveys	B1291 B107 B118 B339 BE11	Echometer Touch 2 Pro Bat detectors- Echometer Touch 2 Pro N/A Bat detectors- Echometer Touch 2 Pro N/A No Dawn surveys	Start: Temp (°C): 17 Cloud Cover: 3 Wind: 3, Rain: 1 End: Temp (°C): 16 Cloud Cover: 6 Wind: 3, Rain: 1 Temp (°C): 18 Cloud Cover: 7 Wind: 2, Rain: 1 N/A Start: Temp (°C): 15 Cloud Cover: 2 Wind: 4, Rain: 1 End: Temp (°C): 14 Cloud Cover: 6 Wind: 6, Rain: 1 No Dawn surveys
2020 or 2021 for B129 26/08/2020 Comments: 8 surveye 01/07/2020 Comments: 4 surveye No Dawn surveys Comments: N/A 06/07/2021 Comments: 2 surveye No Dawn surveys Comments: N/A 2017 26/09/2017	01. 03:59 - 06:14 (Sunrise 05:59) ors each visit 02:43 - 04:58 (Sunrise 04:43) ors N/A 02:47 - 05:02 (Sunrise 04:47) ors each visit No dawn surveys 04:55- 07:05 (Sunrise 06:50)	B1291 B107 B107 B118 B339 BE11 T733	Echometer Touch 2 Pro Bat detectors- Echometer Touch 2 Pro N/A Bat detectors- Echometer Touch 2 Pro No Dawn surveys Bat detectors- Anabat Express and	Start: Temp (°C): 17 Cloud Cover: 3 Wind: 3, Rain: 1 End: Temp (°C): 16 Cloud Cover: 6 Wind: 3, Rain: 1 Temp (°C): 18 Cloud Cover: 7 Wind: 2, Rain: 1 N/A Start: Temp (°C): 15 Cloud Cover: 2 Wind: 4, Rain: 1 End: Temp (°C): 14 Cloud Cover: 6 Wind: 6, Rain: 1 No Dawn surveys Start temp (°C): 14 End temp (°C): 14
2020 or 2021 for B129 26/08/2020 Comments: 8 surveye 01/07/2020 Comments: 4 surveye No Dawn surveys Comments: N/A 06/07/2021 Comments: 2 surveye No Dawn surveys Comments: N/A 2017 26/09/2017	01. 03:59 - 06:14 (Sunrise 05:59) ors each visit 02:43 - 04:58 (Sunrise 04:43) ors N/A 02:47 - 05:02 (Sunrise 04:47) ors each visit N/A 04:55- 07:05 (Sunrise 06:50)	B1291 B107 B118 B339 BE11 T733	Echometer Touch 2 Pro Bat detectors- Echometer Touch 2 Pro N/A Bat detectors- Echometer Touch 2 Pro No Dawn surveys Bat detectors- Anabat Express and Anabat Walkabout	Start: Temp (°C): 17 Cloud Cover: 3 Wind: 3, Rain: 1 End: Temp (°C): 16 Cloud Cover: 6 Wind: 3, Rain: 1 Temp (°C): 18 Cloud Cover: 7 Wind: 2, Rain: 1 N/A Start: Temp (°C): 15 Cloud Cover: 2 Wind: 4, Rain: 1 End: Temp (°C): 14 Cloud Cover: 6 Wind: 6, Rain: 1 No Dawn surveys Start temp (°C): 14 End temp (°C): 14 Cloud Cover: 8
2020 or 2021 for B129 26/08/2020 Comments: 8 surveye 01/07/2020 Comments: 4 surveye No Dawn surveys Comments: N/A 06/07/2021 Comments: N/A 2017 26/09/2017	01: 03:59 - 06:14 (Sunrise 05:59) ors each visit 02:43 - 04:58 (Sunrise 04:43) ors N/A 02:47 - 05:02 (Sunrise 04:47) ors each visit No dawn surveys 04:55- 07:05 (Sunrise 06:50)	B1291 B107 B107 B118 B339 BE11 T733	Echometer Touch 2 Pro Bat detectors- Echometer Touch 2 Pro N/A Bat detectors- Echometer Touch 2 Pro No Dawn surveys Bat detectors- Anabat Express and Anabat Walkabout	Start: Temp (°C): 17 Cloud Cover: 3 Wind: 3, Rain: 1 End: Temp (°C): 16 Cloud Cover: 6 Wind: 3, Rain: 1 Temp (°C): 18 Cloud Cover: 7 Wind: 2, Rain: 1 N/A Start: Temp (°C): 15 Cloud Cover: 2 Wind: 4, Rain: 1 End: Temp (°C): 14 Cloud Cover: 6 Wind: 6, Rain: 1 No Dawn surveys Start temp (°C): 14 Cloud Cover: 8 Wind: 1. Rain: 1
2020 or 2021 for B129 26/08/2020 Comments: 8 surveye 01/07/2020 Comments: 4 surveye No Dawn surveys Comments: N/A 06/07/2021 Comments: N/A 2017 26/09/2017	03:59 - 06:14 (Sunrise 05:59) ors each visit 02:43 - 04:58 (Sunrise 04:43) ors N/A 02:47 - 05:02 (Sunrise 04:47) ors each visit No dawn surveys 04:55- 07:05 (Sunrise 06:50)	B1291 B107 B107 B118 B339 BE11 T733	Echometer Touch 2 Pro Bat detectors- Echometer Touch 2 Pro N/A Bat detectors- Echometer Touch 2 Pro No Dawn surveys Bat detectors- Anabat Express and Anabat Walkabout	Start: Temp (°C): 17Cloud Cover: 3Wind: 3, Rain: 1End: Temp (°C): 16Cloud Cover: 6Wind: 3, Rain: 1Temp (°C): 18Cloud Cover: 7Wind: 2, Rain: 1N/AStart: Temp (°C): 18Cloud Cover: 2Wind: 4, Rain: 1End: Temp (°C): 14Cloud Cover: 6Wind: 6, Rain: 1No Dawn surveysStart temp (°C): 14Cloud Cover: 8Wind: 1, Rain: 1

25/05/2021	(Sunrise 04:50)		Echometer Touch 2	Cloud Cover: 2
20/00/2021			Pro	Wind: 2. Rain: 1
				, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
				End [•] Temp (°C) [•] 8
				Cloud Cover: 1
				Wind: 1 Rain: 1
Comments: 2 survey	ors for each visit 2017	surveys included as room	t was identified in 2017	
emergence/re-entries	were recorded in 2021	surveys.		3di vey3, no
No Dawn surveys	N/A	B923	N/A	N/A
Comments: N/A				
25/08/2020	03:57-06:12	B1392	Bat detectors-	Start: Temp (°C):16
	(Sunrise 05:57)		Echometer Touch 2	Cloud Cover: 7
	,		Pro	Wind: 1, Rain: 2
				End: Temp (°C): 17
				Cloud Cover: 7
				Wind: 2, Rain: 2
Comments: 4 survey	ors each visit			
N/A	No dawn surveys	B1393	N/A	N/A
N/A Comments: N/A	No dawn surveys	B1393	N/A	N/A
N/A Comments: N/A 24/06/2021	No dawn surveys	B1393 B631	N/A Bat detectors-	N/A Start: Temp (°C):19
N/A Comments: N/A 24/06/2021	No dawn surveys 02:39 - 04:39 (Sunrise 04:39)	B1393 B631	N/A Bat detectors- Echometer Touch 2	N/A Start: Temp (°C):19 Cloud Cover: 0
N/A Comments: N/A 24/06/2021	No dawn surveys 02:39 - 04:39 (Sunrise 04:39)	B1393 B631	N/A Bat detectors- Echometer Touch 2 Pro	N/A Start: Temp (°C):19 Cloud Cover: 0 Wind: 1, Rain: 1
N/A Comments: N/A 24/06/2021	No dawn surveys 02:39 - 04:39 (Sunrise 04:39)	B1393 B631	N/A Bat detectors- Echometer Touch 2 Pro	N/A Start: Temp (°C):19 Cloud Cover: 0 Wind: 1, Rain: 1
N/A Comments: N/A 24/06/2021	No dawn surveys 02:39 - 04:39 (Sunrise 04:39)	B1393 B631	N/A Bat detectors- Echometer Touch 2 Pro	N/A Start: Temp (°C):19 Cloud Cover: 0 Wind: 1, Rain: 1 End: Temp (°C): 12
N/A Comments: N/A 24/06/2021	No dawn surveys 02:39 - 04:39 (Sunrise 04:39)	B1393 B631	N/A Bat detectors- Echometer Touch 2 Pro	N/A Start: Temp (°C):19 Cloud Cover: 0 Wind: 1, Rain: 1 End: Temp (°C): 12 Cloud Cover: 0
N/A Comments: N/A 24/06/2021	No dawn surveys 02:39 - 04:39 (Sunrise 04:39)	B1393 B631	N/A Bat detectors- Echometer Touch 2 Pro	N/A Start: Temp (°C):19 Cloud Cover: 0 Wind: 1, Rain: 1 End: Temp (°C): 12 Cloud Cover: 0 Wind: 1, Rain: 1
N/A Comments: N/A 24/06/2021 Comments: 6 survey	No dawn surveys 02:39 - 04:39 (Sunrise 04:39) ors each visit	B1393 B631	N/A Bat detectors- Echometer Touch 2 Pro	N/A Start: Temp (°C):19 Cloud Cover: 0 Wind: 1, Rain: 1 End: Temp (°C): 12 Cloud Cover: 0 Wind: 1, Rain: 1
N/A Comments: N/A 24/06/2021 Comments: 6 survey 04/08/2021	No dawn surveys 02:39 - 04:39 (Sunrise 04:39) ors each visit 03:23 - 05:38	B1393 B631 B1522	N/A Bat detectors- Echometer Touch 2 Pro Bat detectors-	N/A Start: Temp (°C):19 Cloud Cover: 0 Wind: 1, Rain: 1 End: Temp (°C): 12 Cloud Cover: 0 Wind: 1, Rain: 1 Start: Temp (°C):15
N/A Comments: N/A 24/06/2021 Comments: 6 survey 04/08/2021	No dawn surveys 02:39 - 04:39 (Sunrise 04:39) ors each visit 03:23 - 05:38 (Sunrise 05:23)	B1393 B631 B1522	N/A Bat detectors- Echometer Touch 2 Pro Bat detectors- Echometer Touch 2	N/A Start: Temp (°C):19 Cloud Cover: 0 Wind: 1, Rain: 1 End: Temp (°C): 12 Cloud Cover: 0 Wind: 1, Rain: 1 Start: Temp (°C):15 Cloud Cover: 0
N/A Comments: N/A 24/06/2021 Comments: 6 survey 04/08/2021	No dawn surveys 02:39 - 04:39 (Sunrise 04:39) ors each visit 03:23 - 05:38 (Sunrise 05:23)	B1393 B631 B1522	N/A Bat detectors- Echometer Touch 2 Pro Bat detectors- Echometer Touch 2 Pro	N/A Start: Temp (°C):19 Cloud Cover: 0 Wind: 1, Rain: 1 End: Temp (°C): 12 Cloud Cover: 0 Wind: 1, Rain: 1 Start: Temp (°C):15 Cloud Cover: 0 Wind: 0, Rain: 1
N/A Comments: N/A 24/06/2021 Comments: 6 survey 04/08/2021	No dawn surveys 02:39 - 04:39 (Sunrise 04:39) ors each visit 03:23 - 05:38 (Sunrise 05:23)	B1393 B631 B1522	N/A Bat detectors- Echometer Touch 2 Pro Bat detectors- Echometer Touch 2 Pro	N/A Start: Temp (°C):19 Cloud Cover: 0 Wind: 1, Rain: 1 End: Temp (°C): 12 Cloud Cover: 0 Wind: 1, Rain: 1 Start: Temp (°C):15 Cloud Cover: 0 Wind: 0, Rain: 1
N/A Comments: N/A 24/06/2021 Comments: 6 survey 04/08/2021	No dawn surveys 02:39 - 04:39 (Sunrise 04:39) ors each visit 03:23 - 05:38 (Sunrise 05:23)	B1393 B631 B1522	N/A Bat detectors- Echometer Touch 2 Pro Bat detectors- Echometer Touch 2 Pro	N/A Start: Temp (°C):19 Cloud Cover: 0 Wind: 1, Rain: 1 End: Temp (°C): 12 Cloud Cover: 0 Wind: 1, Rain: 1 Start: Temp (°C):15 Cloud Cover: 0 Wind: 0, Rain: 1 End: Temp (°C): 8
N/A Comments: N/A 24/06/2021 Comments: 6 survey 04/08/2021	No dawn surveys 02:39 - 04:39 (Sunrise 04:39) ors each visit 03:23 - 05:38 (Sunrise 05:23)	B1393 B631 B1522	N/A Bat detectors- Echometer Touch 2 Pro Bat detectors- Echometer Touch 2 Pro	N/A Start: Temp (°C):19 Cloud Cover: 0 Wind: 1, Rain: 1 End: Temp (°C): 12 Cloud Cover: 0 Wind: 1, Rain: 1 Start: Temp (°C):15 Cloud Cover: 0 Wind: 0, Rain: 1 End: Temp (°C): 8 Cloud Cover: 0
N/A Comments: N/A 24/06/2021 Comments: 6 survey 04/08/2021	No dawn surveys 02:39 - 04:39 (Sunrise 04:39) ors each visit 03:23 - 05:38 (Sunrise 05:23)	B1393 B631 B1522	N/A Bat detectors- Echometer Touch 2 Pro Bat detectors- Echometer Touch 2 Pro	N/A Start: Temp (°C):19 Cloud Cover: 0 Wind: 1, Rain: 1 End: Temp (°C): 12 Cloud Cover: 0 Wind: 1, Rain: 1 Start: Temp (°C):15 Cloud Cover: 0 Wind: 0, Rain: 1 End: Temp (°C): 8 Cloud Cover: 0 Wind: 0, Rain: 1
N/A Comments: N/A 24/06/2021	No dawn surveys 02:39 - 04:39 (Sunrise 04:39) ors each visit 03:23 - 05:38 (Sunrise 05:23) ors each visit	B1393 B631 B1522	N/A Bat detectors- Echometer Touch 2 Pro Bat detectors- Echometer Touch 2 Pro	N/A Start: Temp (°C):19 Cloud Cover: 0 Wind: 1, Rain: 1 End: Temp (°C): 12 Cloud Cover: 0 Wind: 1, Rain: 1 Start: Temp (°C):15 Cloud Cover: 0 Wind: 0, Rain: 1 End: Temp (°C): 8 Cloud Cover: 0 Wind: 0, Rain: 1

*A roost at B1463 identified during a survey of the adjacent B1463a hence why this survey information is provided.

Licence numbers of licensed surveyors who undertook the surveys: Surveyor 1 (2020-44639-CLS-CLS)

'Other' survey (please specify e.g. trapping, remote, etc)

Date of each survey visit (e.g. format 01/06/13).	Start and end times	Structure reference / location	Equipment used (include make of bat detectors and logging equipment)	Weather – (Include start and end temps, precipitation, Beaufort wind scale etc)
Due to the volume of on have been included in	lata collected on the sch the tables on this licenc	neme only data for struc e.	tures or trees that recor	ded confirmed roosts
	H	libernation Survey	S	
08/12/2020	During the day	B1463	Endoscope and Clulite high power	Unknown
27/01/2021			torch	

Week commencing 22/02/2021				
Comments (to includ	le # of surveyors used	for each visit): 2 surve	eyors each survey. No e	vidence of hibernating
bats found.	-			-
	Tr	ee Climbing Surve	eys	
27/07/2020	During the day	Т79	Rigid endoscope	Unknown
02/06/2021	inspection)		equipment.	
29/06/2021				
Comments: 2 survey	ors each survey			

Hibernation surveys B1463

Licensed Surveyor 1 (2018-33484-CLS-CLS-1), Licensed Surveyor 2 (2020-44437-CLS-CLS), Licensed Surveyor 3 (2020-44639-CLS-CLS)

Tree Climbing surveys T79 Licensed Surveyor 1 (2020-50135-CLS-CLS)

Please explain any constraints on the survey/s undertaken (time of year, cold weather, refused access, safety issues preventing access etc – justify as necessary and include evidence where required). If access was refused please provide evidence (letter/email) to demonstrate this.

This licence application has been prepared based on the data available at the time of writing the biodiversity assessment for the proposed scheme (Chapter 9: Biodiversity of the Environmental Statement [APP-076], available at: <u>https://infrastructure.planninginspectorate.gov.uk/wp-</u> <u>content/ipc/uploads/projects/TR010060/TR010060-000179-6.1-Environmental-Statement-Chapter-9-</u> <u>Biodiversity.pdf).</u>

The constraints noted below are limited to those specifically relating to surveys on buildings, structures and trees which are included as roosts within this licence. For all limitations, including specific access limitations, please refer to the A12 Chelmsford to A120 widening Bat Survey Report (National Highways 2022, [APP-128], available at: <u>https://infrastructure.planninginspectorate.gov.uk/wp-</u> <u>content/ipc/uploads/projects/TR010060/TR010060-000207-6.3-Environmental-Statement-Appendix-</u> <u>9.4-Bat-Survey-Report.pdf.</u>

Where access was restricted, this may have resulted in some roosts not being identified. However, given the extent of survey effort it is unlikely that any roost of significant conservation status has been missed. In addition, preconstruction surveys would be undertaken to mitigate this risk and inform the final licence application.

Hibernation surveys

B1463 - internal access was not granted as part of the hibernation surveys for B1463 however the features identified in the initial visual inspection as having hibernation potential were inspectable externally, so this was not considered a significant constraint.

Access for planned hibernation surveys was refused by landowners for B1291, B1522 and B1679.

Building emergence/re-entry surveys

Limitations to surveys on roosts included in this licence:

B107- one survey was carried out in 2020, access was refused for the further two planned surveys.

B1463 - on 05/08/2021 the first hour of the surveys was caried out in inclement weather conditions unsuitable for bats as set out in best practice guidelines and was also caried out by four surveyors

rather than five on the other visits. This survey is to be repeated during the suite of pre-construction surveys.

B1393 - one survey was conducted; subsequent access was refused by the tenant so the further two surveys planned in 2020 could not be completed.

B1679 - no access was granted for emergence/re-entry surveys in 2020 or 2021 for B1291. A full suite of surveys was carried out in 2017.

B631- one survey was conducted in 2020, subsequent access was refused for the further two surveys planned.

Regarding instances above where access was refused for surveys, a full suite of pre-construction surveys is planned on the scheme where access for surveys canwill be re-attempted.

Also complete the following:

If DNA analysis of droppings has been undertaken, please indicate below (Yes, No, N/A) and ensure that
Figure C5b (if applicable – see below) details the locations where the samples were taken. Where longeared bats are detected but cannot be identified to species level visually, DNA analysis of any droppings
will be needed where grey long-eared bats may be present.

Although dropping analysis was carried out on suspected bat droppings found on the scheme, there was no dropping analysis carried out pertaining to roosts included on this licence.

 Please confirm that a walk over survey/check has been carried out within 3 months *prior* to application submission by a suitably experienced ecologist to ensure that conditions have not changed since the most recent survey was undertaken. Provide details of any changes to conditions and habitats and/or structures on site since the surveys were undertaken.

Date of walkover survey/check	To be completed as part of pre-construction surveys
Details of any changes to	N/A - walkovers to be completed as part of pre-construction surveys
conditions and habitats and/or	
structures, if there are no changes	
please insert 'None'	

C6 Survey results: Summarise your findings in the tables below and cross reference to **Figure C6** (which must also include flight lines, access points, dimensions of existing roosts etc). If you did not undertake a specific survey type please add N/A to the relevant table/s. Raw data is to be appended to the Method Statement (including sonograms, DNA analysis results etc).

Roost types to be referenced as: Day, Night, Feeding Perch, Transitional, Satellite, Maternity, Hibernation confirmed, Foraging Area, Commuting Route, Swarming Site, Other. See end of document for "Definitions" of these roosts.

When completing "**Notes/observations**" include reference to direct observations, extent and age of droppings, presence of field signs, emergence or re-entry, echolocation analysis. Also include DNA results if applicable and include nil results)

vioau i						
Date (e.g. format 01/06/13)	Species and numbers	Roost type (to be consistent with the above listed types)	Structure reference (consistent with relevant figures and other text)	Roost location	Access points (include # of them)	Dimensions of existing roosts or explanation of where the roost is (as appropriate)
Due to the volur	me of data collec	ted on the schen	ne onlv data for s	structures or trees	s that recorded co	onfirmed roosts

have been inclu	ded in the tables	on this licence.									
12/08/2021	No bats found	N/A	B1463	N/A	N/A	N/A					
Notes/observations:											
12/02/2020	No bats found	N/A	B1679	N/A	N/A	N/A					
Notes/observations:											
29/02/2020	1 x P. auritus	Hibernation	B1291	See figure C6	See figure C6	See figure C6					
Notes/observa	tions: One brow	n long-eared bat	was found hiberr	nating between pa	art of the wooder	soffit and the					
wall on the exte	rior of the buildin	g during the grou	ind-based buildin	g assessment.							
14/01/2020	No bats found	N/A	B107	N/A	N/A	N/A					
Notes/observa	tions: Building w	as partially demo	plished by the cu	rrent landowner;	some suspected	bat droppings					
were noted on t	ne window frame	e in the building	D440								
11/08/2020	No bats found	N/A	B118	N/A	N/A	N/A					
Notes/observa	tions:		5000								
21/01/2021	No bats found	N/A	B339	N/A	N/A	N/A					
Notes/observa	tions:										
19/05/2020	No bats found	N/A	T1149	N/A	N/A	N/A					
Notes/observa	tions:	[
15/01/2020	No bats found	N/A	T79	N/A	N/A	N/A					
Notes/observa	tions:	ſ		T	•						
07/01/2019	No bats found	N/A	T733	N/A	N/A	N/A					
Notes/observa	tions:										
13/01/2021	No bats found	N/A	B923	N/A	N/A	N/A					
Notes/observa	tions:										
11/02/2020	No bats found	N/A	B1392	N/A	N/A	N/A					
Notes/observa	tions:				<u>.</u>						
11/02/2020	No bats found	N/A	B1393	N/A	N/A	N/A					
Notes/observa	tions: Single sus	spected bat dropp	ping found on from	nt door porch	-						
28/01/2020	No bats found	N/A	B631	N/A	N/A	N/A					
Notes/observa	tions: Single sus	spected bat dropp	oing found on wa	ll under eaves.							
18/02/2020	No bats found	N/A	B1522	N/A	N/A	N/A					
Notes/observa	tions:										
19/05/2020	No bats found	N/A	BE11	N/A	N/A	N/A					
Notes/observa	tions:										
Notes/observa	tions:										

Provide further (brief) comments/explanation if required:

Dusk survey results

Date (e.g. format 01/06/13)	Start and end times	Species and numbers	Roost type (to be consistent with the above listed types)	Structure reference (consistent with relevant figures and other text)	Roost location	Access points (include # of them)	Dimensions of existing roosts or explanation of where the roost is (as appropriate)
Due to the vo	olume of data co	ollected on the	scheme only d	ata for structur	es or trees tha	t recorded co	onfirmed roosts
nave been in	ciuded in the ta	bies on this lic	ence.				
14/09/2021	18:57 - 21:12	No bats	N/A	B1463	N/A	N/A	N/A
		emerged					
	20:24 - 22:39	3					
05/08/2021		No bats	N/A				
		emerged					
Notes/obser	vations: None						
15/06/2021	21:03 - 23:1	1 x P.	Dav roost	T1149	See figure	See figure	See figure C6
		nyamaeus	- ,		C6	C6	J J
	21.01 23.16	pygmacao	ΝΙ/Δ		00	00	
	21.01 - 25.10						
07/07/21		No hoto					
0//0//21		INU Dats					
		emerged					
		 	100/0001 -	C			
Notes/obser	vations: Silent	re-entry on 15	/06/2021 so no	confirmed call	i identification f	rom the eme	ergence.

However, the factors includ in the area, t	lowever, the bat was determined to be most likely soprano pipistrelle. This was decided based on a number of actors including that in previous surveys high levels of soprano pipistrelle circling and social calls had been noted in the area, the surrounding habitat being highly suitable with aquatic habitats nearby to forage and the roost pocation under a section of lifted bark a feature often favoured by the species.								
24/06/20	21:05 - 23:20	1 x P.	Day roost	B1291	See figure	See figure	See figure C6		
		pipistrellus	,		C6	C6	eee ngale ee		
Nataalahaa			10000 a a a a fra			f huildin a. Eld	a alliadat a biaira a		
obscured vie	w so couldn't pir	pence on 24/00	where bat cam	om somit dox ar	rea on corner c	n building. Fic	boalight shining		
No dusk	N/A	N/A	N/A	B107	N/A	N/A	N/A		
surveys									
Notes/obser	vations:		_		_				
08/07/2021	21:01 - 23:16	1 x Pip sp.	Day roosts	B118	See figure	See figure	See figure C6		
		(P.			C6	C6			
		pipistrelius							
24/08/2021	19.46 - 22.01	Namaeus)							
24/00/2021	10.40 - 22.01	pygmacus)							
		1 x P.							
		pipistrellus							
		and 1x P.							
		pygmaeus							
Notes/obser	vations:	No hoto	N1/A	DOOD	I		_		
05/06/2021	20.25 - 22.40	emerged	IN/A	D339	Ν/Δ	N/A			
Notes/obser	vations:	cificiged			11/73				
16/05/2017	20:30 - 22:45	1 x P.	Day roost	B1679	See figure	See figure	See figure C6		
		pipistrellus	,		C6 Ŭ	C6	5		
03/08/2017	20:28- 22:43								
		1 x P.							
Notes/obser	vations:	pipistrelius							
10103/00301	vations.								
2017				T733	See figure	See figure	See figure C6		
07/08/2017	20:20-22:30	4 x P.	Day roost		C6	C6	-		
		pygmaeus							
07/09/2017	19:17- 21:07								
2024		No bats							
05/05/2021	20.13-22.28	emergeu							
00/00/2021	20.10 22.20	No bats							
		emerged							
15/06/2021	21:03–23:18								
		No bats							
		emerged							
Notes/obser	vations: 2017 s	surveys include	ed as roost wa	s identified in 2	2017 surveys, r	no emergence	e/re-entries		
02/09/2021	19.27 -21.42	ys. 2 x P	Day roost	B923	See figure	See figure	See figure C6		
02,00,2021	10.27 21.12	pipistrellus	Day looot	2020	C6	C6	eee ngure ee		
22/09/2021	18:41- 20:56								
		No bats							
Notos/obso	vations:	emergea							
110123/00361	vali0113.								
14/07/2020	20:55 -23:10	1x P.	Day roost	B1392	See figure	See figure	See figure C6		
		pygmaeus	-		C6	C6	Ŭ		
	1	1		1	1	1			

27/07/2020	20:39 - 22:54						
		No bats					
		emerged					
Notes/obser	rvations:						
09/07/2020	21:00 - 23:15	No bats emerged	N/A	B1393	See figure C6	See figure C6	See figure C6
Notes/obser	rvations:						
No dusk survevs	N/A	N/A	N/A	B631	N/A	N/A	N/A
Notes/obser	vations: N/A	I			I		
20/07/2020	20:47 - 23:02	3 x P. pipistrellus	N/A	B1522	See figure C6	See figure C6	See figure C6
Notes/obser	vations:						
18/08/2020	19:58 -21:44	1x P. pipistrellus	Day roosts	BE11	See figure C6	See figure C6	See figure C6
01/09/2020	19:28 - 21:13						
		1x P.					
		pipistrellus,					
14/06/2021	21:03 - 23:18	2x P.					
		pygmaeus					
		6x P					
		pipistrellus					
		2x P.					
		pygmaeus					
Notes/obser	vations: one er	mergence on (1/09/2020 was	s silent so there	e was so confir	med call ID h	owever P.
pygmaeus ad	ctivity was recor	ded soon after	and other P. p	oygmaeus eme	rgences record	ded in bridge	so thought
most likely to be P. pygmaeus.							

Provide further (brief) comments/explanation if required:

Daw	n Survey resul	ts					
Date (e.g. format 01/06/13)	Start and end times	Species and numbers	Roost type (to be consistent with the above listed types)	Structure reference (consistent with relevant figures and other text)	Roost location	Access points (include # of them)	Dimensions of existing roosts or explanation of where the roost is (as appropriate)
Due to the vo	olume of data co	ollected on the	scheme only d	ata for structur	es or trees the	t recorded co	onfirmed roosts
nave been in	ciuded in the ta	bies on this lice	ence.				0 0 00
*16/09/2021	Incidental	1x P. pipistrellus	Day roost	B1463	See figure C6	See figure C6	See figure C6
07/07/202	02:47-05:02	No bats re- entered					
Notes/obser survey of an	vations: An in adjacent buildir	cidental re-enti	ry of 1 x comm	on pipistrelle w	as observed o	n 16/09/20 o	n a dawn
06/07/2021	02:47- 05:02	1x P. pipistrellus	Day roost	B339	See figure C6	See figure C6	See figure C6
Notes/obser	vations:						
26/05/2021	02:50 - 05:05	No bats re- entered	N/A	T1149	N/A	N/A	N/A
Notes/obser	vations:						
26/08/2020	03:59 - 06:14	No bats re- entered	N/A	B1291	N/A	N/A	N/A
Notes/obser	vations:						
01/07/2020	02:43 - 04:58	2 x P. pygmaeus	Day roost	B107	See figure C6	See figure C6	See figure C6

		re-entries									
Notes/obse	vations:		1		1		1				
No Dawn	N/A	N/A	Day roost	B118	N/A	N/A	N/A				
surveys											
Notes/obse	Notes/observations:										
06/09/2017	04:35 - 06:21	3 x P.	Day roost	B1679	See figure	See figure	See figure C6				
		pipistrellus			C6	C6					
Notes/obse	vations:										
2017				T733	N/A	N/A	N/A				
26/09/2017	04:55- 07:05	No bats re-	N/A								
		entered									
2021			N/A								
25/05/2021	02:50 - 05:05	No bats re-									
		entered									
Notes/obser	vations: 2017 s	surveys includ	ed as roost wa	s identified in 2	2017 surveys, i	no emergence	e/re-entries				
were recorde	ed in 2021 surve	ys.		-	7						
No Dawn	N/A	N/A	N/A	B923	N/A	N/A	N/A				
surveys											
Notes/obse	vations: N/A	1	1	•	1	•	T				
25/08/2020	03:57 - 06:12	No Bats re-	N/A	B1392	N/A	N/A	N/A				
		entered									
Notes/obse	vations:				T		Г				
No dawn	No Dawn	N/A	N/A	B1393	N/A	N/A	N/A				
surveys	surveys										
Notes/obse	vations: N/A	1		1		T	T				
24/06/2021	02:39 - 04:39	1x P.	Day roost	B631	See figure	See figure	See figure C6				
		pygmaeus			C6	C6					
	_	re-entered									
Notes/obse	vations:	T	ſ	1	T	1	ſ				
04/08/2021	03:23- 05:38	1x P.	Day roost	B1522	See figure	See figure	See figure C6				
		pygmaeus			C6	C6					
	_	re-entered									
Notes/obse	vations:										
No dawn	N/A	N/A	N/A	BE11	N/A	N/A	N/A				
surveys											
Notes/obse	vations:										

Provide further (brief) comments/explanation if required: *Roost at B1463 identified during incidental sighting from survey of B1463a, an adjacent building

'Other' results – please specify.

Date (e.g. format 01/06/13)	Species and numbers	Roost type (to be consistent with the above listed types)	Structure reference (consistent with relevant figures and other text)	Roost location	Access points (include # of them)	Dimensions of existing roosts or explanation of where the roost is (as appropriate)
Due to the volu have been inclu	me of data collec ided in the tables	ted on the schem on this licence.	ne only data for s	tructures or trees	that recorded co	onfirmed roosts
		Hib	ernation surv	veys		
08/12/2020	No bats found	N/A	B1463	N/A	N/A	N/A
27/01/2021						
Week						
commencing						
22/02/2021						
Notes/observa	tions: External e	endoscope inspec	ction which cover	ed all features th	at were identified	l as having
hibernation pote	ential on the origi	inal ground-based	d assessment for	r the building.		

	Tree climbing surveys					
27/07/2020	1 x P. auritus	Day roost	T79	At the base of a woodpecker hole 5m up tree	One woodpecker hole	Woodpecker hole 5m up tree on northwest aspect. Extends approx. 30cm up and small distance down to a flat base.
02/06/2021	No bats found			N/A		
29/06/2021	No bats found			N/A		
Notes/observ	vations: N/A					

Provide further (brief) comments/explanation if required:

C7 Interpretation/evaluation of survey results (also see the Bat Mitigation Guidelines section 5.8 and Figure 4 for conservation significance of roost type): Please complete the following table:

Structure reference (ensure consistency with other text and Figures)	Species	Count / estimate of number of individuals	Roost location	Site status assessment (e.g. maternity, feeding roost, swarming site, hibernation confirmed etc)	Conservation significance of roost
B1463	P. pipistrellus	1	Behind cladding Western aspect of building (see figure C6)	Day roost	Local
B1679	P. pipistrellus	3	Entry points under lifted roof tiles on the southern porch and under a ridge tile (see figure C6)	Day roost	Local
B1291	P. pipistrellus	1	Max count 1 x P.pip, emerged from soffit locations on East and then SW aspect of building on separate surveys.	Day roost	Local
	P. auritus	1	Found hibernating in January during ground level assessment between soffit box and wall on east side of the building (see figure C6)	Hibernation roost	County
B107	P. pygmaeus	2	In brickwork seen entering from south side	Day roost	Local

				1	
			of building (see		
B118	P	1	Entry points	Day roost	
БПО	ninistrellus	1	identified in the	Day 1003t	Local
	pipioticilus		roof of the		
			building south-		
			west end (see		
			figure C6)		
	D	1	Entry pointo	Day react	
			Entry points	Day 100st	LUCAI
	pygmaeus				
			building south-		
			west end (see		
Daga	5		figure C6)		
B339	P	1	Re-entry into	Day roost	Local
	pipistrellus		soffit box in SE		
			corner of the		
			building (see		
			figure C6)		
T1149	Ρ.	1	Split feature on	Day roost	Local
	pygmaeus		south-east side		
			of tree in tree		
			(see figure C6)		
T70	D. ourituo	1	In woodpookor	Day react	
179	P. aunius		hale in tree	Day loost	LOCAI
T700		4		Devise and	
1733	Ρ.	4		Day roost	Local
	pygmaeus		bark on end of		
			facing west (see		
Daga	5		Tigure C6).		
B923	P.	2	Emerged from	Day roost	Local
	pipistrelius		some area on		
			western aspect		
			of the nouse		
D 4000	5		(see figure C6)		
B1392	P.	1	In buildings	Day roost	Local
	pygmaeus		roof. One		
			emergence		
			from N dormer		
			area of roof and		
			one from south		
			dormer area of		
			root on a		
	_		different survey.		
B1393	Ρ.	5	In buildings roof	Day roost	Local
	pygmaeus		in multiple		
			features. Three		
			from lifted tiles		
			(North), one		
			from lead		
			flashing (North-		
			West) and		
			another one		
			from tiles		
			(North), (see		
			figure C6).		
B631	Ρ.	1	Entry point at	Day roost	Local
	pygmaeus		apex of gable		
			end to the north		

			of the building		
D / 700			(see figure C6)		
B1522	Ρ.	3	Entry points	Day roost	Local
	pipistrellus		southwestern		
			end of building.		
			Exact location		
			of roost inside		
			unknown as it's		
			a large		
			outbuilding and		
			had no internal		
			access (see		
			figure C6).		
	Ρ.	1	Entry point	Day roost	Local
	pygmaeus		southwestern		
			end of building.		
			Exact location		
			of roost inside		
			unknown as it's		
			a large		
			outbuilding and		
			had no internal		
			access (see		
			figure C6).		
BE11	Ρ.	6	Multiple entry	Day roost	Local
	pipistrellus		locations in	-	
			underside of		
			bridge structure.		
			See figure C6.		
	Ρ.	2	Multiple entry	Day roost	Local
	pygmaeus		locations in		
			underside of		
			bridge structure.		
			See figure C6.		

If hibernation roost(s) were not identified in the survey,	🗌 High
please indicate the hibernation roost potential of the site and/or structure(s) which will be impacted by the proposal by ticking the relevant box	☐ Medium ☐ Low

Provide details on the assessment and rationale of the hibernation roost potential.

Where a site/structure/tree has hibernation potential and/or hibernation roosts have been confirmed, Natural England expects any works which may impact on hibernating bats, or their roosts, to be undertaken outside of the hibernation period.

B1463 - Low hibernation suitability. During ground assessment initially assessed as high suitability but after three further hibernation endoscope surveys the building was downgraded to having low hibernation potential due to the internal characteristics of the features.

B1679 - High hibernation suitability. Assessed during ground assessment as having high hibernation potential. Three hibernation surveys planned but access was refused to all of them.

B1291- Confirmed hibernation roost. One hibernating brown long-eared bat found between the soffit and brickwork of the building on 29/02/2020.

B107- Negligible hibernation suitability. No features recorded with notable hibernation potential in ground assessment.

B118 - Negligible hibernation suitability. No features recorded with notable hibernation potential in the ground assessment of this residential property.

B339 - Negligible hibernation suitability. No features recorded with notable hibernation potential in the ground assessment of this residential property.

T1149 - Negligible hibernation suitability. No features recorded during the ground-based tree assessment with notable hibernation potential.

T79 - Negligible hibernation suitability. No features recorded during the ground-based tree assessment with notable hibernation potential.

T733 - Negligible hibernation suitability. No features recorded during the ground-based tree assessment with notable hibernation potential.

B923 - Negligible hibernation suitability. No features recorded with notable hibernation potential in the ground assessment of this residential property.

B1392 - Negligible hibernation suitability. No features recorded with notable hibernation potential in the ground assessment of this residential property.

B1393 - Negligible hibernation suitability. No features recorded with notable hibernation potential in the ground assessment of this residential property.

B631- Negligible hibernation suitability. No features recorded with notable hibernation potential in the ground assessment of this residential property.

B1522 - High hibernation suitability. A barn assessed during ground assessment as having high hibernation potential. No access inside was granted for planned hibernation surveys.

BE11- Moderate hibernation suitability. Although the initial ground-based assessment recorded the structure as low overall suitability for bats and noted no features with hibernation potential at the time, two roost locations with a number of bats were found during subsequent emergence/re-entry surveys indicating that features may be large enough for hibernation. As the structure is a concrete bridge with large enough crevices for summer roosts, they are likely to have hibernation suitability. With this information it is considered that the bridge has moderate suitability for hibernation. The temporary exclusion during demolition works on the upper deck of the bridge (which could disturb roosts within the structure) is planned to be carried out between May and September to avoid the winter hibernation period (as detailed in section E1).

Regarding instances above where access was refused for surveys, a full suite of pre-construction surveys is planned on the scheme where access for surveys can be re-attempted.

Provide further (brief) comments / explanation if required:

Important Advice:

Survey maps that must be included in this section of the Method Statement, or as separate documents if preferred, are listed in section I "Map checklist" at the end of this document.

Insert survey figures, photographs etc below here if not submitting them as separate documents

D Impact assessment in absence of mitigation or compensation for each species / roost type (also see section 6 of the Bat Mitigation Guidelines). Where appropriate you must take into consideration cumulative impacts of your proposals on the bat species and populations identified in your survey in each section.

Guidance on quantifying roosts for the purpose of licensing: To be considered the same roost, the locations need to have the same **functional** and **qualitative** (e.g. physical) characteristics, be used by the **same species** for the **same purpose** (e.g. day roosting) and be within the **same building / structure**. If the physical characteristics are different (e.g. one roost is in external crevices in the wall and the other is in the roof void against internal timbers) then they should be considered different roosts - because they offer bats different roosting opportunities. If the physical characteristics are similar and provide the same functional characteristics, used by the same species for the

same purpose (e.g. transitional roost) but with different individual roosting locations within the overall building / structure, that could be considered one transitional roost. If two species are using an area which provides the same characteristics, for the same function, it is still two roosts - as there are two species.

D1 Initial impacts: The impact/s of activities undertaken on site pre-development and during works must be considered and explained. Consider disturbance (such as human presence, noise, vibration, dust, lighting, access obstruction due to scaffolding and plastic sheeting etc), temporary damage and temporary loss of roosts and injuring/killing.

E.g. Unsupervised contractor removing roof tiles has the potential to crush 3 common pipistrelle bats using the roof tiles as day roosts. Major negative impact at a site level; Demolition of an extension to a building will take place adjacent to a maternity roost of common pipistrelle bats situated under the soffit board of the retained building. Potential for significant disturbance if demolition works are undertaken during the maternity period through vibration, noise and dust. Medium negative impact on a local level.

In the absence of mitigation, the works are likely to lead initially to increased noise and vibration, loss of commuting routes and increase in lighting and human presence which may cause disturbance impacts to the ten roosts listed in the "estimated disturbance impacts" table below.

Construction Noise

Noise produced by machinery during the construction of the scheme has the potential to cause a significant disturbance to bats in and around their roosts. In order to quantify these impacts, noise modelling data for the scheme have been used. The noise modelling data were produced using the methodology contained within BS5228-1:2009+A1:2014 "Code of practice for noise and vibration control on construction and open sites". This involved calculating a baseline noise level at each roost site (which is the calculated noise level of the ambient noise without construction activities) and a construction machinery noise level (which is the noise produced by the loudest piece of machinery that is going to be used in that area). A calculation is then made to work out overall construction noise level, this is the baseline noise level combined with the construction machinery noise level in the form of an LA_{eq,16h} figure in line with noise modelling guidance. The overall construction noise level is then compared to the baseline noise level to work out the change in noise level at each roost location on the scheme.

A review of the available scientific literature was undertaken which found six relevant peer reviewed papers with data on the topic of noise levels of acoustic disturbance in bats (Barber, Crooks, Fristrup (2009), Bennett and Zurcher (2013), Finch, Schofield and Mathews (2020), Luo, Siemers and Koselj (2015), Schaub, Otswald and Siemers (2008) and Siemers and Schaub (2010)). Traffic noise has been shown to contain both sonic and ultrasonic components so contains a range of sounds in frequencies to which bats are most sensitive to (Finch, Schofield and Mathews (2020)). Of all the papers reviewed the lowest level of sound shown to disturb bats was 68 dB. This was in Luo, Siemers and Koseli (2015) where traffic noise played back between 68-84 dB (average 76 dB) was shown to have a significant effect on foraging success. Therefore, for the purpose of this licence, 68 dB is the threshold value above which a bat may be disturbed by noise. This estimate is deemed to be conservative as threshold noise levels in other comparable studies of free flying bats were deemed to be over 80 dB (e.g., Bennet and Zurcher (2013)). There is also likely to be a higher background noise level tolerance for bats in roosts due to the acoustic shielding the roost surroundings provide (e.g., the tiles of a structure or wood of a tree).

Some roosts were found to occur in areas where the baseline noise level is already above 68 dB. In these cases, for the purpose of the licence, it was considered that a bat may be disturbed if noise levels increased by one decibel or more outside a roost.

Most of the machinery used for construction use diesel engines that emits noise at frequencies predominantly below 1kHz and often less than 500Hz. However, small items of plant, such as chainsaws, mainly used during vegetation clearance as part of enabling works, emit noise at higher frequencies as a consequence of being fitted with small two stroke or four stroke petrol engines. Therefore, noise disturbance to bats is more likely to occur during activities using small items of plant such as chainsaws, as these high frequencies are more likely to be within the most sensitive hearing range of bats which has been shown in multiple studies to be tuned to the frequencies at which bats emit their social and echolocation calls (Geipel et al. (2021) and Russ, Jones, and Racey (2005) and Lattenkamp et al. (2020)).

For the purpose of the licence, a roost was considered likely to be disturbed if:

- Noise levels at the roost location increased from below 68 dB to more than 68 dB as a result of construction noise; and/or
- If a roost location has a baseline noise level of 68 dB or over, the construction noise increases the overall noise level by 1 dB or greater from the baseline level.

It is assumed that if a roost is considered disturbed by construction noise in this licence, it may lead to temporary abandonment of the roost. The table below shows the data from the roosts that met the criteria listed above. With the exception of those marked with asterisks (see notes below the table) they are therefore considered at risk of disturbance from construction noise by the proposed scheme.

Roost ID	Baseline noise (dB)	Baseline noise + Construction noise (dB)	Noise increase due to construction noise (dB)*
BE11	78.8	80	1.2
B339	70.9	74.6	3.7
B923	69.4	74.2	4.8
B1392	69.6	72.1	2.5
B1393	70.2	71.4	1.2
B1291*	56.8	69.6	12.8
B107	67.5	69.1	1.6
B118	73.4	77.7	4.3
B1463**	67.9	68.3	0.4
T79***	66.8	68.3	1.5
B631	67.9	68.1	0.2

*For B1291 the highest noise increase shown in our noise model was 12.8dB (56.8- 69.6dB). However, the noise model measures an output at each corner of the building and this noise output location does not correlate with the roost locations which are on a different side of the large office building (approx. 1000m² footprint). All the roosts are on sections of the building further north away from the construction noise where noise levels are not predicted to reach the threshold values for disturbance (63, 64.9 and 66.6dB respectively, see figure C6). Therefore, it is considered that the recorded roosts at B1291 will not be disturbed by construction noise.

** B1463 is due to be demolished to allow for the road widening in this location. The activity that triggered noise levels to go above the threshold of 68dB during construction in the noise modelling was road surfacing. This is due to occur at a late stage of construction after the building is due to be demolished to facilitate earthworks for the road widening. Therefore, B1463 is included on this licence for its destruction during demolition only and not for any construction noise prior to that.

*** T79 is due to be felled during works and the activity in the noise model that is due to push the noise level past the 68dB threshold is the earthworks which is due to take place after vegetation is cleared and the tree is due to be felled. Therefore, this tree is included on the licence for its destruction during felling only and not for construction noise prior to that.

Estimated disturbance impacts

The level of construction stage disturbance has been assessed following evaluation of estimated construction noise levels at the roost (detailed in table above), and the characterisation of the roost and its vulnerability to disturbance. The loss of roosts is discussed in section D2.2.

Roost ID	Species	Number of individuals	Roost type	Potential disturbance impact at site level
BE11	P. pygmaeus	6	Day roost	Low
	P. pipistrellus	2	Day roost	Low
B339	P. pipistrellus	1	Day roost	Low
B923	P. pipistrellus	2	Day roost	Low
B1392	P. pygmaeus	1	Day roost	Low

B1393	P. pygmaeus	5	Day roost	Low	
B107	P. pygmaeus	2	Day roost	Low	
B118	P. pipistrellus	1	Day roost	Low	
	P. pygmaeus	1	Day roost	Low	
B631	P. pygmaeus	1	Day roost	Low	

Confirm number of roosts to be damaged: 0 (10 roosts within 7 buildings and 1 structure are due to be disturbed by construction noise).

D2 Long-term impacts: Consider and explain the impacts of the proposed works on the different species populations at a site, local, regional, and national level.

D2.1. Roost modification: e.g. changes to roosts/access points, new entrances (including human access e.g. for servicing/maintenance etc), change in size of roost space, changes in air flow, temperature and humidity, light etc. Please detail the access points into each roost and the type/s of roosts which will be modified.

E.g. Non-mitigated changes to the roof structure, which requires replacing, will lead to the modification of 3 access points into a common pipistrelle maternity roost which will result in bats being unable to enter or exit the roost. Moderate negative impact on a local level.

N/A – construction or operation of the scheme will not result in roost modifications.

Confirm number of roosts to be modified: 0

D2.2. Roost loss: Loss or deterioration of roosting sites, access points, habitat, etc must be considered. Please detail the access points into each roost and types of roost/s which will be lost.

E.g. Demolition of building reference X in June will lead to the loss of a night roost in the porch used by 1 lesser horseshoe bat and the loss of a maternity brown-long eared bat roost in the loft space. This will lead to the death and/or injury of bats including dependent young and permanent destruction (loss) of both roosts. Moderate negative impact at a site level for lesser horseshoe bats and moderate negative impact at a local level for brown-long eared bats.

Demolition of B1463 would lead to a permanent loss of a day roost for one common pipistrelle. Unsupervised demolition of this building could kill or injure a common pipistrelle. This would lead to a moderate negative impact to common pipistrelles at a site level.

Felling of T1149 would lead to permanent loss of a day roost for one soprano pipistrelle. Without mitigation this could kill or injure a soprano pipistrelle. This would lead to a moderate negative impact to soprano pipistrelle at a site level.

Felling of T79 would lead to permanent loss of a day roost for one brown long-eared bat. Without mitigation this could kill or injure a brown long-eared bat. This would lead to a moderate negative impact to brown long-eared bats at a site level.

Felling of T733 would lead to the permanent loss of a day roost of four soprano pipistrelles. Without mitigation this could kill or injure four soprano pipistrelles. This would lead to a moderate negative impact to soprano pipistrelles at a site level.

Confirm number of roosts to be destroyed: four (in one building and three trees).

D2.3. Fragmentation and isolation: Will the proposed works results in these impacts? E.g. loss of linear features such as hedges, tree lines, increased lighting, severance of flight lines by roads/rail lines, separation of breeding/hibernation sites from feeding grounds, etc.

E.g. In addition to the removal of common pipistrelle day roosts in trees along the proposed road, removal of hedgerows, shown on Figure D, and the construction of the new road will fragment a significant commuting and foraging route for a lesser horseshoe maternity roost. This may cause a reduction in the long term success of the breeding colony of lesser horseshoes by restricting existing foraging range or killing bats on the road. Potentially major negative impact at a site and local level.

The majority of the proposed scheme involves widening the existing A12 carriageway where no significant habitat fragmentation impacts are expected. However, there are some offline sections of

new road, sideroads and junctions being constructed where habitat fragmentation is predicted to occur as detailed below (see figure D for associated mapping).

The effects of fragmentation and severance of linear routes is expected to have a low to moderate negative impact on bat populations at the local level during construction.

Building B1679 - The hedgerow to the south of B1679 (which contains a common pipistrelle day roost) will be severed by a proposed offline section of road. This will fragment this commuting route which connects the roost to foraging habitat to the south. There will still be approximately 3.5 hectares of suitable scrubland/woodland habitat directly north of the roost, and over a hectare of vegetated gardens across a field to the west (see figure E3). However, as a precaution, it is assumed that the roost will be disturbed by fragmentation and will be mitigated for accordingly.

Building B1291 (soprano pipistrelle day roost and brown long-eared bat hibernation roost) – Small areas of woodland and hedgerows to the south of these roosts are being cleared. This will fragment the commuting route to the foraging habitat to the south. An overbridge is proposed approximately 100m south of B1291 and 120m southwest of T79. Although the bridge is not designed specifically for bats and will require lighting on its northern approach it will be vegetated on its embankments and may be used by bats to cross the road. However, as a precaution, it will be assumed that bats do not use the overbridge and thus the roost will become isolated, and potentially permanently abandoned, which will be mitigated for accordingly.

Building B1522 (recorded day roosts of common pipistrelle and soprano pipistrelle) - A new section of road will result in the severance of hedgerows and a row of trees to the south and east of the building that are currently being used as commuting flightlines. A new overbridge is proposed approximately 600 m south of the roost (BN11 Prested Hall overbridge) which will have vegetated embankments on the approach. Additionally, a 1.2m diameter pipe culvert (CL-24/CN-12) is proposed under the new road, approximately 200m east of the roost. Although neither the bridge nor culvert are specifically designed for bats, they may be used by bats to cross the road. However, as a precaution, it is assumed that the roost will become isolated be disturbed by fragmentation and will be mitigated for accordingly.

Fragmentation of specific roosts found during the schemes bat surveys have been considered in this licence. The potential impacts of habitat fragmentation for bats as a whole across the wider scheme are assessed further in the Environmental Statement (National Highways 2022, [APP-076]) for the scheme It is acknowledged that there would be a temporary impact on bats during construction of the proposed scheme as a result of habitat losses. However, the creation of ecological mitigation areas in advance of construction would provide some benefits to bats, and where practicable linear planting would tie in with culverts to guide bats through these as opposed to over nearby side roads. There would be an overall increase in suitable bat commuting and foraging habitats in the long term (see paragraphs 9.11.28 to 9.11.153 and Table 9.25 in Chapter 9 of the Environmental Statement [APP-076]).

D3 Post-development interference impacts: e.g. extra street lighting or other external lighting, use of loft space as storage, increased noise. Please also consider other direct or indirect post development impacts which may include disturbance/ injuring/killing.

E.g. Security lighting being installed will shine on the brown-long eared bat maternity roost access points which may affect emergence patterns and lead to a reduction in foraging times. This may cause a reduction in the long term success of the breeding colony or cause the roost to be abandoned. Moderate to high negative impact at a site and local level.

For the scheme, long term post-developmental impacts are termed "operational impacts". The operational disturbance impacts for all roosts impacted are discussed below.

Operational noise impacts

As the proposed scheme involves construction of new sections of road away from the existing A12 and resurfacing sections of the road to a quieter surface, operational noise impacts will be varied along the scheme. Most identified roosts will experience a reduction in noise levels post development. However, some roosts will experience an increase in noise levels following works.

Changes in operational noise levels are not considered to be licensable for free flying bats in the area. WML-A13.4 (02/21) 33 This is because baseline levels of noise in areas surrounding the road are already high (with existing bats habituated to this) and overall noise pollution will be reduced in the landscape as a quieter road surface is to be laid. This is evident in the noise models as roosts next to road sections to be widened are predicted to have significant fall in noise levels post construction (e.g., BE11, B339, B361 table below).

Similarly, to the construction noise impact assessment (see section D1), spatial noise modelling data were used to quantify changes in operational noise levels as a result of the scheme. Decibel levels were modelled for the operational noise levels of the scheme post development and compared to baseline levels if no development was carried out on the road.

As was used for construction noise impacts, for the purpose of the licence, a roost was considered to be significantly disturbed by operational noise if (see Section D1 for explanation on how threshold values were decided):

- Operational noise level increased from below 68dB to above 68dB as a result of the proposed development; and/or
- If a roost location has a baseline noise level of 68dB or over, the post-development operational noise level is a 1dB or greater increase from the baseline level.

It is assumed that if a roost is considered significantly disturbed by operational noise increases as a result of the works the roost could potentially be permanently abandoned and therefore destroyed. The table below summarises all roosts from the noise model that are subject to operational noise levels of 68 dB or above post development.

0.1	Baseline	Post- development	Decibel (dB) level change post construction	Likely operational noise
Tree ID	noise level (dB)	noise level (dB)	baseline	disturbance?
B1997	80.1	80.1	0	No
BE11	78.8	78.0	-0.8	No
				No (building is due to be demolished during
B1463	75.9	77.3	1.4	construction)
T733	76.8	77.5	0.7	No
B637	76.2	75.1	-1.1	No
B1928c	74.2	74.4	0.2	No
B1992d	74.3	74.3	0	No
B118	74.7	73.2	-1.5	No
T1149	72.0	71.3	-0.7	No
B1455	77.4	71.3	-6.1	No
B1928	70.9	70.9	0	No
B1447	76.4	70.4	-6	No
B631	71.5	70.0	-1.5	No
B339	70.9	68.7	-2.2	No
Т79	66.8	69.1	2.3	No (tree is due to be felled during construction)
B107	<mark>67.5</mark>	<mark>68.2</mark>	0.7	No – see justification below

Following the assessment above, roost B107 has been identified as being impacted by an increase in operational noise and is therefore included on this licence. The post-development operational noise level for B107 would increase from below 68dB to above 68dB as a result of the proposed development. Applying the disturbance threshold criteria provided above (see Section D1 for explanation on how threshold values were decided), this would suggest a likely operational noise disturbance for B107. However, the predicted post-development operational noise levels are based on datapoints closest to the road, which in this instance would be the external wall of the northern aspect of the building and therefore not where the bat roost is. Survey data for B107 shows that the two soprano pipistrelle bats recorded during the dawn survey re-entered the building on the southern aspect. This is also where the droppings were found during the ground-based assessment. As advised by the project noise modelling team, on a building such as B107, a slate roof on a timber frame (assuming no insulation) would reduce noise levels by at least 15dB. If we assume as a worst-case that bats are roosting within the northern aspect of the building closest to the road, the maximum likely post-development operation noise level within the building itself would in fact be 53.2dB and therefore significantly below the disturbance threshold. B107 is therefore not considered to be subject to noise disturbance once the proposed scheme is operational and is as such considered to be retained.

D4 Predicted scale of impact of this development/activity on species status (also see section 6.5 of the Bat Mitigation Guidelines and the BCT's Bat Survey Good Practice Guidelines): Please complete the following table to explain what this is likely to be at the site, local/county and regional levels for each roost type and species. Add additional lines when necessary

Roost types to be referenced as: Day, Night, Feeding Perch, Transitional, Satellite, Maternity, Hibernation confirmed, Foraging Area, Commuting Route, Swarming Site, Other.

Species and Numbers	Roost type	Predicted X in relev	l scale of im ant column)	pact <i>(place</i>	Notes (include impact on roost – damage / destruction /modification etc)
(which will		Site	County	Regional	,
be affected				5	
at the time					
works will be					
<u>undertaken</u>)					
The following r	oost sizes are c	urrent "wor	st case scena	arios" and tak	e into account that maximum roost sizes
may be larger	than peak count	s recorded	in surveys.		
Ρ.	Day roost	Х			Impacts to B1463: B1463 is due to be
pipistrellus	-				demolished as part of the works (x1 P.
(x18)					pipistrellus roost)
					Impacts to B1679: Severe fragmentation
					from foraging habitat by severance of
					hedgerow and wooded areas to the south
					of the roost, which could lead to permanent
					abandonment of the roost (x3 P.
					pipistrellus).
					Impact to B118: Construction noise disturbance, the most severe of which will be caused by the demolition of a bridge approximately 15m south of the building (x1 P. pipistrellus).
					Impacts to B1291: Fragmentation from foraging habitat to the south by severance of hedgerow (x1 P. pipistrellus).
					Impacts to B339: Construction noise disturbance principally cause by bridge joint and beam installation at a bridge 30m north-west of the roost location (x1 P. pipistrellus).

				 Impacts to B923: The main construction noise impact for B923 is due to be the installation of the permanent noise barrier approximately 20m northwest of the building (x2 P. pipistrellus). Impacts to B1522: Fragmentation from foraging habitat to the south by severance of a line of trees near to the roost (x3 P. pipistrellus). Impacts to BE11: Construction noise disturbance and possible vibration impacts principally from demolition of the parapets adjacent to the bridge and hydro-demolition of the central reserve on the road above (x6 P. pipistrellus).
P. pygmaeus (x18)	Day roost	Х		Impacts to T1149: Potential felling of T1149 (x1 P. pygmaeus roost)
				Impacts on B107: Construction noise impact principally from structure demolition and sheet piling nearby (x2 P. pygmaeus).
				Impact on B118: Construction noise disturbance, the most severe of which will be caused by the demolition of a bridge approximately 15m south of the building (x1 P. pygmaeus).
				Potential felling of T733 (x4 P. pygmaeus).
				Impacts on B1392 and B1393: Construction noise disturbance principally caused by the construction of a footbridge approximately 70m northwest of B1392 (B1392: 1x P. pygmaeus and B1393: 5x P. pygmaeus).
				Impacts on B631: Construction noise disturbance principally caused by operation of the borrow pits approximately 80m to the west (1x P. pygmaeus).
				Impacts on B1522: Fragmentation from foraging habitat to the south by severance of a line of trees near to the roost (1x P. pygmaeus).
				Impacts on BE11: Construction noise disturbance and possible vibration impacts principally from demolition of the parapets adjacent to the bridge and hydro-demolition of the central reserve on the road above (2x P. pygmaeus)
P.auritus (x1)	Day roost	Х		Impacts to T79: Potential felling of T79 (1x P. auritus)
P.auritus (x1)	Hibernation roost	X		Impacts on B1291: Severe fragmentation from foraging habitat by severance of hedgerow and wooded areas to the south of the roost, which could lead to permanent abandonment of the roost (1x P. auritus)

* * **Please note** that you can add more rows to the table: right click in any cell <u>outside the grey box</u> area. Choose Insert > Insert rows below.

Provide further comments/explanation as required (this helps understand how the impacts will be mitigated or compensated for when assessing section E):

Important Advice:

Please ensure that a separate 'Impact map' is provided (<u>Figure D</u>) which must show all structures or habitats (clearly referenced) that will be disturbed, damaged or destroyed, detailing where the roosts and access points are etc. Also see section I "Map checklist" at the end of this document.

E Mitigation and Compensation (please also see section 7 and 8 of the Bat Mitigation Guidelines)

E1 Please explain why this design was chosen over other potential solutions - set out what other designs were considered and why they were not feasible (e.g. if the proposal is to construct a new standalone roost, explain why it is not possible to retain the roost in the existing structure etc). The mitigation solution being proposed in the method statement should be the one that delivers the 'need' with the least impact on the bat population.

A number of road designs have been considered for this scheme with different combinations of online widening and new offline road sections. Online widening along the whole route was unfeasible and did not provide the 'need' due to constraints such as houses adjacent to the road that would need to be demolished with the extra human cost this would entail (also potentially destroying more roosting locations). New offline sections have been limited to where they are necessary (and are predominantly on agricultural land) due to the additional financial costs and greater environmental impact (including on bat populations) that the additional land take for more offline sections would incur.

Mitigation solution for roosts to be lost

Building B1463 which contains a P.pipistrellus day roost. It would be subject to an internal search followed by destructive search by soft demolition. The work is currently proposed to be carried out between May and August during the bat active season as the building has high suitability for hibernating bats (hibernation surveys found no evidence but an internal inspection was not possible). Previous surveys conducted during the maternity season (May to August) found no evidence of roosting bats, therefore it is anticipated that bats will be less likely to be using the building for roosting in these months.

Prior to demolition works, three compensatory bat boxes will be installed nearby. The roof void will then be inspected, and any roosting bat(s) found will be captured by hand or using a hand net. They will then be translocated to one of the compensatory boxes if necessary. All features suitable for use by roosting bats (roof tiles, fascia, gaps in brickwork and cladding etc.) will then be removed by hand (after thorough endoscopy if possible) or blocked after full endoscopy under the supervision of the licenced ecologist/accredited agent prior to demolition. The roost entrance is under an external wooden board which will be inspected using an endoscope via a MEWP (mobile elevated working platform) and the feature removed if no bats are present. If bats are found and cannot be removed by hand, or, if any feature cannot be fully surveyed and the removal of the feature could lead to the injury of killing of a bat, a one-way exclusion device would be fitted and would remain in situ for a minimum of five nights of favourable weather. Following this, the device would be checked to ensure it is still installed correctly and then the feature would be removed under supervision.

T1149, T79 and T733 are all due to be felled after a thorough pre-works check using an endoscope. Although the trees have no hibernation potential, there may be a residual risk of finding a hibernating bat, and therefore the trees would be felled in the bat active season. Prior to tree felling activities, three compensation bat boxes per tree roost lost would be installed as close as possible to the original roost location but far enough away from the works area to not be impacted. All features on the tree would be thoroughly checked with an endoscope prior to felling (via aerial means if necessary) and if no bats are found, the tree would be either immediately felled, or the features would be permanently excluded. If features are excluded, they would be inspected prior to felling to ensure the exclusion is still working. If a tree cannot be fully endoscoped, or a bat is found in a feature that cannot be removed without risking injury or death to the bat, a one-way excluder would be fitted to the feature. The one-way excluders would then remain in place for a minimum of five nights of favourable weather. Prior to felling the one-way excluder would be inspected to insure it is still working correctly.

It is noted that pre-construction surveys are to take place on the buildings and trees above and that the status of roosts are subject to change. In that case the licensed exclusion and demolition/felling techniques will be tailored to new survey results and written into the final licence as appropriate.

The trees and building listed above for loss are included as they are due to be felled/demolished in the current scheme of works. However, now the roosts have been identified, before designs are finalised, efforts will be made to retain these roosts if possible. If works can feasibly avoid damage or disturbance to these roosts, the roosts will be retained, and the final licence will be updated to reflect this.

B1291 is a day roost for P. pipistrellus (x2) and a hibernation roost for P. auritus (x1). The removal of sections of hedgerow and a small area of woodland to make way for a new road will result in the severance of most flightlines and will potentially cause severe fragmentation from foraging habitat. An overbridge is proposed approximately 100m south of B1291 which is not designed specifically for bats and will require lighting on its northern approach, but it will be vegetated on its embankments and may be used by bats to cross the road.

As a precaution it is assumed that this roost could be abandoned permanently (and therefore destroyed). To mitigate for the potential impacts, three bat boxes suitable for these species and roost types are to be installed along a hedgerow approximately 250m to the south (see figure E3). These bat boxes will provide suitable alternative roosting locations for pipistrelle and brown long-eared bats and are connected to suitable foraging habitat to the south.

All roosts to be lost are of local conservation status, apart from the hibernation roost of one brown long eared bat (B1291) which could potentially be permanently abandoned due to fragmentation disturbance. The roosts all have small numbers of bats and the above mitigation (avoiding harm to bats and providing alternative roost locations) is deemed appropriate. In addition, all roosts to be disturbed are of local conservation status apart from the hibernation roost of one brown long eared bat in B1291 that is due to have potential fragmentation disturbance. In this case a bat box is the most appropriate mitigation in replicating the crevice feature on the outside of the building in which the bat was found to be hibernating. Therefore, the mitigation for disturbed bats (detailed in section E3.1) is also deemed appropriate.

E2.2 Capture and release (if applicable):

Please confirm that you agree to undertake the following procedures for the capture and exclusion of bats, where these are applicable:

- a. The use of endoscopes, artificial light from torches, destructive search by soft demolition (see Definitions), temporary obstruction of roost access, temporary or permanent exclusion methods (including installation) and use of static hand held nets must only be undertaken or directly supervised by the Named Ecologist, or an Accredited Agent.
- b. Where capture and/or handling of bats are necessary, only the Named Ecologist, Accredited Agent, or an Assistant directly supervised by the Named Ecologist may do so. Capture/handling/exclusion of bats must only be undertaken in conditions suitable for bats to be active.
- c. Where bats are discovered and taken (excluding unexpected discoveries during adverse weather conditions) they must either be relocated to an alternative roost (see Definitions) suitable for the species, or where bats are held this must be done safely and bats released on site at dusk in, or adjacent to, suitable foraging/ commuting habitat in safe areas within or directly adjacent to the pre-works habitat.
- d. Endoscopes and hand held nets are only to be used to assist with the locating and capture of bats.

- e. Temporary and permanent exclusion must be carried out using techniques specified in the most up to date edition of the '*Bat Workers Manual*'. If one-way exclusion devices are to be used, each device must remain in position for a period of at least 5 consecutive days/ nights throughout a spell of suitable weather conditions, or remain longer until these conditions prevail.
- f. Prior to destructive works, an inspection using torches and/or an endoscope must be performed internally to search for the presence of bats. If any licensed vesper bat species is found and is accessible, each will be captured by gloved hand or hand-held net, given a health check and then each placed carefully inside a draw-string, calico cloth holding bag or similar for transport. If any licensed horseshoe bat species is found, the capture methods outlined in (h) will only be used after it has been shown that overnight dispersal or exclusion are no longer practicable methods.
- g. Following inspection and exclusion operations, the removal of any feature with bat roost potential, will be only performed by hand in suitable weather conditions and under direct ecological supervision. Where applicable, materials will be removed carefully away and not rolled or sprung to avoid potential harm to bats. The undersides of materials will be checked by the Named Ecologist or Accredited Agent for bats that may be clung to them before removal.
- h. For sites where the presence of horseshoe species has been confirmed, the following exclusion method will be used: prior to work commencing, the Named Ecologist or Accredited Agent will conduct a thorough internal inspection for the presence of horseshoe bats. Only after the void is shown to be unoccupied will the destructive search commence, or all apertures into that void be closed and sealed (windows, doors, etc) by use of boarding, sealed tarpaulin or similar.

If a horseshoe bat is encountered, it will be left undisturbed during daylight. After all bats have dispersed overnight, the void will be sealed as described above. If all bats have not emerged, the Named Ecologist will either use torchlight and non-tactile human presence to disturb the bat to encourage it to emerge and disperse, during night only, or through use of a hand held net. Only after all bats have emerged from the building or void will it be sealed.

Yes, I agree / No, I don't agree

Yes

If NO, please provide justification below. Please use this text box to describe any additional information on protocols to be employed if bats are found during works. Non-standard capture and exclusion apparatus must be shown on Figure E2.

Should your proposals include capture (taking) please specify numbers of each species that will be affected <u>at the time the works are to be undertaken</u>:

Species	Expected number of bats to be captured at the time works will be undertaken . Note: this may be different to the number of bats using the roost at its optimum time as timings for works will be at a time when bats are least likely to be present.
P. pipistrellus	One common pipistrelle may be captured and transported during the destructive search prior to the demolition of B1463.
P. pygmaeus	Five in total: Four soprano pipistrelle may be captured prior to the felling of T733 and one during the felling of T1149.
P. auritus	One brown long-eared bat may be captured prior to the felling of tree T79.

* * Please note that you can add more rows to the table: right click in any cell outside the grey box area. Choose Insert > Insert rows below.

E3 Bat roost and access point retention, modification and creation: Please detail how all impacts to each species (as identified in sections C and D) will be mitigated. If not applicable to your proposals please state 'N/A' in the relevant text boxes.

Please note that breathable roofing membranes must not be installed into a roof used by bats. If the use of roof membranes is necessary, only Bitumen type 1F felt with a hessian matrix will be permitted under licence:

NI/A	
I IN/A	

- **E3.1** Retention of existing roost(s) Works may include, for example, maintenance works that result in no material changes to the roost but may cause disturbance or temporary damage e.g. temporary exclusion of a roost to allow investigative and repair works to a bridge. Provide details of all works including:
 - Number and description of roosts to be retained, with an explanation of how they will be retained. Confirm dimensions to be retained.

Only retained roosts deemed to have licensable levels of disturbance are considered in this section. A list of all roosts included in the licence are detailed in Section C7.

Roosts being retained: Of the roosts deemed to have licensable disturbance impacts upon them, there are 15 that will be retained (in ten buildings and one bridge). There will be no material changes to these roosts.

Roost mitigation: The 15 roosts that are being retained and have been identified as being vulnerable to significant disturbance from noise and habitat fragmentation, have specific mitigation explained below. Details on noise calculations are included in section D1 and D3.

B107 Day roost for P. pygmaeus (x2). Structure demolition and sheet piling works approximately 50m away will result in a 1.6dB temporary noise level increase. Although this low noise increase may not disturb bats significantly, a bat box suitable for this species and roost type will be installed for mitigation approximately 100 – 150m away along a tree line to the southwest (see Figure E3).

B118 Two day roosts - one for P. pipistrellus (x1) and one for P. pygmaeus (x1). Bridge demolition works approximately 15m south of the building will result in a 4.3dB temporary noise increase outside the roost. Following the works a decrease in noise levels of 1.5dB is predicted, decreasing noise levels at the roost. However, as mitigation for the potential temporary roost disturbance, it is proposed that two bat boxes suitable for these species and roost types are installed at the nearest suitable mitigation area, as shown on figure E3.

B339 Day roost for P. pipistrellus (x1). Bridge joint and beam installation works at BE05, approximately 30m northwest of the roost at B339 will result in a 3.7dB temporary noise level increase. However, the roost was identified on the opposite side of the building to where works are being undertaken so it is assumed that works noise will be buffered by the building. As mitigation for the potential temporary roost disturbance, it is proposed that a bat box is installed at the nearest suitable mitigation area, as shown on figure E3.

B631 Day roost P. pygmaeus (x1). The creation of borrow pits 80m west will result in a temporary 0.2dB noise level increase at building B631 which takes the noise level marginally above the 68dB precautionary disturbance threshold. Works on the borrow pits will only be undertaken in daylight hours so emerging and foraging bats will not be impacted. Additionally, whilst in the roost, the house materials will act as a sound dampener and will keep the noise level significantly below 68dB (within a residential property in theory protection levels up to approximately -40dB might be expected according to the guidance provided in BS8233:2014 'Guidance on Sound Insulation and Noise Reduction in Buildings'). Therefore, no significant disturbance to bats is anticipated at this roost location. For the purpose of this draft licence a licensable impact is assumed but due to the low likelihood of the impact occurring and the works temporary, no compensation is proposed.

B923- Day roost for P. pipistrellus (x2). A permanent noise barrier will be installed approximately 20m northwest of B923, this will result in a 4.8dB temporary noise level increase. As the roost is in a residential area, there are multiple roosting opportunities that bats may utilise if the disturbance is too great. Following works, a -9.3dB change to noise levels is predicted, resulting in a positive impact to the roost. However, to mitigate for the potential noise impact during construction the installation of a bat box suitable for this species and roost type is proposed at the nearest suitable mitigation area as shown on Figure E3.

B1291- Day roost for P. pipistrellus (x2), hibernation roost for P. auritus (x1). The removal of sections of hedgerow and a small area of woodland to make way for a new road will result in the severance of most flightlines and sever fragmentation of foraging habitat. An overbridge is proposed approximately 100m south of B1291 which is not designed specifically for bats and will require lighting on its northern approach, but it will be vegetated on its embankments and may be used by bats to cross the road.

To mitigate for the fragmentation impacts, two bat boxes suitable for these species and roost types are to be installed along a hedgerow approximately 250m to the south (see figure E3). These bat boxes will provide suitable alternative roosting locations for pipistrelle and brown long-eared bats and are connected to suitable foraging habitat to the south.

B1392 and B1393 - Both buildings are classified as day roosts for P. pygmaeus (B1392, P.pygmaeus x1, B1393, P. pygmaeus x 5). The construction of a footbridge, approximately 70m northwest of B1392, will cause a significant increase in noise. It is predicted that noise levels will increase by 2.5dB for B1392 and 1.2dB for B1393. Post-construction of the footbridge, operational noise levels will drop by 5dB for both buildings. This is because the main A12 carriageway will be moved further away. B1392 and B1393 are part of a group of seven buildings that have features suitable for roosting bats, identified through ground assessments. The other five buildings are not expected to be disturbed by construction noise. Four of these buildings were recorded as P. pygmaeus day roosts. It is likely these bats are part of the same colony and will use these roosts interchangeably. If they are disturbed at B1392 or B1393 by noise levels, there are other alternative roost sites to use nearby. Because of this, provision of alternative roosting habitat (e.g., bat boxes) in case of disturbance, is not thought to be required.

B1522 - Day roost P. pipistrellus (x3), and day roost P. pygmaeus (x1) - A new section of road will result in the severance of hedgerows and a row of trees to the south and east of the roosts. This vegetation is currently being used by bats as a flightline. A new overbridge is proposed approximately 600m south of the roost (BN11 Prested Hall overbridge) which will have vegetated embankments on the approach. Additionally, a 1.2m diameter pipe culvert (CL-24/CN-12) is proposed under the new road, approximately 200m east of the roost. Although neither the bridge nor culvert are specifically designed for bats, they may be used by bats to cross the road.

A number of hedgerows sections and treelines will be retained and there will still be some surrounding foraging habitat. Additionally, the bats found in the roosts are species that readily adapt to urban environments, and it is shown that they are resistant to disturbance by the fact the building they are roosting in is currently less than 10m from the existing A12 carriageway.

However, as a precaution, it is assumed that the roost will become isolated.will be temporarily disturbed by the works. Therefore, to mitigate for the potential fragmentation impact caused, two bat boxes suitable for these species and roost types will be installed on mature trees approximately 440m south of B1522. These locations are situated south of the road and will provide suitable alternative roosting locations for the bats if they are disturbed by the works (see figure E3).

B1679- Day roost of P. pipistrellus (x3). Due to a new section of road, the hedgerow 100m to the south of the roost will be severed. This will fragment the roost from foraging habitat to the south. However, there is still approximately 3.5 hectares of suitable scrubland/woodland habitat directly north of the roost, and over a hectare of vegetated gardens across a field to the west (see figure E3). Nevertheless, as mitigationas a precaution it is assumed that the roost could be temporarily disturbed by the works, so two bat boxes suitable for this species and roost type will be installed along a hedgerow south of the carriageway which is part of the permanent land take for the scheme (see

figure E3). Two bat boxes will be provided as the bats were found using different locations in the large residential building, so it was thought appropriate to provide two separate boxes in mitigation. The area surrounding this hedgerow will also be an ecological mitigation are so will have habitats enhanced for wildlife which will present foraging opportunities. These bat boxes will provide suitable alternative roosting habitat for pipistrelles, better connected to the wider habitat to the south, should the bats be disturbed from cease to use B1679 due to fragmentation.

BE11- Day roost of P. pipistrellus (x6), and day roost of P. pygmaeus (x2). These roosts are predicted to be potentially disturbed by construction noise and potentially vibration of certain works carried out on the road above. The roosts are situated underneath the bridge deck, along an underpass of the road (see figure C6 for details).

There is no physical widening of the bridge required, so the underside of the bridge deck will be untouched. However, both the outer parapets of the bridge and the central reserve on the road above will be demolished. The noise models have estimated that this will increase noise levels from 78.8dB to 80dB during construction. Additionally, these works may result in significant vibration that could disturb roosting bats. Therefore, temporary exclusion of roosting bats during these essential works is deemed appropriate. As the bridge has features that could be suitable for hibernating bats, the demolition works are to be carried out between May and September. Approximately two weeks prior to the demolition works described above, features suitable for roosting bats will be fully endoscoped to check for bats and if none are present, the feature will be temporarily blocked. If features cannot be fully endoscoped or bats are found, one-way excluders will be installed. One-way excluders will be left in place for a minimum of five nights with conditions suitable for bat activity before demolition works take place. Immediately prior to demolition works, the excluders and temporary blocks will be inspected to insure they are still functioning. Once demolition work is complete on the bridge, the soft block and one-way excluders will be removed to allow bats to return to the roosting features.

As the surrounding area consists of old residential housing, there are likely ample opportunities for bats to roost during construction work. However, as a precaution two suitable bat boxes will be installed approximately 40m north of the roost (in a small area of trees which is part of the permanent land take of the scheme) to provide suitable alternative roosting habitat for the two pipistrelle day roosts.

• Number of access/entrance points to be retained and how this will be achieved. If enhancements to the roosts will be provided, such as through crevice provision, please detail.

N/A

• Mitigation for any other impacts e.g. new lighting at the site.

Scheme-wide construction mitigation:

The following measures will be finalised when an Environmental Management Plan is confirmed closer to construction.

Temporary construction stage lighting – Construction lighting will be provided in essential areas only. Artificial lighting required within bat activity periods will be directional and designed to ensure no significant light spill on to any identified commuting and foraging areas or roosting habitats.

Operational lighting design – The operational lighting design for the scheme is currently at an early stage of development. At this stage, a scheme-wide lighting assessment has been undertaken which has determined that lighting will only be required at the junctions, and not on the main carriageway, with handrail lighting also on the footbridges. Side roads are due to have some lighting. Overbridges and underbridges are not due to have lighting where the road itself is not planned to already be lit. LED luminaires are to be used which have a glare rating of G4 or higher, meaning they will be designed with zero tilt and therefore will produce no upward glare and minimal back light. The design will be carried out in accordance with the latest BS 5489 standard (British Standards Institution, 2020) and National Highways' specifications. The design would also take into consideration guidance notes

from the Institution of Lighting Professionals, including Guidance Note 1 for the Reduction of Obtrusive Light (2020) and Guidance Note 8 Bats and Artificial Lighting (2018).

Standard best practice for noise mitigation will be used during construction i.e., where possible, noisy plant / machinery will be placed away from noise sensitive receptors such as bat roosts. Additionally, noise will be mitigated at source where possible e.g., fully silenced acoustic enclosures will be used around generators in construction compounds.

Toolbox talks will be delivered to all site personnel to ensure they are aware of roost locations and construction restrictions (such as noise / lighting restrictions).

- **E3.2 Modification of existing roost(s)** Works may include, for example, reduction in roof void height, change of tiles and roof lining (stating the type of membrane that will be used), alteration of access point through replacement of soffits etc. Please provide the following:
 - Dimension details of modified roosts: clearly state what the original roost dimensions were and what the dimensions of the modified roost will be.

N/A		
	•	Dimension details of modified access points: clearly state how the access points are being modified.
N/A		
	•	Details of any other modifications to be made to roosts.
N/A		
N/A	•	Mitigation for any impacts of lighting on the modified roost/s if appropriate.

E3.3 New roost creation (including bat houses, cotes and bat boxes etc).

Note – creation of compensation for high impact cases (e.g. loss of a maternity roost) must be protected in the long term. Any bat boxes or roost structures that are part of a licence proposal which do not show signs of bats must be retained for a minimum of 5 years from date of completion of the development/works. Typically this will be around 5 years for low conservation status roost compensation (e.g. bat boxes) and longer for other significant roosts (e.g. bat houses, lofts etc). The exact time period will be specified in any licence issued. For high conservation status roost loss, the compensation roost/s must still be protected in the long term by another means (such as a s106 agreement), which is particularly important if the structure is likely to change ownership.

E3.3a Please complete the table below for the species and roost types listed. For all other species and roost types please provide information under **E3.3b**.

Species & Roost type for which new	New roost creation				
be provided	Compensation should be in line being provided, there should be	with the Bat Mitig at least one con	gation Guidelines. Where compensation is npensation feature, suitable for the		
Select 'yes' for those species impacted or 'N/A' if not applicable to this application	species concerned, per roost and per species to be impacted , OR If a proposal impacts more than one bat species and / or roost type then cumulative impacts must be considered when designing the compensation; this should always be in line with the species and / or roost type which will be subject to the greatest impact and ensure that the requirements of all species impacted are met.				
	Compensation Feature	Quantity	Location of Compensation Feature (as shown on Figure E3)		

Common pipistrelle ⊠ Yes □ N/A Day roost Night roost Feeding Transitional/Occasional	 ☑ Bat box ☐ Integrated bat box/ bat brick/ bat tube ☐ Bat tile (including ridge tile) ☐ Other (specify): ☐ None 	11	 In same building In other existing building on site In new building Other (specify): Nearby suitable habitat away from potential disturbance from the scheme.
Soprano pipistrelle ⊠ Yes □ N/A Day roost Night roost Feeding Transitional/Occasional	 Bat box Integrated bat box/ bat brick/ bat tube Bat tile (including ridge tile) Other (specify): None 	12	 In same building In other existing building on site In new building Other (specify): Nearby suitable habitat away from potential disturbance from the scheme.
Whiskered ☐ Yes ⊠ N/A Day roost Night roost Feeding Transitional/Occasional	 Bat box Integrated bat box/ bat brick/ bat tube Bat tile (including ridge tile) Other (specify): None 		 In same building In other existing building on site In new building Other (specify):
Brandt's ☐ Yes ⊠ N/A Day roost Night roost Feeding Transitional/Occasional	 ☐ Bat box ☐ Integrated bat box/ bat brick/ bat tube ☐ Bat tile (including ridge tile) ☐ Other (specify): ☐ None 		 In same building In other existing building on site In new building Other (specify):
Daubenton's ☐ Yes ⊠ N/A Day roost Night roost Feeding Transitional/Occasional	 ☐ Bat box ☐ Integrated bat box/ bat brick/ bat tube ☐ Bat tile (including ridge tile) ☐ Other (specify): ☐ None 		 In same building In other existing building on site In new building Other (specify):
Natterer's ☐ Yes ⊠ N/A Day roost Night roost Feeding Transitional/Occasional	 Bat box Integrated bat box/ bat brick/ bat tube Bat tile (including ridge tile) Other (specify): None 		 In same building In other existing building on site In new building Other (specify):
Brown long-eared ∑ Yes ☐ N/A Day roost Night roost Feeding Transitional/Occasional	Note: boxes for this species will only be acceptable in certain circumstances, where this is justified on an ecological basis ⊠ Bat box, justification T79 (x3) the roost to be mitigated is situated in a woodpecker hole. A bat box on a tree will closely replicate this type of feature. B1291 (x3) bat boxes in this instance replicates the roosting feature in which the bat was found wedged, in an exposed external crevice between a soffit box and an external wall. ☐ Other (specify): ☐ None	6	 In same building In other existing building on site In new building Other (specify): Nearby suitable habitat away from potential disturbance from the scheme.

Serotine ☐ Yes ⊠ N/A Day roost Night roost Feeding Transitional/Occasional	Note: bat boxes are not suitable for this species. Compensation should replicate, as closely as possible, the existing roost: Bat tile Bat brick Other (specify):	 In same building In other existing building on site In new building Other (specify):
Lesser Horseshoe ☐ Yes ⊠ N/A Day roost Transitional/Occasional	A proportionate number of bat features suitable for the species. The provision of one feature, suitable for the species concerned (eg void) per roost to be impacted will be considered appropriate: Specify:	 In same building In other existing building on site In new building Other (specify):

E3.3b For all species and roost types not covered in the above table please provide the following:

• New roost dimension details or features (to include bat tiles/boxes as applicable).

N/A All in table above

Access points and size of access points.

N/A

• Location details (including an 8-figure grid reference for bat houses or bat lofts relating to the structure. 8-figure grid references are <u>not</u> required for positions of individual boxes, tiles etc).

N/A

• Aspect. Explain how the internal conditions of the roost will be created.

N/A

• Details of the materials to be used e.g. timber, sarking, felt etc.

N/A

• Justification for any variation from the original roost and/or deviations from recommendations in the Bat Mitigation Guidelines. (*Diagrams of widely available standard bat box designs are not required; just refer to bat box name and reference number, e.g. Schwegler 1FF*).

N/A

• Mitigation for any impacts of lighting if appropriate.

N/A

• Structures for access for monitoring / maintenance purposes (if applicable)

N/A

E3.4 Other habitat re-instatement or creation (e.g. retention of existing flight lines, retention or creation of appropriate vegetation around roost entrances where applicable) – please include details of:
Habitat replacement (following works resulting in temporary impacts) or creation not covered by sections E2 to E3 such as hedgerow/woodland planting or enhancement. State the length of hedgerow planting and areas (ha) of other planting to be provided such as woodland and anticipated establishment period etc.

For more detail, please see Appendix 9.14 of the ES, biodiversity net gain report (National Highways 2022, [TR010060/APP/6.3]) which sets out the overall net gain of habitats following implementation of the Environment Masterplan.

The programmed net gain from the baseline to the completion of the scheme of selected habitats suitable for bats is shown below:

- Woodland: 42.30 hectares

- Hedgerows: 26.3 kilometres

- Grassland: 200.11 hectares

• Creation of flight lines/routes of connectivity.

Overbridges in the offline sections are being designed to maximise their use by bats. The embankments leading up to these overbridges will be planted with dense tree lines/hedgerows (see figure E3).

• Foraging area enhancements, etc

Areas of habitats suitable for bat foraging will be increased across the scheme including for woodland, hedgerows, grassland and shrub as shown with the net gain figures above. In addition to this wildlife and attenuation ponds for drainage will be created across the scheme which will provide further foraging opportunities for bats.

• Mitigation for any impacts of lighting if appropriate.

Temporary construction stage lighting – Construction lighting will be provided in essential areas only. Artificial lighting required within bat activity periods will be directional and designed to ensure no significant light spill on to any identified commuting and foraging areas or roosting habitats.

Operational lighting design – At this stage, a scheme-wide lighting assessment has been undertaken which has determined that lighting would only be required at the junctions, and not on the mainline. Side roads are due to have some lighting and there will be handrail lighting on footbridges. Overbridges and underbridges are not due to have lighting where the road itself is not planned to already be lit. LED luminaires are to be used which have a glare rating of G4 or higher, meaning they will be designed with zero tilt and therefore will produce no upward glare and minimal back light. The design will be carried out in accordance with the latest BS 5489 standard (British Standards Institution, 2020) and National Highways' specifications. The design would also take into consideration guidance notes from the Institution of Lighting Professionals, including Guidance Note 1 for the Reduction of Obtrusive Light (2020) and Guidance Note 8 Bats and Artificial Lighting (2018).

E3.5 Wider biodiversity gains:

Please indicate if enhancements, over and above what is necessary to mitigate the impact of the activity of the licence proposal, are being provided. Please indicate if enhancements are included to satisfy the requirement of a planning permission, and if so state the relevant planning condition, or other consents in your response below. Please also state if an applicant wishes to provide more than is typically required to mitigate for the impacts. Enter N/A if this is not applicable to your application.

Note: Any licence granted will only cover mitigation and compensation required to fulfill licensing requirements, but will acknowledge additional biodiversity enhancements.

Biodiversity net gain has been calculated using the Natural England Metric 3.0 calculation tool to assess biodiversity unit change for area-based habitats, hedgerows and rivers and streams. The forecast biodiversity unit change for each of the three types of biodiversity units assessed is as follows:

- Habitats: 633.58 (25.01%)
- Hedgerows: 152.70 units (36.06%)
- Rivers and streams: 147.47 units (157.13%)

Enhancements for bats would include:

- Provision of bat roosting boxes (over and above the numbers required for mitigating confirmed bat roosts and losses of trees with bat roost potential) suitable for supporting roosts of various species. These would range from summer roosts for low numbers of non-breeding male crevice-dwelling species (e.g., common pipistrelle) to larger boxes suitable for maternity roosts, and hibernation boxes.
- Creation of a bat hibernacula within an advanced ecology mitigation area to provide new hibernation habitat for the local bat population.

Enhancements for other protected species are detailed within the ES (National Highways 2022 [TR010060/APP/6.1]).

Important Advice:

Scaled maps/plans of mitigation/compensation must be provided as separate maps/figures (also see section I "Map checklist" at the end of this document):

- **Figure E2** if non-standard capture and exclusion apparatus is proposed please include diagrams/photographs.
- **Figure E3** to show specifications for mitigation / compensation to be provided and annotate where it will be provided. Should the scheme be large or complicated it may be necessary to submit more than one figure.

NOTE: It must be possible to compare these with the survey results plan (Figure C6) and 'Impacts' Figure (D).

E4 Post-development site safeguard: Further guidance and explanation on post-development monitoring requirements are included within our 'How to get a licence' document <u>http://www.naturalengland.org.uk/Images/wml-g12_tcm6-4116.pdf</u>. Also see Section 8.7 of the Bat Mitigation Guidelines.

- **E4.1** Habitat/site management and maintenance: Is any specific post-development habitat management and site maintenance planned? If 'No; state 'N/A'. If 'Yes' include the following:
 - The period (years and months) for which habitat management and maintenance will take place. Ensure that this is consistent with the post development works detailed in section **E5b** of the **Work Schedule document**, **WML-A13-a-E5a&b**.
 - Details of what will be undertaken in terms of site maintenance required to ensure long-term security of the affected population (e.g. maintain, repair or reinstate access points; maintain and repair heaters and /or data loggers; maintain, repair or restore bat feature / bat loft in good condition; repair or replace inspection hatches; management and maintenance of lighting regime, or bat boxes etc).

The 2529 bat boxes to be installed as part of mitigation on this licence (see figure E3) will all be maintained on the following schedule. They are to be maintained 1 year after installation, then in year 1 and year 3 after the scheme is operational. The bat boxes have a design life of at least 10 years.

• Details of what will be undertaken in terms of habitat management (e.g. planting cover around roost structure, hedgerow management regime, checking establishment of habitat creation; reduction of shade around roosts, woodland management to maintain species and structural diversity etc). Ensure this relates to the relevant map.

REAC commitment LV17 states 'A five-year aftercare period as outlined within the LEMP, which is appended to the first iteration EMP [TR010060/APP/6.5], would be established for all soft environmental features of the proposed scheme' (commitment LV SM 17, REAC [TR010060/APP/6.5]).

Monitoring of the new habitats and planting would be required annually for the first five years post creation to identify any further work or remedial measures needed to deliver the landscape and habitat types committed to, and the appropriate level of mitigation. The management and maintenance plan for each habitat or landscape feature may require annual changes to help establishment. When the

habitat is considered established, then standard highway soft estate management and maintenance practices can commence (usually after year 5). Monitoring may be required beyond this five-year period if habitats have not established sufficiently, less frequent over time, until target habitats are considered to be successful.

Management of habitats beyond the first five years would be the responsibility of National Highways agents.

Note – for phased or multi-plot developments a separate habitat management and maintenance plan is required, which must be submitted with the master plan: see guidance on phased developments.

Important Advice:

Please include **Figure E4** as a separate figure to show which structures and habitats will be managed, maintained and monitored post development as part of your proposal – also see section I "Map checklist" at the end of this document).

E4.2 Population monitoring, roost usage etc: This should be in line with the monitoring requirements detailed in the Bat Mitigation Guidelines section 8.7 and Figure 4.

E4.2a Please complete the table below for the species and roost types listed. For all other species and roost types please provide information under E4.2b.

Species	Roost type	Post-development monitoring requirement			
Common pipistrelle Soprano pipistrelle Whiskered Brandts Daubenton's Natterer's Brown long-eared	Day roost Night roost Feeding Transitional/Occasional	 None. There is no post-development requirement for proposals affecting bat roosts supporting up to any 3 species indicated, of the roost types listed, where they are used by low numbers of each species. A single presence / absence survey at an appropriate time of year is to be undertaken. This should not take place in the first year following completion of development. Timing (year): Other (specify): see section E4.2b 			
Serotine	Day roost Night roost Feeding Transitional/Occasional	 A single presence / absence survey at an appropriate time of year is to be undertaken. This should not take place in the first year following completion of development. Timing (year): Other (specify): 			
Lesser Horseshoe	Day roost Transitional/Occasional	 A single presence or absence survey at an appropriate time of year to be undertaken in year 2 post development plus a check of the condition and suitability of the roost. Other (specify): 			

E4.2b For all species and roost types not covered in the above table please include details of:

 Timing – state the years and months post development monitoring or other will be undertaken. Ensure that is consistent with the post development works detailed in section E5b of the Work Schedule document WML-A13-a-E5a&b.

Bat boxes will be monitored in the month of September during construction one year after they are installed and then in year 1 and year 3 post construction.

• The type of monitoring which will be undertaken – include survey methods and equipment to be used. If it is expected any bats are to be taken or disturbed during this period please state anticipated numbers per species against each licensable activity.

Bat box monitoring will be a daytime check of bat boxes, this will entail either use of a ladder or if more appropriate tree climbing equipment, and then either an endoscope/torch to check the box if feasible, or a full inspection involving opening the box if required. Boxes will also be cleaned out using a brush if required.

 Specify which compensation/mitigation measures will be subject to monitoring (as referenced on Figure E4).

B1463 - 3 x bat box installed for loss of day roost (1 x P. pipistrellus).

T1149 - 3 x bat box installed for loss of day roost (1 x P. pygmaeus.).

T79 - 3 x bat box installed for loss of day roost (1 x P. auritus).

T733 - 3 x bat box installed for loss of day roost (4 x pygmaeus).

B1679 - 2 x bat boxes installed for potential fragmentation disturbance of day roost (3 x P. pipistrellus)

B1291 - $\frac{26}{26}$ x bat boxes installed for potential fragmentation disturbance of one day roost (1 x P. pipistrellus) and one hibernation roost (1 x P. auritus)

B107 - 1 x bat box installed for potential construction and operational noise disturbance of day roost (2 x pygmaeus).

B118 - 2 x bat boxes installed for the potential construction noise disturbance of two day roosts (1x P. pipistrellus and 1 x pygmaeus)

B339 - 1 x bat box installed for potential construction noise disturbance of day roost (1 x P. pipistrellus).

BE11 - 2 x bat box for construction noise and temporary exclusion of two day roosts (6 x P. pipistrellus, 2 x pygmaeus)

B923 - 1 x bat box installed for potential construction noise disturbance of day roost (2 x P. pipistrellus)

B1522 - 2 x bat boxes installed for potential fragmentation disturbance of two day roosts (3 x P. pipistrellus, 1 x pygmaeus)

Please note that it will be a requirement of the licence to undertake remedial action should monitoring identify that further management/maintenance is required of any compensation/mitigation provided, to ensure that mitigation/compensation measures are working effectively and are fit for purpose.

Important advice: Please always consider whether any *post development* monitoring effort should be staggered over alternate years in cases where use of the compensation measures may not occur in the same year of provision.

E4.3 Mechanism for ensuring safeguard of mitigation/compensation and post-development management, maintenance and monitoring works:

Please explain what mechanism is in place to ensure safeguard of mitigation/compensation provisions (e.g. Restrictive Covenant, clause to relinquish future development rights in S106 agreement, NERC Act agreement, explicit recognition of site in local planning documents, designation as County Wildlife Site or similar.) The need for this, and the type of mechanism, will vary with the scheme and impact. For substantial impact schemes (e.g. destruction of a significant maternity roost, or important hibernation site), some mechanism is always required. If you offer no specific mechanism, explain how you believe the population will be free of threats as far as can be reasonably determined (**the expectation of the granting of a licence should not be used for this purpose**).

All mitigation / compensation provisions will be secured through the Register of Environmental Actions and Commitments [APP-185] within the first iteration Environmental Management Plan (National Highways 2022 [APP-184].

The environmental management plan would be updated in line with the final bat licence application following pre-construction surveys.

2529 compensation bat boxes are to be installed on land to be bought by National Highways.

Explain how all post-development works (management, maintenance (including remedial action) and monitoring, as appropriate) will be ensured? Include a commitment that the monitoring, habitat management and maintenance work will be undertaken. Mechanism/s for ensuring delivery must be in place before applying for a licence (also see Section F).

All post-development management, maintenance and monitoring will be secured through the Register of Environmental Actions and Commitments [APP-185] within the first iteration Environmental Management Plan (National Highways 2022 [APP-184].

E5 Timetable of works: Please complete the work schedule document WML-A13-a-E5a&b found on the 'bat' application form web page and append to your application pack.

Important Advice: Please note that from end of March 2014 a separate work schedule is a mandatory requirement to support a new bat licence application when using this template.

F Declarations

If the mitigation/compensation area/s is/are not owned by the applicant, you must have consent from the relevant land owner(s). You must have also secured details of how any measures to maintain the population in the long term will be achieved (e.g. a legal agreement).

- F1 Declaration Statement(s) You must <u>include</u> the following declarations within your Method Statement and include the appropriate answer (Yes/No/Not applicable):
 - F1.1 Re: section E1 I confirm that relevant landowner consent/s has/have been granted to accept bats into roosts or access into roosts on land outside the applicant's ownership:



F2.2 Re: section E2 - I confirm that landownership consent/s has/have been granted to allow the creation of the proposed compensation on land outside the applicant's ownership

N/A	
N/A	

F2.3 Re: section E3 - I confirm that consent/s has/have been granted by the relevant landowner/s for monitoring, management and maintenance purposes on land outside the applicant's ownership



Comments if applicable:

Important Advice:

Unsecured consents statement:

If you have been unable to secure consents for any of the three declarations please explain why and detail any plans you have in place to obtain the consent(s) or provide details of any right(s) or agreement(s) that will enable the lawful implementation of the proposed mitigation, compensation and monitoring. Failure to provide the appropriate landowner consents means that the Method Statement is unlikely to meet the requirements for the FCS test to be met. It is therefore in your interest to ensure that the appropriate consents have been secured *before* applying for a licence.

G References: List any references cited, and include credits for source information.

H Annexes (supporting documents please append to your application pack)

H1 Pre-existing survey reports;

H2 Raw survey data.

I Check list of figures to be submitted with each Bat Method Statement

With your Method Statement and supporting documents please submit the following maps/figures – see table below. Note that some can be included within the Method Statement itself (if preferred) and others must be submitted <u>individually</u> (i.e. separate documents). Maps/Figures must include the title, site name as referenced on your application form, date and figure reference. If a grid reference is more applicable (e.g. a bat house is being provided please included this). Include a scale bar (appropriate to the situation e.g. 100m on site maps, 1km on location maps) and direction of North etc.

Additional maps, photographs or diagrams should be included where necessary to adequately explain the scheme.

Figure reference	Mandatory as will be included in the annexed licence, if applicable	Mandatory for assessment purpose only, but will not be included in the annexed licence	What it must show (also see details above on site reference, dating and naming).
Figure B2.1	-	Yes, if the application is part of a phased or multi- plot development	Master plan overview- note – this is not the same as a master plan document, for which you should follow the guidance as stated in section B2.1.
Figure B2.2	_	Yes, if applicable	Locations of other nearby bat licensed sites, or sites which will be impacted on by future development.
Figure C5a	-	Yes	Location map at an appropriate scale for the application (often 1:50,000 or 1:25,000)
Figure C5b	-	Yes	Survey area showing all buildings, structures and habitats that are within the survey area and distinguishing those that were surveyed and those that were not. Indicate where surveyors were located for each of the surveys and their respective field of view. Aerial photographs should be provided where possible (ensure you have permission to use copy righted maps). If automated detectors and/or transect routes were used, ensure that these are indicated (as appropriate).
Figure C6	-	Yes	Survey results - provide clear, annotated and cross- referenced maps/plans/photographs to show the survey results (access points, location of roosts, flight lines, results of activity surveys where DNA samples were taken etc). Ensure the Figure is at a suitable scale to show the results. If presenting multiple survey results on a single Figure, ensure the results are clearly differentiated.
Figure D	Yes	-	Impacts plan – map/figure which must show all structures or habitats (clearly referenced) that will be disturbed, damaged or destroyed, detailing where the roosts and access points are.
Figure E2	Yes – but only if applicable to the application	-	Non-standard capture and exclusion apparatus. If these are proposed please include diagrams/photographs.
Figure E3	Yes	-	Specifications for mitigation / compensation (including all dimensions for bat lofts/houses/stand- alone structures and materials to be used etc and 8- figure grid reference). Mitigation / compensation (must show all habitat creation, restoration, boxes). It

			may be necessary to submit more than 1 figure if the proposal is large or complicated.
Figure E4	Yes – when monitoring and maintenance will be included in the licence	-	Monitoring, management and maintenance map. Please indicate the specific structures and habitat that are to be managed, maintained and monitored as part of this licence proposal. Ensure that they are correctly referenced and are consistent with other parts of the Method Statement and figures.

Definitions of roost types to be included in the application (further detail can also be found in the Bat Mitigation Guidelines and the BCT's "Bat Surveys Good Practice Guidelines"):

- a. **Day roost**: a place where individual bats, or small groups of males, rest or shelter in the day but are rarely found by night in the summer.
- b. **Night roost**: a place where bats rest or shelter in the night but are rarely found in the day. May be used by a single individual on occasion or it could be used regularly by the whole colony.
- c. **Feeding roost**: a place where individual bats or a few individuals rest or feed during the night but are rarely present by day.
- d. **Transitional / occasional roost**: used by a few individuals or occasionally small groups for generally short periods of time on waking from hibernation or in the period prior to hibernation.
- e. **Swarming site**: where large numbers of males and females gather during late summer to autumn. Appear to be important mating sites
- f. Mating sites: sites where mating takes place from later summer and can continue through winter.
- g. Maternity roost: where female bats give birth and raise their young to independence.
- h. **Hibernation roost**: where bats may be found individually or together during winter. They have a constant cool temperature and high humidity. Sites where hibernating bats have been confirmed by appropriate survey effort should be classed as '**hibernation confirmed**'.
- i. **Satellite roost**: an alternative roost found in close proximity to the main nursery colony used by a few individual breeding females to small groups of breeding females throughout the breeding season.
- **j.** Other please explain what the roost type is if not one of the above (we recognise that roost types are interchangable and not always easy to classify according to the nuances of certain species).
- **k.** An 'alternative roost' shall include: a purposely installed bat box; an existing roost which will not be impacted by the works; or other new/enhanced roosting opportunities. Any alternative roost must be suitable for the species, within or close to the existing roost and free from additional disturbance or development pressure.

Appendix G - References

Barber JR, Crooks KR, Fristrup KM. (2009) The costs of chronic noise exposure for terrestrial organisms. Trends Ecol Evol. 2010 Mar; 25(3):180-9. doi: 10.1016/j.tree.2009.08.002.

Bennett, Tory & Zurcher, Arthur. (2013). When Corridors Collide: Road-Related Disturbance in Commuting Bats. The Journal of Wildlife Management. 77. 93-101. 10.2307/23361316.

Berthinussen, A., and Altringham, J. (2015). WC1060 Development of a cost-effective method for monitoring the effectiveness of mitigation for bats crossing linear transport infrastructure. University of Leeds, Leeds LS2 9JT.

Finch, D., Schofield, H. and Mathews, F. (2020). Traffic noise playback reduces the activity and feeding behaviour of free-living bats. *Environmental Pollution*, *263*, p.114405.

Geipel, Inga & Lattenkamp, Ella & Dixon, Marjorie & Wiegrebe, Lutz & Page, Rachel. (2021). Hearing sensitivity: An underlying mechanism for niche differentiation in gleaning bats. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences. 118. e2024943118. 10.1073/pnas.2024943118.

Russ, Jon & Jones, Gareth & Racey, Paul. (2005). Responses of soprano pipistrelles, Pipistrellus pygmaeus, to their experimentally modified distress calls. Animal Behaviour. 70. 397-404. 10.1016/j.anbehav.2004.11.006.

Lattenkamp, E. Z., Nagy, M., Drexl, M., Vernes, S. C., Wiegrebe, L., & Knörnschild, M. (2021). Hearing sensitivity and amplitude coding in bats are differentially shaped by echolocation calls and social calls. Proceedings. Biological sciences, 288(1942), 20202600. https://doi.org/10.1098/rspb.2020.2600

Luo J, Siemers BM, Koselj K. (2015). How anthropogenic noise affects foraging. Glob Chang Biol. 2015 Sep;21(9):3278-89. doi: 10.1111/gcb.12997.

Schaub, A., Ostwald, J., & Siemers, B.M. (2008). Foraging bats avoid noise. *Journal of Experimental Biology, 211*, 3174 - 3180.

Siemers, B.M & Schaub, A. (2010). Hunting at the highway: Traffic noise reduces foraging efficiency in acoustic predators. Proceedings. Biological sciences / The Royal Society. 278. 1646-52. 10.1098/rspb.2010.2262.



















FIGURE C5b



Order Limits

50m buffer

100m buffer

roost bat suitability

Structures assessed for bat suitability

•

Backtracking survey area (group assessment of buildings and subsequent further backtracking surveys if required)

Trees recorded as having low, moderate, high or confirmed

Buildings that were individually ground assessed and subject to further survey if required

Mapped buildings not surveyed or ground assessed (except if they are inside a backtracking area, see above)

Areas of trees not surveyed (due to H&S constraints or land access issues)

Note: Due to the number of features surveyed, surveyor locations will be shown for the roosts on figure C6

	5	L	K	17	5	5	g	D
1			<u>A</u>	1_		Co	lche	ster
urin	1 WOX	Brain	tree C	oggestall		1	19.1	WW
\sim	5		0			1		7
	\searrow				-	- 5		1
	-		10.001		5	5		5
		X			X	500	Wie et.	Mers
		ll _			7	-		POLCE A
				41				
Ch	elmsf	ordord		A States			1	
-	~	27	-tx	Contains	OS c	lata @	Cro	wn
	A419	10	27	Copyrigh	t and	l data	base	
		km	1	right 202	22	1		
	10/07/00		5 0.00 1			0.0		
P00	19/07/22		For DCO applica	tion	ML	OB	NP	SG
Rev.	Rev. Date	nt Order Drawie	Purpose of revis	APER Population	Drawn	Спеска	Rev.d	Appr'd
Develo	TRO 1	10060/APP/	6.3	Re	egulatio	on 5(2)	(l)	
national highways								
Projec	t							
		REGION	AL DELIV	ERY PARTN	IERS	HIP		
A12 CHELMSFORD TO A120 WIDENING SCHEME								
Drawir	ng Title		Δ12 B					
SHEET 2 OF 29								
Drawing Status S4 - SUITABLE FOR STAGE APPROVAL								
Scale (@ A3	1:500	00				DO NO	T F
Jacobs	No.	B366	01D1			Bau	POO	
Drawir	no. ng Number	HE55	147/			Rev	. 50	
HE551497-JAC-LDC-SCHW-SK-GI-0498								
© Copyrig copying o Limitatior accordant or in resp	ght 2022 Jacobs of this document i n: This drawing h ce with, the provi ect of, any use of,	U.K. Limited. The con in whole or in part w las been prepared on isions of the contract ; or reliance upon, th	ncepts and informatic ithout the written per behalf of, and for th between Jacobs and is drawing by any thi	on contained in this docum mission of Jacobs constitu e exclusive use of Jacobs' the Client. Jacobs accepts rd party.	nent are the utes an infri Client, an d s no liability	property of ngement of is subject to, or responsil	Jacobs. Use copyright. and issued bility whatse	or in pever for,



FIGURE C5b Legend Order Limits 50m buffer 100m buffer Structures assessed for bat suitability Trees recorded as having low, moderate, high or confirmed 0 roost bat suitability Backtracking survey area (group assessment of buildings and subsequent further backtracking surveys if required) Buildings that were individually ground assessed and subject to further survey if required Mapped buildings not surveyed or ground assessed (except if they are inside a backtracking area, see above) Areas of trees not surveyed (due to H&S constraints or land access issues) Note: Due to the number of features surveyed, surveyor locations will be shown for the roosts on figure C6 Colchester Braint West-Men Chelmsford Contains OS data © Crown Copyright and database 10 right 2022 km P00 19/07/22 For DCO application ML OB NP SG Rev. Rev. Date Drawn Check'd Rev'd Appr'd Purpose of revision APFP Regulation: Regulation 5(2)(l) nent Consent Order Drawing Number: TR010060/APP/6.3 lient national **highways** Project **REGIONAL DELIVERY PARTNERSHIP** A12 CHELMSFORD TO A120 WIDENING SCHEME Drawing Title A12 BAT LICENCE SURVEY AREA SHEET 3 OF 29 Drawing Status S4 - SUITABLE FOR STAGE APPROVAL DO NOT SCALE 1:5000 Scale @ A3 Jacobs No. B36601D1 P00 HE551497 Rev Client No. Drawing Numbe HE551497-JAC-LDC-SCHW-SK-GI-0499 mited. The concepts and information contained in this document are the property of Jacobs. Use o le or in part without the written permission of Jacobs constitutes an infringement of copyright n prepared on behalf of, and for the exclusive use of Jacobs' Client, and is subject to, and issued in copying of this doo Limitation: This dr

current in whole or in part without the writter rawing has been prepared on behalf of, and the provisions of the contract between Jacob





Copying of this document in whole or in part without the written permission of Jacobs constitutes an infringement of copyright. Limitation: This drawing has been prepared on behalf of and for the exclusive use of Jacobs' (lient, and is subject to, and issued in Jaccordance with, the provisions of the contract between Jacobs and the Client. Jacobs accepts no liability or responsibility whatsoever fo or in respect of any use of or reliance upon, this drawing by any third party.



FIGURE C5b



Order Limits

50m buffer

100m buffer

roost bat suitability

Structures assessed for bat suitability

•

Buildings that were individually ground assessed and subject to further survey if required

Trees recorded as having low, moderate, high or confirmed

Backtracking survey area (group assessment of buildings and subsequent further backtracking surveys if required)

Mapped buildings not surveyed or ground assessed (except if they are inside a backtracking area, see above)

Areas of trees not surveyed (due to H&S constraints or land access issues)

Note: Due to the number of features surveyed, surveyor locations will be shown for the roosts on figure C6

3	Braintree	nodestall		Co	lche	ster		
Chelmsford					West	Vers		
Contains OS data © Crown								
	10 k m	right 202	22	1		and and		
P00 19/07/22	For DCO applica	tion	ML	OB	NP	SG		
Rev. Rev. Date	Purpose of revis	ion	Drawn	Check'd	Rev'd	Appr'd		
Development Consent O TRO 1006	rder Drawing Number: 50/APP/6.3	APFP Regulation	egulatio	on 5(2)	(l)			
national highways								
Project REGIONAL DELIVERY PARTNERSHIP A12 CHELMSFORD TO A120 WIDENING SCHEME								
Drawing Title A12 BAT LICENCE SURVEY AREA SHEET 5 OF 29								
Drawing Status S4 - SUITABLE FOR STAGE APPROVAL								
Scale @ A3	1:5000				DO NO	т		
Jacobs No.	B36601D1				SCAL			
Client No.	HE551497			Rev	P00			
Drawing Number HE551497-JAC-LDC-SCHW-SK-GI-0501								
© Copyright 2022 Jacobs UK Limited. The concepts and information contained in this document are the property of Jacobs. Use or copying of this document in whole or in part without the written permission of Jacobs constitutes an infringement of copyright. Imitation: This darwing has been prepared on behalf of, and for the exclusive use of Jacobs' Client, and is subject to, and issued in accordance with, the provisions of the contract between Jacobs and the Client. Jacobs accepts no liability or responsibility whatsoever for, or in respect of, any use of, or reliance upon, this drawing by any third party.								



























FIGURE C5b















Limitation: This drawing has been prepared on behalf of, and for the exclusive use of Jacobs' Client, and is subject to, and issued in accordance with, the provisions of the contract between Jacobs and the Client. Jacobs accepts no liability or responsibility whatsoeve or in respect of, any use, of or relance upon, this drawing by any third party.













D Copyright 2022 Jacobs U.K. Limited. The concepts and copying of this document in whole or in part without the writter Limitation: This drawing has been prepared on behalf of, and f laccordance with, the provisions of the contract between Jacob and the provisions of or reliance upon, this drawing by an analysis of the reliance upon, this drawing by an analysis of the second second

















nunity

veen Jacobs and the Client. Jacobs accepts no lial awing by any third party.
















rawing has been prepared on behalf of, and he provisions of the contract between Jaco



Source: Esri, Maxar, Earthstar Geographics, and the GIS User Community accordance with, the provisions of the contract between Jaco or in respect of, any use of, or reliance upon, this drawing by



SURVEY AREA SHEET 27 OF 29 SG

Drawing Status	S4 - SUITABLE FOR STAGE APPROVAL	
Scale @ A3	1:5000	DO NOT
Jacobs No.	B36601D1	SCALE
Client No.	HE551497	Rev P00
Drawing Number HE551497-JAC-LDC-SCHW-SK-GI-0523		
© Copyright 2022 Jacobs U.K. Limited. The concepts and information contained in this document are the property of Jacobs. Use or copying of this document in whole or in part without the written permission of Jacobs constitutes an infringement of copyright. Limitation: This drawing has been prepared on behalf of and for the exclusive use of Jacobs' Client, and is subject to, and issued in		


































































































3 Work schedule

WML-A13a-E5a&b – WORK SCHEDULE FOR BAT

ANNEXED LICENCE



Site name and address (as stated on the application form or licence granted): A12 Junction 19 to 25 (Start (south): TL 74081 07788 End (north): TL 93920 24914)

Please ensure that the work schedules are S.M.A.R.T and appropriate timescales are provided for each activity, to fit with order of events. Complete these schedules to show timings for all categories of work (mitigation and compensation measures), and to show the main construction period. The most common activities are listed here, and you can add up to 6 more if needed. Leave blank if not applicable. Enter timing by stating **start and end dates, to nearest month and year** (see first lines for examples). Enter comments if you need to clarify timings. For very complex schemes (e.g. high impact or phased development schemes) if additional lines are needed please do add in. This work schedule will form part of any annexed licence.

E5a

PLEASE INCLUDE DATE OF SUBMISSION (e.g. 01 July 2016). This will be referenced in the annex July 2022						
Activity	Timing	Comments				
Pre- development activity						
Example: Bat house creation (in advance of licence)	Sept-14 to Nov-14	Also put up 3 bat boxes before end of December 2015, in advance of works commencing				
Creation of standalone bat feature/s (state completed and fit for purpose if created <u>before</u> licensable works due to commence)	N/A	N/A				
Installation of bat boxes pre-development works (state completed and fit for purpose if created <u>before</u> licensable works due to commence)	October-23 to January- 24	25 bat boxes to be installed in advance of commencent of works.				
Permanent exclusion measures (e.g. use of one-way excluders prior to permanent blocking of access points or destruction of roost)	May to August (2024- 2027)	Building B1463: All features suitable for use by roosting bats (roof tiles, fascia, gaps in brickwork and cladding etc.) will be removed by hand (after thorough endoscope inspection				

	-	
		if possible) or blocked after full endoscope inspection under the supervision of the licenced ecologist/accredited agent prior to demolition. The roost entrance is under an external wooden board which will be inspected using an endoscope via a MEWP (mobile elevated working platform) and the feature removed if no bats are present. If bats are found and cannot be removed by hand, or, if any feature cannot be fully surveyed and the removal of the feature could lead to the injury of killing of a bat, a one-way exclusion device would be fitted and would remain in situ for a minimum of five nights of favourable weather. Following this, the device would be checked to ensure it is still installed correctly and then the feature would be removed under supervision.
Mid-development activity		-
Example: Capture exercise (e.g. by hand /hand-held nets, etc)	Sept-2016	By hand
Pre-works inspection by Named Ecologist or Accredited Agent	May - August (2024- 2027)	Building B1463: Prior to demolition works, three compensatory bat boxes will be installed nearby. The roof void will then be inspected, and any roosting bat(s) found will be captured by hand or using a hand net. They will then be translocated to one of the compensatory boxes if necessary. All features suitable for use by roosting bats (roof tiles, fascia, gaps in brickwork and cladding etc.) will then be removed by hand (after thorough endoscope inspection if possible) or blocked after full endoscope inspection under the supervision of the licenced ecologist/accredited agent prior to demolition. Trees T1149, T79 and T733: All features on each tree would be thoroughly checked with an endoscope prior to felling (via

	-	
		aerial means if necessary) and if no bats are found, the tree would be either immediately felled, or the features would be permanently excluded. If features are excluded, they would be inspected prior to felling to ensure the exclusion is still working.
Installation of protective measures (e.g. separation membranes whilst working in lofts)	N/A	N/A
Disturbance by noise, illumination or vibration (please specify)	May - August (2024- 2027)	Impact to B118: Construction noise disturbance, the most severe of which will be caused by the demolition of a bridge approximately 15m south of the building; impacts to BE11: Construction noise disturbance and possible vibration impacts principally from demolition of the parapets adjacent to the bridge and hydro-demolition of the central reservation on the road above; impacts on BE11: Construction noise disturbance and possible vibration impacts principally from demolition of the parapets adjacent to the bridge and hydro-demolition of the central reservation of the parapets adjacent to the bridge and hydro-demolition of the central reservation on the road above.
Temporary exclusion measures (e.g. use of one-way excluders with access re- instated following works)	N/A	N/A
Permanent exclusion measures (e.g. use of one-way excluders prior to permanent blocking of access points or destruction of roost)	May - August (2024- 2027)	Trees T1149, T79 and T733: All features on each tree would be thoroughly checked with an endoscope prior to felling (via aerial means if necessary) and if no bats are found, the tree would be either immediately felled, or the features would be permanently excluded. If features are excluded, they would be inspected prior to felling to ensure the exclusion is still working.
Capture exercise (e.g. by hand / hand-held nets, etc – please state)	May - August (2024- 2027)	Building B1463: The roof void will be inspected and any roosting bat(s) found will be captured by hand or using a hand net. Trees T1149, T79 and T733: features will be

		inspected and any roosting bat(s) found, where safe to do so, will be captured by hand.
Destructive search by soft demolition	May - August (2024- 2027)	Building B1463 would be subject to an internal search followed by a destructive search by soft demolition.
During development		
Example: Mechanical demolition	Oct-2016	Buildings X and Y will be knocked down after sign off from Named Ecologist
Mechanical demolition of all or part of structures (once declared free of bats by	May - August (2024-	Building B1463 would be demolished once
Named Ecologist of Accredited Agent) – please state	2027)	or accredited agent.
Construction period start and end dates	February-24 - April-27	
Site checks and maintenance during construction	N/A	N/A
Felling of trees (once delcared free of bats)	May - August (2024- 2027)	Trees T1149, T79 and T733 will be felled during the bat active season once declared free of bats by the licenced ecologist or accredited agent.
Post construction mitigation/compensation on 'development' site or other	(provide details below)	
Example: Installation of access points and bat boxes	Feb-2017	Access points will be installed after completion of new roof structure; remaining 3 x bat boxes installed by end of this month.
Creation of mitigation/compensation <u>post development (e.g.</u> installation of bat tubes, bricks, boxes, access points, etc – specify in comments section)	Oct-24 to Jan-25, and then 2028 and 2030	The 25 bat boxes to be installed as part of mitigation will be maintained 1 year after installation, and subsequently in Year 1 and Year 3 after the scheme is operational. The bat boxes have a design life of at least 10 years.
Habitat reinstatement or restoration (following temporary impacts)	May-23 to March-27	For more detail please see Appendix 9.14 of the ES, biodiversity net gain report (National Highways 2022, [TR010060/APP/6.3]) which sets out the overall net gain of habitats

		following implementation of the Environment Masterplan.
Hedgerow or woodland planting (please specify)	May-23 to March-27	Areas of habitats suitable for bat foraging will be increased across the scheme including for woodland, hedgerows, grassland and shrub. The programmed net gain from the baseline to the completion of the scheme of selected habitats suitable for bats is as follows; - Woodland: 42.30 hectares - Hedgerows: 26.3 kilometres - Grassland: 200.11 hectares

E5b) Post-development works - type a "Y" where each activity will occur for a given year and leave blank for no activity.

Year:	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
Monitoring												
Habitat management								Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Site maintenance												

Year:	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039
Monitoring												
Habitat management												
Site maintenance												



4 Reasoned statement

The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended)

European Protected Species Mitigation Licensing -Reasoned Statement for the purpose of Imperative Reasons of Overriding Public Interest (IROPI)



The information provided in this form will be used by Natural England to determine whether the proposed activity affecting the European Protected Species meets the requirements of Regulation 55(2)(e) and 55(9)(a) within The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended). These are known as the '**purpose**' and '**no satisfactory alternatives**' tests.

This form, for the purpose of Imperative Reasons of Overriding Public Interest, only needs to be completed if your application proposal is **not** covered by one the scenarios and categories listed <u>on</u> <u>GOV.UK.</u>

Important Note: Detailed information on the proposal is required to demonstrate that it will meet the tests set out under the Regulations. If you encounter difficulty answering the questions or providing the evidence required, it may suggest that your proposal is insufficiently advanced to satisfy the licensing tests. In that case, you should consider delaying your application until this information is available.

Please read the following and complete:

- Section A: Purpose test "Imperative reasons of overriding public interest" (IROPI) including those of a social or economic nature and beneficial consequences of primary importance for the environment"
- Section B: No Satisfactory Alternative test

The tests are applied proportionately, so the strength of the evidence required to meet each will need to be sufficient to justify the impact upon the protected species. You need to provide clear, concise information for us to be able to meet the licensing tests.

When providing **supporting evidence** please provide clear referencing, such as page numbers and paragraphs of specific documents, so these can easily be cross-referenced. Please only provide the relevant extracts that help to demonstrate your reasoning rather than including lengthy documents in their entirety. Please do not provide website links to separate documentation, unless you identify where exactly in the linked document or web page the evidence referred to is located. Please note that it may take longer to determine your application if the evidence is submitted as individual documents in their entirety or website links.

Section A: Purpose Test

A1 Please select against all of the following below which apply to your proposal. You are asked to indicate against those that apply whether the projected benefits are primary or secondary or not applicable to your proposal.

Please note: A primary benefit is considered to be the key social, economic or environmental benefit brought about from the proposal. A secondary benefit is considered to be an additional benefit, but not the main reason for the proposal. There may be more than one secondary benefit but supporting evidence should be provided in Section A3 where applicable, for each benefit selected.

Does your proposal:						
Provide housing in an area where shortfalls have been clearly identified?	Primary benefit Secondary benefit N/A					
Create, repair or enhance essential infrastructure at a local, regional or national level?	☐ Primary benefit ☐ Secondary benefit ☐ N/A					
Provide care facilities or another essential public service in an area where it is known to be required?	🗌 Primary benefit 🔲 Secondary benefit 🖾 N/A					
Address another clearly identified social, religious or cultural need?	Primary benefit Secondary benefit N/A					
Create long term employment opportunities in an area of high unemployment?	Primary benefit Secondary benefit N/A					
Deliver other economic benefits or otherwise contribute in some way to the wider economy?	☑ Primary benefit					
Contribute to addressing problems associated with climate change or promote sustainable energy use	Primary benefit Secondary benefit N/A					
Conserve a place of environmental interest?	🗌 Primary benefit 🔲 Secondary benefit 🖾 N/A					
Provide alternative sources of energy?	Primary benefit Secondary benefit N/A					
Deliver other benefits from those specified above?	🛛 Primary benefit 🛛 Secondary benefit 🗌 N/A					
	 An improved environment – reducing the visual, air and noise quality impacts on affected communities along the route Supporting economic growth - proposed scheme 					
If 'Other benefits' is selected, please provide details here:	supports the growth identified in Local Plans by reducing congestion related delay, improving journey time reliability, and increasing the overall transport capacity of the A12					
	 Proposed scheme improves accessibility for WCH, and public transport users 					

A2 In relation to the primary and secondary benefits identified in A1, to help demonstrate the need for the proposal, please provide the evidence and details for all the benefits ticked above.

Important note: Reference the supporting evidence upon which your reasoning is based and include the relevant extracts. This evidence must link back to the tick boxes selected above. Failure to do so will lead to us having to come back to you for further information.

Supporting evidence can usefully include some or more of the following: Local planning polices and plans, planning permission, policy documents, specialist reports, feasibility studies, extracts from relevant legislation, photographs, media articles or related correspondence. Where applicable, please ensure that planning officer or committee reports, and design and access statements are included as supporting evidence.

A2 (i) Please provide full details of the proposal in the box below.

The A12 widening scheme between junctions 19 (Boreham interchange) and 25 (Marks Tey interchange) is proposed to improve safety, solve strategic traffic problems arising from inadequate and varying route standards, and reduce congestion and delay which will collectively increase resilience along this key part of the strategic road network (SRN).

National Highways is seeking powers to widen the existing A12 to three lanes (where it is not already three lanes) between junction 19 and junction 25. The proposed works extend for a total of 15 miles (24km).

The proposed scheme also includes safety-related improvements, including closing off existing private and local direct accesses onto the main carriageway, and alterations and improvements to existing non-vehicular routes along the A12 for walkers, cyclists and horse riders (WCH).

A detailed description of the proposed scheme can be found in Chapter 2 of the Environmental Statement [TR010060/APP/6.1].

The section of the A12 to be altered is located wholly within the administrative area of Essex County Council (which is the local highway authority for roads not forming part of the SRN in Essex). The proposed scheme is mainly within the administrative areas of Braintree District Council and Colchester Borough Council, with parts also being within the Chelmsford City Council and Maldon District Council administrative areas.

Chelmsford is located to the south-west of the proposed scheme and Colchester to the north-east. The settlements of Boreham, Hatfield Peverel, Witham, Rivenhall End, Kelvedon, Feering and Marks Tey are along the route. The A12 runs parallel and to the south of the Great Eastern Main Line (GEML) railway (which connects London with Colchester, Ipswich and Norwich) for most of its length between junctions 19 and 25.

Major connecting roads include the A130 which joins the A12 at junction 19 and the A120 which joins the A12 at junction 25. The B1137 links Boreham to junction 19 and Hatfield Peverel, the B1018 and the B1019 links Maldon to Witham and Hatfield Peverel respectively. The B1023 (Inworth Road) links Kelvedon to Tiptree and Braxted Park Road connect Tiptree to Rivenhall End. These are the main local roads that connect directly to the A12 and therefore will be subject to some associated development to integrate the proposed scheme with the local traffic network.

The proposed scheme will also require the diversion and alteration of utilities, including apparatus for electricity, communications, water and gas. One of the high-pressure gas main diversions has the potential to be an NSIP on its own right under section 20 of the Planning Act 2008. A screening opinion was prepared to support the significant impacts caused by the diversion and policy accordance to the relevant National Planning Policy carried on the Case for the Scheme (doc. Ref TRO/10060/App/7.1)

The proposed scheme's main components:

- a) Alteration of the A12 and associated highway development
 - I. Widening of A12 junction 19 Boreham Interchange bridge from two to three lanes in each direction and associated roundabouts to increase capacity and to enable the A12 widened to three lanes at the junction (to tie in with the current 3 lane section between Boreham and Hatfield Peverel (junction 20a).
 - II. two new three-lane dual carriageway sections, between the existing Junction 22 and 23 and between junctions 24 and 25.
 - III. The remaining sections of the existing A12 to be altered will be widened online.
- IV. Three new all movement junctions (dumbbell layout) at junctions 21, 22 and 24 which replace junction 20a, 20b and 23. Junction 21 and 22 will be above ground level with a bridge over the A12 to connect both roundabouts. Junction 24 will be built in cut, with the A12 at ground level and an underpass to connect both roundabouts.
- V. Junction 25 will be improved with the South roundabout replaced by a signalised junction with a new local road connection (London Road) where the new section of A12 joins the existing mainline.

b) Utilities

- I. The proposed scheme will have to divert existing utilities which are either located on existing A12 verges or will be affected by the widening works (embankments, retaining walls and associated works). The diversion will include water mains, wastewater, low, medium and high voltage cables with some pylons being removed to provide underground diversion. Gas mains ranging from low to high pressure, and it also includes telecommunications diversions to be installed on the A12 and local highways verges.
- II. To enable construction of the proposed scheme several existing utilities will need to be temporarily diverted. This will safeguard the existing supplies during construction operations whilst the permanent diversion routes are being constructed. The quantity and length of temporary diversions will be minimised where possible and will include all the affected utilities mentioned above.

c) Biodiversity ecology open spaces and WCH routes

- I. The proposed scheme will maximise biodiversity value with several proposed green areas where habitats, hedgerows and native species of trees and hedges are intended to improve and connect wildlife corridors. Landscape screening is proposed, including retaining existing vegetation where possible.
- II. The proposed green areas are to be located adjacent to the A12 and comprise flood and drainage mitigation areas, together with a new network of ditches, pipes and drainage systems.
- III. As the proposed scheme will impact on some open space and a local nature reserve, National Highways will provide new open space of an equivalent area.
- IV. New walking and cycling routes will be provided alongside the proposed scheme together with new WCH bridges over the A12.

d) Mitigation of operational effects

The proposed scheme includes design and mitigation measures to avoid or reduce its operation effects. Certain measures are embedded into the scheme design, for example:

- i. Mitigation planting to screen views of the proposed scheme, including planting of woodland, individual trees, hedgerows, shrubs, and grassland
- ii. Noise bunds and use of low noise road surfacing to reduce noise impacts from vehicles using the proposed scheme
- iii. Provision of sustainable drainage systems and attenuation to reduce flood risk and mitigate water quality impacts.
- iv. Additional mitigation measures have also been developed to mitigate likely significant adverse effects during operation, including:
- v. Habitat creation and enhancements to replace habitat lost to the proposed scheme.
- vi. Use of noise barriers and surfacing with better noise reducing properties than a conventional low noise surface to mitigate significant noise impacts.
- vii. Flood storage areas to mitigate increased flood risk.
- viii. Use of bank protection measures, baffles and pool-riffle sequences to mitigate impacts on hydromorphology.
- e) Compounds, Haul Roads and Borrow Pits
 - i. The proposed scheme includes two main compounds, one located north of Junction 21 and another north of Junction 22, adjacent to Eastways Industrial area.
 - ii. The main compounds will have offices, welfare facilities, parking, training rooms, materials storage, asphalt and concrete batching plants.
 - iii. The scheme also proposes 3 small satellite compounds adjacent to the other Junctions in the scheme. There will also be laydown areas (self-contained small compound) throughout the proposed scheme.
 - iv. There would be a prefabrication site compound west of Hatfield Peverel which would allow offline construction of some bridge elements.).
 - v. Throughout the proposed scheme will be soil storage areas to store topsoil during construction and haul routes parallel to the A12 to connect borrow pits, site compounds and construction areas, reducing construction traffic on the local road and strategic road network.
 - vi. There are four proposed borrow pits in total, being located:
 - North of the proposed Junction 21
 - South of the A12 to the East of Junction 21

- East of Rivenhall End between the A12 and GEML railway, and South of the A12 to the West of the proposed Junction 24.

- vii. These borrow pits will be used to extract materials from the land for the construction of the proposed scheme and reduce the import of inert materials from other quarries.
- viii. Junction 22 will be built on a currently active quarry (owned by Brice Aggregates), where extraction is being expedited to prevent sterilisation of minerals.
- f) Slow moving traffic and Walking, Cycling and Horse Riding infrastructure
 - i. The proposed scheme will improve the quality and capacity of existing Walking, Cycling and Horse Riding (WCH) infrastructure, seek opportunities for new routes and address historic severance. This includes controlled and uncontrolled crossings at junctions and adjacent local roads.
 - The proposed scheme will also create new WCH routes to connect North and South of the A12 and connect existing routes along the A12. This includes seven pedestrian and cyclist bridges. There would be four additional new accommodation bridges to provide local residents and farmers access to their land.
 - iii. The proposed scheme also proposes to reduce the speed limit on local roads within villages (Boreham and Hatfield Peverel) and standardise speed limits between villages (Boreham to Hatfield, Inworth to Tiptree and betrunked sections of the A12) to improve safety, especially for home-to-school transport, and other walking and cycling activity on local roads.
 - iv. The proposed scheme will prohibit on the altered A12 walking, cycling, horse-riding, horsedrawn carriages, and slow-moving vehicles, all of which will be accommodated on local roads.
 - v. Roadside technology will be added between J21 and 25 to smooth traffic flow, reduce speed limits in congestion to improve safety and to close lanes when vehicles break down or other incidents occur, to reduce the likelihood of collisions. Messages on electronic signs will inform drivers of reasons for lane closures or reduces speed limits.

g) Works to the local highway network, including those parts of the Existing A12 which will no longer from part of the SRN

- i. The proposed scheme also includes the detrunking of two sections of the A12 which will become local roads managed by Essex County Council. These are at Rivenhall End and between Feering and Marks Tey.
- ii. There would be traffic management improvements to Boreham (Main Road), Hatfield Peverel (The Street), Little Braxted Road and Inworth Road.
- iii. New alignments with new overbridges over the A12 are proposed for Braxted Road, Easthorpe Road. The scheme will also provide three accommodation overbridges along Kelvedon bypass at Highfields Lane, Ewell overbridge, Prested and Threshelfords bridges.

A detailed description of the scheme is provided in Chapter 2, section 2.5 to 2.7 of the Environmental Statement.

The proposed scheme is currently in the pre application process for a Development Consent Order with the full application expected to be submitted to the Planning Inspectorate in Q2 of 2022.

A2 (ii) (a) Explain why your proposal is considered to be imperative (essential).

For example, if your development proposal is for a housing development reference the local housing need as set out in the area plan and explain how your proposal contributes to meeting this need, or how the requirement for the proposed new public service, care facility or infrastructure project was identified.

The A12 is an important economic link in Essex and across the east of England. It provides the main south-west / north-east route through Essex and Suffolk, connecting Ipswich to London and to the M25. The section between Chelmsford and Colchester (junction 19 Boreham interchange to junction 25 Marks Tey interchange) carries high volumes of traffic, with up to 90,000 vehicles every day. Heavy Goods Vehicles (HGV) account for between 9% and 12% of the traffic on this section due to its important freight connection, especially to Felixstowe and Harwich ports.

This section of the A12 is also an important commuter route between Chelmsford and Colchester, and acts as a link, via the A120, to London Stansted Airport. The resulting congestion leads to delays and means that, during the morning commute, a driver's average speed can be particularly slow in both directions for an A-road. Previous studies, including the East of England Route Strategy, the A12/A120 Route Based Strategy, and the Essex Local Transport Plan, indicate several problems between junction 19 and junction 25 of the A12.

The key problems and issues from these studies are summarised below:

Traffic flows and congestion- Congestion is experienced routinely on all links along the length of the A12. The busiest link is between J20b and J21 and is linked to the commuter route between Braintree and Maldon. These routes put pressure on traffic through Witham at J21 and affect the performance of the A12 between Boreham and Marks Tey.

Consistency in standard- The A12 has been improved in a piecemeal way which has resulted in a route with little consistency in terms of provision. It varies between dual two-lane and dual three-lane all-purpose carriageways and has numerous variations of junction types, surfacing, geometry, access, asset condition, lighting and lay-by provision. There is also limited technology along the whole route.

Resilience- There are limited suitable diversion routes for the A12, which can lead to significant disruption when incidents occur. The lack of diversion routes also makes it more difficult to undertake maintenance to the route.

Safety- There were approximately 132 collisions in the section of A12 between J19 and J25 between 2015 and 2017. Motorcyclists and pedestrians have been identified as 'vulnerable' road user groups; however, this is based on low numbers and as such are more vulnerable to fluctuation. There are elements of the existing A12 with substandard design, including slip roads with inadequate length, and poor visibility at junctions and bends. There are also several direct accesses onto the A12 from residential, commercial and agricultural properties, particularly on the section between J24 and J25.

Walkers, cyclists and horse riders (WCH) and public transport provision- As the A12 becomes busier, there is an aspiration to move WCH provision and bus stops onto safer alternative routes. There are also issues regarding existing rights of way that were severed during the construction of the current A12 alignment.

The need for the proposed scheme was outlined within the Governments first Road Investment Strategy (RIS) as one of the projects to be delivered in Road Period 1 between 2015 and 2020. RIS1 was published in December 2014, which outlines a long-term programme for major roads across England between 2015 and 2020. RIS1 establishes how the Strategic Road Network (SRN) requires upgrading and improving to ensure that it can deliver the performance needed to improve connectivity, environmental impacts and efficiency.

In March 2020 the government published RIS2 which covers investment in, and management of, the SRN from April 2020 to March 2025. The proposed scheme was identified as a "committed scheme" within RIS2.

The National Policy Statement for National Networks (NPSNN) is the primary policy document against which a nationally significant road scheme is assessed, and which establishes a range of options to address the need and pressures for growth across the SRN. Section 2 of the NPSNN sets out that there is a compelling need at a strategic level for the development of national networks, citing their significant role in supporting economic growth and a prosperous economy. Section 2 of the NPSNN also sets out the Government's vision and strategic objectives for the development of the national networks. The alignment of the scheme objectives with the Vision and Strategic Objectives established in paragraph 2 of NPSNN is set out within Chapter 2, section 2.2 of the Environmental Statement.

A2 (ii) (b) Please provide details of supporting evidence. See guidance on page 1 and above in A2

Wh	Which of the following are you providing to support the statement you have made above?						
	Relevant extracts from specific	Reference the document name/s, relevant page/paragraph number/s and insert extracts here:					
	documents	Case for the Scheme [TR010060/APP/7.1] Section 2 The need for the proposed scheme:					
		Road Investment Strategy 1 2015-2020					
		The development of improvements to the A12 Chelmsford to A120 were announced as part of the Government's 2015-2020 Road Investment Strategy 1 (RIS1). The A12 has previously been improved in stages and is now a dual carriageway for its entire length between the M25 and A14. However, this has resulted in a road constructed to varying standards with sections that are dual 2 and dual 3 lane, and locations where at-grade accesses to residential, commercial and agricultural properties have been retained. In March 2015, the Department for Transport (DfT) announced major new investment for the A12 as part of the RIS including widening (A12 to three lanes between junction 19 (north of Chelmsford) and junction 25 (A120 interchange), traffic technology improvements and a package of associated mitigation schemes.					
		Part 1 of RIS1 sets out that it wants National Highways to:					
		"Make the network safer and improve user satisfaction, while smoothing traffic flow and encouraging economic growth. We want to see Highways England delivering better environmental outcomes and helping walkers, cyclists and other vulnerable users of the network at the same time as achieving real efficiency and keeping the network in good condition".					
		Road Investment Strategy 2 2020-2025					
		In March 2020, the government published the 2020-2025 Road Investment Strategy 2 (RIS2), which covers investment in, and management of, the SRN from April 2020 to March 2025 (DfT, 2020). RIS2 commits £27.4 billion of Government spending to deliver improvements in the capacity and quality of the SRN between financial year 2020/21 to 2024/25. It sets out the standard that National Highways must meet and identifies the proposed scheme for which funding will be made available and that the Government expects will be built. The proposed scheme is a committed scheme in RIS2:					

"In Essex, our A12 Chelmsford to A120 scheme will deliver a wide range of benefits, including reduced congestion, and will align with local authority development plans".

"A12 Chelmsford to A120, developing proposals for widening to three lanes between junctions 19 and 23, as well as finalising the options for junctions 23 25, aligning with local authority development plans".

Highways England Strategic Business Plan 2020-2025

Highways England's Strategic Business Plan sets out its commitment to protecting the environment and neighbouring communities, while preparing roads for future developments. It sets out the Applicant's response to RIS2 and presents the careful balancing between maintaining and operating the SRN safely and providing new capacity where it's needed.

Highways England Delivery Plan 2020-2025

The Highways England Delivery Plan 2020 to 2025 (HEDP) (INSERT REF) explains how the committed schemes included in the RIS will be delivered in the period up to 2025. The HEDP, notes that the proposed scheme will deliver a wide range of benefits, including reduced congestion, and will align with local authority development plans.

Environmental Statement Chapter 2 [TR010060/APP/6.1] section 2.1 and 2.2

The A12 is an important economic link in Essex and across the east of England. It provides the main south-west/north-east route through Essex and Suffolk, connecting Ipswich to London and to the M25.

The section of the A12 between Chelmsford and Colchester (junction 19 Boreham interchange to junction 25 Marks Tey interchange) carries high volumes of traffic, with up to 90,000 vehicles every day. Heavy goods vehicles (HGVs) account for between 9% and 12% of the traffic on this section due to its importance as a freight connection, especially to Felixstowe and Harwich ports. This section of the A12 is also an important commuter route between Chelmsford and Colchester, and acts as a link, via the A120, to London Stansted Airport. The resulting congestion leads to delays and means that, during the morning commute, a driver's average speed can be particularly slow for an A-road, in either direction.

Previous studies, including the East of England Route Strategy (Highways England, 2015), the A12/A120 Route Based Strategy (Highways Agency, 2013) and the Essex Local Transport Plan (Essex County Council, 2011), indicate several problems between junction 19 and junction 25 of the A12. The key problems and issues from these studies are documented in the A12 Chelmsford to A120 Widening Options Assessment Report (Highways England, 2016, pages 44–47) and summarised in Table 2.1.

Table 2.1 Current issues along the A12 Strategic

Locations

issue

Traffic flows and congestion	Congestion is experienced routinely on all links along the length of the A12. The busiest link is between J20b and J21 and is linked to the commuter route between Braintree and Maldon. These routes put pressure on traffic through Witham at J21 and affect the performance of the A12 between Boreham and Marks Tey.
Consistency in standard	The A12 has been improved in a piecemeal way which has resulted in a route with little consistency in terms of provision. It varies between dual two-lane and dual three-lane all-purpose carriageways and has numerous variations of junction types, surfacing, geometry, access, asset condition, lighting and lay-by provision. There is also limited roadside technology along the whole route.
Resilience	There are limited suitable diversion routes for the A12, which can lead to significant disruption when incidents occur. The lack of diversion routes also makes it more difficult to undertake maintenance to the route.
Safety	There were approximately 141 collisions in the section of A12 between J19 and J25 between 2017 and 2019 ¹ . Motorcyclists, cyclists, horse riders and walkers are identified as 'vulnerable' road user groups. There are elements of the existing A12 with substandard design, including slip roads with inadequate length, and poor visibility at junctions and bends. There are also several direct accesses onto the A12 from residential, commercial and agricultural properties, particularly on the section between J24 and J25.
Walkers, cyclists and horse riders (WCH) and public transport provision	As the A12 becomes busier, there is an aspiration to move WCH provision and bus stops onto safer alternative routes. There are also issues regarding existing rights of way that were severed during the construction of the current A12 alignment.

Table 2.2 Proposed scheme-specific objectives

Objective	How it aligns with DfT strategic objectives	How it aligns with RIS2 strategic outcomes
Proposed scheme supports the growth identified in Local Plans by reducing congestion related delay, improving journey time reliability and increasing the overall transport capacity of the A12	Grow and level up the economy	Providing fast and reliable journeys (supporting economic growth)
Improved safety design: private accesses to the strategic road network closed off and alternative access to local roads provided by the proposed scheme Proposed scheme improves road user safety Proposed scheme improves road worker safety during maintenance	Improve transport for the user	Improving safety for all
Proposed scheme reduces current and forecast congestion related delays and therefore increases journey time reliability Proposed scheme understands the impacts of other schemes and recognises other RIS schemes.	Improve transport for the user	Providing fast and reliable journeys
Reduce the visual, air and noise quality impacts of the proposed scheme on affected communities on the route Reduce the capital carbon and biodiversity impact of the proposed scheme	Reduced environmental Impacts	Delivering better environmental outcomes

	Proposed scheme reduces the impact of severance of communities along the route Proposed scheme improves accessibility for walkers, cyclists, horse riders, and public transport users Improve customer satisfaction, and reduce customer impact during construction	Improve transport for the user	Meeting the needs of all users			
Individual documents in their entirety	List the document name/s attached to your application and provide the relevant page/paragraph number/s here					
☑ Website links	As referenced above, Page 10 of East of England Route Strategy: https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/att achment_data/file/416730/East_of_England.pdf Chapter 2 of the A12/A120 Route Based Strategy: https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/att achment_data/file/364194/FINAL_A12_RBS_with_figurespdf Chapter 4 of the Essex Local Transport Plan: https://www.essexhighways.org/uploads/downloads/essex_ltp.pdf Page 43 of The Road Investment Strategy 2015-2020: https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/att achment_data/file/408514/ris-for-2015-16-road-period-web-version.pdf Page 102 of the Road Investment Strategy 2: 2020-2025: https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/att achment_data/file/951100/road-investment-strategy-2-2020-2025.gdf Section 2 of the NPSSN, found at the following location: https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/att achment_data/file/951100/road-investment-strategy-2-2020-2025.gdf					

A2 (ii) (c) If you have not inserted the relevant extracts in the table above, please confirm the above cited supporting evidence is attached to your application.

Yes 🗌 N/A 🗌

A3 There must be a <u>Public Interest</u>. You need to demonstrate that your proposal will deliver a public benefit rather than a solely private interest.

Note: Planning consent (or its equivalent) is considered evidence of public interest so please ensure to reference here but only include details in the application form.

AS (a) Indicate the scale of these benefits

A3 (b) Where possible, explain the scale of the primary and secondary benefits that will be achieved from your proposal, in quantifiable terms, as indicated above.

For example, this could be the number of new houses provided in proportion to the identified need (including the number of affordable units) at a local and regional scale; the number of long term employment opportunities that will be created at a local level; the level of reduced Co2 emissions at an 'X' level and any other economic benefits for the local area.

As set out in Chapter 1 of the Environmental Statement, national policy including the Road Investment Strategy (RIS1) 2015-2020, the Road Investment Strategy (RIS2) 2020-2025 and the NPSNN set out clearly that investment in the strategic road network is in the public interest, with benefits of improved efficiency, environmental impacts and connectivity and support for economic growth and the existing economy of the country.

The proposed scheme is being delivered by a public body and is nationally significant infrastructure which would be used by and bring benefits to the general public, including users of the road for business, leisure, tourism and local connectivity.

The Case for the Scheme sets out on Chapter 6 the Economic Case for the scheme, including the monetise cost and benefits and value for money assessment.

Which of the following are you providing to support the statement you have made above?				
\square	Relevant extracts from specific	Reference the document name/s, relevant page/paragraph number/s and insert extracts here:		
	documents	Environmental Statement Chapter 1 Introduction		
		Section 1.4: Transport policy		
		1.4.19 In March 2020, government published its second Road Investment Strategy (RIS2), which covers investment in, and management of, the SRN from April 2020 to March 2025 (DfT, 2020). The proposed scheme is a committed scheme in RIS2.		
		1.4.20 National Highways developed the following documents to respond to and align with RIS2:		
		Strategic Business Plan 2020-2025 (Highways England, 2020b) – This document provides the high-level direction for Road Period 2 (2020 to 2025), including the outcomes and the strategic priorities. The plan identifies the following environmental commitments:		
		- Improving the health and wellbeing of people living near its roads		
		- Supporting government's ambition to achieve net zero UK carbon emissions by 2050		
		- Maximising opportunities for sustainability		
		- Improving the natural, built and historic environment		
		- Creating a network resilient to a changing climate		
		Case for the Scheme [TR010060/APP/7.1] Chapter 6 Economic Case Overall Value for Money Assessment		
		The overall VfM assessment includes the additional benefits not included in the AMCB table, namely Journey Time Reliability Benefits and Wider Impacts.		

A3 (c) Please provide details of supporting evidence. See guidance on page 1 and above in A2

Further appraisal is undertaken to calculate an Adjusted BCR for the Overall Value for Money Assessment (VfM).

Journey time reliability impacts

Road users experience day-to-day variability in travel times due to high congestion, and delays from accidents and other incidents. The additional lane offered by the scheme, and the presence of improved technology, will result in lower congestion and an ability to deal with incidents effectively. This improvement in journey time reliability results in significant economic benefits.

The impact of the proposed scheme on journey time reliability was assessed in the ComMa (Doc Ref). The results for the core scenario are provided in Table 6.12. The results are disaggregated by the benefits derived from changes in incident delay benefit and those from changes in Travel Time Variability. The results represent monetary benefits over 60 years, and are provided in 2010 prices, discounted to 2010.

Journey time reliability benefits in 2010 prices, discounted to 2010 (£000s)

Benefit Type	Benefits (£000's)	
Incident Delay Benefit, MyRIAD Links	£87,927	
Incident Delay Benefit-Diversion Area	£22,630	
Travel Time Variability	£70,190	
Total	£180,747	

The results show that the reduction in congestion caused by the proposed scheme will lead to reduced day to day variability in travel times, generating economic benefit. The proposed scheme will also lead to a reduction in incident delays, as a greater number of lanes and greater technology means delays are shorter when incidents do occur. Benefits are also predicted to occur on routes that are used as diversions when incidents do occur.

Wider Economic Impacts

A summary of the results for a wider economic impact is provided in Table 6.13. The agglomeration benefits are split by the various employment sectors.

Wider impact summary, benefits over 60-year appraisal period, in 2010 prices discounted to 2010 (£000s)

Wider Economic Impact	Benefits (£000's)
Agglomeration – Manufacturing	£12,937
Agglomeration - Construction	£24,027
Agglomeration - Consumer Services	£64,995
Agglomeration - Producer Services	£114,262
Total Agglomeration ('static clustering')	£216,222
Labour supply impacts	£6,257
Increased business output (output change	£31,438
in imperfectly competitive markets	
Total Wider Impact Benefits	£253,917

	In line with guidance, it can be seen that the agglomeration results are by far the largest source of wider impact benefit.				
	The majority of agglomeration benefits accrue to the "Producer Services" employment sector. This reflects the higher agglomeration elasticity value for Producer Services, i.e. it is more sensitive than other employment sectors to changes in agglomeration.				
	The WITA results are at the top end of the typically expected range. However, the proposed scheme's economic narrative has provided context-specific evidence which suggests that benefits from wider impacts such as agglomeration would be material.				
Individual documents in their entirety	List the document name/s attached to your application and provide the relevant page/paragraph number/s here:				
U Website links	Insert website links here and specify where exactly in the linked document or web page the evidence referred to is located:				

A3 (d) If you have not inserted the relevant extracts in the table above, please confirm the above cited supporting evidence is attached to your application.

Yes 🗌 N/A 🗌

A4 (a) Explain why the benefits of your proposal (as detailed above in A3) <u>override</u> any harm to the protected species.

The benefit/s arising from the proposal must outweigh the harm (or risk of harm) to the protected species. Generally, this means long-term public benefits rather than short term benefits (i.e. creation of permanent employment opportunities rather than temporary employment or creation of infrastructure that helps to provide long-term solutions to clearly identified national problems associated with energy demands). Please ensure you reference the species concerned i.e. the population size or common/rare species of bat and if the proposed mitigation/compensation will maintain or increase the favourable conservation status (FCS) of the species impacted by works.

The proposed scheme comprises improvements to the A12 between junction 19 (Boreham interchange) and junction 25 (Marks Tey interchange). The proposed scheme involves widening the A12 to three lanes throughout (where it is not already three lanes) with two new sections of three-lane dual carriageway, between junctions 22 and 23 and between junctions 24 and 25. It also includes safety improvements, including closing off existing private and local direct accesses onto the main carriageway, and alterations and improvements for walkers, cyclists and horse riders to existing non-vehicular routes along the A12.

Bat surveys were undertaken up to 100m from the proposed scheme between 2017 and 2021 (some surveys for the recently added gas main area are still ongoing). A total of 72 bat roosts in trees, buildings and structures were recorded within the study area. Construction of the proposed scheme may result in four currently identified roosts being destroyed: a common pipistrelle day roost in a building, a common pipistrelle day roost in an aspen tree, a brown long eared bat day roost in a willow tree and a soprano pipistrelle day roost in an oak tree. A further 15 roosts (including 10 buildings and one bridge) have been identified as being at risk from disturbance via noise, vibration, or habitat fragmentation impacts.

All roosts identified as being destroyed or disturbed by the proposed scheme are day or transitional roosts that are occupied by common species of bat both nationally and for the area. To mitigate for the roosts predicted to be destroyed or disturbed 25 bat boxes will be installed, the specifics of which will be appropriate to the roost species and type they are mitigating for. In addition to this the amount of habitat suitable for bats across the proposed scheme will increase due to habitat creation and enhancement measures.
It is concluded in section 9.11 of Chapter 9 of the Environmental Statement that the construction and operation of the scheme, in light of mitigation measure proposed in section 9.10, would lead to a neutral significance of effect on bats.

The bat species identified as roosting within the study area are common and widespread both in Essex and the UK, and it is not considered that construction or operation of the proposed scheme would result in a reduction in either the local bat populations or availability of suitable commuting or foraging habitat. As well as potential impacts to roosting bats, impacts to bat species using the local landscape for commuting and foraging have also been considered and appropriate mitigation measures have been proposed to ensure that habitat connectivity is maintained, therefore supporting the mobility of bats across the proposed scheme and ensuring continued ecological function. The Favourable Conservation Status of bats is therefore maintained.

A4 (b) Please provide details of supporting evidence to verify the above, (this can be documents you are providing in relation to the FCS test). See guidance on page 1 and above in A2

Which of the following	are you providing to support the statement you have made above?
Relevant extracts	Reference the document name/s, relevant page/paragraph number/s and insert extracts here:
documents	• PEIR – Section 9.10.105
	The significance of effects on bats is therefore considered to be neutral.
	Environmental Statement [TR010060/APP/6.1] Biodiversity Chapter
	6.1 Environmental Statement Chapter 9 Biodiversity – Section 9.8.45
	A total of 72 bat roosts in trees, buildings and structures were recorded within the study area, with nine roosts located within the Order Limits (Table 9.14). Of the 72 roosts, 10 are within buildings or structures where more than one species was present. For the purposes of this assessment, these have been considered separate roosts. In addition, 252 trees of moderate to high bat roost potential, 1,479 buildings of moderate to high potential, and two structures of moderate potential are located within the study area. Of these, 43 buildings, 109 trees and two structures are located within the Order Limits. Locations of roosts are shown on Figure 9.3 [TR010060/APP/6.2].
	6.1 Environmental Statement Chapter 1 Introduction – Section 1.1.1
	The A12 Chelmsford to A120 widening scheme (the 'proposed scheme') comprises improvements to the A12 between junction 19 (Boreham interchange) and junction 25 (Marks Tey interchange), a distance of approximately 24km, or 15 miles (Plate 1.1). The proposed scheme involves widening the A12 to three lanes throughout (where it is not already three lanes) with two new sections of three-lane dual carriageway, between junctions 22 and 23 and between junctions 24 and 25. It also includes safety improvements, including closing off existing private and local direct accesses onto the main carriageway, and

	alterations and improvements for walkers, cyclists and horse riders to existing non-vehicular routes along the A12.
	Environmental Statement [TR010060/APP/6.1] REAC (secure the proposed mitigation Environmental Statement [TR010060/APP/6.1] Environmental Masterplan (distribution of the proposed mitigation)
Individual documents in their entirety	List the document name/s attached to your application and provide the relevant page/paragraph number/s here:
Website links	Insert website links here and specify where exactly in the linked document or web page the evidence referred to is located:

A4 (c) If you have not inserted the relevant extracts in the table above, please confirm the above cited supporting evidence is attached to your application

Yes 🗌 N/A 🗌

SECTION B: No Satisfactory Alternative Test (NSA)

Please explain why there is no satisfactory alternative to your proposal.

A "satisfactory alternative" is a different way of achieving the objective of the activity (i.e. meeting your need) which has a *less negative impact on the protected species*. If there is a less damaging satisfactory alternative available that is feasible, then legally, a licence <u>cannot</u> be granted.

You are expected to have considered all reasonable alternative solutions when developing your proposal(s) and to have suitable grounds (and evidence) for discounting each against the proposed solution to meet the need. There are technical and non-technical elements to consider for this test and this part of your application will consider the non-technical elements – focussing on delivering the need. Alternatives can include different locations, routes, designs and construction methods. The Method Statement focusses on the technical elements of this test – i.e. reducing the impact on the species (see 'Important Note' below).

<u>Important Note:</u> Alternative mitigation (including timing of licensable works) and compensation solutions are considered as part of the Favourable Conservation Status test and should be included in the relevant species Method Statement submitted with your application and not here.

B1 (a) Firstly, please explain why the current situation (i.e. the status quo) isn't acceptable or feasible, e.g. The consequences of doing nothing.

This section of the A12 carries high volumes of traffic and experiences congestion and delays throughout the year, with poor journey time reliability. The route is in need of improvement to meet Highways England's objectives of maintaining the smooth flow of traffic, making the network safer and supporting economic growth.

Current congestion on the existing A12 between Chelmsford and Colchester forms a bottleneck on the road network Essex, preventing reliable east – west journeys and stifling economic activity in Essex and the surrounding counties. If not improved, the existing infrastructure will continue to contribute to growing congestion, poor reliability and efficiency, and poor journey times – all of which fail to meet Highways England's business strategy and the Government's strategic vision outlined in the Road Investment Strategy (RIS).

The issues identified on the current A12 between Chelmsford and Colchester are:

• traffic flows and congestion experienced routinely on all links along the length of the A12;

• Consistency in standard, the A12 has been improved in a piecemeal way which has resulting a route with little consistency in terms of provision;

- limited technology along the entire route;
- lack of suitable diversion routes for the A12, resulting in significant disruption when incidents occur;
- lack of diversion routes makes maintenance on the A12 more challenging;
- · motorcyclists and pedestrians have been identified vulnerable on this route;
- elements of the A12 have a substandard design which impacts the safety of motorists;
- numerous properties have direct access to the A12.

The consequences of these issues are:

- congestion and longer journey times, particularly during peak times;
- unreliable journey times;
- endangering the safety of the public and motorists;

• queuing at the junctions, due to the interaction between local and strategic traffic, particularly at peak times; and

• queuing when incidents occur with knock on effects to surrounding local routes.

B1 (b) Please provide details of supporting evidence. See guidance on page 1 and above in A2.

Wh	Which of the following are you providing to support the statement you have made above?			
	Relevant extracts from specific documents	Reference the document name/s, relevant page/paragraph number/s and insert extracts here: Environmental Statement [TR010060/APP/6.1] Chapter 2		
	Individual documents in their entirety	List the document name/s attached to your application and provide the relevant page/paragraph number/s here:		
	Website links	Chapter 2, section 2.2 of the Environmental Statement (link to be included for the final licence submission).		
D1 //	a) If you have not inc	sorted the relevant extracts in the table above please		

B1 (c) If you have not inserted the relevant extracts in the table above, please confirm the above cited supporting evidence is attached to your application

Yes 🗌	N/A
-------	-----

Please use the tables below to describe each alternative considered.

Please use a separate line for each and tick the relevant reason(s) why it was dismissed. It is important to explain why each alternative was judged to be unsatisfactory or unfeasible to meet the need for the proposal put forward in your application and to provide concise supporting evidence as appropriate (*Please insert additional rows as required*). All three sections (B2, B3 & B4) need to be completed even if you think that the alternative is not applicable; you must provide an explanation as to why an alternative is not applicable and provide supporting evidence.

B2 (a) Set out <u>what</u> alternative locations and/or routes (for linear schemes) were considered and indicate how and why they were not acceptable.

□ 'Not applicable to situation'

If you have ticked *'Not applicable to situation'*, please explain why here and include supporting evidence in B2 (b):

Otherwise please complete this table as appropriate	Won't deliver need	Not feasible	Greater impact on species
Location or route 1:	\boxtimes		
Describe the location or route considered	Online widening throughout and provision of a local access road to provide alternative access to existing single tier junctions. Three lanes provided throughout completely online with removal of single tier junctions by providing local access roads. Remove J20a and J20b and replace with either a combined J20 to the south of Hatfield Peverel or replace with an improved J21 with access roads to Hatfield Peverel		
Clearly set out how and why the alternative location/route was discounted.	An online option would have less impact to ecology and landscape in general, as there would be minimal land take and severance. It would also avoid impacts to the Colemans Farm quarry site near Rivenhall End. However, there would potentially be worse air quality and noise impacts as there would be no opportunity to move strategic traffic onto new bypasses. While		

	there were some environmental benefits to widening the existing A12, by reducing impacts on previously undisturbed land, there were concerns about the impact on local businesses and residents in Rivenhall End, as this option would not provide a bypass. Local access roads would be required to remove private accesses onto the A12, which would not have the safety benefits of building new sections of road away from the existing A12. There would be impacts to people and the landscape of urban areas as the road is widened, and from the loss of existing vegetation screening. In addition, there were concerns that this option would not handle traffic and congestion as well as other options, nor be as safe to construct. Although Option 1 is likely to have the least overall impact, there are still potential significant effects, particularly to the landscape and setting of historic building new place.			
Location or route 2	\boxtimes		\boxtimes	
Describe the location or route considered	Online widening with 23. Three lanes prov south of the A12 bet	an offline bypass l vided throughout wi ween J22-J23.	between junctions 22 and th offline sections to the	
Clearly set out how and why the alternative location/route was discounted.	This option has the potential for significant environmental effects. The offline section would sever areas of BMV agricultural land and would have a detrimental effect on landscape and ecology. The offline section would be within the Blackwater Valley, with the potential to cause significant effects to the landscape character. The footprint would also affect an archaeologically rich area and would likely cause substantial harm to the setting of the Rivenhall Long Mortuary Enclosure scheduled monument. Large areas of floodplain, the operational quarry at Colemans Farm, and an MSA would also be affected. Mitigation would include reducing the extent of works into these sensitive features. However, it is likely that some effects could not be mitigated, with significant residual effects remaining. In addition, there were concerns that this option would not handle traffic and congestion as well as other options, nor be			
Location or route 3:	\boxtimes		\boxtimes	
Describe the location or route considered	Online widening with an offline bypass between junctions 24 and 25. Three lanes provided throughout with offline sections to the south of the A12 between J24-J25.			
Clearly set out how and why the alternative location/route was discounted.	This option has the potential for significant environmental effects. The offline section would sever areas of BMV agricultural land and would have a detrimental effect on landscape and ecology. There would also be significant impacts on the setting of several listed buildings, notably major impacts to the grade II listed building, Doggets Hammer Farm, located within 20m of this option. There would be no bypass between J22 and J23; the option would therefore avoid impacts on the Rivenhall Long Mortuary Enclosure scheduled monument. This alignment would also reduce the area of development in the River Blackwater floodplain. There is still potential for significant effects on other receptors from the proposed bypass, but it is likely these could be mitigated. However, while this option would have addressed the problems with private access between junctions 24 and 25, it would not have provided the bypass at Rivenhall End. In addition, there were concerns that this option would not handle traffic and congestion as well as other options, nor be as safe to construct.			
Location or route 4:				

Describe the location or route considered	
Clearly set out how and why the alternative location/route was discounted.	

*Please note: you can add more rows to the table: Right click in the bottom row > Choose Insert > Insert rows below.

B2 (b) Please provide details of supporting evidence. See guidance on page 1 and above in A2.

Which of the following are you providing to support the statement you have made above?			
Relevant extracts from specific	Environmental Statement [TR010060/APP/6.1] Chapter 3 Consideration of Alternatives of the Environmental Statement		
documents	Case for the Scheme [TR010060/APP/7.1] Section 3.2 Options Identification, Assessment and Shortlisting for Consultation		
Individual documents in their entirety 	List the document name/s attached to your application and provide the relevant page/paragraph number/s here:		
☑ Website links	The route selection and options assessment process for the scheme, including why options were discounted and a preferred route selected, is detailed in Chapter 3- Consideration of Alternatives of the Environmental Statement <i>(link to be included for the final licence submission).</i>		

B2 (c) If you have not inserted the relevant extracts in the table above, please confirm the above cited supporting evidence is attached to your application

Yes 🗌 N/A 🗌

B3 (a) Set out <u>which</u> alternative development scales or designs were considered for the chosen plot or route.

Important note: If new infrastructure is to be created explain why the need cannot be met by expanding existing infrastructure.

□ 'Not applicable to situation'

If you have ticked '*Not applicable to situation*', please explain why here and include supporting evidence in B3 (b):

Otherwise please complete this table as appropriate	Won't deliver need	Not feasible	Greater impact on species
Development scale or Design 1:			\boxtimes
Describe the development scale or design considered.	The original preferred route encompassed online widening with two offline bypasses between junctions 22 and 23 and between junctions 24 and 25.		
Clearly explain how and why the different development scale or design considered was discounted.	The offline section of the original preferred route option between J22-J23 would be within the Blackwater Valley, with the potential to cause significant effects to the landscape character. The footprint would also affect an archaeologically rich area and would likely		

	cause substantial harm to the setting of the Rivenhall Long Mortuary Enclosure scheduled monument, as well as associated archaeological remains that contribute to the wider historic setting of the monument. Large areas of floodplain, an operational quarry and an MSA would also be affected. The operational quarry at Colemans Farm near Rivenhall End has a planning condition for restoration to be one of Essex's flagship biodiversity sites. If the footprint of the road were to impinge on the planned restoration area, then equivalent biodiversity areas would need to be provided elsewhere. The offline section between J24-J25 would result in significant impacts on the setting of a number of listed buildings, notably major impacts to the grade II listed building, Doggets Hammer Farm, located within 20m of this option A refined Option 2 alignment was created to reduce impacts on the Rivenhall Long Mortuary Enclosure scheduled monument and the River Blackwater floodplain. For the refined Option 2, the length of the bypass between junctions 22 and 23 was reduced, re-joining the existing A12 at a point just east of Rivenhall End, thereby taking the alignment away from the scheduled monument and reducing potential development in the floodplain. The refined Option 2 therefore reduced user floodplain Option 2. The refined Option 2 therefore reduced user a point of the organal Option 2. The refined Option 2 therefore		
Development scale or Design 2:			
Describe the development scale or design considered.			
Clearly explain how and why the different development scale or design considered was discounted.			
Development scale or Design 3:			
Describe the development scale or design considered.			
Clearly explain how and why the different development scale or design considered was discounted.			
Development scale or Design 4:			
Describe the development scale or design considered.			
Clearly explain how and why the different development scale or design considered was discounted.			

*Please note: you can add more rows to the table: Right click in the bottom row > Choose Insert > Insert rows below

B3 (b) Please provide details of supporting evidence. See guidance on page 1 and above in A2.

Which of the following are you providing to support the statement you have made above?			
Relevant extracts from specific documents	Reference the document name/s, relevant page/paragraph number/s and insert extracts here:		
Individual documents in their	List the document name/s attached to your application and provide the relevant page/paragraph number/s here:		
entirety	Environmental Statement [TR010060/APP/6.1] Chapter 3 Consideration of Alternatives of the Environmental Statement		
	Case for the Scheme [TR010060/APP/7.1] Section 3.2 Options Identification, Assessment and Shortlisting for Consultation		
☑ Website links	Insert website links here and specify where exactly in the linked document or web page the evidence referred to is located:		
	The route selection and options assessment process for the scheme, including why options were discounted and a preferred route selected, is detailed in Chapter 3- Consideration of Alternatives of the Environmental Statement <i>(link to be included for the final licence submission).</i>		
B3 (c) If you have not in	serted the relevant extracts in the table above please		

B3 (c) If you have not inserted the relevant extracts in the table above, please confirm the above cited supporting evidence is attached to your application.

Yes 🗌 N/A 🗌

B4 (a) Other alternative activities, processes or construction methods considered which would achieve the design but reduce the impact upon the species

Important note – detailed timings of licensable works, alternative mitigation and compensation which will reduce the degree of harm are to be considered within the Method Statement and not here.

☑ 'Not applicable to situation'

If you have ticked 'Not applicable to situation', please explain why here and include supporting evidence in B4 (b):

Otherwise please complete this table as appropriate	Won't deliver need	Not feasible	Greater impact on species
Alternative activity, process or method 1:			
Describe the alternative activity, process or method considered.			
Clearly explain why this alternative was discounted.			
Alternative activity, process or method 2:			
Describe the alternative activity, process or method considered.			
Clearly explain why this alternative was discounted.			
Alternative activity, process or method 3:			

Describe the alternative activity, process or method considered.		
Clearly explain why this alternative discounted.		
Alternative activity, process or methods 4:		
Describe the alternative activity, process or method considered.		
Clearly explain why this alternative was discounted		

*Please note: you can add more rows to the table: Right click in the bottom row > Choose Insert > Insert rows below

B4 (b) Please provide details of supporting evidence. See guidance on page 1 and above in A2

Which of the following are you providing to support the statement you have made above?			
Relevant extracts from specific documents	Reference the document name/s, relevant page/paragraph number/s and insert extracts here:		
Individual documents in their entirety	List the document name/s attached to your application and provide the relevant page/paragraph number/s here: Environmental Statement [TR010060/APP/6.1] Aspect individual chapters 6 to 17 and Chapter 3 Consideration of Alternatives of the Environmental		
	Statement		
	Identification, Assessment and Shortlisting for Consultation		
Website links	Insert website links here and specify where exactly in the linked document or web page the evidence referred to is located:		
B4 (c) If you have not inse	erted the relevant extracts in the table above, please Yes N/A		

B4 (c) If you have not inserted the relevant extracts in the table above, please confirm the above cited supporting evidence is attached to your application.