

Plate 17: Image showing interior of the southern extension of B2.



Plate 18: Image showing the eastern and southern elevation of B3.



Plate 19: Image showing the northern elevation **B3**.



Plate 20: Image showing the interior of **B3**.



Plate 21: Image showing the southern elevation of B4.



Plate 22: Image showing the interior of B4.



Plate 23: Image showing the eastern elevation of B5.



Plate 24: Image showing the western elevation of B5.



Plate 25: Image showing the internal of B5.

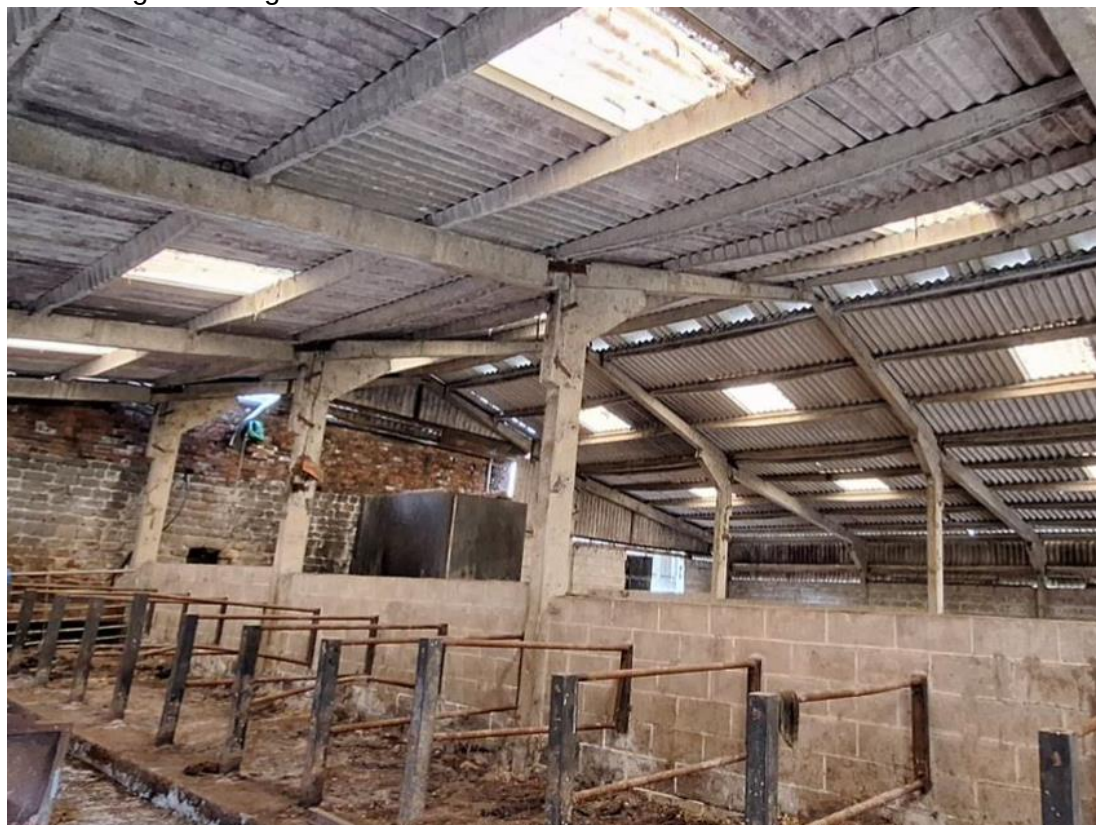


Plate 26: Image showing the cracks and gaps in the internal walls of B5.



Plate 27: Image showing the south-western elevation of **B6**.



Plate 28: Image showing the northern elevation of **B6**.



Plate 29: Image showing the internal of B6.



Plate 30: Image showing the missing windowpane on the northern elevation of B7.



Plate 31: Image showing the eastern elevation of B7.



Plate 32: Image showing the gap between the pebbledash rendering and the brick walls of B7.



Plate 33: Image showing the areas inside **B7** where bat droppings were found (red circles).



Plate 34: Image showing the internal of **B7**.



Appendix E: The Annual Bat Year (BCT)

A Year in the Life of a Bat			
January		February	
	Hibernating; using up fat reserves.		Still hibernating; few fat reserves left.
March		April	
	Some activity; occasional bat seen feeding.		Awake and feeding at night.
May		June	
	Females looking for nursery sites.		Young born, usually only one.
July		August	
	Young still suckling.		Young start catching insects; females leave nursery to find males.
September		October	
	Mating season begins; start building fat reserves for hibernation.		Search for suitable hibernation site.
November		December	
	Hibernation begins although still some activity in warm weather.		Hibernating.

Appendix F: Legislation and Policy

All species of bat are fully protected under a variety of domestic, European and international legislation and conventions. These include:

- Bern Convention (Appendix II)
- Bonn Convention (Appendix II)
- Conservation Regulations (Northern Ireland) 1995
- The Conservation of Habitats and Species (Amendment) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019
- Countryside Rights of Way Act 2000
- Eurobats Agreement
- Habitats Directive (Annexes IV and II)
- Habitats Regulations 1994 (as amended) Scotland
- NERC Act 2006
- Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended)
- Wild Mammals Protection Act

In addition to this, some species have additional protection by being listed on the UK Biodiversity Action Plan (UKBAP).

The legislation afforded to bats makes it illegal to possess or control any live or dead specimens, to damage, destroy or obstruct access to any structure or place used for shelter, protection or breeding, and to intentionally disturb a bat while it is occupying a structure or place which it uses for that purpose.

All nesting birds are protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended), which protects birds, nests, eggs and nestlings from harm. In addition to this, some rarer species, such as barn owls are afforded extra protection.

National Planning Policy Framework, Section 15:

In early 2012, the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) replaced much previous planning policy guidance, including Planning Policy Statement 9: Biological and Geological Conservation. The government circular 06/05: Biodiversity and Geological Conservation - Statutory Obligations and Their Impact within the Planning System, which accompanied PPS9, still remains valid. A presumption towards sustainable development is at the heart of the NPPF. This presumption does not apply however where developments require appropriate assessment under the Birds or Habitats Directives. The latest National Planning Policy Framework was updated in February 2019, with the section in relation to conserving the natural environment being located within section 15.

Section 15, on conserving and enhancing the natural environment, sets out how the planning system should contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment by minimising impacts on biodiversity and, where possible, provide net gains in biodiversity. Opportunities to incorporate biodiversity gains into a development should be encouraged.

Biodiversity 2020:

This sets out to halt overall biodiversity loss and support healthy well-functioning ecosystems by establishing coherent ecological networks, with more and better places for nature, to the benefit of wildlife and people. The government's policy is aimed at individuals, communities, local authorities, charities, business and government, which all have a role to play in delivering Biodiversity 2020.

Appendix G: Bat DNA Results

11 August 23

Re: Identification Results for Richard Millington, Elite Ecology

Job number 20014, received 31 July 2023

Sample labelled: B1 Tongue Lane Farm, Brown Edge, Stoke-on-Trent, Staffordshire, ST6 8UQ. 24/7/23

PCR amplification successful. DNA sequence:

GAGATCCGAAATTCCATCAGGAAGAGATATTTGATGGAGCGGGTAGGTCAATAAAGG
AGTTATTGATAATTTTCATTAGGGGGTGAGATTTTCGAATGTTGGTCAT

Phylogenetic analysis identification: *Myotis nattereri*

Confirmed by maximum likelihood, maximum parsimony, bootstrap 100%.

Best regards,

Professor Robin Allaby

The results and conclusions in this report are based on an investigation of mtDNA sequence analysis. The results obtained have been reported with accuracy. The interpretation represents the most probable conclusion for the DNA sequence obtained rather than the sample provided given current levels of species data. It should be borne in mind that different circumstances might produce different results. Therefore, care must be taken with interpretation of the results especially if they are used as the basis for commercial recommendations.

Professor Robin Allaby

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11 August 23

Re: Identification Results for Richard Millington, Elite Ecology

Job number 20015, received 31 July 2023

Sample labelled: B2 Tongue Lane Farm, Brown Edge, Stoke-on-Trent, Staffordshire, ST6 8UQ. 24/7/23

PCR amplification successful. DNA sequence:

AGATCCGAAATTCCATCAGGAAGAGATATTTGATGGAGCGGGTAGGTCAATAAAGGA
GTTATTGATAATTTTCATTAGGGGGTGAGATTTTCGAATGTTGGTCAT

Phylogenetic analysis identification: *Myotis nattereri*

Confirmed by maximum likelihood, maximum parsimony, bootstrap 100%.

Best regards,

Professor Robin Allaby

The results and conclusions in this report are based on an investigation of mtDNA sequence analysis. The results obtained have been reported with accuracy. The interpretation represents the most probable conclusion for the DNA sequence obtained rather than the sample provided given current levels of species data. It should be borne in mind that different circumstances might produce different results. Therefore, care must be taken with interpretation of the results especially if they are used as the basis for commercial recommendations.

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