



Planning, Environment & Economy, Flintshire County Council, County Hall, Mold, Flintshire, CH7 6NF.

Chief Officer: Mr Andrew Farrow

Legend



Planning Application Site

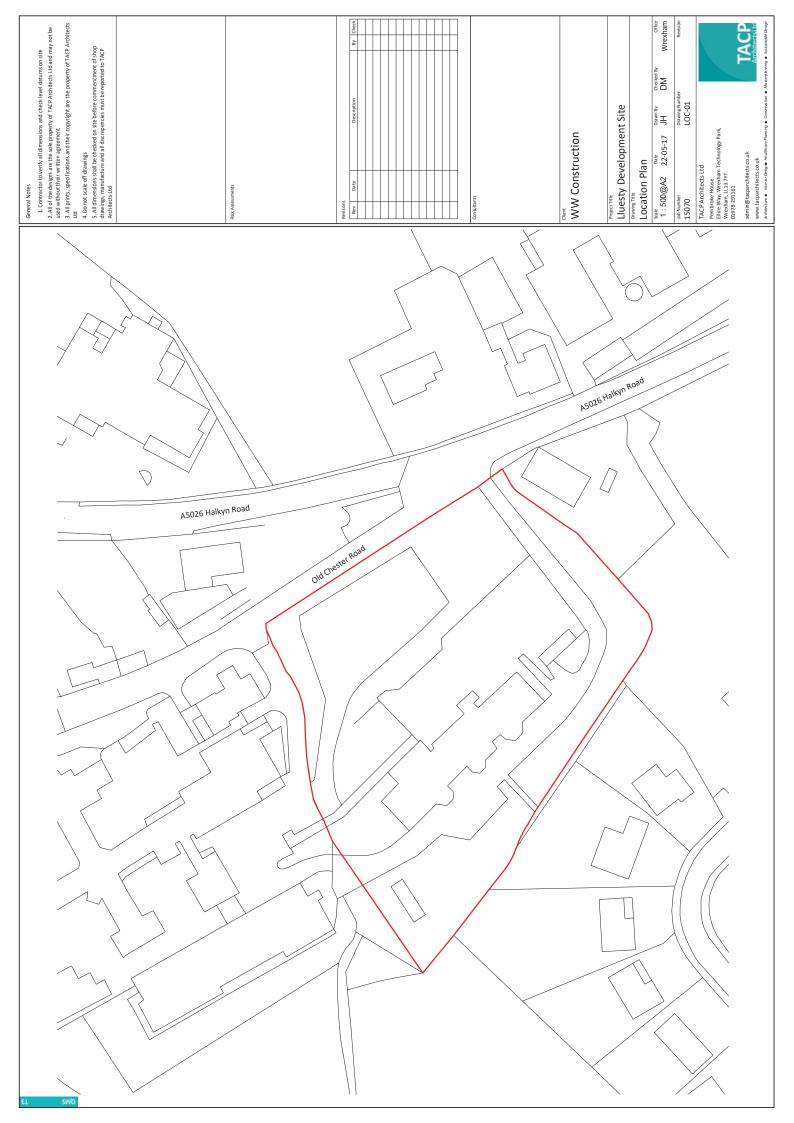


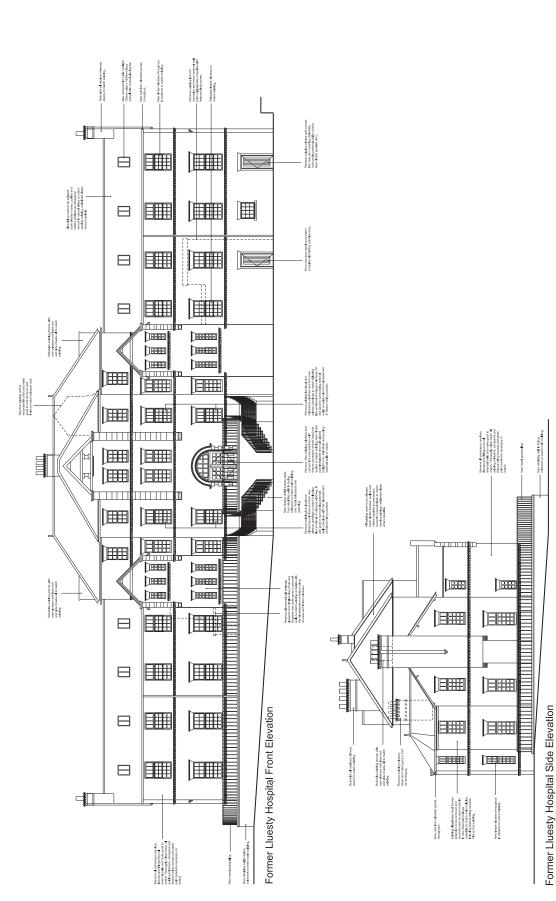
Adopted Flintshire Unitary Development Plan Settlement Boundary This plan is based on Ordnance Survey Material with the permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. © Crown Copyright. Unauthorised reproduction infringes Crown Copyright and may lead to prosecution or civil proceedings. Licence number: 10002398.
Flintshire County Council, 2020.

Map Scale 1:1250

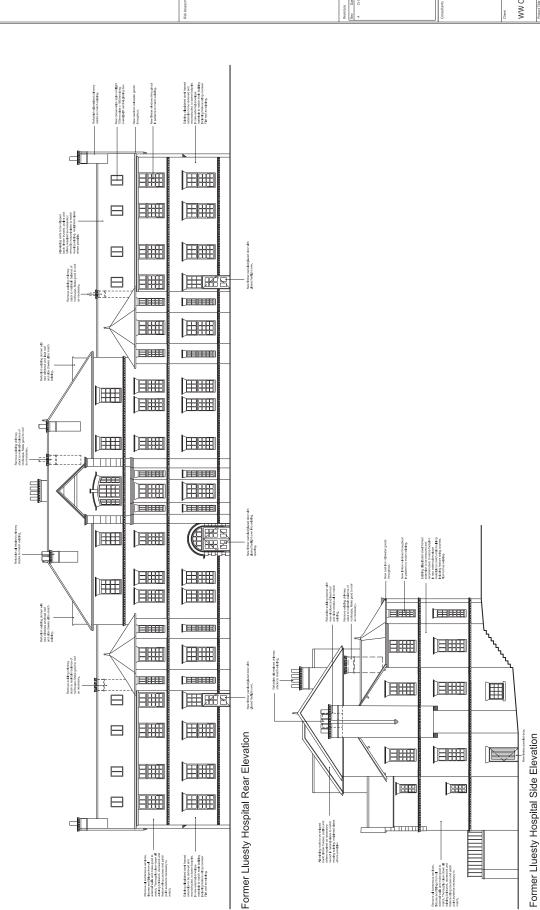
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Planning Application **61230**



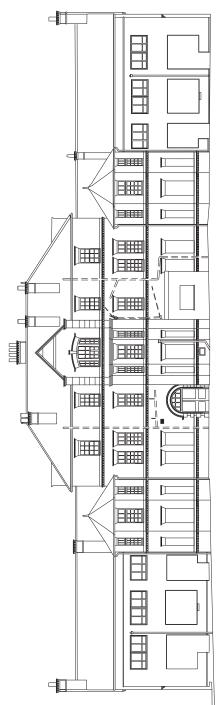


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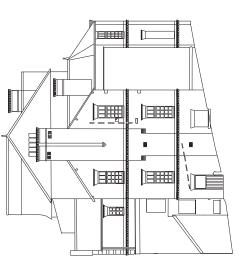


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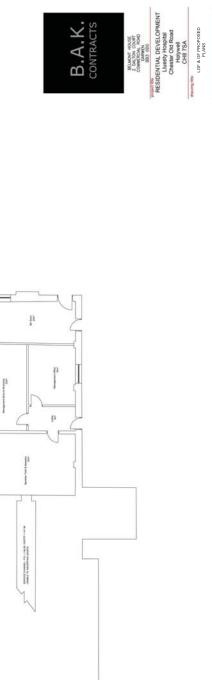
Former Lluesty Hospital Existing Rear Elevation



Former Lluesty Hospital Existing Right Elevation

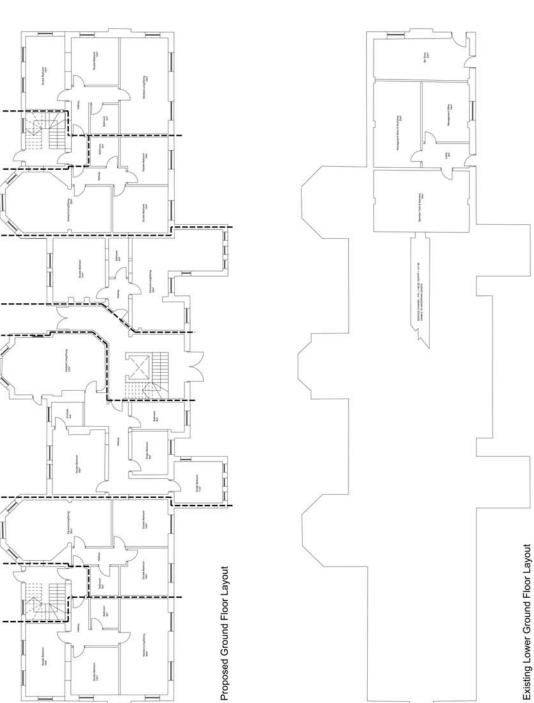
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EXTERNAL WALL CONSTRUCTION

SEPARATING WALLS

Gas & electric meter cupboards - Provisional positions shown - to be confirmed by M & E consultants Extract terminals - Provisional positions shown - to be confirmed by M & E consultants This drawing should be read inconjunction with all relavant Architects, structural engineer and M&E consultants latest drawings

GENERAL NOTES

Saparating / Party Walls (o/a 275mm wide - excludes finishes) To meet Robust Detail E-WM-17 using 7.3N dense blocks

100mm Blockwork - 7.3N dense blocks 75mm Cavity (Full fill Insulation - Specin TBC) 100mm Blockwork - 7.3N dense blocks

External Cavity Walls (o/a 300mm wide - excludes finishes)

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Thermal Performance: To achieve minimum U-Yalue of 0,28W/m.2k)

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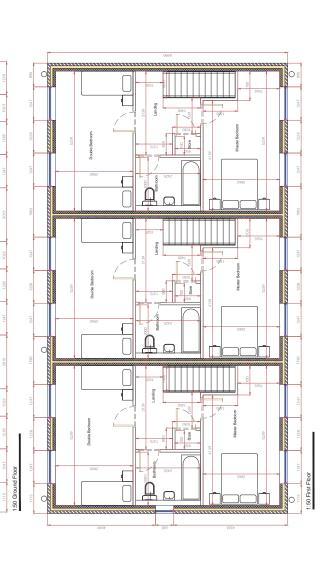
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INTERNAL LOAD BEARING WALLS



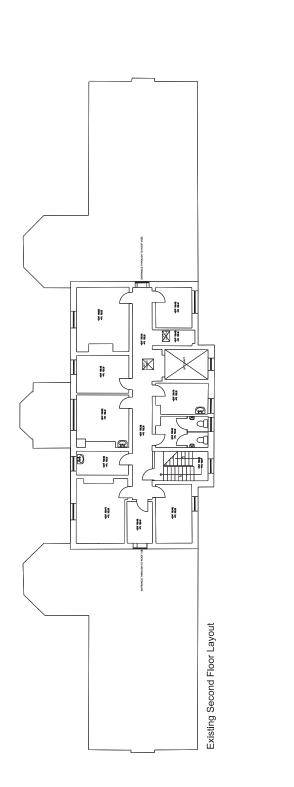
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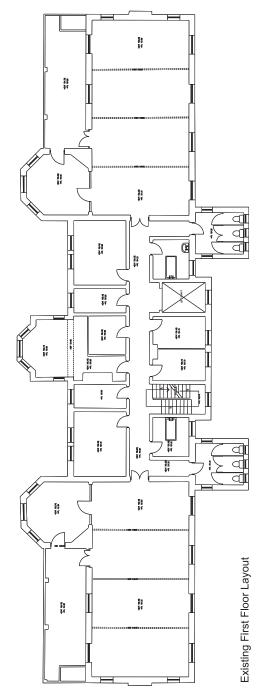
B.A.K. contracts

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date: d 20/12/19 drawing number: BAK-10

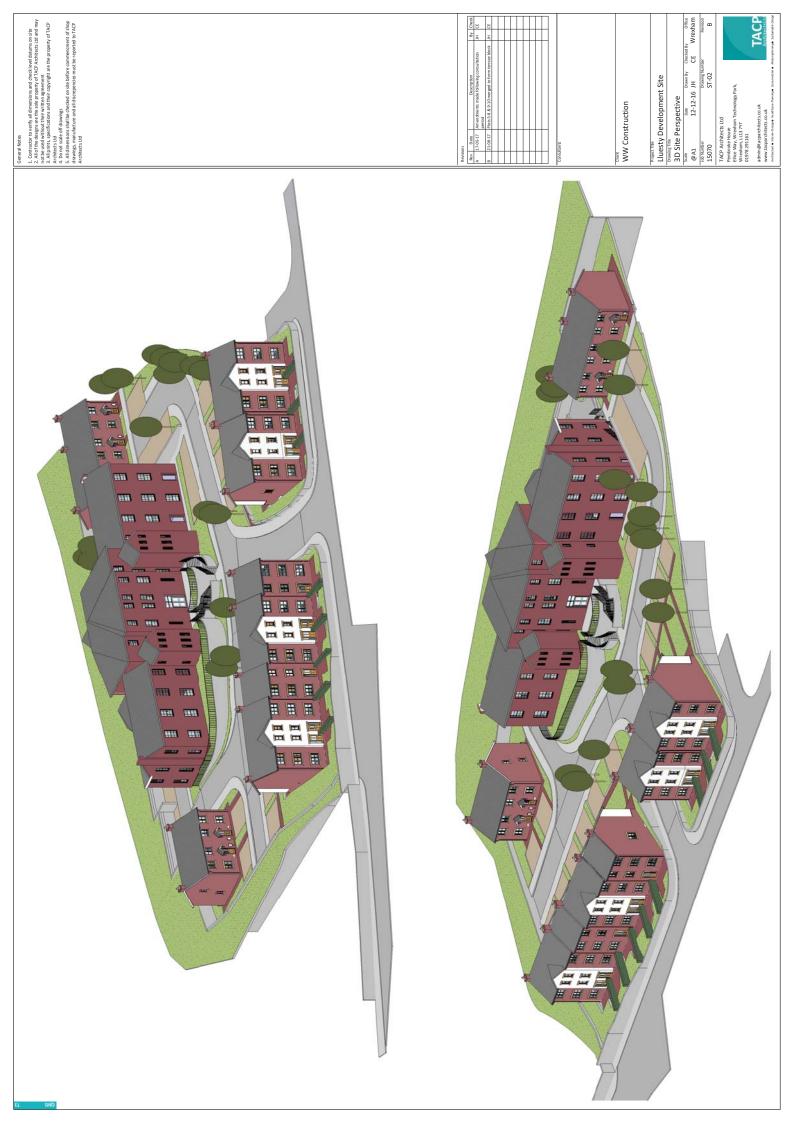
Plots 13 - 15





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Former Lluesty Hospital Existing Plans - Sheet 2
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SEPARATING WALLS Gas & electric meter cupboards - Provisional positions shown - to be confirmed by M & E consultants Extract terminals - Provisional positions shown - to be confirmed by M & E consultants NOTES

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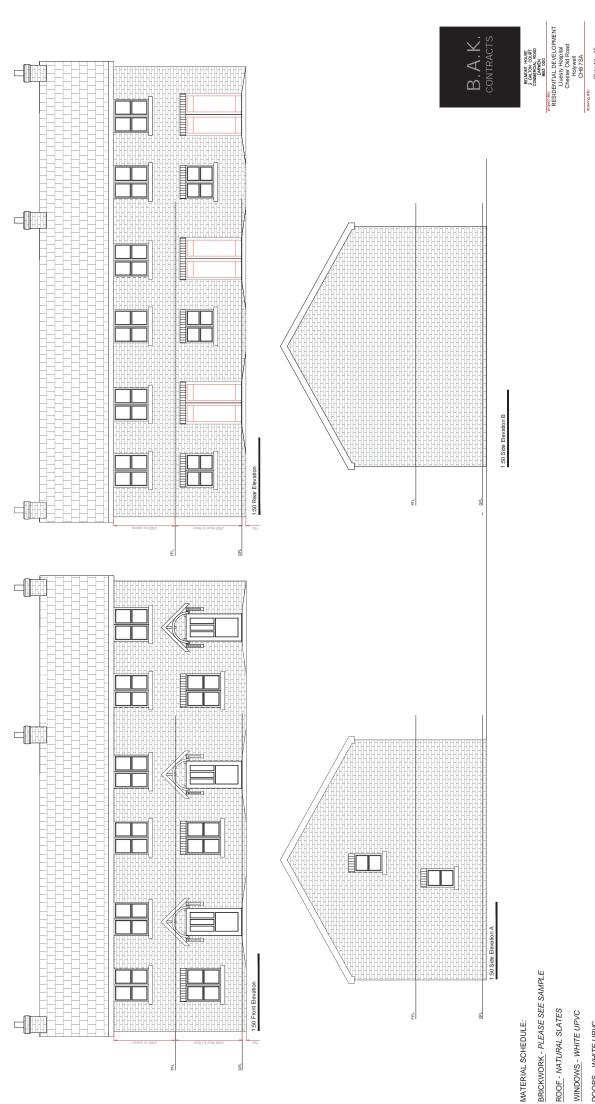
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EXTERNAL WALL CONSTRUCTION

External Cavity Walls (o/a 300mm wide - excludes finishes)

INTERNAL LOAD BEARING WALLS

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Cavity: domin Partial fill insulation - Insulation specin to be confirmed.)
Inner leaf: Johnm redium dense blockwork, plus 12.5mm plasterfod 4skin finistion datas
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Thermal Performance: To achieve minimum Li-Yalue of 0.28W/m2K)



BRICKWORK - PLEASE SEE SAMPLE

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DOORS - WHITE UPVC

RAINWATER GOODS - BLACK UPVC

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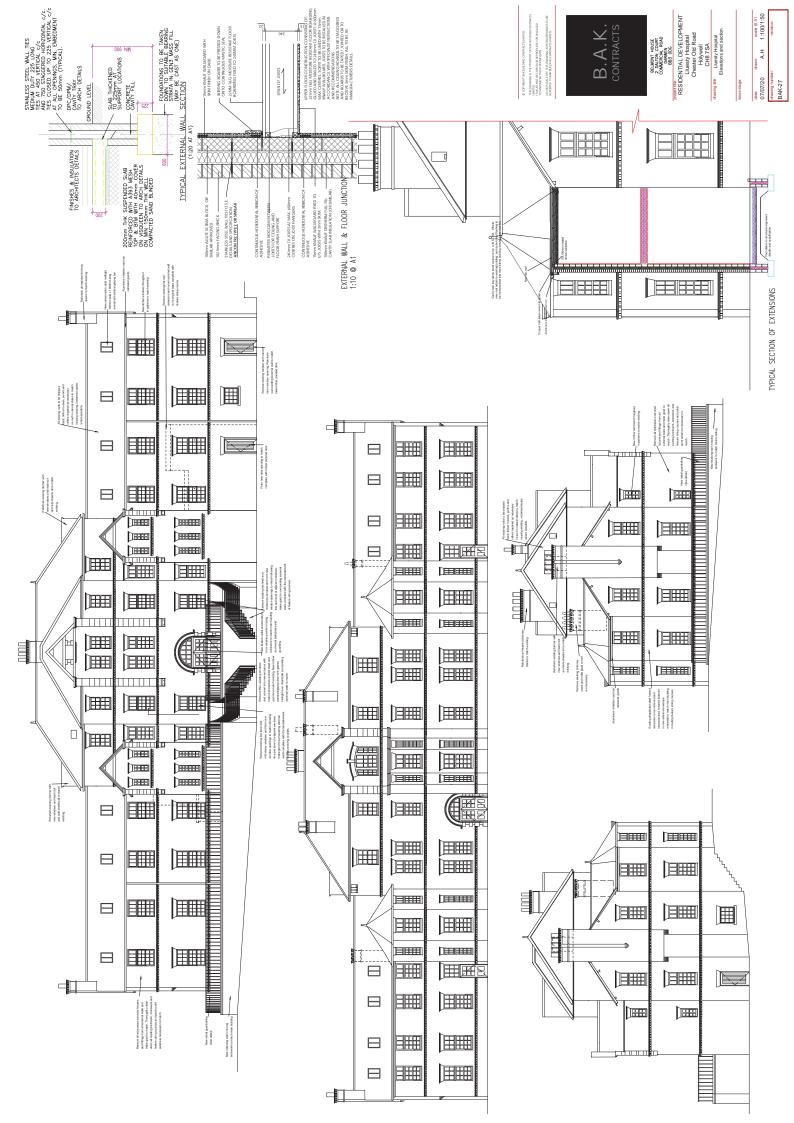
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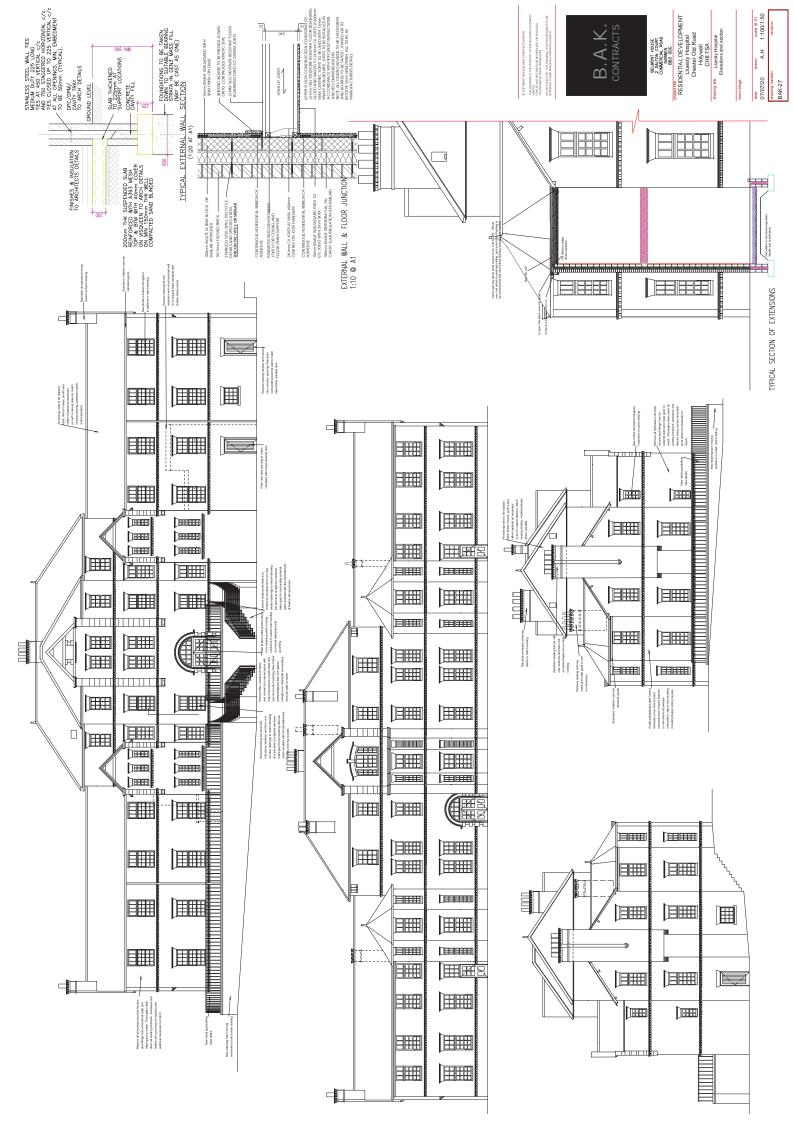
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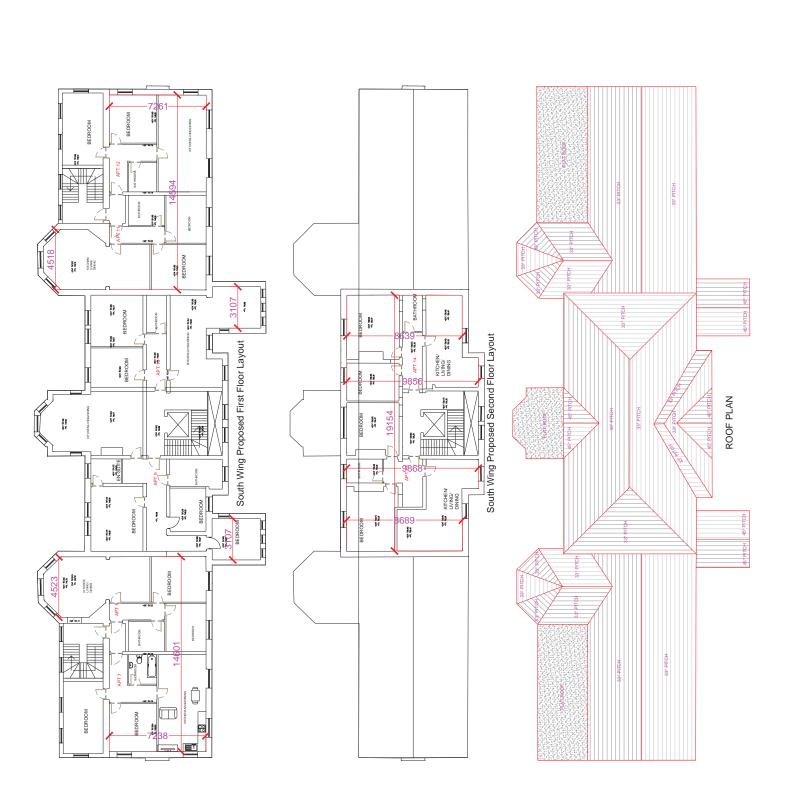
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Plots 13 - 15

HEADS - BRICK SOLDIER COURSES







GENERAL NOTES

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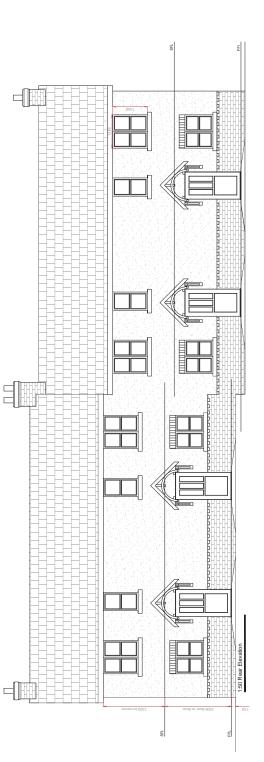
EXTERNAL WALL CONSTRUCTION

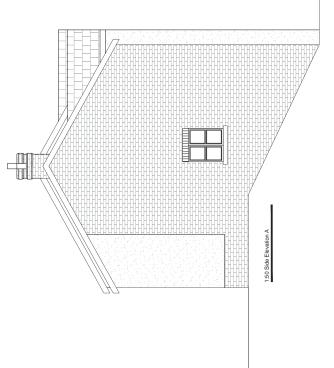
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MATERIAL SCHEDULE:

BRICKWORK - PLEASE SEE SAMPLE

ROOF - NATURAL SLATES WINDOWS - WHITE UPVC

DOORS - WHITE UPVC

RAINWATER GOODS - BLACK UPVC CILLS - ARTIFICIAL STONE CILLS

HEADS - BRICK SOLDIER COURSES

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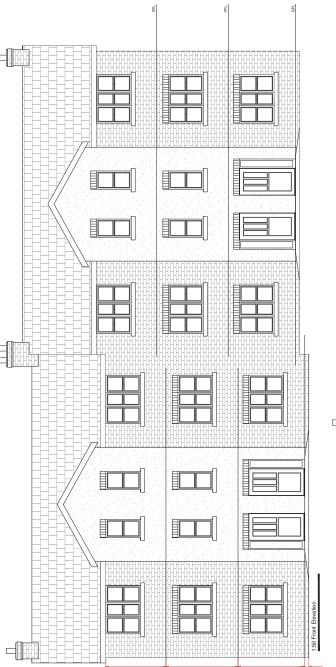
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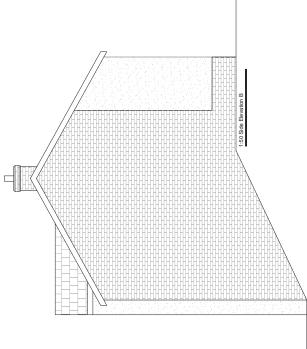
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MATERIAL SCHEDULE:

BRICKWORK - PLEASE SEE SAMPLE

ROOF - NATURAL SLATES WINDOWS - WHITE UPVC DOORS - WHITE UPVC

RAINWATER GOODS - BLACK UPVC CILLS - ARTIFICIAL STONE CILLS

HEADS - BRICK SOLDIER COURSES

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Plots 1 - 4

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EXTERNAL WALL CONSTRUCTION

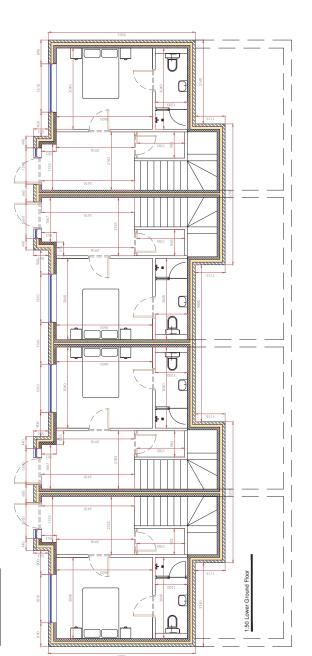
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B.A.K. contracts

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GENERAL NOTES

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INTERNAL LOAD BEARING WALLS

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B.A.K.

1:50 First Floor

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Plots 1 - 4

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75mm Blockwork - 7.3N dense blocks

EXTERNAL WALL CONSTRUCTION

SEPARATING WALLS

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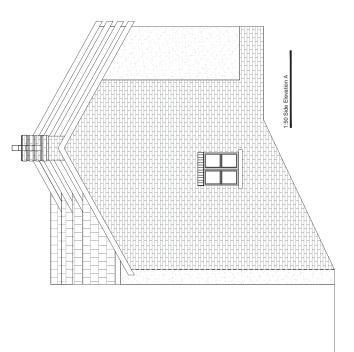
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1:50 Rear Elevation



RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT
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CH8 7SA BELMONT HOUSE 2 DALTON COURT COMMERCIAL ROAD DARWEN BB3 ODG

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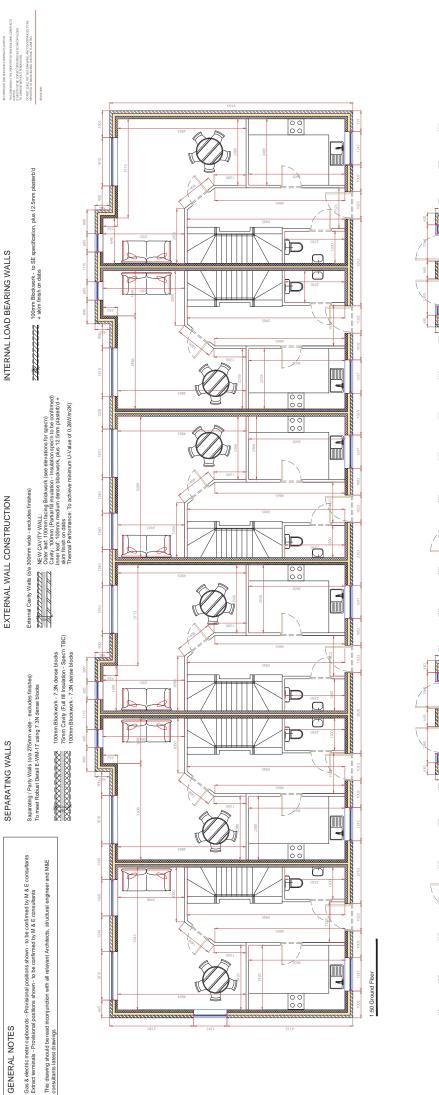
RAINWATER GOODS - BLACK UPVC DOORS - WHITE UPVC

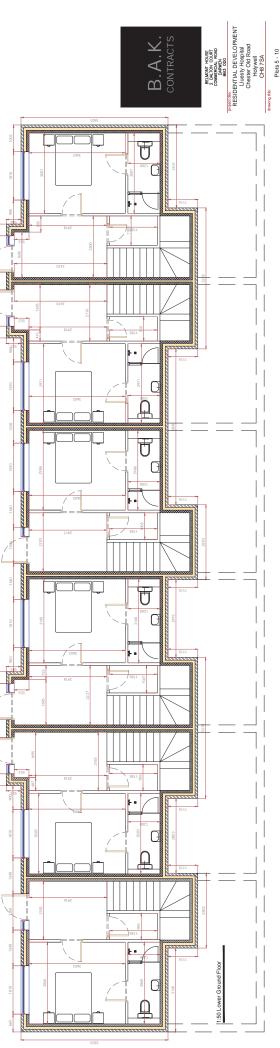
BRICKWORK - PLEASE SEE SAMPLE

MATERIAL SCHEDULE:

ROOF - NATURAL SLATES WINDOWS - WHITE UPVC CILLS - ARTIFICIAL STONE CILLS

HEADS - BRICK SOLDIER COURSES





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SEPARATING WALLS

Saparating / Party Walls (o/a 275mm wide - excludes finishes) To meet Robust Detail E-WM-17 using 7.3N dense blocks

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EXTERNAL WALL CONSTRUCTION

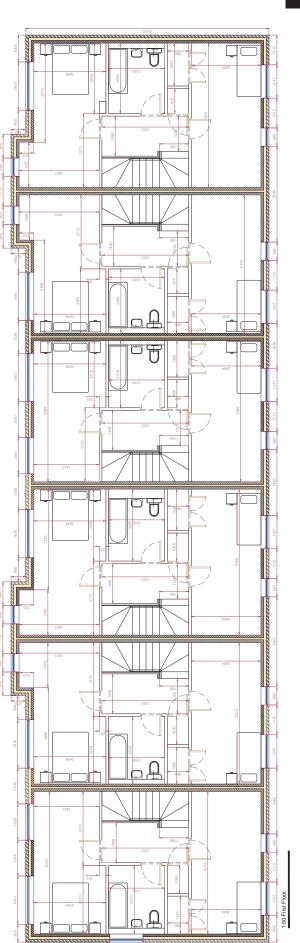
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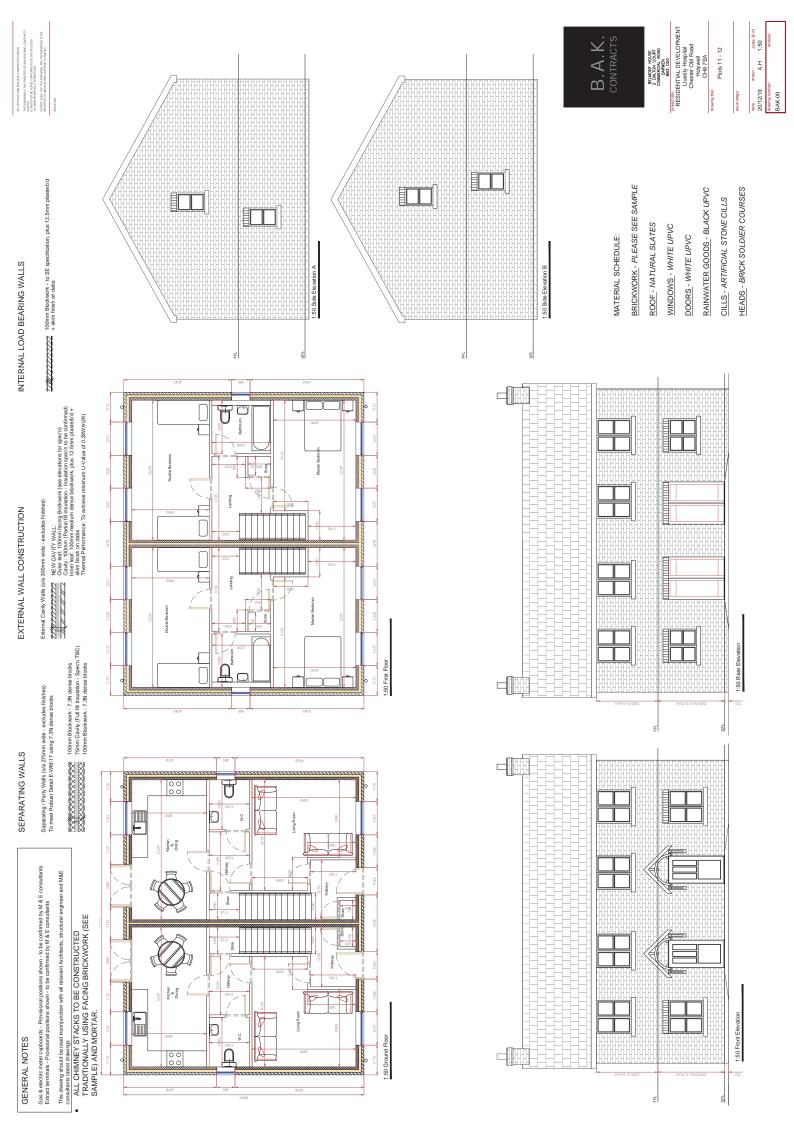
INTERNAL LOAD BEARING WALLS

778/7777777 100mm Blockwork - to SE specification, plus 12.5mm plasterb'd + skim finish on dabs

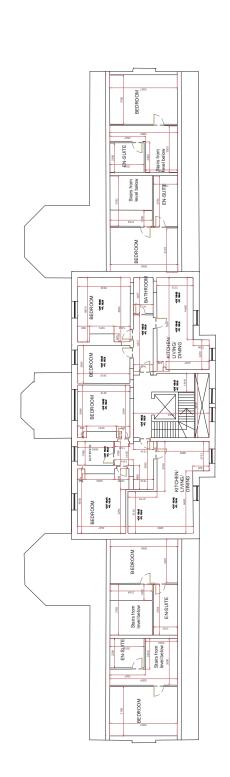
B.A.K. CONTRACTS







South Wing Proposed First Floor Layout



South Wing Proposed Second Floor Layout



B.A.K. contracts



Bat Conservation Plan

Former Lluesty Hospital,
Old Chester Road,
Milwr,
Holywell,
Flintshire,
CH8 7SA

Prepared on behalf of BAK Contracts

CONTENTS

- 1.0 SUMMARY
- 2.0 INTRODUCTION
- 3.0 BAT MITIGATION PROPOSALDS
- 4.0 BIOSECURITY
- 5.0 COMPOUND AREA OF SITE FOR LONG-TERM BAT CONSERVATION
- 6.0 MANAGEMENT MECHANISM

REFERENCES AND BIBLIOGRAPHY

APPENDICES

Recommended Bat Mitigation Measures

Plan 1: Location of Proposed Bat Mitigation Features

Plan 2: Proposed location and details of bat mitigation features in former hospital building

Plan 3: Proposed location and detail of bat compound

Figure 1: Proposed bat signage

QUALITY MANAGEMENT

QUALITY MANAGEMENT – APPROVED PRIOR TO ISSUE				
Report Ref:	SE0910-01_BCP_J01b_DH			
Site Address:	Lluesty Hospital, Old Chester Road, Milwr, Holywell, Flintshire, CH8 7SA			
Doc Title:	Lluesty Hospital, Holywell - Conservation Plan, 26 th Aug20			
Issue Date:	August 2020	Revision No:	В	
Prepared by:	Dr David Hackett , BSc (Hons) MLD PhD MCIEEM CEnv, Director	Signature:	,	
Approved by:	Amy Stanley , BSc (Hons), Senior Ecologist	Signature:		

1.0 Summary

- 1.1 Biora Ltd were commissioned by BAK Contracts in August 2020 to produce a long-term Bat Conservation Plan in response to the Natural Resources Wales' (NRW) letter (ref.: CAS-118882-B2R0) to Flintshire County Council of 27th July with regards the potential impact on bats of the proposed redevelopment of the former Lluesty Hospital site, Holywell.
- 1.2 NRW requested additional information with regards the long-term conservation of bats (a European Protected Species) at this location. Specifically, NRW requested that the long-term **Bat Conservation Plan**
- 1.3 Details of the long-term management, including a dedicated bat compound, artificial roost features and a schedule of monitoring and external audit of the mitigation measures are provided in the following document.

2.0 Introduction

- 2.1 Biora Ltd were commissioned by BAK Contracts in August 2020 to produce a long-term Bat Conservation Plan in response to the Natural Resources Wales' (NRW) letter (ref.: CAS-118882-B2R0) to Flintshire County Council of 27th July with regards the potential impact on bats of the proposed redevelopment of the former Lluesty Hospital site, Holywell.
- 2.2 NRW requested additional information with regards the long-term conservation of bats (a European Protected Species) at this location. Specifically, NRW requested that the long-term **Bat Conservation Plan** include the following:
 - i. long-term site conservation management plan including surveillance, site management and wardening;
 - ii. long-term post construction surveillance plan;
 - iii. external ecological compliance audit scheme;
 - iv. biosecurity risk assessment;
 - v. dedication of a component area of the site specifically for long term bat conservation purposes;
 - vi. freehold transfer of the bat conservation area to a body approved by the LPA, e.g. suitable third sector body; and
 - vii. proposed index linked ground rent service charges to include conservation measures.

 Consequent provisions of this requirement to be included in any subsequent Section
 106 Agreement / Unilateral undertaking.
- A bat survey report, submitted in 2016, in support of a previous planning application for this site, stated that two species of bats were present. Two subsequent ecological reports undertaken in 2018, identifying 4 species of bats, were submitted to support the previous application at this site (ref: 057006). These reports were:
 - Bennett, D. (2018). *Bat Activity Survey for Lluesty Hospital, Holywell, Flintshire*. Clwydian Ecology, Unpublished; and
 - Bennett, D. (2018). *Lluesty Hospital, Holywell, Flintshire: Bat Mitigation Report*. Clwydian 2.Ecology, Unpublished.
- 2.3 The following long-term Bat Conservation Plan refers to the results and recommendations of these reports.

3.0 Bat Mitigation Proposals

3.1 Background

- 3.1.1 A bat survey report, submitted in 2016, in support of a previous planning application for this site, stated that two species of bats were present. Two subsequent ecological reports undertaken in 2018, identifying 4 species of bats, were submitted to support the previous application at this site (ref: 057006). These reports were:
 - Bennett, D. (2018). *Bat Activity Survey for Lluesty Hospital, Holywell, Flintshire*. Clwydian Ecology, Unpublished; and
 - Bennett, D. (2018). *Lluesty Hospital, Holywell, Flintshire: Bat Mitigation Report*. Clwydian Ecology, Unpublished.
- 3.1.2 The proposed mitigation for these bats, included:
 - A lockable bat loft in the refurbished former main hospital building.
 - A lesser horseshoe bat night-roost, to be constructed to the rear of the site in advance of any works to the main building
 - A subterranean bat hibernaculum, to be constructed to the rear of the building, close to the night roost.
 - Six Schwegler 2FR bat boxes will be installed into the brickwork walls on the rear elevation at a high level below the eaves. Two lots of three boxes will be installed with the internal side entrances removed to provide a larger roost space.
 - Two Schwegler 1WI bat boxes will be installed on the south-east gable end wall of the main building.
- 3.1.3 This information was submitted as part of a current planning application for this site. Details of the structures and their locations are provided in the **Appendix**.

3.2 Surveillance and Monitoring (under licence)

- 3.2.1 The construction and demolition of the building will have to be carried out under the remit of a Natural Resources Wales European Protected Species licence, which will include agreed details and timing of the proposed works as it impacts of the conservation of bats at this location.
- 3.2.2 The following were proposed (Bennett, 2018 Bat Mitigation Report) as monitoring measures to be included within the scope of any licence agreement for this site.
 - The site should be monitored for a period of **two years** (two active bat seasons) by the nominated ecologist to check the success (or otherwise) of the project. This should include an activity survey between June and mid-August as well as an internal inspection of the main bat roost area in the roof space.
 - The site will be inspected before, during and after works start to ensure that the mitigation and terms of the license have been followed.
 - The results from all monitoring visits will be sent back to Natural Resources Wales with the license returns.

3.3 Management Principles

- 3.3.1 The following are the proposed broad aims and general principles of the long-term **Bat Conservation**Management Plan to be followed subsequent to the demolition and construction work to support and maintain a favourable conservation status of bats at this location:
 - Maintain and enhance suitable bat-feeding habitat throughout the site.
 - Maintain or create safe passage for bats over or around buildings, new roads etc or other potentially hazardous obstacles, with particular consideration given to lighting and potential conflict with traffic, following best practice measures. Consideration will likewise be given to maintaining existing commuting routes that follow tree and hedge lines in and around the site by ensuring that no gaps are created that might otherwise discourage bat commuting.
 - Monitor species and species numbers, and apply appropriate corrective measures under advice from a qualified bat ecologist where there is any significant decrease in numbers.
 - All known roosting structures, including mature trees and purpose-built structures, including where there is no evidence of roosting, are to be regularly monitored to confirm structural integrity, with appropriate measures taken to rectify any defect, under licence as appropriate, as soon as feasible and in a way that would not disturb any bats at this location.
 - Provide residents with information and guidance in relation to the presence, biology and legal and conservation status of bats at this location.
 - Provide and maintain adequate, clearly-visible signage to inform residents and visitors to the site of the presence and legal status of the roost structures.
 - Provide tool-box talks for contractors working on the site where there is a possibility of disturbance of bats and their roost structures.

3.4 Long-term Site Management, Monitoring and Wardening

- 3.4.1 Long-term monitoring will cover the following elements: 1., *on-going management and bat activity assessment*; 2., *external Ecological Compliance Audit Scheme.*
- 3.4.2 There will be regular inspection and mitigation measures (including repair, where necessary) of roost structures provided by a dedicated site, bat-licensed **Warden**.
- 3.4.3 The Ecological Compliance Audit Scheme (ECAS) will include systematic, documented, periodic and objective evaluation of the conservation status of bats at this location, including review of the efficacy of the management system and processes designed to protect the bats and their habitat, conducted by external auditor(s).
- 3.4.4 The ECAS is to provide **core indicators** or **performance indicators** (KPIs) with which the auditor(s) can measure performance and monitor their continual environmental improvement against set targets.
- 3.4.5 A qualified bat ecologist will be nominated to **warden** the site for bats, ie to check on the state of the bat conservation structures, the condition of the feeding and community areas and routes on site and to make recommendations for amendment, where necessary. Emergency repairs will be included in this remit, otherwise, recommendations are to be made to the maintenance team where structural repairs or landscape work are required with work conducted under the oversight of the nominated bat ecologist.

3.5 KPIs for Bat Conservation:

Bat Numbers and Species

- 3.5.1 Bats are, generally, indicators of biodiversity in that the numbers and species of bats present throughout the year at any location will reflect the state of the habitats in which they feed. While one of the Key Performance Indicators will simply be the number and species of bats at this location, the site cannot be divorced from the wider environment, with bats relying on access to food sources outside of the site and recruitment and exchange of individuals with other populations. Compliance will, in this respect, mean maintaining similar numbers and species at this site. The mitigation work should not be held to account if this number falls where this reflects a fall in the region generally due to factors beyond the site level. It is, therefore, recommend that all figures are to be adjusted to account for Welsh national trends (eg. there was a 3.2% increase from 1999-2015 (BCT)), with statistical assessment of productivity fluctuations etc to check that results lie within an expected range and give no cause for concern. Key figures to be measured include, for each of the species recorded:
 - 1 Maternity roosting and pup and juvenile counts
 - 2 Night roosting
 - 3 Hibernation counts

3.6 Monitoring Programme

The ECAS Monitoring Programme is to include:

- Monitoring undertaken annually for five years after the two-year licenced monitoring period.
- New roosts are to monitored by internal inspection four times annually (spring, summer, autumn, winter)
- Pre-parturition and juvenile counts at any maternity roosts
- Hibernation counts for the hibernaculum
- Monitoring schedule to include 2 no activity surveys during peak of activity in spring and summer using manual and static detectors, plus additional ad hoc monitoring to determine bat usage of the site.

4.0 Biosecurity

4.1 Biosecurity - General

- 4.1.1 Biosecurity is the term applied to the measures taken to prevent the introduction and/or spread of harmful organisms, in order to minimise the risk of transmission of infectious diseases to people, animals and plants caused by viruses, bacteria or other microorganisms. The creation of bat roost structures in the grounds of the former hospital and in the roof void of the building, create an environment where there may be increased encounter between people and bats. The aim of the biosecurity measures employed for the permitted development will be to minimise the risks of transmission of disease between bats and humans and *visa versa*.
- 4.1.2 The transmission of disease between humans and bats is extremely rare, but it is important to understand those risks in order, through provision of information and guidance, to minimise public and residents' concerns as well as to plan for worst-case scenarios.

4.2 Zoonotic Spillover

- 4.2.1 Bats have been identified as hosts of some viruses 'zoonoses' or 'zoonotic diseases' (human diseases originating in animals) that can impact human health. Rabies Lyssavirus and Coronavirus are two well-known examples of viruses that may be transmitted via bats.
- 4.2.2 Transmission of a virus from wild animals to humans is normally the result of human alterations to the environment. With bats, destroying their habitat (for example, by deforestation and intensive building) and the intensification of livestock farming, can mean that they are forced to live more closely to humans, livestock and pets than they would naturally, and could potentially lead to transmission of disease to humans. This transmission of pathogen from animal to human, often through an intermediary species or **vector** is referred to as **zoonotic spillover**.
- 4.2.3 Zoonotic spillover transmission is promoted by successive processes that enable an animal pathogen to establish infection in a human. The probability of zoonotic spillover is determined by interactions of several factors, including disease dynamics in the reservoir host, pathogen exposure and the within-human factors that affect susceptibility to infections. These factors can be partitioned into three phases that describe all major routes of transmission.
- 4.2.4 In the **first phase**, the amount of pathogen available to the human host in a given space and time, known as the **pathogen pressure**, is determined by interactions among reservoir host distribution, pathogen prevalence and pathogen release from the reservoir host, followed by pathogen survival, development and dissemination outside of the reservoir hosts.
- 4.2.5 **Second**, human and vector behaviour determine pathogen exposure; specifically, the likelihood, route and dose of exposure.
- 4.2.6 **Third**, genetic, physiological and immunological attributes of the recipient human host, together with the dose and route of exposure, affect the probability and severity of infection.

4.3 Coronavirus

- 4.3.1 The Secretariats of the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals, the Agreement on the Conservation of Populations of European Bats and the Agreement on the Conservation of African-Eurasian Migratory Waterbirds have issued a statement of <u>facts relating</u> to bats and COVID-19.
- 4.3.2 Coronaviruses are a large family (Coronoviridae) of viruses and, although they include a small number of very serious respiratory viruses (such as SARS-CoV-2, the virus that is causing the

- coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic), they also include a huge number of other viruses which are not harmful (such as the common cold).
- 4.3.3 The virus that causes COVID-19 has not been isolated from any of the UK's 17 resident breeding bat species, and the *there are no known zoonotic (harmful to humans) coronaviruses found in UK bats.* It is important to stress that in this pandemic it is humans, not bats, that are transmitting COVID-19 to other humans.
- 4.3.4 Many bat species need our help to survive and some bat species have legal protection (all do here in the UK) but globally many don't and much more needs to be done to ensure the survival of bats and other wildlife around the world.

Transmission of Covid19 to Bats

4.3.5 There have been a small number of cases where dogs, cats (both domestic pets and big cats in a zoo), and mink have tested positive for the virus following close contact with their owners/handlers, who were known or suspected to have had COVID-19 (11). None of these cases 3.3.6 It is not yet know whether humans can pass the COVID-19 virus to animals in the wild, but the biosecurity of this protected species must also be considered within the measures to prevent the spread of pathogens.

4.4 Rabies Virus

4.4.1 A small number of bats in the UK have been found to carry rabies viruses called European Bat Lyssaviruses (EBLV). There are two known rabies viruses found in the UK: EBLV-1 and EBLV-2 (these are not the same as the classical rabies virus, which has never been found in a bat in Europe). Rabies caused by infection with EBLV has only been associated with one human case in the UK and EBLVs have only been found in a small number of bats despite more than 15,000 bats having been tested by the Animal & Plant Health Agency since 1986. EBLVs are transmitted via a bite or scratch therefore there is no risk if you do not handle bats

4.5 Other diseases

4.5.1 Bats do not host any more disease-causing (zoonotic) viruses than any other groups of animals (mammals and birds) of similar species diversity (13). Taken as a group, bats are considered 'reservoirs' (long-term hosts) of a number of viruses but most of these are not harmful and cannot be passed to humans.

Bat Urine and Bat Faeces (Droppings)

- 4.5.2 Most commonly bat droppings accumulate underneath the roost, and below the points bats use to access a building or a roosting area. All UK bats feed on insects, so their droppings are made up of dried insect remains.
- 4.5.3 On extremely rare occasions there are health risks from allergic reactions, dust inhalation (e.g. if cleaning up very large quantities of droppings), and gastro-intestinal infection from consumption of droppings. These risks can all be avoided by following simple precautions (e.g. wearing a dust mask when clearing droppings) and maintaining basic standards of hygiene.

Bat Urine

4.5.4 The main concern with bat urine does not relate to human health but the fact it contains high concentrations of uric acid which can corrode metal. Bat urine also causes etching of polished surfaces and staining of light-coloured fabric and porous stone such as marble and alabaster.

4.6 Measures to prevent the spread of pathogens

- 4.6.1 The following sets out the guidance for individuals who come into close proximity to bats and/or their faeces and urine. These individuals generally fall into two categories: an unpredicted encounter by those who happen upon bats, either, typically, injured or captured within an enclosed; and, a planned encounter by professionals or amateurs with appropriate training and or licences to inspect for or handle bats.
- 4.6.2 The licensed individual will have read and have proven ability, via a training course as to the means of handling bats and protection from disease transfer. This information is available through the BCT website (https://www.bats.org.uk/).
- 4.6.3 Because there will be dedicated bat roosts structures within the grounds of the building and in the roof structure of the former hospital, chance encounter is going to be more likely, with perhaps individuals driven by curiosity visiting these structures. It is would be important in this instance therefore that residents are fully informed of the procedure to follow and to inform other of the procedures and that appropriate signage is used (see Appendix).
- 4.6.4 Signage and advice should include a contact number for a competent and licenced ecologist and the BCT helpline (0345 1300 228) as a source of advice.
- 4.6.5 The guidance provided by the BCT where there is imminent danger to the bat and to move the bat to safety is as follows:
 - If you find a grounded or injured, it is recommended that you cover your nose and mouth when you have to get near to the bat to contain it. It doesn't have to be a proper face mask you can use a tea towel or T-shirt. Please see BCT advice pages if you find a bat.
 - If you do need to handle a bat (i.e. if it is grounded/injured it is legal to handle a bat where the purpose is for rescue) wear gloves to protect yourself from any potential risk. It is always good practice to wear gloves when handling wild animals anyway.
 - 3 Minimise handling
 - If the bat is injured, it can be contained in a box and a vet of the BCT helpline contacted for further advice. Further information is provided on the BCT website.

 (https://www.bats.org.uk/advice/help-ive-found-a-bat/how-to-contain-a-bat)
- 4.6.6 For more information please see the BCT pages about <u>bats and rabies</u> and <u>what to do if you find a</u> grounded bat. No other zoonotic diseases have been found in UK bats.

5.0 Compound Area of Site for Long-term Bat Conservation

- An area of land, offset around the hibernaculum and night roost, will be enclosed in a 1.8 m high chain-link fence with native species hedgerow. There will be signs attached to the entrance advising the public to keep out (see Appendix).
- 5.2 The compound will include an elevated infra-red camera overlooking the entrances with live feed. Access is to be provided to approved conservation groups interested in monitoring the activity of bats at this location.
- 5.3 The freehold of area will be transferred to an body approved by the LPA and maintenance will be funded by an index-linked ground service charge.

6.0 Management Mechanism

- 6.1 Details of body or Organisation Responsible for Implementation of the Bat Conservation Plan
- 6.1.1 The body or organisation responsible for the implementation of the Bat Conservation Plan will be BAK Contracts.
- 6.2 Details of the Legal and Funding Mechanism(s)
- 6.2.1 There will be freehold transfer of the bat conservation area to a body approved by the LPA, e.g. suitable third sector body.
- 6.2.2 Funding will be through a proposed index-linked ground-rent service charges to include conservation measures. Consequent provisions of this requirement to be included in any subsequent Section 106 Agreement / Unilateral undertaking.

www.bioragroup.com

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APPENDICES

Recommended Bat Mitigation Measures

A – Features to be provided for bats

The roost features within the converted building will incorporate the following:

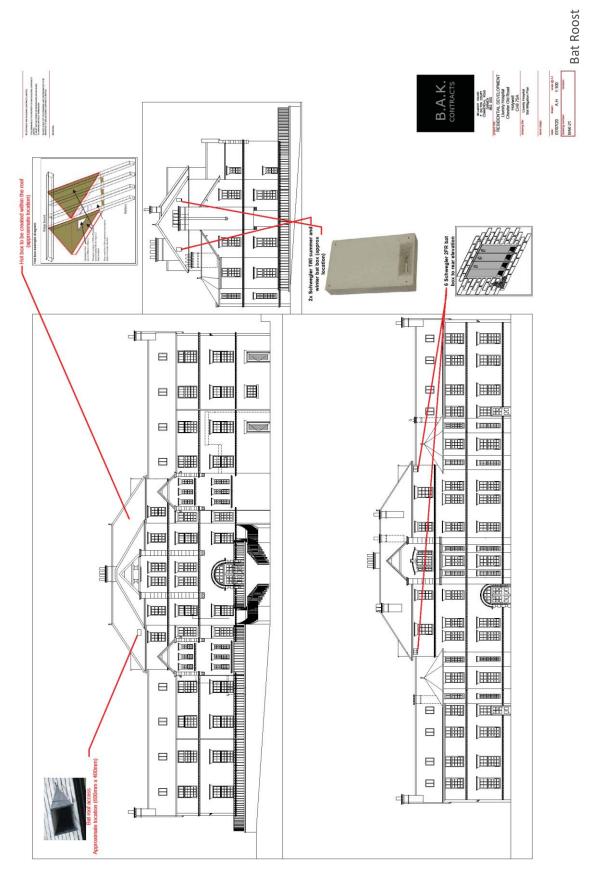
- A bat loft will be created above the main living areas on the top floor as shown in the diagram below. This will measure approximately 18.5 metres in length, 8.5 metres wide and the internal height will be about 2.8 metres at ridge height. The roof of this area will be lined with traditional sarking roof felt, insulation would be at ceiling level between the timber joists. All timber work will be rough sawn and left exposed to match existing. Pre-treated timber is fine to use but any after treatment (if required) would need to use chemicals shown to be safe for use around bats (Natural England list).
- A lockable/controlled access via an internal loft hatch/ladder in the ceiling of the second-floor stairwell will be created.
- Within the bat loft two long sections of 4x2 timber will be secured to one of the roof purlins. They will be placed close together but leaving a gap of 40mm available for crevice dwelling bats.
- Within the roof void and at the far end away from the main entrance a hot-box will be constructed into the roof. This will be made of plywood panels incorporating a floor with a 50cm x 50cm access point.
- An entrance will be created within the rear facing roof, this will be approximately 600 mm x 400mm. A lead flashed canopy will be constructed around the access to prevent rain ingress. A plywood baffle will be placed 2 metres inside the entrance to reduce light and air movement.
- A lesser horseshoe bat night roost building be will constructed at the rear of the site close to areas of vegetation. This will be a rendered block structure with a pitched, timber framed roof covered with slate and sarking felt, 2m x 2m x 2.5 m high. A ceiling will be installed with a hatch leading to the small roof void, a lockable and gated entrance door will be included to prevent disturbance and human use.
- The night roost building will be constructed prior to carrying out any works to the main hospital building.
- A bat hibernaculum will be constructed at the rear of the building close to the night roost approximately north facing. An L shape tunnel arrangement will be built 1 metre wide, 2 metres high and 4 metres long, the floor will be exposed earth. The tunnel will be covered with a concrete slab topped with insulation block then covered with earth to a depth of around 1 metre. The entrance will be grilled with horizontal bars with 15cm gaps. The earth will be planted with some low growing shrubs to stabilize the soil and also to provide shade from the sun.
- Six Schwegler 2FR bat boxes will be installed into the brickwork walls on the rear elevation at a high level below the eaves. Two lots of three boxes will be installed with the internal side entrances removed to provide a larger roost space.
- Two Schwegler 1WI bat boxes will be installed on the south-east gable end wall of the building.

Plan 1: Location of Proposed Bat Mitigation Features

Former Lluesty Hospital, Holywell – Bat Conservation Plan

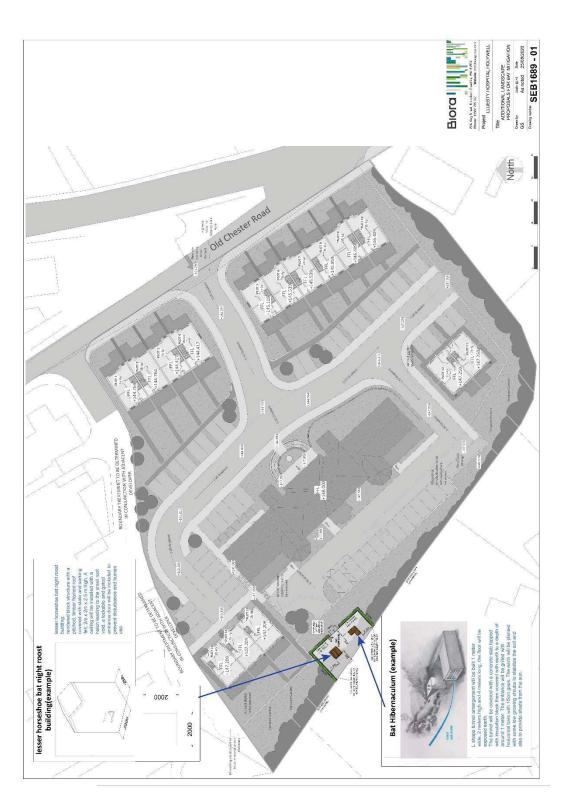


Plan 2: Proposed location and details of bat mitigation features in former hospital building



SE0910-01-BCP_J01b_DH

Plan 3: Proposed Location and Detail of Bat Compound



SE0910-01-BCP_J01b_DH

Figure 1: Proposed Bat Signage

BAT ROOST

DO NOT ENTER WITHOUT A BAT LICENCE

ALL BATS AND THEIR ROOSTS ARE PROTECTED BY LAW

OR PHONE THIS NUMBER BEFORE YOU PROCEED REPORT TO THE SITE MANAGER

TEL:

Clwydfan ystlumod Peidiwch â mynd i mewn heb drwydded ystlumod

Mae ystlumod a'u clwydfan yn cael eu gwarchod gan y gyfraith Ffoniwch y rhif yma cyn i chi wneud unrhyw beth

TEL:

SE0910-01-BCP_J01b_DH

Statement from the Applicant

RE: APPLICATION REFERENCE 061230 & 061231, Former Lluesty Hospital Infirmary Building, Old Chester Road, Holywell, CH8 7SG

As the applicants for the above referenced applications we would like to take this opportunity to urge the committee to grant permission. The building has been in our ownership for nearly twelve months now and we would like nothing more than to progress the building works on site. The building has fallen into disrepair under the previous owners and this will only worsen if the site is left unattended.

We want to deliver a premium quality, affordable housing scheme to the local borough. We will also endeavour to employ local trades and labour for the duration of the project. The building will be restored in a sympathetic manner to restore it to its former glory. As part of the application we conducted a viability report which demonstrated there are serious abnormal costs associated with this project and as such it can't support any S106 contributions. This was confirmed as accurate by the council's surveyor. Whilst this will be disappointing to the council I would like to highlight that the properties we are building will all be offered for sale with the Help To Buy scheme and 98% of our sales in the past six years have been to first time buyers.

Kind regards,

Statement from local Ward Member

Cyfeirnod/Ref: 061230

Cynnig/Proposal: Residential development including 15No. new housing units and the change of use/conversion of the former Lluesty Hospital Infirmary Wing into 14No. apartments.

<u>Lleoliad y Safle/Site Location: Former Lluesty Hospital, Old Chester Road, Milwr, Holywell, Flintshire, CH8 7SA</u>

This a landmark development for the town which I support as the local County Councillor. It will complete the regeneration of the old Lluesty site, and complement the work which has been done so far to the old workhouse site. This will completely transform the perspective of Holywell when entering the town from the A55. Instead of being greeted by two neglected large buildings, the gateway will be a modern development which blends the historic with the modern. The regeneration of this site into residential properties will be an important contribution to the economic future of the town. The development will further diversify the housing stock in the town, which has to be welcomed. These proposals are part of a development which constitute the largest housing construction project currently in the town.

However, I need to raise the following points:

- 1. While there is a full Highways evaluation and report, even with a rebuilt junction at Halkyn Road and Old Chester Road, the speed limit on Halkyn Road the A5026, is 40 mph. Residents and myself, have concerns about this speed limit. The increase in the volume of traffic joining a 40mph and what is regarded by residents as a 'fast road' is a concern. The junction needs to be robust and safe as it is in close proximity to the Stamfordgate Hotel, the Telegraph Garage and the junction with the B5123 at the. Calcot.
- 2. That while having a safe junction on the on the A5026 is important, so is preventing Old Chester Road which leads from Lluesty to the Town Centre, becoming a short cut for traffic. This road is residential, very narrow and does not have a pavement for much of its length. Residents are concerned about the present levels of traffic, let alone any increase. Traffic needs to be diverted away from this road.

Holywell West | Gorllewin Treffynnon

07907 225866

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Twitter: CllrPaulJohnson

Flintshire County Council | Cygnor Sir y Fflint

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