Appendix E - Amendments in Response to the Long-Tailed Bat Protection Topic

[Underline and ~~strikeout~~ indicate proposed amendments from Plan Change 5 as notified]

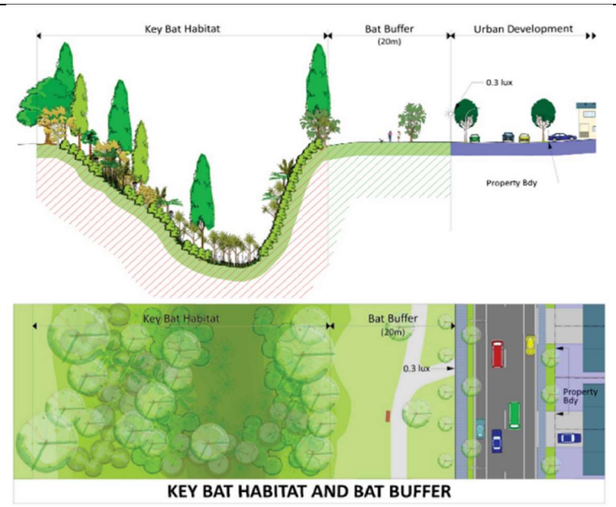
Chapter	Provision	Wording
Chapter 4A Medium Density Residential Zone	MRZ – PREC1-PSP: R39 Setbacks	8) Significant Bat Habitat Area boundary – 5m
Chapter 6A Peacocke Neighbourhood Centre Zone	NZC – PREC1-PSP: R46 Building setbacks	4) Significant Bat Habitat Area – 5m
Chapter 6B Peacocke Local Centre Zone	LCZ – PREC1-PSP: R42 Building setbacks	3) Significant Bat Habitat Area – 5m
Chapter 15A Peacocke Natural Open Space Zone	NOSZ – PREC1-P: O7	Natural Open Space areas in the Peacocke Structure Plan Area are identified, protected and enhanced to provide and protect habitat for long-tailed bats.
	NOSZ – PREC1-P: P18	Identify and manage areas of Natural Open Space in the Peacocke Structure Plan to: 1) Ensure the protection of, and access to, identified habitat of long-tailed bats. 2) Provide habitat and habitat connectivity between habitat areas ~~connections~~ for long-tailed bats. 3) Mitigate the effects of development on the habitat of long-tailed bats.
	NOSZ – PREC1-P: R36 Setbacks	c) Setback from Significant Bat Habitat Area – 5m
Chapter 15B Peacocke Sport and Active Recreation Zone - SARZ	SARZ – PREC1-P: R34 Setbacks	3) Significant Bat Habitat Area – 5m
Chapter 23A Peacocke Subdivision	SUB – PREC1-PSP: P20	Require transport corridors ~~roads~~ that are proposed in or adjacent to ~~ecological corridors~~ a Significant Bat Habitat Area to: 1. Take the shortest route practicable. 2. Design lighting to ensure that the ~~bat corridor~~ Significant Bat Habitat Area maintains its ecological role and function. 3. Designed to enable bats to continue to access the rest of ~~the~~ their habitats within and adjacent to the ~~corridor~~ Significant Bat Habitat Area.
	SUB – PREC1-PSP: R24 Provision of Ecological Areas	1) Where subdivision includes areas identified as ~~Bat Corridors~~ a Significant Bat Habitat Area, these shall be provided as Local Purpose (Ecological) Reserve or Local Purpose (Esplanade) Reserve and vested in Council, in accordance with the Peacocke Structure Plan and be designed to meet the following requirements: a) Maintain a minimum width of 50m
Chapter 25 City-wide - 25.2 Earthworks and Vegetation Removal - 25.2.5 Rules – Specific Activities	**25.2.5.2 Vegetation Clearance in the Peacocke Structure Plan Area** a) No removal of trees or vegetation within the Peacocke Structure Plan Area with a diameter of more than 150mm measured at 1.4m in height above ground level, unless: i. It is in conjunction with works authorised by an associated subdivision consent; or ii. It is associated with works authorised by an existing resource consent; or iii. A report is provided by a suitably qualified ecologist demonstrating that following an assessment of the tree that the tree is not an existing bat roost tree and there is low potential for the tree to be used as habitat for long-tailed bats, and iv. That the above report is provided to Hamilton City Council prior to the removal of the tree(s).	
	Rule 25.2.3 Activity Status Table k) Vegetation clearance in the Peacocke Structure Plan Area that does not meet the requirements of 25.2.5.2 - RD	
25.6.2.2 (a) and (b) - Lighting and Glare	**25.6.2.2** Lighting in the Peacocke Structure Plan Area is managed to ensure areas identified as Significant Bat Habitat Area retain their usability and functionality for bat activity.	

	25.6.2.2a Manage light spill and glare of fixed lighting at the boundary of the Significant Bat Habitat Area to ensure that the useability of long-tailed bat habitat is maintained while maintaining safety on adjoining properties. **25.6.2.2b** Ensure that fixed- lighting in public spaces, such as parks and road corridors is designed to minimise the effects of lighting and glare on Significant Bat Habitat Area while also achieving a safe public realm for the community.
25.6.4.4 Peacocke Medium Density Zone: Peacocke Precinct	~~a) Lighting shall not exceed 0.3 lux (horizontal and vertical) when measured at the external boundary of the Significant Bat Habitat Area~~. a) Added illuminance from artificial outdoor lighting shall not exceed 0.3 lux (horizontal and vertical) at any height at the external boundary of the Significant Bat Habitat Area (SBHA). b) Artificial outdoor lighting shall be fixed artificial outdoor lighting. Lighting attached to a vehicle is not considered to be fixed. c) Artificial outdoor lighting on land adjoining a SBHA, including land immediately on the opposite side of a road which adjoins a SBHA, must; i) Emit zero direct upward light. ii) Be installed with the light emitting surface facing directly down and be mounted as low as practical. iii) Be white LED a maximum colour temperature of; • 3000K on land with a residential use where separated from a SBHA by a public road with maximum 2700K lighting • 2700K for land with a residential use directly abutting a SBHA • 2700K for all other uses iv) In the case of exterior security lighting, be controlled by a motion sensor with a short duration timer (5 minutes). d) Artificial outdoor lighting within a SBHA is only permitted for the express use of providing emergency lighting for an essential public service that could require unavoidable maintenance at night – e.g. a waste water pumping station. The lighting must be white LED with a maximum 2700K colour temperature, installed with the light emitting surface facing directly down, emit zero direct upward light and be mounted as low as practical. Advisory Notes: 1. The term 'Added Illuminance' means illuminance added by artificial outdoor lighting that is therefore additional to illuminance present from natural ambient lighting. The Ambient Illuminance should be measured at a nearby proxy location on the same night and for the same sky conditions (clouds, weather, etc). The proxy location must have an unobstructed view of the sky, sufficient to ensure that the measurement is not affected. The Added Illuminance may then be determined by subtracting the Ambient Illuminance from the Measured Illuminance. 2. Any illuminance meter must be recently calibrated by a suitably accredited laboratory. The calibration should consider the spectral response and the meter must accurately read to 0.1 lux.
Appendix 1 District Plan Administration	
1.2.2.25 Ecological Rehabilitation and Management Plan Peacocke Structure Plan	All subdivision applications within the Peacocke Structure Plan adjoining or including any open space zone or involving more than ~~two hectares~~ 5,000m² of land shall include, as part of the resource consent application, an Ecological Assessment and Rehabilitation Management Plan (ERMP). The objective of the ERMP is to assess and enhance freshwater and terrestrial ecological values within the site. As a minimum and commensurate with ecological values found on the site, each application shall ~~it is to~~ include the following, and the methods to implement them: i. Design and implement for monitoring and assessment of ecological significance of any freshwater and terrestrial ecological values, including aquatic biota, wetlands in accordance with NES-FW natural wetland protocols, indigenous birds, indigenous lizards and long-tailed bats. ii. An indigenous fish management plan for any stream or wetland habitat within the site, including a summary of fish habitat and species present, a summary of planned works, permitting requirements, procedures for dealing with pest fish, biosecurity protocols, timing of works, procedures for recovering indigenous fish prior to and during works, roles and responsibilities of parties, reporting requirements and any specific mitigation measures. iii. Maintenance or enhancement of fish passage in accordance with the New Zealand Fish Passage Guidelines. ~~ii~~iv. Measures to avoid remedy, mitigate, offset or compensate for any significant effects on habitats of indigenous fauna including birds, lizards and long-tailed bats and their habitats. ~~i~~v. Consideration of herpetofauna and avifauna and related habitat where values are likely to be affected. vi. Measures to minimise harm on indigenous fauna species during any habitat removal or modification. ~~i~~vii. ~~Planting of indigenous tree species to provide indigenous vegetation and habitat for indigenous fauna.~~ ~~ii~~viii. Fixed lighting design that achieves the required lighting standards in relation to areas of Significant Bat Habitat, and is sensitive to bats in the wider area, including avoidance of upward-facing lighting and UV lighting, and avoidance of lighting in wetland and riparian margin areas. ix. ~~Restoration planting to include wetland restoration, habitat enhancement and riparian buffer zones.~~ vii. The establishment and enhancement of identified Significant Bat Habitat Areas ~~corridors~~ as identified within the Peacocke Structure Plan. viii. Evidence of engagement with tangata whenua during preparation of the ERMP including how the outcomes of that engagement have been addressed.

1.2.2.27 Bat Management Plan	All applications within the Peacocke Structure Plan Area ~~in the Significant Bat Habitat area~~ that seek to remove any trees or vegetation with a diameter at breast height (DBH) higher than 15cm shall include a Bat Management Plan. The Bat Management Plan shall be prepared and undertaken by a suitably qualified bat ecologist ~~(Class D or E)~~ and include: A. Identification of what type of habitat is to be removed, including any ~~which~~ trees ~~are~~ proposed to be removed. In particular the identification of all trees to be removed that are ≥ 15 cm diameter at breast height and that provide or potentially provide roost habitat and buffering of light for long-tailed-bats. B. A methodology for pre- and post- development monitoring for bats using, as a minimum automated bioacoustics bat detectors. C. A pre-felling monitoring regime that includes, at a minimum: a. An assessment of the trees/vegetation proposed to be felled with a DBH > 15cm and whether they contain any of the following features: i. Cracks, crevices, cavities and/or fractured limbs large enough to support roosting bat(s). ii. Sections of loose flaking bark large enough to support roosting bat(s). iii. A hollow trunk, stem or branches. iv. Deadwood in canopy or stem of sufficient size to support roost cavities or hollows. v. Bat droppings, grease marks and/or urine staining around cavities. ***Note:*** *If no features are identified, then no further information is required.* b. Where potential roost features are identified: i. Identified methodology of how acoustic or visual monitoring is to be undertaken in accordance with best practice to establish the presence of roosting bats. D. How trees which are identified as roosting sites are to be managed to ensure effects on bats are to be avoided or mitigated. While the Bat Management Plan focuses on mitigation it should also outline measures to avoid and remedy bat values and offset or compensate where this is not possible. Roost tree protection should also be included in the Bat Management Plan for identified or potential roost trees. E. The Bat Management Plan initiatives should link to other areas within the Peacocke Structure Plan Area wherever possible to create a consistent approach. F. A summary of planned works including proposals for replacement planting of indigenous tree species to provide indigenous vegetation and habitat for indigenous fauna, permitting requirements, biosecurity protocols, timing of works, roles and responsibilities of parties, reporting requirements and any specific mitigation measures. The planned works should employ the Department of Conservation 'Protocols for Minimising the Risk of Felling Bat Roosts' where potential roosting trees for long-tailed bats are being removed and/or for trees with a diameter at breast height (DBH) of 15cm or greater for trees being removed as part of an application. G. Ongoing monitoring obligations that the consent holder is required to conduct including the purpose of monitoring, the form of monitoring required, the baseline identified for monitoring, the timeframe the monitoring obligations continue for, and reporting to the Bat and Habitat Enhancement Review Panel (or other identified entity) as the centralised entity to coordinate monitoring activity, to ensure consistent methodology and management of cumulative effects. H. Include pest control measures (including for domestic/feral cats and mustelids) to be implemented either within the application site and/or other locations as may be directed by the Bat and Habitat Enhancement Review Panel (or other identified entity) to enhance the Significant Bat Habitat Area or nearby bat corridor, including as a compensation measure beyond the application site. I. Include any proposals for the consent holder to install and maintain artificial bat roost boxes with predator control bands within the site and/or within Hamilton City Council reserves (where prior approval has been granted from Council), where known high activity of bats occurs. J. Proposals for any off-site compensation or biodiversity off-setting to address residual adverse effects on bats and to achieve a net biodiversity gain such as habitat enhancement and targeted predator control that achieves residual pest indices relevant to bat conservation. K. The extent to which the application proposes the vesting of land to Council as Local Purpose (Ecological) Reserve or Local Purpose (Esplanade) Reserve (for a subdivision application) or the setting aside of communal open space (for a land use application) to enable retention or enhancement of long-tailed bat habitat values within the application site. L. The extent to which the application provides for the protection of trees identified to be bat roosting trees to be protected in perpetuity. For a subdivision application this would be via the use of a consent notice on the record of title for the relevant lot or a similar mechanism. For a land use application this would be via registering a land covenant on the record of title or a similar mechanism. M. Proposals for the provision of a financial contribution as a means to provide off-site compensation for the adverse bat habitat effects generated by the application that are not being compensated for within the site. The purpose of any financial contribution is to offset such effects through a financial contribution for the purpose of habitat restoration and/or enhancement off-site, and monitoring to address any short-term adverse effects (or risk of such effects) of the proposed subdivision or development on the long-tailed bat population. This is intended in addition to any long-tailed bat habitat restoration and enhancement activities within the application site, including the vesting of land for the purposes of re-vegetation and other protection/enhancement measures. Advisory Note**:** The financial contribution proposals should include calculations of the monetary payment in accordance with a model developed by the applicant, generally in accordance with the methodology stated within the report prepared by Tonkin and Taylor Limited titled 'Preliminary Assessment of Ecological Effects - Peacocke Structure Plan Area' dated July 2021. Advisory Note: Hamilton City Council's intention is to establish a Peacocke-wide Bat and Habitat Enhancement Review Panel or similar entity to be established as a non-statutory body in conjunction with Waikato Regional Council, mana whenua and the Department of Conservation (with representatives from each or nominees) to undertake a coordination and advisory function. This entity could make recommendations on an ongoing basis to Hamilton City Council as the consenting authority, and support resource consent applicants, landowners and developers; prepare a Peacocke Bat Management Strategy to direct habitat enhancement initiatives, and coordinated and centralised monitoring activity, including outside of the Peacocke Structure Plan Area within, to direct the use of financial contributions to specific projects and locations, to identify suitable locations (including within Waipa District and Waikato District) for long-tailed bat habitat restoration and enhancement projects to be funded through financial contributions from consent applicants within the Peacocke Structure Plan Area; review Habitat Management Plans, Bat Protection Plans and similar produced by consent applicants; and support Hamilton City Council with the review of monitoring and compliance reports provided by consent applicants required via resource consent conditions.

1.3.3 Restricted Discretionary, Discretionary and Non-Complying Assessment Criteria	**P3 Development in the Peacocke Precinct** e) The extent to which development is designed to respond to ecological corridors and habitat, and ensures they protect and maintain the ecological function of these corridors; including the management of lighting and building location. i) The extent to which lighting has been designed and located to maintain the function and quality of long-tailed bat habitat. j) The extent to which the proposal avoids, remedies, mitigates, off-sets or compensates for the effects of development on identified Significant Bat Habitat Areas and non-identified low to moderate habitat values within the Medium Density Residential Zone, through the provision of re-vegetated and enhanced ecology corridors to provide new and enhanced bat habitat. k) The extent to which the location of cycleway/walkways are located and designed to avoid the removal of trees and vegetation that may be bat roosts or bat habitat, especially within Significant Bat Habitat Areas. Where this is not possible then the Department of Conservation's 'Protocols for Minimising the Risk of Felling Bat Roosts' should be adhered to, to minimise the risk ~~of roost trees being removed~~ to bats during the removal of potential roost trees. l) The extent to which transport corridors are located and designed to avoid or minimise effects of roadside lights and vehicle headlights on nearby Significant Bat Habitat Areas, and the bat population within that area. Where transport corridors are proposed within Significant Bat Habitat Areas, they should take the shortest route practicable, be aligned and designed to minimise the number of existing trees that are required to be removed, ensure street lighting is designed to ensure that the Significant Bat Habitat Areas maintains its role and function, and is designed to enable bats to continue to access the wider corridor. m) The extent to which bat-sensitive street lighting and planted buffer areas have been designed and will be implemented through the consent, where adjacent to or crossing a Significant Bat Habitat Area, to minimise the spill of light into Significant Bat Habitat Areas. Bat-sensitive transport corridor lighting design should be prepared by a suitably qualified and experienced technical lighting specialist in collaboration with a suitably experienced bat ecologist and be sufficiently detailed to enable an assessment of the extent of effect on the long-tailed bat habitat within the application site and immediate environs. n) The extent to which measures for the control of cats and mustelids has been addressed and the effectiveness of the measures proposed, including their implementation and ongoing monitoring. This includes the estimated timing for completion of animal pest control measures and the anticipated ecological enhancement outcomes following implementation of the animal pest control measures. o) The extent to which the application addresses residual adverse effects on bats and achieves a net biodiversity gain such as habitat enhancement and targeted predator control that achieves residual pest indices relevant to bat conservation. p) The extent to which an ecological assessment has been carried out that has identified that a financial contribution is required to offset the potential adverse effects on the long-tailed bat population as a result of the application, through loss of low to moderate long-tailed bat habitat values within the application site, and where those habitat values cannot be restored or replaced within the application site. Where the adverse effect of the loss of those values cannot be offset through habitat restoration and enhancement measures within the site, the purpose of financial contributions shall be to enable Council to undertake habitat enhancement works in a coordinated manner outside the application site. Advisory Note: Council will investigate and seek to implement a Peacocke Structure Plan Area wide animal pest control programme, in collaboration with other key stakeholders, particularly those with statutory obligations to protect long-tailed bats, such as the Department of Conservation and Waikato Regional Council. The programme will target the key animal pests of long-tailed bats in urban areas and include measures to control the widespread introduction of domestic cats as urbanisation occurs. **P5 Subdivision in the Peacocke Structure Plan** q) The extent to which subdivision has been designed to manage the effects of development and subdivision on the role and function of Significant Bat Habitat Areas. r) The extent to which the proposal mitigates or off-sets the effects of development on Significant Bat Habitat Areas through the provision and enhancement of ecological corridors. x) The extent to which the proposal avoids, remedies, mitigates, off-sets or compensates for the effects of development on identified Significant Bat Habitat Areas and non-identified low to moderate habitat values within the Medium Density Residential Zone, through the provision of re-vegetated and enhanced ecology corridors to provide new and enhanced bat habitat. x) The extent to which the location of cycleway/walkways are located and designed to avoid the removal of trees and vegetation that may be bat roosts or bat habitat, especially within Significant Bat Habitat Areas. Where this not possible then the Department of Conservation's 'Protocols for Minimising the Risk of Felling Bat Roosts' should be adhered to, to minimise the risk to bats during the removal of potential roost trees. x) The extent to which transport corridors are located and designed to avoid or minimise effects of roadside lights and vehicle headlights on nearby Significant Bat Habitat Areas, and the bat population within that area. Where transport corridors are proposed in Significant Bat Habitat Areas, they should take the shortest route practicable, be aligned and designed to minimise the number of existing trees that are required to be removed, ensure lighting is designed to ensure that the Significant Bat Habitat Areas maintains its role and function, and is designed to enable bats to continue to access the wider corridor. x) The extent to which bat-sensitive street lighting and planted buffer areas have been designed and will be implemented through the consent, where adjacent to or crossing a Significant Bat Habitat Area, to minimise the spill of light into Significant Bat Habitat Areas. Bat-sensitive street lighting design should be prepared by a suitably qualified and experienced technical lighting specialist in collaboration with a suitably experienced bat ecologist, and be sufficiently detailed to enable an assessment of the extent of effect on the long-tailed bat habitat within the application site and immediate environs.

	x) The extent to which an ecological assessment has been carried out that has identified that a financial contribution is required to offset the potential adverse effects on the long-tailed bat population as a result of the application, through loss of low to moderate long-tailed bat habitat values within the application site, and where those habitat values cannot be restored or replaced within the application site. Where the adverse effect of the loss of those values cannot be offset through habitat restoration and enhancement measures within the site, the purpose of financial contributions shall be to enable Council to undertake habitat enhancement works in a coordinated manner outside the application site. x) The extent to which measures for the control of cats and mustelids has been addressed and the effectiveness of the measures proposed, including their implementation and ongoing monitoring. This includes the estimated timing for completion of animal pest control measures and the anticipated ecological enhancement outcomes following implementation of the animal pest control measures. This includes whether the application details the means through which the control of cats and mustelids within the application site will be carried out, including the registering of consent notices pursuant to section 221 of the Resource Management Act 1991 on records of title for properties created through subdivision. Advisory Note: Council will investigate and seek to implement a Peacocke Structure Plan Area wide animal pest control programme, in collaboration with other key stakeholders, particularly those with statutory obligations to protect long-tailed bats, such as the Department of Conservation and Waikato Regional Council. The programme will target the key animal pests of long-tailed bats in urban areas and include measures to control the widespread introduction of domestic cats as urbanisation occurs.
Chapter 3A Peacocke Structure Plan **DEV01-PSP: Components of the Peacocke Structure Plan**	**Natural Environment and Open Space Network** a) The open space network is a defining feature of the Peacocke Structure Plan. The Mangakotukutuku Gully and the Waikato River provide the backbone of the network and are important habitat for the long-tailed bat. The structure plan identifies important corridors that are to be protected and enhanced, completing connections between the gully, the River and the wider area which contain a number of important roosting sites. It is important that these networks are established to continue to allow the long-tailed bats to remain active in the area at levels consistent with, or higher than predevelopment levels. These identified corridors will be the focus of mitigation and enhancement throughout the development of the area. b) The gully network and river corridor will include walking and cycling facilities, providing green space throughout the structure plan. This will form part of a recreational walking and cycling network, supporting the on-road network. c) The Mangakootukutuku Gully and Waikato River margins comprise a mixture of indigenous and exotic vegetation. These areas provide important habitat for the nationally threatened long-tailed bat and many indigenous bird and fish species. Indigenous animals rely on this exotic habitat as essential components of their life cycles, for breeding or migration, or buffering waterways. This is because indigenous vegetation is so depleted within this landscape that the exotic-dominated habitat is the only habitat available, even if it is of marginal habitat quality. • **Significant Natural Area:** Where there is existing data that the vegetation or habitat can be clearly delineated by a Significant Natural Area (SNA). Key habitat SNA for bats have been determined on the basis of known roost sites and/or known clearly defined habitats regularly used by bats for foraging or moving through the landscape. These areas will be zoned natural open space with a SNA overlay no development to occur in these areas. The majority of SNAs are located within either the main body of the Mangakootukutuku Gully network or along the Waikato River. • **Bat Habitat Buffer:** A buffer of 20m has been applied to the identified SNAs to prevent anthropogenic disturbance immediately adjacent to these habitats, and hence maintaining the function of these habitats for bats as the surrounding land use changes from rural to urban. The aim is for these areas to remain open space with limited land uses such as pedestrian and cycling paths as well as being potential location for recreational facilities such as children's play grounds.



KEY BAT HABITAT AND BAT BUFFER

Plan Change 5 Peacocke Structure Plan

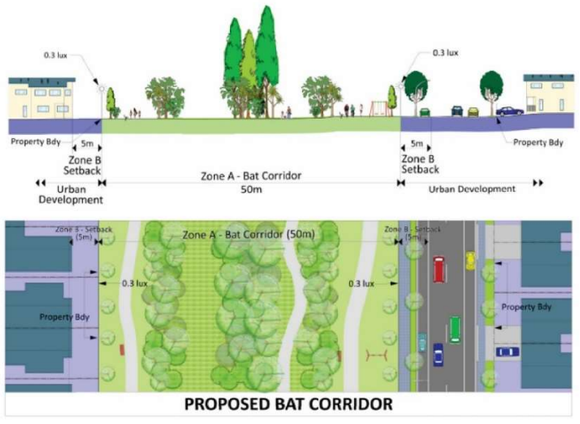
- **Significant Bat Habitat Areas:** Significant Bat Habitat Areas have been identified within an overlay with a minimum width of 50 metres and follow known bat corridors within the Mangakootukutuku Gully network and along the Waikato River as well as identified locations that serve to link existing areas of vegetation. The identified Significant Bat Habitat Areas serve to retain connectivity between core habitat for bats in the Peacocke area. Public uses within Significant Bat Habitat Areas may require further restrictions to ensure functional habitat is protected, but could also include low-impact, unlit footpaths and cycle ways, which avoid vegetation clearance that is important for bat habitat. The Significant Bat Habitat Areas are zoned as Natural Open Space Zone to ensure they remain as protected areas in perpetuity and are intended to become public reserves as subdivision and development progress within Peacockes.

- **Development Setback:** Along with the Significant Bat Habitat Area a 5m development setback is proposed along the interface with the Significant Bat Habitat Area. The setback aims to control any buildings and associated effects on the adjoining Significant B~~b~~at H~~h~~abitat A~~a~~reas.

- **Lighting Controls:** Controls over lighting to protect the functional attributes of the habitats in relation to surrounding land use change from rural to urban. These controls relate to managing the impact lighting may have on the ability for the Significant Bat Habitat Areas to remain dark spaces allowing bats to continue to use these areas as Peacocke urbanises.

- ~~**Bat Corridors**: It is proposed that bat corridors be established to retain connectivity between core habitat for bats in the Peacocke area. In terms corridor habitat, the most important general principle is that wide swathes of land are required to be set aside as bat corridors in order to retain a permeable and functioning landscape for long-tailed bats.~~

  Public use of ~~buffer or corridor bat habitats~~ Bat Habitat Buffer and Significant Bat Habitat Areas need not be restricted as long as the structural and functional elements of these areas for bats are maintained, and could include amenity, community and green infrastructure activities, or constructed stormwater treatment wetlands. ~~Public uses within high value bat habitats may require further restrictions than for buffer zones and corridors to ensure functional habitat is protected, but could also include low-impact, unlit footpaths and cycle ways, which avoid any vegetation clearance that is important for bat habitat.~~



PROPOSED BAT CORRIDOR

Plan Change 5 Peacocke Structure Plan

	The structural characteristics of these areas are important for the bat's ability to use them. Ideally, the vegetation within these areas is mature and dense, and there is an inter-laced network of mature corridors. These corridors will assist in supporting not only the long-tailed bat, but other indigenous flora and fauna.