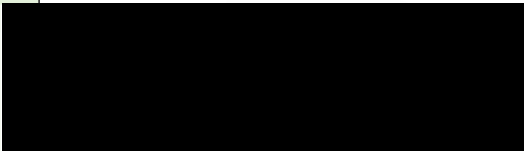


Emergence Survey Report – Bats

Site Location	20 Sycamore Avenue, Chandler's Ford, SO53 5RH
Document reference	CE4227-02 (updated 30 th July 2023) <i>This document should be read in conjunction with the Preliminary Roost Assessment for bats completed on the 20th April 2023, document reference: CE4227</i>
Date of survey	Emergence Survey – 5 th July 2023
Report by	Garry Smith – Senior Ecologist  Email: info@chaseecology.co.uk

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1.0 Introduction

Brief

This report will present the findings of an emergence survey of the named site on the below dates;

Visit 1 – 5th July 2023

2.0 Executive Summary

Chase Ecology undertook an emergence survey at the named site to assess the building for bats following a preliminary roost assessment which deemed the structure to offer value for roosting.

Survey Methodology	All emergence surveys were conducted during the optimal recommended survey times following best practice guidelines. All surveys were carried out during optimal weather conditions. Each elevation of the structure which offers value to bats was viewed during the survey visit with no limitations.
Results of emergence surveys	Following the emergence survey of the structure, no bats were observed to have used features throughout for roosting or feeding and no further surveys or mitigation would be required. See Section 5: Results of Phase 2 Activity Surveys
Requirements for Additional Survey	No further survey requirements have been identified during the emergence surveys conducted to date. However, populations of bats were observed to be using both the site and surrounding habitats for commuting or feeding so a level of protection must be implemented during development to prevent disturbance. See Appendix 1: Mitigation, Protection & Enhancement.
Predicted Impacts of Development on Bats	No impacts will be offered to bats if all guidance & recommendations within appendix one are implemented during all stages of development. See Appendix 1: Mitigation, Protection & Enhancement.
Mitigation and Compensation of Proposed Impacts	None Required.
Licensing Requirements for Bats	None Required.
Biodiversity Net Gain	See Appendix 2: Biodiversity Net Gain

3.0 Legislation

- 1.1.1** All British bats are classed as European Protected Species and therefore receive protection under the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017, making it an offence to:
- Deliberately kill, injure or capture a bat;
 - Deliberately disturb bats;
 - Damage or destroy a breeding site or resting place
- 1.1.2** In addition, all British bats are also listed under Schedule 5 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) which contains further provisions making it an offence to intentionally or recklessly Obstruct access to any structure or place which any bat uses for shelter or protection; or Disturb any bat while occupying a structure or place which it uses
- 1.1.3** If proposed development work is likely to destroy or disturb bats or their roosts, then a licence will need to be obtained from Natural England, which would be subject to appropriate measures to safeguard bats.
- 1.1.4** In the UK, the provisions of the Birds Directive are implemented through the Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981 (as amended), the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 (as amended). All wild birds, their nests and eggs are protected it an offence to: • kill, injure, or take any wild bird; • take, damage or destroy the nest of any such bird whilst it is in use or being built; or • take or destroying an egg of any such wild bird.
- 1.1.5** Special protection against disturbance during the breeding season is also afforded to those species listed on Schedule 1 of the Act.

4.0 METHODOLOGY

- 4.1 All reporting undertaken by Mr Garry Smith who is an experienced licensed bat ecologist in England [Class 2 registration 2017-28032-CLS-CLS] with over 9 years' experience practical of professional ecological surveys.
- 4.2 It is recommended that emergence surveys should be carried out within the optimal survey season from May to August, April & September are also useful times if weather conditions remain optimal, in line with the Good Practice Guidelines, 3rd edition, Bat Conservation Trust
- 4.3 Surveys were conducted following "The Bat Workers Manual "(JNCC 2004), "The Bat Mitigation Guidelines" (EN 2004) and the Bat Conservation Trust 'Bat Surveys for Professional Ecologists: Good Practice Guidelines' (2016) recommendations.
- 4.4 All elevations of the structure were visible throughout the survey to capture any bats emerging from within or into the structure throughout the duration of the survey.

5.0 Results of Phase 2 Activity Surveys

Date	5 th July 2023
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Sunset/ Sunrise	Start Time	Finish Time	Temperature		Wind Beaufort Scale	Cloud Cover
Start	End					
21:21	21:00	22:55	15	14	2	0%

	Name	Position	Detector
Lead Surveyor	Elena Vasileva	West elevation	EMT 2 Pro and Nightfox Red
Assistant surveyor	Toby Bowman	Rear (north) elevation	EM 2 Pro
Assistant surveyor	James Wheeler	Front (south-east) elevation	EMT 2 Pro



Emergence/Re-Entry Data

No roosting activity recorded during the survey times notes.

Activity from Bats during survey

Species	Activity	
Noctule	Early	1 x commuting pass, no visual.
	Mid	-
	Late	-
Common Pipistrelle	Early	2 x commuting pass, West to East through site.
	Mid	3 x brief foraging from front to rear of site.
	Late	-
Serotine	Early	-
	Mid	1 x brief foraging, no visual. 1 x foraging across site and neighbouring sites for up to 10 minutes.
	Late	-
Nathusius pipistrelle	Early	-
	Mid	-
	Late	1 x commuting pass, no visual

6.0 Surveyor Experience

Toby Bowman – Toby has worked within the ecology sector since 2016.

He joined the Chase Ecology team in 2021 and in this time has worked on several bat survey contracts from both small residential sites to larger commercial buildings.

He has experience and the ability to lead emergence surveys for bats and a clear understanding of maintaining survey protocol and best practice guidelines.

Toby has been involved with both phase-1 & phase-2 survey practices and good knowledge of using survey technologies during said surveys.

Elena Vasileva - Elena has supported Chase Ecology since 2022 as a component survey team leader and competently delivers supervision to survey assistance at all levels on site.

She has demonstrated a clear understanding of survey methodology and offers a good knowledge of best practice survey guidelines.

She has been supporting on both residential and commercial sites including emergence surveys for bats.

Previously she has supported other ecology organisations with protected species surveys from 2017.

Qualifications

2008 - Environmental protection and sea preservation technologies, Master-engineer - Technical University-Varna, Varna

2013 - Environmental protection and sea preservation technologies, Bachelor-engineer - Technical university-Varna, Varna

Volunteer

2012 - Mapping and identification of conservation status of natural habitats and species” Lot Bats (DIR- 59318-1-2) Mapping habitats on the territory of Bulgaria, handling and counting bats to determine the species, using mist nets to catch bats, using bat detectors and recording devices to gather data.

2017 - Waterway surveys for BCT UK and London Bat Group - Performing annual waterway survey for Daubenton’s bat on a transects given from Bat Conservation Trust. Participating in hibernation surveys and other group activities and workshops with London bat group.

Naomi Turner – Naomi has worked within the ecology sector since 2021 and offers a firm knowledge for UK Bats and best practice guidelines.

She has been involved with both large commercial and residential surveys from Preliminary Bat Roost Assessments, Emergence Surveys and Mitigation Works for bats.

Naomi has supported Chase Ecology since 2021 as a component survey team leader and competently delivers supervision to survey assistance at all levels on site.

James Wheeler - James has worked as a seasonal surveyor with Chase Ecology since 2022.

He has worked on both private and commercial developments and holds a clear understanding of bat survey best practice guidelines and correct use of technologies whilst conducting emergence surveys.

7.0 References

Bat Conservation Trust. 2012. Bats and Buildings. Bats and the Built Environment Series. London. Bat Conservation Trust. 2018.

http://www.bats.org.uk/pages/bat_boxes.html (Accessed July 2021).

Bat Conservation Trust. 2018.

Bats and Artificial Lighting in the UK.

Bats and the Built Environment Series. London. Collins, J. (ed). 2016.

Bat Surveys for Professional Ecologists: Good Practice Guidelines 3rd Edition.

Bat Conservation Trust. Multi-Agency Geographical Information for the Countryside web <http://magic.defra.gov.uk> Mitchell-Jones, A.J. 2004 Bat mitigation guidelines.

English Nature, Peterborough. Mitchell-Jones, A.J. and McLeish, A.P. 1999 (revised 2004).

The Bat Workers Manual. Joint Nature Conservation Committee, Peterborough. Stone, E.L. 2013. Bats and Lighting: Overview of Current Evidence and Mitigation Guidance.

Appendix 1: Mitigation, Enhancement & Protection

This document must be available to all involved in the planned development. All contractors must be aware of the potential of protected & priority species being found on site and care should be taken during works to avoid harm (including during any tree works), if protected species are found then all work should cease and an ecologist should be consulted immediately.

Mitigation

None-identified during the additional emergence survey.

Protection measures to be implemented during development

Lighting

It is recommended that during the development process the levels of lighting such as security floodlighting and lighting around working platforms if any should be limited to reduce the level of disturbance caused to bats which have been recorded locally.

Disturbance caused by high power lighting can cause disturbance to common commuting and foraging areas currently used by bats.

It is advised that all works should be carried out during the hours of daylight to further reduce the levels of disturbance caused to bats and other nocturnal wildlife in the surrounding environment.

Protection of Wildlife During the development

All excavations if any should be closed where possible during the hours of darkness to prevent entrapment of wildlife such as mammals which may use the site during the hours of darkness for commuting & foraging.

For excavations which require to be left open a shallow slope should be in place to aid escape.

All external pipe's & services must be capped during development/overnight to prevent animals entering/entrapment.

The site should remain in a tidy fashion with waste materials removed daily to prevent any use from wildlife as an artificial natural refugia.

Appendix 2: Biodiversity Net Gain

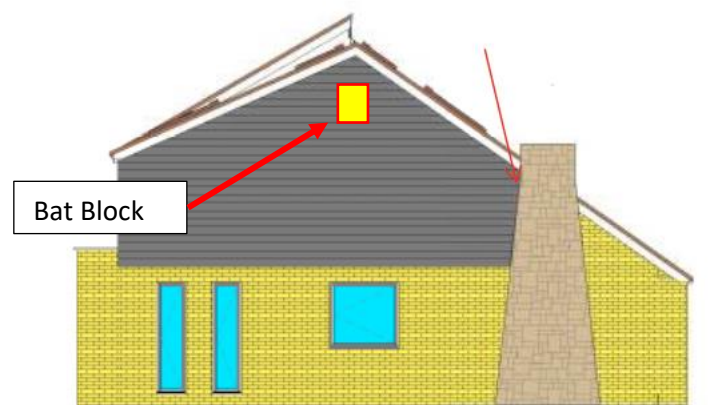
The following biodiversity net gain features have been agreed and will be incorporated within the build/site during the development process and will be maintained by the land owner for the life of the property.

It is the land owners responsibility to contact an ecologist if any of the features below for protected species suffer damage/disturbance during this time.

As bats are a UK protected species the land owner must be aware that they are not permitted to disturb both the recorded features of bats themselves. This must be conducted by a licenced bat worker only.

Bats

To offer a suitable level of roosting features for bats, a single Bat Block will be integrated within the East facing elevation and will be secured behind the timber claddings.



3 **Proposed Side (Left) Elevation**
1 : 100



The Green & Blue Bat Block is designed to create roosting space for bats within the framework of new builds beneath a rendered/cladded surface, or to be retrofitted within existing properties. Once installed, the front of the Bat Block is designed to sit flush with the outside bricks/claddings of a build, with the entrance slightly protruding. Depending on the position installed, the Bat Block can become either a summer maternity roost (South or West facing) or a winter hibernation roost (North facing).

The Bat Block should be positioned at least 4m from ground level, away from artificial light sources. The Bat Block does not require maintenance as the design allows droppings to fall from the entrance.

Nesting Birds

To offer a suitable level of nesting features, a single Swift Block (Large) will be incorporated within the North elevation and sit behind the timber claddings.



2 Proposed Rear Elevation

1 : 100

The Swift Block is designed to create nesting space for swifts that can be easily integrated into new builds or retrofitted in existing properties. The front of the Swift Block is designed to sit flush with the outside bricks/claddings of a build, with the entrance slightly protruding.

The Swift Block features an internal nesting bowl, a small entrance hole to deter larger birds and predators, full instructions cast into the surface for easy fitting, and a stylish entrance feature.

Made from cast concrete, meaning that it is long lasting and will not rot or deteriorate like a traditional wooden nest box. The cast concrete is made using up to 75% waste materials from the Cornish China Clay industry and is standard UK breezeblock size.

The Swift Block should be positioned at least 5m from ground level avoiding south facing walls, on the side of a building that gets shade during the day, or under an overhang or eaves. It should be mounted away from windows and vents and predator access. Swift Blocks should also be placed in a spot with clear adjacent access, allowing high speed, direct flight entry.

Hedgehog

It is agreed that any new boundary fencing/walls will have a 15cm x 15cm hole at ground level to offer access through the site for said species. This would include the East, South & West boundaries.