



12 Holmesland Lane, Botley

Preliminary Bat Appraisal

May 2026

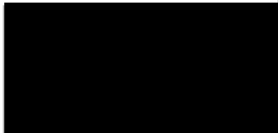
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Executive Summary

This Phase 1 Bat Appraisal Report provides an assessment of the potential for roosting bats and nesting birds to be impacted by the proposed development works at 12 Holmesland Lane, Botley, SO30 2EH. The proposed works entail the extension of the existing semi-detached house.

A Preliminary Roost Assessment survey was undertaken on 28 April 2026. No evidence of bats was found internally or externally. The loft space was well sealed and in good condition and the roof was unlined. Externally on the eastern elevation there were a number of gaps under hanging tiles and a gap in the brickwork lead to a cavity in the wall. These suitable roost features will be unaffected by the proposed extension works. On the southern elevation there were a number of areas where the mortar had weathered away on the brickwork. These potential features were inspected and the majority did not extend back far and were shallow and unsuitable. There were two small areas where the gaps in the mortar were deeper, creating a cavity which could be used by an individual bat opportunistically. These features were fully inspected and there was no evidence of roosting bats. On the western elevation there were no suitable features. The northern elevation joined the adjacent attached property which appeared to be in similar condition.

Overall the house was assessed as having a moderate potential to support roosting bats, due to the unaffected features on the eastern elevation. The small cavities in the brickwork on the southern elevation were assessed as having negligible/low potential to support roosting bats.

The only suitable features impacted by the works are the two small gaps in the brickwork on the southern elevation. These have been fully inspected and there were no signs of previous use by bats. There is assessed to be a low potential for these features to be used opportunistically by an individual bat. To ensure roosting bats are not impacted, prior to the extension works commencing, the features should be reinspected by a licenced ecologist. In the unlikely event that a bat was present then the works would stop until a Natural England bat licence was obtained.

To provide ecological enhancements at least 1 bat box (either integrated or surface mounted) and two swift bricks will be installed on the property.

1. Introduction

1.1. Background

Broadleaf Ecology has been contracted to undertake a Preliminary Bat Appraisal of 12 Holmesland Lane, Botley, SO30 2EH. The site is centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) SU 50853 13720.

This report presents the findings of the Preliminary Roost Assessment undertaken by Broadleaf Ecology in April 2026.

1.2. Aims and Scope of Report

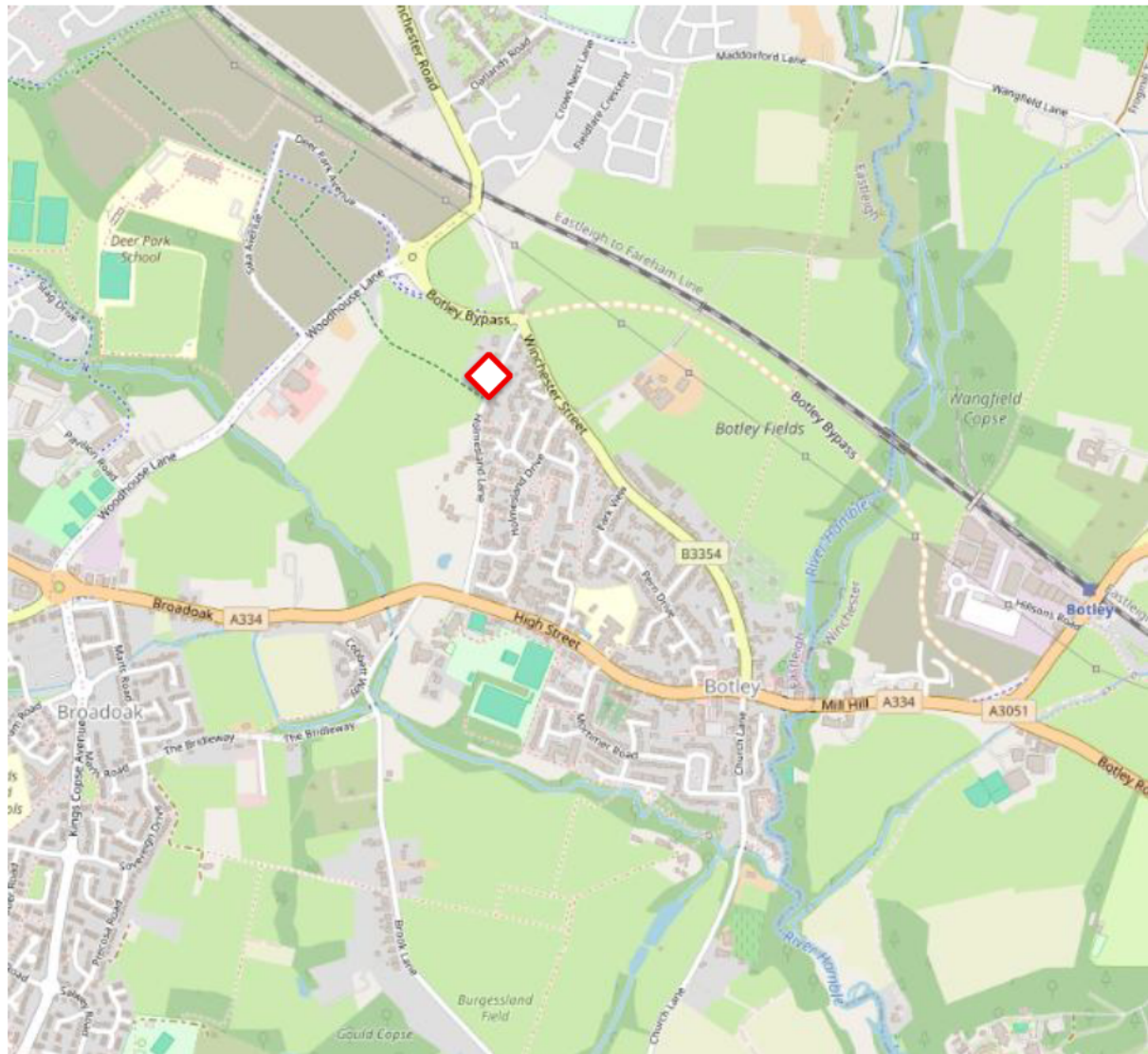
The aim of the Preliminary Bat Appraisal was to undertake an assessment of the potential of the house which will be impacted by the works to support roosting bats as informed by a Preliminary Roost Assessment. The report outlines the methods used for both desk study and site survey, summarises any limitations, and outlines the results. This information allows an assessment of the value for bats of the site to be made.

The data gathered during the surveys has been used to assess the potential ecological impacts of the proposed works, and identify avoidance, mitigation, compensation and enhancement measures.

1.3. Site Setting and Description

12 Holmesland Lane is located on the edge of the village of Botley, Hampshire. The site is bordered by open fields to the west and by residential areas to the north, east and south. The wider landscape is a mix of open countryside and residential areas as well as the riparian corridors of the River Hamble approximately 900m to the east and Woodhouse Gulley approximately 500m to the southwest.

Figure 1. Site location plan



Source – © OpenStreetMap contributors - openstreetmap.org

1.4. Site Proposals

The proposals include extending the property on the southern aspect indulging extending the roof line and converting the loft space. A new porch will also be constructed on the eastern elevation. Drawings of the proposals are included in Appendix A.

2. Planning Policy

2.1. Introduction

This section provides a brief summary of current National and Local Planning Policy that is relevant to this development. The original policy documents should be referred to for the full text and most up to date policy.

The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) 2024 sets out the government's requirements for the planning system in England. Section 15 of the NPPF sets out the policy for conserving and enhancing the natural environment with paragraph 187 stating that '*Planning policies and decisions should contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment by¹:*

a) protecting and enhancing valued landscapes, sites of biodiversity or geological value and soils (in a manner commensurate with their statutory status or identified quality in the development plan);

(b) recognising the intrinsic character and beauty of the countryside, and the wider benefits from natural capital and ecosystem services – including the economic and other benefits of the best and most versatile agricultural land, and of trees and woodland;

(c) maintaining the character of the undeveloped coast, while improving public access to it where appropriate;

(d) minimising impacts on and providing net gains for biodiversity, including by establishing coherent ecological networks that are more resilient to current and future pressures and incorporating features which support priority or threatened species such as swifts, bats and hedgehogs;

e) preventing new and existing development from contributing to, being put at unacceptable risk from, or being adversely affected by, unacceptable levels of soil, air, water or noise pollution or land instability. Development should, wherever possible, help to improve local environmental conditions such as air and water quality, taking into account relevant information such as river basin management plans; and

¹ only relevant biodiversity sections included in list. For full text see <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/national-planning-policy-framework>

f) remediating and mitigating despoiled, degraded, derelict, contaminated and unstable land, where appropriate.

Paragraph 193 of NPPF states that ‘*When determining planning applications, local planning authorities should apply the following principles*’:

(a) if significant harm to biodiversity resulting from a development cannot be avoided (through locating on an alternative site with less harmful impacts), adequately mitigated, or, as a last resort, compensated for, then planning permission should be refused;

(b) development on land within or outside a Site of Special Scientific Interest, and which is likely to have an adverse effect on it (either individually or in combination with other developments), should not normally be permitted. The only exception is where the benefits of the development in the location proposed clearly outweigh both its likely impact on the features of the site that make it of special scientific interest, and any broader impacts on the national network of Sites of Special Scientific Interest;

(c) development resulting in the loss or deterioration of irreplaceable habitats (such as ancient woodland and ancient or veteran trees) should be refused, unless there are wholly exceptional reasons and a suitable compensation strategy exists; and

(d) development whose primary objective is to conserve or enhance biodiversity should be supported; while opportunities to improve biodiversity in and around developments should be integrated as part of their design, especially where this can secure measurable net gains for biodiversity or enhance public access to nature where this is appropriate.

In addition to the NPPF, Circular 06/05 provides guidance on the application of the law relating to planning and nature conservation as it applies in England. Paragraph 98 states “*the presence of a protected species is a material consideration when a planning authority is considering a development proposal that, if carried out, would be likely to result in harm to the species or its habitat*” whilst paragraph 99 states “*it is essential that the presence or otherwise of a protected species, and the extent that they may be affected by the proposed development, is established before planning permission is granted*”.

The Environment Act 2021 seeks to halt the decline of nature by 2030 and mandates Biodiversity Net Gain for developments. In England, as of 12 February 2024, Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG) is mandatory under Schedule 7A of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 (as inserted by Schedule 14 of the Environment Act 2021). Developers must now deliver a BNG of 10%. This means a development will

result in more or better quality natural habitat than there was before the development. Since April 2024 this also includes small sites. There are however a number of exemptions, including householder applications.

Local Policy

Local planning policy is set out in the Eastleigh Borough Local Plan (2016-2036). Relevant biodiversity policies within this plan include:

Policy DM11 – Nature Conservation

1) The Council will work with statutory and voluntary agencies and developers, and will determine planning applications, to:

a. protect, conserve and enhance all:

i. international, national and local nature conservation designations;

and

ii. networks of natural habitats and features, including the Local Ecological Network, Priority Biodiversity Areas and Priority Biodiversity Links, watercourses, wetland complexes, woodland trees, and trees and hedgerows important to biodiversity and local character; and facilitate their adaptation to climate change wherever possible;

b. assist in achieving national, county and local biodiversity targets as set out in Biodiversity Action Plans (BAPs);

c. seek a net gain of biodiversity on all development sites (including sites for redevelopment) through the protection, enhancement and connection of existing and provision of new habitats and features of nature conservation interest compatible with the native biodiversity characteristics of the Borough, having regard to local geodiversity and soils; and

d. contribute to major elements of the PfSH Green Infrastructure Strategy and other strategies for the provision and enhancement of multifunctional green infrastructure including green routes, ecological networks and biodiversity enhancements.

2. Development which is likely (either individually or in combination with other developments) to adversely affect the integrity of an international or European nature conservation site will not be permitted subject only to imperative reasons of overriding public interest and securing any necessary compensatory measures in the absence of alternative solutions. A 'project level' Habitat Regulations Assessment will be required where there are likely significant effects or uncertainty. Any mitigation measures required to ensure no adverse impact must be implemented at the appropriate time.

3. The Council will work with PfSH, Natural England, the Environment Agency and other wildlife organisations to develop and implement with developers a strategic approach to the protection and enhancement of international and European sites from the direct and indirect effects of development. Within Eastleigh Borough this will include: a. implementing: i. the Solent Recreation Mitigation Strategy (requiring contributions from residential developments within 5.6 kilometres of the Solent Special Protection Area to the Strategy); and ii. the interim and any future New Forest Recreation Mitigation Strategy if required; or alternative agreed site specific measures to address recreational disturbance; b. preserving the water quality and flows within the Itchen and Hamble, Southampton Water and Solent; c. protecting the River Itchen SAC, in particular the maintenance and where appropriate restoration of habitats and qualifying species to favourable conservation status (as defined by article 1 of the Habitats Directive); and d. seek contributions towards measures set out in the Southern Damselfly Conservation Strategy (or other strategy) specifically to deliver biodiversity net gain.

4. Development will not be permitted if it is likely (either individually or in combination with other developments) to have a direct or indirect adverse effect on a Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI), Site of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINC) or Local Nature Reserve (LNR) as shown on the policies map (or on a more recent plan provided by the Hampshire Biodiversity Information Centre) unless it can be demonstrated that: a. there are no alternative solutions; b. the adverse effects are unavoidable; c. measures are taken to mitigate or, as a last resort, compensate for the adverse effects; d. there is an overall biodiversity net gain; and e. if there are any residual adverse effects which cannot be avoided, mitigated or compensated, the benefits of the development must clearly outweigh the adverse effects on the nature conservation value of the site and any broader impacts on national and local designations.

5. Development will not be permitted if it is likely (either individually or in combination with other developments) to have a direct or indirect adverse effect on priority habitats, protected or priority

species, or on the local ecological network unless it can be demonstrated that: a. there are no alternative solutions; b. the adverse effects are unavoidable; c. measures are taken to mitigate or, as a last resort, compensate for the adverse effects; d. there is an overall biodiversity net gain; and e. if there are any residual adverse effects, the benefits of the development clearly outweigh the adverse effects on priority habitats, priority and protected species, and the local ecological network.

6. Development will not be permitted if it results in the loss or deterioration of irreplaceable habitats (such as ancient woodland and ancient or veteran trees), unless there are wholly exceptional reasons and a suitable compensation strategy exists.

7. Buffers free from development will be provided to designated sites to avoid/mitigate impacts, including recreational impact and impacts on edge habitats, and to maintain dark skies.

8. Development will not be permitted unless it can be demonstrated that: a. there have been thorough habitat and species surveys; b. the great crested newt strategic survey and strategy have been considered in all developments within 500m of a great crested newt pond; and c. the strategic bat trapping survey has been considered in all developments within the locality of a woodland or connected habitat networks.

3. Methods

This section details the methods used during the Phase 1 Preliminary Roost Assessment.

3.1. Desk Study

Multi-Agency Geographic Information

The Multi-Agency Geographic Information for the Countryside (MAGIC) database was accessed on 6th May 2026 in order to establish the presence of statutory designated sites located within the vicinity of the site. This included a search for all internationally designated sites such as Special Protection Areas (SPAs), Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) and Ramsar sites within 1km of the site and a search for nationally designated sites including Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs), Local Nature Reserves (LNRs) and National Nature Reserves (NNRs) within 1km of the site. The MAGIC database was also used to identify any granted bat mitigation licences within 2km of the site. It was not considered proportionate to undertake a full biological records search at this stage due to the small scale of the proposals which are restricted to the extension of an existing dwelling.

3.2. Preliminary Roost Assessment

The Preliminary Roost Assessment survey was carried out by Simon Mason (NE Bat Class Licence Level 2 2025-85381-CL18-BAT) on 28th April 2026. The weather conditions were overcast and dry with 100% cloud cover, an ambient temperature of 12°C and a light wind.

During the survey the surveyor was equipped with a ladder, 10x40 binoculars, endoscope, a high-powered torch and a digital camera.

The Preliminary Roost Assessment was undertaken in accordance with Bat Conservation Trust Guidance². The surveyor undertook a systematic inspection of the exterior and interior of the house to look for features that bats could use for entry/exit and roosting and to search for signs of bats, including but not limited to bat specimens (live or dead), droppings, staining and feeding remains.

Assessment of Bat Roosting Potential

Following the internal and external inspections, an assessment was made of the potential of structures on site to support roosting bats. The assessment is based on the potential for the site to support bats, based on the on-site habitat features and their suitability for the species considered.

² Collins, J. (ed.) (2023) Bat Surveys for Professional Ecologists: Good Practice Guidelines (4th edn). The Bat Conservation Trust, London.

The potential for the site to support bats is based on the results of the field survey assessment. The potential for on-site habitat to support bats is based upon the following criteria which are based on Bat Conservation Trust guidelines:

- **Species Present:** Evidence of bat presence confirmed during survey, which may include presence of live or dead bats, droppings, feeding remains or urine stains etc. Where possible, a provisional assessment of roost status is made. If species are likely to be affected by the proposals, further Phase 2 surveys will be required to establish the status of the species present.
- **High Potential Suitability:** A structure with one or more potential roost sites that are obviously suitable for use by larger numbers of bats on a more regular basis and potentially for longer periods of time due to their size, shelter, protection, conditions and surrounding habitat. These structures have the potential to support high conservation status roosts, e.g. maternity or classic hibernation sites. If species are likely to be affected by the proposals, further Phase 2 surveys will be required to establish the presence/likely absence of the species.
- **Medium Potential Suitability:** A structure with one or more potential roost sites that could be used by bats due to their size, shelter, protection, conditions and surrounding habitat but unlikely to support a roost of high conservation status (with respect to roost type only). If species are likely to be affected by the proposals, further Phase 2 surveys will be required to establish the presence/likely absence of the species.
- **Low Potential Suitability:** A structure with one or more potential roost sites that could be used by individual bats opportunistically. However, these potential roost sites do not provide enough space, shelter, protection, appropriate conditions and/or suitable surrounding habitat to be used on a regular basis or by larger numbers of bats (i.e. unlikely to be suitable for maternity and not a classic hibernation site but could be used by individual hibernating bats). If species are likely to be affected by the proposals, further Phase 2 surveys will be required to establish the presence/likely absence of the species.
- **Negligible Potential Suitability:** Structures that have no obvious habitat features. However a small element of uncertainty remains as bats can use small and apparently unsuitable features on occasion. Further Phase 2 surveys are unlikely to be required as species is unlikely to be present.

- **No Potential Suitability:** No habitat features on site likely to be used by bats at any time of year. Further Phase 2 surveys are unlikely to be required as species is unlikely to be present.

Preliminary Roost Assessment Limitations

Not all potential bat roosting features are accessible to the surveyor, e.g. gaps beneath roof materials, and therefore assessments are based upon the potential for these features to provide suitable roosting opportunities.

3.3. Nesting Birds

An assessment of the potential for nesting birds to use features on the affected structures was undertaken, including looking for signs of nesting activity and/or potential nesting sites.

4. Results

4.1. Introduction

This section details the results of the Phase 1 Preliminary Bat Appraisal and nesting bird assessment.

4.2. Desktop Study

Statutory Designated Sites

No statutory designated sites of nature conservation were identified within 1km of the site.

European Protected Species Licence Records

Consultation with the MAGIC website revealed that there are five records of a bat mitigation licences within 2km of the site covering four species of bat. Details of these records are summarised in Table 1 below.

Table 1. Bat mitigation licences within 2km of site

Bat licence reference	Year	Species and Roost type	Distance from site
2016-23119-EPS-MIT	2016	Common Pipistrelle. Non-breeding.	890m N
EPSM2012-5125	2012	Common Pipistrelle and Soprano Pipistrelle. Non-breeding.	940m S
EPSM2012-4681	2013	Brown Long-eared <i>Plecotus auritus</i> , Soprano Pipistrelle <i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i> , Common Pipistrelle <i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i> and Natterer's <i>Myotis nattereri</i> . Non-breeding.	1,800m S
2014-2168-EPS-MIT	2014	Brown Long-eared, Soprano Pipistrelle, Common Pipistrelle and Natterer's. Non-breeding.	1,800m S
EPSM2013-6597	2014	Common Pipistrelle. Non-breeding.	1,800m S

4.3. Preliminary Roost Assessment

Bats - Building Assessment

The site contains a semi-detached house set within a mature garden. Photographs of the building and potential roost features are provided within Table 2.

House

The house is a two storey semi-detached brick built house with a hipped roof covered in modern clay tiles. The roof tiles, ridge tiles and hip tiles were in good condition with no gaps under mortar or missing or broken tiles. There were uPVC soffits which were in good condition with no gaps present suitable for bats. The windows were uPVC and in good condition with no gaps around the frames.

On the southern elevation there were a number of superficial gaps between bricks where the mortar had eroded away. These were inspected and the majority were found to be shallow and unsuitable for roosting bats. There were two small areas where deeper sections of mortar were missing, creating a cavity which could be used by an individual bat opportunistically. These features were fully inspected and there was no evidence of roosting bats.

On the eastern elevation there was an area of hanging tiles around a bay window. There were a number of gaps under the hanging tiles providing potential roosting opportunities for bats behind the hanging tiles. At the base of the brick wall next to the bay window there was a gap in the mortar in the brickwork, approximately 0.3m off the ground. The gap extended back to the cavity wall, creating a potential bat access into the cavity wall. However, the feature was very low down, reducing its potential to be used by roosting bats. No evidence of bats was recorded in or around this feature.

No suitable features for roosting bats were recorded on the western elevation. The adjacent semi-detached property on the northern elevation appeared to be in similar condition with the adjoining roof appearing well sealed.

Internally there was a single loft space. The loft was largely uncluttered and had a queen post construction. The loft was insulated with fiberglass insulation and was partly boarded. The roof was unlined, with the clay tiles and battens visible. A brick party wall was present separating the loft area from the adjacent semi-detached loft space. The loft was in good condition and no bats or evidence of bats was recorded.

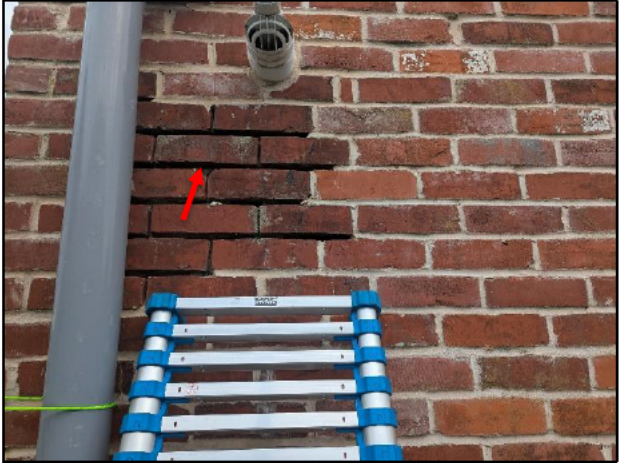
Overall the house was assessed as having a moderate potential to support roosting bats, due to the hanging tile and gap in the brickwork leading to the cavity wall on the eastern elevation. The small

cavities in the brickwork on the southern elevation were assessed as having negligible/low potential to support roosting bats.

Table 2 Preliminary roost assessment photos

Photo	Description
	Western elevation – no suitable features for roosting bats.
	Eastern elevation showing hanging tiles on bay window with a number of gaps under the tiles suitable for roosting bats.

Photo	Description
	Eastern elevation showing examples of gaps under hanging tiles.
	Gap in brickwork around 0.3m high on corner of bay window on eastern elevation.
	Southern elevation showing location of small gaps in brickwork.

Photo	Description
	Gap in mortar in brickwork on southern elevation – the majority of the areas of missing mortar are shallow but two small areas extend deeper and create a suitable crevice for an individual bat to use opportunistically.
	Internal view of loft.
	Unlined roof in good condition.

Bats - Foraging and Commuting Habitat

The property has a garden with areas of managed lawn and trees and shrubs, which links to similar habitat within adjacent gardens. There is limited connectivity to areas of high quality bat habitat in the wider area. Overall, the site is assessed as being of **low suitability** for foraging and commuting bats and is unlikely to be a key component of local bat foraging habitat due to its relatively small size and limited connectivity.

Nesting Birds

There were limited opportunities for nesting birds on the house and no evidence of nesting birds was recorded during the survey. There is a potential that the gaps under the hanging tiles could be used by nesting birds. The various trees, shrubs in the wider site provide opportunities for nesting birds. Overall the house and on site vegetation have a **moderate potential** to support nesting birds.

5. Evaluation, Impacts and Recommendations

5.1. Introduction

This section presents the conclusions of the Phase 1 bat assessment and Nesting Bird assessment. It provides an assessment of the ecological constraints to the proposed works and detailed recommendations for any further surveys and mitigation measures considered necessary. An outline of protected species legislation relevant to the findings of this report is provided in Appendix B.

5.2. Evaluation

Bats

The Phase 1 preliminary roost assessment identified no evidence of bats either internally or externally. Suitable roost features were restricted to areas of hanging tiles and a low down gap in the brickwork on the eastern elevation, and two small gaps in the brickwork on the southern elevation. Overall the house was assessed as having a moderate potential to support roosting bats, due to the hanging tile and gap in the brickwork leading to the cavity wall on the eastern elevation. The small cavities in the brickwork on the southern elevation were assessed as having negligible/low potential to support roosting bats.

Nesting birds

There is a moderate potential for nesting birds to be present both on the house under hanging tiles and within trees and shrubs in the wider garden. No signs of current or previous use were noted on the house during the survey.

5.3. Potential Impacts of Development

Roosting Bats

The moderate potential roost features on the eastern elevation will be retained and unaffected by the proposed extension works. Works on the eastern elevation are restricted to the addition of a new porch. Due to the limited works to this elevation, there would be minimal noise and vibration disturbance.

The two negligible/low potential features on the southern elevation would be lost as a result of the proposed works. These were fully inspected during the preliminary survey and there was no evidence of roosting bats. The features are considered to be only suitable for an individual bat opportunistically. The loss of these features is highly unlikely to have an adverse impact on the conservation status of

the local bat population. There is a risk of harm to an individual bat in the unlikely event that a bat was present at the time of works.

Bat Activity

The proposals will not result in an adverse impact on bat foraging or commuting habitat. There will be no severance of linear vegetation or loss of mature trees or shrubs and no reduction in the foraging habitat suitability.

Nesting Birds

Suitable nesting bird habitat on the house was restricted to the area of hanging tiles which will be retained and unaffected. No impacts to nesting birds are therefore anticipated.

5.4. Recommendations

5.4.1. Bats

Prior to the works affecting the southern elevation including the demolition of the wall, the two crevices in the brickwork should be re-inspected with a torch and endoscope to ensure no bats are present. In the unlikely event that bats or evidence of bats is found, a mitigation licence will be applied for prior to continuing with any works affecting the roost.

Enhancements

To provide enhanced bat roosting opportunities, a single bat box (either surface mounted³ or integrated⁴) should be installed on the property.

To provide enhancements for nesting birds it is recommended that two swift bricks are incorporated into the walls of the extension (https://swift-conservation.org/swift_bricks.htm).

5.5. Updating Survey

In accordance with CIEEM Guidelines on survey validity, the results of this survey and assessment are valid for 18 months, after which period, updating surveys will be required (valid until October 2027). This is because bats are highly mobile and the ecology of the site is likely to change over this period. Changes to the proposals may alter the level of impact on species and may alter the requirement for mitigation and require further assessment.

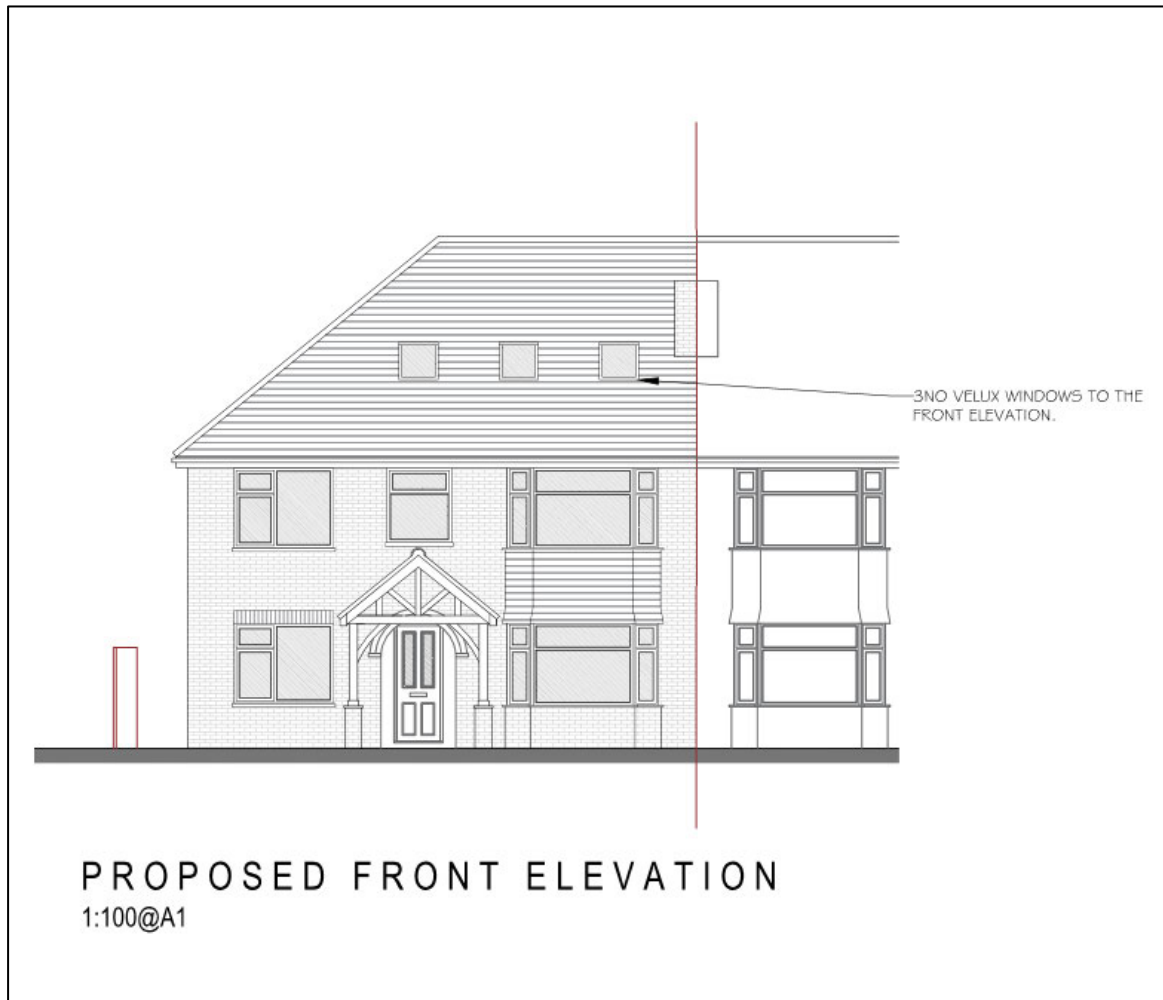
³ Such as <https://www.wildcare.co.uk/wildcare-eco-cavity-bat-box.html> or similar

⁴ Such as <https://www.wildcare.co.uk/integrated-eco-bat-box-cavity.html> or similar

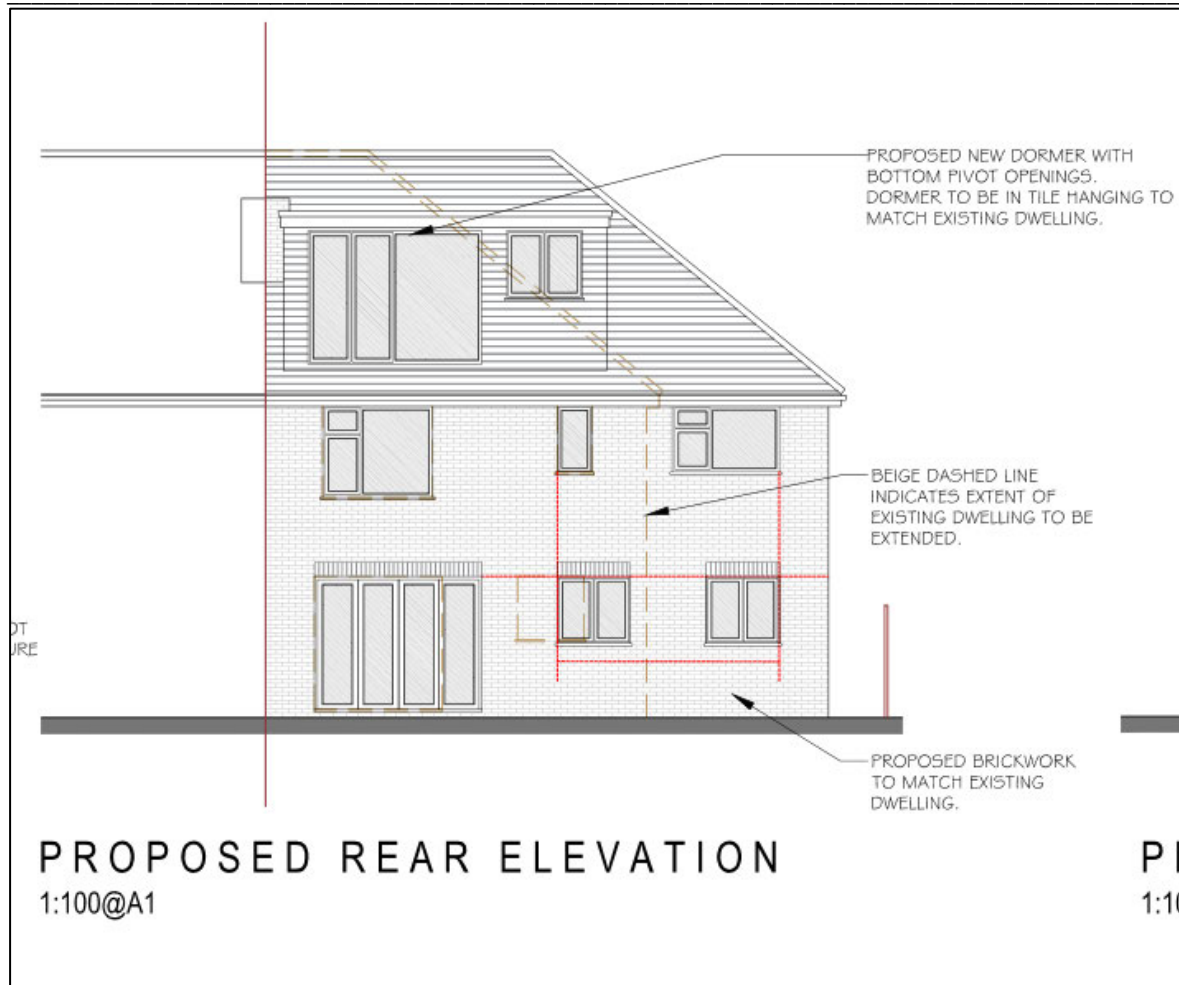
6. Conclusions

The preliminary survey has identified limited opportunities for roosting bats and no evidence of roosting bats was recorded. Suitable roosting features were restricted to gaps under hanging tiles and a low down gap in the brickwork on the eastern elevation, which will be retained, and two small areas where there were gaps in the mortar in the brickwork on the southern elevation which could be used by an individual bat opportunistically. These features were fully inspected and there was no evidence of roosting bats. A mitigation strategy is provided which will maintain favourable conservation status of bats and ensure no risk of harm to bats, including pre-works inspections of the affected suitable roost features. A bat box and Swift bricks are recommended to provide enhancements for biodiversity.

Appendix A: Site Proposals







Appendix B: Protected Species Legislation

Species	Legislation
Bats <i>Chiroptera</i>	All bat species are protected under the Conservation of Habitat and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended) and Wildlife and Countryside Act (WCA) 1981 (as amended). This means it is illegal to: • Deliberately capture, injure or kill a bat; • Intentionally or recklessly disturb a bat in its roost or deliberately disturb a group of bats; • Damage or destroy a bat roosting place (even if bats are not occupying the roost at the time); • Possess or advertise/sell/exchange a bat (dead or alive) or any part of a bat; and • Intentionally or recklessly obstruct access to a bat roost.
Breeding Birds	All wild birds in the UK are protected under the WCA 1981 (as amended) making it illegal to: • Kill, injure or take any wild bird; • Take, damage or destroy the nest of any wild bird while it is being built or in use; • Take or destroy the eggs of any wild bird; and • Possess or control (e.g. for exhibition or sale any wild bird or egg unless obtained legally). In addition to the above, Schedule 1 bird species are also protected from disturbance, both to their nesting areas and wintering habitats.