
Hamberwell, Church Lane,
Bursledon, SO31 8AB

Phase 1 bat survey (PRA):

Hamberwell,

Church Lane,

Bursledon,

SO31 8AB



Survey and report by: Vesper Conservation & Ecology Limited

Report produced by Robert West BA(Hons), PGDip, MCIEEM

Non-Technical Summary:

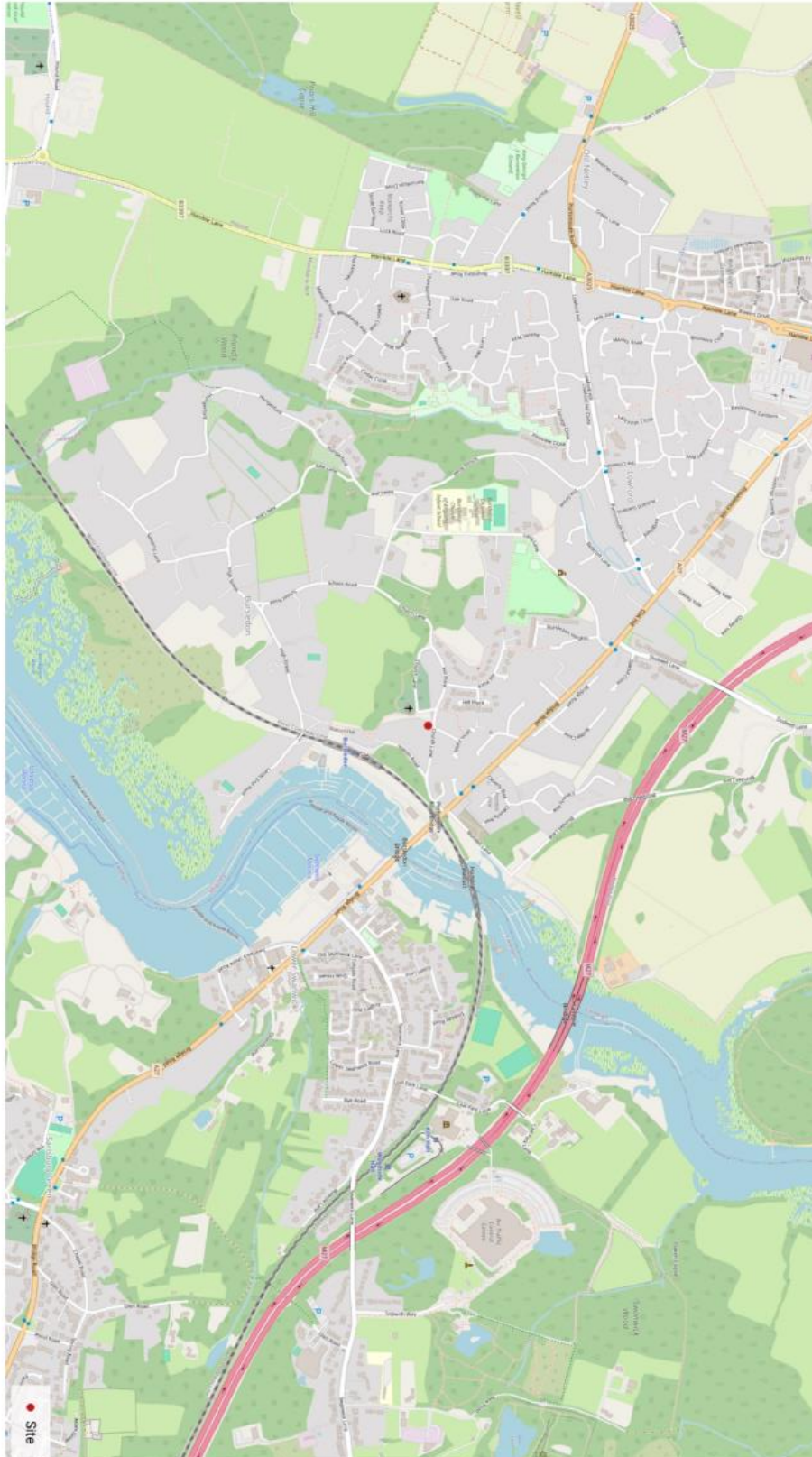
Site name and location	Hamberwell, Church Lane, Bursledon, SO31 8AB SU 48908 09770
Scope of works	Phase 1 bat survey undertaken on 8th March 2024 This report is valid for no more than 1 year from the date on the front cover.
Assessment and survey methods	The Phase 1 survey was carried to the standards set down in the Bat Conservation Trusts Bat Surveys for Professional Ecologists: Good Practice Guidelines (4th Edition 2023) and guidance from the Chartered Institute for Ecologists and Environmental Managers (CIEEM).
Lead Surveyor	Robert West BA (Hons), PGDip. MCIEEM
Purpose of Works	The purpose of this survey is to inform a planning application for: • To create rooms in the roof space • The addition of roof lights and new windows.
Summary of Surveys and evaluation	The roof has is covered in tight fitting small cement tiles there are no obvious gaps or holes that would allow ingress into eh building. The hanging tiles are tight fitting with no obvious gaps or holes that would allow ingress into the building. The building has negligible potential for bats to be roosting within the building.
Recommendations	• It is recommended that no further surveys are required at this time. • In the highly unlikely event of bats been discovered during the works, then all works must stop, and the advice of a suitable qualified person should be contacted for further advice. • If the works are not carried out in a timely manner and or the scope of the works changes a further survey may be required.

1. Introduction

- 1.1 This report was commissioned by the homeowners to determine if there were any ecological issues associated with the proposed works to their property.
 - 1.2 Hamberwell, Church Lane, Bursledon, SO31 8AB, the national grid reference number is SU 48908 09770.
 - 1.3 This property is situated in the village of Bursledon, which is southeast of the city of Southampton, there is good connecting habitat from the site to the wider countryside.
 - 1.4 There are 3 designated sites within 1km of the site these include the SAC, SPA and RAMSAR sites of the Solent and Southampton Water, Solent and Dorset Coast SPA, SAC, SSSI and Hackett's March LNR. The designated sites will not be affected by the proposed works.
 - 1.5 There are no priority habitats on site and none of the surrounding priority habitats will be affected by this proposed development of the site.
 - 1.6 A search of data from the local Bat Group has shown that there are records of both pipistrelle species (*Pipistrellus pipistrellus*, *Pipistrellus pygmaeus*), Long eared bats (*Plecotus auritus*), Serotine (*Eptesicus serotinus*) and Myotis species in the area, there have been 3 granted bat mitigation licenses within 1km of the site, these have been for Common /Soprano Pipistrelle, Brown long eared and Daubenton's bats, all of these were between 600 to 1000m to the southwest.
 - 1.7 There are 18 species of bat in the UK, 7 of which are UK BAP priority species and Species of Principal Importance in England under S41 of the NERC Act 2006. All bats and bat roosts are protected under Schedule 5 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). Bats are also a European Protected Species protected under the Habitat Regulations 2019. (see appendix)
 - 1.8 The Phase 1 (PRA) survey was carried to the standards set down in the Bat Conservation Trusts Bat Surveys for Professional Ecologists: Good Practice Guidelines (4th Edition 2023) and guidance from the Chartered Institute for Ecologists and Environmental Managers (CIEEM).
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Location



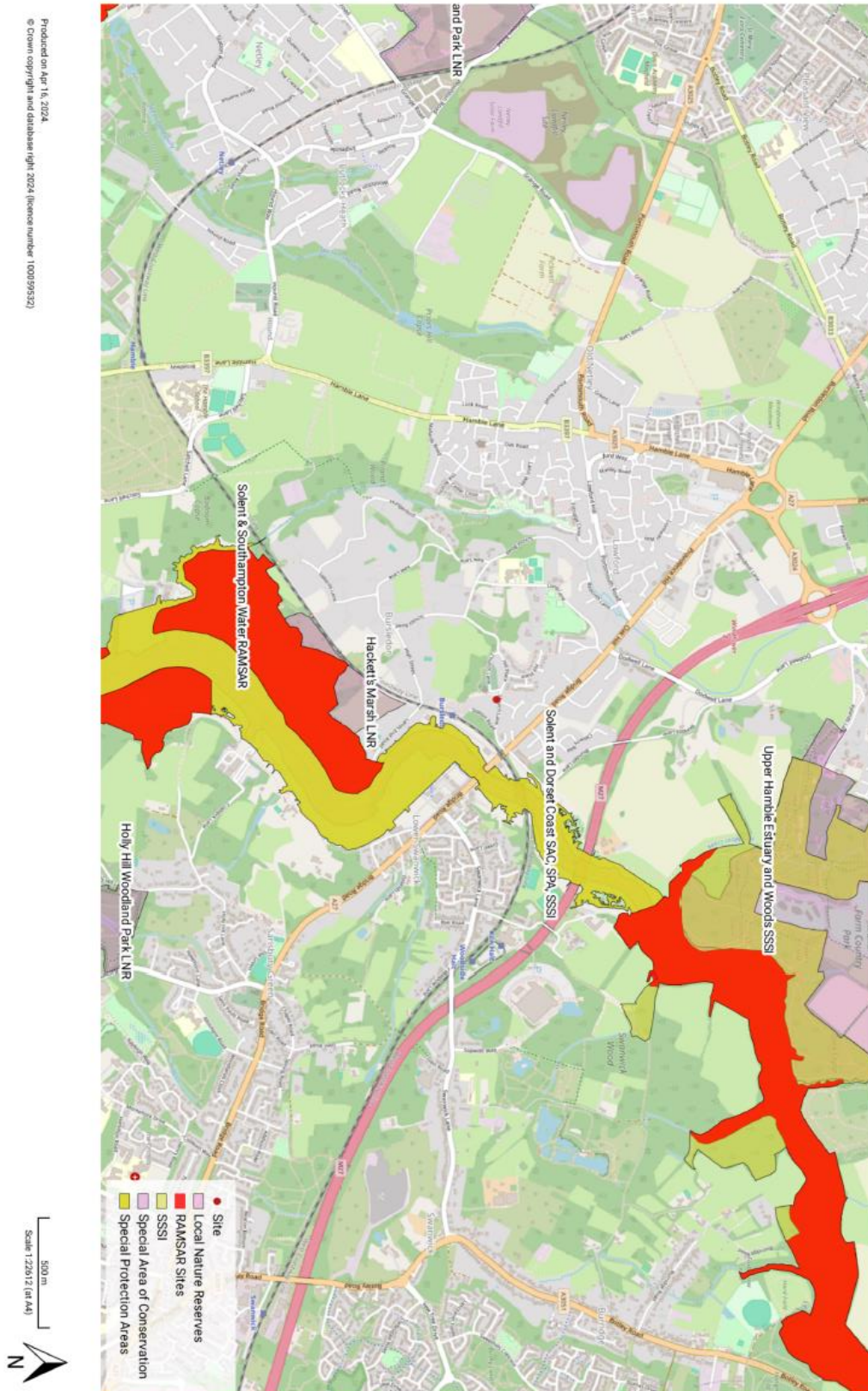
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Map 1: Site Location (landapp 2024)

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Designated Sites



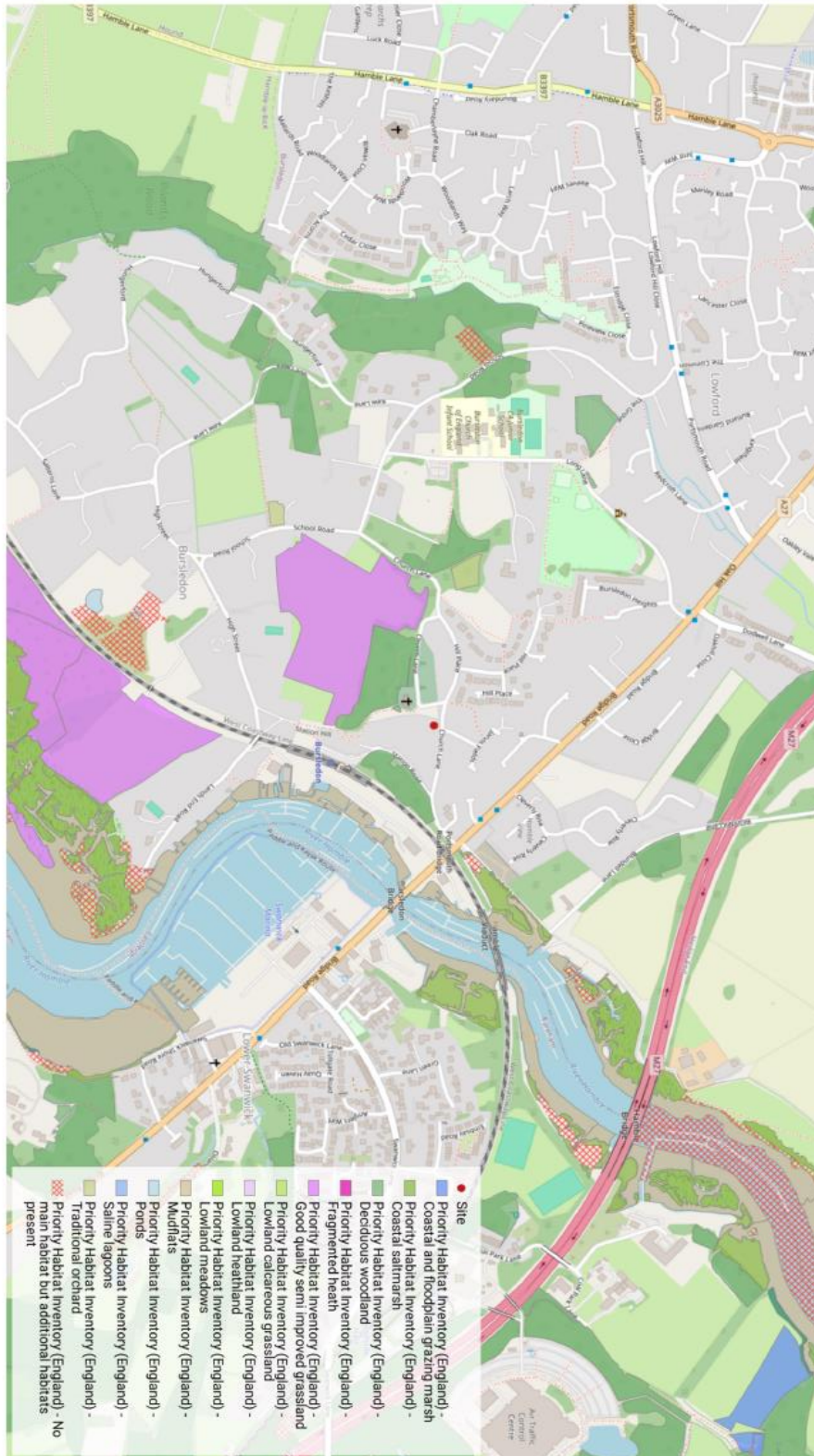
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Map 2: Designated sites (Landapp 2024)

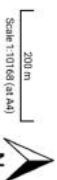
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Priority Habitats



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Map 3: Priority Habitats (Landapp 2024)

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Suitability	Description of roosting habitats	Description of commuting and foraging habitats
Negligible	Negligible habitat features on site likely to be used by roosting bats	Negligible habitat features on site likely to be used by commuting or foraging bats
Low	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>i.e.</i> unlikely to be suitable for maternity or hibernation).	Habitat that could be used by small numbers of commuting bats such as a gappy hedgerow or un-vegetated stream, but isolated, <i>i.e.</i> not very well connected to the surrounding landscape by other habitat. Suitable, but isolated habitat that could be used by small numbers of foraging bats such as a lone tree (not in a parkland) or a patch of scrub.
Moderate	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)	Continuous habitat connected to the wider landscape that could be used by bats for commuting, such as lines of trees and scrub or linked back gardens. Habitat that is connected to the wider landscape that could be used by bats for foraging such as trees, scrub, grassland or water.
High	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.	Continuous, high-quality habitat that is well connected to the wider landscape that is likely to be used regularly by commuting bats such as river valleys, streams, hedgerows, lines of trees and woodland edge. High-quality habitat that is well connected to the wider landscape that is likely to be used regularly by foraging bats such as broadleaved woodland, tree-lined watercourses and grazed parkland. The site is close to and connected to known roosts.

Table 1: Bat roost suitability (Adapted from Collins 2016)

2. Field Survey

External Inspection: Bats (see pictures in appendix)

- 2.1 An external inspection of Hamberwell was undertaken on the 8th March 2024 by experienced ecologist and bat surveyor Robert West (NE license number 2018-33612-CLS-CLS). This inspection was undertaken to identify any potential ingress/egress points within the roof and the body of the structure and any other potential for bat activity.
- 2.2 The building is a detached property with a detached garage building. The building is brick and block with a cavity wall, with all elevations covered with tile hangings.
- 2.3 The property well maintained front and rear gardens, with a gravelled driveway to the front. The property has mature trees and hedges and herbaceous borders. The garden area will not be affected during the proposed works.
- 2.4 The eaves are tight on all elevations, with no obvious gaps or holes that would allow ingress into the building.
- 2.5 The wall hanging tiles are made for small cement tiles, all the elevations are tight fitting with no obvious gaps that would allow ingress into the fabric of the building.
- 2.6 All the windows and doors frames are tight fitting with no obvious holes or gaps that would allow ingress into the fabric of the building.
- 2.7 The external inspection show that the building has negligible potential for bats to be roosting with in.

Internal inspection (*see pictures in appendix*)

- 2.8 There is a single roof space that covers the whole of the property, access was good throughout, with the floor being boarded.
- 2.9 The main roof structure is open with a truss frame design throughout, the main roof is 3 m to the ridge.
- 2.10 The tiles are backed with a woven breathable membrane, the membrane is in good order with no obvious tears or gaps. There are no areas of staining or other signs that would suggest bat roosting.
- 2.11 The floor is covered in a thick layer of glass fibre insulation which goes into the eaves.
- 2.12 There was no physical evidence of bats within the building, there were also no signs of nesting bird and or mice and rats within the roof space.
- 2.13 The internal inspection shows that this building is being used by bats.

3 Survey conclusion:

- 3.1 The preliminary survey carried out on 8th March 2024 by Vesper Conservation & Ecology Limited showed that Hamberwell has a negligible potential for bats to be roosting within the building.
- 3.2 There are records of bats from the area and there have been 4 bat mitigation licenses granted within 1km of the site this was for Common Pipistrelle bats.
- 3.3 The proposed works will not affect any of the designated sites that are within 1km of the site.
- 3.4 The proposed works will not affect any of the priority habitats off site and no areas of garden will be lost during the works.
- 3.5 It is recommended that **no further surveys** are required at this time. This can change if the works are not carried out in a timely manner and or if the scope of the works changes.
- 3.6 In the highly unlikely event of bats been discovered during the works then all works must stop and a suitably qualified should be contacted to get further advice.

Appendices:

Bats and the law

Natural England offers further detailed advice which can be applied to planning applications that affect protected species.

Bats

There are 18 species of bat in the UK, 7 of which are UK BAP priority species and Species of Principal Importance in England under S41 of the NERC Act 2006. All bats and bat roosts are protected under Schedule 5 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). Bats are also a European Protected Species protected under the Habitat Regulations 2019 (as amended). It is an offence to:

- Intentionally or deliberately kill, injure or capture bats;
- Intentionally, deliberately or recklessly disturb bats in such a way as to be likely to significantly affect the ability of any significant group of bats to survive, breed, or rear or nurture their young or the local distribution of or abundance of a species of bat;
- Intentionally, deliberately or recklessly damage, destroy or obstruct any place used for shelter or protection (i.e. bat roosts); or
- Possess, sell or transport a bat, or anything derived from it.

For more information please read:

Natural England. 2016. *Standing Advice for Protected Species*. Available from:
<https://www.gov.uk/guidance/bats-surveys-and-mitigation-for-development-projects>

Birds

48 species of bird on the UK BAP exist in England. These species, plus the Hen Harrier, are also listed as Species of Principal Importance in England under S41 of the NERC Act 2006. All birds are protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended), making it an offence, with certain exceptions (e.g. game birds), to intentionally kill, injure or take any wild bird and to take, damage or destroy their nests or eggs.

Schedule 1 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 affords extra protection for a number of species and applies harsher penalties for offences. Any intentional or reckless disturbance of a Schedule 1 bird, whilst it is nesting or rearing dependant young, constitutes an offence.

Reptiles

All four of the widespread British species of reptile, including the Common Lizard *Lacerta vivipara*, Slow-Worm *Anguis fragilis*, Grass Snake *Natrix natrix* and Adder *Vipera berus*, are also UK BAP priority species and Species of Conservation Concern in England. They are protected under Schedule 5 (Sections 9.1, 9.5a, 9.5b) of the Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) from intentional killing, injury and trade. The habitat of the four widespread reptiles is not legally protected; however the replacement of habitat lost through development may be required through the planning system. Mitigation for these species is not subject to licensing by Natural England but should nonetheless be planned to minimise disturbance.



Picture 1: The front elevation showing the roof and hanging tiles.



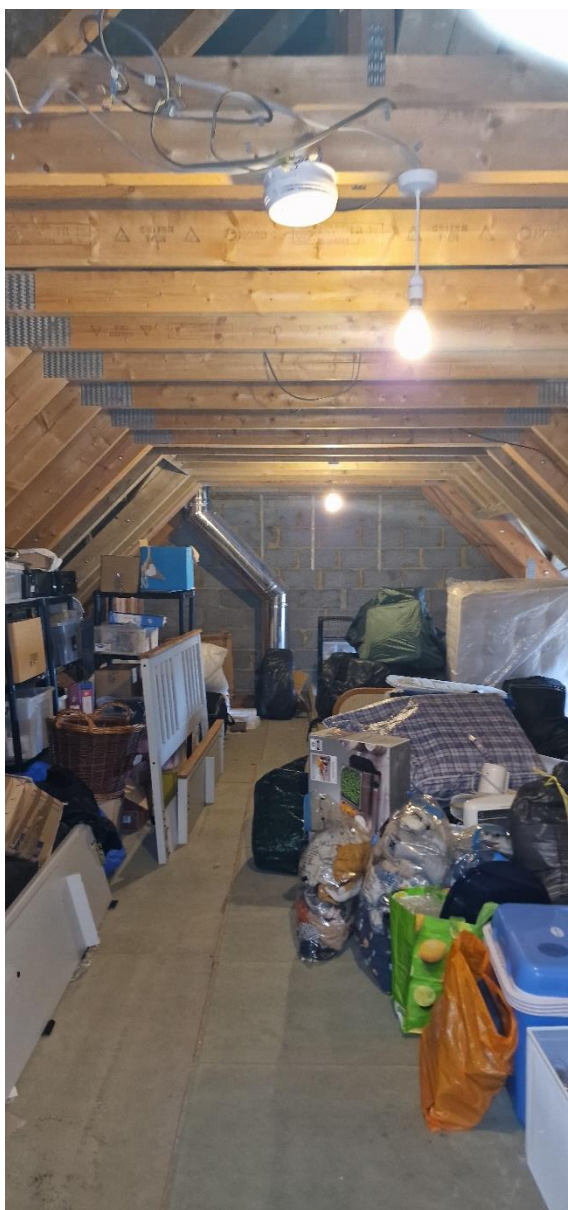
Picture 2: Showing the front elevation of the building.



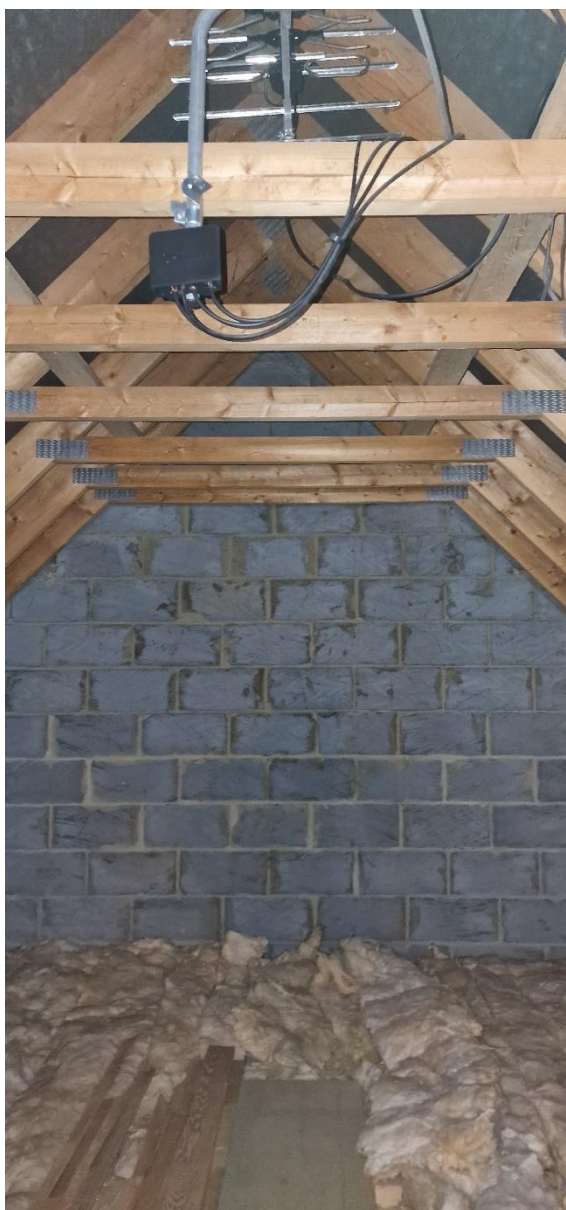
Picture 3: Showing the rear of the building.



Picture 4: Showing the side of the building.



Picture 5: Showing the roof structure.



Picture 6: Showing the roof structure.



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