

Bat Emergence and Re-Entry Surveys (BERS)

Survey site:

57 Church Road, Bishopstoke, Eastleigh, Hampshire, SO50 6DN

Client:

Old Park Construction Ltd

Report date:

9th July 2024

Project:

This report is prepared to inform a planning application for the proposal described as:

Two, two-bedroom maisonettes. Including the internal reconfiguration of the existing building, installation of two dormer windows, solar panels and a two-story extension of the southern elevation to match the existing roof pitch.

This report is supplementary to the Preliminary Roost Assessment report completed by Arbtech Consulting Ltd (2024).

BERS survey methodology and legislation can be found in the Arbtech Supplement: [BERS Methodology and Legislation - 2024.](#)

This report is an addendum to and must be read in conjunction with the Preliminary Roost Assessment completed by Arbtech Consulting Limited (2024) for the same site address and client.

This table may include further work you will need to commission (if any) to obtain planning permission or comply with legislation for other consent.

All clients are expected to read and understand this section, or to contact the lead surveyor for advice.

Executive Summary

No bat roosts were identified at the site. Consequently, no impacts on bats or their roosts are foreseen.

The site surveys were designed and managed by Harley Stone (BSc), Natural England Bat Licence Number: 2023-11031-CL17-BAT

See surveyor locations in the **BERS plan in Appendix 1.**

Limitations

For all surveys, there is limited visibility of the western elevation of B1 due to the site boundary offering a narrow field of view. Extension of the IR tripods to capture the roof optimised the view, communication between either side helped to identify each bats route to determine if there was any possibility of emergence.

For V2, there was a technical issues with surveyor 3's IR, resulting in no footage being captured for this position. In V3 there was a file card corruption that meant that the footage could not be reviewed. However surveyor 2, whose position the camera reflected only observed 2 bats across the entire survey, meaning that the likelihood of missing an emergency is very low.

Field Survey							
Dusk Emergence Survey 1							
Building B1							
Building inspection prior to survey		N/A					
Surveyor and position		Surveyor 1 – Ashleigh Domblides – 3 years bat survey experience – observing the south west elevation. Surveyor 2 – Andy Wilkins – 2 years bat survey experience – observing the north east elevation. Surveyor 3 – Jayne Wilkins – 3 years bat survey experience – south east elevation.					
Weather (start/end)		Temperature (°C): 16 Relative humidity (%): 62 Cloud cover (%): 0 Wind (m/s): 0 Rain: None			Temperature (°C): 13 Relative humidity (%): 76 Cloud cover (%): 0 Wind (m/s): 0 Rain: None		
Equipment used		Echometer Touch, Magenta, IR camera, IR torches					
Results							
Date of survey	Start, end and sunset time	Species and numbers	Roost type	Structure reference	Roost location	Access points (include # of them)	Dimensions and explanation of roost location
15/05/2024	20:34 20:49 22:34	No Emergences	N/A	B1	N/A	N/A	N/A
Surveyor observations							
Surveyor 1		No Emergences. First activity was a common pipistrelle at 21:24 commuting west to east in the alley to the south of B1. There was then foraging activity from 2 Common Pipistrelles intermittently around B1, particularly to the south west, until the end of the survey.				N/A	

<i>IR position</i>	No IR footage was recorded for surveyor 1. No additional activity was observed.	N/A
<i>Surveyor 2</i>	No Emergences. First activity was a common pipistrelle heard not seen at 21:27, which was heard and seen foraging throughout the survey. A Noctule was heard commuting at 21:30.	N/A
<i>IR position</i>	The footage reflected the view of surveyor 2. No additional activity was observed.	
<i>Surveyor 3</i>	No Emergences. First activity was a common pipistrelle 21.24 heard not seen, also observed by surveyor 1 commuting west to east in the alleyway to the south of B1. There was then foraging activity from 1 common pipistrelle intermittently around B1 until the end of the survey. A myotis bat was heard but not seen at 22:13. A brown long eared was briefly heard but not seen at 22.20.	N/A

<i>IR position</i>	The footage reflected the view of surveyor 3. No additional activity was observed.	
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Field Survey							
Dusk Emergence Survey 2							
Building B1							
Building inspection prior to survey	N/A						
Surveyor and position	Surveyor 1 – Sarah Facey – 6 years bat survey experience – observing the eastern elevation. Surveyor 2 – Charlotte Quaife – 2 years bat survey experience – observing the south western elevation. Surveyor 3 – Carol Murphy – first year of bat surveys – observing the north eastern elevation.						
Weather (start/end)	Temperature (°C): 16 Relative humidity (%): 49 Cloud cover (%): 90 Wind (m/s): 0 Rain: None				Temperature (°C): 13 Relative humidity (%): 55 Cloud cover (%): 50 Wind (m/s): 0 Rain: None		
Equipment used	Echometer Touch, Magenta, IR camera, IR torches.						
Results							
Date of survey	Start, end and sunset time	Species and numbers	Roost type	Structure reference	Roost location	Access points (include # of them)	Dimensions and explanation of roost location
05/06/2024	21:00 – 23:00 21:15	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Surveyor observations							
Surveyor 1	No Emergences. First bat was a noctule at 21:42 which flew over the building from the rear. A common pipistrelle commuted in front of the building at 22:02; two heard not seen (HNS) passes were observed for this species at 22:00 and 22:03. The last bat was a noctule, HNS, at 22:04.					N/A	

<i>IR position</i>	The footage reflected the view of surveyor 1. No additional activity was observed.	
<i>Surveyor 2</i>	No Emergences. The first bat recorded was a common pipistrelle passing from west to east over the building at 21:26. A leisler's was heard not seen at 21:36. A noctule was heard not seen at 21:56 and serotine also heard not seen at 21:57. The last bat recorded was a common pipistrelle seen circling around the building and passing between the building and building to the south at 22:00	N/A
<i>IR position</i>	The footage reflected the view of surveyor 2. No additional activity was observed.	
<i>Surveyor 3</i>	No Emergences. The first bat recorded at 21:36 was Leisler's passing West to North. A common pipistrelle was heard not seen	N/A

	at 21:51. A serotine was heard not seen at 21:54 and 21:57. A noctule was heard not seen at 21:55 and 22:04. 22:00 picked up Common Pipistrelle with EM. The last bat was a common pipistrelle commuting at 22:05.	
<i>IR position</i>	Not available due to technical issues.	N/A

Field Survey							
Dusk Emergence Survey 3							
Building B1							
<i>Building inspection prior to survey</i>		N/A					
<i>Surveyor and position</i>		Surveyor 1 – Harley Stone, Natural England Bat Licence Number: 2023-11031-CL17-BAT, observing the eastern elevation. Surveyor 2 – Nathan Reynolds, 1 year of survey experience, observing the south western elevation. Surveyor 3 – Nathaniel Faults, 1 st year of surveying, observing the northern elevation.					
<i>Weather (start/end)</i>		Temperature (°C): 17 Relative humidity (%): 91 Cloud cover (%): 40 Wind (m/s): 4 Rain: None			Temperature (°C): 16 Relative humidity (%): 86 Cloud cover (%): 10 Wind (m/s): 2 Rain: None		
<i>Equipment used</i>		Echometer Touch, Magenta, IR camera, IR torches.					
Results							
Date of survey	Start, end and sunset time	Species and numbers	Roost type	Structure reference	Roost location	Access points (include # of them)	Dimensions and explanation of roost location
03/07/2024	20:16 - 23:15 21:33	N/A	N/A	B1	N/A	N/A	N/A
Surveyor observations							

<i>Surveyor 1</i>	No emergences observed. The first bat was heard not seen at 22:36 and was a soprano pipistrelle. A second bat was heard not seen at 22:55 a was common pipistrelle.	
<i>IR position</i>	The IR positions reflected the view of surveyor 1. No additional observations were identified during the review of the footage.	

<i>Surveyor 2</i>	First bat was heard at 22:37 and was a Soprano Pipistrelle, the last bat was heard at 22:40 and was a Common Pipistrelle, neither bats were observed, but were heard. No emergences from the building.	
<i>IR position</i>	The IR review could not be accessed due to a file corruption, however during the darkest parts of the survey, Surveyor 2 used	

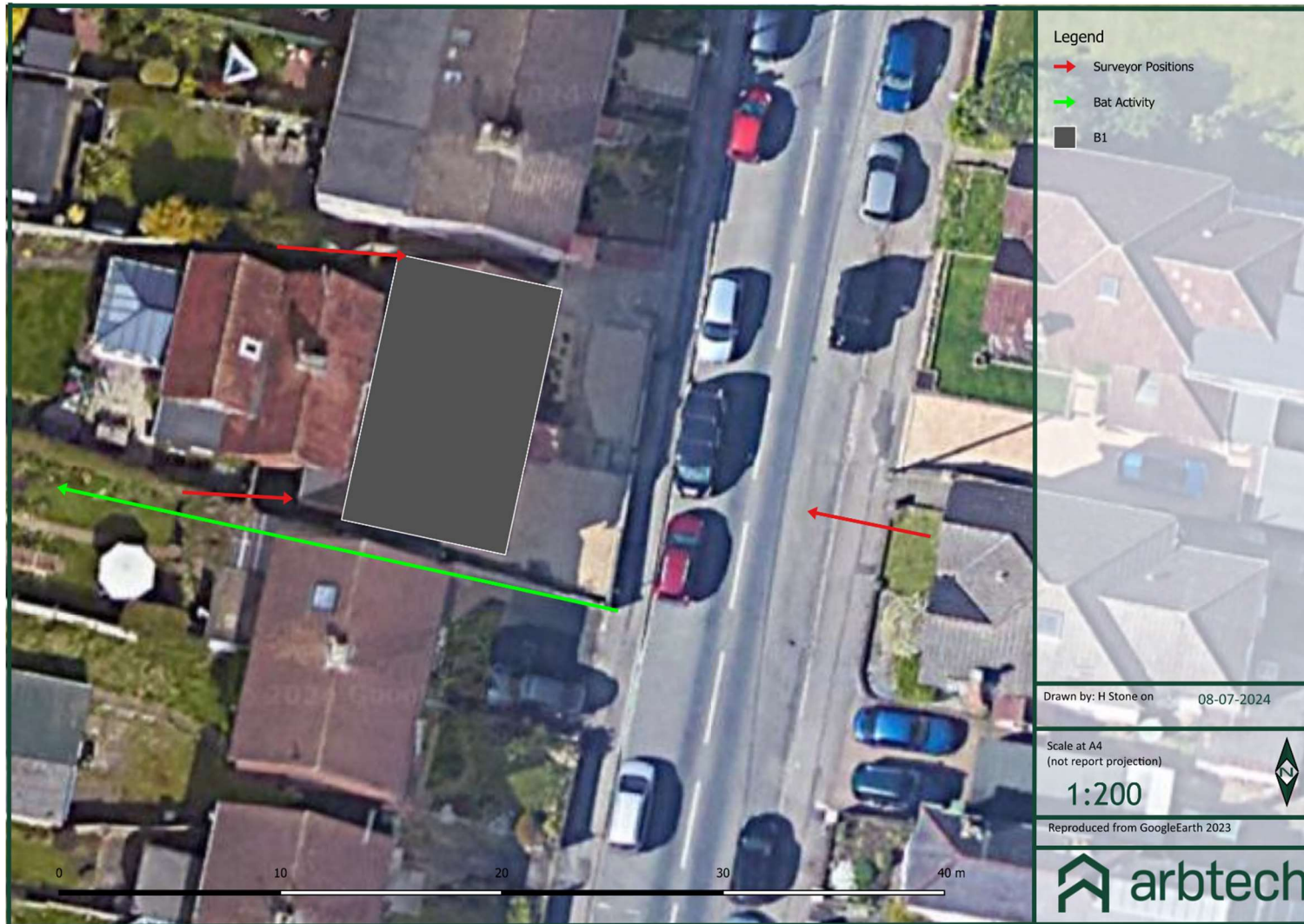
	the camera to view roosting features and no bats were observed.	
<i>Surveyor 3</i>	The first bat was heard not seen at 22:40 and was a common pipistrelle. A second bat was heard not seen at 22:55 a was common pipistrelle. No emergences observed.	
<i>IR position</i>	The IR positions reflected the view of surveyor 3. No additional observations were identified during the review of the footage.	

Conclusions, Impacts and Recommendations	
<i>Survey Results Summary</i>	The combined survey data has concluded a likely absence of roosting bats. No bats were observed emerging from the building during the emergence survey, and no evidence of bats was found during the preliminary assessment survey. Occasional commuting by common pipistrelle bats was recorded east to west to the south of B1.
<i>Impact Assessment</i>	Bats are very unlikely to be roosting within this building, B1, and as such, there are not anticipated to be any impacts on bats as a result of the proposed development. However, bats are highly mobile creatures that switch roosts regularly and therefore the usage of a site by bats can change over a short period of time. Any bats that begin using the building during the intervening period between the surveys being undertaken and works commencing could be injured or killed and their roosts destroyed.
<i>Recommendations</i>	A precautionary working method will be implemented during and post-development. This will include the following measures: • In the unlikely event that a bat or evidence of bats is discovered during the development all work must stop and a bat licensed ecologist contacted for further advice. Bat lighting • A low impact lighting strategy will be adopted for the site during and post-development, which will include the following measures: • Light spill on to the northern and southern boundaries should be avoided. • Use narrow spectrum light sources to lower the range of species affected by lighting. • Use light sources that emit minimal ultra-violet light.

	• Avoid white and blue wavelengths of the light spectrum to reduce insect attraction and where white light sources are required in order to manage the blue shortwave length content they should be of a warm / neutral colour temperature <4,200 kelvin. • Not use bare bulbs and any light pointing upwards. The spread of light will be kept in line with or below the horizontal. • Light spill will be reduced via the use of low-level lighting used in conjunction with hoods, cowls, louvers and shields. • Lights will also be directional to ensure that light is directed to the intended areas only. • External lighting will be on PIR sensors that are sensitive to large objects only (so that they are not triggered by passing bats) and will be set to the shortest time duration to reduce the amount of time the lights are on. • Wall lights and security lights will be 'dimmable' and set to the lowest light intensity settings. There are several products on the market that allow the control of the light intensity and the duration that the lights are on. All lighting on the developed site will make use of the most up to date technology available.
<i>Enhancements</i>	Installation of a bat box on the elevation of the new building would provide additional roosting habitat for local bat species. The installation of one bird box and three swift bricks at the site will provide additional nesting habitat for birds. Bird box specifications need to be suitable for a range of small nesting bird species, such as the "Schwegler No 17 Swift Nest Box", or a similar alternative brand. Swift bricks are a "universal nest brick". The three swift bricks will need to be spaced close together because they are social nesters. Bird boxes need to be positioned ~3m above ground level, at the eaves of the building, facing a north or north-easterly direction, where they will be sheltered from prevailing wind, rain and strong sunlight.

Version control			
Status	Issue	Name	Date
Draft	0.1	Harley Stone BSc (Hons) Consultant Ecologist, (Natural England Bat Licence Number: 2023-11031-CL17-BAT)	08/07/2024
Final	1.0	Harley Stone BSc (Hons) Consultant Ecologist, (Natural England Bat Licence Number: 2023-11031-CL17-BAT)	09/07/2024

Appendix 1: BERS plan



Limitations and Copyright

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