

Emergence Survey Report – Bats

Site Location	The Coppers, Penny Lane, Wargrave, Reading, RG10 8PB Garage Building known as B3 only
Document reference	CE4200-01
Date of survey	Emergence Survey – 12 th September 2023
Report by	Garry Smith – Senior Ecologist Signature:  Tel: 07792064673 Email: info@chaseecology.co.uk

DISCLAIMER

This report/document has been prepared by Chase Ecology for the named client as a Protected Species Survey - Bats. Chase Ecology accepts no liability or responsibility for any use that is made of this document other than by the Client for the purposes for which it was originally commissioned and prepared. We confirm that the opinions expressed are our true and professional opinions.

Limitations and Copyright

Chase Ecology has prepared this Report for the sole use of the named Client or their Agents in accordance with our terms of business, under which our services were performed. No other warranty, expressed or implied, is made as to the professional advice included in this Report or any other services provided by us. This Report may not be relied upon by any other party without the prior and express written agreement of Chase Ecology. The assessments made assume that the sites and facilities will continue to be used for their current purpose without significant change. The conclusions and recommendations contained in this Report are based upon information provided by others and upon the assumption that all relevant information has been provided by those parties from whom it has been requested. Information obtained from third parties has not been independently verified by Chase Ecology. Chase Ecology standard Limitations of Service apply to this report and all associated work relating to this site. A copy has been supplied with our original quotation and further copies are available on request.

CONTENTS

- 1.0** Introduction
- 2.0** Executive Summary
- 3.0** Legislation
- 4.0** Methodology
- 5.0** Results of Phase 2 Activity Surveys
- 6.0** Ecological Experience
- 7.0** References

Appendix 1: Mitigation, Protection & Enhancement.

1.0 Introduction

Brief

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

Visit 1 – 12th September 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 known as B3 (Garage), 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 for the structure known as B3. 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.
Required Actions	See Appendix 1: Mitigation, Protection & Enhancement.

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	12 th September					
Sunset/ Sunrise	Start Time	Finish Time	Temperature		Wind Beaufort Scale	Cloud Cover
19:26	19:10	21:00	Start 18	End 16	1	90%
	Name	Position	Detector			
Lead Surveyor	Naomi Turner	South/West	EMT 2 Pro			
Assistant Surveyor	Alys Cervetto	North/East	EMT 2 Pro			

Google Map View to show locations of surveyors.



Emergence/Re-Entry Data

No roosting activity recorded during the survey times noted.

Activity from Bats during survey

Species	Activity	
Common Pipistrelle	Early	1 x commuting pass South to North between building and main dwelling.
	Mid	1 x brief foraging, no visual. 1 x brief foraging around trees to the north of the building.

	Late	-
Noctule	Early	-
	Mid	-
	Late	4 x commuting pass, no visual.

6.0 Surveyor Experience

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.

Alys Cervetto - Alys has worked within the ecology sector since 2023 as a seasonal survey assistant.

She 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 for the structure known as B3 (Garage). This report will not factor any protection/mitigation for any other structures within the site.

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.