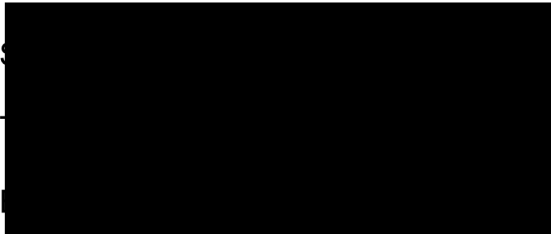


Emergence Survey Report – Bats

Site Location	1 Church Field, Congerstone, Nuneaton, CV13 6NA
Document reference	CE4485-01 <i>This document should be read in conjunction with the Preliminary Roost Assessment for bats completed on the 28th February 2024, document reference: CE4485</i>
Date of survey	25 th May 2024 14 th August 2024 6 th September 2024
Report by	Garry Smith – Senior Ecologist 

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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;

25th May 2024

14th August 2024

6th September 2024

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, a single daytime roost for Common Pipistrelle (1 x max count) was recorded within the East facing roof/eaves coverings to the main dwelling. It has been confirmed under the proposed development works that this areas of the property would offer no change or impact to the bat or roost. 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-identified during the additional emergence survey. However, as roosting for a single Common Pipistrelle was observed within the front East facing roof/eaves coverings a suitable level of avoidance must be offered to prevent any impacts to both bats or their roost.

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, September are also useful times if weather conditions remain optimal.
- 4.3 Surveys were conducted following all best practice survey guidelines. See section seven.
- 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		24 th May 2024				
Sunset/ Sunrise	Start Time	Finish Time	Temperature		Wind Beaufort Scale	Cloud Cover
21:09	20:50	23:00	Start 18c	End 15c	0	50%
		Name	Position		Detector	
Lead Surveyor		Adam Parker	West		EMT 2 Pro/Nightfox IR	
Assistant Surveyor		Meg Smith	South		EMT 2 Pro/Nightfox IR	
Assistant Surveyor		Aiden Cawser	East		EMT 2 Pro/Nightfox IR	

Google Map View to show locations of surveyors.



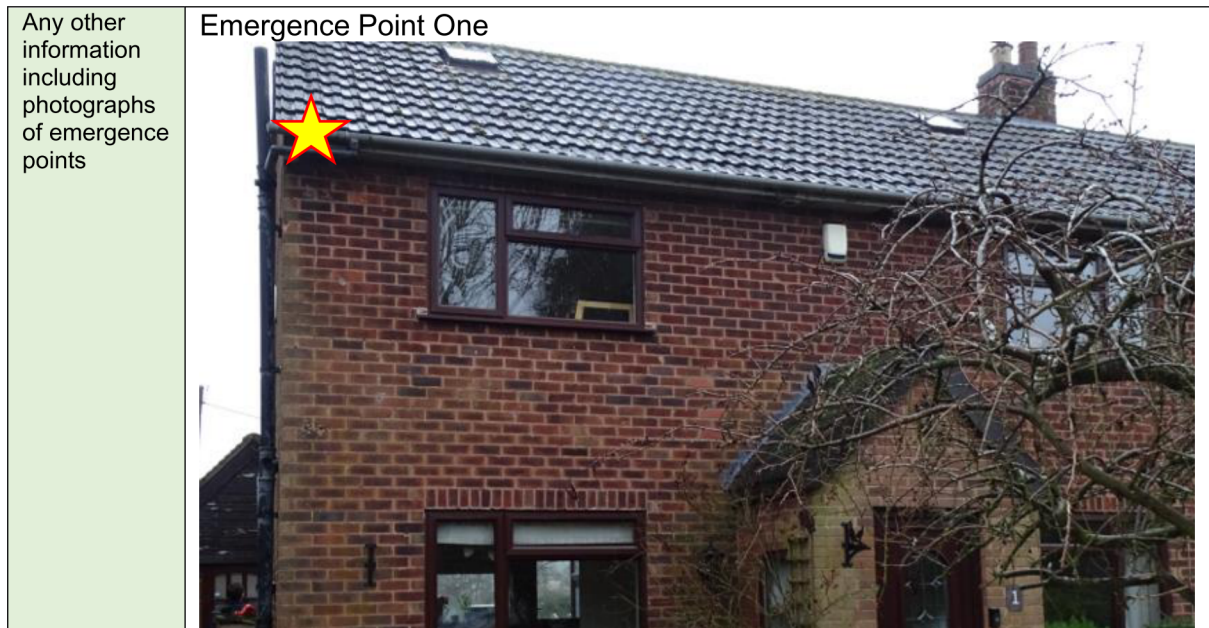
Emergence/Re-Entry Data

Point	Time	Species	Activity
One	21:46	Common Pipistrelle	Emerged from front East facing eaves

Activity from Bats during survey

Species	Activity	
Common Pipistrelle	Early	1 x commuting pass East to West across neighbouring site to South.
	Mid	2 x foraging across neighbouring site to the South for up to 30 minutes. 1 x commuting pass, no visual. 1 x brief foraging across front East areas of the site

	Late	-
Soprano Pipistrelle	Early	-
	Mid	-
	Late	1 x commuting pass, no visual.



Date	14 th August 2024					
Sunset/ Sunrise	Start Time	Finish Time	Temperature		Wind Beaufort Scale	Cloud Cover
20:31	20:15	22:30	Start 17c	End 16c	2	100%
		Name	Position		Detector	
Lead Surveyor		Adam Parker	West		EMT 2 Pro/Nightfox IR	
Assistant Surveyor		Meg Smith	East		EMT 2 Pro/Nightfox IR	
Assistant Surveyor		Owen Smith	South		EMT 2 Pro/Nightfox IR	

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	7 x commuting pass East to West across the neighbouring site to the South. 1 x foraging across the neighbouring site to the South. 1 x commuting pass South to North across rear areas of the site.
	Mid	1 x foraging across neighbouring site to the South for up to 5 minutes. 1 x commuting pass West to East 1 x foraging across the rear areas of the site for up to 5 minutes. 2 x commuting pass North to South across front areas of the site.
	Late	Continued foraging intervals across the neighbouring site to the South.

Date	6 th September 2024					
Sunset/ Sunrise	Start Time	Finish Time	Temperature		Wind Beaufort Scale	Cloud Cover
19:42	19:25	21:40	Start	End	1	10%
	Name	Position	Detector			
Lead Surveyor	Adam Parker	West	EMT 2 Pro/Nightfox IR			
Assistant Surveyor	Meg Smith	East	EMT 2 Pro/Nightfox IR			
Assistant Surveyor	Owen Smith	South	EMT 2 Pro/Nightfox IR			

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	
Noctule	Early	1 x commuting pass, no visual
	Mid	-
	Late	-
Common Pipistrelle	Early	1 x commuting pass North to South across rear of site. 2 x commuting pass North to South across front of site. 1 x brief foraging across roadside to the East of the site 1 x commuting pass East to West over the garage. 1 x brief foraging across the South areas beyond the site.

	Mid	1 x foraging across the front East areas of the site and areas to the South for up to 15 minutes.
	Late	1 x commuting pass West to East through site. 1 x foraging/social calls, no visual.

6.0 Surveyor Experience

Adam Parker – Adam has worked within the ecology sector since 2018 and offers a firm knowledge for UK Bats and best practice guidelines.

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

Adam has supported Chase Ecology since 2018 as a component survey team leader and competently delivers supervision to survey assistance at all levels on site.

Owen Smith – Owen has acted as an assistant surveyor with Chase Ecology since 2022 and has in this time gained a suitable level of knowledge for conducting emergence & re-entry surveys in line with best practice guidelines.

In 2020 he delivered a project for the Lichfield & Heatherton Canal Trust to identify and record populations of bats along a newly reinstated section of canal. In addition to the six-month project, Owen established a suitable biodiversity plan with the integration of new roosting habitats.

Megan Smith - Meg has worked within the ecology sector since 2021 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.

Aiden Cowser - Aiden has worked within the ecology sector since 2021 as a seasonal survey assistant.

Aiden 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 Surveys for Professional Ecologists: Good Practice Guidelines 4th Edition 2024

UK Bat Mitigation Guideline or ILP/BCT 'Bats and Artificial Lighting in the UK' GN 08 / 23

CIEEM 2023

Bat Conservation Trust.

<https://magic.defra.gov.uk/MagicMap.aspx>

Google Maps

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. However, as roosting for a single Common Pipistrelle was observed within the front East facing roof/eaves coverings a suitable level of avoidance must be offered to prevent any impacts to both bats or their roost.

The below avoidance zone in red must be applied during all stages of development;



This will include;

- No obstruction from working platforms or other access equipment
- No use of power tools or other vibration equipment
- No loading out of materials
- No modification to roof coverings
- No modification to eaves coverings
- No modification to inner roof void coverings below this area.

If any of the above measures cannot be maintained during all stages of the works then a mitigation licence and suitable mitigation measures would be required.

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.