Daytime Bat Survey Report

Site: Bungalow at The Laurels, Main Street, Syerston NG23 5NF

Ref: 232021 / E1

Client: Lesley Hillman

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QUALITY CONTROL

Date	Version	Name
20.12.23	Daytime inspection	Neil Musgrave – BEng (Hons)
2.1.24	Report prepared	Neil Musgrave – BEng (Hons)
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12.1.24	Reviewed and issued	Neil Musgrave – BEng (Hons)

The information in this report has been prepared in accordance with the Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management's (CIEEM) Code of Professional Conduct. The conclusions and recommendations expressed are reasoned judgements based on the evidence.

Every reasonable attempt has been made to comply with BS42020:2013 *Biodiversity – Code of practice for planning and development*, *CIEEM Guidelines for Ecological Report Writing* (CIEEM, 2017) and Bat Conservation Trust's *Bat Surveys for Professional Ecologists: Good Practice Guidelines* (4th edition, Collins, 2023). If there has been deviation from recognised practice, justification/explanation has been given.

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SUMMARY

At The Laurels om Main Street in Syerston, planning permission is being sought to extend the bungalow.

As this could impact on features typically used by bats as roosting places, a diurnal inspection was undertaken on 20th December 2023, to assess the building for signs of bat occupation.

All the external and internal structures, especially those associated with the roof and walls of the building were examined.

No signs of bat activity or occupation were found, and the suitability for roosting pipistrelles *Pipistrellus sp* or other bat species was considered negligible, as there were no suitable crevices or gaps.

At the time of the survey, the bungalow was not identified as a bat roost or hibernation site, and as such no further surveys or mitigation measures are required.

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No birds' nests were found either in or on the bungalow.

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1. INTRODUCTION

In early December 2023, Indigo Surveys was instructed by Lesley Hillman to undertake a bat survey of the bungalow at The Laurels on Main Street in Syerston. 20th December 2023, a visit was made to the property to carry out diurnal inspection of the building to check for signs of bat occupation.

The result of the survey is contained in this report.

In England, Scotland and Wales, all bat species are fully protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (WCA) (as amended), through inclusion in Schedule 5. In England and Wales this Act has been amended by the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000 (CRoW) and the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006 (NERC), which add an extra offence, makes species offences arrestable, increases the time limits for some prosecutions, and increases penalties.

All bats are also included in Schedule 2 of the Conservation (Natural Habitats, & c.) Regulations (the Habitats Regulations), which defines 'European protected species of animals'. In England this is the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010, in Scotland the Habitat Regulations 1994 (as amended), and in Northern Ireland the Conservation Regulations 1995.

All bats are also protected under the Bern Convention Appendix II, the Bonn Convention Appendix II, and the Wild Mammals (Protection) Act 1996.

The above legislation can be summarised thus (Mitchell-Jones and McLeish, 2004):

- *Intentionally or deliberately kill, injure or capture (or take) bats*
- *Deliberately disturb bats (whether in a roost or not)*
- *Recklessly disturb roosting bats or obstruct access to their roosts*
- *Damage or destroy roosts*
- *Possess or transport a bat or any part of a part of a bat, unless acquired legally*
- *Sell (or offer for sale) or exchange bats, or parts of bats*

The word 'roost' is not used in the legislation but is used here for simplicity. The actual wording is 'any structure or place which any wild animal…uses for shelter or protection' (WCA), or 'breeding site or resting place' (Habitats Regulations).

As bats generally have both a winter and a summer roost, the legislation is clear that all roosts are protected whether bats are in residence at the time or not.

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2. METHODOLOGY

To fully assess bat occupation of a particular site, the Bat Conservation Trust (2023) recommends that information gathered from a desk study of known bat records, and a daytime site walkover, is used to inform the type and extent of future bat survey work, potentially including nocturnal emergence surveys.

The preliminary roost assessment (PRA) is usually in the form of a diurnal walkover and can be carried out at any time of the year. It provides an opportunity to check for signs of bat occupancy and/or the suitability for bat roosting.

Evidence of bat activity includes droppings, scratch marks, feeding remains, carcasses, or even roosting animals, whilst suitability is determined by the type and number of potential roost features (PRFs) typically used by bats.

Roosting places vary depending on the species. Pipistrelles usually inhabit narrow cracks or cavities around the outside of buildings, but they will roost in similar niches inside larger barns. Typical sites include soffit spaces, gaps behind fascia boards and end rafters, crevices around the ends of projecting purlins, under warped or lifted roof and ridge tiles, or in gaps in stone and brickwork where mortar has dropped out.

Larger species such as Brown Long-eared Bats *Plecotus auritus*, Myotis bats (Natterer's *Myotis nattereri* and Whiskered/Brandt's *M. mystacinus/M. brandtii*), and Lesser Horseshoes *Rhinolophus hipposideros*, like to roost in the roof voids of buildings, and can often be found hanging singly or in small groups from ridge boards or roof timbers, especially where they butt up against gable walls or chimney breasts. They especially favour older structures with timber frames. Here they squeeze into tight crevices making them difficult to observe.

Where bats are found, or there is evidence of bat occupation or activity, i.e., that bat use is confirmed, a roost characterisation survey is undertaken. The results are used to inform the impact assessment and design of mitigation measures. Roost characterisation includes nocturnal emergence surveys unless sufficient information has already been collected using robust survey methods with no significant constraints.

Nocturnal emergence surveys allow numbers and species of bats to be confirmed and should only be undertaken when bats are out of hibernation and in their summer roosts.

The bat active period is generally considered to be between April and October, although particularly cold weather will affect the level and extent of bat activity. Indeed, the air temperature at the start of each survey should be at least 10°C or above, with no strong wind or heavy rain. The nocturnal survey starts 15 minutes before sunset and continues for one and a half to two hours after sunset.

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Nocturnal surveys visits will be a minimum of three weeks apart, and the number of surveys and timing is dependent on the evidence found or the suitability of the site to bats. This will be determined by the ecologist. In general, at least two emergence nocturnal surveys will be carried out, but a third visit may be necessary if the results are inconclusive or further information is required.

Nocturnal emergence surveys are also used to determine the presence or absence of bats, where signs of bat activity are indeterminate or absent but the suitability for bat roosting is considered low, moderate or high.

For a site with no evidence but low suitability, just one nocturnal emergence survey is required, this to be in the period May to August.

For moderate suitability, a minimum of two visits are needed between May and September, of which one must be in the period May to August.

With high suitability, three visits will be necessary between May and September, of which two must be in the period May to August.

Where there is no evidence of bat presence, and no suitability for roosting, no nocturnal surveys will be needed.

The number of surveyors and/or the use of night vision aids (NVAs) is determined by the ecologist and is dependent on the complexity of the structure. For simple structures just one surveyor using an appropriate number of NVAs will be sufficient, but for larger sites and/or more complex or irregularly shaped structures, e.g., those with multiple elevations and/or roof slopes, more surveyors will be required.

On 20th December 2023 a thorough inspection of the bungalow was made by Neil Musgrave (Natural England bat licence No. 2020-44602-CLS-CLS), including the exterior and interior walls, roof coverings, eaves, gables, window casements and door frames.

8x42 binoculars and a Fenix TK75 torches were used for the inaccessible/unreachable areas. On this occasion an endoscope was not used, as there were no crevices and cavities that could not be inspected with a torch or by use of binoculars from a ladder.

The result of the daytime inspection is detailed in Section 3.

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3. RESULTS

3.1 Desk Study

In view of the small scale of the proposed works, the likely low impact on bats, and in line with current guidance on accessing and using biodiversity data (CIEEM, 2016), a background data search was not carried out in this case.

However, within 2.0 km of The Laurels the following development licences for bats were issued by Natural England:

- 2009 1.00 km southwest for Common Pipistrelle *Pipistrellus pipistrellus*;
- 2015 2.00 km northeast for Common Pipistrelle.

3.2 Location

Syerston is a village located approximately 10 km southwest of Newark-On-Trent. The Laurels lies north of Main Street 350 m southeast of the A46. The Ordnance Survey Grid Reference of the site is SK 74578 47532 (Appendix 1).

3.3 Site Description

The survey site comprised a detached pitched roofed bungalow (Figs. 1 and 2).

Figs. 1 & 2 Aspects to the southwest and northeast

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The front garden comprised a lawned area with a hedgerow to the southwest and north, a drive to the east with open fields and mature trees beyond (Figs. 3 and 4).

Figs. 3 & 4 View to the southeast and southwest

The rear garden comprised lawn, hedgerows, and mature trees (Fig. 5).

Fig. 5 Rear garden

The village was surrounded by open fields and mature trees. The Rives Trent flowed approximately 2.5 km to the west.

The layout of the site is shown in the aerial photograph in Appendix 2.

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3.4 Building Survey

The daytime inspection was carried out on 20th December 2023 commencing at 11:15. The weather conditions during the time of the survey were recorded and are presented in Table 1 below.

Parameter	Value
Temperature (ºC)	8.5
Cloud cover (%)	100
Precipitation	None
Wind speed (Beaufort scale)	0

Table 1 Weather conditions during the diurnal survey

3.4.1 Bats

All the ridges were intact and sealed, whilst all the roof tiles were tightly overlapping with none broken, dislodged or missing (Figs. 6 – 10).

Figs. 6 & 7 Ridge and roof tiles to the southwest

Fig. 8 Ridge and roof tiles to the southwest

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Figs. 9 & 10 Ridges and roof tiles to the northeast

The gables were sealed with the roof tiles sealed with tile end caps tightly fitting against boxed soffits (Figs. 11 – 13).


Figs. 11 & 12 Sealed gables

Fig. 13 Sealed gable to the east

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The eaves were finished with tightly fitting boxed soffits against the walls all round and the end of the roof tiles were all fitted with eaves filler combs (Figs. 14 and 15).

Figs. 14 & 15 Tightly fitting boxed soffits (L) and eaves filler combs (R)

The brick walls were sound throughout, whilst all the window casements and door frames were tightly fitting with no gaps or crevices.

No signs of bat activity were found around the outside of the bungalow.

Internally the bungalow had two roof voids, both lined and both lightly cobwebbed on their ridges and gable ends (Figs. 16 – 20).

Fig. 16 Cobwebbed ridge of the main roof void

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Figs. 17 & 18 Cobwebbed gable ends of the main roof void


Figs. 19 & 20 Lightly cobwebbed ridge and gable ends of the smaller roof void

No light penetrated either roof void, and no evidence of bats was found inside the bungalow.

3.4.2 Other species

No birds' nests were found inside or outside of the bungalow.

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4. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Bats tend to be seasonal visitors to properties and are not usually in occupation all year round. The females normally form maternity colonies during May or June and then leave for adjacent trees and/or woodland during July or August once the young bats are able to fly and become independent. Here they will spend the winter months in hibernation before returning to the house or barn the following spring.

Male bats generally live alone and have a number of favoured roosts. During the summer they visit each of these for a few days at a time, before moving to their chosen hibernation site in mid-late October. Different species have different habits, but this seasonal movement is common to all.

Bats choose their roosts carefully. During the summer they look for sites which are warmed by the sun, and as a result are most often found on the south and western side of buildings.

Pipistrelles, our smallest and commonest bats, prefer to roost in very confined spaces around the outside of buildings, typical places being behind hanging tiles, weather boarding, soffit, barge and eave boarding, between roof felt and roof tiles or in cavity walls. As such they can be difficult to find, so the suitability for roosting was also assessed. This was considered **negligible**, on all buildings as there no suitable external crevices or cavities observed.

Another bat frequently encountered in buildings is the Brown Long-eared Bat. This is also a common species, but unlike pipistrelles, they prefer the dry, warm space of the loft or roof void, and can often be found hanging from roof timbers, especially rafters and the ridge board next to chimney breasts.

No signs of Brown Long-eared Bat activity were found, nor evidence of other bat species which are commonly found inside buildings.

At the time of the survey, the bungalow was not identified as a bat roost or hibernation site, and as such no further surveys or mitigation measures are required.

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No bird nests were found in or on the bungalow.

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APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Location plan

Appendix 2: Site layout

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Appendix 1: Location plan

Bungalow at The Laurels, Main Street, Syerston

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Appendix 2: Site layout

Bungalow at The Laurels

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