

Report by: **KJF Consultancy** Ltd

Title: **Findings and Conclusion of Bat Activity Surveys -
Land adj Shripney Road (A29),
Bognor Regis, West Sussex PO22 9NP**

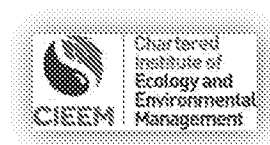
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Authors signature:



Report checked by: Jan Forkasiewicz BA (Hons)

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Declaration of compliance with professional code of conduct: "The information contained within this report which I have prepared and provided is true, and has been prepared and provided in accordance with the Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management's Code of Professional Conduct. I confirm that the opinions expressed are my true and professional bona fide opinions."

Author/Ecologist's Contact Details:

Karl Forkasiewicz
KJF Consultancy Ltd, Hardy Cottage
45 Gordon Road, Poole BH12 1EB

01202-763972 / 07763-121432
info@kjf-consultancy.com
www.kjf-consultancy.com

Table of contents:

1.	Summary	Page 1
1.1	Site address and grid reference	Page 1
1.2	Buildings present	Page 1
1.3	Habitats present used by bats	Page 1
1.4	Proposed development	Page 2
1.5	Instruction received	Page 2
1.6	Survey methodology	Page 2
2.	Survey details	Page 3
2.1	Date and times of the surveys	Page 3
2.2	Surveyors details	Page 3
2.3	Equipment used	Page 3
2.4	Survey descriptions	Page 3
3.	Survey findings	Page 4
3.1	Sunset time and ambient conditions	Page 4
3.2	Species recorded during the transect survey	Page 5
3.3	Observations	Page 6
3.4	Species recorded during the static survey	Page 8
4.	Limitations	Page 8
5.	Conclusion	Page 9
6.	Recommendations	Page 10

References (in alphabetical order)

Appendices:

Appendix 1. Author's credentials.

Appendix 2. Species recorded during the transect survey.

Appendix 3. Species recorded during the static survey.

1. Summary

Page 1 of 10

1.1 Site address and grid reference

- 1.1.1 The site is a paddock, adj Shripney Road (A29), Bognor Regis PO22 9NP. The site and the grid reference at the centre of the site are shown within the aerial photograph of the site below.



Photograph 1 (courtesy of Google). Aerial photograph of the site.

Presumed boundaries ——— x ——— x ——— x ——— x ——— x ——— x ———

1.2 Buildings present

- 1.2.1 There are no buildings within the site. There is an open fronted timber structure at the front (west) boundary that is used for storage; the structure is shown below. The structure does not contain any features likely to be used by bats.

1.3 Habitats present used by bats

- 1.3.1 The sward/vegetation has recently been cut to ground level. Hedgerows and trees are growing along the boundaries; particularly the east boundary. Several species of bats undoubtedly forage within the site/close to the site.



Photograph 2. Open fronted timber structure.

1.4 Proposed development

1.4.1 Not known; no details of a proposed development were provided.

1.5 Instruction received

1.5.1 I was instructed by the client to:-

(a) carry out a bat survey within the site, and

(b) provide a report to advise the client of the findings and conclusion of the survey.

1.6 Survey methodology

1.6.1 A transect bat activity survey, and a static bat activity survey, were carried out. The surveys were carried out in accordance with good practice guidelines (Bat Conservation Trust. Bat Surveys for Professional Ecologists. Good Practice Guidelines. 3rd Edition. 2016).

1.6.2 My conclusion is given at 5; my recommendations are given at 6. My credentials are attached at appendix 1.

2. Survey details

2.1 Date and times of the surveys

2.1.1 The date and times of the surveys are given below.

Date of surveys:	Sunset/start of surveys:	End of surveys:
28.09.18	18:47/18:30	23:00

Table 1. Date and times of the surveys.

2.2 Surveyors details

2.2.1 The surveyors were: Karl Forkasiewicz - KF (holds Level 2 Bat Survey Class Licence), and Christine Mills - CM (Field Assistant - working towards Level 2 Bat Survey Class Licence).

2.3 Equipment used

2.3.1 Both surveyors used: iPads and the Echo Meter Touch 2 PRO Bat Detector (with Real Time Species Auto-ID) to detect/record bat calls; head torches and infrared night scopes were occasionally used when dark. Observations were recorded on using mobile phones.

2.3.2 Ambient conditions (temperature in °C), relative humidity (the amount of water vapour present in the air expressed as a percentage), and wind speed (mph), were recorded at the start and at the end of the surveys, using a HoldPeak[®] HP-866A Pro Anemometer that was placed at the centre of the site. Any periods of rain or strong wind during the surveys are recorded and discussed below.

2.4 Survey descriptions

2.4.1 Transect surveys involves surveyors walking predetermined transect routes in order to observe, listen for, and record bats in flight, away from their roosts, using hand-held bat detectors and recorders.

2.4.1.1 We walked slowly (one of us at a time, changing every 30 minutes) up and down the east boundary, only stopping when a bat was observed foraging. We decided to only survey along the east boundary for the following reasons:-

1. the boundary is furthest from the road and street lighting (noise and light adversely impacts bat activity);
2. the boundary contains more hedgerows and several mature Oak trees;
3. the survey would give better results - more calls and species would be recorded.

2.4.2 The static bat activity survey involved placing a bat detector at the centre of the site (with the Anemometer), to record bat activity (calls from foraging and passing bats) throughout the survey.

3. Survey findings

Page 4 of 10

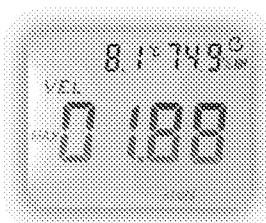
3.1 Sunset time and ambient conditions

3.1.1 Sunset at the site was at 18:47 on the date of the surveys. The surveys started at 18:30; 17 minutes before sunset. In accordance with the guidelines, the surveys started at least 15 minutes before sunset.

3.1.2 The photographs below show the ambient conditions recorded at the start and the end of the surveys.



Photograph 3. Ambient conditions at the start of the surveys.



Photograph 4. Ambient conditions at the end of the surveys.

3.1.3 The conditions are also given below.

Start:	Temperature:	Relative humidity:	Maximum wind speed recorded:
	15.5° C	49.2%	1.73 knots (Beaufort Wind Force Scale 1).
End:	Temperature:	Relative humidity:	Maximum wind speed recorded:
	8.1° C	74.9%	1.88 knots (Beaufort Wind Force Scale 1).

Table 2. Ambient conditions at the start and the end of the surveys.

3.1.3.1 There were no periods of rain or strong wind during the surveys; there was a clear sky with no cloud, throughout the surveys.

3.1.3.2 The temperature was better than optimal ($\geq 10^{\circ}\text{C}$), at the start of the surveys, and until 22:10, when the temperature dropped below 10°C . However, there was still bat activity, and we were still recording calls; therefore, we continued the surveys. The last call we recorded during the transect survey was at 22:40; the last call we recorded during the static survey was at 22:35. The temperature dropped to 8.1°C at 23:00, which adversely impacted bat activity; therefore, we decided to end the surveys.

3.2 Species recorded during the transect survey

3.2.1 6 species of bats were recorded during this survey; the species recorded (common and scientific names) are given below (in alphabetical order). Comments on the species are also given.

Common and scientific name:	Comments:
Brown long-eared bat (<i>Plecotus auritus</i>)	Found widespread throughout the UK.
Common pipistrelle (<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>)	" "
Daubenton's bat (<i>Myotis daubentonii</i>)	" "
Nathusius' pipistrelle (<i>Pipistrellus nathusii</i>)	Considered to be a rare species within the UK; however, it may be more common than is presently realised.
Noctule (<i>Nyctalus noctula</i>)	Found widespread throughout the UK.
Soprano pipistrelle (<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>)	" "

Table 3. Species recorded during the transect survey.

3.2.2 75 calls were recorded. The 1st call was recorded at 19:05 (a Noctule); the last call was recorded at 22:40 (a Soprano pipistrelle). The number of calls recorded for each species is given below (in descending order).

Common name:	Number of calls recorded:
Soprano pipistrelle	49
Noctule	13
Common pipistrelle	10
Brown long-eared bat	1
Daubenton's bat	1
Nathusius' pipistrelle	1
	75

Table 4. Number of calls recorded for each species.

3.2.3 A list of the recordings is attached at appendix 2.

3.3 Observations

3.3.1 No bats were seen emerging from any of the mature Oak trees; only one of the trees (identified within photograph 5 below) contains a Potential Roost Feature (PRF) - split bark on a lower branch (shown within photograph 6 below).

3.3.2 The observations made during the survey while walking the transects adjacent to the east boundary are below (the transects walked are shown within photograph 5).

Time:	Observation:
19:05	Noctule passing at approx. 20m - flying north.
19:22	Soprano pipistrelle circling while foraging around a mature Oak tree (T1 within photograph 5).
19:32	
20:08	" "
to	
20:14	
20:16	Common pipistrelle passing - flying south.
20:38	Soprano pipistrelle circling while foraging around T1.
to	
20:40	
20:55	Noctule passing at approx. 12m - flying east.
21:01	Daubenton's bat passing - flying east.
21:04	Common pipistrelle circling while foraging around a mature Oak tree (T2 within photograph 5).
to	
21:05	
21:40	Brown long-eared bat passing - flying north.
21:50	Common pipistrelle passing - flying east.
to	
21:54	
22:18	Nathusius' pipistrelle foraging around a mature Oak tree (T3 within photograph 5).
22:40	Soprano pipistrelle passing - flying south.

Table 5. Observations made during the transect survey.



Photograph 5 (courtesy of Google).

Transects repeatedly walked throughout the survey



Photograph 6. PRF - split bark.

3.4 Species recorded during the static survey

- 3.4.1 5 species of bats were recorded during this survey; the species recorded (common and scientific names) are given below (in alphabetical order). Comments on the species are also given.

Common and scientific name:	Comments:
Barbastelle (<i>Barbastella barbastellus</i>)	A rare species, limited to central and southern England, and Wales.
Brown long-eared bat (<i>Plecotus auritus</i>)	Found widespread throughout the UK.
Common pipistrelle (<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>)	" "
Noctule (<i>Nyctalus noctula</i>)	" "
Soprano pipistrelle (<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>)	" "

Table 6. Species recorded during the static survey.

- 3.4.2 34 calls were recorded. The 1st call was recorded at 19:28 (a Common pipistrelle); the last call was recorded at 22:35 (a Noctule). The number of calls recorded for each species is given below (in descending order).

Common name:	Number of calls recorded:
Noctule	18
Brown long-eared bat	6
Common pipistrelle	5
Soprano pipistrelle	3
Barbastelle	2
	34

Table 7. Number of calls recorded for each species.

- 3.4.3 A list of the recordings is attached at appendix 3.

4. Limitations

- 4.1 The following are considered limitations on the surveys:-

- (a) the differing activity patterns of bats at different times of the year;
- (b) carrying out the surveys during September; outside the optimal bat activity survey period (may to August);
- (c) a drop in temperature; this caused the surveys to end and limit the surveys to a period of 4.5 hours;
- (d) the differing capabilities of different bat detectors;
- (e) not making a request for data (records of any bat roosts within 1km of the site) from the local environmental records centre.

5. Conclusion

Page 9 of 10

- 5.1 It is proposed to develop a significant area of land adj Shripney Road (A29), Bognor Regis, West Sussex PO22 9NP; however, no details of a development were provided. Therefore, it has not been possible to assess the likely impacts on bats through a development. However, assumptions have been made regarding likely impacts on bats.
- 5.2 KJF Consultancy Ltd was instructed by Hanbury Properties Ltd, to carry out a bat survey within the site and to provide a report giving the findings and conclusion of the survey.
- 5.2.1 There are no buildings within the site; the only structure within the site (an open fronted timber structure used for storage) does not contain any features likely to be used by bats.
- 5.3 Bat activity surveys (transect and static surveys) were carried out during the evening of 28.09.18 from 18:30 to 23:00. The surveys were carried out over a period of 4.5 hours, and in accordance with good practice guidelines.
- 5.3.1 A total of 109 calls were recorded during both surveys combined; 7 species of bats were recorded foraging and/or passing. 5 species are found widespread throughout the UK. However, 2 species (the Nathusius' pipistrelle and the Barbastelle) are rare; particularly the Barbastelle. According to the Bat Conservation Trust (BCT) website, the Barbastelle has been confirmed at 2 Local Nature Reserves (LNRs) in West Sussex: Ebernoe Common and The Mens. The LNRs are 20.4 and 18.2 miles (respectively) from the site. The recordings were emailed to the BCT for verification; they confirmed that the calls are from a Barbastelle bat.
- 5.4 The majority of the calls were from: the Soprano pipistrelle (52 calls recorded), the Noctule (31 calls recorded), and the Common pipistrelle (15 calls recorded). 7 calls were recorded from the Brown long-eared bat, 2 calls were recorded from the Barbastelle, and 1 call was recorded from the Daubenton's bat and the Nathusius' pipistrelle. In my opinion, the calls were from the same bat of the species recorded i.e. only 7 bats were foraging/passing during the surveys.
- 5.5 Based on the surveys, there appears to be a low population of bats within the locale that forage/pass over the site. However, surveys carried out during the optimal activity survey period (May to August), and for a longer period, would undoubtedly give different results; there would be more calls and possibly more species recorded.
- 5.6 A development can adversely impact bats in the short and long-term; typical impacts are described below:-

Short-term impacts:	Long-term impacts:
increased human presence at the site;	Increased human activity;
increased noise;	increased noise;
changes to the site layout, which can impact bat flight paths;	increased lighting;
changes in temperature and humidity;	Loss of foraging habitats.
Loss of foraging habitats.	

Table 8. Typical short and long-term impacts on bats through development.

- 5.7 All the above must be considered at the design stage of a proposed development.
- 5.8 To minimise adverse impacts on bats through a development, appropriate and proportionate mitigation and compensation measures will need to be given. Given the area of the site; a lighting strategy will also be required.
- 5.8.1 Development provides an opportunity to make provision for the local population of bats through providing permanent roosting options i.e. by installing bat bricks into the fabric of new buildings/dwellings and bat access tiles into roofs.
- 5.8.2 To ensure the mitigation and compensation measures are implemented, compliance measures (i.e. site visits by an appointed Ecologist) during the development and after completion, will be required.
- 5.9 This report should not be submitted to the LPA with a planning application.

6. Recommendations

1. A site layout plan needs to be produced to enable an assessment to be carried out of the likely adverse impacts on bats.
2. To gain a better understanding of the local population of bats, a request for data should be made to the local environmental records centre to ascertain the details of known bat roosts within 1km of the site.
3. To gain a better understanding of the local population of bats, and how and when they use the site, a further transect survey and static survey should be carried out during the optimal bat activity survey period (May to August). Ideally, a dusk to dawn activity should be carried out.
4. A report should be produced following the surveys, giving the findings of the data request, and the findings and conclusion of the surveys.
5. The report should identify all likely adverse impacts on bats through the proposed development, and give the required mitigation, compensation, enhancement, and compliance measures.

References

A Field Guide to British Bats by Frank Greenaway and A. M. Hutson (Bruce Coleman Books, Middlesex - 1990).

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CIEEM (2013) Technical Guidance Series. Competencies for Species Survey: Bats.

CIEEM (2017) Guidelines for Preliminary Ecological Appraisal. Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management.

University of Bristol, School of Biological Sciences (www.bio.bris.ac.uk).

Natural England's standing advice for local planning authorities to assess impacts of development on bats (www.gov.uk/guidance/bats-surveys-and-mitigation-for-development-projects).

Natural England's standing advice to review applications that might affect protected species (www.gov.uk/guidance/protected-species-how-to-review-planning-applications).

Appendix 1. Author's credentials.

Professional affiliations

Professional Member of The Chartered Institute of Building (MCIOB); Chartered Environmentalist (CEnv); Professional Member of The Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management (ACIEEM); Registered with Natural England and Licenced (Level 2 Bat Survey Class Licence) to disturb and handle Bats.

Relevant experience

9 years' experience as a Local Authority Woodland Conservation Officer; an independent Ecological Consultant since 2011.

Insurance details

Details of Insurance, and Continual Professional Development for the last 2 years,' can be provided on request. If requested, some of the details within the information may be redacted to comply with the Data Protection Act.

Appendix 2. Species recorded during the transect survey.

PIPPYG_20180928_224013	28/09/2018 22:40	00:00:07
PIPNAT_20180928_221815	28/09/2018 22:18	00:00:11
NYCNOC_20180928_221245	28/09/2018 22:12	00:00:06
NYCNOC_20180928_220950	28/09/2018 22:10	00:00:11
PIPPIP_20180928_215426	28/09/2018 21:54	00:00:05
PIPPIP_20180928_215045	28/09/2018 21:50	00:00:12
PLEAUR_20180928_214030	28/09/2018 21:40	00:00:07
NYCNOC_20180928_212822	28/09/2018 21:28	00:00:14
NYCNOC_20180928_212750	28/09/2018 21:27	00:00:05
NYCNOC_20180928_210610	28/09/2018 21:06	00:00:04
PIPPIP_20180928_210512	28/09/2018 21:05	00:00:05
PIPPIP_20180928_210416	28/09/2018 21:04	00:00:03
MYODAU_20180928_210134	28/09/2018 21:01	00:00:14
PIPPYG_20180928_210001	28/09/2018 21:00	00:00:13
NYCNOC_20180928_205511	28/09/2018 20:55	00:00:03
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PIPPYG_20180928_203408	28/09/2018 20:34	00:00:14
PIPPYG_20180928_203306	28/09/2018 20:33	00:00:13
PIPPYG_20180928_203256	28/09/2018 20:33	00:00:08
PIPPIP_20180928_202625	28/09/2018 20:26	00:00:03
NYCNOC_20180928_202519	28/09/2018 20:25	00:00:00
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PIPPYG_20180928_192225	28/09/2018 19:22	00:00:14
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PIPPYG_20180928_190805	28/09/2018 19:08	00:00:08
NYCNOC_20180928_190500	28/09/2018 19:05	00:00:09

Appendix 3. Species recorded during the static survey.

NYCNOC_20180928_223521	28/09/2018 22:35	00:00:05
PLEAUR_20180928_220615	28/09/2018 22:06	00:00:09
PLEAUR_20180928_214826	28/09/2018 21:48	00:00:08
PLEAUR_20180928_212639	28/09/2018 21:26	00:00:07
PLEAUR_20180928_212333	28/09/2018 21:23	00:00:14
PIPPYG_20180928_211657	28/09/2018 21:17	00:00:08
NYCNOC_20180928_210518	28/09/2018 21:05	00:00:07
NYCNOC_20180928_210433	28/09/2018 21:04	00:00:10
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NYCNOC_20180928_201851	28/09/2018 20:19	00:00:10
PIPPIP_20180928_201654	28/09/2018 20:17	00:00:09
NYCNOC_20180928_201642	28/09/2018 20:16	00:00:06
NYCNOC_20180928_201534	28/09/2018 20:15	00:00:03
NYCNOC_20180928_201304	28/09/2018 20:13	00:00:07
BARBAR_20180928_201244	28/09/2018 20:12	00:00:07
NYCNOC_20180928_201113	28/09/2018 20:11	00:00:08
NYCNOC_20180928_200855	28/09/2018 20:09	00:00:07
NYCNOC_20180928_200848	28/09/2018 20:08	00:00:05
NYCNOC_20180928_200421	28/09/2018 20:04	00:00:04
NYCNOC_20180928_200346	28/09/2018 20:03	00:00:07
PLEAUR_20180928_200223	28/09/2018 20:02	00:00:06
NYCNOC_20180928_195741	28/09/2018 19:57	00:00:09
NYCNOC_20180928_195532	28/09/2018 19:55	00:00:04
BARBAR_20180928_195439	28/09/2018 19:54	00:00:07
NYCNOC_20180928_195416	28/09/2018 19:54	00:00:04
NYCNOC_20180928_194633	28/09/2018 19:46	00:00:03
PLEAUR_20180928_194548	28/09/2018 19:45	00:00:06
PIPPIP_20180928_194121	28/09/2018 19:41	00:00:14
PIPPIP_20180928_193255	28/09/2018 19:33	00:00:14
PIPPIP_20180928_192819	28/09/2018 19:28	00:00:06