

Updating Extended Phase 1

Habitat Survey and PRA Field Notes

Long Copse Lane PO10 7UL

Date: 20th May 2021

Time: 12:30 – 17:30

Weather Conditions: 17C, Strong wind, 100% Cloud, light rain throughout survey

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Field Study

An updating extended Phase 1 Survey was undertaken in May 2021 following a previous site assessment by Prime Environment during 2018. Ecological consultants Tom Charlton MRSB (Natural England (NE) Class 2 bat licence number 2018-34622-CLS-CLS, NE Class 1 GCN licence number 2020-47806-CLS-CLS, NE barn owl licence CL29/00581) and Jason Skinner (NE Class 2 Bat Survey licence 2020-50774-CLS-CLS) undertook the survey on Thursday 20th May 2021.

The site – land opposite Long Copse Lane – is located at central Ordnance Survey (OS) Reference SU 75006 08111).

The field visit involved a walkover using visual encounter survey techniques. The dominant vegetation structure was assessed, allowing habitats on site to be valued for their ecological importance to protected wildlife. Binoculars were also used to scan for features likely to support protected species. All protected species were considered during the assessment and all wildlife species were recorded. The work was completed largely following methodologies set out by the Chartered Institute for Ecology and Environmental Management (CIEEM) and British Standard Code of Practice.

All protected species were considered during the survey. Only those considered likely to utilise the site are mentioned in this report.

Temperature was recorded onsite using an Elitech RC-51 Temperature Logger.

Results

Habitats

Habitats are shown in Figure 2: Habitats Map. For the purpose of habitat descriptions, the survey boundary is split into 5 zones labelled A-E (see Fig 1: Zones Map):

A – The Old Dairy

B – Woodland Copse

C – Hollybank Farm

D – Grazing Fields

E – Southern Paddocks



Figure 1: Zones Map

Zone A – The Old Dairy

The Old Dairy consists of a brick-built residential dwelling, timber stable block, 'Glamping' camping ground and equestrian manège. The site is accessed via a driveway leading from Long Copse lane and is partially bordered by a mature and well-maintained hedgerow consisting of hawthorn *Crataegus monogyna*, hazel *Corylus avellana* and field maple *Acer campestre*.

The residential dwelling and stable block are surrounded by hardstanding, loose gravel, and short-mown amenity lawn. For further information pertaining to these buildings, **see Preliminary Roost Assessment.**

A small camping ground exists to the south of the residential dwelling at the western site boundary. This area comprises several yurt-style huts located within a block of short-mown amenity lawn bordered by timber post fencing. A well-maintained fir-tree hedgerow borders the campsites' northern boundary.

A substantial block of deciduous woodland lies adjacent to the west of the camping ground, outside of the survey boundary. A single veteran oak tree is present within the camping ground and with further mature oaks edging the western border within the woodland. Signs of recent management of these trees are present in the form of cut and removed limbs.

An equestrian manège is present at the south of Zone A, adjacent to the entrance driveway and woodland copse (Zone B). This is surrounded by well-managed amenity grassland containing a species-poor assemblage of grass and common forb species and is considered to hold minimal value to the protected species.

One Schedule 9 plant species - *Rhododendron ponticum* – was identified at the site boundary of the glamping areas within Zone A. A comprehensive list of plant species can be found in **Table 1**.

Notable Observations - Zone A

- An ornamental pond lined with rubber-type pond liner is present at the western boundary of the carpark area. It is surrounded by amenity lawn and ornamental shrubbery. The pond features minimal marginal and emergent plants and approximately 20% shade provided by the adjacent boundary hedgerow. This pond remains unchanged from the previous HSI assessment undertaken by Prime Environment in 2018, with a score of 0.60 – Average suitability for GCN.

Supporting Images – Zone A



Photo 1: View of timber stable block and compacted gravel parking area.



Photo 2: A well maintained hedgerow bordering the track leading to The Old Dairy.



Photo 3: Ornamental pond located as the western boundary of The Old Dairy.



Photo 4: Short-mown amenity lawn dominating the camping ground.



Photo 5: Mature oak tree present within the camping ground site.



Photo 6: Fir-tree hedgerow present at the northern border of the camping ground.

Zone B – Woodland Copse

Zone B is a woodland copse measuring 60 x 70 m (approx.) and is located at the south-western survey boundary, immediately adjacent to Long Copse Lane. The woodland is dominated by mature oak *Quercus robur* and mature and semi-mature white poplar *Populus alba*, and with a further assemblage of scattered semi-mature trees of various species including hawthorn, blackthorn, ash, and horse chestnut. Larger trees within the copse feature low to moderate ivy cover. Dense growth of bramble and holly bush surround the northern and eastern woodland copse edge.

A list of common ground-level plant species was identified within the woodland copse including English ivy, ground ivy, nettle, cuckoo pint, cleavers, and bitter dock. For a comprehensive species list see **Table 1**. All plant species were in context with the local area and no notable plant species were identified. Furthermore, no Schedule 9 Plants were identified.

Notable observations Zone B

- A large unidentified fallen dead tree is present amongst dense bramble growth at the north-eastern edge of the woodland copse (see Habitats Map: Target Note 1). Two additional large fallen poplar trees are present at the western extent of the woodland copse.
- A single pond is centrally located within the woodland copse. This pond has been previously reported to dry out annually (Prime Environment, 2018), though at the time of the survey it contained a shallow pool of water approximately 10 cm deep. The pond appears to be in a similar state to when the previous assessment was undertaken. No fish or waterfowl were present, and the pond was lacking both marginal and emergent vegetation. Furthermore, the pond was covered by 80% shade. This pond remains unchanged from the previous HSI assessment undertaken by Prime Environment in 2018, with a score of 0.58, indicating below average for GCN.
- A row of mature oak trees present at the southern extent of the copse, running alongside Long Copse Lane, all contained features suitable for bat roosting and were deemed as high potential for bats. A small number of further scattered trees present within the copse also contained PRFs.

Supporting Images – Zone B



Photo 1: Target Note 1, unidentified fallen dead tree at eastern copse edge.



Photo 2: Row or mature oak trees at southern boundary adjacent to Long Copse Lane.



Photo 3: Substantial bat roosting feature present within mature oak tree.



Photo 4: View of semi-mature poplar trees with sparse ivy cover.



Photo 5: Fallen white poplar tree present within woodland copse.



Photo 6: Pond centrally located within the woodland copse.

Zone C – Hollybank Farm

Hollybank Farm is centrally located within the survey boundary and can be accessed via a compacted dirt trackway leading from Long Copse Lane. The site comprises a single residential dwelling and associated garden area and vegetable patch, as well as outbuildings and stable blocks surrounded by hardstanding. For further information pertaining to these buildings, **see Preliminary Roost Assessment.**

The garden area consists of well managed amenity grassland, vegetable patch and with scattered ornamental shrubs and an assemblage of tree species including oak, ash, sweet cherry and goat willow. To the north-east of Zone C is a small cluster of semi-mature and mature trees located to the rear of the garden area, which includes mature oak and ash trees. Low numbers of smaller trees within this cluster also held features suitable for bat roosting including callous rolls and flaking bark. Furthermore, low-moderate ivy cover is present upon many of the trees within this area.

Two large spoil heaps are present to the north of the farmyard area (see Target Notes 2 and 3). TN2 consists of an extensive manure pile that remains in use. Dense growth of tall herbivorous vegetation covers much the surface of this manure pile including nettle, common hogweed, rosebay willowherb and various dock species. To the north-west of this is a large mound of cut vegetation and with an adjacent timber pile (TN3), which is surrounding by growth of bramble and nettle.

Notable Observations – Zone C

- Stables and outbuildings of the farmyard area see heavy disturbance from equestrian use as well as for storage.
- Whilst every effort was made to thoroughly assess scrub within Zone C for evidence of badger setts, some areas were not accessible for inspection due to dense bramble growth. However, no obvious mammal trails or further evidence indicative of sett presence or badger activity was noted during the assessment.

Supporting Images – Zone C



Photo 1: Large log pile (Target note 3)



Photo 2: Manure heap with extensive tall ruderal (Target note 2)



Photo 3: Tall ruderal growth covering surface of manure pile.



Photo 4: Log pile amongst vegetation (Target Note 3).



Photo 5: Mature oak tree feature sparse ivy cover.



Photo 6: Small dead tree with flaking bark.

Zone D – Grazing Fields – got to here

Zone D comprises horse grazing fields separated into multiple paddocks by post-and-wire fencing and electrical fencing. The fields are dominated by short-grazed grassland with a low-diversity grass species composition consistent with that of improved grassland. Two small patches of water horsetail *Equisetum fluviatile* are present at the north-eastern corner of the grazing fields, indicative of water retention within this area of Zone D. Plant species present are considered common in context to the local area. No invasive Schedule 9 plants were discovered. A comprehensive species list is shown in **Table 1**.

A species-poor hedgerow largely comprising hawthorn and blackthorn is centrally located across the site and serves as a boundary between the northern and southern fields. The hedgerow is bordered by extensive growth of bramble and nettle. Furthermore, the hedgerow features low numbers scattered trees including oak, and features no signs indicative of management.

Small blocks of scrub largely comprised of bramble and nettle are scattered at boundaries throughout the grazing fields, as well as at field margins. To the north of the grazing fields is Hollybank Woods – a substantial block of Ancient and Semi-Natural Woodland. Rows of mature oak trees are present at the northern at eastern site boundary.

To the north-west of the survey boundary within Zone D are two small clusters of young silver birch trees (shown as mixed plantation on Fig 2: Habitat Map).

Notable Observations – Zone D

- A large block of deciduous woodland borders the entire northern boundary, with mature oak trees scattered along the woodland edge bordering the site.
- Two mammal trails leading to/from Hollybank Woods were discovered at the north-eastern boundary (see Fig 2: Target Notes 4 and 5).

Supporting Images – Zone D



Photo 9: Grazed improved grassland dominating Zone D.



Photo 10: Mature oak trees and scrub present at northern site boundary.



Photo 11: One of two mammal trails at north-eastern site boundary (Target Notes 4 & 5).



Photo 12: Blocks of scrub is scattered throughout Zone D.



Photo 13: Hedgerow dividing northern and southern grazing fields.



Photo 14: Row of mature oak trees present at the eastern boundary.

Zone E – Southern Paddocks

Two paddocks exist to the south of Hollybank Farm, separated via a compacted single-track dirt driveway bordered on either side by timber post fencing and dense scrub. Both are in current utilised as pasture for horses kept at Hollybank Farm.

The paddocks are dominated by heavily grazed and low species diversity improved grassland bordered by extensive growth of scrub comprising bramble interspersed with blocks of tall ruderal (mainly nettle). Species present at site margins include cow's parsley, ragwort, Yorkshire fog, creeping red fescue and extensive growth of nettle. A comprehensive species list can be found in **Table 1**.

At the western margin of the southern paddocks is an unmanaged hedgerow consisting of hawthorn and blackthorn, and with a scattering of young ash trees.

A small woodland copse is present at the south-eastern corner of the eastern paddock, lying directly adjacent to Long Copse Lane. This featured extensive growth of bramble and subsequently sections could not be accessed for thorough assessment. Tree species within this copse comprise largely of semi-mature silver birch and oak.

Notable Observations – Zone E

- A small log pile is present amongst scrub at northern boundary of Zone E (See Habitats Map: Target Note 6).
- Whilst every effort was made to thoroughly assess scrub within Zone E for evidence of badger setts, some areas were not accessible for inspection due to dense bramble growth. However, no obvious mammal trails or further evidence indicative of sett presence or badger activity was noted during the assessment.

Supporting Images – Zone E



Photo 9: Track leading to Hollybank Farm



Photo 10: Eastern paddock looking to small woodland copse



Photo 11: Dense growth of bramble at paddock border



Photo 12: Tall ruderal growth comprised largely of stinging nettle.



Photo 13: Western paddock looking south.



Photo 14: View towards small copse at south-eastern extent of Zone E.

Table 1: Plant list recorded on site

Scientific Name	Common Name	Zones
<i>Cardamine hirsuta</i>	Hairy bittercress	B
<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	Narrowleaf bittercress	B
<i>Agrostis capillaris</i>	Horse chestnut	B, C, D
<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	English ivy	A, B, C, D, E
<i>Prunus spinosa</i>	Blackthorn	A, B, C, D, E
<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Hawthorn	A, B, C, D, E
<i>Ruscus aculeatus</i>	Butcher's broom	B
<i>Rubus sp.</i>	Bramble	A, B, C, D, E
<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>	Dandelion	A, B, C, D, E
<i>Iris foetidissima</i>	Stinking iris	B, D
<i>Ligustrum vulgare</i>	Wild privet	B
<i>Urtica dioica</i>	Nettle	A, B, C, D, E
<i>Populus alba</i>	White poplar	B
<i>Rubus ulmifolius</i>	Elmleaf blackberry	A, B, C, D, E
<i>Arum maculatum</i>	Cuckoo pint	B, C, D, E
<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	Holly	B, D
<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Ash	A,B,C,D,E
<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>	Bitter dock	A, B, C, D, E
<i>Galium aparine</i>	Cleavers	A, B, C, D, E
<i>Deschampsia cespitosa</i>	Tuft hairgrass	B
<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	Yorkshire fog	A, B, C, D, E
<i>Festuca rubra</i>	Red fescue	D
<i>Betula pendula</i>	Silver birch	C,D,E
<i>Acer campestre</i>	Field Maple	A,B,C,D,E

Scientific Name	Common Name	Zones
<i>Jacobaea vulgaris</i>	Ragwort	A,B,C,D,E
<i>Corylus avellana</i>	Hazel	A,C,D,E
<i>Lolium perenne</i>	Perennial ryegrass	A,B,C,D,E
<i>Ranunculus repens</i>	Creeping buttercup	A,C,D,E
<i>Ranunculus acris</i>	Meadow buttercup	A,C,D,E
<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	Elder	A,D,E
<i>Ulex sp.</i>	Gorse	D
<i>Trifolium repens</i>	White Clover	A,D,E
<i>Prunus avium</i>	Sweet Cherry	C
<i>Salix caprea</i>	Goat Willow	C
<i>Equisetum fluviatile</i>	Water horsetail	D
<i>Rhododendron ponticum</i> Schedule 9 species	Azaleas	A

Fauna

Mammals

Bats

For building assessments, see **Preliminary Roost Assessment Results**.

Woodland bordering the site to the north and west are likely to support bat populations of various species. Hedgerows within the survey boundary would provide excellent connectivity for bat, and the presence of trees scattered throughout these would further improve their value for commuting and foraging activity.

Mature trees largely consisting of mature oak are scattered throughout the site as well as the site boundary (see Figure 3: Bat Tree Map). 24 trees were previously identified by Prime Environment as holding roosting value to bats during a Phase 1 Habitat assessment undertaken in 2018, all of which are still present onsite. Additional trees were identified during our site visit as having potential for bats due to their size and subsequent difficulty to fully assess from ground level, and whilst no obvious PRFs were present within many of these, it is considered that further inspection is required to confirm the presence/absence of potential roosting features (**see Fig 3: Tree Map**).

Rows of Mature oak trees are present at the site boundaries, notably to the northern and eastern extent of Zone D as well as to the west of camping ground in Zone A. Whilst these lie outside of the survey boundary (**see Fig 3: Tree Map**), a number of these feature PRFs, as well as dead limbs/hazard beams that extend into the camping ground and grazing fields.

No bats of evidence of their presence were discovered during the survey effort.

BAT TREE ASSESSMENTS

To be read in conjunction with Figure 3: Bat Tree Map.

Zone A

Tree number	Species	Notes
BT1	Oak	No obvious feature, ivy cover: Low
BT2	Oak	Rot holes: Moderate
BT3	Oak	Woodpecker hole, torn limb, rot hole: High
BT4	Oak	Flaking bark, torn limb: High
BT5	Oak	Torn limb, rot hole: High
BT6	Oak	Extensive ivy cover, no obvious features: Low

Zone B

Tree Number	Species	Notes
BT7	Ash	Rot hole: High
BT8	Oak	Woodpecker hole, torn limb, rot hole: High
BT9	Poplar	Woodpecker hole: High
BT10	Oak	Woodpecker hole, torn limb: High
BT11	Oak	No obvious feature, extensive ivy cover: Low
BT12	Oak	No obvious feature, extensive ivy cover: Low
BT13	Oak	Torn limb: Moderate
BT14	Oak	No obvious feature, very large tree, ivy cover: Low
BT15	Dead, unidentified	Flaking bark, split limbs: Moderate
BT16	Oak	Large cavity, torn limb, ivy cover: High
BT17	Oak	Large cavity, torn limb, ivy cover: High
BT18	Oak	Rot hole, torn limb, hazard beam: High
BT19	Oak	Rot hole, torn limb, ivy cover: High
BT20	Oak	Rot hole, torn limb, ivy cover: High
BT21	Oak	Torn limb: High

Zone C

Tree Number	Species	Notes
BT22	Ash	Possible rot holes: Low
BT23	Dead, unidentified	Flaking bark: High
BT24	Ash	Ivy cover, no obvious features: Low
BT25	Ash	Extensive ivy cover, no obvious features: Low
BT26	Oak	Ivy cover, no obvious features: Low
BT27	Oak	Flaking bark: Moderate
BT28	Ash	Flaking bark: Moderate
BT29	Oak	Woodpecker hole, torn limb, rot hole: High
BT30	Oak	Flaking bark: Moderate

Zone D

Tree Number	Species	Notes
BT31	Oak	Hazard beam, split limb: High
BT32	Oak	Hazard beam, split limb: High
BT33	Oak	Flaking bark, split limbs, ivy cover: Moderate
BT34	Oak	Flaking bark, split limbs, ivy cover: Moderate
BT35	Oak	Hazard beam: Low
BT36	Oak	Torn limb: Low
BT37	Oak	Rot hole: Low
BT38	Oak	Dead oak, flaking bark: Moderate
BT39	Oak	Ivy cover: Low
BT40	Oak	Large oak, no features: Low
BT41	Oak	Three oaks, split limb overhanging site boundary: Moderate
BT42	Oak	Multiple rot holes: High
BT43	Oak	Large oak, no features: Low
BT44	Oak	Torn limb, split in trunk: High

Zone E

Tree Number	Species	Notes
BT45	Oak	Ivy cover, no obvious features: Low
BT46	Oak	Ivy cover, no obvious features: Low

Badger

No evidence of badger setts was discovered or within habitats adjacent to the site (at approximately 30 m distance where access could be obtained). Hedgerows present both on site as well as those bordering the survey boundary and grazing fields were inspected for evidence of badger setts, during which none was discovered. The site holds value for badger commuting activity, and individuals may occasionally access the survey area to forage for earthworms and other prey though no evidence of this was discovered. Mammal trails possibly attributed to badger activity were identified leading to a substantial block of deciduous woodland at the north-eastern boundary (see Fig 2: Target notes 4 and 5).

Otter and Water Vole

Otter *Lutra lutra* and water vole *Arvicola amphibious* would not use onsite habitats due to the lack of suitable habitats. A stream lying within deciduous woodland adjacent to the northern boundary holds value to water vole, though no evidence indicative of their presence was discovered during the assessment.

European Hedgehog

No evidence of hedgehog was discovered during the site visit, though habitats scattered throughout the site including scrub and hedgerows would hold value for sheltering and foraging activity.

Reptiles and Amphibians

No evidence of reptiles or amphibians were discovered on site during the survey effort. However, hedgerows present both onsite and at the survey boundary, as well as extensive growth of scrub and tall ruderal growth would offer excellent value for commuting and sheltering reptiles and amphibians and may support small populations within the survey boundary. Further potential suitable refuge for reptiles and amphibians includes scattered scrub on site and at field margins, and two substantial spoil heaps located within Zone C (Fig 2: Target Notes 2 and 3) would offer value to slow worm *Anguis fragilis* and grass snake *Natrix helvetica*.

Two ponds located onsite (See Figure 2: Habitats Map) would offer value to amphibians during the aquatic phase of their lifecycle as well as foraging opportunities for grass snake. It is considered that habitats within the survey boundary are not suitable to support European adder *Vipera berus*, smooth snake *Coronella austriaca* or sand lizard *Lacerta agilis*, all of which occur within the county of Hampshire.

Nesting Birds

Evidence of nesting birds consisted of swallows currently breeding within a stable block (B2) of the Old Dairy and stable block (B4) and storage building (B6) of Hollybank Farm. Additionally, mature trees present within the survey boundary as well as trees, hedgerows and dense scrub scattered throughout the site and at field margins hold value for nesting birds of various species.

No evidence of barn owl was discovered during the daytime assessment and no buildings present on site are considered suitable for nesting or roosting.

Dormouse

Woodland habitats surrounding the site to the north and east would provide excellent habitat for local dormouse populations. Furthermore, treelines at the survey boundary as well as unmanaged and

overgrown hedgerows, and dense growth of scrub present throughout the survey site would provide foraging and sheltering opportunities and a good level of connectivity for dispersal. No dormouse or evidence of their presence was discovered during the daytime assessment.

Preliminary Roost Assessment

Notes completed by Jason Skinner

This summary provides survey data based on daytime field visits that were carried out on Thursday 20th May 2021 and Thursday 10th June. The purpose of the surveys were to assess buildings present within the survey boundary for their suitability to support roosting bats and to ascertain evidence of any bat roosting. During the daytime assessments the buildings were also surveyed for nesting birds. For the benefit of this summary the buildings have been allocated numbers specific to their location and are listed as:

The Old Dairy Farm

B1 (Building 1 is the residential dwelling)

B2 (Building 2 is the stable block)

Hollybank Farm

B3 (Building 3 is the storage/small livestock holding barn)

B4 (Building 4 is the large, main stable block)

B5 (Building 5 is the feed storage/stable)

B6 (Building 6 is the small stable)

B7 (Building 7 is a feed storage shed/log store)

B8 (Building 8 is the residential dwelling)

The Old Dairy Farm

The Old Dairy Farm, Long Copse Lane, Emsworth PO10 7UL is located at the north-western extent of the surveyed land at Emsworth and is comprised of two main structures – a residential dwelling, and a timber stable block.

Limitation – Access was not obtained to assess the loft voids of B1 during either survey.

B1 – Residential Dwelling

B1 is located at approximate National Grid Reference (NGR): SU 74860 08167. It is a detached brick-built chalet-style bungalow comprised of a two-storey element with a pitched roof clad in slate tiles which features four hipped dormer windows, a chimney and six skylights. A gable fronted porch to the south-west facing elevation provides the main entrance to the structure. The single storey element is attached via the north-west facing gable end of the two-storey element and features a hipped roof clad in slate tiles. Two single storey extensions, one with a pyramid roof structure and the other with a hipped roof structure are attached to the north-east facing elevation.

PRFs

Overall, the roof was in excellent condition and slate tiles cladding the roof were flush and tightly fitting. External potential roosting features noted during the assessment included low numbers of gaps leading beneath concrete ridge tiles caused by failed mortar, as well as openings leading beneath lead flashing lining the roof at hipped joints as well as edging dormer windows. Furthermore, three openings present within timber of the porch area on the south-facing elevation led to small cavities. These were endoscoped, with no bats or evidence indicative of their presence observed.

A previous survey undertaken in 2018 Prime Environment indicates that three enclosed loft voids are present within the internal roof structure. However, access was not granted to assess the internal aspect of the building during the site visits undertaken in 2021.

The Old Dairy Building Images B1:



Photo 1: Red line highlights survey building B1. Front south-facing view.



Photo 2: Red line highlights survey building B1. Rear north-facing view.



Photo 3: Red arrow points to gap leading beneath ridge capping. Single-storey element.



Photo 4: Red arrow points to gap leading beneath ridge-capping caused by failed mortar. Single-storey element.



Photo 5: Red arrow points to gap leading beneath lead flashing at hipped joint.



Photo 6: Red arrow points to opening leading to cavity within timber porch. Front south-facing elevation.

B2 – Stable Block

B2, located at approximate National Grid Reference (NGR): SU 74883 08152, is a U-shaped timber-built stable block clad in shiplap timber and supports a pitched roof structure covered in bitumen corrugated sheets. No loft voids are present.

The stable block is accessed via the south-west yard entrance and lies to the south-east facing elevation of the adjacent residential dwelling (B1). The structure accommodates approximately fifteen individual stables that surround a concrete and brick-paved hardstanding yard. The south-west wing of the U-shaped stable block comprises the widest element of the structure. This wing is used for feed storage and features solar panels on the south-west facing aspect of the pitched roof.

The bitumen corrugated sheets cladding the roof are topped at the apex of the pitch by aluminium ridge flashing. The roof features a total of seventeen transparent/opaque panels serving as skylights to the stables, and a small clock tower is present midway along the roof of the north-east wing of the stables.

PRFs

Externally, B2 represents very few Potential Roosting Features (PRFs). A single gap was present at the base of the clock tower, directly below the clock face at the junction to the corrugated sheeting. Additionally, narrow gaps were present below corrugated sheeting at eaves level that may serve as possible entry points to the internal elements of the building.

Internally, the exposed timber roof structure could offer value to perch-feeding bat species, which can easily achieve entry to the structure through its many open doorways; individual stables have a two-part stable door that could provide access to the interior of the structure if left open. Notably, each stable appeared to be in use, resulting in a high level of disturbance would be present and subsequently largely unsuitable for bat roosting. No bats, droppings, feeding remains or further evidence of bat activity was discovered during the inspection of B2. In light of the above **the structure was considered to hold low potential to support roosting bats.**

The Old Dairy Building Images B2:



Photo 8: Red line highlights survey building B2.



Photo 9: View of central yard area and surrounding stable blocks.



Photo 10: Internal view of roof structure showing exposed timber beams. B2.



Photo 11: Red arrow points to swallow nest. B2.

Hollybank Farm

Hollybank Farm is located at the south-western extent of the surveyed land at Emsworth and is comprised of six buildings, which includes stable blocks, storage and a residential dwelling.

B3 - Storage/small livestock holding barn

B3 is located at approximate National Grid Reference (NGR): SU 74970 08035. It is a single-storey, brick-built structure which supports a half-hipped/hipped roof clad in corrugated asbestos sheeting which is supported by a timber-framed roof structure. The building is utilised as a storage/small livestock holding barn and has a UPVC conservatory adjoining its north-west facing gable end. One entry door is located on the south-west facing elevation. No loft voids are present and the roof is not underlined.

PRFs

Externally, the brickwork is largely in good condition though with some areas with missing or damaged mortar, most notably on the south-western facing corner of the structure (see Photo 14). Furthermore, narrow gaps are present at eaves level on the south-facing elevation which could serve as potential entry points for bats to the interior of the structure.

Internally, the timber-framed roof structure is exposed, providing value to perch-feeding bat species. No large entry points suitable for fly-in entry were noted during the internal inspection of B3 and the entrance door was closed and tightly fitted at the time of the survey. The internal aspect of the structure is also well-illuminated during the daytime due to a transparent panel in the hipped roof of the south-east facing elevation. No bats, droppings, feeding remains or further evidence of bat activity was discovered during the inspection of B3. In light of the above **the structure was considered to hold low potential to support roosting bats.**



Photo 12: Red arrow highlights survey building B3.



Photo 13: Rear north-facing elevation of B3.



Photo 14: Red arrows point to cavities caused by failed mortar within brickwork. B3.



Photo 15: Internal view of roof structure. B3.

B4

B4 is located at approximate National Grid Reference (NGR): SU 74958 08017. It is a large rectangular, open fronted stable block and is the main equestrian building on the grounds of Hollybank Farm. The structure is comprised of a concrete and timber frame which supports a pitched corrugated asbestos sheet roof. A brick-built wall is present to the rear north-west facing elevation, and the south-east facing elevation is open, providing access to the timber-built stables which are set back against the brick wall.

PRFs

No obvious external PRFs were noted during the inspection of B4. Internally, the exposed concrete and timber beams may offer value to perch feeding species of bat that can fly into the open, south-east facing elevation. However, this also leaves the internal aspect exposed to the elements and it was further noted that this stable block is occupied and sees regular levels of disturbance, with horses presumably occupying the individual stables at night. No bats, droppings, feeding remains or further evidence of bat activity was discovered during the inspection of B2. In light of the above **the structure was considered to hold negligible potential to support roosting bats.**



Photo 16: Red line highlights survey building B4.



Photo 17: Internal view of B4.



Photo 18: Rear north-west facing elevation. B4.



Photo 19: Swallows nest at southern end of B4.

B5

B5 is located at approximate National Grid Reference (NGR): SU 74972 08018. It is a brick-built structure with two opposing parallel wings, each featuring a mono-pitched pent roof covered in both coated steel and asbestos sheeting. This structure is utilised as a feed storage area and stable area. No loft void is present.

PRFs

Externally no gaps or crevices were noted that could be exploited by crevice dwelling species of bat, however, external entry points in the form of a ventilation grill and a permanently half-open stable door were present on the north-east facing elevation. The main entrance is located at the south-west facing elevation and is comprised of a large permanently half-open stable door.

Internally, the exposed timber rafters which support the coated steel roof sheets could provide value to perch feeding species which could gain access via the entry points listed above. However, this stable block is occupied and sees regular levels of disturbance, with horses presumably occupying the individual stables at night. No bats, droppings, feeding remains or further evidence of bat activity was discovered during the inspection of B3. In light of the above **the structure was considered to hold negligible potential to support roosting bats.**



Photo 20: Red line highlights survey building B5, showing south-facing elevation.



Photo 21: Internal view of B5.



Photo 22: West facing element comprising of stable blocks. B5.



Photo 23: Internal view of stable block, B5.

B6

B6 is located at approximate National Grid Reference (NGR): SU 74962 08002. It is a brick-built structure which supports an asymmetrical pitched roof covered in bitumen felt. The building is utilised as an additional small stable and is accessed via the stable door present at the north-east facing elevation. Half of the external brickwork is missing to the south-east facing elevation which has been internally built up using concrete blocks. No loft void is present.

PRFs

No external PRFs were noted during the assessment. Internally, the exposed timber rafters which support the bitumen covered roof could provide value to perch feeding species, should they be able to gain access. However, no obvious external entry points were noted during the inspection and the stable door is presumably shut at night. No bats, droppings, feeding remains or further evidence of bat activity was discovered during the inspection of B6. In light of the above **the structure was considered to hold negligible potential to support roosting bats.**



Photo 24: Red line highlights survey buildings B6.



Photo 25: Internal view roof structure. B6.



Photo 26: Red arrow points to old and unoccupied bird's nest.

B7

B7 is located at approximate National Grid Reference (NGR): SU 74941 08013. It is a brick-built structure located behind B6 (the residential dwelling) and is currently utilised as a storage shed and log store. The building supports a pitched timber-framed roof clad with bitumen-type corrugated sheeting and features a mono-pitched element adjoining the south-facing elevation. Internally, the building is divided into two rooms, and the building is open to the apex throughout with no loft void is present.

PRFs

Bats could easily achieve entry into the building through an open doorway on the east facing elevation, as well as multiple gaps at eaves level. Internally, the roof is not underlined, and timber joists and purlins of the roof structure are exposed, offering value to perch-feeding bats. The main element features a opaque panel sky window within the roof structure, leading to the internal aspect to be well-luminated during the daytime.

No bats, droppings, feeding remains or further evidence of bat activity was discovered during the inspection of B7. In light of the above **the structure was considered to low potential to support roosting bats.**



Photo 27: Red line highlights rear north-facing elevation. B7.



Photo 28: Internal view of mono-pitched element. B7.



Photo 29: Internal view of log store showing daylight visible at eaves level. B7.



Photo 30: Internal view of roof structure. Main element. B7.

B8

B8 is located at approximate National Grid Reference (NGR): SU 74944 08001 and is the residential dwelling present on the grounds of Hollybank Farm. The building is comprised of a brick and flint built cross gabled structure which features a cat slide roof and outshot extension to the north-eastern extent of the building and two gable fronted wall dormers to the south-west facing elevation. In addition, a gable fronted dormer is present to the north-east wing of the structure, located on the south-east facing

aspect of the roof. The roof is clad in clay tiles and has a single brick-built chimney present midway along the roof of the south-west wing.

It is understood that a small, inaccessible loft void is present within the roof of B8.

PRFs

Externally some gaps and slight raises were noted under roof tiles. Additionally, gaps were present above the exposed timber verge rafters of the gable fronted wall dormers present at the south-west elevation, thus providing value to crevice dwelling species of bat.

Internally, the small loft void was not accessed for inspection as it is understood that no loft hatch is present to gain entry. No bats, droppings, feeding remains or further evidence of bat activity was discovered during the inspection of B6. In light of the above **the structure was considered to hold moderate potential to support roosting bats.**



Photo 31: Red line highlights B8. North-facing elevation.



Photo 32: Red line highlights B8. South-facing elevation.



Photo 33: Crack in stonework of south-facing elevation.



Photo 34: Gaps leading beneath lead flashing and raised clay roof tile. North-facing elevation.



Photo 35: View of open west-facing roof aspect. B8.

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Figure 2: Phase 1 Habitat Survey Map

Target Notes:

- 1) Dead tree
- 2) Manure heap
- 3) Vegetation and log pile
- 4) Mammal trail
- 5) Mammal trail
- 6) Log pile



Figure 3: Bat Tree Map



Figure 4: PRA Building Map The Old Dairy



The Old Dairy Building Map (yellow indicates element with swallows nesting)

Figure 5: PRA Building Map Hollybank Farm



Hollybank Farm Building Map (yellow indicates active nesting birds)