



Hampshire
County Council

Bat Survey Report – Preliminary Roost Assessment and Emergence Surveys

Crookhorn College, Stakes Hill Rd,
Waterlooville PO7 5UD

For
Hampshire County Council
Property Services

September 2026

Hampshire County Council Ecology Team

Hampshire County Council, Elizabeth II Court, 1st Floor West, Winchester, Hampshire SO23 8UD

ecology.group@hants.gov.uk

Report conditions

<i>Project reference</i>	26.0431	<i>Client reference</i>	P15431
<i>Report title</i>	Bat Survey Report – Crookhorn College		
<i>Client</i>	Hampshire County Council – Property Services		
<i>Report status</i>	FINAL		
<i>Survey dates</i>	<u>Preliminary Roost Assessment:</u> 16 June 2026 <u>Emergence Surveys:</u> 7 July 2026 and 19 August 2026		
<i>Surveyors</i>	<u>PRA:</u> Camilla Mitchell <u>Emergence Surveys:</u> Phillips Ecology		
<i>Written by</i>	Camilla Mitchell (HCC) and Connor Hill (Phillips Ecology)	<i>Date</i>	8 September 2026
<i>Technical review by</i>	Adam Egglesfield	<i>Date</i>	09 September 2026
<i>Authorised by</i>	Julie Trevellick	<i>Date</i>	10 September 2026
<i>Approved by Client PM</i>	Mo Neligan	<i>Date</i>	10 September 2026

Disclaimers

This report has been prepared by Hampshire County Council Ecology Team (HCCET) for the sole use of the client named above. Survey work, assessment, and report writing have been undertaken with all reasonable skill and care, and unless otherwise explicitly stated, is appropriate only for the work, scheme, or project brief provided by the client and intended purposes. The report may not be relied upon by any other party without the express agreement of the client and HCCET. No other warranty, expressed or implied, is made as to the professional advice included in this report.

Where data, drawings, plans or other technical information has been provided to HCCET for the purposes of preparation of this report, either by the client, their agents or other parties (including but not limited to biological data sets, laboratory results, and mapping), it has been assumed that the information is correct. No responsibility can be accepted by HCCET for inaccuracies in such data supplied by other parties.

No part of this report may be copied or duplicated without the express permission of HCCET and the client. Where field investigations have been carried out, these have been restricted to a level of detail required to achieve the stated objectives of the work, under standard limitations of access to third party land and other limitations as described in the report.

It is the client's responsibility to note and comply as necessary with any recommendations made in this report, planning conditions derived from these, and any relevant licensing regimes. HCCET bears no responsibility for any failure to note and comply with legal requirements for works carried out by or on behalf of the client at the above site and for the project this report has been produced to support.

Hampshire County Council Ecology Team

Hampshire County Council, Elizabeth II Court, 1st Floor West, Winchester, Hampshire SO23 8UD

ecology.group@hants.gov.uk

Contents

Summary	1
1. Introduction	2
Objectives	2
Site Description	2
Proposed works	2
Limitations	3
<i>Preliminary Roost Assessment</i>	3
<i>Emergence and re-entry survey</i>	3
2. Methods	4
Desk-based assessment	4
Preliminary Roost Assessment	4
<i>Buildings</i>	4
Habitat quality assessment	5
Emergence and re-entry survey work	6
3. Results	8
Desk-based assessment	8
<i>Designated sites and notable habitats</i>	8
<i>Bat records</i>	8
Preliminary Roost Assessment	8
<i>Internals</i>	9
<i>Externals</i>	9
<i>Habitat quality assessment</i>	10
<i>Summary of Preliminary Roost Assessment</i>	10
Emergence and re-entry surveys	10
<i>Visit 1 – 7 July 2026 (dusk emergence)</i>	11
<i>Visit 2 – 18 August 2026 (dusk emergence)</i>	11
4. Discussion	12
Interpretation of survey results	12
Impact assessment	12
Legislation and planning policy	12
5. Recommendations	15
6. Conclusions	16
References	17
Appendix 1 – Site Location, Existing and proposed plans	18
Appendix 2 – Desk based assessment results	22
Appendix 3 – Photos	25
<i>Night Vision Aid Images</i>	26
Appendix 4 – Survey results	30
Appendix 5 – Roost and activity habitat suitability criteria	31

Summary

A Preliminary Roost Assessment was carried out to assess the presence or likely absence of bats at Crookhorn College, Stakes Hill Rd, Waterloooville PO7 5UD. This work is required to support a planning application.

Crookhorn College is a modern school complex, set in an approximately 9.7-hectare site comprising built structures, hardstanding, managed grassland, mature treelines and planted shrubs. It is located to the south of Waterloooville in a mature suburban area.

The proposal is for re-cladding of Romsey Block (Block 007X). Romsey Block is a two-storey type 2 SCOLA building dating from 1971.

Visual bat survey work finds suitable features on the exterior of the building comprising gaps in hanging tiles, lead flashing, timber cladding and the overlap of the flat roof. The site is located in a landscape of moderate quality habitat for bats.

Overall, Romsey Block is judged to be present moderate bat roost suitability. The development works have the potential to damage or destroy any roosts and harm individual bats, if present.

Emergence survey work found no emergences of bats and low levels of bat activity around the site overall.

Bats are therefore considered to be likely absent from Romsey Block and under the current proposals the development is considered to have negligible impact on bats.

Site access and material storage will have negligible impact on notable habitats and protected species.

The site is less than 0.2-hectare in size and therefore the development is exempt from Biodiversity Net Gain requirements. Measures to enhance the site for biodiversity are also recommended comprising the installation of suitable bird boxes on the building.

Overall, it is concluded that if the recommendations are implemented, the development will comply with relevant legislation and planning policy.

1. Introduction

Objectives

- 1.1. The purpose of this study was to provide information on the possible presence or likely absence of bats at Romsey Block, Crookhorn College to support a planning application. Where bat roosts are identified, or where their presence cannot be confidently ruled out, the report sets out an assessment of the impacts to these and where necessary makes recommendations for measures to avoid, mitigate or compensate for impacts to bats as necessary, dependent on the nature and scale of the identified impacts.

Site Description

- 1.2. Crookhorn College is a modern school building complex set within an approximately 9.7-hectare (ha) site to the south of Waterloo. The site comprises built structures, areas of hardstanding, managed grassland, mature treelines and planted shrubs. It is set within the mature suburban area of Purbrook and is surrounded by suburban dwellings to the west and woodland parcels along the A3(M) corridor to the east.
- 1.3. Romsey Block (Block 007X) is located to the south-east of the main building complex connected to Block 006 to the north and 007A to the south. It is a flat-roofed system-built SCOLA 2 building with brick exterior walls and metal framed glazing. On the western elevation there are sections of hanging tiles and timber cladding to the upper section of the exterior walls. The block is centred on grid reference SU 6874 0778.
- 1.4. Photos 1 and 2 in the photo sheet in Appendix 3 show the main elevations of Romsey Block.

Proposed works

- 1.5. The proposal is to re-clad Romsey Block.
- 1.6. Appendix 1 shows the plans of the school as existing, and the development plans as proposed at the time of the Preliminary Roost Assessment.

Limitations

Preliminary Roost Assessment

- 1.7. All areas of the site were fully accessible and visible during the survey work. There are therefore no significant limitations to the survey work.
- 1.8. External evidence of bat use, such as droppings stuck to walls or roof faces, are generally rapidly washed or weathered away. However, this is a typical and common factor of visual bat surveys.

Emergence and re-entry survey

- 1.9. The dusk emergence survey work was carried out at the optimum time of year and with a suitable minimum three-week spacing between visits. Equipment used was suitable for the survey work.
- 1.10. Overall, there were no significant limitations to the dusk and dawn survey work.

2. Methods

Desk-based assessment

- 2.1. A desk-based assessment was carried out by HCCET on 25 August 2026. Geographical Information Systems (GIS) mapping was used in order to identify all records of bats or bat roosts within a 1km radius of the site. Given the localised nature of the proposals this search radius was considered sufficient for assessing risk to all ecological features.
- 2.2. In addition, records were obtained on habitats of particular value to bats such as woodlands, species-rich grasslands, and waterbodies / river corridors.
- 2.3. The Ecology Team has full access to the extensive datasets maintained by the Hampshire Biodiversity Information Centre (HBIC). However, *“whilst every reasonable effort is made to validate information supplied to and by the Hampshire Biodiversity Information Centre, owing to the dynamic and judgmental nature of information relating to wildlife, HBIC disclaims any responsibility for the accuracy or comprehensiveness of the information supplied, and accepts no liability for any indirect, consequential, or incidental damages or losses arising from use of the information”* (Paragraph 4 of the HBIC Data Users Declaration).

Preliminary Roost Assessment

Buildings

- 2.4. A visual daytime bat survey was carried out on 16 June 2026 by Camilla Mitchell, who holds a current licence to survey bat roosts. The weather was sunny with scattered clouds, temperature 20°C, wind force B1, cloud cover 20% and no rain.
- 2.5. Survey methodology used during the work is guided by and consistent with that set out in the Bat Conservation Trust’s *‘Bat Surveys for Professional Ecologists: Good Practice Guidelines’* 4th edition, (Collins, J. (ed) 2023).

- 2.6. The building was subject to a detailed internal and external search. The aims of this were to identify evidence of bat activity and/or identify the presence of any features that could potentially support roosting bats or features through which bats could gain access to possible roost locations. External areas were inspected to identify potential bat access points and roosting features. Such features typically include missing, slipped, broken or bowed roof tiles, gaps around fascias and soffits, gaps in brickwork (such as missing mortar or expansion gaps), lifted chimney, roof, or window flashing, and gaps around window and door casements.
- 2.7. The external inspection also aimed to identify any direct evidence of bat use such as droppings adhering to walls, floors or windowsills below gaps, or staining around possible access gaps.
- 2.8. Features were inspected using Opticron Discovery 10x42 close-focusing binoculars and where necessary and safely possible, a ladder. High-powered torches (Clulite Clubman CB2 and Lenser P7.2) were used to illuminate potential roost and roost access features.
- 2.9. Where present and safely accessible, any internal voids and similar spaces were inspected for evidence of bat presence such as live bats, corpses, droppings, feeding remains and staining. The building was subsequently assessed for its suitability to support roosting bats, from 'None to 'High', in line with the survey guidelines.

Habitat quality assessment

- 2.10. An assessment was made of the suitability of the site and the surrounding landscape to support foraging, commuting and other flying behaviours such as swarming and social interactions. The assessment was based on the presence of habitat features such as woodland, scrub, hedgerows, grassland, and open water and watercourses, which are highly attractive to bats as both a foraging resource and as commuting routes. The presence of such habitats, particularly in a mosaic with other suitable habitats, typically increases the potential for structures to be exploited by bats where suitable roost and access opportunities

are present. The presence of unlit semi-natural vegetation and habitat linkages between the site and the surrounding landscape were also considered.

- 2.11. The table in Appendix 5 sets out the guidelines for assessing roost suitability and foraging habitat quality.

Emergence and re-entry survey work

- 2.12. Two dusk emergence survey visits were undertaken by Phillips Ecology. The surveys were led by experienced surveyors Connor Hill a Level 1 (CL17) licenced bat surveyor and Duncan Gilmartin and supported by suitably experienced bat surveyors, Jackie Kirby, Luca Oppenheimer, Lottey Wren, Beth Carter, Fiachra Ó Cuanacháin, Tommy Saunders, Amy Green and Adam Watts. Table 1 provides details of the survey visits. Emergence surveys started at least 15 minutes prior to sunset and continued for at least 1.5 hours after sunset, while the dawn survey work started at least 1.5 hours before sunrise and continued for up to 15 minutes after sunrise.
- 2.13. The survey area comprised the entirety of Units 007X in the east of the college. This enabled survey coverage of all suitable access/egress and roosting features which were recorded during the preliminary bat roost assessment that will be affected by the proposals.
- 2.14. Detectors used by the surveyors were Wildlife Acoustics EMT-2 Pro bat detectors. Survey work was supplemented by Night Vision Aids (NVAs) as detailed in Table 1 below.

Table 1 Survey timings and equipment

<i>Date</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Duration</i>	<i>Weather conditions</i>	<i>Sunset / Sunrise</i>
07/07/2026	Dusk emergence	21:03 – 22:48	<u>Start:</u> 25°C, wind force B0, Cloud 5%, no rain <u>End:</u> 24°C, wind force B0, Cloud 5%, no rain	21:18
	<i>Equipment:</i>	5 x Surveyors Wildlife Acoustics EMT-2 Pro		

<i>Date</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Duration</i>	<i>Weather conditions</i>	<i>Sunset / Sunrise</i>
		Samsung Galaxy Tab Active3 Sony FDR-AX53 Video Cameras Infra-red Illuminators		
	Dusk emergence	20:08 – 21:49	<u>Start:</u> 21°C, wind force B2, Cloud 50%, no rain <u>End:</u> 20°C, wind force B1,	20:19
	<i>Equipment:</i>	5 x Surveyors Wildlife Acoustics EMT-2 Pro Samsung Galaxy Tab Active3 Sony FDR-AX53 Video Cameras Infra-red Illuminators		

2.15. The emergence surveys were undertaken in accordance Bat Conservation Trust's (BCT) Bat Surveys for Professional Ecologists: Good Practice Guidelines (4th edition). Five surveyors with Night Vision Apparatus (NVA) were positioned around the school buildings in order to provide sufficient coverage of all potential access/egress points when stationary. All emergences, re-entries and general activity were recorded during the course of each survey. Recordings were later analysed using Sonobat bat and Kaleidoscope Pro call analysis software to confirm species identification.

3. Results

Desk-based assessment

- 3.1. Appendix 2 shows the location of the site and its surrounding relevant ecological interest features produced during the desk-based assessment.

Designated sites and notable habitats

- 3.2. The map in Appendix 2 shows that Crookhorn College is located within a mature suburban area to the south of Waterloooville. To the west of the site the surroundings are predominantly residential dwellings, to the east of the site the habitat is predominantly woodland with open areas of open grassland from approximately 600m to the south of the site.
- 3.3. There are 18 locally designated Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINCs) within the 1km search area of the site, these are mostly areas of semi-natural ancient woodland with more extensive connected parcels to the east of the site, and smaller remnant parcels of woodland within the suburban matrix to the north and west of the site. Priority habitats are largely lowland mixed deciduous woodland and wet woodland habitats associated with these locally designated sites. Outside of these there are smaller woodland parcels within the suburban matrix and areas of open grassland habitats to the south.

Bat records

- 3.4. The data search returned records of up to 13 species of bats including rare and vagrant species. A significant number of these records are from static monitoring and bat capture surveys that have been carried out in the higher quality woodland habitats to the north-east of the site. There are few records of roosts from the surrounding area with one record of a Common Pipistrelle roost 150m to the west of the site. The data search results are shown in Appendix 2.

Preliminary Roost Assessment

- 3.5. The following sections describe the findings of the visual survey work. Photos of relevant features described below are shown in Appendix 3.

- 3.6. Romsey Block (Block 007X) is located to the south-east of the main building complex connected to Block 006 to the north and 007A to the south. It is a flat-roofed system-built SCOLA 2 building with brick exterior walls and metal framed glazing (see Photos 1 and 2).

Internals

- 3.7. There are no internal voids.

Externals

- 3.8. The western elevation has extensive metal framed glazing. These are well fitted with no gaps between the frames and the brickwork. The upper section of the exterior walls has timber cladding, which is generally well fitted with no rotted sections although there appear to be some small areas of lifting where there may be gaps that could allow access for bats (Photo 3). There is an overlap of the flat-roof materials which has some lifting at the corners which may have suitability for crevice dwelling bats (Photo 4).
- 3.9. There are sections of hanging tiles on the southern, western and northern elevations. These have gaps where there are lifted, broken or missing tiles (Photos 5 – 7). These are suitable locations for bat roosts. At the top of the hanging tile sections is lead flashing. There is a gap above the lead flashing and some lifting below the flashing which are also suitable for individual bats to roost underneath (Photos 5 – 7). There is exterior lighting which may reduce the likelihood of bats being present if this is consistently illuminated.
- 3.10. The eastern elevation is brick with some textured brick features and smaller sections of metal framed glazing (Photo 2). The brickwork is generally in good condition with no gaps. The overlap of the flat roof material at the top of the exterior wall has some gaps and lifting suitable for individual bats to roost in (Photo 8). There is no exterior lighting fitted to the western elevation.
- 3.11. No evidence of bats such as droppings, urine staining fur rubbing marks were visible on the exterior. However, from the ground it was not possible to examine these features closely.

Habitat quality assessment

- 3.12. The immediate surroundings of the building have limited suitability for foraging and commuting bats. However, the wider school site has mature treelines and connectivity to woodland in the surrounding landscape. The suburban matrix to the west of the site has parcels of woodland and waterbodies and the landscape to the west of the site is characterised by more extensive woodland and meadow habitats along the A3(M) corridor. These connect to other higher quality habitats to the north and south of the 1km search area. Overall, the site is considered to be located in an area of moderate quality habitat for bats.

Summary of Preliminary Roost Assessment

- 3.13. The site is located in an area of moderate quality habitat for bats.
- 3.14. Romsey Block has a number of features suitable for roosting bats comprising gaps in the hanging tiles, lifted areas of flashing and gaps between the flat-roof overlap and exterior walls. Due to the presence of a number of features suitable for supporting roosts of individual and low numbers of bats, and its location in an area of moderate quality habitat for bats the building is considered to have moderate suitability for supporting bat roosts overall.
- 3.15. BCT Criteria for moderate suitability sites (see Appendix 5) are as follows:

A structure with one or more potential roost sites that could be used by bats due to their size, shelter, protection, conditions and surrounding habitat but unlikely to support a roost of high conservation status.

Emergence and re-entry surveys

- 3.16. As discussed in the previous section, Romsey Block, Crookhorn College was judged to present moderate bat roost suitability. Therefore, in line with the established survey methods, two dusk emergence surveys were carried out. This level of survey work is enough to clarify those areas of the site where bat roosts are present / absent and to properly characterise any roosts identified.
- 3.17. The following sections describe the survey findings. The figure in Appendix 4 shows the key results.

Visit 1 – 7 July 2026 (dusk emergence)

- 3.18. During the course of the emergence survey, no bats were recorded emerging from adjoined Units 007X or 006B. Low levels of bat activity were recorded during the survey.
- 3.19. The first bat recorded comprised a Common Pipistrelle *Pipistrellus pipistrellus* to the east of the buildings at 21:56. Foraging activity from this bat was continuous throughout the remaining survey duration until 22:48. Additional bats of the same species were periodically recorded foraging alongside the first to the east with a peak count of three bats recorded at 22:12 and 22:31. Activity to the west of the buildings in the central courtyard was very low with a total of four brief Common Pipistrelle passes recorded at 22:23, 22:27, 22:36 and 22:40.

Visit 2 – 18 August 2026 (dusk emergence)

- 3.20. During the course of the emergence survey, no bats were recorded emerging from the block. General bat activity was higher during this survey than the previous survey but still generally a low number of foraging bats.
- 3.21. The first bat was a Common Pipistrelle which flew from north to south along the eastern elevation of the building at 20:34. The bat continued to forage the east of the buildings throughout the remaining duration of the survey. Two additional Common Pipistrelles occasionally joined the first in foraging from 21:26 onwards. Investigative behaviour was recorded at 21:28 when one of the bats repeatedly flew onto and away from the eastern aspect of Unit 007X.
- 3.22. A single brief pass from a Natterer's Bat *Myotis nattereri* was recorded foraging/commuting underneath the covered walkway to the west of the buildings at 20:44 before continuing southwards.
- 3.23. Call registrations from a Soprano Pipistrelle *Pipistrellus pygmaeus* were recorded first to the west of Unit 007X at 21:16 and then to the east at 21:24 and 22:36. A single pass of a Noctule *Nyctalus noctula* was briefly recorded to the west at 21:19.

4. Discussion

Interpretation of survey results

- 4.1. The PRA survey found Romsey Block to have moderate suitability for supporting roosting bats. Accordingly, a suite of two dusk emergence surveys was carried out in the peak activity season for bats. No emergences of bats were recorded, and activity was found to be generally low. It is therefore considered that bat roosts are likely absent from Romsey Block

Impact assessment

- 4.2. As bats are considered to be likely absent from the site the proposed re-cladding work will have no impact on bats.
- 4.3. Site access is via existing areas of hardstanding and areas of managed grassland of low ecological value. The site compound will be located on an existing area of managed grassland in the adjacent area of school playing field. There will be no impacts to notable habitats or protected species.

Legislation and planning policy

- 4.4. Bats are legally protected under both domestic and international law (the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended)¹ and the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017² respectively). This legislation makes it an offence to kill, injure or disturb bats, or to destroy or damage their roosts, even when the bats are not present. It is also an offence to ‘take’ a bat – in the context of development work, this would include moving a bat out of harm’s way and transferring it to a new, safe location.
- 4.5. For such work to legally proceed, Natural England (the Government’s statutory nature conservation agency) will issue a European Protected Species Mitigation Licence (EPSML), subject to the proposals meeting three ‘derogation’ tests:

¹ <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1981/69>

² <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2017/1012/contents/made>

1. the consented operation must be for ‘preserving public health or public safety or other imperative reasons of overriding public interest including those of a social or economic nature and beneficial consequences of primary importance for the environment’; (Regulation 53(2)(e))
 2. there must be ‘no satisfactory alternative’ (Regulation 53(9)(a)); and
 3. the action authorised ‘will not be detrimental to the maintenance of the population of the species concerned at a favourable conservation status in their natural range’ (Regulation 53(9)(b)).
- 4.6. Case-law (*Morge vs. Hampshire County Council*)³ has clarified that planning authorities are able to grant permission for developments that may affect a European protected species to the extent that a breach of the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations is likely (i.e. in the case of this proposal, destruction of bat roosts), provided that sufficient information is provided to give the planning authority assurance that the relevant EPSM licence is not unlikely to be granted - i.e. planning authorities also have a duty to assess planning applications against these tests.
- 4.7. In view of the survey results, it can be concluded that the development proposals will not affect bats or bat roosts and would not be considered likely to result in a breach of the legislation.
- 4.8. The survey results also demonstrate that the development would not result in the loss of any key areas of foraging or commuting habitat.
- 4.9. Provided the development accords with other national and local planning policy in terms of being an acceptable development (i.e., once planning permission has been granted), these three tests would be passed.
- 4.10. Policy N2 of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (MHCLG, 2026) requires that when determining planning applications:

³ <https://www.supremecourt.uk/cases/docs/uksc-2010-0120-judgment.pdf>

If significant harm to biodiversity resulting from a development cannot be avoided (through locating on an alternative site with less harmful impacts), adequately mitigated or, as a last resort, compensated for, then the development should be refused.

- 4.11. The following section sets out recommendations that would ensure that these requirements are met, and that the development meets planning policy requirements.

5. Recommendations

5.1. There will be no negative impacts to bats, protected species, notable habitats or designated sites from the proposed works. Ecological mitigation is therefore not required.

5.2. Policy N2 of the NPPF states that to contribute positively to the natural environment, and support nature's recovery, development proposals should:

Minimise any adverse impacts on biodiversity and include features which support priority or threatened species such as swifts, bats and hedgehogs. Development proposals should incorporate integrated nest boxes (commonly known as swift bricks) into their construction unless there are compelling technical reasons which prevent their use, or would make them ineffective;

5.3. Romsey Block is a 2-storey building located adjacent to an open area of grassland. It is a suitable location for the installation of a suitable nest box for either Swifts *Apus apus* or House Sparrows *Passer domesticus*. The data search returned several records of Swifts and a larger number of records of House Sparrows from within 1km of the site.

6. Conclusions

- 6.1. Visual bat survey work at Romsey Block, Crookhorn College found the building to have moderate suitability for supporting bat roosts.
- 6.2. External inspection identified a number of suitable features including slipped and missing hanging tiles, gaps in timber cladding and flashing and below the overlap at the top of the exterior walls.
- 6.3. In accordance with BCT guidelines, two dusk emergence surveys were carried out in the peak active bat season. No emergences were recorded and the overall bat activity was low at the site.
- 6.4. The development works were identified as having negligible potential for impacts to bats.
- 6.5. The site access and site compound are wholly within areas of hardstanding and low value managed grassland. There will be no impacts to existing habitats and protected species.
- 6.6. The development area is less than 0.2 – hectares and there is no requirement for BNG.
- 6.7. In accordance with National Planning Policy an integrated bird nest box should be installed on the building.
- 6.8. Overall, it is concluded that if the recommendations are implemented, the development will comply with relevant legislation and planning policy.
- 6.9. Unless otherwise advised, the findings and recommendations in this report are solely based on the plans and brief provided to HCCET. The results and findings are valid for two years from the date of the initial field survey. HCCET should be contacted if this report is to be used after this period to check if any updating work needs to be undertaken.

References

- Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management (CIEEM). (2013), *Guidelines for Preliminary Ecological Appraisal*. CIEEM; Winchester.
- Collins, J. (ed.) (2023). *Bat Surveys for Professional Ecologists: Good Practice Guidelines* (3rd edn). Bat Conservation Trust; London.
- MHCLG, (2019). *National Planning Policy Framework*. Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government; London.
- Middleton, N., Froud, A., and French, K. (2022). *Social Calls of the Bats of Britain and Ireland*. Pelagic Publishing; Exeter.
- Reason, P.F. and Wray, S. (2023). *UK Bat Mitigation Guidelines: a guide to impact assessment, mitigation and compensation for developments affecting bats*. Version 1.1. Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management, Ampfield.
- Russ, J. (2021). *Bat Calls of Britain and Europe*. Pelagic Publishing; Exeter.

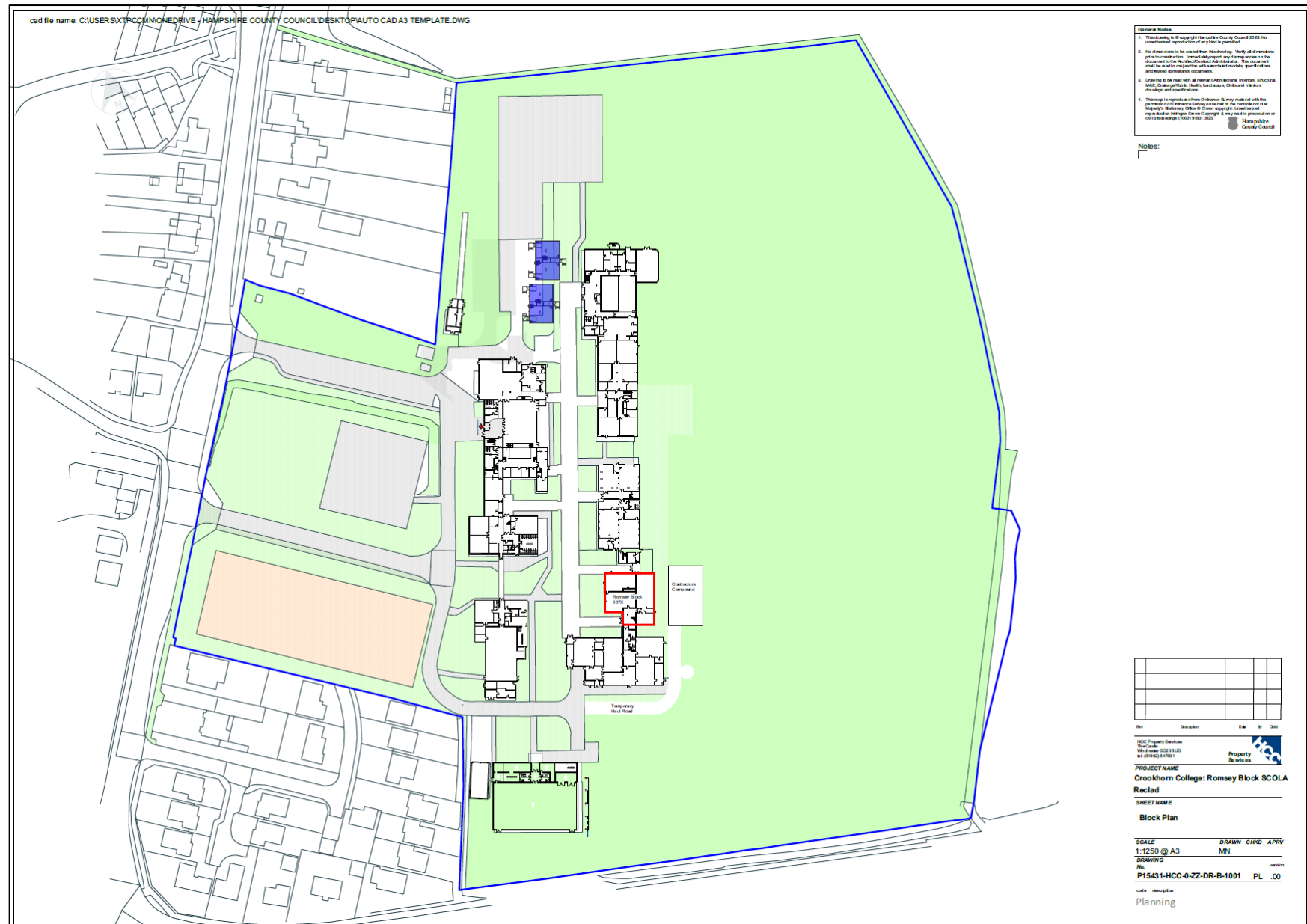


Figure A1.2 Crookhorn College – Romsey Block SCOLA Reclad – Block Plan

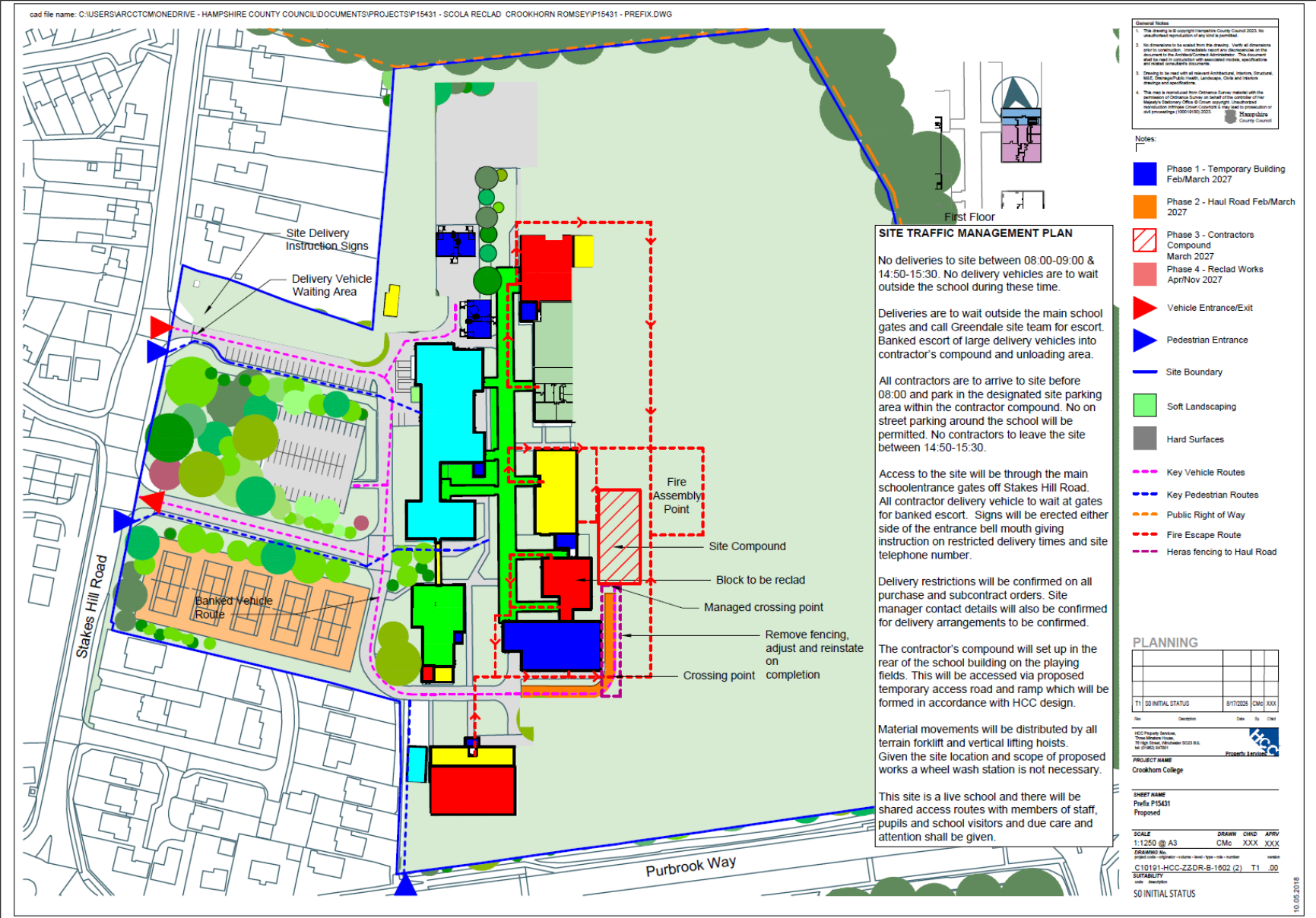


Figure A1.3 Crookhorn College – Proposed Access and Site Traffic Management Plan



Figure A1.4 Crookhorn College – Aerial Image showing area of works and indicative location of site compound.

Appendix 2 – Desk based assessment results

Table A2.1 Bat records within 1km of site *roosts indicated in bold.*

Common Name	Taxon name	Details	Distance/ bearing from site
Common Pipistrelle	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	2011 – 2024; 98 Records including: 2023; Confirmed roost	All directions 150m W
Soprano Pipistrelle	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	2011 – 2024; 25 Records	From 150m W All directions
Alcathoe Bat	<i>Myotis alcathoe</i>	2018; Harp trapping with acoustic lure; One male adult.	200m NE
Brandt's Bat	<i>Myotis brandtii</i>	2018; Harp trapping with acoustic lure; One male juvenile.	200m NE
Whiskered Bat	<i>Myotis mystacinus</i>	2018; Harp trapping with acoustic lure; One female adult.	200m NE
Serotine	<i>Cnaphaeus serotinus</i>	2018; Harp trapping with acoustic lure; 2017; Bat detector 2024; Bat detector 2021; Bat detector – static surveys 2024; Bat detector 2022; Bat detector	200m NE 325m SE 375m SW 600m S 625m NW 675m S
Natterer's Bat	<i>Myotis nattereri</i>	2018; Harp trapping with acoustic lure; One male adult and one female adult. 2011; Aural bat detector;	200m NE 375m S
Brown Long-eared Bat	<i>Plecotus auritus</i>	2018; Harp trapping with acoustic lure; 2014; Bat detector, Static surveys 2021; Bat detector, static surveys 2020; Bat detector, Activity survey.	200m NE 425m NE 600m S 875m NE
Parti-coloured Bat	<i>Vespertilio murinus</i>	2014; bat in hand; Young male Released on site	375m SW
Noctule	<i>Nyctalus noctula</i>	2019; Bat detector 2014; Bat detector Static survey 2021; Bat detector – static surveys 2024; Bat detector	375m SW 425m NE 600m S 750m N

Common Name	Taxon name	Details	Distance/ bearing from site
Myotis species	<i>Myotis</i> sp.	2014; Bat detector - Static survey 2022; Bat detector 2024; Bat detector 2021; Bat detector – static surveys 2017; Bat detector 2017; Bat detector 2019; Bat detector 2020; Bat detector Activity survey.	425m NE 525m SE 600m SE 600m S 625m NE 700m NE 725m N 875m NE
Pipistrelle species	<i>Pipistrellus</i> sp.	2002; In Hand Injured Bat Collected.	525m S
Barbastelle	<i>Barbastella barbastellus</i>	2021; Bat detector - static;	600m S
Nathusius' Pipistrelle	<i>Pipistrellus nathusii</i>	2021; Bat detector - static	600m S
Long-eared Bat species	<i>Plecotus</i> sp.	2017; Bat detector	700m NE
Daubenton's Bat	<i>Myotis daubentonii</i>	2021; Bat in hand. ID confirmed by DNA analysis. Released at Chichester canal	750m SE



Appendix 3 – Photos



Photo 1 Romsey Block – Western elevation



Photo 2 Romsey Block – Eastern elevation



Photo 3 Western elevation – gaps in timber cladding



Photo 4 Southern elevation – Gaps under overlap at top of external wall



Photo 5 Southern elevation – missing tiles (red circle), gap at top of lead flashing (red arrows)



Photo 6 Western elevation – missing tiles (red circles) gaps around lead flashing (red arrows)

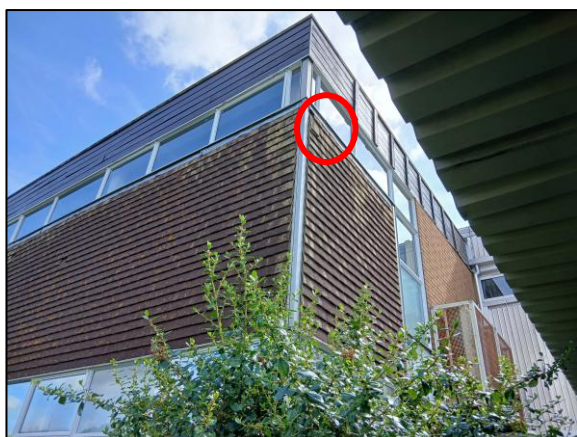


Photo 7 Northern elevation – missing tile and gap under lead flashing



Photo 8 Southern elevation – gaps under overlap at top of exterior walls

Night Vision Aid Images

NVA locations are shown in the Survey Results Plan in Appendix 4 below

Start of Survey

Survey 1 – 07 July 2026

Darkest Point



Photo 9

NVA ref. no: Position 1 View: West and south elevations

NVA type: Sony FDR-AX53 camcorder with infrared illuminators



Photo 10



Photo 11

NVA ref. no: Position 2 View: West elevation

NVA type: Sony FDR-AX53 camcorder with infrared illuminators



Photo 12

**Photo 13**

NVA ref. no: Position 3 View: West and north elevations

NVA type: Sony FDR-AX53 camcorder with infrared illuminators

**Photo 14****Photo 15**

NVA ref. no: Position 4 View: East and north elevations

NVA type: Sony FDR-AX53 camcorder with infrared illuminators

**Photo 16****Photo 17**

NVA ref. no: Position 5 View: East and south elevations

NVA type: Sony FDR-AX53 camcorder with infrared illuminators

**Photo 18****Survey 2 – 18 August 2026****Photo 19**

NVA ref. no: Position 1 View: West and south elevations

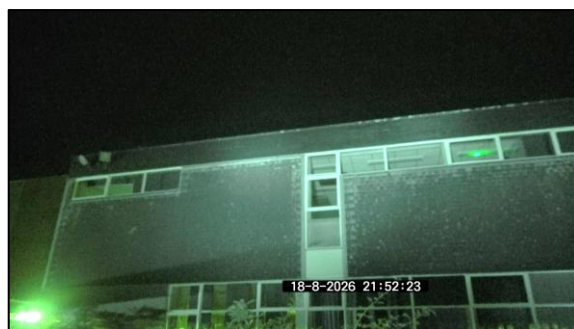
NVA type: Sony FDR-AX53 camcorder with infrared illuminators

**Photo 20**

**Photo 21**

NVA ref. no: Position 2 View: West elevation

NVA type: Sony FDR-AX53 camcorder with infrared illuminators

**Photo 22****Photo 23**

NVA ref. no: Position 3 View: West and north elevations

NVA type: Sony FDR-AX53 camcorder with infrared illuminators

**Photo 24****Photo 25**

NVA ref. no: Position 4 View: East and north elevations

NVA type: Sony FDR-AX53 camcorder with infrared illuminators

**Photo 26****Photo 27**

NVA ref. no: Position 5 View: East and south elevations

NVA type: Sony FDR-AX53 camcorder with infrared illuminators

**Photo 28**



Photo 29

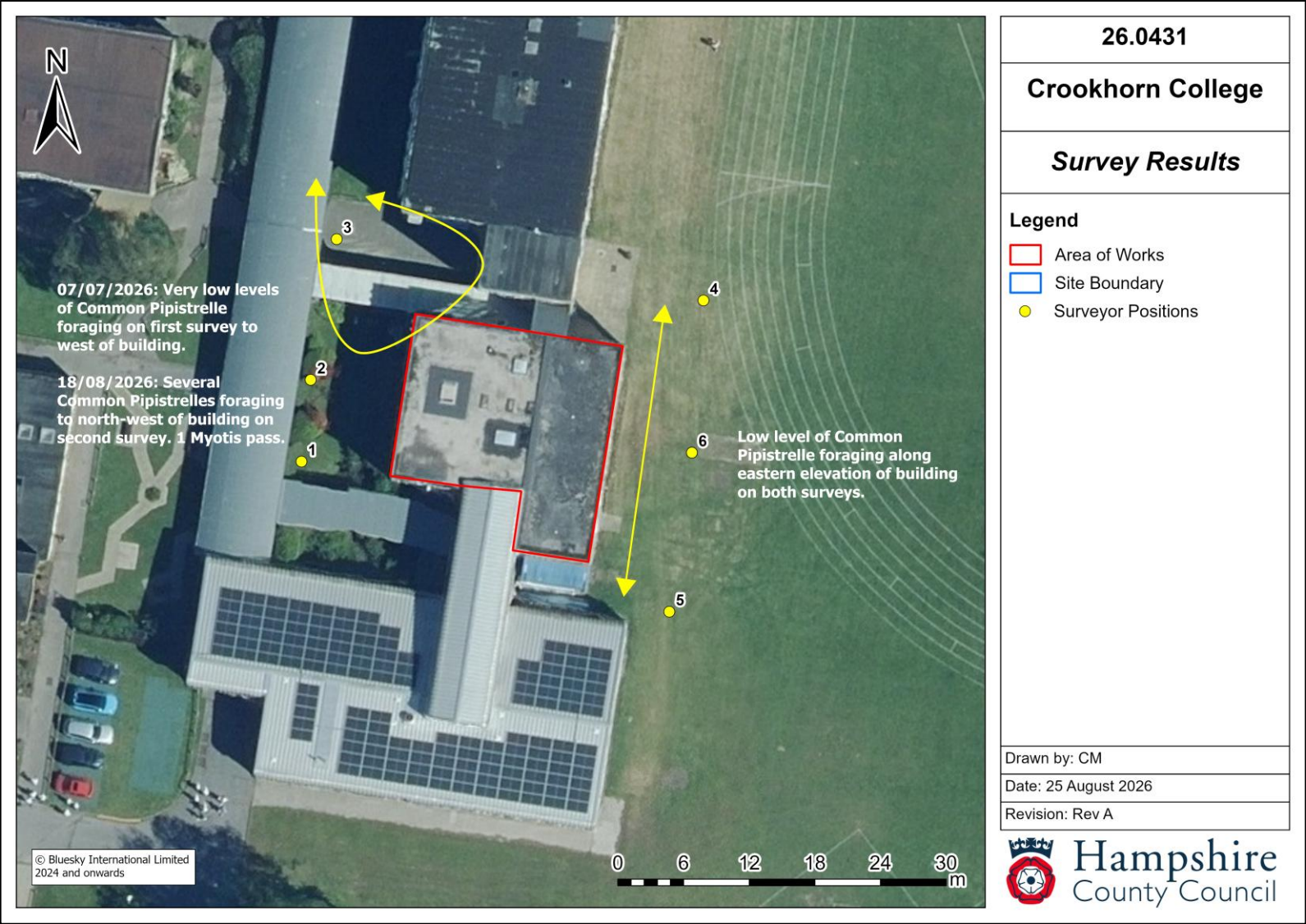
NVA ref. no: Position 6 View: East elevation

NVA type: Sony FDR-AX53 camcorder with infrared illuminators



Photo 30

Appendix 4 – Survey results



Appendix 5 – Roost and activity habitat suitability criteria

Table A5.1 BCT guidelines for assessing the potential suitability of proposed development sites for bats, based on the presence of habitat features within the landscape.

Potential Suitability	Roosting habitats in structures	Potential flight-paths and foraging habitats
<i>None</i>	No habitat features on site likely to be used by any roosting bats at any time of the year (i.e., a complete absence of crevices / suitable shelter at all ground/underground levels).	No habitat features on site likely to be used by any foraging or commuting bats at any time of the year (i.e., no habitats that provide continuous lines of shade/protection for flight-lines or generate/shelter insect populations available for foraging bats).
<i>Negligible ^a</i>	No obvious habitat features on site likely to be used by roosting bats; however, a small element of uncertainty remains as bats can use small and apparently unsuitable features on occasion.	No obvious habitat features on site likely to be used as flight-paths or by foraging bats; however, small element of uncertainty remains in order to account for non-standard bat behaviour.
<i>Low</i>	A structure with one or more potential roost sites that could be used by individual bats opportunistically at any time of year. However, these potential roost sites do not provide enough space, shelter, protection, appropriate conditions ^b and/or suitable surrounding habitat to be used on a regular basis or by larger numbers of bats (i.e. unlikely to be suitable for maternity and not a classic cool/stable hibernation site but could be used by individual hibernating bats ^c).	Habitat that could be used by small numbers of bats as flight-paths such as a gappy hedgerow or unvegetated stream but isolated i.e. not very well connected to the surrounding landscape by other habitat. Suitable, but isolated habitat that could be used by small numbers of foraging bats such as a lone tree (not in a parkland situation) or a patch of scrub.
<i>Moderate</i>	A structure with one or more potential roost sites that could be used by bats due to their size, shelter, protection, conditions ^b and surrounding habitat but unlikely to support a roost of high conservation status (with respect to roost type only, such as maternity or hibernation – the categorisation described in this table is made irrespective of species conservation status, which is established after presence is confirmed).	Continuous habitat to the wider landscape that could be used by bats for flight-paths such as lines of trees and scrub or linked back gardens. Habitat that is connected to the wider landscape that could be used by bats for foraging such as trees, scrub, grassland or water.

High	A structure with one or more potential roost sites that are obviously suitable for use by larger numbers of bats on a more regular basis and potentially for longer periods of time due to their size, shelter, protection, conditions ^b and surrounding habitat. These structures have the potential to support high conservation roosts, e.g., maternity or classic cool/stable hibernation site.	<p>Continuous, high-quality habitat that is well connected to the wider landscape that is likely to be used regularly by bats for flight-paths such as river valleys, streams, hedgerows, lines of trees and woodland edge.</p> <p>High-quality habitat that is well connected to the wider landscape that is likely to be used regularly by foraging bats such as broadleaved woodland, tree-lined watercourses and grazed parkland.</p> <p>Site is close to and connected to known roosts.</p>
<p>^a Negligible is defines as ‘so small or unimportant as to be not worth considering, insignificant.’ This category may be used where there are places that a bat could roost or forage (due to one attribute), but it is unlikely that they actually would (due to another attribute).</p> <p>^b For example, in terms of temperature, humidity, height above ground level, light levels or levels of disturbance.</p> <p>^c Evidence from the Netherlands shows mass swarming events of Common Pipistrelle bats in the autumn followed by mass hibernation in a diverse range of building types in urban environments (Korsten <i>et al.</i>, 2016 and Jansen <i>et al.</i>, 2022). Common Pipistrelle swarming has been observed in the UK (Bell, 2022 and Tomlinson, 2020) and winter hibernation of numbers of this species has been detected at Seaton Delaval Hall in Northumberland (National Trust, 2018). This phenomenon requires some research in the UK, but ecologists should be aware of the potential for larger numbers of this species to be present during the autumn and winter in prominent buildings in the landscape, urban or otherwise.</p>		