

Precautionary Ecological Checks for Peter Scott Field Studies Centre

Monthly Report for January - February 2020

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CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION.....	2
METHODOLOGY	2
RESULTS	3

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1. Numbers of bats counted entering/emerging from the noticeboard roost site.

Table 2 Egret species and number recorded flying to a night roost in the trees adjacent to the PSFSC forecourt

INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 These precautionary surveys commenced in April 2019 in order to generate robust baseline data with which to formulate and develop suitable mitigation proposals for each species group and to liaise and obtain appropriate permits that may be required from the appropriate government bodies.
- 1.2 It should be noted that these specific ecological studies are separate to those to be conducted by the Environmental Team (ET) for the non-statutory EM&A for PSFSC for which the ET Site Inspector will undertake regular site inspections and audit to ensure construction site practices are not adversely impacting on the surrounding environment.
- 1.3 If the results of ecological checks show egrets (or any other species of conservation significance) are breeding in the trees next to the forecourt of the PSFSC, this may have ramifications for the demolition and rebuild programme, as there will be a need to avoid impacts to breeding birds. Likewise, checks of the PSFSC building itself and associated structures were required to ensure there was no impact on nesting or roosting bird species.

METHODOLOGY

BATS

- 2.1 Weekly bat surveys (a combination of dawn and/or dusk depending on site conditions) are conducted by suitably qualified ecologists to check for bats emerging/returning to roost during the breeding season (April-end July) . Surveys will also be conducted at a frequency of twice per month during the non-breeding season (August-March) as bats may still use natal roosts during the cooler months.
- 2.2 Up to two surveyors are being used in order to view different aspects of the buildings and associated structures/trees within the development footprint.
- 2.3 Dusk emergence surveys using a bat detector and a thermal imaging device are carried out to allow a population estimate of any roost to be made and also help to try and confirm species present. Bats are counted as they leave the roost and recordings of their calls can be made to aid identification. Given the lack of published information on bat calls in Hong Kong, identification to species level may not be possible. These surveys may be complemented by dawn swarming surveys, when bats are counted returning to roost at first light. Any locations where bats roosts are observed will be recorded and mapped, with numbers of bats enumerated where possible.
- 2.4 Such regular surveying can provide a solid set of data with which an understanding of any bat use of the PSFSC and its environs can be acquired.

BIRDS

- 2.5 The stand of large trees adjacent to the PSFSC forecourt has been used in recent years by large numbers of ardeids as a night roost. It also has the potential to become a suitable breeding site for these waterbirds, which was the case for Chinese Pond Herons some years ago. Non-breeding birds may also continue to roost in this area.
- 2.6 These precautionary ecological checks were undertaken to determine if any birds utilized the structure of the PSFSC building so as to prevent mortality during demolition and construction, with potential entry points for roosting or breeding birds closed on 11th December 2019.

- 2.7 Two survey visits a month are scheduled to confirm whether ardeids are utilizing the large stands as a nesting site and/or night roost between April 2019 and April 2020. The methodology for this is to carry out a count of birds flying to the roost beginning in the hour prior to sunset until birds stop arriving.
- 2.8 In addition, visual checks of the PSFSC will also be made in the breeding season for any evidence of birds nesting within the structure (including outbuildings and associated facilities).

RESULTS

- 3.1 Bat surveys have not recorded any bats entering or emerging from the PSFSC.
- 3.2 **Table 1** summarises the bat count data collected at dawn and dusk. The highest count of bats emerging from the noticeboard was 69 on 9th July. **Figure 1** illustrates the location of the two emergence/entry points for these bats (61 of the 69 used the primary emergence point) (see **Figure 1A/B**).

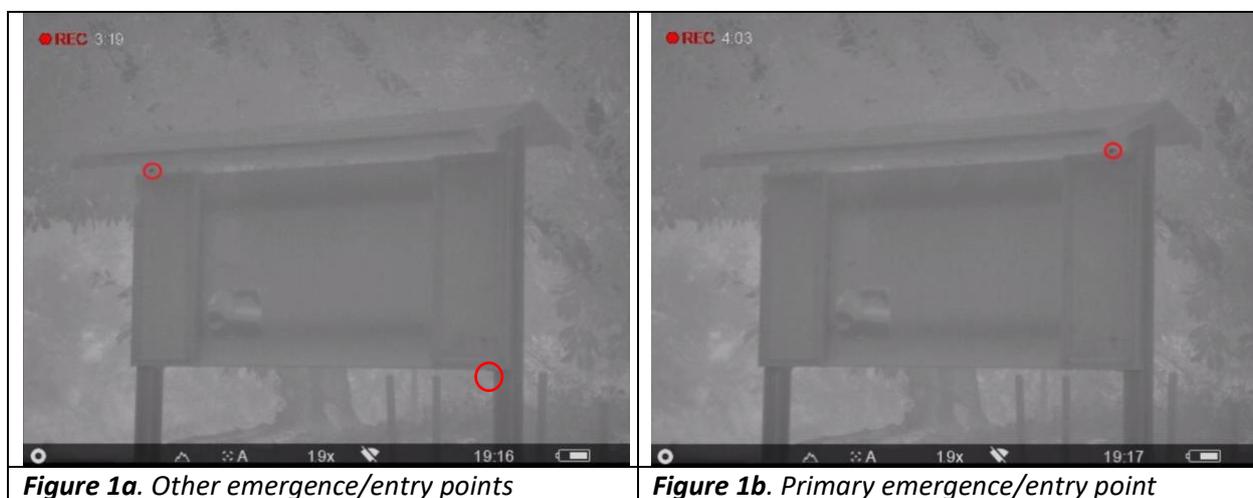
Table 1. Numbers of bats counted entering/emerging from the noticeboard roost site. (Asterisk indicates rainy conditions during survey). N.b. bats may still be in the roost during cooler months and do not emerge to feed every night.

Date	Dawn/ Dusk	Total Count	Date	Dawn/ Dusk	Total Count	Date	Dawn/ Dusk	Total Count
30-May-19*	Dawn	4	20_Aug-19	Dusk	54	27-Nov-19	Dusk	22
6-Jun-19*	Dawn	35	27-Aug-19	Dusk	53	2-Dec-19	Dusk	0
10-Jun-19*	Dusk	10	11-Sep-19	Dusk	2	9-Dec-19	Dusk	5
18-Jun-19	Dawn	68	17-Sep-19	Dawn	5	18-Dec-19	Dusk	7
24-Jun-19	Dawn	63	25-Sep-19	Dawn	3	23-Dec-19	Dusk	2
27-Jun-19	Dusk	61	3-Oct-19	Dusk	4	3-Jan-20	Dusk	4
5-Jul-19	Dusk	54	9-Oct-19	Dawn	3	7-Jan-20	Dusk	7
9-Jul-19	Dusk	69	15-Oct-19	Dawn	8	13-Jan-20	Dusk	2
15-Jul-19	Dusk	64	21-Oct-19	Dawn	1	20-Jan-20	Dusk	2
24-Jul-19	Dusk	58	28-Oct-19	Dusk	7	27-Jan-20	Dusk	0
30-Jul-19	Dawn	52	4-Nov-19	Dusk	3	3-Feb-20	Dusk	8
6-Aug-19	Dawn	49	11-Nov-19	Dusk	12	10-Feb-20	Dusk	2
12-Aug-19	Dusk	66	19-Nov-19	Dusk	17			

- 3.3 Bats are regularly recorded foraging around the PSFSC building and forecourt, and high above the trees, shortly after sunset and also before sunrise. None were seen to enter the PSFSC and some originated from the east, presumably from the roost at Mai Po Village.
- 3.4 Numbers have fallen considerably since 12 August indicating that this roost is used primarily as a maternity roost, though low numbers continue to use the Noticeboard for roosting.
- 3.5 Low numbers were observed exiting the roost in December, though these numbers do not reflect roost occupancy. Mean 24 hour temperature levels were down to 18.3°C (as measured at the HK Observatory), and visual checks of the roost spaces revealed bats remaining in the

roost cavities during this cold weather, though difficult to enumerate due to limited observation access.

- 3.6 Originally surveys were set to continue every 2 weeks in September; however, this has been adjusted to continue on a weekly basis in order to gain a better understanding of this roost.



- 3.7 In regard to avifauna, surveys were carried out on 30th January and 11th February. Breeding activity by birds at or in the vicinity of the PSFSC has ceased.
- 3.8 Prior to this report, during every evening bird survey Eurasian Tree Sparrow calls were heard coming from inside the building; it was not possible to estimate the numbers as the birds enter via holes that prevent their being counted. This is a very common and widespread species closely associated with urbanization, and the significance of potential impacts is negligible.
- 3.9 However, as part of the mitigation strategy to prevent mortality during demolition and construction, the potential entry points for roosting or breeding birds were closed during the daytime on 11th December 2019. Since then, sparrows have been recorded roosting in the bushes alongside the building.
- 3.10 Surveys carried out from a vantage point 70 metres away at its nearest revealed that a non-breeding roost of egrets is using the group of trees next to the PSFSC forecourt at night. The roost is near the small pond to west of the PSFSC. Species and the number recorded during this monitoring contract are presented in **Table 2**. While numbers of non-breeding egrets declined to low levels in December and early January, the second count in January recorded 648 birds, of which the majority were Little Egrets. Only 295 non-breeding egrets were recorded on 11th February, though it should be noted that some birds appear to come in after dark.

Table 2 Egret species and number recorded flying to a night roost in the trees adjacent to the PSFSC during monitoring work under this contract

Date of survey	Little Egret	Chinese Pond Heron	Great Egret	Cattle Egret	Grey Heron	Total
18 th April 2019	84	33				117
24 th April 2019	75	25				100
30 th April 2019	74	31	6	1		112
16 th May 2019	39	12	13	6		70
29 th May 2019	51	12	10	1		74
20 th Jun 2019	50	13	14	1		78
5 th Jul 2019	52	15	19			86
15 th Jul 2019	48	12	20			80
24 th Jul 2019	127	22	16			165
15 th Aug 2019	83	18	6			107
27 th Aug 2019	16	15	12			43
11 th Sep 2019	33	24	9		1	67
24 th Sep 2019	21	17	7		1	46
3 rd Oct 2019		7	1		2	10
21 st Oct 2019	29	7			1	37
4 th Nov 2019	21	9	2		2	34
18 th Nov 2019	17	12	2		3	34
11 th Dec 2019	0	0	0	0	0	0
27 th Dec 2019	12	1	1			14
8 th Jan 2020	18	6	1			25
30 th Jan 2020	631	12	3		2	648
11 th Feb 2020	270	21	3		1	295

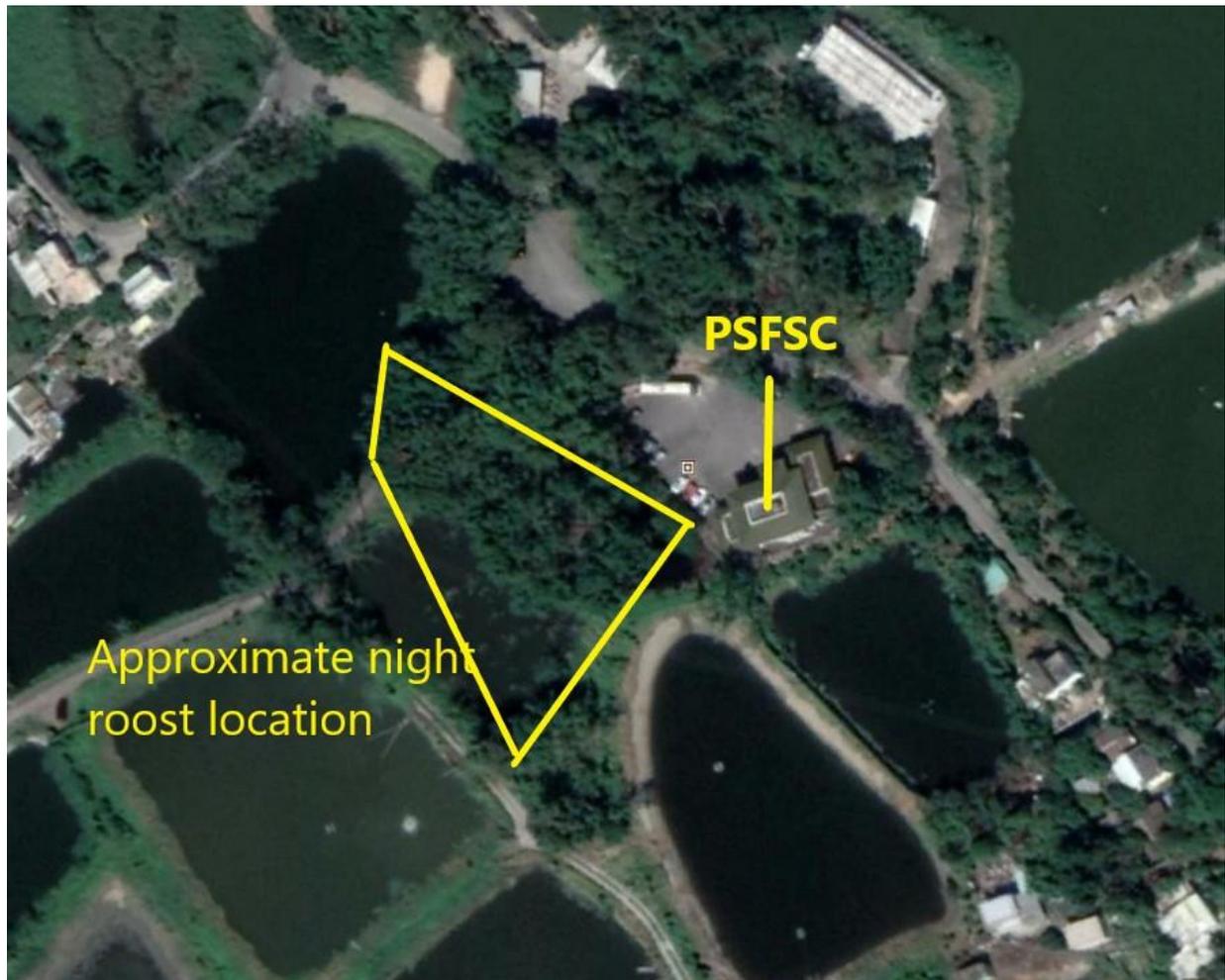


Figure 2. Location of birds as stated in Table 2.