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Bat Report

Client

Miller Homes

Project

**Land off Charity Close,
Desford**

Date

October 2025

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 The following report has been prepared by FPCR Environment and Design Ltd on behalf of Miller Homes and provides the results of bat surveys at a Site on Land off Charity Close, Desford, Leicestershire (Central grid ref: SK486037). The surveys included a preliminary assessment to determine the suitability of the site for bats and subsequent surveys to determine the presence or absence and characterisation of any bat roosts and to determine the use of the site for foraging and commuting bats.

Site Context

- 1.2 The site is located to the northeast of Desford, Leicestershire. The site is approximately 3.9ha in size, dominated by arable field with associated boundary hedgerows. Three individual broadleaved trees were also present at the site boundary. At the site entrance is a small area of modified grassland, a short ditch and the hardstanding associated with the built linear feature and access road, Charity Close. To the south of the Site two bunds colonised by tall forbs and a line of small Ash *Fraxinus excelsior* trees were present.
- 1.3 The village of Desford is situated immediately to the west of the site, while to the south and east of the site the local and wider landscape is characterised by agricultural land. Approximately 300m to the north of the site a railway line runs latitudinally.

Development Proposals

- 1.4 Proposals are for the Full planning application for residential development of 85 dwellings with associated vehicular access, footpaths, public open space, landscaping, and drainage infrastructure including pumpstation.

2.0 LEGISLATION

- 2.1 All bats and their roosts are afforded legal protection under the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended) and the Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). The purpose of the legislation is to maintain and restore protected species to a situation where their populations are favourable.
- 2.2 Under Regulation 43 of the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended) it is an offence to deliberately capture, injure or kill; deliberately disturb (including intentionally or recklessly) all UK bat species. This includes disturbance which impairs their ability to: breed and rear young; migrate; and hibernate; or affects their local distribution and abundance.
- 2.3 Under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) it is illegal to:
- Recklessly or intentionally kill, injure or take any wild animals included in Schedule 5;
 - Recklessly or intentionally damage or destroy, or obstruct access to any structure or place which any wild animal included in Schedule 5 uses for shelter or protection; and/or
 - Recklessly or intentionally disturb any such animal while it is occupying a structure or place which it uses for shelter or protection.
- 2.4 Foraging habitat and commuting routes used by bats are not protected as such, but impacts that could prevent bats from using a resource or commuting to or from a valued roosting site may be considered as an indirect impact on a roost or a significant disturbance effect and would therefore also need to be avoided or prevented.
- 2.5 Several bat species are listed as species of principal importance for the purpose of conserving biodiversity under the Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act 2006. These species are Barbastelle bat, Bechstein's bat, brown long-eared bat, greater horseshoe bat, lesser horseshoe bat, noctule and soprano pipistrelle.
- 2.6 Bats are recognised in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)¹ which advises that when determining planning applications, Local Planning Authorities should aim to conserve and enhance biodiversity by applying a set of principles including:
- *"If significant harm resulting from a development cannot be avoided....., adequately mitigated, or, as a last resort, compensated for, then planning permission should be refused;*
 - *development whose primary objective is to conserve or enhance biodiversity should be supported; while opportunities to incorporate biodiversity improvements in and around developments should be encouraged, especially where this can secure measurable net gains for biodiversity."*

¹Department for Communities and Local Government. (2019). National Planning Policy Framework. Available from: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-planning-policy-framework--2>

3.0 METHODOLOGY

Desk Study

3.1 A desk study was undertaken to collate existing information for the site and its surroundings in relation to bat species. This included a review of:

- biological records requested from Leicestershire and Rutland Environmental Records Centre (LRERC);
- granted EPS licences for bats from <https://magic.defra.gov.uk/magicmap.aspx>
- statutory designated sites that include bat species as part of their designation from <https://magic.defra.gov.uk/magicmap.aspx>; and
- publicly available aerial imagery showing connectivity across the site and to the wider landscape.

3.2 Bat records were searched for at a resolution of 2km around the Site and were limited to records from within the last 20 years.

Roost Assessment

Trees

Preliminary Roost Assessment (ground level)

3.3 Preliminary Roost Assessments (PRA) were undertaken from ground level, with the aid of binoculars on 9th March 2024 by a suitably experienced ecologist from FPCR. Potential Roosting Features (PRFs) (based on p.16, British Standard 8596:2015 Surveying for bats in trees and woodland, October 2015) which were sought included:

- Natural holes (e.g. knot holes) arising from naturally shed branches or branches previously pruned back to a branch collar;
- Man-made holes (e.g. cavities that have developed from flush cuts or cavities created by branches tearing out from parent stems;
- Woodpecker holes;
- Cracks/splits in stems or branches (horizontal and vertical);
- Partially detached, loose or platy bark;
- Cankers (caused by localised bark death) in which cavities have developed;
- Other hollows or cavities, including butt rots;
- Compression of forks with occluded bark, forming potential cavities;
- Crossing stems or branches with suitable roosting space between;
- Ivy stems with diameters in excess of 50mm with suitable roosting space behind (or where roosting space can be seen where a mat of thinner stems has left a gap between the mat and the trunk); and
- Bat or bird boxes.

- 3.4 Certain factors such as orientation of the feature, its height from the ground, the direct surroundings, and its location in respect to other features may enhance or reduce the potential value.
- 3.5 Using professional judgement, the ground-based PRA assessment classified any trees identified based upon the presence of suitable features as set out in Bat Surveys for Professional Ecologists: Good Practice Guidelines (BCT, 2023²) in which the general bat roost potential groups are defined (refer Table 4.2 of the guidelines) and provided in Table 1 below.

Table 1: Suitability of trees for bats

Suitability	Description
NONE/Negligible	Either no potential roost features or highly unlikely to be any.
FAR	Further Assessment Required to establish if Potential Roost Features are present.
PRF	A tree with at least one Potential Roost Feature.

Aerial Inspection Surveys

- 3.6 Any trees that were categorised as Further Assessment Required (FAR) or Potential Roost Feature (PRF) were subject to further aerial inspection. This survey included a detailed inspection of trees for the presence of further PRF's and also for the level of suitability provided by PRF's.
- 3.7 This assessment was completed by suitably experienced and accredited ecologist working under Natural England Class Licence Registration Number: 2016-22940-CLS-CLS, meeting the BCT competency requirements on June 2024
- 3.8 The survey involved accessing the tree using arborists tree climbing techniques (certified to Climb Trees (J/101/2449) and Perform Aerial Rescue (A/101/2450) – Level 2 (NPTC). The climbing methodology used follows that detailed within the Arboriculture and Forestry Advisory Group (AFAG) Tree Climbing Operations Leaflet (AFAG401) and included inspecting each PRF for suitability and evidence of current or past occupation by bats using endoscopes, mirrors, torches and cameras as necessary.
- 3.9 Each PRF was then categorised as outlined in Table 2.

² Collins, J. (ed.) (2023) Bat Surveys for Professional Ecologists: Good Practice Guidelines (4th edition). The Bat Conservation Trust, London.

Table 2: Bat Classification and Survey Requirements for Bats in Trees

Classification of Tree	Description of Category and Associated Features (based on Potential Roosting Features listed above)	Likely Further Survey work / Actions
Negligible/ No potential	Negligible/no habitat features likely to be used by roosting bats	None.
PRF-I	A tree with one or more Potential Roosting Features that are suitable for only individual bats or very small numbers of bats either due to size or lack of suitable surrounding habitats. Examples include (but are not limited to); loose/lifted bark, shallow splits exposed to elements or upward facing holes.	No further survey is required but appropriate compensation must be provided in advance of impacts and a precautionary working method statement must be applied. ^A
PRF-M	A tree with PRF's which could support multiple bats and may therefore be used by a maternity colony. Examples include (but are not limited to); woodpecker holes, larger cavities, hollow trunks, hazard beams, etc.	Three aerial assessments ^B of PRF's by appropriately licensed/ accredited tree climbers to determine presence or likely absence of roosting bats. Surveys were undertaken between May and September (with at least two surveys between May and August and spread at least three weeks apart). ^C If roost sites are confirmed and the roost is affected by proposals a licence from Natural England will likely be required. After completion of survey work (and the presence of a bat roost is discounted), a precautionary pre-felling survey or working method statement may still be appropriate.

^A In circumstances where there are lots of trees grouped together with PRF-I then further surveys may still be appropriate.

^B Nocturnal surveys using NVA's may be appropriate if a tree or PRF cannot be sufficiently accessed or fully assessed.

^C If the initial aerial inspection was undertaken during the optimum survey period, this can count as one of the three surveys

Bat Activity

Habitat Assessment

- 3.10 This assessment was undertaken to identify the suitability of the Site to foraging and commuting bats or areas which may be important for exhibiting various social behaviours. This was informed by the results of the initial UKHabs survey and also from information gathered in the desk study to ensure that potential effects are considered in the context of the onsite habitats within the wider area.
- 3.11 The Site was also categorised for its habitat suitability for bats, which would inform the necessary survey effort. The habitat suitability was assessed using guidance from 'Bat Surveys for Professional Ecologists: Good Practice Guidelines' (Bat Conservation Trust, 4th Edition, 2023). Table 4.1 of those guidelines provides an outline for assessing the potential suitability of proposed development sites for bats, based on the presence of habitat features within the landscape. This should be applied using professional judgement. This groups a site into five categories based on habitat suitability for foraging and commuting bats which has been further summarised in Table 3, below:

Table 3: Criteria for Assessing Habitat Suitability for Commuting and Foraging Bats - Based on table 4.1 (Collins, 2023)

Suitability	Potential Flight Paths and Foraging Habitat	Proposed Further Survey Requirements
None	No habitat features on site likely to be used by any commuting or foraging 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 to foraging bats).	No further surveys required
Negligible	No obvious habitat features on site likely to be used as flightpaths or by foraging bats; however, a small element of uncertainty remains in order to account for non-standard bat behaviour.	
Low	Habitat that could be used by small numbers of bats as flightpaths 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.	Automated static detector monitoring and nighttime bat walkover surveys (flight path and transect) on a seasonal* basis.
Moderate	Continuous habitat connected to the wider landscape that could be used by bats for flightpaths 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.	Automated static detector monitoring on a monthly basis and nighttime bat walkover surveys (flight path and transect) on a seasonal* basis.
High	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. 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. Site is close to and connected to known roosts.	
*Seasonal surveys should be increased to monthly where Annex II species are expected/ detected or if significant commuting routes are identified.		

Bat Activity Surveys

- 3.12 Bat activity surveys were undertaken as the Site was considered to provide Moderate suitability for bats. These surveys were undertaken to identify the value of the Site to foraging and commuting bats or areas which may be important for exhibiting various social behaviours so that the effects of the proposals can be assessed.
- 3.13 In order to inform an impact assessment, where possible the bat activity surveys aim to identify:
- The presence or absence of bats, abundance and species using the Site whilst away from the roost;
 - The usage of the habitats on the Site by bats;
 - The temporal (both seasonally and nightly) and spatial distribution of recorded bat activity on site and any associations in terms of timings or particular features;
 - Any connectivity in terms of habitats within the Site and/or the surrounding area;

- The effect of any existing lighting on the existing bat population.

3.14 Bat activity surveys were designed and lead by an ecologist with expertise meeting the BCT level 3 competency.

Static Monitoring

3.15 Static (passive) monitoring was undertaken using an automated logging system (Wildlife Acoustics Inc. Song Meter® SM4BAT FS bat detectors with SMM-U2 microphones). During the survey period two static recording devices were positioned within the Site to record bat registrations for at least five consecutive nights per month. These were deployed to sample the following habitat types hedgerows, arable and broadleaved woodland.

3.16 The number of static detectors to be used and location of deployment was determined so that a representative sample of all habitats within the Site could be monitored. The locations were subjectively predetermined using professional judgment to be positioned at least 15m away from any known or likely roosts and also in consideration of likely impacts. In order to provide rigorous analysis, static detectors were placed in the same location during each survey and these are shown on Figure 3.

3.17 The devices were deployed for five consecutive nights during suitable weather conditions that were typical for the season/month of deployment and were programmed to activate 30 minutes before sunset and record continuously until 30 minutes following sunrise.

3.18 Static detectors were deployed during the following periods;

- April 26th to May 1st 2024
- May 15th to May 20th 2024
- June 19th to June 24th 2024
- July 24th to July 29th 2024
- August 22nd to August 27th 2024
- September 19th to September 24th 2024
- October 24th to October 29th 2024

3.19 The data were analysed as soon as possible after retrieval of the static units using the SonoBat UK software package to assess the amount of bat activity on site by recording the number of bat registrations. Auto-analysis using SonoBat Classifier was undertaken, and subsequent manual vetting was then carried out based on internal statistical analysis to ascertain a robust confidence level in the auto-analysis process. The vetting process took measurements including peak frequency, inter-pulse interval, call duration and end frequency were taken to aid in species identification. This analysis was completed by a suitably experienced ecologist (analysts are audited internally for quality control purposes and to maintain consistent results).

Nighttime Bat Walkover (Flightpath / Transects Surveys)

3.20 In line with current guidance (Collins, 2024) nighttime bat walkovers are undertaken in two parts. The first part is undertaken by stationary surveyors positioned on habitat features most likely to be utilised as commuting routes by bats. Once conditions become too dark to see or once commuting activity has been observed and has largely ended, surveyors begin a walked

transect sampling all areas and habitats within the Site noting any bat activity that is heard or observed along the way. Whilst this includes two elements it is one survey designed to record information to provide further context to elements that static detectors cannot always identify such as bat behaviour or abundance of bats.

- 3.21 The first part of the survey to observe flightpaths involved two surveyors being positioned at predetermined locations as shown on Figures 4a, 5a and 6a. The survey started just before sunset and lasted for between 30 minutes and one hour after sunset. After this the walked transect was started and continued until two to three hours after sunset. The route followed during each transect was repeated on each survey occasion, however the starting point was varied throughout the season. Figures 4b, 5b and 6b show the route of the transect and the start/end points of each survey.
- 3.22 Surveyors were equipped with Wildlife Acoustics Inc. Echo Meter Touch® bat detectors in conjunction with Echo Meter Touch® app and Samsung Galaxy Tab Active 3® during the transect surveys to detect bats and aid species identification. And during the survey noted any bat activity observed during the survey.

Table 4: Nighttime Bat Walkover Timings

Survey Date	Sunset Time	Start Time (Flightpath)	Start Transect	End Transect
20.05.24	21:03	21:03	22:03	23:03
04.06.24	21:22	21:22	22:22	23:22
26.09.24	18:53	19:53	19:54	20:54

Table 5: Nighttime Bat Walkover Conditions

Survey Date	Start Temp	Wind (Beaufort Scale)	Rain	Cloud Cover (%)
20.05.24	14°C	1	Dry	15%
04.06.24	11°C	1	Dry	5%
26.09.24	12°C	2	Moderate to heavy rain	90%

- 3.23 The data from the nighttime Bat Walkover survey was analysed as soon as possible after the survey using the Kaleidoscope Viewer® (Wildlife Acoustics, Inc.) software package to assess the amount of bat activity on site by recording the number of bat registrations. Measurements including peak frequency, inter-pulse interval, call duration and end frequency were taken to aid in species identification. This analysis was completed by a suitably experienced ecologist (Analysts are audited internally for quality control purposes and to maintain consistent results).

Limitations

- 3.24 To ensure the security of static detectors these were not positioned in open habitats.
- 3.25 Where calls could not be identified to species level, for example due to the lower quality of those recordings or where there are similarities between species echolocation calls (particularly for *Myotis* and *Nyctalus* genus bats) making a definite identification difficult, a likely species identification is provided. This is based on the features displayed by the calls when analysed and taking in to account the geographical location of the site and the habitats present. It was therefore considered that:

- *Nyctalus* species bats were likely to be noctule but exhibited some overlap with Leisler's *Nyctalus leisleri* bats.
- *Myotis* species bats were likely to be whiskered / Brandt's, Daubenton's or Natterer's bats.
- Some *Pipistrellus* calls were able to be analysed to genus level but call parameters overlapped and a clear identification could not be made to species level.

3.26 The analysis of the SM4Bat FS files recorded can highlight the presence of more than one bat if they are recorded simultaneously on the same sound file. However, it is not possible to determine whether consecutive sound files have been recorded as the result of multiple single bats passing the detector or a single individual repeatedly triggering the detector as it forages in close proximity for an extended period. Therefore, each sound file is counted as a single bat registration.

3.27 Whilst the static data cannot be used to estimate total bat numbers, calculation of the number of bat registrations per hour does reflect the relative importance of the detector location to foraging/commuting bats.

4.0 RESULTS

Desk Study

- 4.1 No statutory sites that are designated for bats were identified within 5km of the site boundary.
- 4.2 The Leicestershire & Rutland Environmental Record Centre returned 165 records of bats within 2km of the site which are provided on Figure 1 and Table 6 below.

Table 6 : Bat records within 2km of the Site boundary

Species	Conservation status	Number of records	Most recent record	Distance and bearing relative of nearest record to site
Brown long-eared bat <i>Plecotus auritus</i>	WCA Sch5, NERC S41, CHSR	20	2023	210m northeast
Common pipistrelle <i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	WCA Sch5, CHSR	102	2023	210m northeast
Daubenton's bat <i>Myotis Daubentonii</i>	WCA Sch5, CHSR	1	2016	1910m north
<i>Plecotus</i> bat species <i>Plecotus sp.</i>	WCA Sch5, NERC S41, CHSR	1	2017	1000m north
<i>Myotis</i> bat species <i>Myotis sp.</i>	WCA Sch5, CHSR	8	2019	200m northeast
Nathusius' pipistrelle <i>Pipistrellus nathusii</i>	WCA Sch5, CHSR	1	2019	1510m west
Natterer's bat <i>Myotis nattereri</i>	WCA Sch5, CHSR	2	2016	275m west
Noctule <i>Nyctalus noctula</i>	WCA Sch5, CHSR	10	2019	215m northeast
<i>Nyctalus</i> bat species <i>Nyctalus sp.</i>	WCA Sch5, CHSR	2	2019	195m east
<i>Pipistrellus</i> bat species <i>Pipistrellus sp.</i>	WCA Sch5, CHSR	6	2019	1150m north
Soprano pipistrelle <i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	WCA Sch5, CHSR	10	2023	215m northeast
Unidentified Bat species <i>Chiroptera sp.</i>	WCA Sch5, CHSR	2	2009	1330m south

- 4.3 Two records of European Protected Species Licences were returned within 2km of the site boundary which are detailed in Table 7 below.

Table 7: EPSL licences within 2km of the Site Boundary

Species	Case Reference	Date	Licensable Actions	Distance and bearing relative to site
Brown Long-eared <i>Plecotus auritus</i>	EPSM2010-1623	2010-2011	Destruction of breeding and resting site	900m North
Brown Long-eared <i>Plecotus auritus</i> and Common pipistrelle <i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	2017-28013-EPS-MIT	2017-2022	Destruction of a resting site	1800m North

Preliminary Roost Assessment

- 4.4 Two trees were identified as requiring further survey work during the ground level tree assessment conducted on the 9th April 2024.
- 4.5 Tree (T1), a mature ash *Fraxinus excelsior* tree, was identified as supporting a potential roosting feature (PRF) in the form of a failure of the main stem 4m high, as a consequence, heartwood was exposed.
- 4.6 Tree T2, an ash *Fraxinus excelsior* to the northeast of the site was heavily covered in ivy and the off-site northern aspect was inaccessible, as such this tree was classified as Further Assessment Required (FAR).
- 4.7 Tree T3, a mature ash with dense ivy coverage was classified as negligible as no suitable roosting features were present and therefore no further assessment is required.

Aerial Inspection Surveys

- 4.8 Aerial assessments of on-site trees were undertaken on June 6th 2024, August 22nd 2024 and September 25th 2024.
- 4.9 During the first climb of T2, it was found that no features were present on the inaccessible northern aspect and the cladding of ivy was not deemed mature enough to provide a sufficient cavity. As a result, tree T2 was re-classified as offering no potential to roosting bats (Negligible).
- 4.10 The first aerial assessment (June 6th 2024) of T1 found a large tear out on the main stem and that had caused a 50cm vertical crack to form at the ramshorn. The crack was 2cm wide at the entrance which led into a cavity 15cm wide and 15cm deep. The cavity was well sheltered, slightly damp with a rough texture and classified as offering the potential to support multiple bats (PRF-M).
- 4.11 During the remaining aerial inspections of T1 no bats or evidence of bats was recorded.

Bat Activity Surveys

Automated Static Activity Surveys

- 4.12 Unit locations are shown in Figure 3 and a summary of results per unit is provided within Table 8 below. Please note, in this context the term 'registration' refers to a unique sound files created over the course of a number of seconds. Based on this, one 'registration' does not necessarily refer to one bat as one bat can create a number of registrations, for example a bat which is foraging in the area surrounding the microphone for sustained period of time.

Table 8: Static Detector Survey Results

Survey Period	Position	Unit No.	Avg. Registration Per Hour	Total Registrations	Most recorded species (Number of registrations)	Other species recorded (number of registrations)
April	A	4	22.982	1159	Common pipistrelle (941)	Soprano Pipistrelle (167) Brown Long-eared (33) Noctule (8) <i>Myotis</i> Species (8) <i>Nyctalus</i> Species (2)
	B	23	34.602	1745	<i>Myotis</i> species (761)	Common pipistrelle (695) Soprano pipistrelle (265) Brown long-eared (12) <i>Nyctalus</i> species (7) Noctule (5)
May	A	3	19.951	900	Common pipistrelle (475)	Soprano Pipistrelle (287) <i>Nyctalus</i> Species (69) <i>Myotis</i> Species (24) Brown Long-eared (21) Noctule (19) Leisler's (4) <i>Pipistrellus</i> Species (1)
	B	12	42.517	1918	Common pipistrelle (1737)	Soprano Pipistrelle (142) Noctule (17) Brown Long-eared (14) <i>Myotis</i> Species (5) <i>Nyctalus</i> Species (3)
June	A	15	19.655	801	Common pipistrelle (611)	Soprano Pipistrelle (94) Brown Long-eared (45) <i>Pipistrellus</i> Species (19) <i>Myotis</i> Species (15) <i>Nyctalus</i> Species (9) Noctule (6) Nathusius' pipistrelle (2)
	B	16	68.757	2802	Common pipistrelle (2427)	<i>Nyctalus</i> Species (136) Soprano Pipistrelle (106) <i>Pipistrellus</i> species (49) <i>Myotis</i> Species (34) Brown Long-eared (32) Noctule (14) Leisler's (3) Nathusius' pipistrelle (1)
July	A	4	23.231	1072	Common pipistrelle (741)	Soprano pipistrelle (136) Brown Long-eared (121) Noctule (35) <i>Myotis</i> species (24) <i>Nyctalus</i> species (7) Nathusius' pipistrelle (4) <i>Pipistrellus</i> species (4)

Survey Period	Position	Unit No.	Avg. Registration Per Hour	Total Registrations	Most recorded species (Number of registrations)	Other species recorded (number of registrations)
	B	3	52.356	2416	Common pipistrelle (1434)	Noctule (508) Soprano Pipistrelle (220) Nyctalus Species (83) Myotis Species (82) Brown Long-eared (68) Pipistrellus species (12) Leisler's (5) Nathusius' pipistrelle (2) Nyctalus / Eptesicus (1) Serotine Eptesicus serotinus (1)
August	A	19	14.44	792	Common pipistrelle (681)	Soprano pipistrelle (80) Myotis species (11) Noctule (9) Brown Long-eared (9) Nyctalus species (2)
	B	18	17.923	983	Common pipistrelle (662)	Soprano pipistrelle (117) Myotis species (80) Noctule (44) Brown Long-eared (38) Nyctalus species (33) Pipistrellus species (9)
September	A	19	16.955	1089	Common pipistrelle (1032)	Soprano pipistrelle (35) Noctule (8) Nyctalus species (6) Myotis species (3) Nathusius' pipistrelle (2) Pipistrellus species (2) Brown Long-eared (1)
	B	17	4.235	272	Common pipistrelle (171)	Soprano pipistrelle (52) Noctule (21) Brown Long-eared (19) Myotis species (9)
October	A	1	4.621	361	Common pipistrelle (289)	Soprano pipistrelle (46) Myotis species (13) Noctule (7) Pipistrellus species (3) Nyctalus species (2) Nathusius' pipistrelle (1)
	B	4	2.989	227	Common pipistrelle (157)	Soprano pipistrelle (27) Myotis species (21) Nyctalus species (9) Noctule (8) Brown Long-eared (5)

- 4.13 Relative usage of the Site per species, as shown by percentage of all bat registrations recorded over the duration of the static monitoring period, is shown in Table 9 below.

Table 9: Summary of Static Survey Results

Species	Total Registrations	Percentage Composition
Common Pipistrelle	12053	72.885%
Soprano Pipistrelle	1774	10.727%
<i>Myotis</i> Species	1090	6.591%
Noctule	709	4.287%
Brown Long-eared	418	2.528%
<i>Nyctalus</i> Species	368	2.225%
<i>Pipistrellus</i> species	99	0.599%
Nathusius' Pipistrelle	12	0.073%
Leisler's	12	0.073%
Serotine	1	0.006%
<i>Nyctalus/Eptesicus</i>	1	0.006%

Static Monitoring Survey Summary

- 4.14 Common pipistrelle was the most frequent bat species recorded over the static monitoring surveys comprising 72.9% of the contacts. Soprano pipistrelle was the second most common species recorded with *Nyctalus* species, *Pipistrellus* species, Nathusius' pipistrelle, Leisler's, serotine and *Nyctalus/Eptesicus* species being the least common comprising less than 3% of total species recorded.
- 4.15 Across the Main Site as a whole, activity was generally low with peaks recorded in the months of June and July. Activity was most abundant at position B (10363 registrations) with 4189 more registrations recorded than position A (6174) during the seven-month survey period. The units that recorded the highest activity were position B in June and July with 2802 and 2416 contacts respectively. The lowest recorded activity was positions B in September and October with 272 and 227 contacts respectively.

Nighttime Bat Walkover

Spring Survey (20.05.24)

Flightline Survey (Figure 4a)

- 4.16 Flightline surveyor position 1 recorded seven soprano pipistrelles (of which six were foraging and one was commuting), fourteen common pipistrelles (of which one was commuting and thirteen were foraging), and two noctules (of which both were commuting). Social activity was observed in common pipistrelles foraging around T2 and up and down the length of the hedgerow along the northeast site boundary. Observed contacts during the survey included both common and soprano pipistrelles foraging around T2 and the connecting boundary hedgerows. A single noctule was observed commuting over the arable crops heading west.
- 4.17 Flightline surveyor position 2 recorded three foraging common pipistrelles, one foraging soprano pipistrelle and one commuting noctule. Observed contacts during the survey included three common pipistrelles foraging around T1.

- 4.18 The earliest contact was a soprano pipistrelle foraging around T2 at 21:26, 23 minutes after sunset, recorded by flightline position 1.

Walked Transect (Figure 4b)

- 4.19 During the walked transect five common pipistrelles were recorded.

Summer Survey (04.06.24)

Flightline Survey (Figure 5a)

- 4.20 Flightline surveyor position 1 recorded four foraging common pipistrelles, seven soprano pipistrelles (of which six were commuting and one was foraging), one commuting *Pipistrellus* species, and one commuting noctule. Observed contacts during the survey included soprano pipistrelle commuting east over the canopy of T2, three common pipistrelles foraging over the northeast boundary hedgerow.

- 4.21 Flightline surveyor position 2 recorded two foraging common pipistrelles, three noctules (of which two were foraging and one was commuting), and two commuting soprano pipistrelles. Observed contacts included one soprano pipistrelle foraging around T1, one noctule commuting west, and two noctules foraging over the arable field.

- 4.22 The earliest contact was a foraging common pipistrelle recorded at 21:42, 20 minutes after sunset, by flightline position 1.

Walked Transect (Figure 5b)

- 4.23 During the walked transect three soprano pipistrelles, one common pipistrelle and one *Myotis* species were recorded.

Autumn Survey (26.09.24)

Flightline Survey (Figure 6a)

- 4.24 Flightline surveyor position 1 recorded five foraging soprano pipistrelles, four foraging common pipistrelles and a commuting *Nyctalus* species. Observed contacts included three common pipistrelles and four soprano pipistrelles foraging along the northwest boundary hedgerow, and a single common pipistrelle foraging along the northeast boundary hedgerow.

- 4.25 Flightline surveyor position 2 recorded nine common pipistrelles (of which five were foraging and four were commuting), one commuting soprano pipistrelle, and one commuting noctule. Observed contacts included common pipistrelle foraging around T1 and heading northwest along the northeast boundary hedgerow.

- 4.26 The earliest contact was a soprano pipistrelle recorded at 19:05, 12 minutes after sunset, by flightline position 1.

Walked Transect (Figure 6b)

- 4.27 During the walked transect three contacts of soprano pipistrelle were recorded.

Nighttime Bat Walkover Summary

- 4.28 The nighttime bat walkover surveys recorded low levels of activity across the site. Features with the most recorded activity included the boundary hedgerows and emergent trees within the hedgerows. Limited activity was recorded within the area habitat on site which solely comprised arable cropland. Commuting flightpaths of common pipistrelle and soprano

pipistrelle were largely associated with the hedgerows, while commuting noctules were observed flying over the central arable field compartment. Common and soprano constituted the majority of the activity, with low levels of noctule, *Nyctalus* species, *Pipistrellus* species, and *Myotis* species. Behaviours recorded comprised commuting, foraging and social behaviours.

5.0 DISCUSSION

Proposals

- 5.1 Proposals entail the residential development of 85 dwellings with associated vehicular access, footpaths, public open space, landscaping, and drainage infrastructure including pumpstation. The creation of proposed habitats following development will largely improve the foraging resources available to bats as the current cereal crops are lost in place of other neutral grasslands, open green space, an attenuation feature and both tree and hedgerow planting.

Impact Assessment

Bat Activity

General

- 5.2 The habitats present on site provide limited foraging and commuting habitats to the local bat population, with habitats of value consisting of boundary hedgerows, three mature trees and two small parcels of woodland. The remaining habitats on-site are considered to offer limited suitability for foraging and commuting bats.

Consultation Data

- 5.3 Data received from Leicestershire and Rutland Environmental Records Centre (LRERC) within 2km of the Site boundary provided species records comprising brown long-eared, common pipistrelle, Daubenton's bat, *Plecotus* bat species, *Myotis* bat species, Nathusius' pipistrelle, Natterer's bat, noctule, *Nyctalus* bat species, *Pipistrellus* bat species and soprano pipistrelle. This is largely in keeping with findings of the survey results, with the exception of both serotine and Leisler's, which were recorded in low numbers.
- 5.4 Records of seven day roosts collectively comprising 14 common pipistrelles and two day roosts of three individual brown long-eared bats were returned. Due to the lack roosts noted on-site and provision of bat boxes, the development proposals are expected to improve roosting opportunities for local bat populations.
- 5.5 Two records of European Protected Species Licences were returned within 2km of the site boundary comprising a brown long-eared mating roost situated 900m north of the site and a common pipistrelle and brown long-eared resting site located 1800m north of the site. Due to the limited roosting features available on-site, there is to be no anticipated impacts on the favourable conservation status of the common pipistrelle or brown long-eared bat populations affected by licensed works.

Statics

- 5.6 Across all static surveys, a total of eleven species or genera were identified using the site. Species assemblage comprised common pipistrelle, soprano pipistrelle, *Myotis* species, noctule, brown long-eared, *Nyctalus* species, *Pipistrellus* species, Leisler's, Nathusius' pipistrelle, serotine, and *Nyctalus/Eptesicus* species.
- 5.7 Static detectors located around the Site recorded a relatively low number of registrations, considering the sites proximity and connectivity to good foraging habitats such as the Rothley

Brook and Charity Fields LWS, with an average of 21.906 registrations per hour per static detector unit across the 70 nights of deployment, the Site is not considered to have high levels of bat activity.

- 5.8 Highest levels of bat activity were recorded at static position B, situated on the northern hedgerow. Increased levels activity along the hedgerow is likely as a result of the greater foraging opportunities provided by the mosaic of broadleaved trees and lawns present within the gardens of the Station Road residences. Under current proposals the northern hedgerow is being retained, however, the adjacent arable habitat will be lost in place residential properties buffered by a strip of green infrastructure.
- 5.9 Common pipistrelle and soprano pipistrelle are among the UK's most common bat species and were the most frequently encountered across the Site during the static bat detector surveys and the night-time bat walkover surveys. This species has a higher ability to adapt to changes in its habitat and it is considered that with retention of the boundary hedgerows and trees and new tree and scrub planting this species is unlikely to be significantly impacted by the proposals.
- 5.10 *Myotis* species were recorded in low numbers throughout six of the seven months with a notable peak in activity recorded at position B in April where 761 registrations were recorded, constituting 69.8% of the 1090 total registrations for this species. Peak *Myotis* species activity was observed between 21:00 and 23:00, approximately 30 minutes to 2 and a half hours after sunset, as a late emerging species group, the elevated activity levels and timing may indicate the presence of an offsite roost. The hedgerows on the northern boundary that are being used as a commuting corridor are to be retained and buffered with green infrastructure and as such, the development is not expected to negatively impact the favourable conservation status of this species.
- 5.11 Similarly, noctule were also recorded in low numbers throughout six of the seven months with a notable peak in activity at position B where 508 registrations were recorded, constituting 71.6% of the 709 total registrations. Peak activity was observed between 21:00 and 22:00 (343 registrations) immediately after sunset. As an early emerging species, the spike in activity levels and timing may indicate the presence of an offsite roost. However, due to the frequency of feeding buzzes within the noise files recorded, it is assumed that the spike in activity is as a result of noctules capitalising on an isolated instance of increased prey availability at the site. As above, the hedgerows on the northern boundary are to be retained and buffered with green infrastructure and as such, the development is not expected to negatively impact the favourable conservation status of this species.

Notable Species

- 5.12 Three notable species were recorded onsite, Nathusius' pipistrelle (12), Leisler's (12) and Serotine (1).
- Nathusius' pipistrelle was recorded in small numbers at Position A and B in June and July, position A in September and once at Position A in October. The peak count was highest at position B in July where two registrations were recorded on one night.
 - Leisler's bat was also recorded in small numbers at position A in May and at position B in June and July. The peak count was highest in May and July where 3 registrations were recorded on a single night.

- One registration of Serotine was recorded at position B in July.
- 5.13 The level of activity associated with these species is consistent with their known abundance at a regional and national scale and is not considered to be significant.
- 5.14 During the night-time bat walkover surveys, the majority of activity was localised to the boundary hedgerows, with several instances of noctules observed utilising the central arable field compartment during the flightline surveys. Of the eleven species and genera recorded during the static surveys, five were present during the nighttime bat walkover surveys, comprising common pipistrelle, soprano pipistrelle, *Pipistrellus* species, *Myotis* species, and *Nyctalus* species.
- 5.15 Based on the above, it is considered that the project is likely to result in a minor adverse impact on the local bat population at a site level during the construction phase, and a minor positive impact in the long-term following the maturation of the green infrastructure.
- 5.16 The existing habitats of higher value to bats, such as the hedgerows and areas of woodland will be retained almost entirely, with the exception of two small sections of hedgerow proposed to be lost on the western boundary to allow access for public footpaths. As a result, it is expected that the more common species, such as common pipistrelle and soprano pipistrelle which constituted the majority of on-site bat activity will continue to use the site upon completion of the development.
- 5.17 The remaining habitats which are proposed to be lost largely consist of the arable land, which offers negligible value to foraging and commuting bats. Therefore, it is expected that the planting of additional woodland, scrub, grassland, hedgerows and individual trees along the eastern and southern boundary will improve foraging opportunities for bat species using the site following the initial construction phase. Additionally, the creation of an attenuation feature capable of holding standing water periodically will also provide suitable habitat for invertebrates which will further contribute to the foraging resources available on-site post development.
- 5.18 The more notable Nathusius' pipistrelle, Leisler's and serotine were recorded at a low frequency across the Site, and it is likely the species utilises the Site infrequently for foraging and commuting. As such, the Site is likely to comprise a minor part of this species' range, and consequently, the development of the Site will have negligible impact on the favourable conservation statuses of these species.
- 5.19 For other species, and those more sensitive to artificial light, it is also expected that their usage of the site will alter little post-development. Whilst there will be more noise and disturbance, the built development does not directly abut any site boundary such that existing hedgerows will be buffered by grassland corridors. Retained hedgerows will be 'gapped up' with native species planting to further improve their structure and value to bats. To ensure hedgerows can continue to be utilised for commuting bats and any potential off-site roosts are not impacted by lighting, hedgerows will need to be retained as dark corridors, in accordance with the sensitive lighting scheme detailed below. This is particularly important due to the presence of noctule, *Myotis* species, Leisler's and brown long-eared bats within the site as these are a light-sensitive species and require an adequate amount of canopy cover.

Trees

- 5.20 The ground-level and subsequent aerial tree assessments identified one tree of negligible potential and one tree as being PRF-M, with the potential to support multiple roosting bats.
- 5.21 Under previous proposals (n2235_005 Concept Plan) the extent of the residential development encroached within 5m of tree T2 causing an indirect impact in the form of lighting disturbance. As a result, the tree was subject to aerial assessment where no evidence of a bat roost was identified.
- 5.22 No roosts were identified in any of the trees throughout any of the tree assessments. Trees that have potential for roosting bats and are situated within the survey area have had a full suite of surveys undertaken in accordance with the guidance. Any trees proposed for removal or that are likely to be impacted by the development that were not included within the 2024 survey area will require a ground level tree assessment to establish the presence/absence of suitable roosting features for bats. In the event that potential roosting features are identified during the ground level tree assessment, further aerial assessment(s) will be required prior to the commencement of works to fully characterise the feature.

6.0 ENHANCEMENTS & RECCOMENDATIONS

- 6.1 Green infrastructure should seek to provide habitats of greater value to bats, with areas of herb-rich grassland and scrub to provide a foraging resource and well-structured linear wood-edge habitats to provide movement corridors, in particular for woodland bats such as the brown long-eared and *Myotis* species that have been recorded on site. It is considered that with the above recommendations, the green infrastructure being created will not only be sufficient for the existing bat species populations on site but will also increase the foraging opportunities available for the local bat population.

Artificial Lighting

- 6.2 In particular, the presence of light sensitive species including brown long-eared bat and *Myotis* species is of particular concern and must be accommodated accordingly, including with an adequate amount of canopy cover.

Illumination either of external lighting or light spill from the development may impact bats roosting nearby off-site, as well as bats commuting and foraging along the retained site boundaries and newly created habitats. The lighting and layout of the proposed development will be designed to minimise light-spill onto habitats both within, and adjacent to it that are used by the local bat population foraging or commuting. This will be achieved by ensuring that the design of lighting is based upon guidelines presented in the Bat Conservation Trust 'Guidance Note GN08/23 Bats and Artificial Lighting At Night'⁵. Therefore, the lighting scheme will include the following:

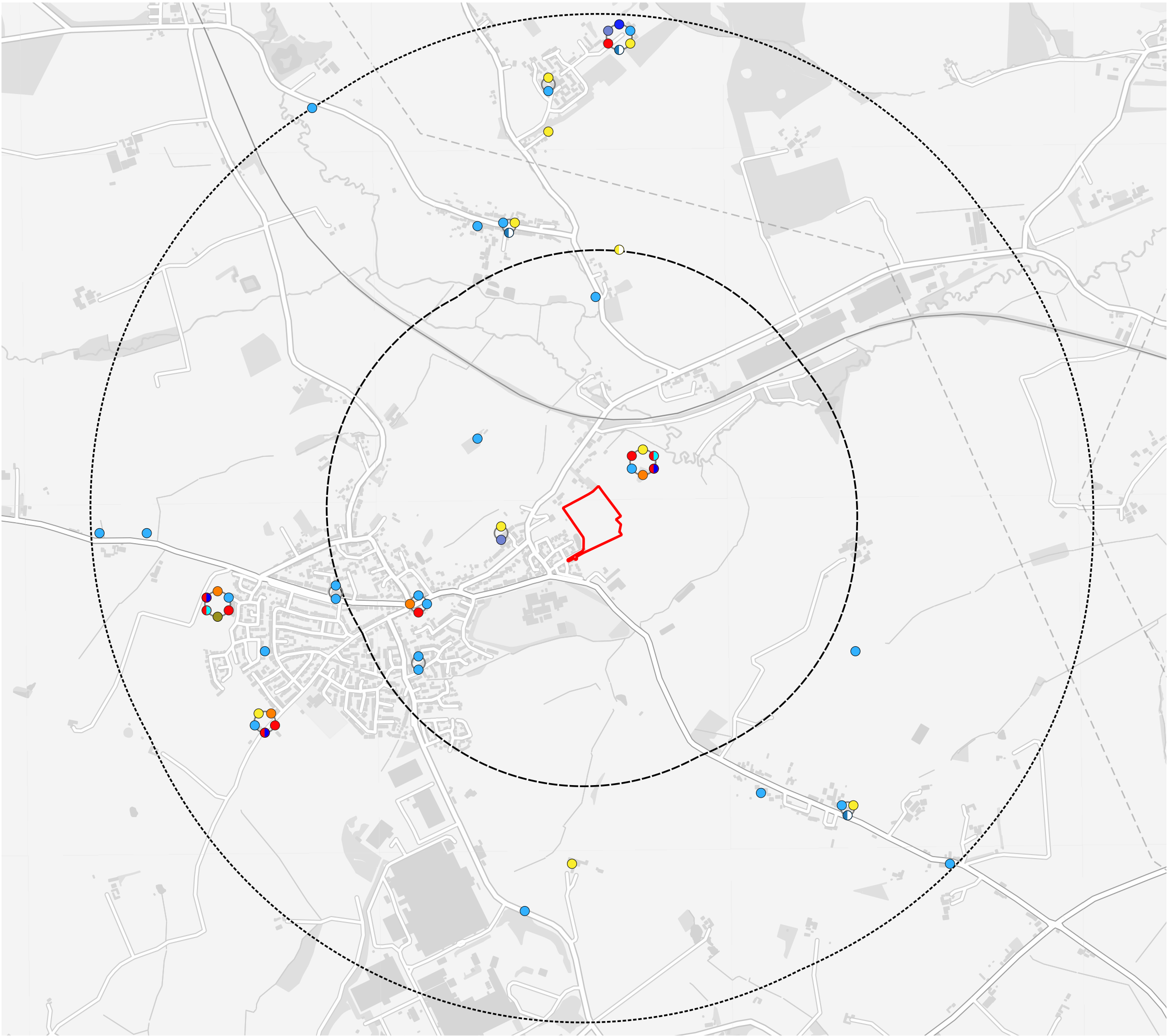
- During the construction period no lighting is present at night.
- Any upward lighting should be avoided.
- The strategic use of landscaping and planting to avoid light spill on sensitive habitats (particularly hedgerows and woodland).
- The avoidance of direct lighting of existing hedgerows, trees, scrub, woodland, or proposed areas of habitat creation / landscape planting.
- Unnecessary light spill will be controlled through a combination of directional lighting, low lighting columns, hooded / shielded luminaires or strategic planting.
- Luminaires should feature peak wavelengths higher than 550nm to avoid the component of light most disturbing to bats (Stone, 2012).
- Lighting that is incorporated into the development design should be LED luminaires due to their sharp cut-off, lower intensity, good colour rendition and dimming capability. All luminaires should lack UV elements when manufactured. Metal halide, fluorescent sources should not be used.
- Where appropriate, luminaires on the site boundary will be fitted with light baffles to prevent light spill.

Following the above mitigation is provided, it is expected that impacts on any potential off-site bat roosts or bats utilising the Site for commuting and foraging will be minor. The species recorded have largely comprised common and widespread species and through the

implementation of a sensitive lighting plan, retention and buffering of all major habitat corridors, creation of new seminatural habitats, there will be no impact on the favourable conservation status of bats in the locality post-development.

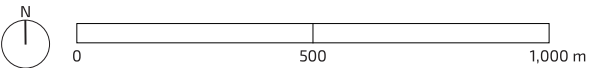
Bat Boxes

- 6.3 It is recommended that bat boxes are included on suitable retained trees across the Site, to increase the availability of roosting sites for bats.
- 6.4 It is recommended that up to fifteen bat boxes should be erected across the Site. Boxes should be erected between three and four meters and installed on trunks with no surrounding branches or vegetation to allow clear flight paths. Three boxes should be installed on each tree at the same height, facing north, south-east and south-west.
- 6.5 A range of models should be used consisting of the below types, or similar, to suit a range of species. These should include types suitable for use by *Pipistrellus* species, due to the levels of activity from this species group recorded onsite. Examples of suitable boxes include the 2F-DFP Schwegler Bat Box, 1MF Schwegler Bat and Swift Box, Beaumaris Woodstone Bat Box and the Low Profile WoodStone Bat Box. The provision of such features would be in accordance with National and Local Planning Policy helping to enhance biodiversity within the local area.



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-  Red Line Boundary
-  Buffer (1km)
-  Buffer (2km)
-  Brown Long-eared Bat
-  Common Pipistrelle
-  Daubenton's Bat
-  Plecotus Bat species
-  Myotis Bat species
-  Nathusius' Pipistrelle
-  Natterer's Bat
-  Noctule
-  Nyctalus Bat species
-  Pipistrellus Bat species
-  Soprano Pipistrelle

date
06/11/25

drwn/chkd
BPA / JAW

client
Miller Homes

project
**Land off Charity Close,
Desford**

title
Bat Consultation Data Plan

scale
1:16,000 @ A3

number
FIGURE 1

rev
-

Ground Level Tree Assessment



Aerial Assessment



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Red Line Boundary

Ground Level Tree Assessment

- Negligible
- FAR
- PRF

Aerial Assessment

- Negligible
- PRF-M

date	06/11/25	drwn/chkd	BPA
client	Miller Homes		
project	Land off Charity Close, Desford		
title	Ground Level Tree Assessment and Aerial Assessment Results Plan	scale	1:1,000 @ A3
number	FIGURE 2	rev	-



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-  Red Line Boundary
-  Static Bat Detector Location

date	drwn/chkd
06/11/25	BPA

client
Miller Homes
project
Land off Charity Close, Desford

title	scale
Automatic Static Bat Detector	1:1,200 @ A3
Location Plan	
number	rev

FIGURE 3 -

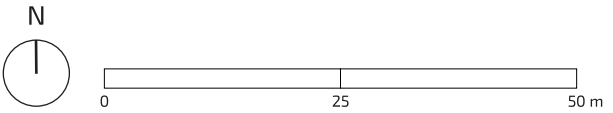
	Start	End
Time	21:03	22:03
Temp (°C)	14	12
Rain	0	0
Cloud	10	5
Wind	0	0



Plan Ref.	Time	Species	Behaviour	Passes	Direction	Comments
1a	21:26	Soprano pipistrelle	Foraging	2	NE	Circling
1b	21:28	Common pipistrelle	Commuting	1	NE	
2a	21:32	Common pipistrelle	Foraging	Cont.	W	2 x bats
1a	21:33	Soprano pipistrelle	Commuting	2	E	
Non-visual	21:35	Noctule	Commuting	1		FL1
5	21:35	Common pipistrelle	Foraging/social	Cont.	N	3 x bats foraging around mature ash
1b	21:36	Common pipistrelle	Foraging/Social	5	NE	
3a	21:39	Common pipistrelle	Foraging	Cont.	NE	2 x bats
Non-visual	21:42	Noctule	Commuting	1		FL2
Non-visual	21:42	Soprano pipistrelle	Foraging	2		FL1
Non-visual	21:43	Noctule	Commuting	1		FL1
4a	21:44	Common pipistrelle	Foraging	Cont.	SE	2 x bats
4b	21:44	Soprano pipistrelle	Foraging	Cont.	SE	
Non-visual	21:45	Soprano pipistrelle	Foraging	3		FL2
4a	21:50	Common pipistrelle	Foraging/Social	Cont.	SE	3 x bats
4b	21:54	Soprano pipistrelle	Foraging	2	SE	
2a	21:56	Common pipistrelle	Foraging	2	SW	
3a	21:59	Common pipistrelle	Foraging	2	NE	
2a	22:02	Common pipistrelle	Foraging	1	SW	
2b	22:02	Noctule	Commuting	1	W	

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- Red Line Boundary
- Flightline Survey Position
- Flight Arrow
- Common Pipistrelle
- Soprano Pipistrelle
- Noctule

date
06/11/25

drwn/chkd
BPA / SAR

client
Miller Homes

project
**Land off Charity Close,
Desford**

title
**Flightline Survey Results Plan
(20.05.24)**

scale
1:800 @ A3

number
FIGURE 4a

rev
-

	Start	End
Time	22:03	23:03
Temp (°C)	12	11
Rain	Dry	Dry
Cloud	15	10
Wind	1	1



Plan Ref.	Time	Species	Behaviour	Passes	Habitat	Comments
1	22:07	Common pipistrelle	Foraging	Cont.	Hedge	2 x bats
2	22:12	Common pipistrelle	Foraging	4	Hedge	
3	22:15	Common pipistrelle	Foraging	1	Arable/Hedge	
4	22:46	Common pipistrelle	Foraging	1	Hedge	

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Red Line Boundary

Transect Route

Start & finish point

Flight Arrow

Common Pipistrelle

date 06/11/25 drwn/chkd BPA / SAR

client Miller Homes

project Land off Charity Close, Desford

title Walked Transect Survey Results 1:1,200 @ A3

number Plan (20.05.24)

rev

FIGURE 4b

FPCR | environment & design

	Start	End
Time	21:22	22:22
Temp	11	10
Rain	0	0
Cloud	5	5
Wind	1	1



Plan Ref.	Time	Species	Behaviour	Passes	Direction	Comments
1	21:42	Common pipistrelle	Foraging	Continuous	Circling	
2	21:44	Noctule	Commuting	1	W	
3	21:48	Soprano pipistrelle	Commuting	2	S	Flew from over canopy
Non-visual	21:50	Noctule	Foraging	3		FL1
1	21:51	Common pipistrelle	Foraging	2	Circling	
3	21:55	Soprano pipistrelle	Commuting	1	S	Flew from over canopy
4	21:55	Noctule	Foraging	Continuous	Circling	
Non-visual	22:01	Soprano pipistrelle	Foraging	3		FL1
1	22:01	Common pipistrelle	Foraging	Continuous	Circling	Over tall forbs and crops
5	22:01	Common pipistrelle	Foraging	1	E	
Non-visual	22:01	Soprano pipistrelle	Commuting	1		FL2
Non-visual	22:03	Soprano pipistrelle	Commuting	1		FL1
Non-visual	22:07	Soprano pipistrelle	Commuting	2		FL1
6	22:09	Soprano pipistrelle	Commuting/Social	1	E	2 x bats in pursuit
7	22:10	Pipistrelle species.	Commuting	1	E	Flew up to tree and then flew off
Non-visual	22:14	Common pipistrelle	Foraging	3		FL1
Non-visual	22:17	Soprano pipistrelle	Commuting	1		FL2
Non-visual	22:18	Noctule	Commuting	2		FL1
Non-visual	22:20	Common pipistrelle	Foraging	2		FL2

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- Red Line Boundary
- Flight Line Survey
- Flight Arrow
- Common Pipistrelle
- Soprano Pipistrelle
- Pipistrelle Species
- Noctule

date	06/11/25	drwn/chkd	BPA / SAR
client	Miller Homes		
project	Land off Charity Close, Desford		
title	Flightline Survey Results Plan (04.06.24)	scale	1:1,000 @ A3
number	FIGURE 5a	rev	-

	Start	End
Time	22:22	23:22
Temp	10	10
Rain	0	0
Cloud	5	5
Wind	1	1



L:\12400\12485\ECO\QGIS\QGIS 2.14\Plans\Bat Figures\12485-E-01 Transect Plan 1 (20.05.24).qgz
t: 01509 672772 e: mail@fpcr.co.uk w: www.fpcr.co.uk

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Red Line Boundary

S+F Start and Finish point

Transect Route

Flight Arrow

Common Pipistrelle

Soprano Pipistrelle

Myotis Species

date 06/11/25 drwn/chkd BPA / SAR

client Miller Homes

project Land off Charity Close, Desford

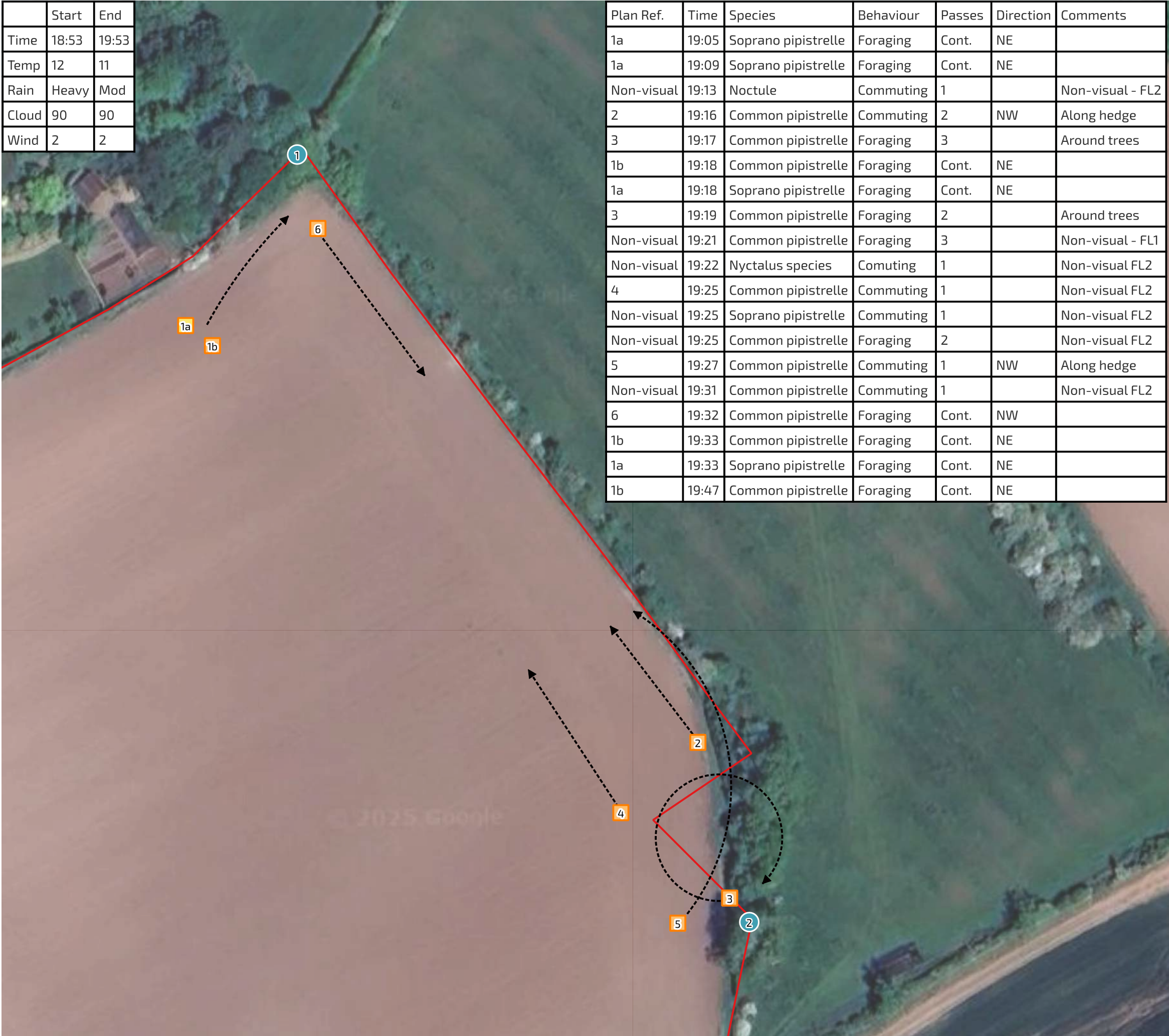
title Walked Transect Survey Results scale 1:1,200 @ A3

Plan number rev

FIGURE 5b

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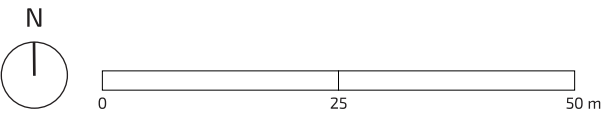
	Start	End
Time	18:53	19:53
Temp	12	11
Rain	Heavy	Mod
Cloud	90	90
Wind	2	2



Plan Ref.	Time	Species	Behaviour	Passes	Direction	Comments
1a	19:05	Soprano pipistrelle	Foraging	Cont.	NE	
1a	19:09	Soprano pipistrelle	Foraging	Cont.	NE	
Non-visual	19:13	Noctule	Commuting	1		Non-visual - FL2
2	19:16	Common pipistrelle	Commuting	2	NW	Along hedge
3	19:17	Common pipistrelle	Foraging	3		Around trees
1b	19:18	Common pipistrelle	Foraging	Cont.	NE	
1a	19:18	Soprano pipistrelle	Foraging	Cont.	NE	
3	19:19	Common pipistrelle	Foraging	2		Around trees
Non-visual	19:21	Common pipistrelle	Foraging	3		Non-visual - FL1
Non-visual	19:22	Nyctalus species	Comuting	1		Non-visual FL2
4	19:25	Common pipistrelle	Commuting	1		Non-visual FL2
Non-visual	19:25	Soprano pipistrelle	Commuting	1		Non-visual FL2
Non-visual	19:25	Common pipistrelle	Foraging	2		Non-visual FL2
5	19:27	Common pipistrelle	Commuting	1	NW	Along hedge
Non-visual	19:31	Common pipistrelle	Commuting	1		Non-visual FL2
6	19:32	Common pipistrelle	Foraging	Cont.	NW	
1b	19:33	Common pipistrelle	Foraging	Cont.	NE	
1a	19:33	Soprano pipistrelle	Foraging	Cont.	NE	
1b	19:47	Common pipistrelle	Foraging	Cont.	NE	

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 Red Line Boundary

 Flight Line Survey

 Flight Arrow

 Common Pipistrelle

 Soprano Pipistrelle

date 06/11/25 drwn/chkd BPA / SAR

client
Miller Homes

project
Land off Charity Close,
Desford

title scale
Flightline Survey Results Plan 1:800 @ A3

(26.09.24)
number rev

FIGURE 6a

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	Start	End
Time	19:54	20:54
Temp. (°C)	11	10
Rain	Mod	Mod
Cloud	90	90
Wind	2	2



Plan Ref.	Time	Species	Behaviour	Passes	Habitat	Comments
1	20:30	Soprano pipistrelle	Foraging	Cont.	Tree/hedge	Circling
1	20:34	Soprano pipistrelle	Foraging	Cont.	Tree/hedge	Circling
1	20:39	Soprano pipistrelle	Foraging	Cont.	Tree/hedge	Same bat

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 Red Line Boundary

 Transect Route

 Start and Finish point

 Flight Arrow

 Soprano Pipistrelle

date
06/11/25

drwn/chkd
BPA / SAR

client
Miller Homes

project
**Land off Charity Close,
Desford**

title
**Walked Transect Survey Results
Plan (26.09.24)**

scale
1:1,200 @ A3

number
rev

FIGURE 6b

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