

Byrons Covert, Wellsborough, Nuneaton

PRELIMINARY ROOST ASSESSMENT & BAT EMERGENCE SURVEYS

Issue Date: 07 July 2026

Report No. 260132.PRA.BES.v2.0

Site Details

Report	Preliminary Roost Assessment & Bat Emergence Surveys
Site Address	Byrons Covert, Bosworth Road, Wellsborough CV13 6PB
Central OS Grid Reference	SK 37699 03133
Client	Mr. & Mrs. Newman

Document Control

Author	Reviewed By	Comments	Report Version	Issue Date
Charlotte Mathews	Anna Scott-Swift	First issue	V1.0	16/03/2026
Melissa Bell	Anna Scott-Swift	Updated to include bat emergence survey results	V2.0	02/07/2026

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Disclosure:

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- Croft Ecology was commissioned by Mr. & Mrs. Newman to undertake a Preliminary Roost Assessment (PRA) of an existing residential property at Byrons Covert, Wellsborough ahead of the proposed extension and modernisation of the property.
- The survey was undertaken by appropriately qualified and experienced personnel on 24 February 2026.
- The Site comprised an existing two-storey brick residential dwelling with a half-hipped cement tile roof, building B1.
- The building B1 was assessed as having moderate potential to support roosting bats. As a result, further survey effort of the building is required to confirm the presence/likely absence of roosting bats and to determine whether any subsequent mitigation is required.
- Structures of moderate suitability for roosting bats must be subject to two dusk emergence surveys (in the period May – September) to determine whether roosting bats are present or likely absent from buildings prior to developments commencing.
- Two bat emergence surveys of the buildings were undertaken on 18 May and 15 June 2026.
- No emerging bats were recorded during either dusk survey but there was regular foraging activity recorded around the eastern section of the Site.
- Proportionate mitigation and enhancement measures are included in Section 4, comprising a sensitive lighting, careful roof strip, night scented flowers and a bat box or bat tile to provide enhanced opportunities for roosting bats.

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1 INTRODUCTION

Croft Ecology was commissioned by Mr. & Mrs. Newman to undertake a Preliminary Roost Assessment (PRA) of an existing residential dwelling at Byrons Covert, Wellsborough (central grid reference: SK 37699 03133). The proposed development will involve the extension and modernisation of building B1 which will impact sections of the roof and dormer windows.

1.1 Aims

The aims of this report are to:

- identify the potential for/evidence of bats and birds within the Site;
- identify further surveys that may be required to fully understand likely impacts on bats;
- identify roosting bat presence/likely absence in the existing buildings at the Site;
- characterise any bat roosts present;
- identify any mitigation measures or licensing likely required; and
- identify any opportunities for biodiversity enhancements.

1.2 Site Location

Byrons Covert is located within a rural area 1.5km east of Wellsborough and 2.4km west of the town Market Bosworth. The Site contains additional buildings in the form of garages and outbuildings and is surrounded by woodland, agricultural crop-growing and/or grazing pasture fields. Across the wider agricultural landscape, some ecological corridors are present such as woodlands, hedgerows, tree-lined watercourses, ponds and lakes.

The existing main residential building, B1 located within the larger red line boundary, is to be extended in its footprint which is demarcated by the smaller red line boundary in Figure 1 below. The remainder of the buildings within the Site are to be retained and unaffected by the proposed development.



Figure 1. Site red line boundary

1.3 Planning and Legislative Context

1.3.1 Bats

Both UK legislation together with national and local planning policies provide varying levels of protection to bats.

All British bat species (Rhinolophidae and Vespertilionidae) are legally protected in the UK under Schedule 5 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) and are fully protected under Schedule 2 of The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended). The latter piece of legislation resulted in them being known as “European Protected Species”. This means that it is illegal to deliberately take, injure, or kill the animal; to intentionally or recklessly disturb the animal whilst they are in a 'place used for shelter or protection' or damage or destroy a breeding or resting place (even when the animal is not present). It is also illegal to intentionally or recklessly obstruct access to a place of shelter or protection; or to possess, control, sell, or transport live or dead individuals or their body parts.

If you cannot avoid disturbing these species or damaging their habitats, you may be required to apply to Natural England for a licence to carry out such works under the close supervision of a licensed ecologist.

1.3.2 Nesting Birds

All wild birds are afforded partial or full protection under Section 1 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). Some rarer species, or those that are vulnerable to disturbance or persecution, are protected by special penalties. These species are listed on Schedule 1 of the Act. Under the Act it is an offence to intentionally or recklessly:

- kill, injure or take a wild bird;
- take, damage, destroy or interfere with a nest of any wild bird whilst it is in use or being built (or at any time for a nest habitually used by white-tailed eagle);
- obstruct or prevent any wild bird from using its nest;
- take or destroy an egg of any wild bird;
- disturb any wild bird listed on Schedule 1 whilst it is building a nest or is in, on, or near a nest containing eggs or young, or whilst lekking; and
- disturb the dependent young of any wild bird listed on Schedule 1.

It is also an offence to possess or control a live or dead wild bird, an egg of a wild bird (or any such derivatives), or to knowingly cause harm to wild birds.

2 METHODOLOGY

2.1 Personnel

The PRA survey was undertaken by Anna Scott-Swift MCIEEM, Director of Ecology and Charlotte Mathews, Senior Ecologist at Croft Ecology. The PRA report was written by Charlotte who has 8 years of experience working in the field of ecology and has undertaken dozens of Preliminary Roost Assessments. The bat emergence survey report was written by Melissa Bell. Melissa is an Assistant Ecologist at Croft Ecology and has worked in the ecology sector for two years. Melissa has a range of ecological survey experience including reptile surveys, badger sett monitoring and bat emergence surveys and has written a variety of ecological reports, including protected species survey reports, reasonable avoidance measures reports, and PEAs. The technical review was undertaken by Anna Scott-Swift MCIEEM. Anna has over 20 years of experience working in the field of ecology and has undertaken and reviewed dozens of Preliminary Roost Assessments. Anna also holds protected species survey licences for bats (2015-12592-CLS-CLS), great crested newts (2015-17871-CLS-CLS), and barn owls (CL29/00392).

The bat emergence surveys were led by Charlotte, accompanied by Melissa Bell and Toby Bradley. Toby has one season of bat survey experience and has undertaken surveys on similar sites with a range of bat species and activity. All surveyors have extensive experience conducting bat emergence surveys, bat sound analysis and using night vision aids (NVAs).

2.2 Data Search

The Government's website MAGIC (www.magic.gov.uk) was accessed on 03 March 2026 to conduct an initial search for designated sites, priority habitats and Natural England European Protected Species mitigation licences issued within 1km of the Site and to assess whether the Site was located within a Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) impact risk zone (IRZ).

Leicestershire and Rutland Environmental Records Centre (LRERC) were also contacted for details on protected, notable and invasive species records within a 1km radius of the Site boundary.

Additionally, aerial photography was viewed to assess habitat connectivity around the Site's locale, which may be important to ecological features present on Site and for the consideration of suitable ecological enhancements.

2.3 Survey Date and Conditions

The Site was visited on 24 February 2026 for the bat roost assessment and included an existing residential property, building B1 within the red line boundary (see Figure 1). Weather conditions at the time of survey were dry with 70% cloud cover and light air. The air temperature was 11°C.

The Site was visited on 18 May and 15 June 2026 to undertake two bat emergence surveys of B1. Weather conditions at the time of each survey visit are provided in Table 1, below.

Table 1. Dusk emergence survey metadata

Date of survey		Cloud cover	Wind Speed (Beaufort)	Precipitation	Air Temperature
18/05/2026	Start	100%	F2	Dry	11°C
	End	75-100%	F3	Dry	10°C
15/06/2026	Start	100%	F0	Dry	20°C
	End	75-100%	F1	Dry	17°C

2.4 Preliminary Roost Assessment

A Preliminary Roost Assessment (PRA) was undertaken in accordance with the methodology described within the Bat Survey Guidelines 4th edition (Collins, 2023). This included a daytime inspection, comprising both an external and internal check to assess the construction of the building and whether there were any potential bat access points or roosting opportunities. It also included an assessment for any evidence of bats (internally or externally) such as droppings, staining or scratching around access/egress points, any individuals, or any audible ‘chattering’ (more typical in maternity colonies).

A high-powered LED torch was used together with 8 x 42 binoculars, where necessary, with a dental mirror available for searching in difficult-to-reach places and a Rigid SeeSnake endoscope CA-350.

The descriptions in the table below were used in assessing the roosting potential of the building.

Table 2. Assessment of bat roosting potential¹

Roosting potential	Description
None	A complete absence of crevices/suitable shelter at all levels above ground and underground.
Negligible	No obvious features on site likely to be used by roosting bats BUT a small degree of uncertainty remains for opportunistic bats to make use of unsuitable features on occasion.
Low	The structure has one or more potential roost site that could be used by individual roosting bats BUT conditions within the structure and the habitat surrounding the site are sub-optimal, hence the site is unlikely to be used as a maternity roost.
Moderate	The structure has a small number of potential roost sites that could be used by small numbers of roosting bats and more than one bat species BUT conditions within the structure suggest and/or the habitat surrounding the site indicate that a maternity or roost is unlikely.
High	The structure has many potential roost sites that could be used by a maternity roost or hibernation roost of bats, with additional roosts of other bat species likely to be present.

¹ Based on Table 4.1 in the BCT Bat Surveys for Professional Ecologists: Good Practice Guidelines (Collins, J. 2023).

2.5 Bat emergence survey

Two bat emergence surveys of B1 were undertaken on 18 May and 15 June 2026 in accordance with the methodology described within the Bat Survey Guidelines 4th edition (Collins, 2023).

Two surveyors, equipped with EMT2 Pro bat detectors and Nightfox Whisker infra-red cameras made observations of any bat activity or bat emergence both from and around the building, focusing on areas with potential roosting features. Surveyor and camera positions are shown in Figure 2 below.



Figure 2. Surveyor positions for both dusk emergence surveys

Echolocation calls were analysed with Kaleidoscope where needed and IR camera footage reviewed to confirm details of any emergences observed and any queries raised during the surveys.

Table 3. Bat emergence survey timings

Date of survey	Survey start time	Sunset time	Survey end time
18/05/2026	20:45	21:00	23:00
15/06/2026	21:16	21:31	23:31

2.6 Survey Limitations

Access was possible externally and internally to building B1 to conduct the PRA, which can be undertaken at any time of year. The roof void present had restricted access due to its location in the eaves voids with much of its area being too small to access, however a check of the immediately visible areas close to the loft hatch was conducted. As such, there remained some limitations to the survey undertaken, although as such monopitched voids are not typically used by void-seeking bats, the presence of crevice-dwelling bats has been considered within the wider context of the building and hence overall there was considered no significant limitation to the assessment made within this report.

2.7 Evaluation of Constraints and Opportunities

All potential ecological constraints to the development were identified. In the context of the Mitigation Hierarchy², consideration was then given as to how any significant effects could be

² “The overarching aims of ecological work used to inform the planning process are to minimize harm and to maximize benefits for biodiversity resulting from development. The generally accepted way of doing this, now embedded within the planning system, is to follow the “mitigation hierarchy”. This seeks as a preference to avoid impacts then to mitigate unavoidable impacts, and, as a last resort, to compensate for unavoidable residual impacts that remain after avoidance and mitigation measures.” Biodiversity: Code of practice for planning and development (BS 42020:2013)

avoided, minimised or mitigated. Following this, appropriate compensation and enhancement measures were outlined. Where additional surveys are required to better understand the likely presence of, and hence impact of the proposed development on, a given ecological feature, these are detailed in Section 4. Lastly, opportunities for enhancements have been provided.

3 RESULTS

3.1 Designated Sites

No statutory or non-statutory designated sites were located within 1km of the Site.

The Site does fall within the Impact Risk Zone (IRZ) for the Ashby Canal Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) located 1.38km north of the Site Boundary. However, given the distance from the SSSI and the nature of the Site's proposals, the proposed development does not meet any of the criteria that would warrant any further investigation.

Deciduous woodland recorded on the priority habitat inventory available on the MAGIC website is present directly adjacent to the eastern site boundary as well as 0.56km northeast, 0.75km east, 0.89km southeast, 0.92km northeast and 0.92km northwest of the Site.

Lowland raised bog recorded on the priority habitat inventory available on the MAGIC website is present 0.75km north of the Site. All such areas would provide a valuable foraging resource for bats.

3.2 Species Records

The data search returned 38 records of at least five species of bats, including unidentified bat Chiroptera, common pipistrelle *Pipistrellus pipistrellus*, soprano pipistrelle *Pipistrellus pygmaeus*, noctule *Nyctalus noctula*, unidentified Myotis bat *Myotis spp.*, Daubenton's bat *Myotis daubentonii*, and brown long-eared bat *Plecotus auritus*. One record of a European Protected Species mitigation licence for bats was identified on the MAGIC website located 140m north of the Site for damage/destruction of a common pipistrelle and brown long-eared breeding and resting site.

The data search returned 10 records of birds within 1km of the Site, including peregrine *Falco peregrinus*, kingfisher *Alcedo atthis*, avocet *Recurvirostra avosetta*, quail *Coturnix coturnix*, black tern *Chlidonias niger* and ruff *Calidris pugnax*. Of these bird's ruff are red listed, avocet and quail are amber listed as a Bird of Conservation Concern (BoCC). The woodland, waterbodies and agricultural habitats nearby the Site are likely to support a variety of bird species; however, none of the birds recorded nearby are likely to inhabit the Site.

3.3 Preliminary Roost Assessment

The Site comprises a single dwelling, building B1, a brick-built rendered two-storey residential property with a half-hipped roof finished with cement roofing tiles (see Photo 1). There were

upvc windows, doors, soffits and guttering around building B1, with two dormer windows to the eastern aspect and two dormer windows to the western aspect with a barge board and hanging tiles present. Much of the roof was well sealed, however, there were lifted roofing tiles present and several gaps under the barge boarding around the dormer windows and at the apex.

The lifted tiles on the roof on the western aspect and the gaps underneath the barge boarding around the dormer windows on both the eastern and western aspect provided access and opportunities for crevice-dwelling bats. Internally there was one accessible roof void present in building B1, between the eaves and the dormers on the eastern elevation. The void was narrow, extended along the entire length of the property and it was approximately 80cm at its tallest point. The roof void was located above the ground floor and underneath the dormer windows on the eastern aspect of the building. The timber rafters and any roofing membranes were not visible as they were covered in silver multifoil insulation (see Photo 3).



Figure 3: The existing residential building that will be extended and modernised within the proposed development.



Figure 4: Roof void A within building B1.



Figure 5: Roof void A in building B1

The nature of the features present on the external of building B1 could provide access/egress for bats and provide gaps for crevice-dwelling bats species. Roof void A was uncluttered and extended along the length of the dwelling, however, the silver multifoil insulation looked to be

relatively new and in good condition so it reduced the suitability of the loft for void-dwelling species. No bats or evidence of bats were observed during the internal inspection, although the whole roof void was not accessible due to the size and access restrictions. Therefore, if any gaps were present which allowed access internally, the presence of bats could not be ruled out entirely. As a result, building B1 is considered to have **moderate** potential for roosting bats.

Thus, further bats surveys are required for building B1; details are outlined in section 4.3.

3.4 Bat Emergence Surveys

Based on the PRA conducted, a minimum of two dusk emergence surveys were required to inform if roosts were present, in line with good practice guidelines (Collins, 2023). The first survey was undertaken in May 2026 and the second in June 2026, during peak maternity season. As all surveys were undertaken in optimal conditions for bat activity with one in peak maternity season, and all had comparable results; a third survey for additional clarification of the roost classification was not considered necessary.

Appendix A captures an image from each of the NVAs during the darkest part of the survey. Appendix B shows summarised maps of flight paths and emergence locations observed during the surveys. Appendix C contains the raw survey data collected by surveyors.

3.4.1 First Dusk Emergence survey 18 May 2026

No bats emerged from the building during the survey.

Bat activity was focused on the eastern side of the building with bats largely commuting and foraging along the woodland edge. The first bat recorded was a noctule, passing to the east of the building in a northerly direction at 20:54. This species typically emerge early and fly high across the landscape. They do not typically roost in buildings. Common pipistrelle activity commenced at 21:41 (41 minutes after sunset) passing to the east of the building in a southerly direction with regular commuting and foraging activity around the building until the last call recorded at 22:55. A small number of passes by other bat species included: one Leisler's bat, two *Myotis* sp. passes and one brown long-eared bat pass towards the end of the survey at 22:46. All of these occasional passes were heard but not seen in association with the building and are considered to be from bats foraging and commuting through the site on a low level as part of their wider activities in the wider landscape.

3.4.2 Second Dusk Emergence survey 15 June 2026

No bats emerged from the building during the survey.

Bat activity was greater than the initial survey, but similar in terms of the bat activity patterns, with regular passes and foraging along the east of the building, closest to the woodland, in northerly and southerly directions. This indicates that the woodland edge continues to function as the main commuting and foraging corridor within the Site, while activity around the rest of the building was relatively limited. As previously, the first bat recorded was a noctule at 21:35 seen flying across the Site. Common pipistrelle and soprano pipistrelle accounted for the majority of activity throughout the survey, with regular passes from soon after sunset until the last call recorded at 23:28. Occasional passes by Leisler's bat calls were also recorded indicating they are present in the wider landscape but not reliant on the Site as a foraging or commuting resource. Brown long-eared bats were detected only twice, both later in the survey, following their typical emergence period.

4 DISCUSSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

4.1 Proposed Development

The proposals are for the extension and modernisation of the existing building B1.

As the Site is already a residential property immediately surrounded by hardstanding and gardens, it is not anticipated that any ecologically significant habitats will be impacted.

4.2 Designated Sites

Given the small scale and footprint of the proposal, it is not considered likely the proposed development will detrimentally impact the Ashby Canal Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) located 1.38km north or the deciduous woodland habitats of principal importance located within 1km of the Site. As such, no specific mitigation measures would be required.

4.3 Bats

Given the features present, the surrounding suitable habitats such as nearby woodlands and waterbodies, and nearby records of a bat roost, building B1 was assessed as having moderate bat roosting suitability. Therefore, further bat surveys were conducted; however, no roosts were found during the bat emergence surveys. Bat activity surveys did record bats foraging and commuting within and around the Site, with particularly frequent activity associated with the eastern Site boundary. This boundary is therefore considered to provide an important foraging and movement corridor for local bat populations. To avoid disruption to bat commuting routes and foraging behaviour, any new external lighting should be sensitively designed, minimised where possible, and directed away from the eastern boundary. Lighting should follow current best-practice guidance for bats, maintaining dark corridors across the Site.

Although no bats were recorded emerging from or re-entering the building during surveys, bat activity was observed in close proximity, indicating that bats are present within the local area and could potentially occupy the structure in the future. As such, demolition and roof removal should be undertaken with care.

4.4 Birds

No birds' nests or evidence of birds were identified in the buildings. However, due to the limitations accessing all areas of the roof void present and the potential for some bird species

to nest under features such as lifted tiles, it is recommended that the building is extended outside of nesting bird season March – August. If this is not possible, a check for nesting birds should be conducted by a suitably competent person within the 24 hours prior to works commencing. Should any active nests be recorded, these would need to be retained, within a suitable habitat buffer until the young have fledged, and/or the nest is no longer active, to be agreed/advised by the ecologist.

4.5 Summary of Further Surveys Required

- Should the proposals change in scope or detail, or the works take place more than 18 months from the date of these surveys, an ecologist should be contacted for advice as updated or further surveys may be required.

4.6 Mitigation and Compensation Requirements

- No night-time work is anticipated. Any lighting to be installed as part of the scheme should use warm white LEDs to reduce the blue light component and will use a motion-sensor to limit artificial light exposure. Lighting will avoid the eastern boundary of the Site where bats were predominantly foraging and commuting and the bat box, to be installed to provide enhanced roosting opportunities (see below).
- As moderate levels of bat activity were recorded in close proximity to the Site, there remains the possibility of an opportunistic bat using the building for roosting in the future. Consequently, the roof strip should be undertaken with care such that tiles, and particularly any features around the dormer windows, are removed with care. Materials should be carefully lifted away from the roof and not dragged, and works should take place when bats are likely to be active (air temperature at the time of works to be at least 8°C with no strong wind, heavy rain or recent frost). Contractors should remain vigilant for signs of bats throughout works. In the event that a bat is discovered, works in the immediate area should cease and advice should be sought from a suitably qualified ecologist before works recommence.
- In the event it is not possible for works to avoid the typical bird nesting season of March-September, works must be preceded by a nesting bird check (within 24 hours) by a competent person to ensure no nesting is taking place. If there is evidence of nesting birds, work cannot proceed until nest-building and chick-rearing is complete or until an

ecologist is able to advise on a suitable buffer distance to allow work in other areas of the Site.

4.7 Opportunities for Enhancement

- A bat box or bat tiles should be incorporated into the proposed extension of the building. The bat box or tile should be installed between the southwest and southeast aspect and should be situated at least at eaves height and away from artificial light sources. Further details on suitable box types and locations should be discussed and agreed with the architect and ecologist.
- Native and night-scented planting could be incorporated within the landscaping scheme to enhance the Site value for foraging bats. Species such as honeysuckle, evening primrose, jasmine, and night-flowering stock can attract nocturnal invertebrates, increasing prey availability for bats and contributing to biodiversity enhancement across the site.

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APPENDIX A - NVA FIELD OF VIEW AT DARKEST POINT



Figure 6 Western Elevation of B1 18 May 2026



Figure 7 Eastern Elevation of B1 18 May 2026



Figure 8 Western Elevation of B1 15 June 2026



Figure 9 Eastern elevation B1 15 June 2026

APPENDIX B - ACTIVITY MAPS FROM EMERGENCE SURVEYS



Figure 10 First dusk emergence survey 18 May2026



Figure 11 Second dusk emergence survey 18 May2026

APPENDIX C - SURVEYOR RESULTS FROM EMERGENCE SURVEYS

Survey #1 – [18 May 2026]

Id	Completion time	Name	Bat activity type	Bat Species	Heard or seen?	Notes
1	18/05/2026 20:54	Charlotte	Noctule	Passing	Heard	
2	18/05/2026 21:13	Mel	Noctule	Passing	Heard;Seen	
3	18/05/2026 21:16	Charlotte	Noctule	Passing	Heard;Seen	Two passes seen flying towards woodland
4	18/05/2026 21:18	Mel	Noctule	Foraging	Heard;Seen	5 mins constant activity
5	18/05/2026 21:29	Charlotte	Noctule	Passing	Heard	
6	18/05/2026 21:29	Mel	Noctule	Passing	Heard	
7	18/05/2026 21:41	Charlotte	Common pipistrelle	Passing	Heard	
8	18/05/2026 21:41	Mel	Common pipistrelle	Passing	Heard	
9	18/05/2026 21:45	Charlotte	Common pipistrelle	Passing	Heard;Seen	Commuting from behind surveyor
10	18/05/2026 22:01	Charlotte	Leisler's	Passing	Heard	
11	18/05/2026 22:01	Mel	Noctule	Passing	Heard	
12	18/05/2026 22:03	Mel	Common pipistrelle	Foraging	Heard	
13	18/05/2026 22:04	Charlotte	Common pipistrelle	Social / behavioural activity	Heard	
14	18/05/2026 22:05	Charlotte	Noctule	Passing	Heard	
15	18/05/2026 22:05	Charlotte	Myotis	Passing	Heard	

16	18/05/2026 22:12	Mel	Common pipistrelle	Foraging	Heard	Constant activity
17	18/05/2026 22:12	Charlotte	Noctule	Foraging	Heard	4 x n.noc passes nearby
18	18/05/2026 22:17	Mel	Common pipistrelle	Foraging	Heard	Pip activity finished
19	18/05/2026 22:22	Mel	Common pipistrelle	Passing	Heard	
21	18/05/2026 22:24	Charlotte	Common pipistrelle	Social / behavioural activity	Heard	2 x passes between 22.17 and 21.22
22	18/05/2026 22:30	Mel	Common pipistrelle	Passing	Heard	Faint
23	18/05/2026 22:35	Mel	Common pipistrelle	Foraging	Heard	
24	18/05/2026 22:36	Mel	Myotis	Passing	Heard	
25	18/05/2026 22:36	Charlotte	Soprano pipistrelle	Passing	Heard	
26	18/05/2026 22:46	Charlotte	Brown long-eared	Passing	Heard	3x passes 22.37 to 22.43
27	18/05/2026 22:46	Charlotte	Common pipistrelle	Passing	Heard	
28	18/05/2026 22:49	Mel	Common pipistrelle	Foraging	Heard	
29	18/05/2026 22:50	Mel	Common pipistrelle	Social / behavioural activity	Heard	
30	18/05/2026 22:50	Charlotte	Common pipistrelle	Passing	Heard	
31	18/05/2026 22:52	Mel	Common pipistrelle	Social / behavioural activity	Heard	
32	18/05/2026 22:54	Mel	Common pipistrelle	Social / behavioural activity	Heard	
33	18/05/2026 22:55	Charlotte	Common pipistrelle	Passing	Heard	>3x passes between 22.50 and 22.55
34	18/05/2026 23:00	Mel	Owl landed nearby pips went silent	Other	Seen	

Survey #2 – [15 June 2026]

Id	Completion time	Name	Bat activity type	Bat Species	Heard or seen?	Notes
1	15/06/2026 21:35	Toby	Noctule	Foraging	Heard;Seen	
2	15/06/2026 21:35	Mel	Noctule	Foraging	Heard;Seen	
3	15/06/2026 21:38	Toby	Noctule	Foraging	Seen	
4	15/06/2026 21:40	Mel	Noctule	Foraging	Heard;Seen	Constant activity
5	15/06/2026 21:44	Mel	Noctule	Passing	Heard	
6	15/06/2026 21:52	Toby	Unknown	Foraging	Seen	
7	15/06/2026 22:11	Mel	Common pipistrelle	Foraging	Heard;Seen	
8	15/06/2026 22:11	Toby	Common pipistrelle	Passing	Heard;Seen	
9	15/06/2026 22:15	Toby	Soprano pipistrelle	Passing	Heard;Seen	
10	15/06/2026 22:16	Toby	Common pipistrelle	Foraging	Heard;Seen	
11	15/06/2026 22:16	Mel	Soprano pipistrelle	Passing	Heard	
12	15/06/2026 22:20	Mel	Common pipistrelle	Passing	Heard	
13	15/06/2026 22:20	Toby	Soprano pipistrelle	Foraging	Heard;Seen	
14	15/06/2026 22:26	Toby	Leisler's	Foraging	Heard;Seen	
15	15/06/2026 22:27	Mel	Common pipistrelle	Foraging	Heard;Seen	
16	15/06/2026 22:30	Mel	Soprano pipistrelle	Passing	Heard	
17	15/06/2026 22:30	Toby	Soprano pipistrelle	Foraging	Heard;Seen	

18	15/06/2026 22:31	Mel	Noctule	Passing	Heard	
19	15/06/2026 22:31	Toby	Soprano pipistrelle	Foraging	Heard;Seen	
21	15/06/2026 22:35	Toby	Common pipistrelle	Passing	Heard	
22	15/06/2026 22:36	Mel	Noctule	Passing	Heard	
23	15/06/2026 22:37	Toby	Unknown	Social / behavioural activity	Heard	
24	15/06/2026 22:40	Toby	Noctule	Passing	Heard	
25	15/06/2026 22:44	Mel	Noctule	Passing	Heard	
26	15/06/2026 22:47	Toby	Noctule	Passing	Heard	
27	15/06/2026 22:51	Mel	Leisler's	Foraging	Heard	
28	15/06/2026 22:53	Toby	Common pipistrelle	Passing	Heard	
29	15/06/2026 22:54	Mel	Nat pip	Passing	Heard	
30	15/06/2026 22:55	Toby	Noctule	Passing	Heard	
31	15/06/2026 22:56	Toby	Common pipistrelle	Passing	Heard	
32	15/06/2026 22:58	Mel	Common pipistrelle	Social / behavioural activity	Heard	
33	15/06/2026 22:58	Toby	Noctule	Social / behavioural activity	Heard	
34	15/06/2026 23:03	Toby	Common pipistrelle	Passing	Seen	
35	15/06/2026 23:07	Toby	Common pipistrelle	Social / behavioural activity	Heard	
36	15/06/2026 23:08	Mel	Soprano pipistrelle	Social / behavioural activity	Heard	
37	15/06/2026 23:16	Toby	Noctule	Passing	Heard	
38	15/06/2026 23:17	Mel	Common pipistrelle	Social / behavioural activity	Heard	
39	15/06/2026 23:19	Mel	Common pipistrelle	Social / behavioural activity	Heard	

40	15/06/2026 23:20	Toby	Common pipistrelle	Social / behavioural activity	Heard	
41	15/06/2026 23:21	Toby	Common pipistrelle	Social / behavioural activity	Heard	
42	15/06/2026 23:23	Mel	Nat pip	Social / behavioural activity	Heard;Seen	
43	15/06/2026 23:24	Toby	Common pipistrelle	Passing	Heard;Seen	Infrequent nocs and pips
44	15/06/2026 23:28	Toby	Common pipistrelle	Passing	Heard	