

Holywell Farm, Ratby

PRELIMINARY ROOST ASSESSMENT & BAT EMERGENCE SURVEY REPORT

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Site Details

Report	Preliminary Roost Assessment & Bat Emergence Survey
Site Address	Holywell Farm, Desford Lane, Ratby, Leicestershire. LE6 0LE
Central OS Grid Reference	SK 50153 05629
Client	Mr Watts

Document Control

Author	Reviewed By	Comments	Report Version	Issue Date
Jeff Grant	Anna Scott-Swift	First issue	V1	09/10/2025
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Disclosure:

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- Croft Ecology was commissioned by Mr Watts to undertake a Preliminary Roost Assessment (PRA) and two bat emergence surveys of an outbuilding at Holywell Farm, Ratby. At the time of writing proposals are unknown, but the recommendations made within this report are based on the assumption works will convert the building to a habitable dwelling(s).
- A PRA, including an internal inspection where safe to do so, was undertaken by Croft Ecology on 28 April 2025. 2019 surveys of the building identified two day roosts of common pipistrelle, and the 2025 survey found the building to be in largely the same condition. It was therefore considered to have moderate potential for roosting bats, and two dusk emergence surveys were recommended in line with the Bat Survey Guidelines.
- Two dusk emergence surveys were undertaken on 18 June and 15 July 2025. No emerging bats were recorded. Bat activity was recorded throughout the surveys, with several species and up to three individual common pipistrelle bats recorded at any one time.
- While the 2025 surveys identified no emerging bats, day roosts of common pipistrelle are transitional in nature and as the building is in the same condition as the 2019 surveys it is still considered to support two day roost of the species. These roosts will be lost due to the proposals and as such a Natural England mitigation licence will be required for works to proceed. This licence can be applied for once planning permission for the works has been granted. Mitigation measures included within the licence will comprise replacement roost provision and sensitive methods and timing of works to ensure that no bats will be harmed during works.
- Avoidance, mitigation and compensation measures with respect to nesting birds are also set out in this report.
- Proportionate enhancement measures are also included in Section 4, comprising the provision of native planting in any landscape proposals for the Site.

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1 INTRODUCTION

Croft Ecology was commissioned by Mr Watts to undertake a Preliminary Roost Assessment (PRA) and subsequently two bat emergence surveys on an outbuilding at Holywell Farm, Desford Lane, Ratby (central grid reference: SK 50153 05629). At the time of writing proposals are unknown, but the recommendations made within this report are based on the assumption proposed works will convert the building to a habitable dwelling(s). Aims

The aims of this report are to:

- identify the likely presence/absence of roosting bats within the existing building;
- identify any further surveys that may be required to fully understand the likely impact on bats;
- characterise any roosts present;
- identify any mitigation measures and licensing likely required; and
- identify any opportunities for biodiversity enhancements.

1.1 Site Location

The building indicated by a red line boundary in Figure 1 below was the subject of a PRA and dusk bat surveys.

The Site comprised a disused farm building, The immediate vicinity was composed of the main farmhouse and yard with additional outbuildings, areas of scrub and woodland, and two ponds around 30m to the south. The wider landscape was a network of arable fields bordered by hedgerows with the linear features providing connectivity to pockets of woodland across the wider area.

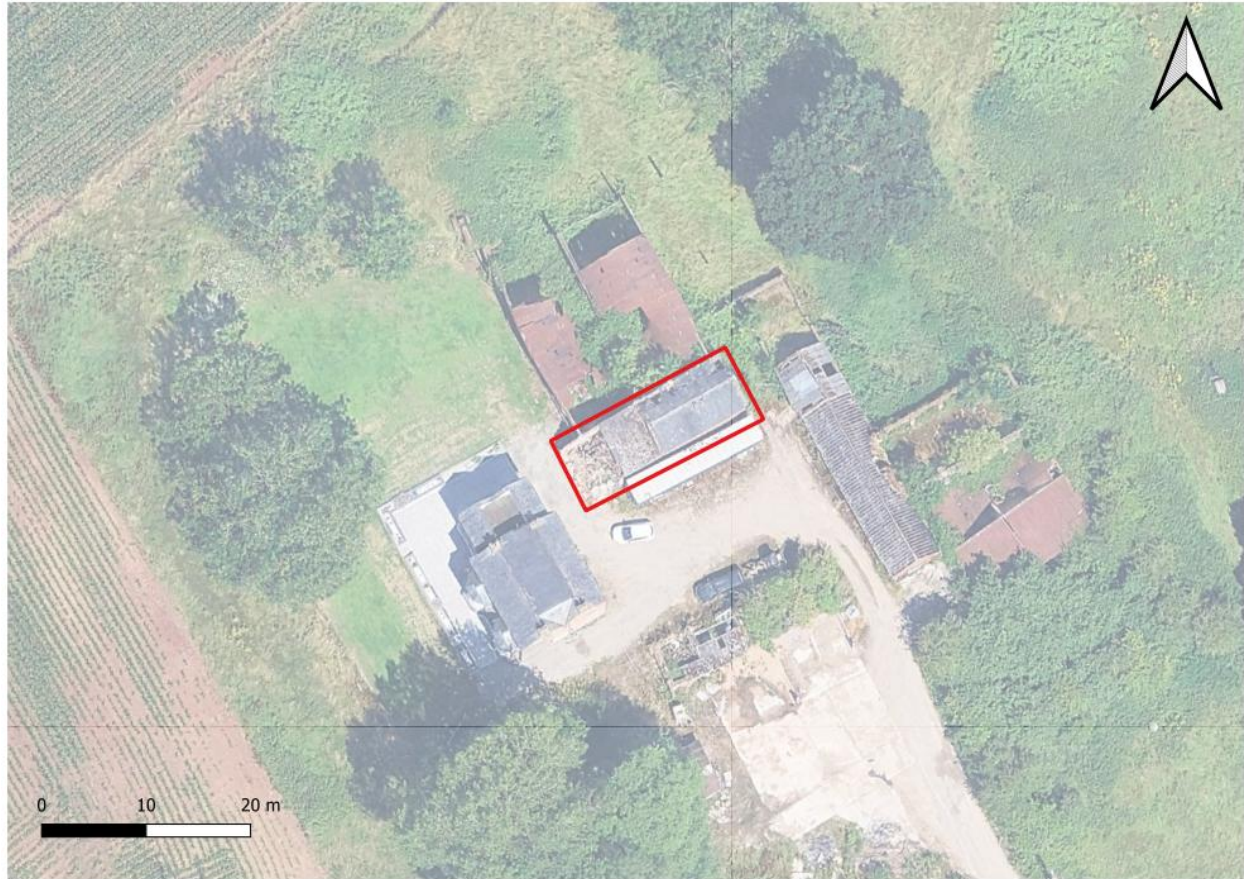


Figure 1. Site location (Basemap source: Google Maps Satellite Imagery 2025)

1.2 Planning and Legislative Context

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 to 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 apply to Natural England for a licence to carry out such works under the close supervision of a licensed ecologist.

2 METHODOLOGY

2.1 Personnel

The surveys and reporting were undertaken by Jeff Grant CEnv MCIEEM, Principal Ecologist at Croft Ecology. Jeff has over 12 years of experience working in ecology and has undertaken and reviewed dozens of PEAs and Ecological Impact Assessments (EclIA) for projects across a range of scales. Jeff holds Level 2 Natural England protected species survey class licences for both bats (2022-10527-CLS-CLS) and GCN (2015-18770-CLS-CLS).

The dusk emergence surveys were undertaken by Jeff, Zachary Mason, Liza Clift and Isabel Trivett. The additional surveyors have between one and five years of survey experience with a range of sites and species. All surveyors have experience conducting bat emergence surveys, bat sound analysis and using night vision aids (NVAs).

The technical review was undertaken by Anna Scott-Swift MCIEEM, Director of Ecology at Croft Ecology. Anna has over 20 years of experience working in the field of ecology and has undertaken and reviewed dozens of Preliminary Ecological Appraisals, Ecological Impact Assessments and 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).

2.2 Data Search

The Government's website MAGIC (www.magic.gov.uk) was accessed on 1 October 2025 to conduct an initial search for the presence of statutory designated sites and protected species mitigation licences issued within 1km of the Site, and to assess whether the Site was located within a SSSI impact risk zone. Additionally, Leicestershire and Rutland Environmental Records Centre was contacted for bat records within 1km of the Site, and 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 Preliminary Roost Assessment

A PRA was undertaken on 28 April 2025 in accordance with the methodology described within the Bat Survey Guidelines 4th edition (Collins, 2023). This included a daytime inspection of the building 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 10 x 42 binoculars, and where necessary, with a dental mirror available for searching in difficult-to-reach places and a Ridgid SeeSnake endoscope CA-350.

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

Table 1. 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 hibernation 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).

2.4 Bat Emergence Survey

Two dusk emergence surveys were undertaken on the existing building on 18 June and 15 July 2025, 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 infrared cameras and additional infrared floodlights made observations of any bat activity or bat emergence both from and around the existing building, focusing on areas with potential roosting features. Echolocation calls were analysed with Kaleidoscope when required. An additional camera was positioned inside the eastern doorway of the upper floor to capture any bat activity within the upper floor of the building.

Surveyor and camera locations are illustrated in Figure 2, below.



Figure 2. Surveyor and NVA positions during the bat emergence surveys

The survey timings and weather conditions are provided in Tables 2 and 3 below.

Table 2. Dusk emergence survey timings

Date of survey	Survey start time	Sunset time	Survey end time
18/06/2025	21:19	21:34	23:34
15/07/2025	21:07	21:22	22:52

Table 3. Dusk emergence survey weather data

Date of survey		Cloud cover (%)	Wind Speed (Beaufort)	Precipitation	Air Temperature (°C)
18/06/2025	Start	0-25	0	Dry	23
	End	0-25	0	Dry	17
15/07/2025	Start	76-100	2	Light drizzle	15
	End	76-100	1	Dry	14

2.5 Survey Limitations

An articulated lorry trailer was parked in front of the southern elevation of the building, limiting the ability of the surveyor to fully assess the front of the building. The curtains of the lorry were drawn back for the emergence surveys.

Due to safety concerns around the condition of the ceiling, the eastern ground floor roof of the building could not be accessed during the PRA. However, with the results of the previous survey effort from 2019 this was not considered to detract from a robust ecological assessment of the building.

During the second survey there were several heavy showers of rain. The start of the survey was interrupted by light rain and gusts of wind until 21:50. There were then heavy showers between 22:05 and 22:12; and again from 22:16 until 22:25. While these continued for a good portion of

the survey, bat activity was recorded between and after the rainfall and was of a similar level of activity to the first survey. As such, the results were considered to still provide a valid result.

2.6 Evaluation of Constraints and Opportunities

All potential ecological constraints to the Proposed Development were identified. In the context of the Mitigation Hierarchy², consideration was then given as to how any significant effects could be 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 also been provided in Section 4.

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)

3 RESULTS

3.1 Previous survey effort

Ecolocation undertook a PRA and bat emergence surveys of the Site in 2019. These surveys identified the following via bats emerging from the locations during the emergence surveys:

- a day roost of 1x common pipistrelle within the fissure at the southeast corner of the building, and
- a day roost of 1x common pipistrelle from a gap in the brickwork above the western doorway on the southern elevation.

In addition, it was noted that *'Due to the age of the probable brown long-eared droppings noted and the deterioration of the state of the building since the 2014 surveys the building is no longer considered suitable for roosting brown long-eared bats.'*

3.2 Bats

The desk study returned 19 records of bats within 1km of the Site. These were dated between 2014 and 2023 and were for common pipistrelle *Pipistrellus pipistrellus*, soprano pipistrelle *Pipistrellus pygmaeus*, pipistrelle bat species *Pipistrellus* sp., *Myotis* bat species *Myotis* sp., brown long-eared bat *Plecotus auritus*, noctule *Nyctalus noctula* and several unidentified bat records.

The closest records returned were from the 2014 and 2019 surveys of the building which is the subject of this report. In 2014 a brown long-eared bat roost was identified within the upper storey of the building based on droppings identified. The 2019 record comprised the two day roosts of common pipistrelle, as noted in 3.1.

There were no European Protected Species licences for bats on the MAGIC website within 1km of the Site.

3.3 Preliminary Roost Assessment

The Site comprised a gabled two-storey brick barn with a slate tiled roof (Photo 1). An articulated lorry trailer was parked in front of the southern elevation, limiting the ability of the surveyor to fully assess the front of the building. The barn was in a dilapidated state, with a large section of roof slates missing, in particular on the northern (rear) elevation, and the western end was partially collapsed (Photo 2). Access to the interior of the building was readily available via open doorways across the building, ventilation gaps in the bricks, and missing roof slates. Gaps in the brickwork were present at various locations around the building, with potential roosting locations

on top of the walls, at the eastern gable verge and apex and in a vertical fissure at the southeastern corner of the building where missing brickwork provided access to the gap between the two skins of brick forming the walls.

Internally the upper floor was vaulted (Photo 3), with the unlined roof slates supported by a wooden ridgeboard, battens, rafters, purlins and a king post truss. The large gaps in the roof and doorways at both gables created a light and draughty room. Two ground floor rooms were present. The eastern of these was inaccessible, while the western comprised a former stable with whitewashed brickwork and thick timbers forming the ceiling joists. Gaps were noted in the brickwork of the walls and where the joists met the brickwork, though these were largely heavily cobwebbed. A window in the northern wall allowed flighted access to the roof along with the open doorway on the southern elevation.

No evidence of bats (in the form of droppings, staining, feeding remains or individuals) was identified during the PRA assessment.

Bird nests were present, with swallow *Hirundo rustica* nests noted on the beams of the building and a wren *Troglodytes troglodytes* nesting in the hole of a missing brick (Photos 4 and 5).

The building was no longer considered suitable for void dwelling species due to the damage to the roof, which created a light and draughty upper floor which was considered unsuitable for roosting bats. The ground floor rooms were similarly light and draughty, with the eastern room exposed to the elements via the gap in the roof above; and the ceiling of the western room considered too exposed to support void dwelling species. Due to the features recorded, known previous roosts and the rural location of the Site, the building was considered to support **moderate potential** for crevice dwelling bats, and a minimum of two dusk surveys were required in line with BCT Bat Survey Guidelines.



Photo 1: Southern elevation of the building, with fissure at the eastern end visible at the right end of the trailer (circled), and light visible through the roof gaps.



Photo 2: Partially collapsed western end of the building.



Photo 3: Internal view of the upper floor



Photo 4: Western ground floor room, with birds' nest on the joist (circled).



Photo 5: Nest in brickwork above door on the southern elevation

3.4 Bat Emergence Survey

Paired surveyor and NVA positions are indicated by Figures 2. Appendix A captures an image from each of the NVAs during the darkest part of each survey. Appendix B shows summarised maps of flight paths observed during the surveys. Appendix C contains the raw survey data collected by surveyors.

3.4.1 Emergence survey #1 – 18 June 2025

No bats were recorded emerging from the building.

No bats were recorded until 22:14, some 40 minutes after sunset. Three individual common pipistrelle bats were observed foraging over the rear garden of the main farmhouse, to the northwest of the surveyed outbuilding. Camera review confirmed that they did not emerge from the outbuilding. This foraging behaviour continued throughout the survey, with common pipistrelles foraging across the farmyard and lawn. A soprano pipistrelle was recorded at 22:33 along with a common pipistrelle call. At 23:17 a single *Myotis* sp. was recorded foraging over the farmyard from south to north. Two brief noctule calls were recorded during the survey, both later in the survey at 22:39 and 23:26 respectively. Review of the internal camera identified two bat passes in and out of the room at 22:57 through the hole in the roof. The individual bat, which appeared to be a brown long eared bat based on its flight pattern, was presumed to be foraging on the moth activity also noted within the room, but no swarming or emergence behaviour was noted and it did not pause to feed – looping around the room and then leaving via the same hole in the roof.

3.4.2 Emergence Survey #2 – 15 July 2025

No bats were recorded emerging from the building.

A noctule pass was recorded at 21:24, two minutes after sunset, passing over the Site. Due to a rain shower the next bat call was recorded at 21:55: a common pipistrelle flying from offsite in the south and heading northwest. A noctule was then recorded again before a common pipistrelle was seen foraging to the east of the building (though camera review did not identify an emergence). Common pipistrelle were recorded foraging around the farmyard for the remainder of the survey between the rain showers. No activity was noted inside the building during the survey.

4 DISCUSSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

4.1 Proposed Development

At the time of writing the proposals are not fully detailed but are understood to involve the renovation of the surveyed building for residential usage. The following discussion and recommendations are made on that basis.

4.2 Assessment of Potential Impacts to Bats

No evidence of roosting bats was identified during the 2025 PRA, and the subsequent bat emergence surveys did not identify any emerging bats within the outbuilding. Bat activity around the farmyard was regular throughout the surveys, with up to three individual pipistrelles noted during the surveys. While no roosting behaviour was noted, the building was in a comparable condition to the 2019 surveys which identified:

- a day roost of 1x common pipistrelle within the southeastern fissure, and
- a day roost of 1x common pipistrelle from a gap in the brickwork above the doorway into the western room located on the southern elevation.

Common pipistrelle day roosts can be transitional and move throughout the active season depending on weather conditions. The absence of a roost therefore cannot be ruled out as the abandonment of the aforementioned day roosts cannot be confirmed and as bat roost locations will be lost due to the proposed renovation of the building the works must proceed in line with a Natural England mitigation licence. This can be applied for and granted following receipt of planning permission.

The bat mitigation licence will require updated emergence surveys from the most recent active bat season (i.e. May-August). If works are to commence after May 2026, an ecologist should be consulted for advice.

The habitat surrounding the Site is favourable for bats, with the emergence surveys noting a number of foraging and commuting species. Mitigation measures are discussed in Section 4.5 of this report to decrease the likelihood that bats in-flight are not detrimentally impacted by the proposals.

4.3 Birds

Birds' nests, which appeared to be recently used, were present in the outbuilding. Sensitive timing and working methods, or a pre-works check by a suitably qualified ecologist, are

required to ensure that potential disturbance impacts to nesting birds are avoided during works and appropriate compensation is provided.

4.4 Summary of Further Surveys Required

- No further surveys are required. However, should the works take place later than May 2026, further advice should be sought from an ecologist to confirm whether an updated survey is required.

4.5 Mitigation and Compensation Requirements

The proposed works will result in the loss of two common pipistrelle day roosts. Therefore:

- The works must be undertaken in line with a Natural England mitigation licence. Details will be included within this licence, such as timing of works within suitable weather conditions, to avoid the hibernation period, and requirements for on-Site supervision by a licensed bat worker during sensitive destructive searches.
- Installation of exclusion devices, particularly within the southeastern fissure, and at a gap in the brickwork above the western doorway on the southern elevation, will be undertaken at least 7 days prior to the commencement of building works. These exclusion devices will ensure that bats which leave the roost location cannot re-enter. Devices must be in place for at least 7 days of good weather for bat activity (temperatures above 9°C at sunset and with no prolonged heavy rain or wind) prior to works commencing so that any bats roosting within the building have left. After a period of 7 days, if the remaining works are not ready to proceed, the exclusion devices can be carefully removed, inspected with an endoscope by a qualified ecologist and subsequently filled with expanding foam/insulation or similar to ensure no roosting opportunity remains.
- After this exclusion period soft stripping of potential bat access/egress points and potential roost features will be carefully undertaken, by hand, under the direct and close supervision of a licensed bat worker. This will ensure these features can be checked for the presence of bats in advance of their removal. In the event bats are found, they will be carefully captured, by gloved hand, and relocated to a suitable bat box to have been installed in advance.

- One bat box, suitable for pipistrelle bats, such as the Schwegler 2F Universal Bat Box (or similar approved) will provide temporary compensation and post-development enhancement during and after the construction works. This will be sited on a suitably mature tree (such as the mature oak tree to the northeast of the building). This box will be installed in advance of works, facing between southwest and southeast and located over 3m above the ground. It's location is shown on Figure 3 below.

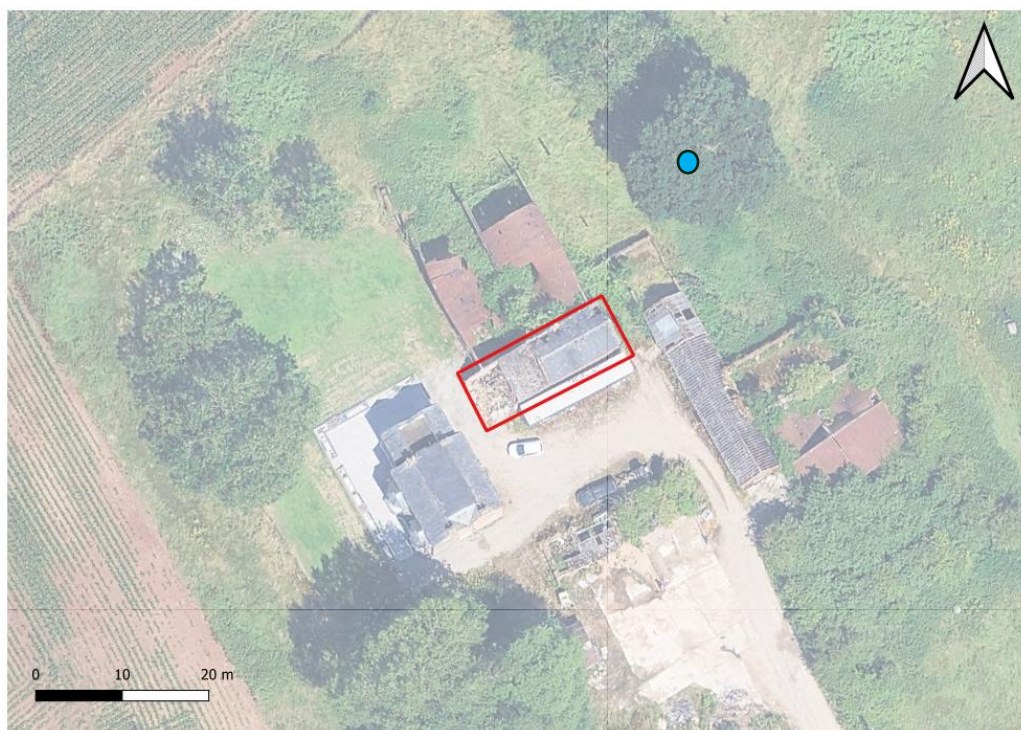


Figure 3: Proposed location of 2F Schwegler bat box shown by blue dot (not to scale).

A bat box will be installed on the southern (front) elevation of the building to replicate the lost day roosts of common pipistrelle (Appendix D). If possible, an integrated bat box should be used, such as the Habibat Built-in Bat Box (Figure 4) which comes in styles to match the brickwork of the building. This box will be retained through their lifespan.

This bat box is available from various sources including:

<https://www.wildcare.co.uk/habibat-built-in-bat-box-001.html>



Figure 4: Habibat Bat box, available from various sources

- No night-time work is anticipated and therefore disturbance to foraging/commuting bats from vibration/noise during the works is not considered further within this report.
- Any new external lighting to be installed as part of the Proposed Development should use warm white LED, directional luminaires, preferably with a hood, and they should be on a motion sensor, with a time limit. These would allow light to be directed downwards to the yard rather than illuminating upwards and to the sides where light is not needed. These would be in line with the Bat Conservation Trust and Institution of Lighting Professionals guidance on bats and artificial lighting (ILP 2023). Lighting should avoid illuminating the nearby trees and ponds in order to retain dark corridors across the site. Further advice concerning light-spill and glare should be discussed and agreed with an ecologist.
- Nest boxes for birds should be installed at the Site to compensate for the loss of the nesting locations within the building. For wren, this should take the form of an open fronted box installed in retained vegetation. To compensate for the loss of the swallow nesting opportunities, swallow cups should be installed inside a building or lean to at the Site. Further details on box type and location should be discussed and agreed with the architect and ecologist as proposals for the Site develop.



Figure 5 (left) and 6 (right): Bird boxes recommended for wren and swallow respectively, available from various sources

- In the event it is not possible for works to avoid the typical bird nesting season of March-August, 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.

4.6 Opportunities for Enhancement

- Enhancements for foraging bats could include planting of night-scented flowers in any proposed landscape plan, including evening primrose *Oenothera biennis* and honeysuckle *Lonicera periclymenum*.

5 CONCLUSION

The PRA and bat emergence surveys identified no bat roosts within the existing building, but due to the building retaining the same condition as previous surveys, and the mobile nature of day roosts, two day roosts of common pipistrelle are considered to be impacted by the proposed renovation works. Therefore, a Natural England mitigation licence will be required for works to proceed lawfully.

Provisional mitigation and compensation measures (including sensitive removal/disturbance of bat roosting features, replacement roosting provision, timing of works and lighting design requirements) have been included within this report to ensure compliance with relevant environmental legislation and planning policy.

In addition, the inclusion of wildlife friendly planting has been suggested to provide on-site biodiversity enhancements in line with the National Planning Policy Framework³ (NPPF, 2024).

³ Paragraph 174 (d) of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) states: “*Planning policies and decisions should contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment by: ... (d) minimising impacts on and providing net gains for biodiversity...*”.

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APPENDIX

APPENDIX A – NVA Field of View at Darkest Point

Survey 1 – 18 June 2025



Photo 6. North and western elevations at darkest part of the survey



Photo 7: Southern elevation



Photo 8. Internal view at the end of the first survey

Survey 2 – 15 July 2025



Photo 6. North and western elevations at darkest part of the survey

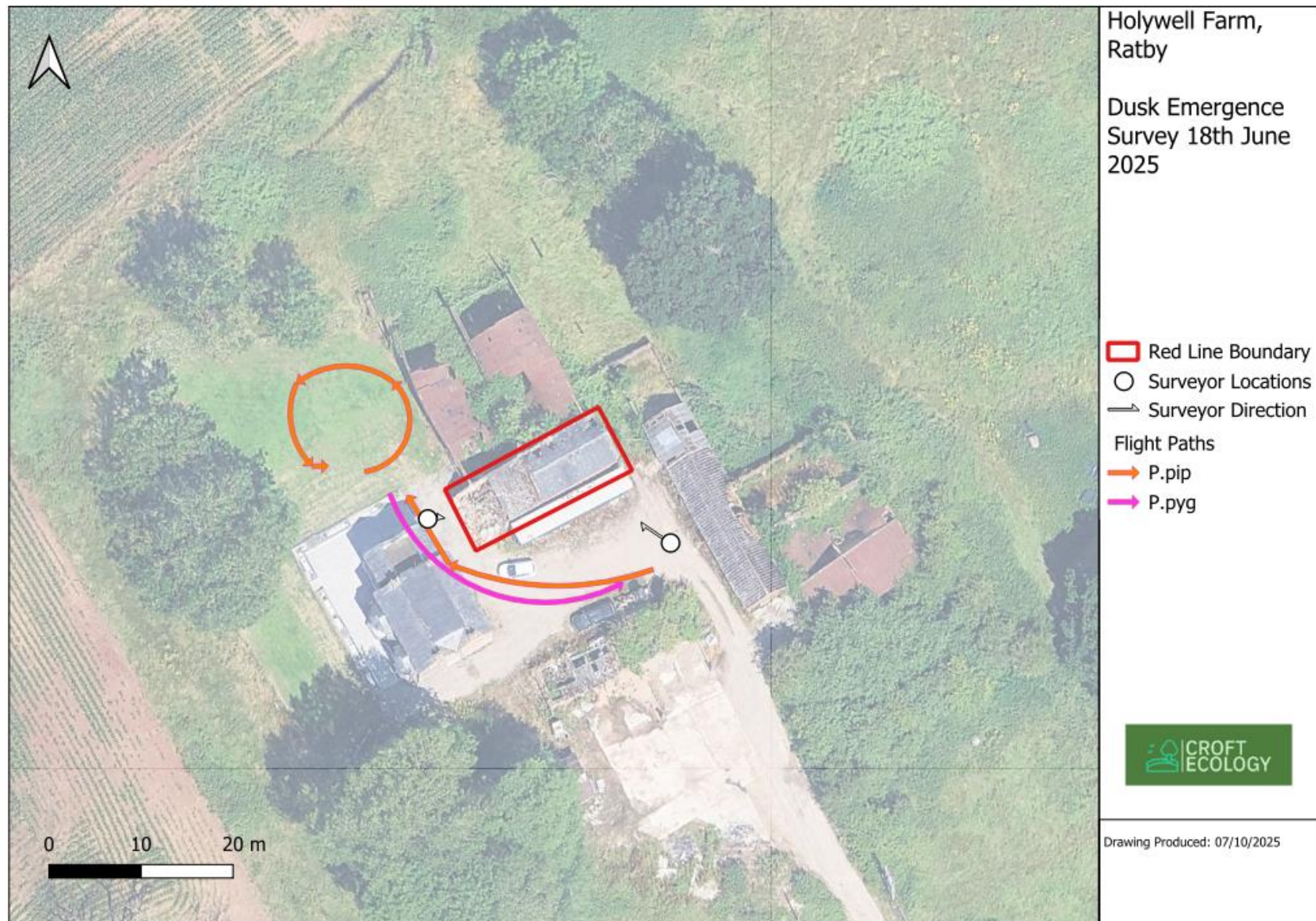


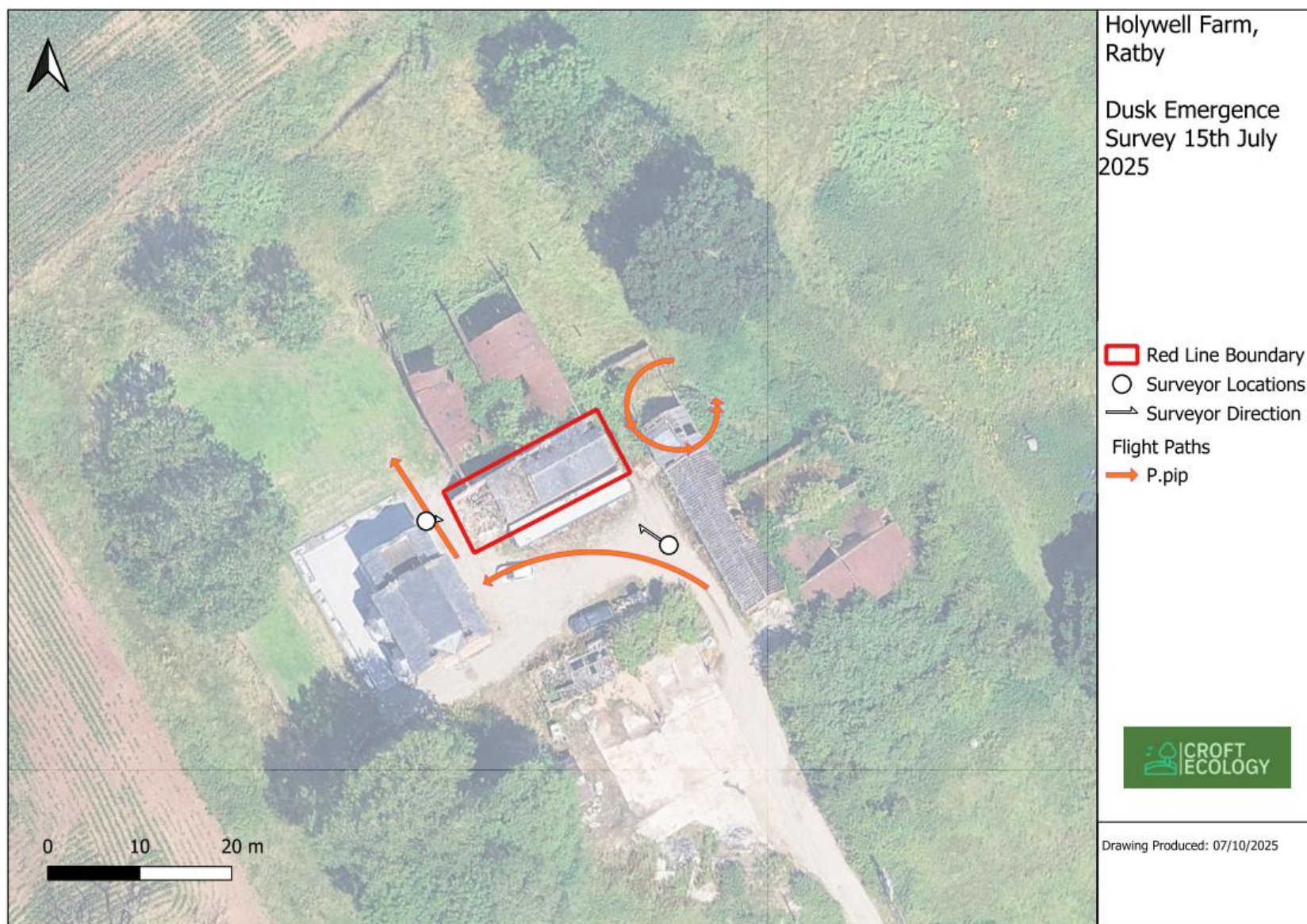
Photo 7: Southern elevation



Photo 8. Internal view at the end of the second survey

APPENDIX B – Activity Maps from the bat emergence surveys





APPENDIX C – Surveyor Results from Emergence Surveys

Survey 1 – 18 June 2025

Id	Completion time	Name	Bat Species	Bat activity type	Heard or seen?	Notes
1	18/06/2025 22:14	Jeff	Foraging;	Common pipistrelle	Heard;Seen;	3 pip foraging over garden.
2	18/06/2025 22:15	Zak	Passing;	Common pipistrelle	Seen;Heard;	Foraging.
3	18/06/2025 22:18	Zak	Foraging;	Common pipistrelle	Heard;	Intermittent faint foraging
4	18/06/2025 22:19	Zak	Foraging;	Common pipistrelle	Heard;Seen;	Foraging in courtyard
5	18/06/2025 22:21	Zak	Foraging;Passing;	Common pipistrelle	Heard;Seen;	
6	18/06/2025 22:24	Zak	Passing;Foraging;	Common pipistrelle	Seen;Heard;	
7	18/06/2025 22:24	Zak	Foraging;	Common pipistrelle	Heard;Seen;	Foraging back and forth across courtyard area
8	18/06/2025 22:27	Zak	Foraging;Passing;	Common pipistrelle	Seen;Heard;	
9	18/06/2025 22:27	Jeff	Passing;Foraging;	Common pipistrelle	Heard;Seen;	Back and forth Zak to jeff
10	18/06/2025 22:33	Zak	Passing;Foraging;	Soprano pipistrelle	Heard;Seen;	Common and soprano
11	18/06/2025 22:37	Zak	Foraging;	Common pipistrelle	Heard;	
12	18/06/2025 22:39	Zak	Foraging;	Common pipistrelle	Seen;Heard;	
13	18/06/2025 22:39	Zak	Passing;	Noctule	Heard;	Brief call
14	18/06/2025 22:46	Zak	Foraging;	Common pipistrelle	Heard;	Faint
15	18/06/2025 22:49	Jeff	Passing;	Soprano pipistrelle	Heard;Seen;	B
16	18/06/2025 22:50	Zak	Foraging;Passing;	Noctule	Heard;	
17	18/06/2025 22:50	Jeff	Passing;	Noctule	Heard;	
18	18/06/2025 22:53	Zak	Passing;	Noctule	Heard;	Very faint and brief
19	18/06/2025 23:04	Zak	Passing;	Noctule	Heard;	
20	18/06/2025 23:06	Jeff	Passing	Unidentified	Seen;	Flying south to north
21	18/06/2025 23:08	Zak	Foraging;	Common pipistrelle	Heard;	Faint and brief
22	18/06/2025 23:14	Jeff	Passing	Unidentified	Seen;	Moth crossing camera
23	18/06/2025 23:17	Zak	Foraging;	Myotis	Seen;Heard;	
24	18/06/2025 23:17	Jeff	Foraging;	Myotis	Heard;Seen;	Looping in front of camera 2316. Flying from south to north but did not emerge.
25	18/06/2025 23:20	Zak	Foraging;	Common pipistrelle	Heard;	Pip and noctule
26	18/06/2025 23:26	Zak	Passing;	Noctule	Heard;	

27	18/06/2025 23:34	Zak	Foraging;	Common pipistrelle	Heard;	
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Survey 2 – 15 July 2025

Id	Completion time	Name	Bat Species	Bat activity type	Heard or seen?	Notes
1	15/07/2025 21:24	Liza	Noctule	Passing;	Heard;	
2	15/07/2025 21:48	Zak	.			. Light rain for first 20 mins of survey with moderate gusts of wind;
3	15/07/2025 21:50	Zak	.	;	Heard;	Light rain for first 20 mins of survey with moderate gusts of wind.
4	15/07/2025 21:55	Zak	Common pipistrelle	Passing;	Heard;Seen;	Flew over my head and then towards the house
5	15/07/2025 22:00	Zak	Noctule	Passing;	Heard;	Likely passing overhead
6	15/07/2025 22:00	Liza	Noctule	Passing;	Heard;	
7	15/07/2025 22:02	Zak	Common pipistrelle	Foraging;	Heard;Seen;	Seen briefly on other side of lorry. Footage reviewed, did not emerge
8	15/07/2025 22:13	Zak	.	;	Heard;	Cameras taken to shelter due to heavy rain between 22.05 and 22.12
9	15/07/2025 22:15	Liza	Common pipistrelle	Passing;	Heard;	
10	15/07/2025 22:25	Liza	Noctule	Passing;	Heard;	
11	15/07/2025 22:25	Zak	Unidentified	Social;	Heard;	Cameras sheltered from 22.16 to 22.25 due to heavy rain
12	15/07/2025 22:26	Zak	Noctule	Passing;	Heard;	Likely foraging or passing above
13	15/07/2025 22:29	Zak	Common pipistrelle	Foraging;	Heard;	10 seconds of foraging
14	15/07/2025 22:30	Liza	Soprano pipistrelle	Passing;	Heard;	
15	15/07/2025 22:31	Liza	Common pipistrelle	Passing;	Heard;	
16	15/07/2025 22:31	Zak	Common pipistrelle	Foraging;	Heard;	Faint and brief
17	15/07/2025 22:33	Zak	Common pipistrelle	Foraging;	Heard;	Faint foraging about 15 seconds
18	15/07/2025 22:33	Liza	Common pipistrelle	Foraging;	Heard;	
19	15/07/2025 22:35	Zak	Common pipistrelle	Foraging;Passing;	Heard;	Faint and brief
20	15/07/2025 22:35	Liza	Common pipistrelle	Foraging;	Heard;	
21	15/07/2025 22:40	Zak	Common pipistrelle	Foraging;	Heard;	Brief and faint, Likely on other side of barn behind lorry
22	15/07/2025 22:41	Liza	Common pipistrelle	Foraging;	Heard;	
23	15/07/2025 22:42	Zak	Common pipistrelle	Foraging;Passing;	Heard;	Brief
24	15/07/2025 22:42	Zak	Common pipistrelle	Passing;Foraging;	Heard;	
25	15/07/2025 22:43	Liza	Common pipistrelle	Foraging;	Heard;	
26	15/07/2025 22:43	Zak	Common pipistrelle	Foraging;Passing;	Heard;	Continued intermittent foraging
27	15/07/2025 22:45	Liza	Common pipistrelle	Foraging;	Heard;Seen;	Between building and house

28	15/07/2025 22:46	Zak	Common pipistrelle	Passing;Foraging;	Heard;	Brief and faint
29	15/07/2025 22:47	Liza	Common pipistrelle	Foraging;	Heard;Seen;	
30	15/07/2025 22:49	Liza	Common pipistrelle	Foraging;	Heard;Seen;	
31	15/07/2025 22:49	Zak	Noctule	Passing;	Heard;	Brief
32	15/07/2025 22:50	Zak	Common pipistrelle	Passing;Foraging;	Heard;	Brief and faint
33	15/07/2025 22:50	Liza	Common pipistrelle	Foraging;	Heard;	
34	15/07/2025 22:50	Liza	Common pipistrelle	Foraging;	Heard;Seen;	
35	15/07/2025 22:51	Zak	Common pipistrelle	Passing;Foraging;	Heard;	Brief
36	15/07/2025 22:52	Liza	Common pipistrelle	Foraging;	Heard;Seen;	

APPENDIX D – Proposed Integrated Bat Box Location

