

LAND NORTH-WEST OF SOUTHWATER, HORSHAM

2025/2026 BAT SURVEY REPORT

Prepared for Berkeley Strategic Land Ltd

by

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Site location and summary description

1.1.1 This report describes a bat survey report carried out within approximately 116ha of land north-west of Southwater, West Sussex, hereinafter referred to as 'the site'. The site centre is located by National Grid Reference TQ154274. The study was commissioned by Berkeley Strategic Land Ltd in phases in April 2025 and June 2026.

1.1.2 The site lies on the north-western edge of the village of Southwater and comprises a series of arable fields, semi-improved grassland fields, and improved grassland fields bordered by hedgerows, treelines and fence lines. Other habitats present include areas of broadleaved woodland, mixed woodland, and tall ruderal vegetation. In addition, Marlpost Gill flows in a southerly direction through the western part of the site and a second stream flows east to west through the north. The site is bordered to the west by agricultural land and Two Mile Ash road and associated residential properties, beyond which are arable fields; to the north by the A24, industrial units, and agricultural land; to the south by Kirsty's Wood, and Bonfire Hill road with associated residential properties and grassland fields; and to the east by Worthing Road, beyond which is the settlement of Southwater.

1.1.3 The location and boundary of the site are shown in *Appendix A*.

1.2 Legislative context

1.2.1 All UK bat species are protected as 'European Protected Species' (EPS) under the 2017 Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations (as amended). In relation to an EPS, the 2017 Regulations make it an offence to:

- Deliberately capture, injure or kill any wild animal of an EPS;
- Deliberately disturb wild animals of any such species, in particular any disturbance which is likely to: (i) impair their ability to survive, to breed or reproduce, or to rear or nurture their young; or to hibernate or migrate; (ii) affect significantly the local distribution or abundance of the species to which they belong;
- Damage or destroy a breeding site or resting place of such an animal; and/or
- To (a) be in possession of, or to control; (b) to transport any live or dead animal or any part of an animal; (c) to sell or exchange or (d) offer for sale or exchange any live or dead animal or part of an animal of an EPS.

1.2.2 In addition, all UK bats are protected under the 1981 Wildlife and Countryside Act (as amended). All species are listed on Schedule 5 of the Act and are subject to the provisions of Sections 9.4b and 9.4c, which make it an offence to:

- Intentionally or recklessly disturb a bat while it is occupying a structure or place which it uses for shelter or protection; and/or
- Intentionally or recklessly obstruct access to any structure or place used for shelter or protection by a bat.

1.2.3 If works are planned that are likely to constitute an offence under the current legislation, an application for a derogation licence should be made to Natural England.

1.2.4 Seven species of bat (Barbastelle, Bechstein's, Noctule, Soprano Pipistrelle, Brown Long-eared, Greater Horseshoe and Lesser Horseshoe) are also identified as Species of Principal Importance under Section 41 of the 2006 Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act. Section 40 of the Act, together with planning policy and guidelines, require planning authorities to regard these species as a material consideration in the planning process.

1.3 Development proposals

1.3.1 Outline planning application, with all matters reserved (except for primary access to the highway) for a phased development comprising: the demolition of existing buildings and the construction of residential dwellings (including affordable housing) (Use Classes C2 and C3); a mixed-use neighbourhood centre (Use Classes E and F); education facilities (Use Class F1(a)); business and employment floorspace (Use Classes B2, B8 and E(g)); redevelopment of existing agricultural buildings including construction of a building for community use (Use Class F2); improvements to public rights of way; sports pitches; gypsy and traveller pitches/plots; public open space; landscaping, and associated infrastructure.

1.4 Scope and purpose of the report

1.4.1 Bat surveys, including bat roost and bat activity surveys, have previously been carried out at the site by HDA between June 2021 and August 2022. Confirmed and possible occasional/transitory bat day roosts were recorded within three buildings and nine trees for individual/low numbers of Common Pipistrelle, Soprano Pipistrelle, Brandt's bat, Bechstein's bat and unidentified bat species. The bat activity surveys recorded low to moderate levels of bat activity across the site, with species recorded including Common Pipistrelle, Soprano Pipistrelle, Noctule, *Myotis* sp. bat, Brown Long-eared bats, Serotine, Leisler's bat, Barbastelle and Nathusius' Pipistrelle bat (HDA, 2022).

1.4.2 In recognition of the continued presence of suitable habitats on site, the time that has elapsed since the 2021/2022 survey, the proposed development of the site, and within the legislative context set out in *Section 1.2*, the suite of bat surveys was subsequently updated to confirm use of the site by roosting, foraging and commuting bats, and to determine the need for any licensing or mitigation in relation to bats. Specifically, the aims of the study are:

1. To identify potential bat roosts in structures and trees within the site, where potentially affected by the proposed development;

2. To determine the presence/likely absence of bats within potential roosts affected by the proposed works and identify species and numbers;
3. To provide an assessment of the importance of the site for foraging and commuting bats;
4. To determine any further survey, mitigation and/or licensing requirements relating to bats; and
5. To provide outline recommendations for any mitigation and/or enhancement required to ensure that the development avoids adverse impacts on bats and, where possible, provides enhancements to support the long-term favourable conservation status of bats in accordance with nature conservation legislation, planning policy and the 2006 NERC Act.

2 METHODOLOGY

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 The methodology followed in relation to all bat survey work undertaken is consistent with legislation and good practice guidelines set out by the Bat Conservation Trust (BCT, 2023) at the time of survey. The following sections detail the suite of surveys undertaken to inform the proposed development and the results of these surveys are provided in *Section 3*.

2.2 Phase 1 bat scoping survey

2.2.1 A Phase 1 bat scoping survey was undertaken of all buildings and trees within the site on the 5th, 10th, 18th and 19th March 2026 by Clare Bird MCIEEM, Charlotte Grant and Kate Thatcher of HDA. The buildings and trees within and immediately adjacent to the site were assessed for their potential to support roosting bats and classified according to their potential. The methodology for each has been outlined below.

Phase 1 building survey

2.2.2 All buildings within the site were inspected externally from ground level using binoculars and a powerful torch to identify and investigate any potential entry and exit points such as missing roof tiles, loose fascias and lifted lead flashing, and to look for evidence of entry/exit in the form of staining, discolouration and/or scratch marks.

2.2.3 Internally, buildings were searched exhaustively where possible, to look for evidence of current or former occupation by bats. A powerful torch was also used to investigate any accessible cavities, crevices and recesses in each building.

2.2.4 In view of the findings of the internal/external inspections, the potential of the buildings to support roosting bats ('confirmed roost', 'high', 'moderate', 'low' or 'negligible') was assessed in accordance with current best practice guidelines at the time of the survey.

Assessment of bat roosting potential requires consideration of a number of criteria, including the design and construction of the building or structure, the size and location of potential features and access points, the position of the building or structure, aspect, geographical location, surrounding land use, adjacent landscape linkages and historic bat surveys undertaken.

Phase 1 tree survey

2.2.5 All trees within and adjacent to the site were inspected from ground-level with the aid of binoculars and a powerful torch to identify potential features suitable for use by roosting bats. Potential features include splits, cracks and cavities, peeling bark, woodpecker holes, broken branches and a covering of Ivy where this is of a sufficient age to provide a suitable microclimate between the tree and Ivy stem(s).

2.2.6 In accordance with best practice guidelines at the time of the surveys (BCT, 2023), trees were placed into one of following four categories based on the nature, size, location and quality of features present in each tree and surrounding habitat:

- *Negligible suitability* – Trees with no or negligible features for roosting bats;
- *Low suitability (PRF-L)* – Trees supporting features only suitable for individual bats or very small numbers of bats either due to size or lack of suitable surrounding habitat;
- *Moderate or higher suitability (PRF-M)* - Trees supporting features suitable for multiple bats and may therefore be used by a maternity colony; or
- *Known or confirmed bat roost.*

2.3 Phase 2 bat roost surveys

2.3.1 The results of the Phase 1 bat roost scoping survey of buildings and trees were used to determine the need for Phase 2 survey work of buildings and trees potentially affected by the emerging development proposals. Phase 2 roost surveys, comprising emergence and climbed surveys, were conducted to determine presence/probable absence of roosting bats and, where present, identify species and numbers.

Emergence surveys of buildings

2.3.2 Phase 2 dusk emergence surveys of buildings were carried out where these had potential to support roosting bats and were potentially affected by the emerging proposals at the time of survey. Emergence surveys were conducted to determine presence/probable absence and, where present, identify species and numbers. The level of survey effort conducted was determined with reference to the identified bat roosting potential of the building in accordance with best practice guidelines (BCT, 2023).

2.3.3 Surveyors experienced in bat emergence surveys were positioned around each potential roost feature to record bats emerging from or entering the buildings. Each surveyor had an electronic bat detector¹ complemented by infrared camcorders² coupled with infra-red lights to illuminate the possible roost features or thermal camera³. Dusk emergence surveys generally began 15 minutes before sunset, ending approximately 1.5 hours after sunset. Records were made of any emergences and entries, and incidental records were also made of bat commuting and foraging activity in the vicinity of each surveyor. Potential emergences/re-entries on camcorder recordings were later analysed in real-time by an ecologist the following day. Details of the dates and timings of the Phase 2 bat roost surveys are provided in *Table 1* below.

Table 1: Timing and conditions of Phase 2 bat roost surveys

Building surveyed	Date/time	Sunset	Conditions
B11	Dusk 06/07/2026 21:02 – 22:47	21:17	Dry, Beaufort Scale = 2, 10% cloud cover, 23°C
B12	Dusk 06/07/2026 21:02 – 22:47	21:17	Dry, Beaufort Scale = 2, 10% cloud cover, 23°C
	Dusk 27/07/2026 20:55 – 22:40	21:10	Dry, Beaufort Scale = 1, 25% cloud cover, 23-18°C
	Dusk 18/08/2026 20:01 – 21:46	20:16	Dry, Beaufort Scale = 2-3, 30% cloud cover, 24-22°C

Climbed roost inspections

2.3.4 Where safe to do so, trees identified as supporting features suitable for multiple bats (PRF-M) were subject to three climbing inspections, using an endoscope to inspect identified features, to record any evidence of occupancy by bats and, where necessary, re-assess their potential to support roosting bats. The aerial inspections were carried out by Filippo Farone, Neve Phillips, Ben Woodford and James Vann of HDA. Dates, along with weather conditions, are provided in *Table 2* below.

Table 2: Timing and conditions of Phase 2 climbed roost inspections

Trees surveyed	Date	Conditions
G35C, G64AB, G64AD, G64AF, G64AG, G64AH, G64AI, G64AJ	08/07/2026	Dry, Beaufort Scale = 1, 30 – 37 °C
	28/07/2026	Dry, Beaufort Scale = 1 – 2, 29 - 31 °C
	21/08/2026	Dry, Beaufort Scale = 1, 20 - 26 °C

2.3.5 In line with current best practice guidelines (BCT, 2023), Phase 2 bat roost surveys were not conducted on trees which were assessed as supporting features with the potential to support very low numbers / individual roosting bats (PRF-I). Further surveys of PRF-I trees are not required, at this stage, in support of a planning application. However, in the

¹ Bat Logger M2 and Anabat Swift with Analook recording software.

² Canon XA40 4K camcorders with infrared capability.

³ Pixfra Arc Thermal Imaging Monocular, A613 13mm lens.

event that retention of a tree identified as having low potential (PRF-I) to support roosting bats is not possible, the appropriate approach to works is given in *Section 5* below.

2.4 Phase 2 bat activity survey

Bat activity transects

2.4.1 In order to provide an assessment of the importance of the site for foraging and commuting bats, dusk activity surveys were undertaken between April to October 2025. Due to the size of the site, the site was divided into two survey area transects. The survey area transect locations are shown in *Appendix D*.

2.4.2 Surveyors carrying hand-held bat detectors⁴ walked transects of the site, with listening stops at regular intervals for periods of up to 5 minutes. Visual observations of bats and bat call registrations were noted, recording time, location, activity and, where known, species. Recordings of foraging and/or commuting activity made using digital devices were subsequently analysed to determine the identity of any unconfirmed species recorded during the surveys. Times and dates of surveys are given in *Table 3* below, along with weather conditions.

Table 3: Details of 2025 bat activity surveys

Date	Transects	Sunset	Time	Conditions
14/05/2025	1 & 2	20:48	20:48 – 23:29	Dry, 0% cloud cover, Beaufort Scale = 2, 19-12°C
26/08/2025	1 & 2	19:59	19:59 – 22:45	Dry, 20% cloud cover, Beaufort Scale = 2, 20-15°C
06/10/2025	1 & 2	18:27	18:50 – 21:28	Dry, 30% cloud cover, Beaufort Scale = 1, 16-10°C

Automated surveys

2.4.3 Nine programmable electronic bat detectors⁵ were positioned in strategic locations for a minimum of five nights on seven occasions between April and October 2025 to provide an indication of bat activity across the site. Specifically, to:

1. Provide an indication of the frequency of species-specific bat activity across the bat active period in the following locations:
 - a. Along the treeline associated with the Downs Link aligned north-west to south-east in the south of the site, proposed for public open space and sports pitches (A in *Appendix D*);
 - b. Along Two Mile Ash Gill an area of ancient woodland in the south-west of the site, bordered by grassland fields to the east proposed to be lost to the development (B in *Appendix D*);

⁴ Elekon Bat Logger M2 Bat Detector.

⁵ Anabat Swifts & Rangers used with 'Analook and Kaleidoscope' software.

- c. Along the eastern margin of Courtland Wood an area of ancient woodland in the south-west of the site, bordered by grassland fields to the east proposed to be lost to the development (C in *Appendix D*);
 - d. Along hedgerows in the west of the site, to be partially removed to accommodate access points and bordered by grassland fields proposed to be lost to the development (D in *Appendix D*);
 - e. Along the western margin of Smith's Copse an area of ancient woodland on the eastern site boundary, bordered by grassland fields to the west proposed to be lost to the development (E in *Appendix D*);
 - f. Along hedgerows on the western site boundary, and bordered by fields to the east proposed to be lost to the development (F in *Appendix D*);
 - g. Along hedgerows in the north of the site, to be partially removed to accommodate access points and bordered by grassland fields proposed to be lost to the development (G in *Appendix D*);
 - h. Along woodland margins in the north-east of the site, to be partially removed to accommodate a main access route and bordered by grassland fields proposed to be lost to the development (H in *Appendix D*); and
 - i. Along a woodland margin in the north of the site, to be partially removed to accommodate a main access route and bordered by grassland fields proposed to be lost to the development (I in *Appendix D*).
2. Identify any differences in species-specific bat activity at the seven locations.
 3. To provide an overview of bat activity across the bat active period at the site.

2.4.4 The detectors were programmed to record all bat activity. Details of the dates of the automated bat detector deployment are provided in *Table 4* below, and the location of each detector deployed is shown in *Appendix D*.

Table 4: Details of Phase 2 automated bat detector surveys

Deployment and collection dates	Static Locations
25.04.2025 – 02.05.2025	A to I – deployed for 7 nights (Locations A to I ran for 7 nights)
14.05.2025 – 19.05.2025	A to I – deployed for 5 nights (Location A ran for 3 nights & Locations B to I data corrupted)
19.06.2025 – 24.06.2025	A to I – deployed for 5 nights (Locations A to G & I ran for 5 nights & Location H ran for 3 nights)
08/07/2025 - 15/07/2025	A to I – deployed for 7 nights (Locations A & C to G data corrupted, Locations B ran for 5 nights & Locations H & I ran for 7 nights)
14.08.2025 - 20.08.2025	A to I – deployed for 6 nights (Locations A & D ran for 3 nights, Location B ran for 4 nights, Locations C, E & F ran for 2 nights, Location G ran for 5 nights,

	Location H failed to record & Location I ran for 6 nights)
16.09.2025 – 22.09.2025	A to I – deployed for 6 nights (Location A failed to record, Locations B & E ran for 3 nights, Locations C & D ran for 4 nights, Location F ran for 2 nights, Locations G to I ran for 6 nights)
16.10.2025 – 21.10.2025	A to I – deployed for 5 nights (Locations A & E to I ran for 5 nights, Location B ran for 2 nights, Location C ran for 4 nights, Location D failed to record)

2.5 Limitations of surveys

2.5.1 During the automated activity survey, the static detectors at Location H in August 2025, Location A in September 2025 and Location D in October 2025 failed to record, and the static detector data collected in Locations B to I in May 2025 and Locations A and C to G in July 2025 became corrupted preventing detailed analysis⁶. This is not however considered to be a significant limitation to the overall findings of the bat activity survey as: (i) the majority of automated detectors deployed frequently recorded over the intended five consecutive nights in the majority of locations, and this additional information was subject to analysis; (ii) the automated detectors were well distributed around the site and recorded for an extensive period over the season during which bats are active; (iii) the automated surveys were complimented by the walked activity transects, which were successfully implemented with no limitations encountered; (iv) the first activity transect survey was carried out on the 14th May 2025 during the period of missing data, and subsequently some information is available on bat activity levels during this period; and (v) the majority of habitats of higher interest to foraging and commuting bats are proposed to be retained within the development proposals including the majority of the deciduous woodland, hedgerows and mature trees. It is therefore considered that the findings of the bat activity survey work allow for a proportionate assessment of the likely importance of the site for foraging and commuting bats, and to form the basis of the recommendations provided in *Section 5* of this report.

2.5.2 No other limitations were encountered over the course of the surveys, and all surveys followed best practice guidelines at the time of survey (BCT, 2023) and were conducted at an appropriate time of year, under favourable weather conditions and with an appropriate level of survey effort in terms of the number of survey visits undertaken.

⁶ Despite multiple attempts by different IT specialists, the data was found to be irretrievable.

3

RESULTS

3.1

Phase 1 building scoping survey

3.1.1

All buildings identified as having potential to support roosting bats within the site are described in *Table 5* below and their locations are given in *Appendix A*. Photograph references relate to the photographs provided in *Appendix C*.

Table 5: Results of Phase 1 bat scoping survey of buildings (including key findings of previous bat surveys, where appropriate)

Building	Description	Findings	Bat roost potential
B1 (Photo 1)	A single-storey, metal frame hay shelter with open sides and a pitched corrugated metal roof.	External The roof is generally very well sealed with no gaps for crevice dwelling bats. Internal The building is light due to the lack of walls, is likely to fluctuate in temperature and does not contain suitable roosting features. Evidence of bat activity None recorded.	Negligible
B2 (Photos 1 & 2)	Single-storey, single skinned cattle shed with wooden panelling, open sides, windows, and pitched corrugated metal roof. A single skinned, breeze block extension with a corrugated metal roof is attached to the western elevation.	External The building is likely to fluctuate in temperature due to the lack of walls and the presence of a metal roof. Internal Building open, well-lit and likely to fluctuate in temperature. Evidence of bat activity None recorded.	Negligible
B3 & B4 (Photos 2 & 3)	Two large, single-storey, single skinned sheds comprising three walls constructed of breezeblock bases and open wooden panelling tops and pitched asbestos roofs.	External No suitable features for roosting bats recorded. Internal Building open on one side, well-lit and likely to fluctuate in temperature. Evidence of bat activity None recorded.	Negligible
B5 (Photo 4)	Bridge going underneath footpath with brick walls and iron girders as ceiling.	External No suitable features for roosting bats recorded. Internal Limited gaps in from missing mortar and gaps between the brickwork. Evidence of bat activity None recorded.	Low
B8 (Photo 5)	A single skinned, single-storey, corrugated metal shelter with two open sides and a pitched, corrugated asbestos roof with no lining.	External No suitable features for roosting bats recorded. Internal No suitable features for roosting bats recorded. Evidence of bat activity None recorded.	Negligible

B9 (Photos 6 & 7)	Single-storey, single skinned corrugated metal building with two open sides and a sloping corrugated metal roof.	External No suitable features for roosting bats recorded. Internal No suitable features for roosting bats recorded. Evidence of bat activity None recorded	Negligible
B10 (Photo 7)	Single-storey, shelter with concrete supports, open sides and a pitched corrugated asbestos roof.	External No suitable features for roosting bats recorded. Internal No suitable features for roosting bats recorded. Evidence of bat activity None recorded	Negligible
B11 (Photos 6 - 9)	A single-storey disused milking room, with solid breeze block walls and a pitched asbestos roof.	External: Potential bat roosting features are limited to gaps between corrugated sheeting on the roof and walls and gaps around the doors. Internal: Ceiling has an inaccessible void above. Evidence of bat activity None recorded.	Low
B12 (Photos 7, 8 & 10 - 14)	A T-shaped single skinned, brick cow shed. Comprising a two-storey building with a pitched tiled roof lined with roofing felt and brick and waney edge boarding walls. Connected to the building is a large single-storey cattle shed with a pitched tiled roof which is unlined.	External Potential bat roosting features include multiple lifted and missing tiles, open doorways and gaps under rafters and between the waney edge boarding. Internal Access to the second storey of the building was limited due to the condition of the floor. The ceiling between the first and second floors in the two-storey section of the building is boarded above and below the rafters to form a cavity within which occasional holes are present. In addition, the walls are lined with waney edge boarding that have gaps leading to cavities between the internal and external wall. The two-storey section of the building is constructed in a traditional method with mortise and tenon joints. Evidence of bat activity Below one mortise and tenon joint on the ground floor of the two-storey section of the building was staining and approximately 100 bat droppings. The 2022 emergence surveys recorded day roosts for up to six Common Pipistrelle bats, one Soprano Pipistrelle and possibly one <i>Myotis</i> sp. bat (call indicative of Brandt's bat) (HDA, 2022).	Confirmed roost
B13 & B14 (Photo 15)	Two single-storey, metal frame shelters with two open sides and pitched corrugated metal roofs.	External No suitable features for roosting bats recorded. Internal No suitable features for roosting bats recorded. Evidence of bat activity: None recorded	Negligible

B15 (Photo 16)	A large single-storey barn with a double pitched, corrugated asbestos roof and walls constructed of a single skinned breeze block base above which were wooden slated walls.	External No suitable features for roosting bats recorded. Internal No suitable features for roosting bats recorded. Evidence of bat activity None recorded.	Negligible
B16 (Photos 1 & 2)	A single-storey grain store, with single-skinned corrugated metal walls and a sloping corrugated metal roof.	External No suitable features for roosting bats recorded. Internal No suitable features for roosting bats recorded. Evidence of bat activity None recorded.	Negligible
B17 (Photo 17)	A single-storey static caravan, with plastic walls and a pitched roof covered with roofing felt.	External No suitable features for roosting bats recorded. Internal No suitable features for roosting bats recorded. Evidence of bat activity None recorded.	Negligible

3.2 Phase 1 tree survey

3.2.1 All trees identified as having potential to support roosting bats within the site are described in *Table 6* below and their locations are given in *Appendix A*. Tree numbers align with the Arboricultural Impact Assessment (Ruskin, 2026).

Table 6: Results of Phase 1 bat scoping tree survey

Tree ref*	Species	Findings	Bat roost potential
T5	Ash	South-eastern aspect trunk cavity at 8m. Northern aspect trunk cavity at 1.5m. South-western aspect trunk cavity at 8m. Southern aspect branch cavities at 5m and 8m. Southern aspect tear-out wound at 9m.	Moderate or higher bat roost potential (PRF-M)
T6	Oak	Of an age that suitable roost features may be present that were not visible from ground level	Low bat roost potential (PRF-I)
T7	Oak	Ivy covered and of an age that suitable roost features may be present that were not visible from ground level.	Low bat roost potential (PRF-I)
T10	Ash	Western aspect branch cavity at 6m. South-western aspect branch cavity at 5m. Ivy covered and of an age that further suitable roost features may be present that were not visible from ground level.	Low bat roost potential (PRF-I)
T11	Oak	Western aspect small branch cavity at 4m. South-western aspect small branch cavity at 6m. Eastern aspect small trunk cavity at 4m. Ivy covered and of an age that further suitable roost features may be present that were not visible from ground level.	Low bat roost potential (PRF-I)
T12	Oak	Ivy covered that suitable roost features may be present that were not visible from ground level.	Low bat roost potential (PRF-I)
T13	Ash	Western aspect trunk cavity at 6m. South-western aspect branch cavity at 6m.	Moderate or higher bat

Tree ref*	Species	Findings	Bat roost potential
		South-western aspect branch cavity at 12m. Ivy covered and of an age that further suitable roost features may be present that were not visible from ground level.	roost potential (PRF-M)
T14	Oak	Southern aspect branch cavity at 7m. South-western aspect deadwood with lifted bark at 7m. Western aspect occluded wood at 7m. Ivy covered and of an age that further suitable roost features may be present that were not visible from ground level.	Low bat roost potential (PRF-I)
T15	Oak	Western aspect occluded wood at 10m. Ivy covered and of an age that further suitable roost features may be present that were not visible from ground level.	Low bat roost potential (PRF-I)
T16	Oak	Western aspect branch cavity at 5m. Ivy covered and of an age that further suitable roost features may be present that were not visible from ground level.	Low bat roost potential (PRF-I)
T17	Oak	Southern aspect branch cavity at 2m. Ivy covered and of an age that further suitable roost features may be present that were not visible from ground level.	Low bat roost potential (PRF-I)
T18	Oak	North-western aspect trunk cavity at 5m. Western aspect possible trunk cavity at 5m. North-eastern aspect dead branch with cavities. South-western aspect possible branch cavity at 10m. Ivy covered and of an age that further suitable roost features may be present that were not visible from ground level.	Moderate or higher bat roost potential (PRF-M)
T19	Oak	North-eastern aspect two branch cavities at 6m. Western aspect trunk cavity at 10m. Western aspect occluded wood at 8m. Ivy covered and of an age that further suitable roost features may be present that were not visible from ground level.	Moderate or higher bat roost potential (PRF-M)
T20	Oak	Eastern aspect trunk cavity at 2m. Eastern aspect split branch at 5m. Eastern aspect branch cavity at 4m. North-western aspect trunk cavity at 5m. Southern aspect possible branch cavities at 5m and 6m. Ivy covered and of an age that further suitable roost features may be present that were not visible from ground level.	Moderate or higher bat roost potential (PRF-M)
T21	Oak	Eastern aspect branch cavity at 10m. North-western aspect branch cavity at 8m. Ivy covered and of an age that further suitable roost features may be present that were not visible from ground level.	Low bat roost potential (PRF-I)
T22	Oak	Southern aspect branch cavities at 5m and 12m. Of an age that further suitable roost features may be present that were not visible from ground level.	Low bat roost potential (PRF-I)
T23	Oak	Eastern aspect collar around broken branch at 7m. Ivy covered that further suitable roost features may be present that were not visible from ground level.	Low bat roost potential (PRF-I)
T24	Oak	Western aspect tear-out at 12m. Of an age that further suitable roost features may be present that were not visible from ground level.	Low bat roost potential (PRF-I)
T25	Oak	Southern aspect woodpecker hole at 6m. South-western aspect branch cavity at 5m. Ivy covered and of an age that further suitable roost features may be present that were not visible from ground level.	Moderate or higher bat roost potential (PRF-M)

Tree ref*	Species	Findings	Bat roost potential
T26	Oak	Southern aspect split branch with cavities at 6m. Western aspect split branch at 7m. Western aspect branch cavity at 5m. Northern aspect possible cavity at 5m. Eastern aspect hole at end of branch at 4m. Ivy covered that further suitable roost features may be present that were not visible from ground level.	Moderate or higher bat roost potential (PRF-M)
T27	Oak	Southern aspect branch cavity and occluded wood at 10m. Northern aspect possible trunk cavity with occluded wood at 10m.	Low bat roost potential (PRF-I)
T28	Oak	Southern aspect peeling bark at 2m. Southern aspect cut branch with lifted bark and large holes at 4m. Eastern aspect trunk cavities at 7m. Southern aspect possible branch cavity at 10m. Ivy covered and of an age that further suitable roost features may be present that were not visible from ground level	Moderate or higher bat roost potential (PRF-M)
T29	Ash	Western aspect occluded wood around missing branch at 8m. Northern aspect possible trunk cavity at 5m. Of an age that further suitable roost features may be present that were not visible from ground level.	Low bat roost potential (PRF-I)
T30	Oak	North-western aspect split in cut branch at 2m. Ivy covered and of an age that further suitable roost features may be present that were not visible from ground level.	Low bat roost potential (PRF-I)
T31	Oak	Southern aspect possible branch cavity at 4m. Of an age that further suitable roost features may be present that were not visible from ground level.	Low bat roost potential (PRF-I)
T32	Field Maple	Southern aspect small tear-out at 8m. Southern aspect loose bark and cracked branch at 10m.	Low bat roost potential (PRF-I)
T35	Oak	Ivy plating. Southern aspect possible trunk cavity at 2m. Knot hole in branch on eastern aspect at 4m. Ivy covered and of an age that further suitable roost features may be present that were not visible from ground level.	Moderate or higher bat roost potential (PRF-M)
T36	Oak	Western aspect branch cavity at 9m. North-western aspect occluded wood around dead branch at 4m. Of an age that further suitable roost features may be present that were not visible from ground level.	Moderate or higher bat roost potential (PRF-M)
T37	Oak	Western aspect trunk cavity at 3m. Western aspect branch cavity at 3.5m South-eastern aspect likely hollow trunk with holes at base and at 3m.	Moderate or higher bat roost potential (PRF-M)
T38	Oak	Southern aspect branch cavities at 3.5m to 4m. Western aspect trunk cavity at 5m. South-eastern aspect trunk cavity at 5m. Ivy covered and of an age that further suitable roost features may be present that were not visible from ground level.	Moderate or higher bat roost potential (PRF-M)
T39	Oak	Western aspect tear-out with cavity at 3m. Eastern aspect branch cavity at 3m. Northern aspect occluded wood and branch cavity at 3m.	Moderate or higher bat roost potential (PRF-M)
T40	Oak	Southern aspect branch cavity at 5m. Western aspect 2 x woodpecker hole in branch at 5m.	Moderate or higher bat roost

Tree ref*	Species	Findings	Bat roost potential
			potential (PRF-M)
T42	Ash	Southern aspect woodpecker holes at 7m and 10m. South-eastern aspect 6 x woodpecker holes between 2-10m. Western aspect branch cavities at 2m and 6m. North-eastern aspect branch tear-out at 2.5m.	Moderate or higher bat roost potential (PRF-M)
T43	Oak	Southern aspect branch tear-out with possible cavities at 6m. Ivy covered and of an age that further suitable roost features may be present that were not visible from ground level.	Low bat roost potential (PRF-I)
T45	Oak	Multiple areas of exposed bark around dead branches.	Low bat roost potential (PRF-I)
T46	Oak	Southern aspect trunk cavity at 2m. Ivy covered and of an age that further suitable roost features may be present that were not visible from ground level.	Moderate or higher bat roost potential (PRF-M)
T47	Oak	Western aspect branch cavity at 7m. Eastern aspect branch cavity at 7m. South-eastern aspect branch cavity at 5m. Of an age that further suitable roost features may be present that were not visible from ground level.	Moderate or higher bat roost potential (PRF-M)
T48	Oak	Eastern aspect dead branch with peeling bark at 5m. Of an age that further suitable roost features may be present that were not visible from ground level.	Low bat roost potential (PRF-I)
T50	Ash	Western aspect 2x possible branch cavities at 5m. Western aspect possible branch cavity at 7m. North-eastern aspect lifted bark at 8m.	Low bat roost potential (PRF-I)
T52	Oak	Of an age that suitable roost features may be present that were not visible from ground level.	Low bat roost potential (PRF-I)
T53	Oak	North-western aspect branch cavity at 8m. Of an age that further suitable roost features may be present that were not visible from ground level.	Low bat roost potential (PRF-I)
T54	Oak	South-western aspect branch cavity at 2.5m. Western aspect branch cavity at 4m. Northern aspect 3 x woodpecker holes at +10m. Of an age that further suitable roost features may be present that were not visible from ground level.	Moderate or higher bat roost potential (PRF-M)
T55	Oak	North-western aspect 2 x trunk cavities at 4m. Eastern aspect 2 x branch cavities at 8m. Northern aspect trunk cavity at 4m. Eastern aspect trunk cavity at 8m. Of an age that further suitable roost features may be present that were not visible from ground level.	Moderate or higher bat roost potential (PRF-M)
T56	Oak	Western aspect split branch at 5m. North-western aspect peeling bark at 8m. Of an age that further suitable roost features may be present that were not visible from ground level.	Low bat roost potential (PRF-I)
T57	Oak	Split trunk from 0-10m	Moderate or higher bat roost potential (PRF-M)
T58	Oak	Western aspect trunk cavity at 3m. Western aspect peeling bark at 4m. Western aspect possible branch cavity at 9m. Southern aspect trunk cavity at 4m. Southern aspect split branches and branch cavities at 4-5m.	Moderate or higher bat roost potential (PRF-M)

Tree ref*	Species	Findings	Bat roost potential
		Northern aspect trunk cavity at 4m.	
T59	Oak	Southern aspect branch cavities at 6m and 8m. Eastern aspect hole in dead branch at 5m. North-eastern aspect dead branch with splits at 6m. Ivy covered and of an age that further suitable roost features may be present that were not visible from ground level. Evidence of bat activity: In 2022 this tree was identified as Tree 207, from which a day roost for up to 2 Common Pipistrelle bats was recorded (HDA, 2022).	Confirmed bat roost
T60	Oak	Eastern aspect branch cavity at 9m. Ivy covered and of an age that further suitable roost features may be present that were not visible from ground level.	Low bat roost potential (PRF-I)
T61	Oak	Eastern aspect split branches with possible cavities at 7m and 8m. Southern aspect branch cavity at 10m. Northern aspect trunk cavity at 14m.	Moderate or higher bat roost potential (PRF-M)
T63	Dead Ash	Northern aspect trunk cavity at 5m.	Moderate or higher bat roost potential (PRF-M)
T65	Oak	South-western aspect possible branch cavity at 7m. North-eastern aspect branch cavity at 5m. Northern aspect split branch at 4m. South-eastern aspect split branch at 5m.	Moderate or higher bat roost potential (PRF-M)
T68	Field Maple	Northern aspect possible trunk cavity at 4m. Ivy covered that further suitable roost features may be present that were not visible from ground level.	Low bat roost potential (PRF-I)
T69	Oak	Ivy covered and of an age that suitable roost features may be present that were not visible from ground level.	Low bat roost potential (PRF-I)
T70	Oak	Western aspect branch cavity at 8m. Eastern aspect branch cavity at 5m. Of an age that further suitable roost features may be present that were not visible from ground level.	Low bat roost potential (PRF-I)
T71	Oak	Northern aspect trunk cavity at 5m. Northern aspect multiple small branch cavities. Ivy covered and of an age that further suitable roost features may be present that were not visible from ground level.	Moderate or higher bat roost potential (PRF-M)
T72	Oak	Northern aspect multiple branch cavities. Eastern aspect split branch with occluded wood at 4m. Southern aspect branch cavity at 3m. South-western aspect split branch with multiple crevices at 4m. Southern aspect branch cavity at 7m. Southern aspect trunk cavity at 2m. Ivy covered and of an age that further suitable roost features may be present that were not visible from ground level	Moderate or higher bat roost potential (PRF-M)
T74	Ash	Ivy covered that suitable roost features may be present that were not visible from ground level	Low bat roost potential (PRF-I)
T75	Oak	Ivy covered and of an age that suitable roost features may be present that were not visible from ground	Low bat roost potential

Tree ref*	Species	Findings	Bat roost potential
		level	(PRF-I)
T76	Oak	Southern aspect split branch at 4m.	Low bat roost potential (PRF-I)
T77	Oak	Limited dead branches with cracks. North-western aspect branch cavity at 5m. Of an age that further suitable roost features may be present that were not visible from ground level.	Moderate or higher bat roost potential (PRF-M)
T78	Oak	Western aspect 3x trunk cavities at 3m. North-western aspect trunk cavity at 4m. Eastern aspect trunk cavities at 3m and 6m.	Moderate or higher bat roost potential (PRF-M)
T79	Oak	Western aspect branch cavities at 4m and 8m. South-western aspect woodpecker hole at 6m. Southern aspect branch cavity at 8m.	Moderate or higher bat roost potential (PRF-M)
T80	Oak	Multiple branch cavities. Of an age that further suitable roost features may be present that were not visible from ground level	Moderate or higher bat roost potential (PRF-M)
T82	Ash	Southern aspect branch cavity at 6m. Ivy covered and of an age that further suitable roost features may be present that were not visible from ground level	Moderate or higher bat roost potential (PRF-M)
T84	Oak	Eastern aspect branch cavity at 7m. Eastern aspect split branch with woodpecker hole and occluded wood at 6-7m. South-eastern aspect 2x branch cavities and peeling bark at 5m. Western aspect branch cavity at 7m. Evidence of bat activity: In 2022 this tree was identified as Tree 254, from which features with characteristic staining and scent of bats was recorded, which were not possible to exhaustively inspect (HDA, 2022).	Probable bat roost
T85	Oak	Southern aspect 2x branch cavities at 5m and 6m. Ivy covered that further suitable roost features may be present that were not visible from ground level.	Low bat roost potential (PRF-I)
T86	Oak	Southern aspect possible branch cavity at 5m. Eastern aspect possible branch cavity at 5m. Ivy covered and of an age that further suitable roost features may be present that were not visible from ground level	Low bat roost potential (PRF-I)
T87	Oak	South-eastern aspect trunk cavity at 3m. Eastern aspect trunk cavity at 4m. Eastern aspect branch cavity at 3.5m.	Moderate or higher bat roost potential (PRF-M)
T98	Willow	Limited branch splits. Ivy covered that further suitable roost features may be present that were not visible from ground level.	Low bat roost potential (PRF-I)
T99	Oak	Ivy covered and of an age that suitable roost features may be present that were not visible from ground level.	Low bat roost potential (PRF-I)
T101	Ash	South-western aspect trunk cavity at 6m. South-western aspect 2x woodpecker holes at 8m.	Moderate or higher bat

Tree ref*	Species	Findings	Bat roost potential
			roost potential (PRF-M)
T102	Oak	Southern aspect small dead branch with hole around at 7m. Ivy covered and of an age that further suitable roost features may be present that were not visible from ground level.	Low bat roost potential (PRF-I)
T103	Oak	Northern aspect branch cavity at 9m. North-eastern aspect branch with split end at 9m. South-eastern aspect split branch at 6m. Southern aspect occluded wood at 4m. Ivy covered and of an age that further suitable roost features may be present that were not visible from ground level.	Moderate or higher bat roost potential (PRF-M)
T104	Oak	Eastern aspect split branch at 6m. Eastern aspect trunk cavity at 12m. Western aspect split/crack in branch at 10m. South-eastern aspect branch cavity at 6m. Southern aspect possible branch cavity at 6m. Ivy covered and of an age that further suitable roost features may be present that were not visible from ground level.	Moderate or higher bat roost potential (PRF-M)
T105	Oak	Western aspect woodpecker hole at 8m. South-western aspect split branch at 5m. Eastern aspect 2x branch cavities at 4m and split branch at 10m. Southern aspect branch cavity at 6m.	Moderate or higher bat roost potential (PRF-M)
T108	Oak	Eastern aspect branch cavity at 3m. Eastern aspect 1m long split with lifted bark at 4m. North-eastern aspect branch cavity at 6m. Eastern aspect branch cavity at 8m. South-eastern aspect 2x woodpecker holes at 5m and 6m. Ivy covered and of an age that further suitable roost features may be present that were not visible from ground level.	Moderate or higher bat roost potential (PRF-M)
T111	Oak	Southern aspect branch cavities at 3-6m. Northern aspect branch cavity at 4m. Western aspect branch cavity at 6m. North-western aspect occluded wood at 6m.	Moderate or higher bat roost potential (PRF-M)
T116	Oak (off-site)	Western aspect branch cavities at 5m and 8m. South-western aspect branch cavity at 6m. Of an age that further suitable roost features may be present that were not visible from ground level.	Moderate or higher bat roost potential (PRF-M)
T117	Oak	Northern aspect branch cavity at 4m. North-eastern aspect branch cavity at 7m. Southern aspect trunk cavity at 5m. Of an age that further suitable roost features may be present that were not visible from ground level.	Moderate or higher bat roost potential (PRF-M)
T121	Ash	Ivy covered that suitable roost features may be present that were not visible from ground level.	Low bat roost potential (PRF-I)
W1a	Dead Ash	North-eastern aspect trunk cavity at 2m.	Moderate or higher bat roost potential (PRF-M)
W1AA	Oak	Western aspect tear-out in trunk with large hole at 15m.	Moderate or higher bat roost potential

Tree ref*	Species	Findings	Bat roost potential
			(PRF-M)
W1AB	Field Maple	Eastern aspect trunk cavity at 1.5m.	Moderate or higher bat roost potential (PRF-M)
W1AC	Sycamore	Southern aspect 2x trunk cavities at base.	Moderate or higher bat roost potential (PRF-M)
W1AD	Sycamore	Northern aspect woodpecker hole at 2.5m.	Moderate or higher bat roost potential (PRF-M)
W1AE	Hornbeam	Eastern aspect trunk cavity at 5m.	Moderate or higher bat roost potential (PRF-M)
W1AF	Field Maple	Western aspect large trunk cavities at 7m and 10m, likely hollow between.	Moderate or higher bat roost potential (PRF-M)
W1AG	Field Maple	Southern aspect possible trunk cavity at 3m. Ivy covered that further suitable roost features may be present that were not visible from ground level.	Low bat roost potential (PRF-I)
W1ah	Field Maple	Multiple trunk cavities between 8-10m.	Moderate or higher bat roost potential (PRF-M)
W1ai	Field Maple	Northern aspect trunk cavity at tear-out at 3m.	Low bat roost potential (PRF-I)
W1Aj	Ash	South-eastern aspect trunk cavity at 6m. Evidence of bat activity: In 2022 this tree was identified as Tree 188, from which a probable day roost for 2 Common Pipistrelle and 1 Soprano Pipistrelle bats were recorded (HDA, 2022).	Probable bat roost
W1AK	Sycamore	Southern aspect branch cavity at 3m.	Moderate or higher bat roost potential (PRF-M)
W1b	Sycamore	Large cavity in trunk.	Moderate or higher bat roost potential (PRF-M)
W1c	Field Maple	Eastern aspect large cavity in trunk at 1-2m.	Moderate or higher bat roost potential (PRF-M)
W1d	Sycamore	Northern aspect hollow trunk at 1.5m.	Moderate or higher bat roost potential (PRF-M)

Tree ref*	Species	Findings	Bat roost potential
W1e	Sycamore	Southern aspect hollow trunk at 3m.	Moderate or higher bat roost potential (PRF-M)
W1f	Field Maple	Northern aspect hollow trunk at 0-3m.	Moderate or higher bat roost potential (PRF-M)
W1g	Sycamore	Multiple trunk cavities on 4 stems.	Moderate or higher bat roost potential (PRF-M)
W1h	Sycamore	South-eastern aspect trunk cavity at 3m.	Low bat roost potential (PRF-L)
W1l	Sycamore	Southern aspect trunk cavity at 2m. Western aspect hollow trunk at 1.5m.	Moderate or higher bat roost potential (PRF-M)
W1J	Sycamore	Eastern aspect trunk cavity at 2m. Southern aspect trunk cavity at 10m. South-western aspect trunk cavity at 5m.	Moderate or higher bat roost potential (PRF-M)
W1k	Sycamore	North-eastern aspect trunk cavity at 2m. South-eastern aspect trunk cavity at 8m.	Moderate or higher bat roost potential (PRF-M)
W1L	Sycamore	South-eastern aspect trunk cavity at 4m.	Moderate or higher bat roost potential (PRF-M)
W1m	Field Maple	South-eastern aspect multiple trunk cavities on 1 trunk between 2-4m.	Moderate or higher bat roost potential (PRF-M)
W1N	Sycamore	Hollow base on western aspect. Eastern aspect trunk cavity at 3m. Southern aspect trunk cavity at 5m.	Moderate or higher bat roost potential (PRF-M)
W1O	Sycamore	South-eastern aspect trunk cavity at 2m.	Low bat roost potential (PRF-L)
W1P	Sycamore	Western aspect trunk cavity at base. Western aspect trunk cavity at 2m. Eastern aspect trunk cavity at 5m.	Moderate or higher bat roost potential (PRF-M)
W1Q	Silver Birch	Hollow stem at base on southern aspect.	Moderate or higher bat roost potential (PRF-M)
W1R	Sycamore	Multiple trunk cavities.	Moderate or higher bat roost

Tree ref*	Species	Findings	Bat roost potential
			potential (PRF-M)
W1S	Sycamore	Multiple small cracks and crevices.	Low bat roost potential (PRF-I)
W1T	Sycamore	South-eastern aspect trunk cavity at 2m.	Moderate or higher bat roost potential (PRF-M)
W1U	Sycamore	North-eastern aspect trunk cavity at 5m. Western aspect trunk cavity between 2m and 4m.	Moderate or higher bat roost potential (PRF-M)
W1V	Plane	North-eastern aspect occluded wood at 7m.	Moderate or higher bat roost potential (PRF-M)
W1X	Willow	Northern aspect woodpecker hole at 15m. Western aspect woodpecker hole at 8m.	Moderate or higher bat roost potential (PRF-M)
W1Y	Sycamore	South-eastern aspect trunk cavity at 0.5m.	Moderate or higher bat roost potential (PRF-M)
W1Z	Hornbeam	South-eastern aspect woodpecker hole at 10m. Southern aspect woodpecker hole at 8m.	Moderate or higher bat roost potential (PRF-M)
W2A	Oak	Southern aspect trunk cavity at 4m.	Low bat roost potential (PRF-I)
W2b	Sycamore	Southern aspect trunk cavity at 2m.	Moderate or higher bat roost potential (PRF-M)
W2C	Oak	Southern aspect hole at branch tear-out at 6m. Eastern aspect possible hole on branch below dead branch.	Moderate or higher bat roost potential (PRF-M)
W2d	Ash	Ivy covered that suitable roost features may be present that were not visible from ground level.	Low bat roost potential (PRF-I)
W2e	Ash	Ivy covered that suitable roost features may be present that were not visible from ground level.	Low bat roost potential (PRF-I)
W2F	Sycamore	North-eastern aspect trunk cavity. Western aspect trunk cavity at 2m.	Moderate or higher bat roost potential (PRF-M)
W2g	Corsican Pine	Eastern and western aspects multiple trunk cavities.	Moderate or higher bat roost potential (PRF-M)

Tree ref*	Species	Findings	Bat roost potential
W2h	Ash	Northern aspect large hole at 5m.	Moderate or higher bat roost potential (PRF-M)
W2i	Ash	Southern and north-western aspects occluded wood at 3-4m.	Moderate or higher bat roost potential (PRF-M)
W2j	Pine	South-eastern aspect trunk cavity at 8m. Southern aspect branch tear-out with hole at 4.5m.	Moderate or higher bat roost potential (PRF-M)
W2k	Oak	Southern aspect trunk cavity at 12m. North-western aspect hole under branch at 12m. Northern aspect tear-out wound at 15m.	Moderate or higher bat roost potential (PRF-M)
W2L	Oak	Western aspect multiple cavities at 5-6m.	Moderate or higher bat roost potential (PRF-M)
W2m	Hazel	Western aspect woodpecker holes at 7m and 9m. Southern aspect knot hole at 6m.	Moderate or higher bat roost potential (PRF-M)
W2N	Beech	Northern aspect trunk cavity at 2m.	Moderate or higher bat roost potential (PRF-M)
W2O	Oak	Southern aspect 2x branch cavities at 6m. Of an age that further suitable roost features may be present that were not visible from ground level.	Low bat roost potential (PRF-I)
W5b	Oak	Eastern aspect branch cavity and split at 9m. South-eastern aspect branch cavity at 4m. Ivy covered and of an age that further suitable roost features may be present that were not visible from ground level.	Moderate or higher bat roost potential (PRF-M)
W6a	Dead tree (off-site)	Multiple trunk cavities and peeling bark.	Moderate or higher bat roost potential (PRF-M)
W7a	Oak (off-site)	Multiple broken branches with splits.	Moderate or higher bat roost potential (PRF-M)
G2a	Oak	Ivy covered and of an age that suitable roost features may be present that were not visible from ground level.	Low bat roost potential (PRF-I)
G2b	Oak	Ivy covered and of an age that suitable roost features may be present that were not visible from ground level.	Low bat roost potential (PRF-I)
G2c	Oak x2	Ivy covered and of an age that suitable roost features may be present that were not visible from ground level.	Low bat roost potential (PRF-I)
G2d	Oak	Ivy covered and of an age that suitable roost features may be present that were not visible from ground	Low bat roost potential

Tree ref*	Species	Findings	Bat roost potential
		level.	(PRF-I)
G3a	Oak	Of an age that suitable roost features may be present that were not visible from ground level.	Low bat roost potential (PRF-I)
G3b	Oak	Ivy covered and of an age that suitable roost features may be present that were not visible from ground level.	Low bat roost potential (PRF-I)
G3c	Oak	Of an age that suitable roost features may be present that were not visible from ground level.	Low bat roost potential (PRF-I)
G4a	Oak, Hawthorn	Ivy covered that suitable roost features may be present that were not visible from ground level.	Low bat roost potential (PRF-I)
G5a	Ash, Hawthorn, Oak	Ivy covered that suitable roost features may be present that were not visible from ground level.	Low bat roost potential (PRF-I)
G6a	Oak	Southern aspect possible branch cavity at 4m. Ivy covered and of an age that further suitable roost features may be present that were not visible from ground level.	Low bat roost potential (PRF-I)
G6b	An Ash and adjacent standing deadwood	Ivy covered and of an age that suitable roost features may be present that were not visible from ground level.	Low bat roost potential (PRF-I)
G6c	Oak	Ivy covered and of an age that suitable roost features may be present that were not visible from ground level.	Low bat roost potential (PRF-I)
G6d	Ash	Western aspect trunk cavity at 4m. Ivy covered and of an age that further suitable roost features may be present that were not visible from ground level.	Low bat roost potential (PRF-I)
G7a	Horse Chestnut x3	Ivy covered that suitable roost features may be present that were not visible from ground level.	Low bat roost potential (PRF-I)
G8a	Mixed species	Ivy covered that suitable roost features may be present that were not visible from ground level.	Low bat roost potential (PRF-I)
G8b	Oak	Ivy covered and of an age that suitable roost features may be present that were not visible from ground level.	Low bat roost potential (PRF-I)
G9a	Ash and Hawthorn	Ivy covered that suitable roost features may be present that were not visible from ground level.	Low bat roost potential (PRF-I)
G9b	Ash	Northern aspect small branch cavities at 7m and 10m. Ivy covered and of an age that further suitable roost features may be present that were not visible from ground level.	Low bat roost potential (PRF-I)
G10a	Goat Willow	South-eastern aspect trunk cavity at 1.5m. North-eastern aspect tear-out wound at 5m. North-eastern aspect trunk cavities at 1m and 4m. Western aspect large trunk split at 1m.	Moderate or higher bat roost potential (PRF-M)
G10b	Ash	Western aspect split branch at 2m. Western aspect possible branch cavity at 3m.	Low bat roost potential (PRF-I)
G11a	Oak	Southern aspect split branch at 4m. Southern aspect 2x split branches at 8m. Of an age that further suitable roost features may be present that were not visible from ground level.	Moderate or higher bat roost potential (PRF-M)
G11b	Oak	Northern aspect branch cavity at 1m. Ivy covered and of an age that further suitable roost features may be present that were not visible from	Low bat roost potential (PRF-I)

Tree ref*	Species	Findings	Bat roost potential
		ground level.	
G13a	Hazel	South-western aspect trunk cavity at 2m. Eastern aspect splits in bark at 2m.	Low bat roost potential (PRF-I)
G14a	Oak x2	Ivy covered and of an age that suitable roost features may be present that were not visible from ground level.	Low bat roost potential (PRF-I)
G14b	Oak	Southern aspect trunk cavity at 8m. Ivy covered and of an age that further suitable roost features may be present that were not visible from ground level.	Low bat roost potential (PRF-I)
G14c	Field Maple	Northern aspect occluded wood at 1.5-3m. Southern aspect large trunk cavity at 2m. South-eastern aspect large trunk split at 0-2m. Northern aspect possible branch cavity at 4m. Evidence of bat activity: In 2022 this tree was identified as Tree 20, from which a probable day roost for 2 Common Pipistrelle bats was recorded (HDA, 2022).	Probable bat roost
G14d	Oak	Western aspect branch split at 4m. Western aspect hollow branch at 7m. Ivy covered and of an age that further suitable roost features may be present that were not visible from ground level.	Low bat roost potential (PRF-I)
G16a	Oak	Ivy covered that suitable roost features may be present that were not visible from ground level.	Low bat roost potential (PRF-I)
G17a	Oak	Of an age that suitable roost features may be present that were not visible from ground level.	Low bat roost potential (PRF-I)
G17b	Oak	Of an age that suitable roost features may be present that were not visible from ground level.	Low bat roost potential (PRF-I)
G17c	Oak	Ivy covered and of an age that suitable roost features may be present that were not visible from ground level.	Low bat roost potential (PRF-I)
G18a	Oak x2	Ivy covered that suitable roost features may be present that were not visible from ground level.	Low bat roost potential (PRF-I)
G19a	Oak x3	Ivy covered and of an age that suitable roost features may be present that were not visible from ground level.	Low bat roost potential (PRF-I)
G19b	Dead Oak	Peeling bark. Ivy covered and of an age that further suitable roost features may be present that were not visible from ground level.	Low bat roost potential (PRF-I)
G21a	Oak	Southern aspect occluded wood at 10m. South-western aspect dead branch with cracks at 8m. Northern aspect split branch at 15m.	Low bat roost potential (PRF-I)
G21b	Dead Oak	Multiple splits, peeling bark and trunk cavities.	Moderate or higher bat roost potential (PRF-M)
G21c	Dead Oak	Multiple splits and peeling bark on trunk.	Moderate or higher bat roost potential (PRF-M)
G26a	Oak	Western aspect broken branch with possible cavity at 4m. South-eastern aspect cavity at tear-out at 8m. Of an age that further suitable roost features may be	Moderate or higher bat roost potential

Tree ref*	Species	Findings	Bat roost potential
		present that were not visible from ground level.	(PRF-M)
G27a	Oak	South-eastern aspect branch cavity at 7m. Of an age that further suitable roost features may be present that were not visible from ground level.	Low bat roost potential (PRF-I)
G27b	Oak	Northern aspect branch tear-out at 5m. Northern aspect dead branch with possible bark peeling at 5m. South-eastern aspect 2x occluded wood at dead branches at 4m.	Low bat roost potential (PRF-I)
G28a	Field Maple (off-site)	Trunk cavity between 0-3m which may lead upwards.	Moderate or higher bat roost potential (PRF-M)
G29a	Ash (off-site)	Multiple trunk and branch cavities.	Moderate or higher bat roost potential (PRF-M)
G30a	Group of Hawthorn and Ash	Northern aspect several trunks with occluded and small trunk cavities between 0.25-2m.	Low bat roost potential (PRF-I)
G31a	Ash	Multiple branch and trunk cavities.	Moderate or higher bat roost potential (PRF-M)
G31b	Ash	Hollow trunks, peeling bark and branch cavities.	Moderate or higher bat roost potential (PRF-M)
G31c	Ash	Western aspect 4x branch cavities. South-western aspect branch cavity at 7m. Eastern aspect woodpecker hole at 10m.	Moderate or higher bat roost potential (PRF-M)
G32a	Oak	Western aspect 2x bird boxes. Western aspect possible branch cavity at 12m. Of an age that further suitable roost features may be present that were not visible from ground level.	Moderate or higher bat roost potential (PRF-M)
G33a	Oak	Of an age that suitable roost features may be present that were not visible from ground level.	Low bat roost potential (PRF-I)
G33b	Oak	Of an age that suitable roost features may be present that were not visible from ground level.	Low bat roost potential (PRF-I)
G33c	Oak	Western aspect possible trunk cavity at 5m. Western aspect branch cavity at 10m. Of an age that further suitable roost features may be present that were not visible from ground level.	Moderate or higher bat roost potential (PRF-M)
G33d	Oak	Of an age that suitable roost features may be present that were not visible from ground level.	Low bat roost potential (PRF-I)
G34a	Oak	Ivy covered that suitable roost features may be present that were not visible from ground level.	Low bat roost potential (PRF-I)
G34b	Oak	North-western aspect trunk cavity at 4m.	Low bat roost potential (PRF-I)
G35a	Hazel	Peeling bark and eastern aspect with large split branch.	Low bat roost potential

Tree ref*	Species	Findings	Bat roost potential
			(PRF-I)
G35b	Hazel	Northern aspect splits in trunk at 5m. Northern aspect possible branch splits and cavities. Southern aspect peeling bark at 2m. Of an age that further suitable roost features may be present that were not visible from ground level.	Low bat roost potential (PRF-I)
G35c	Willow	Western aspect branch cavity at 3m. Northern aspect large split in branch at 2-3m. Northern aspect peeling bark.	Moderate or higher bat roost potential (PRF-M)
G35d	Willow and Hazel	Southern aspect large trunk cavity at 3m. Peeling bark	Moderate or higher bat roost potential (PRF-M)
G35e	Willow	Northern aspect split branch at 4m.	Low bat roost potential (PRF-I)
G35f	Hazel	Southern aspect large trunk cavity at 2-3m and possibly hollow base. Eastern aspect large split leader at 2-5m. Southern aspect branch cavity at 4m.	Moderate or higher bat roost potential (PRF-M)
G35g	Hazel	Potentially hollow trunk. Southern aspect trunk cavity at 0.5m.	Moderate or higher bat roost potential (PRF-M)
G35h	Hazel	Northern aspect hollow trunk at 0.5-1.5m.	Moderate or higher bat roost potential (PRF-M)
G36a	Oak	Eastern aspect limited lifted bark at 4m. Of an age that further suitable roost features may be present that were not visible from ground level.	Low bat roost potential (PRF-I)
G38a	Ash	Southern aspect branch cavity at 4m.	Moderate or higher bat roost potential (PRF-M)
G38b	Holly	Multiple holes and peeling bark.	Moderate or higher bat roost potential (PRF-M)
G38c	Field Maple x3	Northern aspect hollow stems at 2m.	Moderate or higher bat roost potential (PRF-M)
G39a	Oak	Multiple trunk cavities.	Moderate or higher bat roost potential (PRF-M)
G39b	Oak	Northern aspect trunk cavity at 2m. Northern aspect branch cavity with occluded wood at 5m. Of an age that further suitable roost features may be present that were not visible from ground level.	Moderate or higher bat roost potential (PRF-M)
G40a	Oak	South-western aspect branch cavity at 6m. South-eastern aspect 2x branch cavities at 5m.	Low bat roost potential

Tree ref*	Species	Findings	Bat roost potential
		Of an age that further suitable roost features may be present that were not visible from ground level.	(PRF-I)
G41a	Field Maple (off-site)	North-eastern aspect splits in a broken branch at 2m. North-western aspect trunk cavity at 2m.	Moderate or higher bat roost potential (PRF-M)
G42a	Oak	Southern aspect possible trunk cavity at 4m. Of an age that further suitable roost features may be present that were not visible from ground level.	Low bat roost potential (PRF-I)
G42b	Oak (off-site)	North-eastern aspect possible trunk cavity at 6m. Of an age that further suitable roost features may be present that were not visible from ground level.	Low bat roost potential (PRF-I)
G46a	Ash	Eastern aspect hollow stems leading upwards and potentially leading to branch cavity 1m from stem. Eastern aspect woodpecker hole at 6m. Eastern aspect branch cavity at 5m.	Moderate or higher bat roost potential (PRF-M)
G46b	Hawthorn x5	Hollow stems at 1-2m.	Moderate or higher bat roost potential (PRF-M)
G47	Field Maple	Southern aspect 3x small branch and trunk cavities at 2m.	Low bat roost potential (PRF-I)
G48a	Hawthorn	North-eastern aspect occluded wood at 4m.	Moderate or higher bat roost potential (PRF-M)
G48b	Field Maple	Southern aspect trunk cavity at 5m with split below. North-eastern aspect branch cavity.	Moderate or higher bat roost potential (PRF-M)
G48c	Field Maple	South-eastern aspect split in trunk at 3-4m. Northern aspect 2x branch cavities at 3m.	Moderate or higher bat roost potential (PRF-M)
G54	Oak, Sycamore, Ash, Lime	Ivy covered that suitable roost features may be present that were not visible from ground level.	Low bat roost potential (PRF-I)
G56a	Ash	Ivy covered that suitable roost features may be present that were not visible from ground level.	Low bat roost potential (PRF-I)
G59a	Ash	North-eastern aspect trunk cavity at 5m. Ivy covered and of an age that further suitable roost features may be present that were not visible from ground level.	Moderate or higher bat roost potential (PRF-M)
G64a	Oak	Western aspect tear-out wound at 9m and dead split branch at 7m. Southern aspect split branch at 8m. South-western aspect trunk cavity at 2m and branch cavity at 3m. Of an age that further suitable roost features may be present that were not visible from ground level.	Moderate or higher bat roost potential (PRF-M)
G64AA	Oak	Northern aspect trunk cavity at base. Northern aspect 2 x possible trunk cavities at 4m.	Low bat roost potential (PRF-I)
G64AB	Dead tree	Hollow trunk	Moderate or higher bat

Tree ref*	Species	Findings	Bat roost potential
			roost potential (PRF-M)
G64AC	Oak	Ivy covered and of an age that suitable roost features may be present that were not visible from ground level.	Low bat roost potential (PRF-I)
G64AD	Oak	Northern aspect split in branch facing down at 6m. Northern aspect woodpecker hole at 15m.	Moderate or higher bat roost potential (PRF-M)
G64AE	Oak	Of an age that suitable roost features may be present that were not visible from ground level.	Low bat roost potential (PRF-I)
G64AF	Oak	Southern aspect branch cavity facing down at 10m. Split branches on multiple aspects. Of an age that further suitable roost features may be present that were not visible from ground level.	Moderate or higher bat roost potential (PRF-M)
G64AG	Hawthorn	Western and southern aspects trunk cavities at 0.5m – possibly hollow.	Moderate or higher bat roost potential (PRF-M)
G64AH	Field Maple	Western aspect trunk cavity and possibly hollow at 1m. Eastern aspect cracks in trunk at 0.5m.	Moderate or higher bat roost potential (PRF-M)
G64AI	Oak	Northern aspect peeling bark at 10m. Southern aspect branch cavity at 8m and peeling bark at 5m. Of an age that further suitable roost features may be present that were not visible from ground level.	Moderate or higher bat roost potential (PRF-M)
G64AJ	Hawthorn	Large split in leading branch Trunk cavity at 5m.	Moderate or higher bat roost potential (PRF-M)
G64AK	Field Maple	Ivy covered and of an age that suitable roost features may be present that were not visible from ground level.	Low bat roost potential (PRF-I)
G64AL	Oak	Eastern aspect split branch at 2m. Of an age that suitable roost features may be present that were not visible from ground level.	Low bat roost potential (PRF-I)
G64AM	Ash	Ivy covered that suitable roost features may be present that were not visible from ground level.	Low bat roost potential (PRF-I)
G64AN	Field Maple	Hollow trunk with splits.	Moderate or higher bat roost potential (PRF-M)
G64AO	Ash	Western aspect woodpecker hole at 3m.	Moderate or higher bat roost potential (PRF-M)
G64AP	Mixed species	Multiple trees of age and size. Multiple branch cavities. Multiple trees with ivy covering that suitable roost features may be present that were not visible from ground level.	Moderate or higher bat roost potential (PRF-M)
G64AQ	Ash	Ivy covered that suitable roost features may be	Low bat roost

Tree ref*	Species	Findings	Bat roost potential
		present that were not visible from ground level.	potential (PRF-I)
G64AR	Hawthorn	Western aspect hollow trunk at 0.5m.	Moderate or higher bat roost potential (PRF-M)
G64b	Oak	Of an age that suitable roost features may be present that were not visible from ground level.	Low bat roost potential (PRF-I)
G64c	Ash	Western aspect branch cavity at 8m.	Low bat roost potential (PRF-I)
G64d	Ash	Northern aspect trunk cavity at 5m.	Low bat roost potential (PRF-I)
G64e	Ash	Southern aspect branch cavities at 5m and 8m.	Low bat roost potential (PRF-I)
G64f	Ash	North-western aspect trunk cavity at 15m. Eastern aspect possible branch tear-out cavity at 12m.	Moderate or higher bat roost potential (PRF-M)
G64g	Ash	Southern aspect facing down possible branch cavity at 7m. Eastern aspect trunk cavity at 8m.	Low bat roost potential (PRF-I)
G64h	Standing deadwood	Small cracks along trunk on all aspects.	Low bat roost potential (PRF-I)
G64I	Hawthorn	Hollow trunk with multiple holes.	Moderate or higher bat roost potential (PRF-M)
G64J	Field Maple	North-eastern aspect hollow trunk with large crack at 2-3m. Southern aspect 2x branch cavities at 5m and 6m.	Moderate or higher bat roost potential (PRF-M)
G64K	Oak	Peeling bark. Northern aspect occluded wood at 7m. Southern aspect branch cavity facing down at 10m and possible branch cavity at 5m. Of an age that further suitable roost features may be present that were not visible from ground level.	Moderate or higher bat roost potential (PRF-M)
G64L	Oak	Of an age that suitable roost features may be present that were not visible from ground level.	Low bat roost potential (PRF-I)
G64m	Oak	Western aspect occluded wood at 6m. Northern aspect trunk cavity at 7m. North-western aspect woodpecker hole at 7m. Eastern aspect trunk cavity at 7m. Of an age that further suitable roost features may be present that were not visible from ground level.	Moderate or higher bat roost potential (PRF-M)
G64n	Ash	Northern aspect occluded wood at 8m and possible trunk cavity at 12m. Of an age that further suitable roost features may be present that were not visible from ground level.	Moderate or higher bat roost potential (PRF-M)
G64O	Standing deadwood	Peeling bark and cracks in trunk.	Low bat roost potential (PRF-I)
G64p	Silver birch	Western aspect trunk cavity at 2m.	Low bat roost

Tree ref*	Species	Findings	Bat roost potential
			potential (PRF-I)
G64Q	Oak	Southern aspect standing deadwood and splits. Northern aspect 2x woodpecker holes at 10-11m. South-eastern aspect trunk cavity at 10m. Of an age that further suitable roost features may be present that were not visible from ground level.	Moderate or higher bat roost potential (PRF-M)
G64R	Ash	Northern aspect trunk cavity at 0.5m.	Low bat roost potential (PRF-I)
G64S	Hawthorn	Southern aspect split trunk leaning north.	Low bat roost potential (PRF-I)
G64T	Standing deadwood	Multiple small cracks in trunk.	Low bat roost potential (PRF-I)
G64U	Hawthorn	South-western aspect trunk cavity at 0.5m.	Low bat roost potential (PRF-I)
G64V	Ash	Eastern aspect possible trunk cavity at 8m.	Low bat roost potential (PRF-I)
G64W	Oak	Of an age that suitable roost features may be present that were not visible from ground level.	Low bat roost potential (PRF-I)
G64X	Field Maple	Possible hollow trunk. Ivy covered that further suitable roost features may be present that were not visible from ground level.	Low bat roost potential (PRF-I)
G64Y	Field Maple	Eastern aspect occluded wood at 4-6m. Western aspect split trunk from 5-8m.	Moderate or higher bat roost potential (PRF-M)
G64Z	Field Maple	South-western aspect split trunk from base.	Moderate or higher bat roost potential (PRF-M)
G67a	Ash	Hollow trunk. South-eastern aspect tear-out wound at 3m. Eastern aspect branch cavities at 5m and 6m. Western aspect branch cavity at 10m. North-eastern aspect branch cavity at 5m.	Moderate or higher bat roost potential (PRF-M)
G68a	Ash	Eastern aspect trunk cavity at 3m. North-eastern aspect occluded wood at 3m. Northern aspect 3x possible branch cavities at 8m.	Moderate or higher bat roost potential (PRF-M)
G69a	Ash	Northern aspect branch cavity at 8m.	Low bat roost potential (PRF-I)
G69b	Ash	Northern aspect trunk cavity at 5m.	Low bat roost potential (PRF-I)
G70a	Oak	Southern aspect trunk cavity at 4m.	Low bat roost potential (PRF-I)
G70b	Oak	Eastern aspect split branch with occluded wood at 8m.	Low bat roost potential (PRF-I)
G70c	Oak	Northern aspect hole at dead branch facing east at 9m. Western aspect branch cavity at 4m. Southern aspect lifted bark around dead branch at	Moderate or higher bat roost potential

Tree ref*	Species	Findings	Bat roost potential
		4m.	(PRF-M)
G70d	Oak	Northern aspect trunk cavity at 3m. Northern aspect possible lifted bark around dead branch at 3.5m. Northern aspect branch cavity at 3.5m. South-western aspect trunk cavity at 6m. Of an age that further suitable roost features may be present that were not visible from ground level.	Moderate or higher bat roost potential (PRF-M)
G70e	Ash x2	Eastern aspect multiple hollow stems at 3m and 4m.	Moderate or higher bat roost potential (PRF-M)
G70f	Oak	Northern aspect 3x branch cavities at 4m. South-western aspect tear-out at 4m.	Moderate or higher bat roost potential (PRF-M)
G70g	Oak	Eastern aspect branch cavity at 7m. Southern aspect upwards facing branch cavity at 7m. Ivy covered and of an age that further suitable roost features may be present that were not visible from ground level.	Moderate or higher bat roost potential (PRF-M)
G70h	Oak	Western aspect branch cavity at 6m.	Moderate or higher bat roost potential (PRF-M)
G70i	Field Maple x3	Ivy covered that suitable roost features may be present that were not visible from ground level.	Low bat roost potential (PRF-I)
G71a	Oak	North-eastern aspect tear-out with hole above at 6m. Eastern aspect trunk cavity at 4m and occluded wood at 8m. Southern aspect branch cavities at 5m and 6m. Western aspect trunk cavity at 4m. Of an age that further suitable roost features may be present that were not visible from ground level.	Moderate or higher bat roost potential (PRF-M)
G71B	Oak	Southern aspect branch cavity at 3m. Of an age that further suitable roost features may be present that were not visible from ground level.	Low bat roost potential (PRF-I)
G72a	Willow and Blackthorn	Ivy covered that suitable roost features may be present that were not visible from ground level.	Low bat roost potential (PRF-I)
G73a	Ash, Hawthorn and Oak	Ivy covered that suitable roost features may be present that were not visible from ground level.	Low bat roost potential (PRF-I)
G76a	Oak	Limited Ivy plating. Ivy covered that further suitable roost features may be present that were not visible from ground level.	Low bat roost potential (PRF-I)
G76b	Oak	Eastern aspect possible trunk cavity at 12m. Northern aspect hole in branch at 10m. Northern aspect facing down trunk cavity at 10m. Western aspect possible branch cavity at 10m.	Moderate or higher bat roost potential (PRF-M)
G77a	Field Maple	Ivy covered that suitable roost features may be present that were not visible from ground level.	Low bat roost potential (PRF-I)
G77b	Oak	Northern aspect branch cavity at 8m. Western aspect split branches at 5m and 6m. North-eastern aspect split branch at 10m. Ivy covered and of an age that further suitable roost features may be present that were not visible from ground level.	Moderate or higher bat roost potential (PRF-M)

Tree ref*	Species	Findings	Bat roost potential
G77c	Oak	Western aspect branch cavity at 7m. Ivy covered that further suitable roost features may be present that were not visible from ground level.	Low bat roost potential (PRF-I)
G78a	Oak	Northern aspect split branch at 8m. Ivy covered and of an age that further suitable roost features may be present that were not visible from ground level.	Low bat roost potential (PRF-I)
G78c	Oak	Northern aspect 2x possible trunk cavities at 5m. Ivy covered that further suitable roost features may be present that were not visible from ground level.	Low bat roost potential (PRF-I)
G79a	Pear	Ivy covered that suitable roost features may be present that were not visible from ground level.	Low bat roost potential (PRF-I)
G79b	Oak	Limited Ivy plating.	Low bat roost potential (PRF-I)
G81a	Oak	South-western aspect branch cavity at 10m. Eastern aspect peeling bark and 2 trunk cavities at 3m. Ivy plating. Ivy covered and of an age that further suitable roost features may be present that were not visible from ground level.	Moderate or higher bat roost potential (PRF-M)
G81b	Oak	Eastern aspect possible branch cavity at 10m. Of an age that further suitable roost features may be present that were not visible from ground level.	Low bat roost potential (PRF-I)
G82a	Oak	Limited Ivy plating. South-western aspect occluded wood on branch Western aspect small branch cavity at 8m. South-western aspect branch cavity at 8m.	Low bat roost potential (PRF-I)
G82b	Oak	Eastern aspect branch cavity at 8m. Of an age that further suitable roost features may be present that were not visible from ground level.	Low bat roost potential (PRF-I)
G87a	Oak	Southern aspect trunk cavity at 2m. North-western aspect 2x small trunk cavities at 4m. South-eastern aspect branch cavity at 6m. Northern aspect branch cavity at 4m.	Moderate or higher bat roost potential (PRF-M)
G87b	Wild Service Tree	Southern aspect trunk cavity at 1m.	Moderate or higher bat roost potential (PRF-M)
G87c	Oak	North-eastern aspect branch cavity at 5m.	Low bat roost potential (PRF-I)
G87d	Oak	Ivy covered that suitable roost features may be present that were not visible from ground level.	Low bat roost potential (PRF-I)
G87e	Oak	South-western aspect branch cavity at 7m. Southern aspect branch cavity at 6m. Northern aspect branch cavity at 5-6m.	Moderate or higher bat roost potential (PRF-M)
G88a	Ash	Limited Ivy plating.	Low bat roost potential (PRF-I)
G92a	Oak	Ivy covered and of an age that suitable roost features may be present that were not visible from ground level.	Low bat roost potential (PRF-I)
G92b	Ash	Northern aspect trunk cavities at 1m, 3m and 8m.	Moderate or higher bat roost potential

Tree ref*	Species	Findings	Bat roost potential
			(PRF-M)
G92c	Oak	Ivy covered and of an age that suitable roost features may be present that were not visible from ground level.	Low bat roost potential (PRF-I)
G92d	Ash	Northern aspect trunk cavity at 0.5m. Hollow base. Southern aspect multiple trunk and branch cavities. Ivy covered that further suitable roost features may be present that were not visible from ground level.	Moderate or higher bat roost potential (PRF-M)
G92e	Ash	North-eastern aspect branch cavity at 7m. Ivy covered that further suitable roost features may be present that were not visible from ground level.	Moderate or higher bat roost potential (PRF-M)
G92f	Ash	Ivy covered and of an age that suitable roost features may be present that were not visible from ground level.	Low bat roost potential (PRF-I)
G92g	Ash	South-western aspect branch cavities at 4m and 8m. Eastern aspect branch cavities at 5m.	Moderate or higher bat roost potential (PRF-M)
G94a	Field Maple	Northern aspect split in trunk at 1m.	Moderate or higher bat roost potential (PRF-M)
G94b	Field Maple	North-eastern aspect trunk cavity at 1m. Ivy covered that further suitable roost features may be present that were not visible from ground level.	Low bat roost potential (PRF-I)
G94c	Field Maple	Western aspect 3x small branch cavities at 4m.	Low bat roost potential (PRF-I)
G94d	Field Maple	Northern aspect trunk cavities at 1m and 2m.	Moderate or higher bat roost potential (PRF-M)
G95a	Ash	North-eastern aspect branch cavity at 4m. South-western aspect possible branch cavity at 4m.	Moderate or higher bat roost potential (PRF-M)
G95b	Oak	North-eastern aspect branch cavity at 4m (on one tree). Ivy covered and of an age that further suitable roost features may be present that were not visible from ground level.	Moderate or higher bat roost potential (PRF-M)
G96a	Oak	Multiple dead branches with peeling bark. Western aspect trunk cavity at 3m. Southern aspect branch cavity at 6m. Of an age that further suitable roost features may be present that were not visible from ground level.	Moderate or higher bat roost potential (PRF-M)
G96b	Oak	Of an age that suitable roost features may be present that were not visible from ground level.	Low bat roost potential (PRF-I)
G96c	Oak	Western aspect split branch with occluded wood at 7m. North-western aspect split leader with possible cracks at 4m. Western aspect branch cavity at 5m.	Moderate or higher bat roost potential (PRF-M)
G97a	Hawthorn	Multiple small cavities and peeling bark.	Low bat roost potential (PRF-I)

Tree ref*	Species	Findings	Bat roost potential
G99a	Ash	South-western aspect trunk cavity at 6m. Eastern aspect branch cavity at 5m. Northern aspect split branch at 6m.	Moderate or higher bat roost potential (PRF-M)
G99b	Ash	Eastern aspect trunk cavities at 6m and 10m. Eastern aspect branch cavities at 11m. Northern aspect trunk cavity at 7m.	Moderate or higher bat roost potential (PRF-M)
G101a	Oak	South-western aspect branch cavity at 8m. Northern aspect branch cavity at 8m. Of an age that further suitable roost features may be present that were not visible from ground level.	Moderate or higher bat roost potential (PRF-M)
G101b	Oak	Western aspect branch cavity at 6m. Of an age that further suitable roost features may be present that were not visible from ground level.	Moderate or higher bat roost potential (PRF-M)
G102a	Oak, Blackthorn, Hawthorn, Hazel and Aspen	Ivy covered that suitable roost features may be present that were not visible from ground level.	Low bat roost potential (PRF-I)
G102b	Willow	Northern aspect branch cavity at 4m. North-eastern aspect branch cavity at 2m.	Moderate or higher bat roost potential (PRF-M)
G102c	Oak	North-eastern aspect split branch at 4m.	Low bat roost potential (PRF-I)
G103a	Goat Willow	Northern aspect trunk cavities at 3m and 4m.	Moderate or higher bat roost potential (PRF-M)
G104a	Oak	Ivy covered and of an age that suitable roost features may be present that were not visible from ground level.	Low bat roost potential (PRF-I)
G105a	Oak	South-eastern aspect branch cavity at 6m. Northern aspect branch cavity at 6m. Western aspect trunk cavities at 4m and 5m. Ivy covered and of an age that further suitable roost features may be present that were not visible from ground level.	Moderate or higher bat roost potential (PRF-M)
G105b	Oak and Ash	Ivy covered that suitable roost features may be present that were not visible from ground level.	Low bat roost potential (PRF-I)
G106a	Hawthorn	Multiple small trunk and branch cavities.	Low bat roost potential (PRF-I)
G106b	Field Maple	Northern aspect trunk cavity at 1m. Ivy covered and of an age that further suitable roost features may be present that were not visible from ground level.	Moderate or higher bat roost potential (PRF-M)
G107a	Field Maple	Eastern aspect possible trunk cavity at 4m.	Low bat roost potential (PRF-I)
G108a	Oak	South-western aspect branch cavity at 5m. Eastern aspect split branch at 5m.	Moderate or higher bat roost

Tree ref*	Species	Findings	Bat roost potential
			potential (PRF-M)
G108b	Ash	Northern aspect 2x woodpecker holes at 6m.	Moderate or higher bat roost potential (PRF-M)
G109a	Oak	Eastern aspect branch cavity at 5m. Ivy covered and of an age that further suitable roost features may be present that were not visible from ground level.	Low bat roost potential (PRF-I)
G109b	Oak	Of an age that suitable roost features may be present that were not visible from ground level.	Low bat roost potential (PRF-I)
G111a	Field Maple	Ivy covered that suitable roost features may be present that were not visible from ground level.	Low bat roost potential (PRF-I)
G113a	Oak	Eastern aspect branch cavity at 7m. Ivy covered and of an age that suitable roost features may be present that were not visible from ground level.	Moderate or higher bat roost potential (PRF-M)
G113b	Oak	Ivy covered and of an age that suitable roost features may be present that were not visible from ground level.	Low bat roost potential (PRF-I)
G114a	Ash	2x trunks interjoined between 0-8m.	Moderate or higher bat roost potential (PRF-M)
G114c	Willow, Hazel and Oak	Ivy covered that suitable roost features may be present that were not visible from ground level.	Low bat roost potential (PRF-I)
G115a	Willow	Western aspect trunk cavity at 6m.	Moderate or higher bat roost potential (PRF-M)
G116a	Ash	Multiple small cavities. Ivy covered that further suitable roost features may be present that were not visible from ground level.	Low bat roost potential (PRF-I)
G117b	Ash	North-eastern aspect split in trunk at 8m.	Moderate or higher bat roost potential (PRF-M)
G120a	Oak	Of an age that suitable roost features may be present that were not visible from ground level.	Low bat roost potential (PRF-I)
G120b	Ash	Eastern aspect trunk cavities at 4m and 8m. Eastern aspect branch cavity at 10+m.	Moderate or higher bat roost potential (PRF-M)
G120c	Oak	Of an age that suitable roost features may be present that were not visible from ground level.	Low bat roost potential (PRF-I)
G120d	Ash	North-eastern aspect branch cavities at 4m and 5m. Western aspect branch cavities at 6m and 7m.	Moderate or higher bat roost potential (PRF-M)
G120e	Oak	Northern aspect branch cavity at 4m.	Low bat roost potential

Tree ref*	Species	Findings	Bat roost potential
			(PRF-I)
G122a	Oak	Southern aspect 2x possible branch cavities at 4m. Western aspect possible branch cavity at 5m.	Low bat roost potential (PRF-I)
G122b	(off-site)Oak	Of an age that suitable roost features may be present that were not visible from ground level.	Low bat roost potential (PRF-I)
G122c	Oak	Western aspect trunk cavity at 3m. Southern aspect 2x branch cavities.	Moderate or higher bat roost potential (PRF-M)
G122d	Field Maple	Multiple trunk cavities.	Moderate or higher bat roost potential (PRF-M)
G124a	Field Maple	Southern aspect multiple small trunk cavities. Northern aspect trunk cavity at 2m.	Moderate or higher bat roost potential (PRF-M)
G128a	Willow	Eastern aspect branch cavity at 4m.	Low bat roost potential (PRF-I)
G130a	Goat Willow	North-eastern aspect trunk cavity at 2m. Ivy covered that further suitable roost features may be present that were not visible from ground level.	Moderate or higher bat roost potential (PRF-M)
G130b	Willows	Ivy covered that suitable roost features may be present that were not visible from ground level.	Low bat roost potential (PRF-I)
G145a	Oaks	Ivy covered and of an age that suitable roost features may be present that were not visible from ground level.	Low bat roost potential (PRF-I)
G145b	Oak	Ivy covered that suitable roost features may be present that were not visible from ground level.	Low bat roost potential (PRF-I)
G145c	Oak	Northern aspect branch cavity at 4m. Ivy covered and of an age that further suitable roost features may be present that were not visible from ground level.	Low bat roost potential (PRF-I)
G145d	Ash	Ivy covered and of an age that suitable roost features may be present that were not visible from ground level.	Low bat roost potential (PRF-I)
G145e	Whitebeam	South-western aspect hollow trunk from 0-1m.	Moderate or higher bat roost potential (PRF-M)
G146a	Ash	Ivy covered that suitable roost features may be present that were not visible from ground level.	Low bat roost potential (PRF-I)
G152A	Ash (Off-site)	Ivy covered that suitable roost features may be present that were not visible from ground level.	Low bat roost potential (PRF-I)
G152b	Hazel (Off-site)	Western aspect 2x woodpecker holes at 6m.	Moderate or higher bat roost potential (PRF-M)
G152c	Hazel (Off-site)	North-western aspect branch cavity at 3m.	Moderate or higher bat

Tree ref*	Species	Findings	Bat roost potential
			roost potential (PRF-M)
H4a	Oak	North-western aspect occluded wood, branch cavities and splits at 10m. Eastern aspect branch cavities at 10m and 12m. Of an age that further suitable roost features may be present that were not visible from ground level. Evidence of bat activity: In 2022 this tree was identified as Tree 53, from which features with characteristic staining and scent of bats was recorded, which were not possible to exhaustively inspect (HDA, 2022).	Probable bat roost
H4b	Oak	Eastern aspect possible branch cavity at 15m. Ivy covered and of an age that further suitable roost features may be present that were not visible from ground level.	Low bat roost potential (PRF-I)
H4c	Oak	Ivy covered and of an age that suitable roost features may be present that were not visible from ground level.	Low bat roost potential (PRF-I)
H48a	Hawthorn	South-eastern aspect small branch cavity at 4m. Ivy covered that suitable roost features may be present that were not visible from ground level.	Low bat roost potential (PRF-I)
H50a	Group of 2x Ash	Ivy covered that suitable roost features may be present that were not visible from ground level.	Low bat roost potential (PRF-I)
H58a	Oak	Southern aspect branch cavities at 2m and 3m. Peeling bark. Ivy covered and of an age that further suitable roost features may be present that were not visible from ground level.	Moderate or higher bat roost potential (PRF-M)
H67a	Field Maple	Eastern aspect large trunk cavity at 3m. Ivy covered that further suitable roost features may be present that were not visible from ground level.	Moderate or higher bat roost potential (PRF-M)
A	Ash (off-site)	Northern aspect branch cavity at 3m.	Low bat roost potential (PRF-I)

* Additional bat roosts were recorded in 2022, in Trees 95, 216 and 217 (HDA, 2022). These trees are no-longer present on site.

3.2.2 All other trees within and immediately adjacent to the site were assessed as having negligible potential to support roosting bats.

3.3 Phase 2 bat roost surveys

3.3.1 The results of the Phase 1 bat roost scoping survey were used to determine the requirement for Phase 2 bat roost survey work of the buildings and trees where these had the potential to be affected by proposed works at the time of survey. The Phase 2 bat roost surveys took the form of climbing inspections and emergence surveys.

3.3.2 In accordance with the current best practice guidelines at the time of the surveys, confirmed roosts in 2022 (HDA, 2022), buildings with high bat roost potential and trees with moderate or higher potential (PRF-M) were subject to three emergence/climbing

surveys and buildings with low bat roost potential were subject to one emergence survey (BCT, 2023).

- 3.3.3 *Table 7* provides a summary of the results of the Phase 2 bat roost surveys and the results are illustrated on the '*Bat Roost Survey Summary Plan*' in *Appendix A*. Records of bat emergences recorded during the 2022 survey work have also been included for completeness and, where appropriate, these are considered in *Section 5* on a precautionary basis. Locations of identified emergence points are described in the table (represented by letters) and further information on the emergence/re-entry locations are also shown on the plans provided in *Appendix B*.

Table 7: Results of Phase 2 bat roost surveys (including key findings of Phase 1 survey and previous bat surveys where appropriate)

Building / Tree	Date / Type	Results	Updated Roost Status
B11	Emergence survey 06/07/2026	No emergences / re-entries	Low bat roost potential
B12	Emergence survey 27.05.2022	Emergence of 1 x Common Pipistrelle from open window on south-western elevation of building (Ref: B12-1). Possible emergence of 2 x Common Pipistrelle from inside the barn (two bats recorded foraging internally – roost location unknown). Possible emergence of 1 x Soprano Pipistrelle from northern elevation of building (Ref: B12-2)	Confirmed roost Day roosts supporting up to six Common Pipistrelle bats, one Soprano Pipistrelle and possibly one <i>Myotis</i> sp. bat (call indicative of Brandt's bat).
	Emergence survey 28.06.2022	Emergence of 1 x Common Pipistrelle from open window on south-western elevation of building (Ref: B12-1). Emergence of 2 x Common Pipistrelle from open doorway on eastern elevation of building (Ref: B12-3). Possible emergence of 3 x Common Pipistrelle from open doorway on eastern elevation of building (Ref: B12-3). Bats foraging within barn and multiple emergences and re-entries recorded.	
	Emergence survey 26.07.2022	Emergence (and re-entry) of 2 x Common Pipistrelle from open doorway on eastern elevation of building (Ref: B12-3). Possible emergence of 1 x <i>Myotis</i> sp. bat (call indicative of Brandt's bat) from open doorway on eastern elevation of building (Ref: B12-3).	
	Emergence survey 06.07.2026	Emergence (and re-entry) of 4 x Common Pipistrelle from open doorway on open doorway on eastern elevation of building (Ref: B12-3). Emergence of 1 x Common Pipistrelle from missing weatherboarding on eastern elevation of building (Ref: B12-4). Bats foraging within barn and multiple emergences and re-entries recorded.	
	Emergence survey 27.07.2026	Emergence of 1 x silent bat from open doorway on open doorway on eastern elevation of building (Ref: B12-3).	
	Emergence survey 18.08.2026	Emergence of 1 x Common Pipistrelle from under bargeboard on western elevation of building (Ref: B12-5). Emergence of 1 x Soprano Pipistrelle from open doorway on western elevation of building (Ref: B12-6).	

		Emergence of 2 x Common Pipistrelle from northern area of building – emergence location unknown.	
G35C	Climbing survey 08.07.2026	PRF 1 – Hazard beam on limb on northern aspect at 2m. The entrance to the cavity is 6cm high and 50cm wide. The cavity has internal dimensions of 5cm high, 5cm wide and 40cm deep and narrows to a wedge. The cavity is smooth, blackened and dry, with woodlice and slugs. The cavity is suitable for multiple bats (PRF - M).	Moderate or higher bat roost potential (PRF-M)
	Climbing survey 28.07.2026	PRF 2 – Cavity on limb at 2m. The entrance to the cavity is 15cm high and 7cm wide. The cavity has internal dimensions of 6cm high, 5cm wide and 15cm deep and narrows to a wedge. The cavity is bobbly and dry, with debris and woodlice present. The cavity is suitable for individual / very low numbers of bats (PRF - I).	
	Climbing survey 21.08.2026	No evidence of roosting bats recorded	
G64AB	Climbing survey 08.07.2026	PRF 1 – Stem cavity at 1m. The entrance to the cavity is 25cm high and 40cm wide. The cavity has internal dimensions of 5cm high, 5cm wide and 10cm deep and narrows to a wedge. The cavity is bobbly, rough, dusty and dry, with moths and spiders. The cavity is suitable for individual / very low numbers of bats (PRF - I). PRF 2 – Branch cavity on limb at 1.8m. The entrance to the cavity is 15cm high and 3cm wide. The cavity has internal dimensions of 3cm high, 4cm wide and 15cm deep and narrows to a wedge. The cavity is bobbly, bumpy, dusty and damp, with white fungus at peak of chamber. The cavity is suitable for individual / very low numbers of bats (PRF - I). No evidence of roosting bats recorded	Low bat roost potential (PRF-I)
G64AD	Climbing survey 08.07.2026	PRF 1 – Woodpecker hole on limb at 15m. The entrance to the cavity is 10cm high and 10cm wide. The cavity has internal dimensions of 15cm high, 10cm wide and 25cm deep and forms a dome. The cavity is bobbly, bumpy, rough, dusty and dry, with debris, nesting material, woodlice and spiders. The cavity is suitable for individual / very low numbers of bats (PRF - I). No evidence of roosting bats recorded	Low bat roost potential (PRF-I)
G64AF	Climbing survey 08.07.2026	PRF 1 – Branch tear-out wound on limb on eastern aspect at 10m. The entrance to the cavity is 5cm high and 15cm wide. The cavity has internal dimensions of 10cm high, 10cm wide and 25cm deep and forms a dome. The cavity is bobbly, bumpy, dusty, blackened and dry, with nesting material. The cavity is suitable for multiple bats (PRF - M).	Moderate or higher bat roost potential (PRF-M)
	Climbing survey 28.07.2026	PRF 2 – Branch collar on limb at 9m. The entrance to the cavity is 2cm high and 25cm wide. The cavity has internal dimensions of 25cm high, 25cm wide and 10cm deep and narrows to a wedge. The cavity is rough, dusty and dry, with debris, earwigs and woodlice present. The cavity is suitable for individual / very low numbers of bats (PRF - I).	
	Climbing survey 21.08.2026	PRF 3 – Branch tear-out wound on limb at 8m. The entrance to the cavity is 4cm high and	

		6cm wide. The cavity has internal dimensions of 4cm high, 6cm wide and 7cm deep and forms a dome. The cavity is bobbly, bumpy, waxy, blackened and dry, with woodlice. The cavity is suitable for individual / very low numbers of bats (PRF - I). PRF 4 – Branch collar on limb at 6m. The entrance to the cavity is 2cm high and 4cm wide. The cavity has internal dimensions of 2cm high, 4cm wide and 7cm deep and narrows to a wedge. The cavity is smooth, dusty, blackened and dry, with debris, ants and woodlice present. The cavity is suitable for individual / very low numbers of bats (PRF - I). No evidence of roosting bats recorded	
G64AG	Climbing survey 08.07.2026	PRF 1 – Stem cavity on western aspect. The entrance to the cavity is 30cm high and 10cm wide. The cavity has internal dimensions of 5cm high, 5cm wide and 30cm deep and narrows to a wedge. The cavity is smooth, bumpy, clean and dry, with spiders. The cavity is suitable for multiple bats (PRF - M). No evidence of roosting bats recorded	Moderate or higher bat roost potential (PRF-M)
	Climbing survey 28.07.2026		
	Climbing survey 21.08.2026		
G64AH	Climbing survey 08.07.2026	PRF 1 – Stem cavity at 0.5m on eastern aspect. The entrance to the cavity is 15cm high and 2cm wide. The cavity has internal dimensions of 40cm high, 5cm wide and 5cm deep and forms a tube. The cavity is bobbly, rough, dirty, dusty and dry, with spiders and woodlice. The cavity is suitable for multiple bats (PRF - M). PRF 2 – Second entrance to the same stem cavity (PRF 1) at 1.5m on western aspect. The entrance to the cavity is 35cm high and 10cm wide. No evidence of roosting bats recorded	Moderate or higher bat roost potential (PRF-M)
	Climbing survey 28.07.2026		
	Climbing survey 21.08.2026		
G64AI	Climbing survey 08.07.2026	PRF 1 – Branch collar on limb at 7m on southern aspect. The entrance to the cavity is 10cm high and 10cm wide. The cavity has internal dimensions of 10cm high, 10cm wide and 20cm deep and forms a chamber. The cavity is bumpy, rough, dirty, dusty and damp, with debris and ants. The cavity is suitable for individual / very low numbers of bats (PRF - I). PRF 2 – Branch collar around deadwood on limb at 5m on southern aspect. The entrance to the cavity is 5cm high and 2cm wide. The cavity has internal dimensions of 2cm high, 10cm wide and 6cm deep and forms a tube. The cavity is bobbly, clean, dusty and dry, with spiders, slugs and woodlice. The cavity is suitable for individual / very low numbers of bats (PRF - I). No evidence of roosting bats recorded	Low bat roost potential (PRF-I)
G64AJ	Climbing survey 08.07.2026	PRF 1 – Split stem with missing leader at 1m. The entrance to the cavity is 150cm high and 2-4cm wide. The cavity has internal dimensions of 150cm high, 3-4cm wide and 25cm deep and forms a wedge. The cavity is bumpy, rough, dusty and dry, with debris, spiders, ants and fungus. The cavity is suitable for multiple bats (PRF - M). No evidence of roosting bats recorded	Moderate or higher bat roost potential (PRF-M)
	Climbing survey 28.07.2026		
	Climbing survey 21.08.2026		

3.3 Bat activity

3.3.1 Details of the date and time of bat activity transect surveys, along with weather conditions and sunset times, are provided in *Table 3*. The areas covered during each survey visit included all boundaries, hedgerows, stream corridors and woodlands.

3.3.2 A visual summary of bat foraging and commuting activity recorded during the surveys has been provided in *Appendix E*. In total, six species/species groups were recorded during the transect surveys including Common Pipistrelle, Soprano Pipistrelle, Noctule and *Nyctalus/Cnephaeus*, *Plecotus* and *Myotis* species bats. A summary of each species/species group recorded, their activity and an estimation of numbers using the site during any one survey is provided in *Table 8* below.

Table 8: Summary of bat activity during transect surveys

Species / species group	Activity summary	Approx. number recorded*
Common Pipistrelle	Common Pipistrelle was the most frequently recorded species during the activity surveys. The majority of Common Pipistrelle activity was associated with the woodland parcels in the north of the site. Common Pipistrelle were also recorded on a regular basis using woodlands, treelines and hedgerows bordering fields in the remainder of the site. It is expected that up to 9 Common Pipistrelle bats could have been using the site for foraging and commuting at any one time.	9
Soprano Pipistrelle	Soprano Pipistrelle was the second most recorded species during the activity surveys. The majority of Soprano Pipistrelle activity was associated with the woodland parcels in the north of the site. Soprano Pipistrelle were also recorded on a regular basis using woodlands, treelines and hedgerows bordering fields in the remainder of the site. It is expected that 2 Soprano Pipistrelle bats could have been using the site for foraging and commuting at any one time.	2
<i>Myotis</i> sp. bat	<i>Myotis</i> sp. bat was recorded on an occasional basis during the activity surveys. The majority of the foraging activity relates to Smith's Copse in the east of the site and a hedgerow junction in the south of the site. <i>Myotis</i> sp. bat were also recorded on an occasional basis using woodlands, treelines and hedgerows bordering fields in the remainder of the site. It is expected that up to 1 <i>Myotis</i> sp. bats could have been using the site for foraging and commuting at any one time.	1
<i>Plecotus</i> sp. bat	<i>Plecotus</i> sp. bat was recorded on four occasions in association with hedgerows and woodland parcels in the north of the site. Survey results indicate that no more than 1 <i>Plecotus</i> sp. bat was using the site at one time. It should be noted that <i>Plecotus</i> sp. calls are very quiet, and <i>Plecotus</i> sp. bats do not always echolocate when hunting, <i>Plecotus</i> sp. bat are subsequently less regularly recorded by bat detectors. It is, therefore, possible that higher (but not substantially higher) numbers of <i>Plecotus</i> sp. bats may have been using the site than were recorded.	1
Noctule	Noctules were recorded on one occasion in association with a hedgerow junction in the south-east of the site. It is expected that up to 1 Noctule bats could have been using the site for foraging and commuting at any one time.	1

Species / species group	Activity summary	Approx. number recorded*
<i>Nyctalus / Cnephaeus</i> sp. bat	<i>Nyctalus / Cnephaeus</i> sp. bat was recorded on three occasions in association with hedgerows and woodland parcels, with the recordings scattered across the site. It is expected that up to 1 <i>Nyctalus / Cnephaeus</i> sp. bat was using the site at any one time.	1

* This is an approximation of the number of bats of any one species/species group estimated to have been using the site during any one visit.

3.4 Phase 2 automated activity surveys

3.4.1 The dates during which the automated detectors were deployed are provided in *Table 4*. The locations in which the automated bat detectors were placed during each deployment are shown on the plan in *Appendix D*.

3.4.2 Nine automated detectors were placed around the site on seven separate occasions to give an indication of the species using different areas of the site and relative levels of activity throughout the night⁷. A summary of bat activity recorded during the automated surveys in each location is provided below in *Table 9*. In total, eight species/species groups were recorded during the automated surveys: Common Pipistrelle, Soprano Pipistrelle, Nathusius' Pipistrelle, *Plecotus* sp. bat, *Myotis* sp. bat, Noctule, *Nyctalus/Cnephaeus* sp. bat and Barbastelle.

Table 9: Summary of bat activity recorded by the automated detectors

Location	Month	Activity summary
A		The automated detector at Location A recorded bat activity along the treeline associated with the Downs Link aligned north-west to south-east in the south of the site.
	April 2025	A total of 1929 bat recordings were attained over 7 nights, an average of 276 bat recordings per night. Common Pipistrelle was the most frequently recorded species (83.7% of recordings). Common Pipistrelle was considered to have moderate activity levels. Soprano Pipistrelle was the second most frequently recorded species (13.2% of recordings). Soprano Pipistrelle was considered to have low activity levels. <i>Myotis</i> sp. bat, Barbastelle, <i>Plecotus</i> sp. bat, <i>Nyctalus/Cnephaeus</i> sp. bat, Noctule and Nathusius' Pipistrelle were also recorded on an infrequent basis (1.0%, 0.9%, 0.5%, 0.3%, 0.2% and 0.2% of recordings, respectively).

⁷ Nights on which individual detectors failed to record, or data was corrupted is discussed in *Section 2.5: Limitations*, above.

Location	Month	Activity summary
	May 2025	A total of 1737 bat recordings were attained over 3 nights, an average of 579 bat recordings per night. Common Pipistrelle was the most frequently recorded species (82.1% of recordings). Common Pipistrelle was considered to have moderate activity levels. Soprano Pipistrelle was the second most frequently recorded species (14.8% of recordings). Soprano Pipistrelle was considered to have low activity levels. Barbastelle, <i>Myotis</i> sp. bat, <i>Plecotus</i> sp. bat and Nathusius' Pipistrelle were also recorded on an infrequent basis (2.1%, 0.5%, 0.3% and 0.2% of recordings, respectively). A single <i>Nyctalus/Cnephaeus</i> sp. bat pass was also recorded.
	June 2025	A total of 756 bat recordings were attained over 5 nights, an average of 151 bat recordings per night. Common Pipistrelle was the most frequently recorded species (79.2% of recordings). Common Pipistrelle was considered to have low to moderate activity levels. Soprano Pipistrelle was the second most frequently recorded species (11.4% of recordings). Soprano Pipistrelle was considered to have low activity levels. <i>Plecotus</i> sp. bat, <i>Myotis</i> sp. bat, <i>Nyctalus/Cnephaeus</i> sp. bat, Barbastelle and Noctule were also recorded on an infrequent basis (3.2%, 2.4%, 2.0%, 1.2% and 0.7% of recordings, respectively).
	July 2025	Data unavailable.
	August 2025	A total of 3097 bat recordings were attained over 3 nights, an average of 1032 bat recordings per night. Common Pipistrelle was the most frequently recorded species (65.0% of recordings). Common Pipistrelle was considered to have moderate activity levels. <i>Myotis</i> sp. bat and Soprano Pipistrelle were the second and third most frequently recorded species/species groups (19.3% and 13.4% of recordings, respectively). Both species/species groups were considered to have low activity levels. <i>Plecotus</i> sp. bat, Barbastelle, <i>Nyctalus/Cnephaeus</i> sp. bat and Noctule were also recorded on an infrequent basis (1.2%, 0.5%, 0.4% and 0.1% of recordings, respectively).
	September 2025	Data unavailable.
	October 2025	A total of 794 bat recordings were attained over 5 nights, an average of 159 bat recordings per night. Common Pipistrelle was the most frequently recorded species (44.8% of recordings). Common Pipistrelle was considered to have low activity levels. <i>Myotis</i> sp. bat and Soprano Pipistrelle were the second and third most frequently recorded species/species groups (30.4% and 18.0% of recordings, respectively). Both species/species groups were considered to have low activity levels. Barbastelle and <i>Plecotus</i> sp. bat were also recorded on an infrequent basis (5.7% and 0.1% of recordings, respectively). A single Nathusius' Pipistrelle bat pass was also recorded.

Location	Month	Activity summary
B		The automated detector at Location B recorded bat activity along Two Mile Ash Gill an area of ancient woodland in the south-west of the site, bordered by grassland fields to the east.
	April 2025	A total of 644 bat recordings were attained over 7 nights, an average of 92 bat recordings per night. Common Pipistrelle was the most frequently recorded species (76.1% of recordings). Common Pipistrelle was considered to have low activity levels. Soprano Pipistrelle was the second most frequently recorded species (17.1% of recordings). Soprano Pipistrelle was considered to have low activity levels. <i>Myotis</i> sp. bat was recorded on an infrequent basis (5.9% of recordings). A couple <i>Plecotus</i> sp. bat, Noctule and <i>Nyctalus/Cnephaeus</i> sp. bat passes were also recorded.
	May 2025	Data unavailable.
	June 2025	A total of 217 bat recordings were attained over 5 nights, an average of 43 bat recordings per night. Common Pipistrelle was the most frequently recorded species (89.9% of recordings). Common Pipistrelle was considered to have low activity levels. Soprano Pipistrelle, <i>Myotis</i> sp. bat and <i>Plecotus</i> sp. bat were recorded on an infrequent basis (5.1%, 2.3% and 1.8% of recordings, respectively). A couple <i>Nyctalus/Cnephaeus</i> sp. bat passes were also recorded.
	July 2025	A total of 1419 bat recordings were attained over 7 nights, an average of 203 bat recordings per night. Common Pipistrelle was the most frequently recorded species (76.3% of recordings). Common Pipistrelle was considered to have moderate to low activity levels. <i>Myotis</i> sp. bat and Soprano Pipistrelle were the second and third most frequently recorded species/species groups (14.2% and 7.3% of recordings, respectively). Both species/species groups were considered to have low activity levels. <i>Plecotus</i> sp. bat, <i>Nyctalus/Cnephaeus</i> sp. bat and Noctule were also recorded on an infrequent basis (1.2%, 0.8% and 0.2% of recordings, respectively).
	August 2025	A total of 151 bat recordings were attained over 4 nights, an average of 38 bat recordings per night. On one night however no bat passes were recorded. Common Pipistrelle, Soprano Pipistrelle and <i>Myotis</i> sp. bat were the most frequently recorded species/species groups (44.4%, 33.1% and 17.9% of recordings, respectively). All species/species groups were considered to have low activity levels. <i>Nyctalus/Cnephaeus</i> sp. bat was recorded on an infrequent basis (2.6% of recordings). Single/couple of Barbastelle and <i>Plecotus</i> sp. bat passes were also recorded.

Location	Month	Activity summary
	September 2025	A total of 1319 bat recordings were attained over 3 nights, an average of 440 bat recordings per night. Common Pipistrelle was the most frequently recorded species (91.1% of recordings). Common Pipistrelle was considered to have moderate to low activity levels. Soprano Pipistrelle, <i>Myotis</i> sp. bat and <i>Plecotus</i> sp. bat were recorded on an infrequent basis (4.5%, 3.9% and 0.4% of recordings, respectively). A couple of <i>Nyctalus/Cnephaeus</i> sp. bat passes were also recorded.
	October 2025	A total of 29 bat recordings were attained over 2 nights, an average of 15 bat recordings per night. <i>Myotis</i> sp. bat, Soprano Pipistrelle and Common Pipistrelle bat were recorded on an infrequent basis (55.2%, 23.6% and 17.2% of recordings, respectively).
C		The automated detector at Location C recorded bat activity along the eastern margin of Courtland Wood an area of ancient woodland in the south-west of the site, bordered by grassland fields.
	April 2025	A total of 7869 bat recordings were attained over 7 nights, an average of 1124 bat recordings per night. Common Pipistrelle was the most frequently recorded species (80.6% of recordings). Common Pipistrelle was considered to have high to moderate activity levels. Soprano Pipistrelle and <i>Myotis</i> sp. bat were the second and third most frequently recorded species/species groups (9.6% and 9.2% of recordings, respectively). Both species/species groups were considered to have moderate to low activity levels. <i>Plecotus</i> sp. bat, Barbastelle, Noctule and <i>Nyctalus/Cnephaeus</i> sp. bat were also recorded on an infrequent basis (0.3%, 0.2%, 0.1% and 0.0% of recordings, respectively).
	May 2025	Data unavailable.
	June 2025	A total of 4196 bat recordings were attained over 5 nights, an average of 839 bat recordings per night. Common Pipistrelle was the most frequently recorded species (91.3% of recordings). Common Pipistrelle was considered to have moderate activity levels. Soprano Pipistrelle was the second most frequently recorded species (5.0% of recordings). Soprano Pipistrelle was considered to have low activity levels. <i>Nyctalus/Cnephaeus</i> sp. bat, <i>Myotis</i> sp. bat, Nathusius' Pipistrelle, <i>Plecotus</i> sp. bat and Noctule were also recorded on an infrequent basis (2.2%, 0.6%, 0.5%, 0.1% and 0.1% of recordings, respectively).
	July 2025	Data unavailable.
	August 2025	A total of 1382 bat recordings were attained over 2 nights, an average of 691 bat recordings per night. Common Pipistrelle was the most frequently recorded species (72.5% of recordings). Common Pipistrelle was considered to have low activity levels. Soprano Pipistrelle was the second most frequently recorded species (15.3% of recordings). Soprano Pipistrelle was considered to have low activity levels. <i>Myotis</i> sp. bat, <i>Plecotus</i> sp. bat, <i>Nyctalus/Cnephaeus</i> sp. bat, Barbastelle and Noctule were also recorded on an infrequent basis (6.3%, 3.0%, 1.6%, 1.2% and 0.1% of recordings, respectively).

Location	Month	Activity summary
	September 2025	A total of 866 bat recordings were attained over 4 nights, an average of 217 bat recordings per night. Common Pipistrelle was the most frequently recorded species (50.7% of recordings). Common Pipistrelle was considered to have low activity levels. <i>Plecotus</i> sp. bat and Soprano Pipistrelle were the second and third most frequently recorded species/species groups (27.8% and 15.1% of recordings, respectively). Both species/species groups were considered to have low activity levels. <i>Myotis</i> sp. bat, Barbastelle, <i>Nyctalus/Cnephaeus</i> sp. bat and Noctule were recorded on an infrequent basis (4.3%, 1.2%, 0.3% and 0.3% of recordings, respectively). A couple of Nathusius' Pipistrelle bat passes were also recorded.
	October 2025	A total of 54 bat recordings were attained over 4 nights, an average of 14 bat recordings per night. On one night however no bat passes were recorded. <i>Myotis</i> sp. bat, Soprano Pipistrelle and Common Pipistrelle bat were recorded on an infrequent basis (44.4%, 27.8% and 24.1% of recordings, respectively). A couple of Barbastelle bat passes were also recorded.
D		The automated detector at Location D recorded bat activity along hedgerows in the west of the site, bordered by grassland fields.
	April 2025	A total of 3186 bat recordings were attained over 7 nights, an average of 455 bat recordings per night. Common Pipistrelle was the most frequently recorded species (88.4% of recordings). Common Pipistrelle was considered to have moderate activity levels. Soprano Pipistrelle was the second most frequently recorded species (9.2% of recordings). Soprano Pipistrelle was considered to have low activity levels. <i>Myotis</i> sp. bat, Barbastelle, <i>Plecotus</i> sp. bat and Noctule were recorded on an infrequent basis (1.1%, 0.8%, 0.4% and 0.1% of recordings, respectively). A single <i>Nyctalus/Cnephaeus</i> sp. bat pass was also recorded.
	May 2025	Data unavailable.
	June 2025	A total of 1710 bat recordings were attained over 5 nights, an average of 342 bat recordings per night. Soprano Pipistrelle and Common Pipistrelle were the most frequently recorded species (52.6% and 44.3% of recordings, respectively). Both species were considered to have moderate to low activity levels. <i>Plecotus</i> sp. bat, <i>Nyctalus/Cnephaeus</i> sp. bat and <i>Myotis</i> sp. bat were also recorded on an infrequent basis (1.4%, 1.1% and 0.6% of recordings, respectively).
	July 2025	Data unavailable.
	August 2025	A total of 1097 bat recordings were attained over 3 nights, an average of 366 bat recordings per night. Common Pipistrelle and Soprano Pipistrelle were the most frequently recorded species (66.7% and 31.4% of recordings, respectively). Both species were considered to have moderate to low activity levels. <i>Myotis</i> sp. bat, <i>Nyctalus/Cnephaeus</i> sp. bat, <i>Plecotus</i> sp. bat and Barbastelle were also recorded on an infrequent basis (0.7%, 0.5%, 0.3% and 0.3% of recordings, respectively).

Location	Month	Activity summary
	September 2025	A total of 1757 bat recordings were attained over 4 nights, an average of 439 bat recordings per night. Common Pipistrelle was the most frequently recorded species (76.5% of recordings). Common Pipistrelle was considered to have moderate to low activity levels. Soprano Pipistrelle was the second most frequently recorded species (18.5% of recordings). Soprano Pipistrelle was considered to have low activity levels. Barbastelle, <i>Plecotus</i> sp. bat, <i>Myotis</i> sp. bat and Nathusius' Pipistrelle were recorded on an infrequent basis (2.3%, 1.7%, 0.6% and 0.3% of recordings, respectively). Single/couple of Noctule and <i>Nyctalus/Cnephaeus</i> sp. bat passes were also recorded.
	October 2025	Data unavailable.
E		The automated detector at Location E recorded bat activity along the western margin of Smith's Copse an area of ancient woodland on the eastern site boundary, bordered by grassland fields.
	April 2025	A total of 3389 bat recordings were attained over 7 nights, an average of 484 bat recordings per night. Common Pipistrelle was the most frequently recorded species (80.0% of recordings). Common Pipistrelle was considered to have moderate activity levels. Soprano Pipistrelle was the second most frequently recorded species (16.9% of recordings). Soprano Pipistrelle was considered to have low activity levels. <i>Myotis</i> sp. bat, <i>Plecotus</i> sp. bat and Barbastelle were recorded on an infrequent basis (2.5%, 0.3% and 0.2% of recordings, respectively). A single Noctule bat pass was also recorded.
	May 2025	Data unavailable.
	June 2025	A total of 3258 bat recordings were attained over 5 nights, an average of 652 bat recordings per night. Common Pipistrelle was the most frequently recorded species (65.1% of recordings). Common Pipistrelle was considered to have moderate activity levels. Soprano Pipistrelle was the second most frequently recorded species (33.4% of recordings). Soprano Pipistrelle was considered to have moderate to low activity levels. <i>Nyctalus/Cnephaeus</i> sp. bat, <i>Myotis</i> sp. bat and <i>Plecotus</i> sp. bat were recorded on an infrequent basis (1.0%, 0.2% and 0.2% of recordings, respectively). A couple of Noctule bat passes were also recorded.
	July 2025	Data unavailable.

Location	Month	Activity summary
	August 2025	A total of 1745 bat recordings were attained over 2 nights, an average of 873 bat recordings per night. Common Pipistrelle was the most frequently recorded species (75.1% of recordings). Common Pipistrelle was considered to have moderate to low activity levels. Soprano Pipistrelle was the second most frequently recorded species (14.7% of recordings). Soprano Pipistrelle was considered to have low activity levels. <i>Nyctalus/Cnephaeus</i> sp. bat, <i>Plecotus</i> sp. bat, <i>Myotis</i> sp. bat, Barbastelle and Noctule were also recorded on an infrequent basis (3.7%, 3.3%, 1.9%, 1.0% and 0.3% of recordings, respectively).
	September 2025	A total of 1189 bat recordings were attained over 3 nights, an average of 396 bat recordings per night. Common Pipistrelle was the most frequently recorded species (81.3% of recordings). Common Pipistrelle was considered to have moderate to low activity levels. Soprano Pipistrelle, <i>Myotis</i> sp. bats, <i>Plecotus</i> sp. bat and Barbastelle were recorded on an infrequent basis (8.9%, 6.2%, 2.5% and 0.7% of recordings, respectively). Single/couple of Noctule, Nathusius' Pipistrelle and <i>Nyctalus/Cnephaeus</i> sp. bat passes were also recorded.
	October 2025	A total of 399 bat recordings were attained over 5 nights, an average of 80 bat recordings per night. Common Pipistrelle and Soprano Pipistrelle were the most frequently recorded species (47.9% and 43.1% of recordings, respectively). Both species were considered to have low activity levels. <i>Myotis</i> sp. bats and Barbastelle were recorded on an infrequent basis (7.5% and 1.3% of recordings, respectively). A single <i>Nyctalus/Cnephaeus</i> sp. bat pass was also recorded.
F		The automated detector at Location F recorded bat activity along hedgerows on the western site boundary, bordered by arable fields to the east.
	April 2025	A total of 2183 bat recordings were attained over 7 nights, an average of 312 bat recordings per night. Common Pipistrelle was the most frequently recorded species (97.3% of recordings). Common Pipistrelle was considered to have moderate activity levels. Soprano Pipistrelle, <i>Myotis</i> sp. bats, <i>Plecotus</i> sp. bat and Noctule were recorded on an infrequent basis (1.2%, 0.8%, 0.4% and 0.1% of recordings, respectively). Single/couple of Nathusius' Pipistrelle and Barbastelle bat passes were also recorded.
	May 2025	Data unavailable.
	June 2025	A total of 379 bat recordings were attained over 5 nights, an average of 76 bat recordings per night. Common Pipistrelle was the most frequently recorded species (87.9% of recordings). Common Pipistrelle was considered to have low activity levels. <i>Nyctalus/Cnephaeus</i> sp. bat, Soprano Pipistrelle, Noctule and <i>Myotis</i> sp. bat were recorded on an infrequent basis (7.4%, 2.9%, 0.8% and 0.8% of recordings, respectively). A single <i>Plecotus</i> sp. bat pass was also recorded.

Location	Month	Activity summary
	July 2025	Data unavailable.
	August 2025	A total of 84 bat recordings were attained over 2 nights, an average of 42 bat recordings per night. Common Pipistrelle, Soprano Pipistrelle, <i>Myotis</i> sp. bat and <i>Nyctalus/Cnephaeus</i> sp. bat were recorded on an infrequent basis (76.2%, 10.7%, 4.8% and 4.8% of recordings, respectively). Single/couple of Noctule and <i>Plecotus</i> sp. bat passes were also recorded.
	September 2025	A total of 154 bat recordings were attained over 2 nights, an average of 77 bat recordings per night. Common Pipistrelle was the most frequently recorded species (62.3% of recordings). Common Pipistrelle was considered to have low activity levels. Soprano Pipistrelle, <i>Plecotus</i> sp. bat, Barbastelle and <i>Myotis</i> sp. bat were also recorded on an infrequent basis (13.0%, 11.0%, 7.8% and 5.8% of recordings, respectively).
	October 2025	A total of 51 bat recordings were attained over 5 nights, an average of 10 bat recordings per night. Common Pipistrelle, Barbastelle, Soprano Pipistrelle and <i>Myotis</i> sp. bat were recorded on an infrequent basis (51.0%, 21.6%, 9.8% and 9.8% of recordings, respectively). Single/couple of Noctule, <i>Nyctalus/Cnephaeus</i> sp. bat and <i>Plecotus</i> sp. bat passes were also recorded.
G	The automated detector at Location G recorded bat activity along hedgerows in the north of the site, bordered by grassland fields.	
	April 2025	A total of 1368 bat recordings were attained over 7 nights, an average of 195 bat recordings per night. Common Pipistrelle was the most frequently recorded species (96.2% of recordings). Common Pipistrelle was considered to have moderate to low activity levels. Soprano Pipistrelle, <i>Myotis</i> sp. bat, <i>Plecotus</i> sp. bat, <i>Nyctalus/Cnephaeus</i> sp. bat and Barbastelle were recorded on an infrequent basis (1.5%, 0.8%, 0.7%, 0.4% and 0.2% of recordings, respectively). A couple of Noctule passes were also recorded.
	May 2025	Data unavailable.
	June 2025	A total of 590 bat recordings were attained over 5 nights, an average of 118 bat recordings per night. Common Pipistrelle was the most frequently recorded species (91.7% of recordings). Common Pipistrelle was considered to have moderate to low activity levels. <i>Nyctalus/Cnephaeus</i> sp. bat, Soprano Pipistrelle and <i>Myotis</i> sp. bat were recorded on an infrequent basis (5.6%, 1.4% and 0.8% of recordings, respectively). Single Noctule, Barbastelle and <i>Plecotus</i> sp. bat passes were also recorded.
	July 2025	Data unavailable.

Location	Month	Activity summary
	August 2025	A total of 527 bat recordings were attained over 5 nights, an average of 105 bat recordings per night. Common Pipistrelle was the most frequently recorded species (86.3% of recordings). Common Pipistrelle was considered to have moderate to low activity levels. Noctule, Soprano Pipistrelle, <i>Myotis</i> sp. bat, <i>Nyctalus/Cnephaeus</i> sp. bat, <i>Plecotus</i> sp. bat and Barbastelle were also recorded on an infrequent basis (6.3%, 2.1%, 2.1%, 1.3%, 1.3% and 0.6% of recordings, respectively).
	September 2025	A total of 5437 bat recordings were attained over 6 nights, an average of 906 bat recordings per night. Common Pipistrelle was the most frequently recorded species (75.1% of recordings). Common Pipistrelle was considered to have moderate activity levels. <i>Myotis</i> sp. bat and Soprano Pipistrelle was the second and third most frequently recorded species/species groups (17.4% and 6.4% of recordings, respectively). Both species/species groups were considered to have moderate to low activity levels. Barbastelle, <i>Plecotus</i> sp. bat and <i>Nyctalus/Cnephaeus</i> sp. bat were recorded on an infrequent basis (0.7%, 0.3% and 0.1% of recordings, respectively). A couple of Noctule and Nathusius' Pipistrelle bat passes were also recorded.
	October 2025	A total of 51 bat recordings were attained over 5 nights, an average of 10 bat recordings per night. Common Pipistrelle, Soprano Pipistrelle and <i>Myotis</i> sp. bat were recorded on an infrequent basis (72.5%, 11.8% and 9.8% of recordings, respectively). Single/couple of <i>Nyctalus/Cnephaeus</i> sp. bat, Barbastelle and Nathusius' Pipistrelle bat passes were also recorded.
H		The automated detector at Location H recorded bat activity along woodland margins in the north-east of the site, bordered by grassland fields.
	April 2025	A total of 2577 bat recordings were attained over 7 nights, an average of 368 bat recordings per night. Common Pipistrelle was the most frequently recorded species (82.7% of recordings). Common Pipistrelle was considered to have moderate activity levels. Soprano Pipistrelle was the second most frequently recorded species (12.5% of recordings). Soprano Pipistrelle was considered to have moderate to low activity levels. <i>Plecotus</i> sp. bat, <i>Myotis</i> sp. bat, <i>Nyctalus/Cnephaeus</i> sp. bat, Barbastelle and Noctule were also recorded on an infrequent basis (2.4%, 1.3%, 0.5%, 0.4% and 0.1% of recordings, respectively).
	May 2025	Data unavailable.

Location	Month	Activity summary
	June 2025	A total of 680 bat recordings were attained over 3 nights, an average of 227 bat recordings per night. Common Pipistrelle was the most frequently recorded species (70.4% of recordings). Common Pipistrelle was considered to have moderate to low activity levels. Soprano Pipistrelle and <i>Nyctalus/Cnephaeus</i> sp. bat were the second and third most frequently recorded species/species groups (14.9% and 11.6% of recordings, respectively). Both species/species groups were considered to have low activity levels. <i>Plecotus</i> sp. bat and Noctule were recorded on an infrequent basis (1.6% and 1.0% of recordings, respectively). Single/couple of <i>Myotis</i> sp. bat and Barbastelle bat passes were also recorded.
	July 2025	A total of 1414 bat recordings were attained over 7 nights, an average of 202 bat recordings per night. Common Pipistrelle was the most frequently recorded species (73.1% of recordings). Common Pipistrelle was considered to have moderate to low activity levels. Soprano Pipistrelle was the second most frequently recorded species (16.5% of recordings). Soprano Pipistrelle was considered to have low activity levels. <i>Nyctalus/Cnephaeus</i> sp. bat, <i>Myotis</i> sp. bat, <i>Plecotus</i> sp. bat and Noctule were recorded on an infrequent basis (4.2%, 3.5%, 1.6% and 1.1% of recordings, respectively). A couple of Barbastelle bat passes were also recorded.
	August 2025	Data unavailable.
	September 2025	A total of 6177 bat recordings were attained over 6 nights, an average of 1030 bat recordings per night. Common Pipistrelle was the most frequently recorded species (86.6% of recordings). Common Pipistrelle was considered to have high activity levels. Soprano Pipistrelle was the second most frequently recorded species (10.5% of recordings). Soprano Pipistrelle was considered to have moderate to low activity levels. <i>Myotis</i> sp. bat, Barbastelle and <i>Plecotus</i> sp. bat were recorded on an infrequent basis (2.2%, 0.3% and 0.3% of recordings, respectively). A couple of Noctule bat passes were also recorded.
	October 2025	A total of 51 bat recordings were attained over 5 nights, an average of 10 bat recordings per night. Common Pipistrelle, Soprano Pipistrelle and <i>Myotis</i> sp. bat were recorded on an infrequent basis (70.6%, 11.8% and 11.8% of recordings, respectively). Single <i>Nyctalus/Cnephaeus</i> sp. bat, Barbastelle and <i>Plecotus</i> sp. bat passes were also recorded.
I	The automated detector at Location I recorded bat activity along a woodland margin in the north of the site, bordered by grassland fields.	

Location	Month	Activity summary
	April 2025	A total of 53 bat recordings were attained over 7 nights, an average of 8 bat recordings per night. <i>Myotis</i> sp. bat, <i>Nyctalus/Cnephaeus</i> sp. bat, Soprano Pipistrelle, Common Pipistrelle and Barbastelle were recorded on an infrequent basis (34.0%, 26.4%, 20.8%, 7.5% and 7.5% of recordings, respectively). A couple of <i>Plecotus</i> sp. bat passes were also recorded.
	May 2025	Data unavailable.
	June 2025	A total of 424 bat recordings were attained over 5 nights, an average of 85 bat recordings per night. Common Pipistrelle was the most frequently recorded species (64.2% of recordings). Common Pipistrelle was considered to have low activity levels. Soprano Pipistrelle, <i>Nyctalus/Cnephaeus</i> sp. bat, <i>Myotis</i> sp. bat, <i>Plecotus</i> sp. bat and Noctule were recorded on an infrequent basis (13.9%, 8.3%, 5.2%, 4.7% and 3.5% of recordings, respectively). A single Barbastelle bat pass was also recorded.
	July 2025	A total of 1416 bat recordings were attained over 7 nights, an average of 202 bat recordings per night. Common Pipistrelle was the most frequently recorded species (73.4% of recordings). Common Pipistrelle was considered to have moderate to low activity levels. Soprano Pipistrelle was the second most frequently recorded species (16.4% of recordings). Soprano Pipistrelle was considered to have low activity levels. <i>Nyctalus/Cnephaeus</i> sp. bat, <i>Myotis</i> sp. bat, <i>Plecotus</i> sp. bat and Noctule were recorded on an infrequent basis (4.4%, 3.7%, 1.3% and 0.8% of recordings, respectively). A single Barbastelle bat pass was also recorded.
	August 2025	A total of 497 bat recordings were attained over 6 nights, an average of 83 bat recordings per night. Common Pipistrelle was the most frequently recorded species (52.7% of recordings). Common Pipistrelle was considered to have low activity levels. Soprano Pipistrelle, <i>Plecotus</i> sp. bat, <i>Myotis</i> sp. bat, <i>Nyctalus/Cnephaeus</i> sp. bat, Barbastelle and Noctule were also recorded on an infrequent basis (14.9%, 13.1%, 8.5%, 6.2%, 3.8% and 0.8% of recordings, respectively).
	September 2025	A total of 49 bat recordings were attained over 6 nights, an average of 8 bat recordings per night. Common Pipistrelle, <i>Myotis</i> sp. bat, Soprano Pipistrelle, Noctule and <i>Plecotus</i> sp. bat were recorded on an infrequent basis (53.1%, 14.3%, 12.2%, 10.2% and 8.2% of recordings, respectively). A single Barbastelle bat pass was also recorded.
	October 2025	A total of 91 bat recordings were attained over 5 nights, an average of 18 bat recordings per night. Common Pipistrelle, Soprano Pipistrelle, <i>Plecotus</i> sp. bat and <i>Myotis</i> sp. bat were recorded on an infrequent basis (44.0%, 28.6%, 14.3% and 12.1% of recordings, respectively). A single Noctule bat pass was also recorded.

- 3.4.3 Common Pipistrelle was the most frequently recorded species relating to 78.0% of all bat passes recorded, with all locations being used by foraging bats of this species on at least an occasional basis. Soprano Pipistrelle followed by *Myotis* sp. bat were the next most recorded bat species (13.2% and 5.6% all bat recordings, respectively), with generally similar patterns of activity to the Common Pipistrelle bats however at much lower numbers. *Plecotus* sp. bat, *Nyctalus/Cnephaeus* sp. bat, Barbastelle, Noctule and Nathusius' Pipistrelle were all recorded on an individual/occasional basis (1.3%, 1.0%, 0.6%, 0.2% and 0.1% of all bat recordings, respectively).

4 SUMMARY AND IMPACT ASSESSMENT

4.1 Bat roosting habitat

- 4.1.1 During the suite of updated bat surveys, confirmed bat roosts were recorded within one building (B12) within the site. B12 supports day roosts for up to six Common Pipistrelle bats and one Soprano Pipistrelle and a possible day roost for an individual Brandt's bat.

- 4.1.2 These findings broadly reflect the outcome of the 2022 bat emergence survey work. During the 2026 survey, no evidence of the Brandt's roost was recorded in B12 however, *Myotis* sp. bats were recorded in the vicinity of the building and the building is suitable to support this species and subsequently on a precautionary basis, presence of this roost type has been included in the mitigation detailed below.

- 4.1.3 The proposed demolition of B12 will result in the loss of identified roosts associated with this building and therefore proposals have the potential to conflict with the nature conservation legislation afforded to bats (set out in *Section 1.2*). Works to B12 with potential to affect roosting bats should therefore be carried out under a full European Protected Species (EPS) licence⁸ would need to be applied for from Natural England, and granted, prior to the development works taking place.

- 4.1.4 Measures to protect bats would need to be implemented during development works and roosting opportunities for bats should be maintained at the site in accordance with the 2026 National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and 2006 NERC Act. Suitable outline measures to achieve these requirements within the scheme and ensure that the favourable conservation status of the local bat population is maintained are therefore provided in *Section 5* of this report.

4.2 Foraging and commuting bats

- 4.2.1 The suite of bat activity transect and automated detector surveys confirmed the presence of at least eight bat species/species groups using the site for foraging and commuting. The species/species groups recorded were: Common Pipistrelle, Soprano Pipistrelle, Nathusius' Pipistrelle, *Plecotus* sp. bat, *Nyctalus/Cnephaeus* sp. bat, *Myotis* sp. bat,

⁸ The 'Low Impact Licence' approach only covers small numbers of roost sites which is not the case in this instance.

Noctule and Barbastelle. The plan in *Appendix E* provides an overview of bat activity recorded during the transect surveys.

4.2.2 The majority of activity recorded related to Common Pipistrelle with up to nine individuals considered to be using the site at any one time. Soprano Pipistrelle, Noctule, *Myotis* sp., bat, *Plecotus* sp. bat and *Nyctalus / Cnephaeus* sp. bat were recorded consistently but with much lower levels of activity in comparison to the Common Pipistrelle bats. Barbastelle and Nathusius' Pipistrelle bats were recorded inconsistently on the automated detectors only throughout the surveys.

4.2.3 The majority of the bat activity recorded during the walkover activity surveys focused on the boundary vegetation, where woodland, mature trees and hedgerows form interfaces with the grassland and arable fields, particularly in the north of the site. With regards to the findings of the activity transect and automated detector survey work, the level of bat activity is considered to be low to moderate, with the majority of the activity relating to Common Pipistrelle bats, with only low/ very low levels of activity recorded for the other species present. As a whole, the site is considered to be of no more than low district interest for foraging and commuting bats.

4.2.4 Notwithstanding the above, any development proposals for the site should seek to maintain and, where possible, enhance foraging and commuting opportunities for all species of bats using the site in accordance with nature conservation legislation, planning policy and the 2006 NERC Act. Recommendations to maintain and enhance the value of the site for bats are provided in *Section 5* below.

5 RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 This section identifies measures to be implemented during development of the site in order to avoid, mitigate and compensate potential impacts on bats, and to maintain the favourable conservation status of the local bat population. In addition, recommendations for enhancement of the site for roosting and foraging bats are included in accordance with 2026 NPPF and the 2006 NERC Act.

5.2 Roosting bats

5.2.1 The suite of bat roost surveys confirmed the presence of day roosts for individual / low numbers of Common Pipistrelle, Soprano Pipistrelle and possibly Brandt's bat in B12. The proposed demolition of this building will result in the loss of the identified day roosts.

5.2.2 A European Protected Species (EPS) licence would therefore need to be obtained from Natural England prior to the commencement of any works affecting these roosts. The licence would need to be accompanied by a detailed method statement describing how

the favourable conservation status of bats at the site will be maintained, including information on how loss of roost sites will be compensated and timing of works to minimise impacts on bats. Mitigation would centre on:

- Creation of appropriately designed and sited new roosting opportunities for bats, proportionate to that being lost; and
- Implementation of works affecting roost sites at a time of year when bats are least vulnerable to disturbance/likely to be present, employing sensitive working practices.

Measures by which this can be achieved are given below. These should be implemented unless otherwise agreed with the local planning authority or Natural England.

Replacement of roost sites

- 5.2.3 A strategy for mitigating the loss of the identified roost sites in B12 is described below. The provision of replacement roosting opportunities should be reviewed at an appropriate stage in light of detailed design and/or the findings of updated surveys, if appropriate, to ensure mitigation is proportionate to the status of bat roosts in B12, at the time of works.

Short-term roost replacement: tree mounted bat boxes

- 5.2.4 Current proposals indicate that the proposed works to B12 will result in the loss of the associated roosts. However, Common Pipistrelle, Soprano Pipistrelle and Brandt's bat are known to roost in trees and/or bat boxes (University of Bristol, 2010; Dietz et al, 2011), with records of bat boxes having been used for successful Common and Soprano Pipistrelle breeding. It would therefore, be possible to provide suitable replacement opportunities during the construction phase prior to replacement roosting opportunities being created within new buildings.

- 5.2.5 To provide replacement opportunities for bats associated with the impacted roost sites prior to works commencing, at least four bat boxes should be installed on suitable retained trees within the site in the vicinity of the existing roosts to be lost. These should be located within areas away from the proposed construction works. A number of mature trees are present within the site; therefore suitable short-term roosting provisions can be provided within the wider area. The exact location of these features should be determined through consultation with an appropriately qualified and experienced bat ecologist, but will need to integrate the location of suitable retained trees, and habitat connections with avoidance of areas with the highest potential future lightspill. Initial replacement roost mitigation should consist of the following features (or similar):

- 3 x Greenwood Ecohabitat Two Crevice Bat Box; and
- 1 x Vincent Pro Bat Box.

- 5.2.6 To provide the opportunity for bats to find and utilise new roost sites prior to development, bat boxes should be put in place at an appropriate stage in advance of works commencing.

Long-term roost replacement and enhancement: Crevices

- 5.2.7 Common Pipistrelle, Soprano Pipistrelle and Brandt's bats are considered to be primarily crevice or hole dwelling bats. To provide replacement roost sites and maintain opportunities for these bats within the completed development and deliver enhancements to the long-term roosting potential of the site, features suitable for crevice dwelling bats should be incorporated into the scheme. A minimum of six dedicated features should be provided in a variety of locations on the proposed buildings around the site. These could include a selection of:

- Schwegler 1FR Bat Tubes or 'Habibat' type boxes incorporated into south- to west facing elevations of the proposed buildings around the site;
- Provision of 20mm x100mm gaps beneath roof and ridge tiles with bitumen felt lining beneath, providing crevice features between tiles and the underfelt below. Alternatively, dedicated bat access tiles could be installed to perform a similar function; and/or
- Provision of soffit bat boxes below roof eaves.

- 5.2.8 Where any features for roosting bats are provided in association with roofs of new buildings, bitumastic (traditional) roofing felt should be used to avoid entanglement of bats.

- 5.2.9 All replacement roost sites should be located away from areas most affected by construction and operational phase noise and lighting. The precise position of replacement roost sites should be determined through consultation with an appropriately qualified and experienced ecologist at the detailed design stage, but would in any case need to integrate the location of suitable retained trees and habitat connections with avoidance of areas subject to significant levels of light spill (See *Section 5.3* for further detail).

Approach and timing of works

- 5.2.10 Works affecting confirmed roost sites should ideally be carried out at a time of year when bats are least likely to be present. Little is known about the hibernation habitats of *Pipistrellus* bats and in view of the difficulties in ruling out the use of B12 by hibernating bats, works to B12 during the winter hibernation months (November - March) should be avoided since any bats during this period may be in torpor and would be particularly sensitive to disturbance. Although the roosts recorded are low status/non-breeding roosts, there is always some uncertainty as to the exact status of summer roosts and

therefore, works to B12 should also avoid the peak breeding period (June to August) when young bats, unable to fly, may be present. Accordingly, to minimise any adverse impacts, where possible any works affecting B12 should be conducted during suitable climatic conditions within either the spring (April-May) or autumn (September-October).

5.2.11 In the event that works affecting known roost sites are required outside of the timeframe described above then works potentially affecting roosting bats should either: (i) be preceded by an updated survey to confirm the absence of a breeding bats at the time of works (for works between June and August); or (ii) be carried out during periods of mild weather when bats are active with minimum night-time temperatures exceeding 7°C for five consecutive nights (for demolition works between November and February).

5.2.12 All works affecting features with the potential to conceal roosting bats should be overseen by a licensed bat worker under an Ecological Watching Brief. Potential features on the building include lifted and missing tiles, gaps under rafters and between floors, gaps into mortise and tenon joints and between the waney edge boarding. The internal voids should be thoroughly inspected prior to any works commencing. Suitable features should be inspected prior to works to any area commencing and a cautious approach should be employed, particularly in the vicinity of the known roost locations, with key features removed by hand and gently lowered to ground where appropriate.

5.2.13 Should any bat be encountered during these works, it would be moved by the licensed bat worker to one of the pre-installed bat boxes described in *Section 5.2.5* above.

Works to trees

5.2.14 The previous bat survey in 2022 identified tree roosts in a number of trees across the site, however the emerging development proposals indicate that these trees will be either retained, are now situated beyond the site boundary or are no-longer present on site.

5.2.15 Due to the presence of opportunities for roosting bats within a number of other trees across the site and the highly mobile nature of bats, an approach to works affecting trees lost to development or affected by future maintenance works (e.g. for health and safety) is set out below. This involves either further survey prior to works commencing to confirm continued absence of roosting bats or through a sensitive approach to works.

5.2.16 In the event that retention of a tree identified as providing opportunities for roosting bats is not possible, due to the transitory nature with which bats may use roost sites in trees, it is recommended that felling works should be carried out in accordance with the following procedure, including where the 2026 Phase 2 surveys have not identified a roost as being present:

1. In the event that future pruning or felling works for reasons of health and safety are required to trees with moderate or higher potential to support roosting bats (PRF-M), that have not been subject to previous survey work, these should first be subject to three climbing inspection surveys between May to September, with at least two of the surveys conducted from May to August by a licensed bat worker to inspect potential roost sites for bats (BCT, 2023).
2. Trees with moderate or higher potential to support roosting bats (PRF-M), for which an exhaustive climbed inspection is not possible or practicable should be subject to three emergence/re-entry surveys following current BCT best practice guidelines (BCT, 2023) to confirm the absence of roosting bats prior to any works affecting the tree commencing.
3. Trees classified as low potential (PRF-I), should either be preceded by an emergence survey/ climbing inspection or subject to 'soft felling' under the supervision of a suitably qualified ecologist. Soft felling involves progressive removal of the tree, using ropes to gently lower sections of tree potentially supporting roosting bats to the ground for inspection by a suitably qualified ecologist. Where appropriate, features should be left on the ground overnight before clearing to allow any bats present to escape.

5.2.17 In the event that a roosting bat is discovered during any of the above works to a tree not covered under an EPS licence, trimming/felling works must cease and Natural England contacted to agree an appropriate course of action. A licence may need to be applied for, and approved, before works can continue.

Maintenance of roosting opportunities

5.2.18 The integrity of retained roosting opportunities within and adjacent to the site should be conserved through the maintenance of connections to commuting and foraging habitat and sensitive use of lighting throughout the construction and operational phases (see *Section 5.3* below). In addition, trees not supporting roosting bats at the time of survey have potential to support bats in the future and therefore these trees should be retained and their ability to support roosting bats maintained, where possible to do so. Where significant loss of future roosting opportunities arises, this should be offset through alternative roost provision elsewhere within the site.

Further survey

5.2.19 Bats may occupy roost sites on a seasonal or temporary basis and old roost sites may be abandoned and new roosts occupied within relatively short periods of time. Where appropriate, bat survey work, including emergence/re-entry surveys and/or climbing inspections of buildings and trees with potential to support roosting bats affected by the proposed development should be updated in advance of development commencing. The

guidance of a suitably qualified ecologist should be sought to determine if and when surveys should be updated with regard to the development programme. This would ensure that up-to-date information is available to inform the extent of any mitigation and licensing requirements relating to bats.

5.3 Foraging and commuting bats

5.3.1 The site is considered as a whole to be of no more than low district importance for foraging and commuting bats. The site is expected to comprise a significant proportion of foraging habitat for low numbers of Common Pipistrelle bats and provides foraging habitat for low numbers of at least seven other species/species groups on a more occasional or infrequent basis.

5.3.2 A number of the bat species identified (Barbastelle, Soprano Pipistrelle and Noctule (and Brown Long-eared bat)) are listed as Species of Principal Importance under Section 41 of the 2006 NERC Act and therefore the effects of development on foraging and commuting habitat are a material consideration in the planning process.

5.3.3 The emerging development proposals (Illustrative Masterplan, KPK 2026) show the retention of the majority of the woodland habitats within the site and the hedgerows and treelines bordering and crossing the site. In addition, large areas of public open space are proposed in the north-west and south-west of the site, which will provide a mosaic of habitats of interest to bats including new areas of meadow grassland, scrub and tree planting and creation of aquatic habitats. The development of the site will however result in the loss of limited areas of foraging habitat within the development areas where buildings and hardstanding takes the place of areas currently dominated by grassland fields of limited value for foraging bats. Although it is expected that the proposed gardens and areas of open space within the development areas will provide new opportunities for foraging bats as these mature, in order to maximise future opportunities for foraging and commuting bats within areas of informal open space, it is recommended that the following measures are included in the landscape strategy for these areas of the site:

- Linear features such as hedgerows and treelines should be retained wherever possible and enhanced through infilling of gaps or provision of complementary scrub and tree planting. Where loss is unavoidable, for example at road or footpath access points, loss should be minimised and compensatory habitat provided at an appropriate location elsewhere.
- Where possible, new linear features such as hedgerows and treelines should be created to improve connectivity between areas of suitable roosting and foraging habitat within the site and the wider area.
- Landscape proposals within areas of open space across the site should seek to include high quality habitat for foraging bats. This might include shrub planting,

creation of areas of rough and meadow grassland, orchard, woodland and marginal vegetation and/or use of native species-rich hedgerows and treelines along boundaries.

- Maintenance of standing deadwood and decaying trees/branches where safe to do so in order to maintain and encourage future natural opportunities for roosting bats.
- Creation of new wetland habitats including reedbeds, ponds and drains either as stand-alone features or as part of the surface water drainage strategy. These habitats are capable of supporting large numbers of invertebrates, providing a valuable foraging resource for bats.
- Formal planting schemes in residential areas should seek to include pollen and nectar-rich species in order to encourage invertebrate prey for bats.
- Securing the long-term integrity of high-quality habitats through inclusion within a long-term management strategy.

5.3.4 The site is currently subject to limited light spill, which is restricted to off-site residential areas bordering the site. The integrity of retained and new foraging and commuting habitat, both within the proposed development areas and its surrounds, should be conserved through the sensitive use of lighting throughout the construction and operational phases of the proposed development. In accordance with the Bat Conservation Trust and Institute of Lighting Practitioners guidance (BCT and ILP, 2023) this could be achieved through employment of a selection of the following measures in the vicinity of retained/newly created areas of suitable foraging habitat and in the vicinity of trees and buildings providing opportunities for roosting bats:

- Use of only the minimum amount of light required for safety and amenity, minimising upward reflected light.
- No bare bulbs or upward-pointing lights. The spread of light should be kept near or below the horizontal (luminaires with a negligible or zero Upward Light Ratio).
- Use of LED luminaires with warm white narrow-spectrum bulbs <2700k to reduce blue light component.
- Light sources should feature peak wavelengths higher than 550nm.
- Avoidance of light-spill into adjacent areas through luminaire design or with accessories, such as hoods, cowls, louvres and shields to direct the light.
- Column heights should be carefully considered to minimise light spill and glare visibility. This should be balanced with the potential for increased numbers of columns and upward light reflectance as with bollards.
- For pedestrian lighting, use of waymarking inground markers (low output with cowls or similar to minimise upward light spill) to delineate path edges should be considered. The use of bollard or low-level downward-directional luminaires is strongly discouraged.

- Where necessary, use of embedded road lights to illuminate roadways and light only high-risk stretches of roads such as crossings and merges.
- Limiting the times that lights are on to provide some dark periods for wildlife through use of timers and/or automatic dimmers to reduce lighting outside times of peak use.

5.3.5 It is recommended that all detailed external lighting proposals are reviewed at appropriate design stages by a suitably qualified ecologist. This could be secured via a condition of planning consent.

6 CONCLUSION

6.1 The bat survey conducted at the site identified active low status, non-breeding roosts for Common Pipistrelle, Soprano Pipistrelle and Brandt's bat within B12. It is understood that the proposed works will result in the loss of the identified roosts. Although the roosts identified relate to low numbers of common and widespread bat species and are considered to be of only low local value, the proposed works must give due regard to the legal protection afforded to all bats, which protects both individual bats and the conservation status of populations.

6.2 Measures are also described for the maintenance and enhancement of current opportunities provided by the site for foraging and commuting bats. These include sensitive lighting design and development of a suitable landscape strategy for the site, including the retention, enhancement and creation of high value habitats for foraging bats. The proposed development areas are currently dominated by grazed and arable farmland of limited value for foraging bats and it is likely that these measures could maintain and possibly enhance the value of the site in the long-term for this group.

6.3 Subject to the implementation of the measures described in *Section 5*, it is considered that the favourable conservation status of the local bat population would be maintained and, through long-term provision of higher quality roosting and foraging habitats, potentially enhanced. This would ensure compliance with the nature conservation objectives of the 2017 Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations (as amended) and the 2006 NERC Act and the guidance underpinning the 2026 National Planning Policy Framework.

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Commissioning Party: Berkeley Strategic Land Ltd

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2	Bat Survey Report	August 2026	

	Personnel	Position
Author	Clare Bird MCIEEM	Associate Ecologist
Updated by	Clare Bird MCIEEM	Associate Ecologist
Approved for issue	Sarah Thornton-Mills MCIEEM	Principal Ecologist

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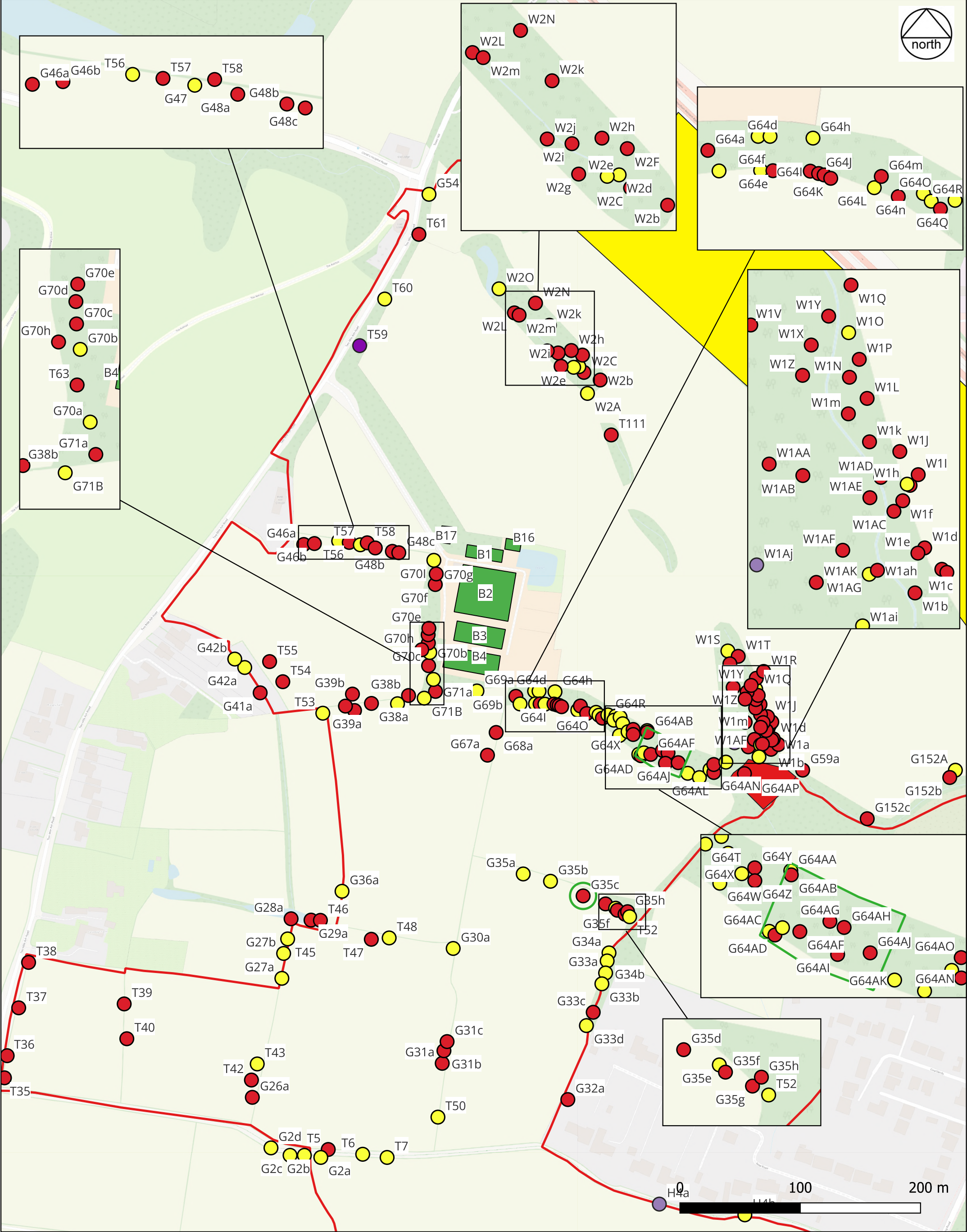
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APPENDIX A

Bat Roost Survey Summary Plan



KEY

- Site boundary
- Building/tree subject to Phase 2 bat roost survey
- Individual trees/ tree groups/ woodlands
- Confirmed bat roost
- Probable bat roost
- Moderate or higher bat roost potential (PRF-M)
- Low bat roost potential (PRF-I)

Buildings

- Confirmed bat roost
- Low bat roost potential
- Negligible bat roost potential

CLIENT:
Berkeley Strategic Land Ltd

PROJECT:
Land North-West of Southwater, Horsham

TITLE:
2026 Bat Roost Survey Summary Plan, North

SCALE AT A3:
See scale bar

DATE:
August 2026

Map data from OpenStreetMap 2026-05-19

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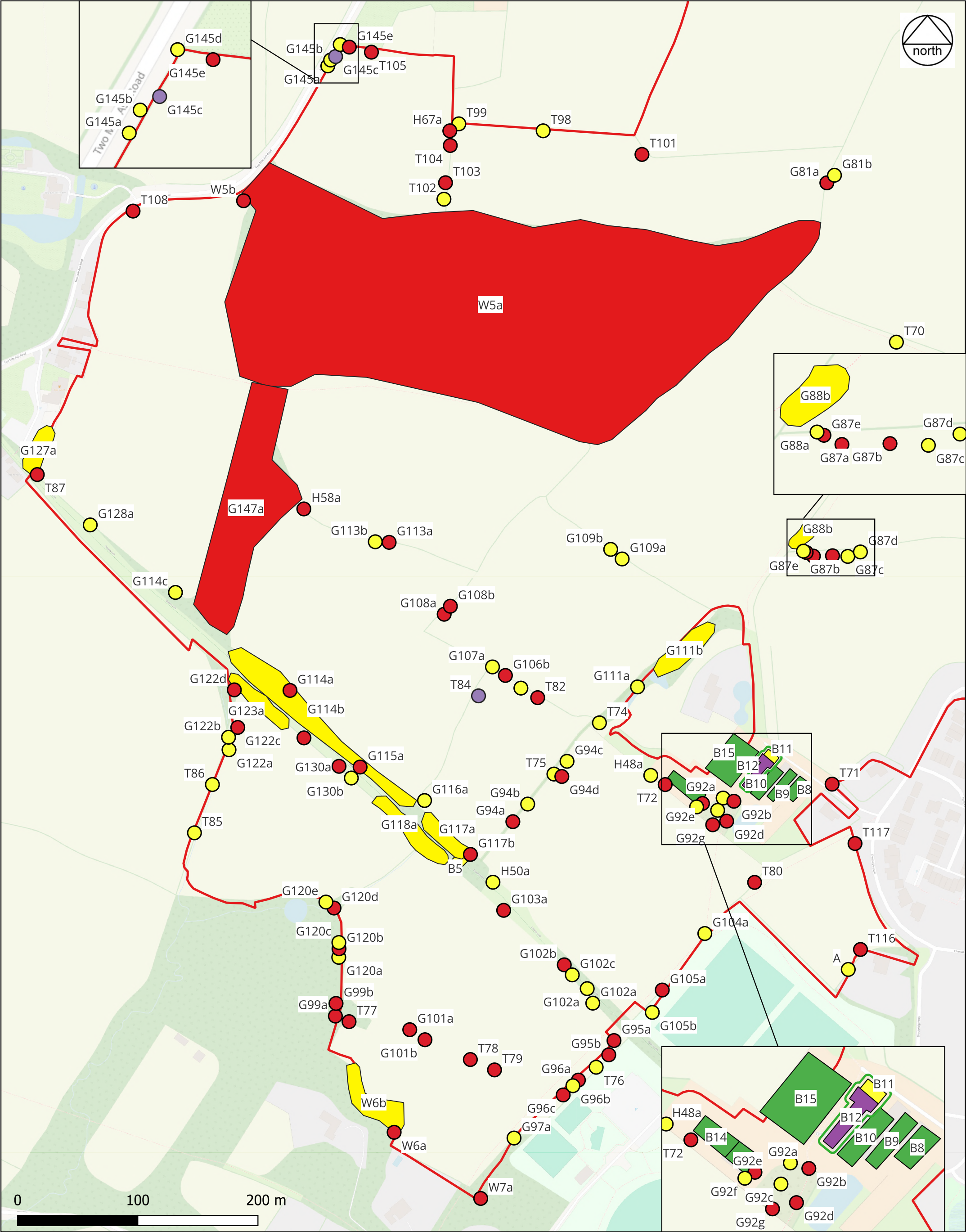
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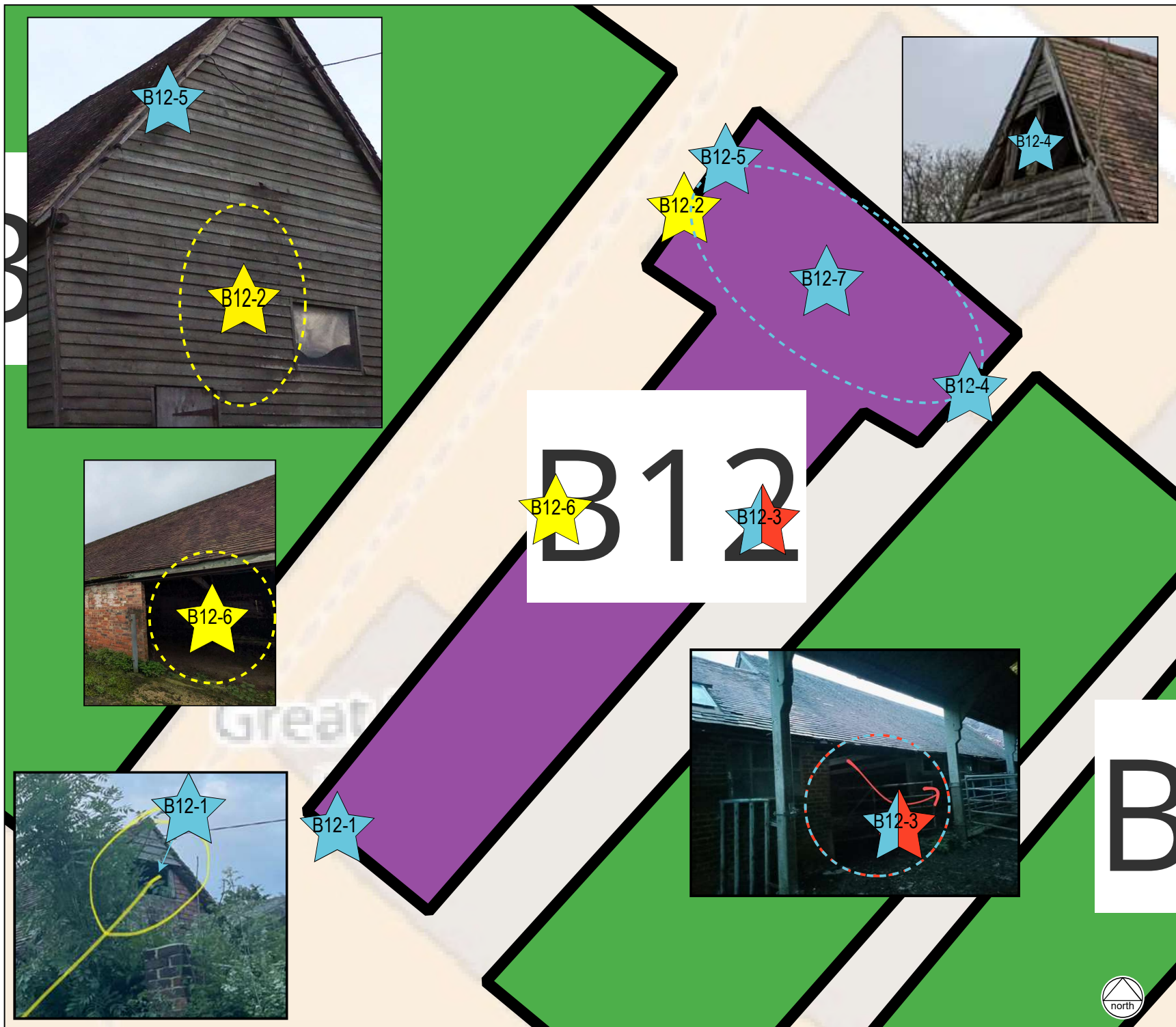
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KEY Site boundary Building/tree subject to Phase 2 bat roost survey Individual trees/ tree groups/ woodlands Confirmed bat roost Probable bat roost Moderate or higher bat roost potential (PRF-M) Low bat roost potential (PRF-I) Buildings Confirmed bat roost Low bat roost potential Negligible bat roost potential	CLIENT: Berkeley Strategic Land Ltd PROJECT: Land North-West of Southwater, Horsham TITLE: 2026 Bat Roost Survey Summary Plan, South SCALE AT A3: See scale bar DATE: August 2026 Map data from OpenStreetMap 2026-05-19 2090.78 / 39	Based on Ordnance Survey mapping with permission of Her Majesty's Stationery Office Licence no. AR187372 © hankinson duckett associates The Stables, Howbery Park, Benson Lane, Wallingford, OX10 8BA t 01491 838175 e consult@hda-enviro.co.uk w www.hda-enviro.co.uk Landscape Architecture Masterplanning Ecology hda
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APPENDIX B

Bat Roost Survey Summary Plan - B12



KEY

 Site boundary

BUILDINGS

 Confirmed bat roost

 Negligible bat roost potential

EMERGENCE/RE-ENTRY SURVEY RESULTS

 Common Pipistrelle / silent bat (silent bat also likely Common Pipistrelle)

 Soprano Pipistrelle

 Brandt's bat

 B12-2 Emergence/re-entry location reference number

 Approximate location of emergence/re-entry

CLIENT:
Berkeley Strategic Land Ltd
PROJECT:
Land North West of Southwater, Horsham
TITLE:
Bat Roost Survey Summary Plan - B12
SCALE AT A3: NTS
DATE:
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APPENDIX C

Building Photographs



Photo 1: Southern and eastern elevations of B1 in the centre of the image, with northern elevation of B2 in left-side of photo and southern and eastern elevations of B16 in right side of photo.



Photo 2: Southern and eastern elevations of B3 in the centre of the image, with northern elevation of B4 in left-side of photo and southern and eastern elevations of B2 and B16 in right side of photo.



Photo 3: Northern and eastern elevations of B4 in the centre of the image, with southern elevation of B3 in right side of photo.



Photo 4: Southern elevation of B5.



Photo 5: Northern and eastern elevations of B8.



Photo 6: Northern and eastern elevations of B9, with B11 in right side of photo.



Photo 7: Northern elevation of B10 in centre of image, with eastern elevations of B12 and B11 in right side of photo and western elevation of B9 in left side of photo.



Photo 8: Eastern and northern elevations of B11 in forefront, with northern and eastern elevations of B12 in rear of photo.



Photo 9: Southern and western elevations of B11.



Photo 10: Western and southern elevations of B12.



Photo 11: Western elevation of B12.



Photo 12: Internal view of central section of B12.



Photo 13: Internal view of northern section of B12 (with bat droppings below this mortise and tenon joint – see Photo 14).



Photo 14: Bat droppings on floor below this mortise and tenon joint.



Photo 15: Northern and eastern elevations of B13 and B14.



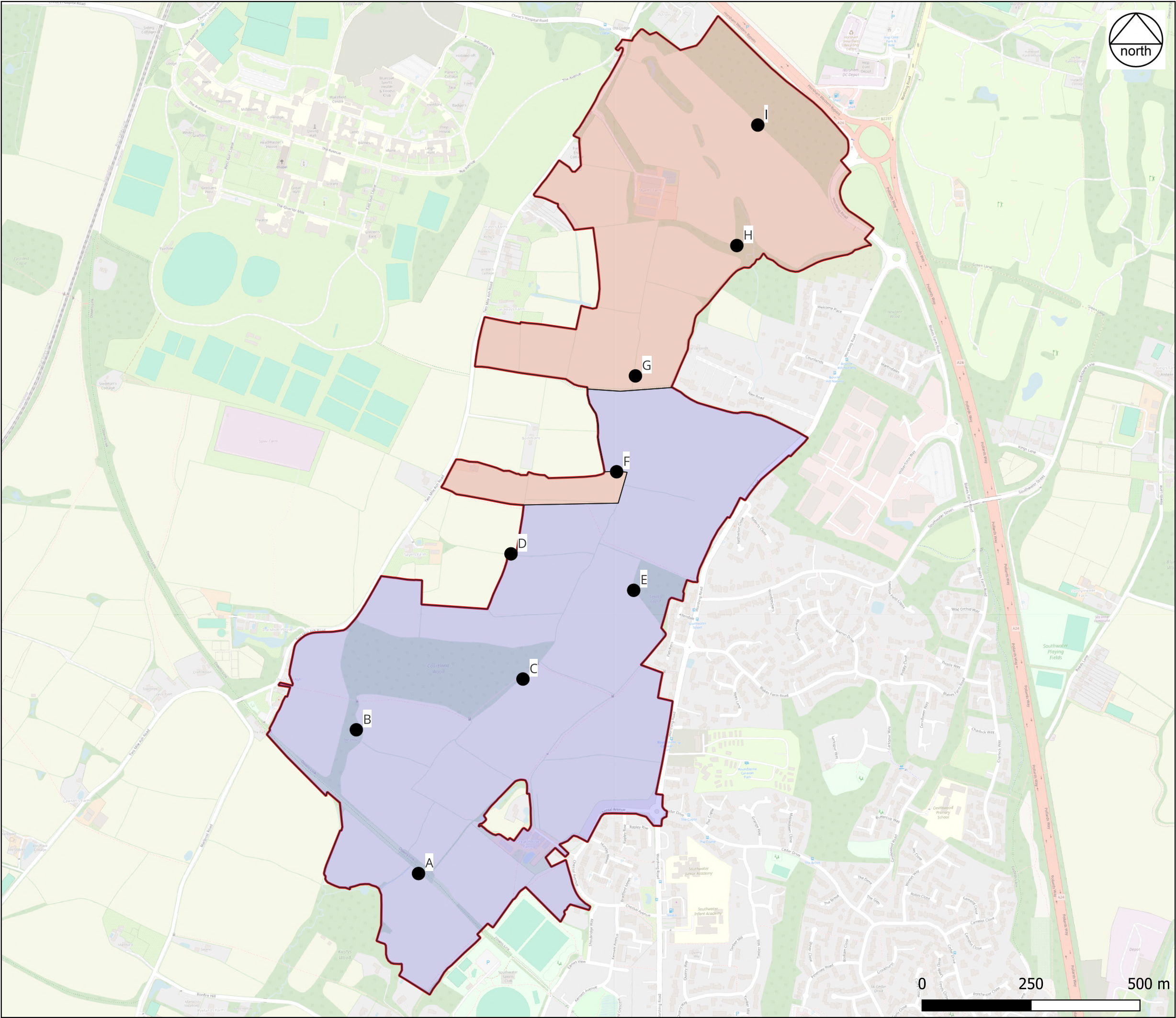
Photo 16: Southern elevation of B15.



Photo 17: Southern and eastern elevations of B17.

APPENDIX D

Bat Activity Transect Coverage and Automated Detector Location Plan



KEY

Site boundary

Statics

Bat Transect Area

Transect 1

Transect 2

CLIENT:
Berkeley Strategic Land Ltd

PROJECT:
Land North-West of Southwater, Horsham

TITLE:
Bat Activity Transect Coverage and Automated Detector Location Plan

SCALE AT A3:
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DATE:
May 2026

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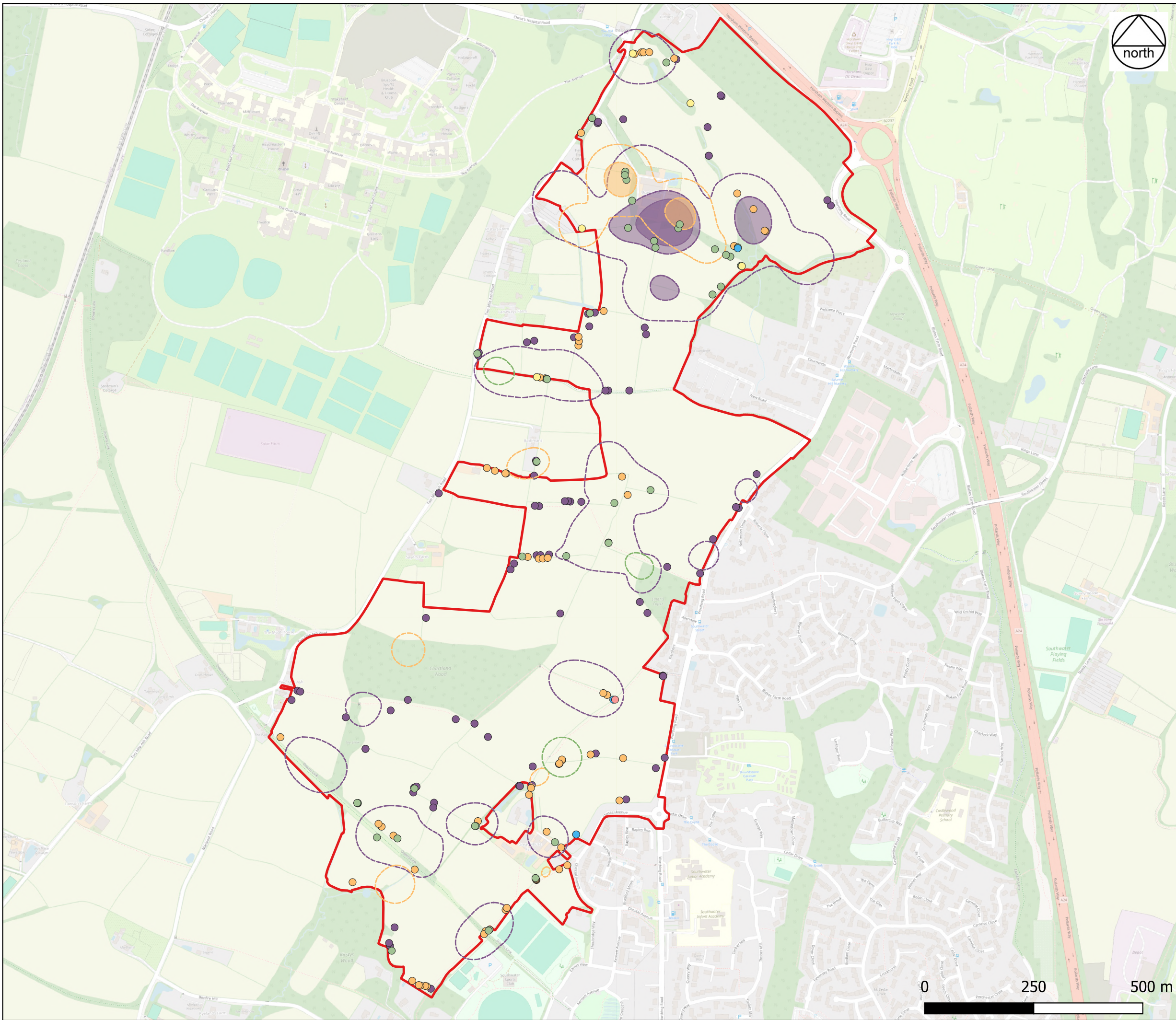
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APPENDIX E

Bat Activity Survey Summary Plan



KEY

Site boundary

Noctule

Single bat pass

Nyctalus/Cnephaeus sp. bat

Single bat pass

Plecotus sp. bat

Single bat pass

Myotis sp. bat

Single bat pass

Occasional bat pass/ foraging activity

Soprano Pipistrelle

Single bat pass

Occasional bat pass/ foraging activity

Moderate foraging activity

Common Pipistrelle

Single bat pass

Occasional bat pass/ foraging activity

Moderate foraging activity

High foraging activity

CLIENT:
Berkeley Strategic Land Ltd

PROJECT:
Land North-West of Southwater, Horsham

TITLE:
Bat Activity Survey Summary Plan

SCALE AT A3: See scale bar
DATE: May 2026

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