



Vistry Homes Ltd.

Stanton Cross, Wellingborough

BAT SURVEY REPORT AND MITIGATION STRATEGY – T10

October 2023

FPCR Environment and Design Ltd

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1.0 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- 1.1 The following report has been prepared by FPCR Environment and Design Ltd. on behalf of Vistry Homes Ltd. and provides details of a tree assessment and subsequent nocturnal bat emergence and re-entry surveys of a single mature ash *Fraxinus excelsior* tree (T10) located on the Route 2 Road infrastructure as part of the wider Stanton Cross development. The report has been produced to discharge planning Condition 32 (Planning reference: WP/15/00605/VAR).
- 1.2 An extended Phase 1 habitat and preliminary protected species survey was undertaken on site as part of the Route 2 Road infrastructure works on 14th October 2022 as part of this assessment T10 was identified as providing moderate potential. An updated ground-based tree assessment was then undertaken on 25th August 2023 with T10 confirmed as providing moderate potential. Nocturnal emergence surveys were then undertaken to ascertain the presence/absence or roosting bats.
- 1.3 During the first nocturnal survey a common pipistrelle *Pipistrellus pipistrellus* was recorded emerging from a woodpecker hole on T10. A total of three nocturnal surveys were then undertaken between August to September 2023 to ascertain the size and conservation status of the roost to inform a detailed mitigation strategy.
- 1.4 During the surveys a peak count of one common pipistrelle was recorded roosting within a woodpecker hole situated on the southern aspect of the main stem of T10. The roost was recorded on a single survey occasion.
- 1.5 Given the limited number of roosting bats recorded and the species present, it is anticipated that the roost comprises a small, occasionally-used non-maternity roost of low conservation status species.
- 1.6 Given the presence of confirmed roosts within T10 a European Protected Species Licence (EPSL) will be required to legitimise the demolition of this structure.
- 1.7 A mitigation strategy has been provided to ensure the Favourable Conservation Status of bats on site is maintained and enhanced.
- 1.8 Upon receipt of a Natural England EPSL, bat boxes will be installed prior to the felling of T10, supervised by a licenced bat worker. Any bats found during the tree felling will then be moved to the bat boxes by the Licensed bat work supervising the works. Works will also be undertaken in accordance with best practice guidance.

2.0 INTRODUCTION

Site Context

- 2.1 The following report has been prepared by FPCR Environment and Design Ltd. on behalf of Vistry Homes Ltd. and provides details of nocturnal surveys undertaken to determine the presence/likely absence of roosting bats for a single mature tree (T10) located on the Route 2 Road infrastructure as part of the wider Stanton Cross, Wellingborough development (OS grid reference SP 91168 67563).
- 2.2 This report has been produced to discharge Condition 32 of the Outline Planning Approval (WP/15/00605/VAR: Borough Council of Wellingborough (dated 25th September 2015)) which states:

'No trees which have the potential to accommodate bat roosts will be removed until a detailed method statement according with the Environmental Statement dated August 2004/2005 and the 2015 Environmental Statement Supplement has been submitted to and approved in writing by the local planning authority. Removal shall thereafter be in accordance with the approved scheme.'

Site Context

- 2.3 Tree T10 is located to the south of the B571 road within a parcel of land approved for the construction of Route 2. The wider Stanton Cross development comprises a range of habitats including grassland, scrub, lakes, watercourses, arable fields, woodland, tall ruderal, marsh and hardstanding. The results of an extended phase 1 habitat survey are provided in Route 2 Ecological Technical Note¹, and the results of protected species surveys within the site are provided in Route 2 Protected Species Report².
- 2.4 The Route 2 works are part of the wider Stanton Cross development, a mixed-use development including 87ha of residential development, business and industrial development, public transport links, walking and cycling routes, a Country Park, neighbourhood and local centres, together with associated access roads, bridges and highway structures.

Background

- 2.5 The site was originally surveyed on 14th October 2022 with an extended Phase 1 habitat survey and preliminary protected species survey undertaken on site. As part of this assessment on-site trees were assessed for their level of potential for roosting bats and inspected for evidence/presence of bats.
- 2.6 During this survey, tree T10 was assessed as providing moderate potential for roosting bats, with numerous potential roost features. The below report provides details of the ground assessment, nocturnal surveys and details of a mitigation strategy to ensure the Favourable Conservation Status (FCS) of bats on site is maintained and enhanced.

¹ FPCR Environment and Design Ltd. (2021) *Technical Note – Extended Phase 1 Habitat Survey* on behalf of Bovis Homes Ltd.

² FPCR Environment and Design Ltd. (2021) *Route 2, Stanton Cross: Protected Species Survey Report* on behalf of Vistry Ltd.

3.0 METHODOLOGY

Desk Study

3.1 In order to compile existing baseline information, relevant ecological information was sought from both statutory and non-statutory nature conservation organisations which for the purposes of this report, included:

- Multi Agency Geographic Information for the Countryside (MAGIC) website³, was consulted for the presence of European Protected Species Licences (EPSL) within 1km of the survey site along with records of any sites designated for bats.
- Northamptonshire Biodiversity Records Centre (NBRC).

3.2 Further inspection, using colour 1:25,000 OS base maps and aerial photographs from Bing (<http://www.bing.com/maps>) was also undertaken in order to provide additional context and identify any features of potential importance for nature conservation in the wider landscape.

Field Study

Assessment of Trees

3.3 Tree assessments were undertaken from ground level, with the aid of a torch and binoculars (where appropriate). These surveys were undertaken on 14th October 2022 and updated on 25th August 2023 by a licenced bat ecologist (Natural England Licence Number 2020-44420-CLS-CLS) from FPCR. During the survey Potential Roosting Features (PRF) for bats such as the following were sought (Based on P16, British Standard 8596:2015 Surveying for bats in trees and woodland, October 2015):

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

³ <http://magic.defra.gov.uk/MagicMap.aspx>

- 3.4 Certain factors such as orientation of the feature, its height from the ground, the direct surroundings and its location in respect to other features may enhance or reduce the potential value.
- 3.5 Trees were classified into general bat roost potential groups based upon the presence of these features. Table 1 (below) broadly classifies the potential categories as accurately as possible as well as discussing the relevance of the features. This table is based upon Table 4.1 and Chapter 6 in Bat Surveys for Professional Ecologists: Good Practice Guidelines (J., Collins (Bat Conservation Trust), 2016).
- 3.6 Although the British Standard 8596:2015 document groups trees with moderate and high potential, these have been separated below (as per Table 4.1 in The Bat Conservation Trust Guidelines) to allow more specific survey criteria to be applied.

Table 1: Classification and Survey Requirements for Bats in Trees.

Classification of Tree	Description of Category and Associated Features (based on PRFs listed above)	Likely Further Survey Work / Actions
Confirmed Roost	Evidence of roosting bats in the form of live/dead bats, droppings, urine staining, mammalian fur oil staining, etc.	A Natural England derogation licence application will be required if the tree or roost site is affected by the development or proposed arboricultural works. This will require a combination of aerial assessment by roped access bat workers and/or nocturnal survey during appropriate period (May to August) should be used to inform on the licence. Replacement roost sites commensurate with status of roost to be provided. Works to be undertaken under supervision in accordance with the approved good practice method statement provided within the licence. However , where confirmed roost site(s) are not affected by works, work under a precautionary good practice method statement may be possible.
High Potential	A tree with one or more Potential Roosting Features that are obviously suitable for larger numbers of bats on a more regular basis and potentially for longer periods of time due to their size, shelter protection, conditions (height above ground level, light levels, etc) and surrounding habitat but unlikely to support a roost of high conservation status (i.e. larger roost, irrespective of wider conservation status). Examples include (but are not limited to); woodpecker holes, larger cavities, hollow trunks, hazard beams, etc.	A combination of aerial assessment by roped access bat workers and / or nocturnal survey during appropriate period (May to August). Following additional assessments, a tree may be upgraded or downgraded based on findings. After completion of survey work, a precautionary working method statement is likely to be required. If roost sites are confirmed a licence from Natural England will be required.
Moderate Potential	A tree with Potential Roosting Features which could support one or more potential roost sites due to their size, shelter protection, conditions (height	A combination of aerial assessment by roped access bat workers and /or nocturnal survey during appropriate period (May to August).

	above ground level, light levels, etc) and surrounding habitat but unlikely to support a roost of high conservation status (i.e. larger roost, irrespective of wider conservation status). Examples include (but are not limited to); woodpecker holes, rot cavities, branch socket cavities, etc.	Following additional assessments, a tree may be upgraded or downgraded based on findings. After completion of survey work, a precautionary working method statement may be required. If a roost site/s is confirmed a licence from Natural England will be required.
Low Potential	A tree of sufficient size and age to contain Potential Roosting Features but with none seen from ground or features seen only very limited potential. Examples include (but are not limited to); loose/lifted bark, shallow splits exposed to elements or upward facing holes.	No further survey required but a precautionary working method statement may be required.
Negligible/No potential	Negligible/no habitat features likely to be used by roosting bats	None.

* The Conservation of Habitats & Species Regulations 2017 (as amended) affords protection to “breeding sites” and “resting places” of bats. The EU Commission’s Guidance document on the strict protection of animal species of Community interest under the Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC, February 2007 states that these are places “where there is a reasonably high probability that the species concerned will return”.

Nocturnal Tree Surveys

- 3.7 Two dusk emergence surveys were undertaken on 30th August 2023 and 28th September 2023, with one dawn re-entry survey undertaken on 7th September 2023.
- 3.8 Nocturnal surveys were started approximately 15 minutes prior to sunset and up to 90 minutes following sunset for the dusk emergence survey. With surveys commencing up to 90 minutes prior to sunrise and up to 15 minutes following sunrise for the dawn re-entry surveys. The surveys were undertaken when weather conditions were suitable i.e. when the ambient air temperature exceeded 10°C and when there was little/no wind or rain. This methodology takes into account the statutory guidance from English Nature (now Natural England)⁵ and further guidelines introduced by the Bat Conservation Trust⁶ and JNCC⁷.
- 3.9 Suitably experienced ecologists were used and were positioned in viewpoints where all appropriate aspects of the survey buildings could be observed.
- 3.10 A combination of Samsung smartphone and Amazon Kindle devices were used with Wildlife Acoustics Inc. Echo Meter Touch® bat detectors in conjunction with Echo Meter Touch® app (herein referred to as EM Touch detectors) to provide back-up information and enable identification of bats encountered.
- 3.11 Post-survey, bat calls recorded on the smartphone and kindle devices were analysed using Wildlife Acoustics Inc. Kaleidoscope software package by taking measurements of the peak frequency, inter-pulse interval, call duration and end frequency. Analysis was undertaken by suitably experienced and licensed bat ecologists from FPCR.

⁵ English Nature (2001) Bat Mitigation Guidelines

⁶ Collins, J. (ed.) (2016) Bat Surveys for Professional Ecologists: Good Practice Guidelines (3rd edn). The Bat Conservation Trust.

⁷ JNCC (1999) Bat Workers Manual

Survey Limitations

- 3.12 No limitations were encountered during the ground tree assessment and nocturnal bat surveys were undertaken at the appropriate time of the year during suitable weather conditions. in accordance with the current survey guidance. The first and second nocturnal surveys were conducted a week apart to ensure they were undertaken during the optimal period however; this is not considered to be a constraint to the overall survey findings or the assessment of the size or conservation status of the bat roost recorded during surveys.

4.0 RESULTS

Desk Study

Statutory and Non-statutory Designated Sites

- 4.1 No statutory sites of international, national and regional or non-statutory sites designated for bats were identified within the 1km search area.
- 4.2 Five European Protected Species mitigation licences for bats were identified within 2km radius from T10 with the closest licence located approximately 956m to the south east.




Field Results

Tree Surveys

Ground Assessment

- 4.3 Table 2 provides a summary of the results of the two ground assessment surveys undertaken in October 2022 and August 2023 on tree T10.

Table 2: Summary of Ground Assessment Survey – T10.

Aspect	Description of Features	Photo
North	Large cavity inside trunk extending from ground to ~1.5 metres.	
West	3 knotholes (1 medium, 2 small) at 5-8 metres high.	
South	1 woodpecker hole 7 metres high on main trunk.	

Nocturnal Emergence Survey

- 4.4 Weather conditions during the dusk emergence survey on 30th August 2023 were; no rain, light intermittent wind, cloud cover was 50% with a start temperature of 16°C and a finish temperature of 14°C. Sunset was at 19.56 with the survey starting at 19.41 and finishing at 21.26. Surveyors were positioned to cover all accessible aspects of T10.
- 4.5 Several species of bats were recorded commuting or foraging in the area including soprano pipistrelle, common pipistrelle and noctule *Nyctalus noctula*.
- 4.6 A single soprano pipistrelle was observed emerging from a woodpecker hole on the southern aspect of the tree at 20.22.
- 4.7 Between 21.02 and the end of the survey, two common pipistrelles were recorded foraging on the edge of the open field. No further bats were recorded emerging from the tree.

Nocturnal Dawn Re-entry Survey

- 4.8 Weather conditions during the dawn re-entry survey on 7th September 2023 were; no wind, no rain, cloud cover was 50% with a start temperature of 18°C and a finish temperature of 17°C. Sunrise was at 06:23 with the survey starting at 04:23 and finishing at 06.39. Surveyors were positioned to cover all accessible aspects of T10.
- 4.9 The first bat contact was from a soprano pipistrelle recorded at 04:16. A further common pipistrelle was recorded at 4.41. Both bats were recorded foraging round the canopy of the tree but no re-entries were observed.
- 4.10 Other bat species recorded during the survey included a single commuting pass of a *Myotis* sp. and noctule at 4.53 and 5.27 respectively.

Nocturnal Emergence Survey

- 4.11 Weather conditions during the dusk emergence survey on 28th September 2023 were; no rain, light wind, cloud cover was 100% with a start temperature of 17°C and a finish temperature of 16°C. Sunset was at 18.47 with the survey starting at 18.32 and finishing at 20.15. Surveyors were positioned to cover all accessible aspects of T10.
- 4.12 The first bat contact was a noctule recorded commuting over the area at 19.08. A noctule, along with common pipistrelles and soprano pipistrelle bats were also recorded foraging from 19.16 to 20.11.
- 4.13 No bats were observed emerging from the tree during the survey.

5.0 DISCUSSION AND EVALUATION

Development Proposals

- 5.1 The development proposals include felling of T10 to facilitate enabling works and construction of Route 2 as part of the wider Stanton Cross development.

Statutory and Non-statutory Designated Sites

- 5.2 No statutory sites of international, national and regional importance and no non-statutory sites designated for bats lie within the survey area.

Legislation

- 5.3 All bats and their roosts are afforded full legal protection under the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended) and the Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). The purpose of the legislation is to maintain and restore protected species to a situation where their populations are favourable.

- 5.4 Under Regulation 43 of the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended) it is illegal to:

- Deliberately capture, injure or kill any wild animal of a European Protected Species (EPS),
- Deliberately disturb wild animals of an EPS (affecting ability to survive, breed or rear young) – disturbance of animals includes in particular any disturbance which is likely to impair their ability to survive, to breed or reproduce, or to rear or nurture their young,
- Deliberately disturb wild animals of an EPS (impairing ability to migrate or hibernate) – disturbance of animals includes in particular any disturbance which is likely to impair their ability in the case of hibernating or migratory species to hibernate or migrate,
- Deliberately disturb wild animals of an EPS (affecting local distribution and abundance) – disturbance of animals includes in particular any disturbance which is likely to affect significantly the local distribution or abundance of the species to which they belong,
- Deliberately disturb wild animals of an EPS (whilst occupying a structure or place used for shelter or protection) – intentionally or recklessly disturb any wild animal while it is occupying a structure or place which it uses for shelter or protection,
- Damage or destroy a breeding site or resting place of a wild animal an EPS.

- 5.5 Under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) it is illegal to:

- Recklessly or intentionally kill, injures or take any wild animals included in Schedule 5.
- Recklessly or intentionally obstruct access to any structure or place which any wild animal included in Schedule 5 uses for shelter or protection,
- Recklessly or intentionally disturb any such animal while it is occupying a structure or place which it uses for shelter or protection.

- 5.6 The impact that this legislation has on the planning system is outlined in ODPM 06/2005 Government Circular: Biodiversity and Geological Conservation – Statutory obligations and their impact within the Planning System.

- 5.7 This guidance states that as the presence of protected species is a material consideration in any planning decision and it is essential that the presence or otherwise of protected species, and the extent to which they are affected by proposals is established prior to planning permission being granted. Furthermore, where protected species are present and proposals may result in harm to the species or its habitat, steps should be taken to ensure the long-term protection of the species, such as through attaching appropriate planning conditions.

Field Survey

Bat Activity

- 5.8 A single confirmed roost was identified during the 2023 nocturnal surveys, with the roost recorded on a single nocturnal survey occasion.
- 5.9 During the surveys a peak count of one common pipistrelle was observed emerging from a woodpecker hole situated on the southern aspect of T10.
- 5.10 Overall, during the nocturnal surveys bat activity was limited to very occasional passes by common and widespread species such as common pipistrelle and noctule. No other species were recorded and similarly, no significant levels of activity were recorded.
- 5.11 All of the bat roosts identified are considered to be occasional, small, non-maternity sites, used by non-breeding females/male bats of common and widespread species. Such roosts are considered to be of low conservation significance⁸. Given the number of nocturnal surveys undertaken and the survey timings, it is considered the survey effort was sufficient and survey conditions were suitable to enable an accurate assessment of the size and status of roost sites present within the site and complies with guidance outlined in the Bat Mitigation Guidelines and Bat Surveys – Good Practice Guidelines⁹.

Impact Assessment

- 5.12 The proposals will result in the loss of one small, occasionally used non-maternity common pipistrelle roost, located within a woodpecker hole of T10.
- 5.13 Whilst the conservation significance of the roost identified is low, the proposals would result in short-term disturbance and long-term roost loss. Given the protection afforded to bat roosts it is therefore considered that a Natural England derogation Licence will be required in order to comply with the relevant legislation.
- 5.14 In order for a European Protected Species Licence (EPSL) be approved by Natural England it must be demonstrated that the proposals will minimise any potential impacts upon the species in question (in this case bats) and that the Favourable Conservation Status of the species is met. The following section, based on guidelines within Bat Mitigation Guidelines¹⁰, provides details of the mitigation/compensation that is required.

⁸ English Nature (2004) Bat Mitigation Guidelines

⁹ Collins, J. (ed.) (2016) Bat Surveys for Professional Ecologists: Good Practice Guidelines (3rd edn). The Bat Conservation Trust

¹⁰ English Nature (2004) Bat Mitigation Guidelines

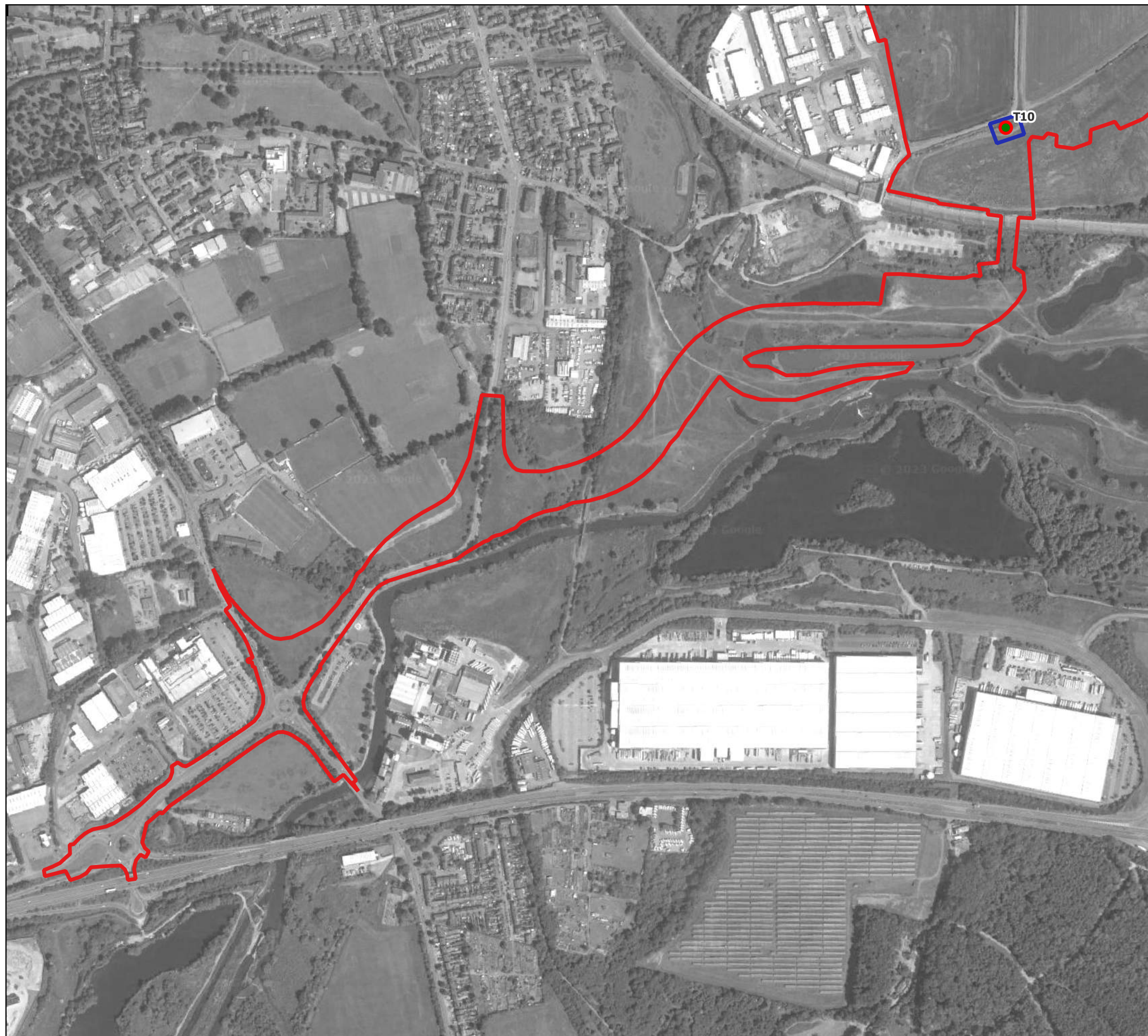
Mitigation Strategy for Bats

- 5.15 Prior to the commencement of licensable works and following confirmation with Natural England, three bat boxes will be provided as compensatory roosts and installed on a retained mature tree located approximately 375m to the east of T10 (design and location to be agreed with Natural England as part of the licence application process). Bat boxes will be positioned away from any current artificial lighting and no artificial lighting is proposed under the wider Stanton Cross development within the proximity of this location.
- 5.16 These will provide long-term mitigation measures and will remain in perpetuity. They will be situated approximately 3 to 6m from the ground and located on a variety of aspects to provide a range of environmental conditions within the boxes. The boxes will provide suitable roosting opportunities for common pipistrelle and other bat species and comprise the following:
- 2 x Schwegler 2F (or similar design)
 - 1 x Schwegler 1FF (or similar design)
- 5.17 Statutory guidance states for roosts of this status that there are minimal timing constraints in relation to providing mitigation and compensatory roosts for low conservation significance species. However, upon receipt of the licence from Natural England bat boxes will be installed prior to the commencement of licensable works.
- 5.18 Appropriate workings methods in the form of felling method statement will be employed under licence during felling which will include one or more of the following on T10.
- Prior to the start of works all contractors will be given a toolbox talk by a licensed bat ecologist regarding the presence of roosting bats within the working area and the best practice methods to be deployed.
 - Prior to felling, a pre-commencement check of the internal and external areas of the potential roosting feature for the presence of roosting bats will be undertaken by a licenced bat ecologist using endoscopes and torches.
 - The felling procedure will then consist of sectional felling encompassing the potential roosting feature. Sections of timber will be inspected once safely lowered to the ground for the presence of bats.
 - A bat ecologist will be present on site until the tree felling works have been completed.
 - Any bats found during licence works would be taken by a licensed bat ecologist and only released on site or placed in a bat box once weather conditions were suitable. In the unlikely event a bat is found during unsupervised works, operations in that area will stop and FPCR contacted on 01509 672772 for further advice.
- 5.19 With the implementation of the mitigation proposed above residual effects on the local population of bats are likely to be negligible with the Favourable Conservation Status of the species maintained as a result of the proposals.

General Site Mitigation for Bats

- 5.20 Areas of suitable commuting and foraging habitat will be created on site post-development works with the creation of informal landscape planting along the Route 2. Similarly, areas of offsite optimal habitat in the form of dense scrub, grassland and woodland associated with the Upper Nene Valley

Gravel Pit (SPA, SSSI) will be retained and unaffected by the proposals and will provide linkages to habitats in the wider area, it is therefore anticipated that impacts on potential bat roosts within any of these habitats will be negligible and no further surveys are required.

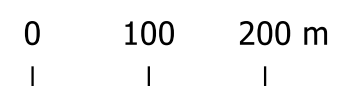


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Key

- Planning Consent Boundary (WP/2004/0600/0 & WP/15/00605/VAK)
- Survey Area
- Tree with confirmed bat roost (with reference)



client
Vistry Homes Ltd
 project
**Route 2 Stanton Cross,
 Wellingborough**
 drawing title
SITE LOCATION PLAN

scale @ A3
 1:6500

drawn
 EM/JJM

issue date
 11/10/2023



drawing / figure number
Figure 1

rev

Date	30/08/2023
Start Time	19.41
End Time	21.26
Sunset	19.56
Start Temperature	16
End Temperature	14
Cloud Cover	50%
Wind	1
Rain	0



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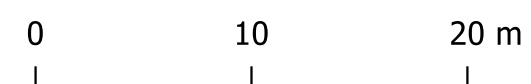
- Bat Contact
- Bats in trees
- ★ Surveyor Position
- > Flight Path
- - - > General Bat Activity Area

Surveyor Position 1

Time	Species	Behaviour	Passes
20.22	Soprano Pipistelle	Emergence	1
20.37	Soprano Pipistelle	Commuting	2
20.4	Common Pipistelle	Commuting	2
20.43	Noctule	Commuting	1
20.44	Common Pipistelle	Commuting	2
20.46	Soprano Pipistelle	Commuting	1
20.46	Common Pipistelle	Commuting	4
20.57	Soprano Pipistelle	Commuting	1
21.02	Common Pipistelle	Commuting	continuous

Surveyor Position 2

Time	Species	Behaviour	Passes
20.28	Myotis	Commuting	2
20.37	Common Pipistelle	Commuting	1
20.43	Noctule	Commuting	1
20.53	Soprano Pipistelle	Commuting	3
20.58	Common Pipistelle	Commuting	1
21.02	Common Pipistelle	Foraging	continuous
21.12	Common Pipistelle x2	Foraging	continuous



client
Vistry Homes Ltd

project
Route 2 Stanton Cross,
Wellingborough

drawing title
EMERGENCE SURVEY RESULTS PLAN
30/08/2023

scale @ A3
1:350

drawn
EM/JJM

issue date
11/10/2023

drawing / figure number
Figure 2

rev
-

Date	07/09/2023
Start Time	4.23
End Time	6.39
Sunrise	6.23
Start Temperature	18
End Temperature	17
Cloud Cover	40%
Wind	0
Rain	0



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Key

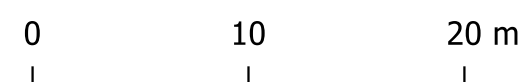
- Bat Contact
- Bats in trees
- ★ Surveyor Position
- > Flight Path
- > General Bat Activity Area

Surveyor Position 1

Time	Species	Behaviour	Passes
4.23	Soprano Pipistrelle	Foraging	Continuous
4.41	Common Pipistrelle	Foraging	Continuous
4.53	Myotis	Commuting	1
5.27	Noctule	Commuting	1

Surveyor Position 2

Tme	Species	Behaviour	Passes
4.23	Soprano Pipistrelle	Foraging	Continuous
4.41	Common Pipistrelle	Foraging	Continuous
5.27	Noctule	Commuting	1



client
Vistry Homes Ltd

project
Route 2 Stanton Cross,
Wellingborough

drawing title
EMERGENCE SURVEY RESULTS PLAN
07/09/2023

scale @ A3
1:350

drawn
EM/JJM

issue date
11/10/2023

drawing / figure number
Figure 3

rev
-

Date	28/09/2023
Start Time	18.32
End Time	20.15
Sunset	18.47
Start Temperature	18
End Temperature	17
Cloud Cover	100%
Wind	2
Rain	0



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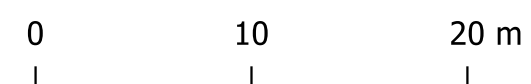
- Bat Contact
- Bats in trees
- ★ Surveyor Position
- > Flight Path
- > General Bat Activity Area

Surveyor Position 1

Time	Species	Behaviour	Passes
19.08	Noctule	Commuting	1
19.16	Noctule	Commuting	1
19.22	Noctule	Foraging	3
19.28	Soprano Pipistrelle	Commuting	2
19.34	Common Pipistrelle	Foraging	Continuous

Surveyor Position 2

Time	Species	Behaviour	Passes
19.08	Noctule	Commuting	1
19.11	Noctule	Commuting	1
19.16	Noctule	Foraging	5
19.21	Noctule	Foraging	Continuous
19.27	Common Pipistrelle	Foraging	1
19.34	Noctule	Foraging	4
19.35	Common Pipistrelle	Foraging	Continuous
19.48	Noctule	Foraging	5
19.51	Soprano Pipistrelle	Foraging	Continuous
20.01	Common Pipistrelle	Foraging	5



client
Vistry Homes Ltd

project
Route 2 Stanton Cross,
Wellingborough

drawing title
EMERGENCE SURVEY RESULTS PLAN
28/09/2023

scale @ A3
1:350

drawn
EM/JJM

issue date
11/10/2023

drawing / figure number
Figure 4

rev
-

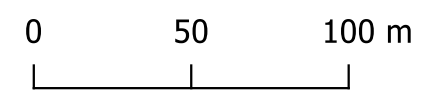


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Key

- **Current Location of Tree with Roost (to be lost)**
- +
- Bat Box Location- 3 per tree to be installed on retained semi-mature trees within this area (standard Schwedler models)**



client
Vistry Homes Ltd
project
**Route 2 Stanton Cross
Wellingborough**
drawing title
COMPENSATORY ROOST LOCATION PLAN



Scale @ A3
1:2400
drawn
EM/JJM
issue date
11/10/2023

drawing / figure number
Figure 5
rev
-