



FUTURES ECOLOGY

Crest Nicholson

Pit Lane, Wombwell

BAT ACTIVITY REPORT

Report Reference Number: FE302/BAT01

October 2025

Please note that the report is likely to be valid for a period of 12 months¹. Where specific protected species surveys are undertaken the validation period of these surveys differs and must be considered carefully when utilising the data present within this report. For example, bat nocturnal emergency surveys are likely to be valid for a period of two seasons (a season being May – September) to support a planning application though to apply for a European Protected Species Licence surveys must be up to date and should be conducted in the current or most recent optimal survey season.

Futures Ecology Ltd

Carrwood Park, Swillington Common Farm, Selby Rd, Leeds LS15 4LG

Company Number: 12125083

This report is the property of Futures Ecology Limited and is issued on the condition it is not reproduced, retained or disclosed to any unauthorised person, either wholly or in part without the written consent of Futures Ecology Limited.

This report may not be relied upon by any other party without the express written agreement of Futures Ecology Limited. The use of this report by unauthorised third parties is at their own risk and Futures Ecology Limited accepts no duty of care to any such third party.

Futures Ecology Limited assumes no liability for any loss resulting from errors, omissions or misrepresentation made by others. Any recommendation, opinion or finding stated in this report is based on conditions as they existed at the time that Futures Ecology Limited undertook the work. Nothing in this report constitutes legal opinion.

REV	Issue Status	Author or Reviewer	Name & Qualifications	Position	Date
-	Draft 1	Author	C. Cuddy BSc	Assistant Ecologist	22/09/2025
		Reviewer	K. Haymes BSc (Hons) MCIEEM	Senior Ecologist	27/10/2025

¹ <https://cieem.net/wp-content/uploads/2019/04/Advice-Note.pdf>

CONTENTS

1.0 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY 1

2.0 INTRODUCTION 2

3.0 METHODOLOGY 3

4.0 LEGISLATION 7

5.0 RESULTS (BASELINE) 7

6.0 CONCLUSIONS 14

APPENDICES

Appendix A – Static Detector Survey Results

FIGURES

Figure 1 – Night-time Bat Walkover (08.04.25)

Figure 2 – Night-time Bat Walkover (10.06.25)

Figure 3 – Night-time Bat Walkover (01.09.25)

Figure 4 - Static Detector Location Plan

TABLES

Table 1 – Nighttime Bat Walkover (NBW) Conditions

Table 2 – Automated Static Detector Surveys

Table 3 – Species breakdown of Static Detector Surveys

1.0 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- 1.1 This report has been produced to provide details of a series of bat assessments and surveys undertaken between April and October 2025 to support a proposed residential development on arable land south of Pit Lane, Wombwell, Barnsley.
- 1.2 Habitats across the Site are suitable for foraging and commuting bats. Night-time bat walkover surveys and static detector surveys throughout 2025 identified up to nine bat species utilising the habitats on site with the majority of activity in the north associated with the hedgerows and treelines.
- 1.3 Following completion of the full suite of bat activity surveys at the Site, the baseline value was considered to be of a **Local** scale for generalist bat species. There were no significant species recorded / numbers of registrations recorded that would require an update of the impact assessment already provided within the Ecological Impact Assessment (Futures Ecology Ltd., Report Ref: FE302/EclA01, May 2025).

2.0 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 The following report has been prepared by Futures Ecology Ltd. on behalf of Crest Nicholson. It provides the results of a series of bat surveys undertaken between April to October 2025 on land south of Pit Lane, Wombwell (grid reference: SE 38710 02811).
- 2.2 The objective of this report is to provide the details of bat activity surveys undertaken at Site to date, to establish a baseline of the ecological conditions present, in the absence of the proposed project. This information will inform the impact assessment of the proposed project within the Ecological Impact Assessment (EclA).
- 2.3 This Bat Report is a technical appendix to an existing Ecological Impact Assessment Report (Project Reference Number: FE302/EclA01, May 2025) and as such, should be read in conjunction with this report.

SITE LOCATION AND CONTEXT

- 2.4 The Site is approximately 7.70 ha in extent and is made up of three distinct areas: the proposed residential development (c. 7.41 ha), the additional access arrangement land in a land parcel to the north (c. 0.03 ha), and the proposed SUDS pond area (c. 0.26 ha) located in a land parcel to the west. In addition, there will be an area of blue-line land approximately 0.65 ha in extent used for biodiversity offsetting. This offsite land surrounds the SUDS pond in a land parcel to the west of the proposed residential development, which will be fenced off to maximise biodiversity value of habitats created. For the purposes of this report, all these areas are referred to as 'Site'.
- 2.5 The proposed residential development parcel is separated from the additional offsetting land in the west by a footpath/track that forms part of the Green Way. The residential development is separated from the additional access arrangement land in the north by Pit Lane.
- 2.6 The proposed residential development parcel comprises three parcels of largely arable land with smaller areas of bramble scrub, poor semi-improved grassland, tall ruderal vegetation, native hedgerows and a treeline also present around the field boundaries.
- 2.7 The land in the west comprises a parcel of arable land with smaller areas of semi-natural broadleaved woodland present and hedgerows around the field boundaries.
- 2.8 The additional access arrangement land comprises a hedgerow with associated grassland and adjacent poor semi-improved grassland and hardstanding associated with a storage area and carpark.
- 2.9 The northern Site boundary of the residential development is adjacent to Pit Lane, with further parcels of arable land and woodland beyond that. To the east and south lies the residential area of Wombwell, with Wombwell Football and Cricket Club adjacent to the southern boundary. Broadleaved woodland and further arable field parcels are present to the west, with a railway line running southeast/southwest.

DEVELOPMENT PROPOSALS

- 2.10 Proposals are for a residential development with associated drainage, landscaping and access, as per the Development Framework (Sten Architecture, March 2025, Rev A).

3.0 METHODOLOGY

PERSONNEL

- 3.1 The Night-time Bat Walkovers (NBWs) were led by:
- M. Page MSc, BSc (Hons) has over 1.5 years of experience in conducting and leading field surveys for protected species across a wide range of sites;
 - A. Christmas BA (Hons), PhD has 1 years' experience of conducting and leading field surveys for protected species across a wide range of sites; and
 - D. Heppenstall MSc with a single season's experience of conducting and leading field surveys for protected species across a wide range of sites.
- 3.2 The static analysis was undertaken by:
- M. Page MSc, BSc (Hons) has over 1.5 years of experience in conducting and leading field surveys for protected species across a wide range of sites. M. Page has completed the following training courses for 'Certificate of Bat Acoustics Analysis';
 - A. French MBiol, BSc (Hons) has 1 years' experience conducting field surveys for protected species and is a qualified Marine Mammal Observer (MMO), Passive Acoustic Monitoring (PAM) and Protected Species Observer (PSO) with Ocean Science Consulting LMT; and
 - S. Kirshner MSc, MRP, BA (Hons) has 1 years' experience conducting field surveys for protected species across a wide range of sites.

DESK STUDY

- 3.3 To support the field survey and compile baseline information of relevance to the Site, ecological information was sought from Barnsley Biological Records Centre (BBRC), including records of bat species from within 2km of the Site.

FIELD SURVEY

Daytime Bat Walkover (DBW)

- 3.4 The DBW was undertaken on the 5th July 2023 and updated on 20th January 2025.

Night-time Bat Walkover (NBW)

- 3.5 Seasonal transects were undertaken with one survey visit per season (spring – April/May, summer – June/July/August, autumn – September/October). The primary objective of transects completed was to further confirm foraging areas, commuting routes, species

present and species utilisation of the development area. This methodology takes into account the statutory guidance from Natural England² and Bat Conservation Trust Guidelines³.

- 3.6 At the start of the NBW surveys, ecologists were stationed on potential flight lines close to potential roost sources (such as groups of buildings or woodland onsite) before sunset until 30-60 minutes after sunset. The length of time spent stationed at these vantage points (VPs) was determined by live observations in the field.
- 3.7 Ecologists then walked the pre-determined walkover route in order to comprehensively cover all areas of the Site. Where appropriate, surveyors stopped or made detours to observe bat behaviour.
- 3.8 NBWs commenced at sunset and continued for approximately 2-3 hours. Each NBW was walked at a steady pace and when a bat passed by, the species, time and behaviour was recorded on a Site plan. This information would help to form a general view of the bat activity present onsite and highlight what habitat types were associated with the activity. Echo meter touch 2 Pro for Android or IOS were utilised with Android / iOS tablets.
- 3.9 Post-survey, bat calls were analysed using Kaleidoscope where necessary. From this, the level of bat activity across the Site in relation to the abundance of individual species foraging and commuting along habitats was assessed.
- 3.10 All NBWs were undertaken when conditions were suitable (i.e., when the ambient air temperature exceeded 10°C at sunset and there was little to no rain or wind).

Table 1 – Nighttime Bat Walkover (NBW) Conditions

Date	Sunset / Sunrise	Temperature (°C)	Rain (0-5)	Wind (0-5)	Cloud %
08/04/25	19:54	12 – 8	0 – 0	0 – 0	0 – 0
10/06/25	21:33	16 – 11	0 – 0	1 – 0	20 – 15
01/09/25	19:55	18 – 15	0 – 0	1 – 1	0 – 20

Automated Static Detector Surveys

- 3.11 Two static passive recording broadband detectors were deployed on site to supplement the NBW surveys, in accordance with Bat Conservation Trust Guidelines⁴.
- 3.12 Passive monitoring was undertaken using an automated logging system (Song Meter Mini Bat Acoustic Recorder) with its output saved to an internal storage device. The static detectors were placed along differing habitats on site which will likely be affected by the proposals (i.e. hedgerows) and are likely to be of value to bats.

² Bats: advice for making planning decisions: <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/bats-advice-for-making-planning-decisions> (accessed 15/10/2025)

³ Collins, J. (ed.) (2023) Bat Surveys for Professional Ecologist: Good practice Guidelines (4th edition), The Bat Conservation Trust, London.
Mitchell-Jones, A.J. and McLeish, A.P. (eds) (2004) Bat Workers' Manual (3rd edn). JNCC, Peterborough.

⁴ Collins, J. (ed.) (2023) Bat Surveys for Professional Ecologist: Good practice Guidelines (4th edition), The Bat Conservation Trust, London.
Mitchell-Jones, A.J. and McLeish, A.P. (eds) (2004) Bat Workers' Manual (3rd edn). JNCC, Peterborough.

- 3.13 A detector was placed in each location for a period of 5 consecutive nights during weather conditions representative of the season. The detector was programmed to activate 30 minutes before dusk and recorded continuously until 30 minutes following sunrise. Where detectors are on site for a period over 5 days, only the first 5 nights of data are utilised to establish suitable comparisons between surveys. The locations of the detectors can be seen on Figure 4.
- 3.14 The recorded data was analysed using Kaleidoscope analysis software to assess the amount of bat activity on site by recording the number of bat passes. The trigger length duration was set to five seconds, so each registration/bat pass relates to a five second recording. Therefore, multiple registrations/bat passes may relate to a single bat foraging for an extended period of time, or else multiple bats flying swiftly past the detector. Results from the automated static detectors are considered alongside the transect survey data to give context to the number of registrations recorded.

Table 2 – Automated Static Detector Surveys

Month	Location	Static Reference Number	Date	Sunset	Sunrise	Temperature (°C) minimum to maximum*	Rain	Wind (avg. mph)
April	A	2	08/04/2025 – 13/04/2025	19:55 – 20:04	06:19 – 06:07	0 – 16	0	0.5
	B	1						
May	A	4	13/05/2025 – 18/05/2025	20:58 – 21:06	05:05 – 04:57	5 - 14	0	0.8
	B	5						
June	A	1	25/06/2025 – 30/06/2025	21:41 – 21:40	04:35 – 04:38	13 – 22	4mm (26.06.25: 23:30 – 00:00); 2mm (27.06.25: 00:00 – 01:00)	0.8
	B	2						
July	A	9	16/07/2025 – 21/07/2025	21:28 – 21:21	04:55 – 05:02	20 – 22	6mm (19.07.25: 00:00 – 04:00 ;21:30 – 00:00); 5mm (20.07.25: 00:00 – 04:00); 9mm (20.07.25: 21:28 – 00:00); 9mm (21.07.25: 00:00 – 04:00)	0.5
	B	6						
August	A	1	01/08/2025 – 06/08/2025	21:04 – 20:54	05:19 – 05:28	10 – 18	2mm (01.08.25: 21:00 – 00:00); 2mm (02.08.25: 00:00 – 04:00); 0.5mm (04.08.25: 00:00 – 05:30); 2mm (04.08.25: 21:00 – 00:00); 2mm (05.08.25: 00:00 – 04:00)	0.8
	B	2						
September	A	4	24/09/2025 – 29/09/2025	19:01 – 18:49	06:53 – 07:02	2 – 14	2mm (27.09.25: 22:30 – 00:00); 10mm (28.09.25: 00:00 – 04:00); 0.5mm (28.09.25: 19:00 – 00:00); 0.5mm (29.09.25: 00:00 – 04:00)	0.4
	B	1						
October	A	12	13/10/2025 – 08/10/2025	18:10 – 18:02	07:33 – 07:40	9 - 14	0	0.5
	B	6						

* <https://www.wunderground.com/weather/gb/barnsley/IBARNS120>

Survey Limitations

- 3.15 During the NBW undertaken on the 8th April 2024 the temperatures fell below 10°C, however, given that at sunset temperature was 12°C and bats were identified throughout the survey, this is considered unlikely to have significantly impacted the overall assessment of site assemblage.
- 3.16 Weather conditions experienced fell below 10°C on a number of occasions during the static detector surveys. Static detectors in April, May, September and October did fall below the overnight temperature of 10°C. Although these weather conditions are not always optimal for undertaking bat surveys, this method is supplementary to the bat activity transects and the weather is considered to be representative of the seasons and climate in the UK during the periods of deployment. As such, the sub-optimal conditions are not considered to have significantly affected the overall assessment.
- 3.17 In September 2024, the site boundary was altered to include additional areas of land to the north of the original Site boundary (Figure 1). There is c.0.03ha that falls outside the scope of the 2025 bat survey area. Un-surveyed habitats within the new area of site comprise habitats similar to those within the original boundary. As such, it expected that these new areas would support a bat assemblage similar to that identified within the 2025 bat survey area.

4.0 LEGISLATION

- 4.1 All species of UK bats and their roosts are listed on the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended), making it illegal to deliberately disturb any such animal or damage / destroy a breeding site or roosting place of any such animal. Bats are also afforded full legal protection under Schedule 5 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). Under this legislation it is illegal to recklessly or intentionally kill, injure or take a species of bat or recklessly or intentionally damage or obstruct access to or destroy any place of shelter or protection or disturb any animal whilst they are occupying such a place of shelter or protection. Seven bat species, including brown long-eared, Noctule and soprano pipistrelle are Species of Principal Importance under the NERC Act 2006⁵.

5.0 RESULTS (BASELINE)

DESK STUDY

- 5.1 Full results of the desk study can be found in the Ecological Impact Assessment (Futures Ecology Ltd., Report Ref: FE302/EcIA01, May 2025). A summary of the bat records is provided below.
- 5.2 From the desk study, eight bat species / species groups were recorded within 1km of the Site comprising roost records and field records (common pipistrelle, soprano pipistrelle,

⁵ <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2006/16/section/41>

an unidentified *Pipistrellus* species, noctule, Leisler's, Daubenton's, an unidentified *Myotis* species and an unidentified bat species.

- 5.3 No EPSLs relating to bats were identified within 2km of the Site.

FIELD SURVEY

Day-time Bat Walkover

- 5.4 The arable fields, which comprise the vast majority of onsite habitats are of low value for foraging and commuting bats. However, the boundary habitats including native hedgerows, a treeline and broadleaved woodland, which provide opportunities for the local bat population. As such, a series of bat activity surveys were undertaken.

Night-time Bat Walkover

Night-time Bat Walkover (NBW) – Spring 2025 (Figure 1)

- 5.5 For the first part of the survey the hedgerow H2 and H4 were monitored from two separate vantage points. During this period there was a single pass by a common pipistrelle along H2 commuting eastward to offsite areas.
- 5.6 During the walked part of the NBW bat activity occurred primarily in relation to the northwestern treeline (TL1), comprising entirely of common pipistrelle. Additionally, a single noctule was detected but not observed at the southern Site boundary, and a single common pipistrelle was detected but not observed close to H6b.
- 5.7 Common pipistrelle and noctule were the only recorded species foraging along hedgerows and treelines throughout the northern areas and commuting across the Site, with little to no activity to be recorded towards the southeast or western most areas of Site.
- 5.8 Bat activity was regarded as relatively low over the course of the whole survey. The results of this survey can be seen on Figure 1.

Night-time Bat Walkover (NBW) – Summer 2025 (Figure 2)

- 5.9 For the first part of the survey the same hedgerows H2 and H4 were monitored from two vantage points. A single record of a common pipistrelle commuting across the Site from the east was observed at 22:11, roughly 40 minutes after sunset.
- 5.10 The majority of bat activity remained fairly consistent with what was observed in spring, only common pipistrelle being observed utilising the Site for foraging and likely commuting.
- 5.11 Common pipistrelle were the only recorded species primarily utilising hedgerows H2, TL1, and H3 to forage on occasion.
- 5.12 Bat activity again was regarded as relatively low over the course of the whole survey. The results of this survey can be seen on Figure 2.

Night-time Bat Walkover (NBW) – Autumn 2025 (Figure 3)

- 5.13 Again, for the first part of the survey hedgerows H2 and H4 were monitored from two vantage points. An increase in activity was observed, with common pipistrelle, soprano pipistrelle and noctule using the hedgerows and adjacent arable land for foraging and likely commuting purposes.
- 5.14 Bat activity seemed to increase and present a larger assemblage of species being detected across the Site comparatively to the previously conducted surveys. With common pipistrelle, soprano pipistrelle, noctule and a *Myotis* species being observed utilising the Site for foraging and likely commuting purposes at various points.
- 5.15 Much of the activity across Site was non-visual, though showed a wider range of the Site being used for potential foraging and commuting purposes.
- 5.16 However, even though there was an increase in general activity across the Site when compared to previous surveys, the overall level of activity remained quite low across the survey period. The results of this survey can be seen on Figure 3.

Automated Static Detector Surveys (Appendix A)

- 5.17 Two static detectors were placed on the Site across the survey season (location A and B, see Figure 4).
- Location A was along a hedgerow (H2) within the centre of Site; and
 - Location B was along a hedgerow (H3) within the centre of Site.

April 2025

- 5.18 Over this period nearly double the number of bat registrations were recorded at location A (579 bat registrations), compared to location B (297 bat registrations). However, the number of bat registrations across this period was generally low, which is expected given that this is the start of the bat active period and the temperatures were reaching below 10°C overnight.
- 5.19 At both locations various species were detected, including common pipistrelle, soprano pipistrelle, *Pipistrellus* species, noctule and *Nyctalus* species, showing a somewhat varied assemblage of some of the UK's more commonly occurring bat species. As well as this, location A had registrations of an unidentified *Myotis* species comprising three registrations across three nights over the survey period, and location B had two registrations of Leisler's on the first night of the survey period.
- 5.20 A small peak in bat activity was noted at location A for common pipistrelle between 22:00 – 00:00 across the survey period however, this likely indicates foraging activity along the hedgerow.
- 5.21 There was also a spike in general activity of common pipistrelle across both locations A and B, from the 11th to the 12th of May, with an increase of 200 registrations from previous nights. This likely indicates a limited number of common pipistrelle displaying foraging activity along the hedgerows.

- 5.22 Registrations for other bat species identified were much lower and no significant activity was identified.

May 2025

- 5.23 In comparison to April, bat activity remained fairly consistent in the total number of overall registrations across both locations A (356 registrations) and B (385 registrations).
- 5.24 Species identified at both locations A and B, comprised: common pipistrelle (which was the dominant species at both locations), soprano pipistrelle (which was the second most dominant species at both locations) and noctule. With unidentified *Pipistrellus* species being detected at location A and unidentified *Nyctalus* species being detected at location B in lower numbers.
- 5.25 Both locations seemed to maintain fairly consistent activity across the night with no notable spikes in activity from the 20:00 – 06:00, likely meaning a consistent level of foraging activity occurred at both locations, throughout the survey nights.
- 5.26 Higher levels of common pipistrelle activity was detected at both locations A and B from the 16th to the 17th of May. Though again this spike likely indicates a limited number of common pipistrelle displaying continuous foraging activity along both hedgerows.
- 5.27 Registrations for other bat species identified were much lower and no significant activity was identified.

June 2025

- 5.28 June again saw a small decrease in activity at both location A (201 registrations) and location B (375 registrations), when compared to the previous months. With location B detecting nearly double the amount of bat registrations when compared to location A.
- 5.29 Both locations showed a more diverse assemblage of bat species when compared to previous months, comprising of: common pipistrelle (remaining the most dominant species at both locations), soprano pipistrelle, noctule, unidentified *Pipistrellus* species, unidentified *Nyctalus* species, and unidentified *Myotis* species occurring at both locations.
- 5.30 The second most dominant species at location A was soprano pipistrelle and noctule at location B.
- 5.31 Similarly to May, there was little of note in the range of activity from dusk till dawn in bat activity, with a small spike in common pipistrelle activity at 01:00 – 02:00 at location A, likely indicating again a limited number of common pipistrelle foraging close to the location.
- 5.32 Registrations for other bat species identified were much lower and no significant activity identified.

July 2025

- 5.33 July showed a marked increase in bat activity across the Site, with the largest number of registrations across the whole survey period. Location A (809 registrations) showing over

double the total number of bat registrations when compared to location B (394 registrations).

- 5.34 The overall assemblage stayed quite similar, comprised of common pipistrelle (again the most dominant species at both locations), soprano pipistrelle, *Pipistrellus* species, noctule, *Nyctalus* species, and *Myotis* species. On the 17th to the 18th three registrations of brown long-eared occurred at location B.
- 5.35 The second most dominant species at location A was noctule, and the second most dominant at location B was soprano pipistrelle.
- 5.36 Again, general levels of activity for most species remained consistent over the survey period, with a slight decline in overall activity on the 20th to the 21st and a slight spike in activity for common pipistrelle from the 19th to the 20th.
- 5.37 Given the consistent increase in bat activity from common pipistrelle, soprano pipistrelle, and noctule at location A, it is likely that either a larger quantity of these species were utilising the location for foraging purposes, or that a limited number were using the area more consistently over this period.
- 5.38 While location B did not show as significant an increase in overall bat registrations, an increase in the number of registrations for both soprano pipistrelle and noctule indicate a general increase in their activity; likely indicating an increase in foraging activity along the hedgerow.

August 2025

- 5.39 August shows a fairly low level of bat activity when compared to previous months, with the overall lowest level of bat activity across the whole survey period. However, both locations continuing to show a similar distribution as observed in July, with location A (253 registrations) showing a small increase in activity when compared to location B (222 registrations).
- 5.40 The assemblage of species remained similar to previous surveys, with common pipistrelle (remaining the most dominant species at both locations), soprano pipistrelle (the second most dominant species at both locations), unidentified *Pipistrellus* species, and unidentified *Myotis* species occurring at both locations. However, location A detected registrations brown long-eared on three separate days, and location B detected noctule that were not found at location A.
- 5.41 Location A saw a peak in common pipistrelle activity between 22:00 – 23:00, again showing likely foraging activity from the species between these times, with the largest number of registrations occurring from the 1st to the 2nd of August.
- 5.42 Interestingly, location B showed peaks in common pipistrelle from 21:00 – 23:00 and again 02:00-03:00 from common pipistrelle, potentially indicating that the species were commuting along the hedgerow from a potential roost located off-Site. However, as this pattern was not detected during the other months, this is considered unlikely to be a significant commuting route.

- 5.43 Soprano pipistrelle showed an increase in activity at location A between 21:00 – 22:00, with declining activity as the night progressed towards dawn; and location B showed a consistent level of activity from the species throughout the night.
- 5.44 Registrations for other bat species identified were much lower in comparison and no significant activity could be identified.

September 2025

- 5.45 The survey period of September showed a great increase in activity at location B (736 registrations) when compared to previous surveys, as well as being over ten times the number of registrations detected at location A (62 registrations). This shows an unusual shift in the overall pattern of activity observed across the survey period, though not unexpected given the temperatures were optimal for bat activity over this period.
- 5.46 Location A observed an assemblage of: common pipistrelle (being the most dominant species with 43 registrations), soprano pipistrelle, noctule, brown long-eared, and unidentified *Nyctalus* species.
- 5.47 Location B showed a much more diverse assemblage, observing: common pipistrelle (being the most dominant species with 348 registrations), soprano pipistrelle (being the second most dominant species with 329 registrations), unidentified *Myotis* species, noctule, brown long-eared, unidentified *Nyctalus* species, Leisler's and natterer's.
- 5.48 Due to the low levels of activity at location A, meaning no significant activity could be identified with many of the species, however, a small peak in activity for common pipistrelle could be seen between 19:00 and 20:00 with over half of the total bat registrations (36 registrations) for the period coming from the 27th to the 28th of September.
- 5.49 Both common pipistrelle and soprano pipistrelle showed large peaks at 19:00 – 20:00 likely indicating foraging activity in the area, though they sharply decline for soprano pipistrelle and eventually decline after 02:00 for common pipistrelle, there is a small peak in activity again for both species at around 06:00 – 07:00, potentially supporting the idea of species commuting to an off-site roost along this hedgerow.
- 5.50 Registrations for other bat species identified were much lower and no significant activity identified.

October 2025

- 5.51 Both locations A (187 registrations) and location B (114 registrations) showed a fairly similar level of activity, with location B having a slightly higher level of activity overall. However, when compared to September this shows a noticeable decrease in activity overall across the survey period.
- 5.52 Species identified at both locations comprised: common pipistrelle, soprano pipistrelle, unidentified *Pipistrellus* species, noctule, unidentified *Myotis* species and brown long eared.

- 5.53 Common pipistrelle remained the most dominant species identified at both locations and soprano pipistrelle the second most dominant species at both locations, with a spike of activity on the 13th of October for both common pipistrelle and soprano pipistrelle.
- 5.54 Overall activity was relatively low, though this is expected for the time of year.
- 5.55 Registrations for other bat species identified were much lower and no significant activity identified.

Summary

- 5.56 Night-time bat walkover surveys along with the static detector surveys show generally low levels of bat activity. Activity was noted predominantly along hedgerow habitats in the northern half of the Site, with static detector surveys identifying potential commuting routes for small numbers / individual common pipistrelle along H3 and the use of H2 for foraging. Given the low levels of activity, these were not considered to be significant.
- 5.57 A summary of the overall species composition from the static surveys undertaken is provided within Table 3 below, with more detailed results shown in Appendix A.

Table 3 – Species breakdown of Static Detector Surveys

Species	Percentage %
Common Pipistrelle	73.944
Soprano Pipistrelle	16.821
Noctule	4.044
Pipistrelle Species	1.670
<i>Myotis</i> Species	1.650
<i>Nyctalus</i> Species	1.328
Brown long-eared bat	0.443
Leisler's bat	0.080
Natterer's	0.020

- 5.58 Common pipistrelle is one of the UK's most common and widespread bat species⁶, this was the most recorded species at this Site foraging mainly along hedgerows, though activity was identified infrequently across the Site and small numbers or individuals noted.
- 5.59 Soprano pipistrelle (a widespread species⁷) were the second most recorded species (with overall low numbers recorded). Likely foraging along across the Site across the year.

⁶ Bat Conservation Trust (2010). Common pipistrelle Fact Sheet [Online]. Available from: https://cdn.bats.org.uk/uploads/pdf/About%20Bats/commonpipistrelle_11.02.13.pdf?v=1541085177

⁷ Bat Conservation Trust (2010). Soprano pipistrelle Fact sheet [Online]. Available from: https://cdn.bats.org.uk/uploads/pdf/About%20Bats/sopranopipistrelle_11.02.13.pdf?v=1541085183

- 5.60 Noctule (a widespread species⁸) were the third most recorded species (with overall low numbers recorded). It's likely individuals of this species are commuting and occasionally foraging across the Site, likely infrequently using the northern area of Site for foraging purposes.
- 5.61 All other species were registered in very low numbers across the survey period, likely individuals of these species are commuting and occasionally foraging across the Site, though no significant foraging / commuting activity was identified.
- 5.62 Overall, up to nine species of bat were identified utilising the on-site habitats with the bat activity identified primarily along the onsite hedgerows.
- 5.63 The areas of land that fall within the new development boundary comprise habitats similar to those within the original boundary. As such, it expected that these new areas would support the same bat assemblage with use of any hedgerows similar to what has been identified throughout 2025.
- 5.64 The results of the survey indicate that the Site provides foraging habitat for generalist bat species with use along on-site habitats and hedgerows; and likely commuting of an individual or small numbers of common pipistrelle along hedgerow H3. However, no significant foraging activity or commuting routes were identified. The importance of the site to generalist bat species is considered to be of relevance at no more than a **Local** scale.

6.0 **CONCLUSIONS**

- 6.1 Following completion of the full suite of bat activity surveys at the Site, the baseline value was considered to be of a **Local** scale for generalist bat species. There were no significant species recorded / numbers of registrations recorded during the suite of bat activity surveys undertaken between April – October 2025 that would require an update of the impact assessment already provided within the Ecological Impact Assessment (Futures Ecology Ltd., Report Ref: FE302/EcIA01, May 2025).

⁸ Bat Conservation Trust *2010(. Noctule Fact sheet [Online]. Available from: https://cdn.bats.org.uk/uploads/pdf/About%20Bats/noctule_11.02.13.pdf?v=1541085182

APPENDIX A: STATIC DETECTOR RESULTS

Recording Period	Unit No.	Start Date	End Date	Survey Hours	Total Av. per hour	Total Registrations	Common Pipistrelle			Soprano Pipistrelle			Noctule			Pipistrelle Species			Myotis Species			Nyctalus Species			Brown Long-eared			Leisler's			Natterers		
							Period Total	Peak Count	Av. Per Hour	Period Total	Peak Count	Av. Per Hour	Period Total	Peak Count	Av. Per Hour	Period Total	Peak Count	Av. Per Hour	Period Total	Peak Count	Av. Per Hour	Period Total	Peak Count	Av. Per Hour	Period Total	Peak Count	Av. Per Hour	Period Total	Peak Count	Av. Per Hour	Period Total	Peak Count	Av. Per Hour
April – location A	1	08/04/2025	13/04/2025	56:03:43	5.298	297	277	245	4.941	14	6	0.250	1	1	0.018	2	1	0.036	0	0	0.000	1	1	0.018	0	0	0.000	2	2	0.036	0	0	0.000
April – location B	2	08/04/2025	13/04/2025	56:03:42	10.328	579	537	337	9.579	18	7	0.321	5	3	0.089	15	8	0.268	3	1	0.054	1	1	0.018	0	0	0.000	0	0	0.000	0	0	0.000
May – location A	4	13/05/2025	18/05/2025	44:58:14	7.916	356	328	100	7.294	20	11	0.445	3	2	0.067	5	3	0.111	0	0	0.000	0	0	0.000	0	0	0.000	0	0	0.000	0	0	0.000
May – location B	5	13/05/2025	18/05/2025	44:58:14	8.561	385	303	111	6.738	79	25	1.757	2	1	0.044	0	0	0.000	0	0	0.000	1	1	0.022	0	0	0.000	0	0	0.000	0	0	0.000
June – location A	1	25/06/2025	30/06/2025	40:06:01	5.012	201	162	87	4.040	15	7	0.374	11	4	0.274	7	3	0.175	2	1	0.050	4	2	0.100	0	0	0.000	0	0	0.000	0	0	0.000
June – location B	2	25/06/2025	30/06/2025	40:06:04	9.351	375	320	0	7.980	14	0	0.349	20	0	0.499	15	0	0.374	1	0	0.025	5	0	0.125	0	0	0.000	0	0	0.000	0	0	0.000
July – location A	1	16/07/2025	21/07/2025	43:24:36	18.636	809	553	0	12.739	88	0	2.027	10	0	2.350	18	0	0.415	31	0	0.714	17	0	0.392	0	0	0.000	0	0	0.000	0	0	0.000
July – location B	2	16/07/2025	21/07/2025	43:24:31	9.077	394	253	0	5.828	66	0	1.520	32	0	0.737	2	0	0.046	6	0	0.138	32	0	0.737	3	0	0.069	0	0	0.000	0	0	0.000
August – location A	1	01/08/2025	06/08/2025	47:30:31	5.325	253	148	108	3.115	93	33	1.958	0	0	0.000	4	2	0.084	1	1	0.021	0	0	0.000	7	3	0.147	0	0	0.000	0	0	0.000
August – location B	4	01/08/2025	06/08/2025	47:30:31	4.673	222	165	82	3.473	43	25	0.905	6	3	0.126	2	2	0.042	6	3	0.126	0	0	0.000	0	0	0.000	0	0	0.000	0	0	0.000
September – location A	5	24/09/2025	29/09/2025	65:53:19	0.941	62	43	29	0.653	10	5	0.152	4	2	0.061	0	0	0.000	0	0	0.000	2	1	0.030	3	1	0.046	0	0	0.000	0	0	0.000
September – location B	13	24/09/2025	29/09/2025	65:53:19	11.170	736	348	256	5.282	329	176	4.993	14	9	0.212	5	2	0.076	27	12	0.410	3	2	0.046	7	4	0.106	2	1	0.030	1	1	0.015
October – location A	12	13/10/2025	18/10/2025	72:31:01	2.579	187	160	0	2.206	18	0	0.248	0	0	0.000	2	0	0.028	5	0	0.069	0	0	0.000	2	0	0.028	0	0	0.000	0	0	0.000
October – location B	6	13/10/2025	18/10/2025	72:31:01	1.572	114	78	0	1.076	29	0	0.400	1	0	0.014	6	0	0.083	0	0	0.000	0	0	0.000	0	0	0.000	0	0	0.000	0	0	0.000
Totals:				740:54:46	6.708	4970	3675	337	4.960	836	176	1.128	201	9	0.271	83	8	0.112	82	12	0.111	66	2	0.089	22	4	0.030	4	2	0.005	1	1	0.001



FUTURESECOLOGY

Carrwood Park, Swillington Common Farm, Selby Road, Leeds, LS15 4LG

Telephone: 01133 372185

Unit 9, The Tangent Business Hub, Weighbridge Road, Shirebrook, Mansfield, Derbyshire, NG20 8RX

Telephone: 01623 749709



Key

- Site Boundary
- NBW route
- Vantage points
- Bat contacts**
- Common pipistrelle bat
- Noctule bat
- Flight lines
- Habitats**
- Hardstanding
- Arable
- Poor semi-improved grassland
- Other tall herb and fern - ruderal
- Scrub - dense/continuous (bramble scrub)
- Broadleaved woodland - semi-natural
- Bare ground
- Intact hedge - native species-rich
- Intact hedge - species-poor
- Defunct hedge - species-poor
- Hedges: Introduced shrub
- Broadleaved trees
- Dry ditch
- Broadleaved tree
- Scrub - scattered
- Target note

Client: Crest Nicholson
 Project: Pit Lane, Wombwell
 Title: Figure 1 – Night-time Bat Walkover (08.04.25)

Plan Reference: FE302_01
 Project Reference: FE302
 Report Reference: FE302/BAT01

Author: KEH / CC
 Date: 30/10/2025
 Scale: 1:2,500

C:\Users\kate.haymes\OneDrive - Futures Ecology Ltd\Projects\FE302 Pit Lane, Wombwell\QGIS\1_Plans\FE302_Bat Plan.qgs
 Copyright © Futures Ecology
 No dimensions are to be scaled from this drawing. All dimensions must be checked on site. Any measurements are for indicative purposes.
 This drawing may contain: © OpenStreetMap contributor or Map data © 2025 Google

Time	Plan reference	Species	Behaviour	Habitat	Passes
20:27	1	Nathusius's pipistrelle	Commuting	Scrub and hedgerow	1
21:04	2	Noctule	Non-Visual	Arable field margin	1
21:24	3	Common pipistrelle	Non-Visual	Treeline	1
21:27	3	Common pipistrelle	Non-Visual	Treeline	2
21:38	4	Common pipistrelle	Non-Visual	Hedgerow and arable field	1
21:55	5	Common pipistrelle	Non-Visual	Arable field near private gardens	1



FUTURESECOLOGY

Carrwood Park, Swillington Common Farm, Selby Road, Leeds, LS15 4LG

Telephone: 01133 372185

Unit 9, The Tangent Business Hub, Weighbridge Road, Shirebrook, Mansfield, Derbyshire, NG20 8RX

Telephone: 01623 749709



Key

Site Boundary

NBW route

Vantage point

Bat contacts

Common pipistrelle bat

Flight lines

Habitats

Hardstanding

Arable

Poor semi-improved grassland

Other tall herb and fern - ruderal

Scrub - dense/continuous (bramble scrub)

Broadleaved woodland - semi-natural

Bare ground

Intact hedge - native species-rich

Intact hedge - species-poor

Defunct hedge - species-poor

Hedges: Introduced shrub

Broadleaved trees

Dry ditch

Broadleaved tree

Scrub - scattered

Target note

Client: Crest Nicholson

Project: Pit Lane, Wombwell

Title: Figure 2 – Night-time Bat Walkover (10.06.25)

Plan Reference: FE302_02

Project Reference: FE302

Report Reference: FE302/BAT01

Author: CC / KEH

Date: 30/10/2025

Scale: 1:2,500

C:\Users\kate.haymes\OneDrive - Futures Ecology Ltd\Projects\FE302 Pit Lane, Wombwell\QGIS\1_Plans\FE302_Bat Plan.qgs

Copyright © Futures Ecology

No dimensions are to be scaled from this drawing. All dimensions must be checked on site. Any measurements are for indicative purposes.

This drawing may contain: © OpenStreetMap contributor or Map data © 2025 Google

Time	Plan reference	Species	Behaviour	Habitat	Passes
22:11	1	Comon pipistrelle	Commuting	Arable field margin	1
22:25	2	Common pipistrelle	Non-Visual	Arable field margin	1
22:28	3	Common pipistrelle x2	Foraging	Public footpath	2
22:54	4	Common pipistrelle	Commuting	Arable field	1
23:21	5	Common pipistrelle	Non-Visual	Public road	3



FUTURESECOLOGY

Carrwood Park, Swillington Common Farm, Selby Road, Leeds, LS15 4LG
Telephone: 01133 372185

Unit 9, The Tangent Business Hub, Weighbridge Road, Shirebrook, Mansfield, Derbyshire, NG20 8RX
Telephone: 01623 749709



Key

- Site Boundary
- NBW route
- Vantage point
- Bat contacts**
- Common pipistrelle bat
- Soprano pipistrelle bat
- Noctule bat
- Myotis bat species
- Flight lines
- Habitats**
- Hardstanding
- Arable
- Poor semi-improved grassland
- Other tall herb and fern - ruderal
- Scrub - dense/continuous (bramble scrub)
- Broadleaved woodland - semi-natural
- Bare ground
- Intact hedge - native species-rich
- Intact hedge - species-poor
- Defunct hedge - species-poor
- Hedges: Introduced shrub
- Broadleaved trees
- Dry ditch
- Broadleaved tree
- Scrub - scattered
- Target note

Client: Crest Nicholson
Project: Pit Lane, Wombwell
Title: Figure 3 – Night-time Bat Walkover (01.09.25)

Plan Reference: FE302_03
Project Reference: FE302
Report Reference: FE302/BAT01

Author: CC / KEH
Date: 30/10/2025
Scale: 1:2,500



C:\Users\kate.haymes\OneDrive - Futures Ecology Ltd\Projects\FE302 Pit Lane, Wombwell\QGIS\1_Plans\FE302_Bat Plan.qgs
Copyright © Futures Ecology
No dimensions are to be scaled from this drawing. All dimensions must be checked on site. Any measurements are for indicative purposes.
This drawing may contain: © OpenStreetMap contributor or Map data © 2025 Google

Time	Plan reference	Species	Behaviour	Habitat	Passes
20:05 – 20:17	1	Noctule	Foraging	Arable field	Continuous
20:07	2	Noctule	Non-Visual	Bramble scrub and hedgerow	1
20:11	2	Common pipistrelle	Non-Visual	Bramble scrub and hedgerow	2
20:13	3	Noctule	Foraging	Hedgerow and trees	1
20:15	2	Common pipistrelle	Non-Visual	Bramble scrub and hedgerow	1
20:19	4	Noctule	Commuting	Bramble scrub and hedgerow	1
20:20	5	Soprano pipistrelle	Foraging	Arable field	1
20:22	6	Soprano pipistrelle	Commuting	Bramble scrub and hedgerow	1
20:22	7	Noctule	Non-Visual	Arable field	3
20:26	2	Common pipistrelle	Non-Visual	Bramble scrub and hedgerow	1
20:31	8	Soprano pipistrelle	Non-Visual	Arable field	1
20:33	9	Soprano pipistrelle	Commuting	Arable field	1
20:39	10	Common pipistrelle	Non-Visual	Arable field	1
20:43	11	Common pipistrelle	Non-Visual	Arable field	2
20:44	12	Common pipistrelle	Non-Visual	Arable field	1
20:44	12	Soprano pipistrelle	Non-Visual	Arable field	1
20:50	13	Common pipistrelle	Foraging	Arable field	4
20:50	13	Noctule	Non-Visual	Arable field	2
20:53	14	Common pipistrelle	Non-Visual	Arable field	2
20:58	15	Myotis species	Non-Visual	Arable field	1
21:10	16	Common pipistrelle	Non-Visual	Arable field	1
21:13	16	Common pipistrelle	Non-Visual	Arable field	1
21:42	17	Soprano pipistrelle	Non-Visual	Arable field	1
21:49	18	Common pipistrelle	Non-Visual	Arable field	2
21:51	19	Common pipistrelle	Non-Visual	Arable field	1



FUTURESECOLOGY

Carrwood Park, Swillington Common Farm, Selby Road, Leeds, LS15

4LG

Telephone: 01133 372185

Unit 9, The Tangent Business Hub, Weighbridge Road, Shirebrook,

Mansfield, Derbyshire, NG20 8RX

Telephone: 01623 749709



Key

Site Boundary

Static detector locations

Location A

Location B

Habitats

Hardstanding

A Arable

SI Poor semi-improved grassland

Other tall herb and fern - ruderal

Scrub - dense/continuous (bramble scrub)

Broadleaved woodland - semi-natural

Bare ground

Intact hedge - native species-rich

Intact hedge - species-poor

Defunct hedge - species-poor

Hedges: Introduced shrub

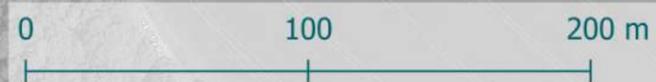
Broadleaved trees

Dry ditch

Broadleaved tree

Scrub - scattered

Target note



Client: Crest Nicholson

Project: Pit Lane, Wombwell

Title: Figure 4 - Static Detector Location Plan

Plan Reference: FE302_04

Project Reference: FE302

Report Reference: FE302/BAT01

Author: CC

Date: 27/10/2025

Scale: 1:2,500



C:\Users\Charlie.Cuddy\Futures Ecology Ltd\James.Eales - Projects\FE302 Pit Lane, Wombwell\QGIS\1_Plans\FE302_Bat Plan.qgs

Copyright © Futures Ecology

No dimensions are to be scaled from this drawing. All dimensions must be checked on site. Any measurements are for indicative purposes.

This drawing may contain: © OpenStreetMap contributor or Map data © 2019 Google