Whitcher Wildlife Ltd.
Ecological Consultants.

6 BOURNE WALK, STAINCROSS

BAT DUSK EMERGENCE SURVEY RESULTS.

Ref No: **260724.**

Date: **28th August 2026.**

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1. Introduction.

1.1. Liz Ecology were initially commissioned to carry out a Preliminary Bat Roost Assessment (PBRA) of all buildings located at 6 Bourne Walk in Staincross in May 2026. From this report they concluded that the main bungalow on site held moderate potential for use by roosting bats, and all outbuildings held negligible potential for roosting bats. Whitcher Wildlife Ltd were subsequently commissioned to carry out the two required dusk emergence surveys.

1.2. This report should be read in conjunction with their PBRA to better understand the context of the site.

1.3. These surveys were carried out on 4th and 26th August 2026. The results of both surveys are included within this report along with further precautionary recommendations.

1.4. No data search was undertaken in conjunction with the original survey undertaken by Liz Ecology. Though this would be typically expected during a PBRA, and it is unclear why it was not sought, this is not thought to be a limitation to the survey work. The likelihood of any relevant records being returned from this site is very slim and the likelihood of any being present which would change the assessment of the building, is even slimmer.

2. Survey methodology

2.1. The dusk emergence surveys were conducted in accordance with Collins, J. (ed.) (2023) *Bat Surveys for Professional Ecologists: Good Practice Guidelines (4th edition).* They were conducted by a sufficient number of surveyors to cover all areas of roosting potential, in suitable weather conditions from fifteen minutes before sunset to at least an hour and half after.

2.2. All surveyors were equipped with Batbox Duet bat detectors, or similar. The use of static recording devices such as Anabat Rangers and night vision aids (NVAs) were also utilised were appropriate.

2.3. The surveys were led by an ecologist who holds a level 2 Natural England survey licence, Mitch Greenhalgh (2025-84764-CL18-BAT) who was accompanied on both surveys by an experienced assistant.

3. Dusk emergence survey results.

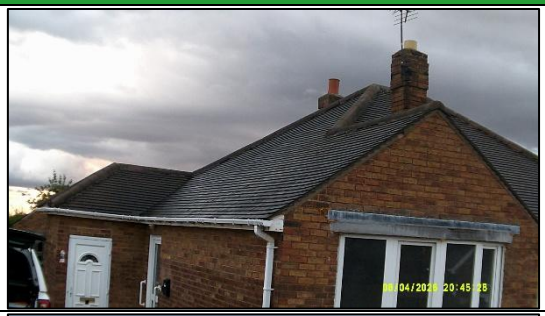
3.1. *First survey – 4th August 2026.*

3.1.1. The bungalow on site was assessed as having moderate potential for roosting bats. Therefore, a total of two dusk emergence surveys were recommended and carried out. The results of the first survey are detailed below.

3.1.2. The survey was led by Mitch Greenhalgh, who holds a level 2 Natural England bat survey licence (2025-84764-CL18-BAT) along with one other surveyor, who is an experienced assistant.

3.1.3. The surveyors were equipped with Batbox Duet detectors and two-way radios. Static Anabat Ranger or Anabat Chorus recorders were deployed alongside the surveyors to record bat activity for subsequent computer analysis using Anabat Insight Software.

3.1.4. Four infrared cameras and infrared torches were also set up around the building ensuring that all aspects were covered. Shown below are timestamped photographs which show the view of each camera at both the start and end of the survey.

Start Photo	End Photo
	
	
	

3.1.5. The aerial photograph below shows where the Surveyors (S) were located throughout the survey.

3.1.6. The aerial photograph below shows where the cameras were positioned along with their approximate field of view.

3.1.7. The survey was carried out on 4th August 2026. The evening was warm and overcast, following a very heavy rain spell, the first rain for months. A temperature of 21°C was recorded at the start of the survey. Sunset was at 20:58 and therefore, the survey commenced at 20:43 and ceased at 22:13.

3.1.8. Bat activity recorded during the survey was significantly low, with both surveyors recording only one common pipistrelle, which flew south to north, down the driveway of the property and then exited the rear garden to the west. No other bats were seen or heard during the survey.

3.1.9. Subsequent analysis of all the cameras confirmed that no bats emerged from the building during the survey.

3.1.10. Subsequent analysis of the Anabat recorders agreed with the findings of the surveyors and the total number of recordings per species is shown below.

Species	4th August 2026		
	R1	R2	Total
Common Pipistrelle *Pipistrellus pipistrellus*	1	1	**2**
Total calls recorded	**1**	**1**	**2**

3.2. *Second survey – 26th August 2026.*

3.2.1. The bungalow on site was assessed as having moderate potential for roosting bats. Therefore, a total of two dusk emergence surveys were recommended and carried out. The results of the second survey are detailed below.

3.2.2. The survey was led by Mitch Greenhalgh, who holds a level 2 Natural England bat survey licence (2025-84764-CL18-BAT) along with one other surveyor, who is an experienced assistant.

3.2.3. The surveyors were equipped with Batbox Duet detectors and two-way radios. Static Anabat Ranger or Anabat Chorus recorders were deployed alongside the surveyors to record bat activity for subsequent computer analysis using Anabat Insight Software.

3.2.4. Four infrared cameras and infrared torches were also set up around the building ensuring that all aspects were covered. Shown below are timestamped photographs which show the view of each camera at both the start and end of the survey.

Start Photo	End Photo
	

3.2.5. The aerial photograph below shows where the Surveyors (S) were located throughout the survey, which was the exact same location as the previous survey.

3.2.6. The aerial photograph below shows where the cameras were positioned along with their approximate field of view, again, in the same locations as the previous survey.

3.2.7. The survey was carried out on 26th August 2026. The evening was mild with partial cloud. A temperature of 19°C was recorded at the start of the survey. Sunset was at 20:11 and therefore, the survey commenced at 19:56 and ceased at 21:26.

3.2.8. Bat activity recorded during the survey remained low but increased from the first survey. No bats were recorded until 20:37, when two bats entered the site from the road and did remain on site for several minutes to forage around the bungalow, before leaving at 20:44. Other common pipistrelles were then sporadically recorded by both surveys, predominantly replicating the above behaviour albeit for shorter periods of time, with all activity ceasing by 20:57. No bats were seen to emerge from the building.

3.2.9. Subsequent analysis of all the cameras confirmed that no bats emerged from the building during the survey.

3.2.10. Subsequent analysis of the Anabat recorders agreed with the findings of the surveyors and the total number of recordings per species is shown below.

Species	4th August 2026		
	R1	R2	Total
Common Pipistrelle *Pipistrellus pipistrellus*	14	18	**32**
Total calls recorded	**14**	**18**	**32**

4. Evaluation and recommendations.

4.1. No bat roosts were identified in the bungalow on site throughout any of the surveys or via subsequent camera analysis. Therefore, no further bat surveys are recommended.

4.2. However, individual bats can opportunistically roost almost anywhere and therefore, it is recommended that due care be exercised throughout the works. If a bat is found during the works, it should be kept safe and professional advice should be sought immediately. Works should cease immediately until advice has been given.

4.3. It is recommended that biodiversity enhancements are included within the new dwelling in the form of an integrated bat box and an integrated swift box. The integrated bat box will ideally be south facing, and the integrated swift box will be ideally be north facing. These will be located at a height of at least 5m and not above any cills.

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Prepared by:	
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Checked by:	
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