

# A358 Taunton to Southfields Dualling

## Bat roost technical report

PCF Stage 2

HE551508-MMSJV-EBD-000-RP-LB-0058

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## Executive summary

The proposed A358 Taunton to Southfields Dualling scheme aims to provide a dual carriageway along the length of the A358 between Taunton and Ilminster in Somerset, connecting the A303 at Ilminster to the M5 motorway to the north. The scheme would include grade separated junctions and, with the purpose of providing a high-quality free flow journey for those using the route, the removal of at-grade junctions and direct accesses.

In England, all native species of bat are fully protected under the *Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017* (as amended) and the *Wildlife and Countryside Act (WCA) 1981* (as amended).

In order to assess which bat species are present in the survey area, and how habitats within it are used by these species, a series of bat surveys were undertaken between 2017 and 2020. This report is primarily concerned with the identification of roost sites within the zone of influence (Zol) of the scheme. Bat activity, including the identification of commuting and foraging habitat is covered by a separate report (HE551508-MMSJV-EBD-000-RP-LB-0051). Hibernation surveys are covered by a separate report (HE551508-MMSJV-EBD-000-RP-LB-0075).

The following surveys were undertaken to identify the location of bat roosts within the Zol of the scheme:

- ground level tree inspections and external building and structure inspections, to identify potential roosting features
- climb and inspect tree surveys and internal building inspections, to provide further information on potential roosting features and assess for evidence of roosting bats
- emergence and re-entry surveys to assess the presence of roosts in buildings, structures (bridges) and trees

This bat roost report has identified the presence of five species of bats roosting within the surveyed areas, within 100m of the Pink Modified Option. This does not include a suspected *Myotis* species tree roost, which is not a confirmed roost. Roosts have been confirmed in six trees and 25 buildings (some of which are used by multiple species). Potential roosts have been identified in a further four trees and six buildings. Roosts identified include two common pipistrelle maternity roosts, 19 common pipistrelle day roosts, eight soprano pipistrelle day roots, one pipistrelle species day roost, one lesser horseshoe maternity roost (likely), three long-eared bat day roosts, and one serotine day roost. Six buildings had roosts of unknown species. There were also possible day roosts for three common pipistrelle, one soprano pipistrelle, one *Myotis* species, two pipistrelle species, two serotine and three unknown species identified.

The radio tracking study also recorded additional tree roosts, including ten Bechstein's roosts, two being maternity roosts (Huish Woods), two barbastelle roosts including one maternity roost (Bickenhall Wood) and one Natterer's roost. All roosts identified during the radiotracking study were over 100m away from the Pink Modified option. This report is to be read in conjunction with the Bat Trapping and Tracking Report HE551508-MMSJV-MMSJV-EBD-000-RP-LB-0047.

Further surveys are required to complete assessments on a total of 29 buildings, trees and bridges / culverts in 2021/22 to determine bat roosting presence or likely absence, due to factors including access constraints and weather conditions.

# 1. Introduction

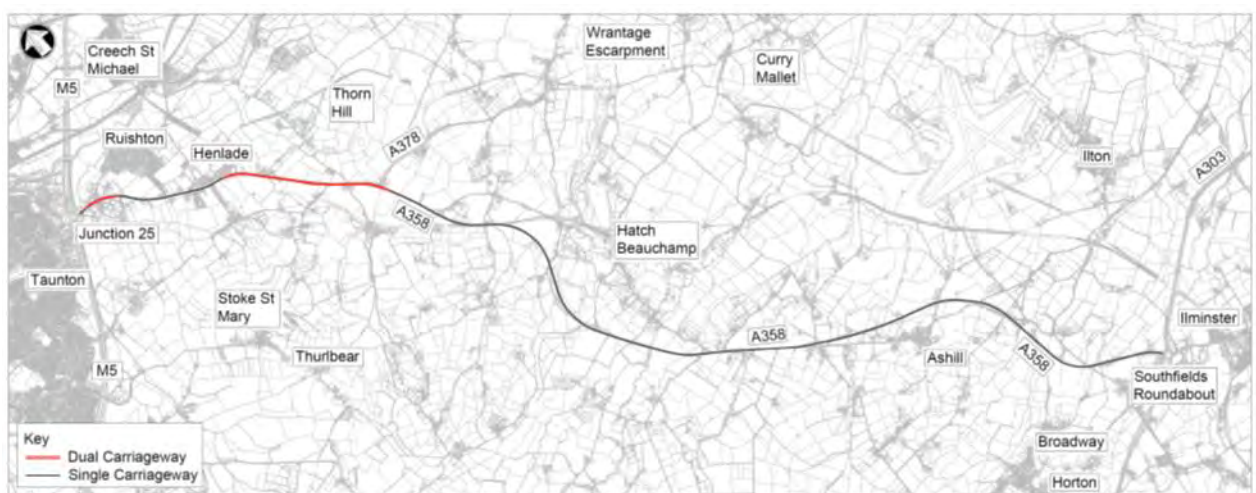
## 1.1. Background

1.1.1. The A303 / A358 corridor is a vital connection between the south-west, London and the south-east. Due to the population density, employment opportunities, urban concentrations and tourist attraction of the South West the A303 / A30 / A358 corridor experiences a wide range of traffic flows which lead directly to severe and regular instances of congestion and delay.

1.1.2. The A303 / A30 is part of the strategic road network (SRN) and together with the A358 forms a key strategic link between the South West Peninsular (SWP) and the rest of the south, south-east and London. Although it is dualled over much of its length there are several unimproved single carriageway sections between the M3 motorway at Basingstoke and the M5 at Taunton and Exeter which cause congestion, especially during summer weekends.

1.1.3. The existing A358 between Taunton and Southfields Roundabout is predominantly single carriageway with a short (1.1 miles) dual carriageway section in the vicinity of Thornfalcon and a 3 lane (2+1) section (0.3 miles) immediately to the south of that. It has many side roads and private accesses directly onto it. The national speed limit applies between Southfields and Henlade where it reduces to 30mph; the speed limit increases to 40mph north of Henlade on the approach to M5 junction 25. A plan showing the existing route between Taunton and Southfields is provided in Figure 1:1.

Figure 1:1 : A358 Taunton to Southfields existing road layout



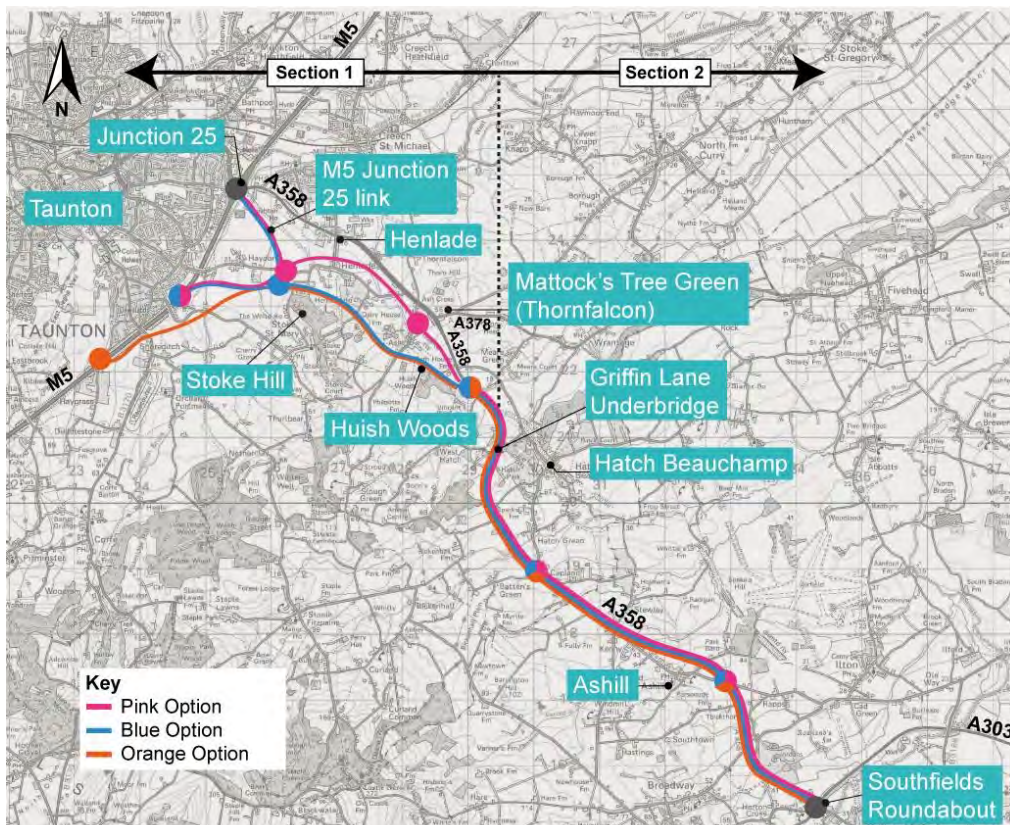
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1.1.4. Three potential route options were chosen, the Orange, Pink and Blue. At the public consultation in 2017 only the Orange option was presented. A further consultation was held in 2018 in which all three options were presented. The three route options presented at the 2018 consultation are described below:

- The **Pink option** commences at a new junction on the M5 approximately 1.2 miles (2 kilometres) south of junction 25. South-facing slip roads from the M5 would combine to become the new dual carriageway, which runs eastwards and north of Stoke Hill. Here a limited-movement junction is proposed with east-facing slip road connections to the new road which would allow traffic to travel between the new A358 and junction 25 via a new 0.9 mile (1.5 kilometre) dual carriageway link past the planned Nexus 25 site. The proposed route would then follow the existing A358 to Southfields Roundabout enabling the existing road to be upgraded from a single to a dual carriageway. The total length of the Pink option is 9 miles (14.6 kilometres), plus the 0.9 miles (1.5 kilometres) spur leading to M5 junction 25.
- The **Blue option** commences at the M5 approximately 1.2 miles (2 kilometres) south of junction 25 and runs eastwards on a more southerly alignment. At Stoke Hill a junction is proposed similar to that with the Pink option which would allow traffic to travel between the road and junction 25 via a new 1.2 miles (2 kilometres) dual carriageway link past the planned Nexus 25 site. The road would then continue in a south-easterly direction to West Hatch Lane, where an all-movement, grade separated junction is proposed to allow access to Hatch Beauchamp, Henlade and surrounding communities, and the A378. This option is identical to the Pink option from this point onwards to Southfields Roundabout. The total length of the Blue option is 8.7 miles (14.1 kilometres), plus the 1.2 miles (2 kilometres) spur leading to M5 junction 25.
- The **Orange option** commences at the M5 approximately 2.1 miles (3.5 kilometres) south of junction 25 at a proposed new 2-bridge roundabout which would form a new all-movements junction between the new A358 and the motorway. The proposed road initially takes a north-easterly course towards Henlade before arcing around the north of Stoke Hill. In contrast to the Blue option, there is no link to junction 25 from this location, and therefore no junction at Stoke Hill. This option is identical to the Blue option from this point onwards. The total length of the Orange option is 9.5 miles (15.3 kilometres).



Figure 1:2 : A358 Route options presented at the public consultations



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## 1.2. Scheme proposal

1.2.1. The Preferred Route Announcement (PRA) on the 13 June 2019 identified the Pink Modified Option (PMO) as the preferred route option (refer to the Scheme Appraisal Report (SAR) for details of the development of the Pink option to the Pink Modified Option (PMO)).

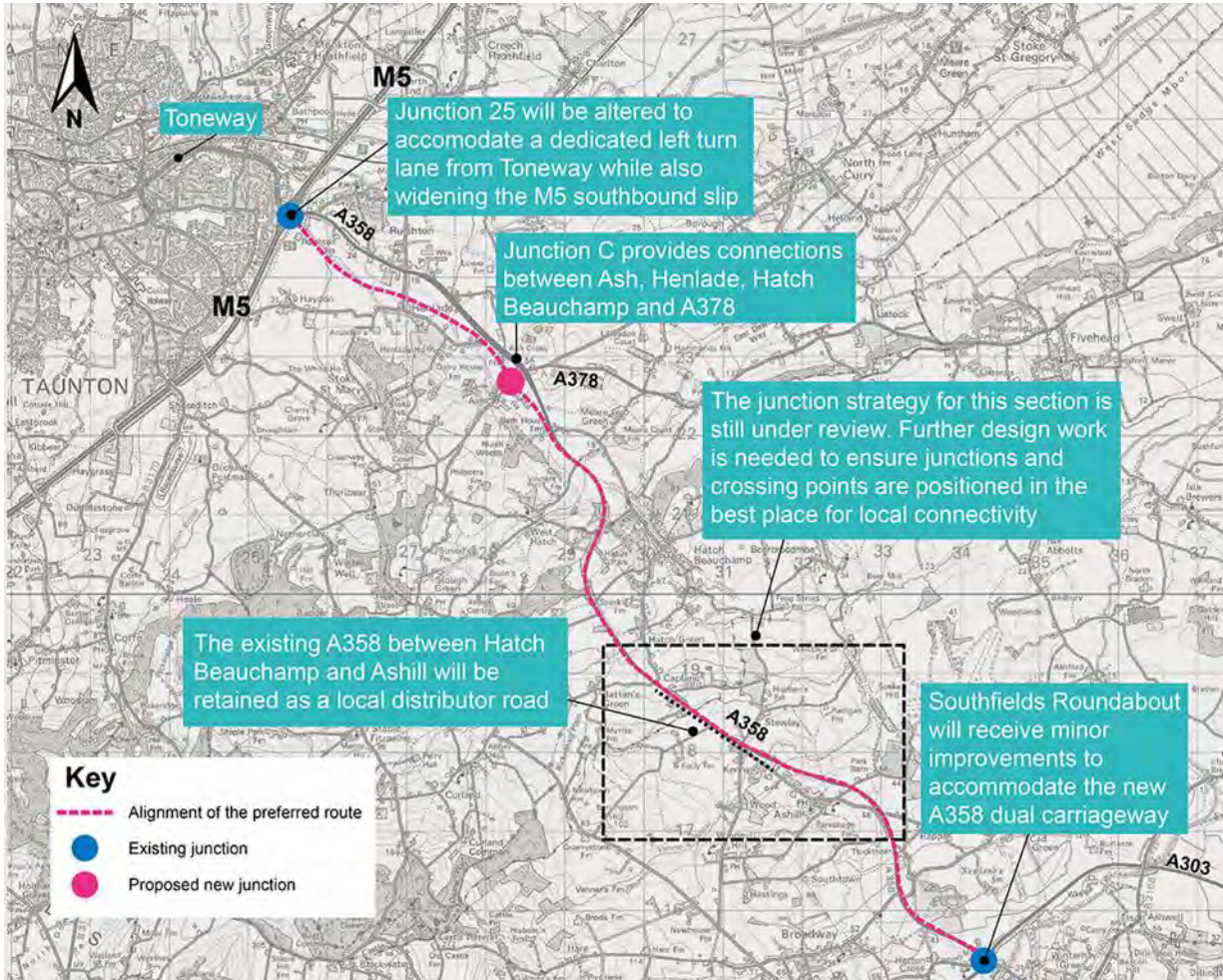
1.2.2. The PMO would comprise online widening between West Hatch Lane and Southfields Roundabout. This option would involve the re-use of a large amount of the existing A358 corridor, and between West Hatch Lane and Henlade the route would pass close to the A378 junction at Mattocks Tree Green. This would enable direct movement between the proposed road and the A378. The PMO retains bypasses Henlade, connects with the A378, and connects directly to junction 25 on the M5. A plan showing the Pink Modified route is shown in Figure 1:3 below.

1.2.3. The scheme would provide a dual carriageway along the length of the A358 between Taunton and Ilminster in Somerset, connecting the A303 at Ilminster to the M5 motorway to the north. The scheme would include grade separated junctions and, with the



purpose of providing a high-quality free flow journey for those using the route, the removal of at-grade junctions and direct accesses.

Figure 1:3 : Pink Modified Option



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## 1.3. Purpose of the report

1.3.1. This bat roost technical report has been prepared during Stage 2 of the Highways England's Project Control Framework (PCF). This technical report provides an overview of the results for the potential roost sites surveyed, undertaken between 2017 and 2020 within 100m of the PMO. The report provides methods, constraints and results of the bat roost surveys undertaken for the scheme. Confirmed roosts that are now not within 100m of the confirmed route are presented in Appendix A for completeness.

## 1.4. Scope of report

1.4.1. The objective of the report is to present the methodology, constraints and results of the surveys of potential bat roosts.

1.4.2. The report does not provide any detailed impact assessment or recommendations for mitigation as this aspect will be developed during PCF Stage 3 of the scheme.

1.4.3. Guidance on ecological assessment recommends that all ecological features that occur within a zone of influence (Zoi) for a proposed scheme are investigated (CIEEM, 2018)<sup>1</sup>. All areas within 100m of the PMO's proposed scheme footprint were assessed for potential roosting features for bats.

1.4.4. This report is to be read in conjunction with the Bat Activity Report HE551508-MMSJV-EBD-000-RP-LP-0051 and the Bat Trapping and Radio Tracking Report HE551508-MMSJV-EBD-000-RP-LB-0047.

## 1.5. Legislation

1.5.1. All native bat species are afforded full protection under the *Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended by the Conservation of Habitats and Species (Amendment) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019)*, the *Countryside and Rights of Way (CROW) Act 2000*, the *Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act* and the *Wildlife and Countryside Act (WCA) 1981 (as amended)*.

1.5.2. Under Regulation 41 of the *Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations* it is illegal to:

- Deliberately capture, injure or kill any UK bat species
- Deliberately disturb bats (in particular, disturbance which is likely to impair their ability to survive, to breed or reproduce, or to rear or nurture their young, to hibernate or migrate or to affect significantly the local distribution or abundance of the species to which they belong)
- Damage or destroy a breeding site or resting place of any UK bat

1.5.3. Under Schedule 5 of the *Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981* it is illegal to:

- Deliberately capture, injure or kill a bat
- Intentionally or recklessly disturb a bat in its roost
- Deliberately disturb a group of bats
- Damage or destroy a bat roosting place (even if not occupied at the time)

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<sup>1</sup> Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management (2018) Guideline for Ecological Impact Assessment in the UK and Ireland: Terrestrial, Freshwater and Coastal.

- Possess or advertise / exchange a bat (dead or alive) or any part of a bat
- Intentionally or recklessly obstruct access to a bat roost

1.5.4. The *Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017* strengthens protection given under the *WCA 1981*, making it an offence to disturb bats, particularly where this may impair their ability to survive, breed, reproduce, hibernate, nurture or rear their young, or significantly affect the local distribution or abundance of a species.

1.5.5. The *CRoW Act 2000* further strengthens the *WCA 1981*, requiring the conservation of biodiversity in accordance with the *Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) 1992*.

1.5.6. The *NERC Act 2006* places obligation on public authorities to take the conservation of species and habitats of principal importance, for conserving biodiversity, into consideration. Section 41 of the Act contains a list of habitats and species of principal importance in England.

1.5.7. The following bat species are listed as Annex II species within the *EU Habitats Directive 1992*, and therefore are given additional protection:

- Barbastelle *Barbastella barbastellus*
- Bechstein's bat *Myotis bechsteinii*
- Greater horseshoe *Rhinolophus ferrumequinum*
- Lesser horseshoe *Rhinolophus hipposideros*

1.5.8. This means that these species have been assessed as meeting the criteria for site selection of Special Areas of Conservation (SAC), to specifically observe them. Site selection is based on evidence of a large and robust population of one or more of these bat species.

## 1.6. Status of bats at county level

1.6.1. There are 16 species of bat present in Somerset. These are common pipistrelle *Pipistrellus pipistrellus*, soprano pipistrelle *Pipistrellus pygmaeus*, brown long-eared *Plecotus auritus*, grey long-eared *Plecotus austriacus*, greater horseshoe, lesser horseshoe, Daubenton's bat *Myotis daubentonii*, Natterer's bat *Myotis nattereri*, Bechstein's bat, whiskered *Myotis mystacinus*, Brandt's bat *Myotis brandti*, barbastelle, Nathusius' pipistrelle *Pipistrellus nathusii*, Leisler's bat *Nyctalus leisleri*, noctule *Nyctalus noctula* and serotine *Eptesicus serotinus*. There are five SACs designated for bats. These are Hestercombe House for its lesser horseshoe population; North Somerset and Mendip Bats, Mendip Limestone Grasslands and Mells Valley for their greater horseshoe bats; and Exmoor and Quantock Oakwoods for its barbastelle and Bechstein's bat populations. All bat species are 'County Notable' species. Greater horseshoe bats are in the *Mendip Local Biodiversity Action Plan* and lesser horseshoe bats are in the *West Somerset Local*



*Biodiversity Action Plan.* The Somerset Biodiversity Strategy includes a group Species Action Plan for bats.

1.6.2. Somerset Bat Group<sup>2</sup> has the following information on the distribution and status of the 16 bat species within the county:

- **Common pipistrelle:** Common throughout Somerset, often roosting in modern houses.
- **Soprano pipistrelle:** Not as frequent as common pipistrelles, but still common and frequently found in damp Somerset woodland, or near water. Good places to see them are the Westhay reserve and Chard Reservoir.
- **Brown long-eared:** Fairly common throughout Somerset, it roosts in open lofts in older buildings or barns.
- **Grey long-eared:** Rare in Somerset. This bat is generally a little larger than the brown long-eared bat and has a dark face. A back from the brink target species. Somerset may be a hotspot for them.
- **Greater horseshoe:** Uncommon in Somerset, However, around 12% of the national breeding colony are roosting in the Mendips, and hibernating in local caves.
- **Lesser horseshoe:** A species locally common in the Mendips, uncommon elsewhere. Prefers to roost in older buildings and stone outbuildings.
- **Daubenton's:** Common throughout Somerset in wet woodlands or near water. Good places to see them are the Bishops Palace moat in Wells, Chard Reservoir or on the River Tone in Taunton.
- **Natterer's:** Uncommon in Somerset. A woodland bat, regularly seen in the Mendips. Roosts in bat boxes and some bat houses.
- **Bechstein's:** These were recorded during the Bat Conservation Trust Bechstein's survey, with possible breeding colonies towards the Dorset border.
- **Whiskered:** Uncommon in Somerset. Small roosts in older cottages, little information available on Somerset roosts.
- **Brandt's:** Has been recorded in Somerset, but limited knowledge of their breeding status so far. Believed to be rare in the county.
- **Barbastelle:** Rare in Somerset. Surveys have confirmed it as breeding in the county's ancient woodland.
- **Nathusius' pipistrelle:** A few have been recorded in flight, but little information on breeding in Somerset. Has been found breeding north of the Mendips.
- **Leisler's:** Very little information available, however recently discovered a roost in the center of Taunton.
- **Noctule:** Common throughout Somerset. A woodland bat, often roosting in hollow trees or bat boxes.

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<sup>2</sup> <https://somersetbat.group/bats/somerset/>

- **Serotine:** Uncommon and declining in Somerset, now less frequently seen. Feeds over cattle grazed pasture. Likes to roost in Victorian houses with clay tile roofs and deep barge boards.

## 1.7. Bat ecology

1.7.1. Bats are sociable animals that can live up to 30 years. During the summer months female bats form maternity colonies - which may be in a variety of natural or artificial structures, such as houses, trees or bridges depending on the species - to have their young. These tend to be the same site every year. A mature female may produce one offspring every year or so. Maternity roosts disperse in September or October and many bats hibernate in an alternative site, some species using caves, tunnels, bridges or mines.

1.7.2. Bats are nocturnal and emerge from their roosts at dusk to feed. In the UK all bat species feed on insects. Numerous feeding sites are needed throughout the year as insect availability changes. They can forage several kilometres away from their roost site and often rely on hedgerows, woodland edge, tree lines, copses and watercourses to commute.

## 2. Methodology

### 2.1. Desk study

2.1.1. A detailed biological records search was requested from Somerset Environmental Records Centre (SERC) in 2016, for all historical records within a 2 kilometre radius of the scheme.

2.1.2. This desk study was based on a 2km search of the Pink Modified Option (PMO) during the early stages of scheme design and should be updated during PCF Stage 3 to support the Development Consent Order (DCO) application and should be extended to 10 kilometres.

2.1.3. The desk study also included a search for current and historic bat mitigation licenses on the Multi-agency geographic information for the countryside (Magic)<sup>3</sup> website for licences within 10km of the PMO in February 2021.

2.1.4. All potentially suitable habitats with potential to be impacted by the three scheme options under consideration at the time were identified using the Department for Environment Food and Rural Affairs (Defra) Multi Agency Geographic Information for the Countryside (MAGIC) online viewer tool (Defra 2017), the use of 1:10,000 Ordnance Survey Mapping and aerial photography. Bat European Protected Species Licences were also searched for within a 10 kilometre radius of the scheme.

### 2.2. Habitat assessment

2.2.1. An extended Phase 1 habitat survey was undertaken in May 2016 and potentially suitable habitats for bats to find roosts in were identified within 100m of the three scheme options. Habitats were initially assessed using aerial photography as part of a desk study exercise. These habitats were then subject to ground truthing during the extended Phase 1 habitat surveys undertaken in May 2016 to assess their suitability, where access was permitted. Following the extended Phase 1 habitat survey, more detailed preliminary roost assessments were undertaken as outlined below.

### 2.3. Preliminary roost assessments

2.3.1. In accordance with IAN 116/08, buildings, bridges and trees within 100m of the proposed construction footprint were assessed for their potential to support bats to roost in, between May 2017 and September 2019. IAN 116/08 was superseded in 2020 by LD 118. LD 118 does not provide any guidance on survey buffers but refers to the use of standard guidance. The Bat Conservation Trust (BCT) Guidelines<sup>4</sup> do not suggest survey

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

<sup>4</sup> Collins, J. (ed.) (2016) Bat Surveys for Professional Ecologists: Good Practice Guidelines (3rd edn). The Bat Conservation Trust, London.

buffers. Therefore, due to the majority of surveys taking place before 2020, the previous guidance was also followed for surveys undertaken after the issue of LD118 for consistency. A memo was produced (see Appendix C) with this methodology suggested, which was agreed by Natural England.

## **2.4. External assessment of buildings and structures from ground level**

2.4.1. Surveys were undertaken in accordance with BCT Guidelines. Building surveys were carried out externally, using binoculars and a high-powered torch and internally, using torches and an endoscope between 2017 and 2020. Each building or structure was methodically surveyed in order to identify any potential ingress or egress points, noting the following:

- type of feature (for example, missing roof tile)
- size of ingress / egress point
- height and orientation of each feature
- any sign of bat use, such as scratch marks, urine staining or droppings

2.4.2. This information was used to determine the overall potential of each building or structure to support roosting bats including an initial assessment of the potential for supporting hibernation roosts.

2.4.3. The types of suitable features searched for signs of bat use within buildings included but were not limited to:

- wall cavities
- weep holes
- loose tiles or felt
- broken or loose soffit boxes and fascia boards
- missing mortar between brickwork which may lead into a cavity wall
- gaps under lead flashing

2.4.4. Bridge surveys were carried out in accordance with BCT Guidelines, in which potentially suitable features were searched including, but not limited to:

- cracks leading to voids
- missing mortar between stone or brickwork
- expansion joints
- drainage pipes and ducts

2.4.5. The respective classifications are described in Table 2:1 below, with assignment based on the BCT Guidelines.

Table 2:1 : Categories of potential suitability of features for bats

Bat Roost Suitability	Description
<b>Confirmed</b>	Bats or evidence of bats recorded within the structure or tree, including both current and / or historic roosts.
<b>High</b>	A structure or tree with one or more potential roost sites that are obviously suitable for use by larger numbers of bats on a more regular basis and potentially for longer periods of time due to their size, shelter, protection, conditions, and surrounding habitat.
<b>Moderate</b>	A structure or tree with one or more potential roost sites that could be used by bats due to their size, shelter, protection, conditions, and surrounding habitat but unlikely to support a roost of high conservation status.
<b>Low</b>	A structure with one or more potential roost sites that could be used by individual bats opportunistically. However, these potential roost sites do not provide enough space, shelter, protection, appropriate conditions, and / or suitable surrounding habitat to be used on a regular basis or by larger numbers of bats (i.e. unlikely to be suitable for maternity or hibernation).  A tree of sufficient size and age to contain potential roost sites, but with none seen from the ground or features seen with only very limited roosting potential.
<b>Negligible</b>	Negligible habitat features likely to be used by roosting bats.

2.4.6. A brief description of each building and any relevant features was produced, referencing the glossary of architectural terms in the *Bat Workers' Manual* (Mitchell-Jones, 2004)<sup>5</sup>

2.4.7. All information recorded during the external building and structures assessment was recorded on a standardised form, including GPS co-ordinates. Digital photographs were taken of each of the features in addition to the building or structure as whole (if permitted to do so by the landowner), which can then be cross-referenced with each potential roost feature within the form.

## 2.5. Assessment of trees from ground level

2.5.1. Ground level tree assessments were undertaken in accordance with BCT Guidelines. Surveys were undertaken between 2017 and 2020. All trees within a 100m buffer of the scheme construction footprint were assessed for their potential to support roosting bats by a survey team consisting of at least one ecologist with suitable knowledge and experience in conducting these assessments.

2.5.2. Trees were surveyed from ground level, using binoculars and a torch, where appropriate, to obtain an initial judgement of the depth of any potential roost features.

2.5.3. Each surveyed tree was given a unique reference code, marked on a map, and had GPS coordinates recorded. Digital photographs were taken of each tree and where possible any key potential roosting features. This information was then cross-referenced to the standardised form, with information provided detailing the number of potential

<sup>5</sup> A J Mitchell Jones & C J Robertson (2004) *Bat Workers Manual* –3rdEdition –JNCC.

roosting features, the height and aspect of features and the type of roosting features, such as the following:

- trunk cavities
- branch cavities
- woodpecker holes
- loose bark
- hazard beams
- callus rolls
- splits

2.5.4. Where evidence of bat use could be seen from ground level, such as staining or droppings, this was also noted in the standard forms.

2.5.5. This initial assessment categorised the structure or tree as having either negligible, low, moderate, or high bat roosting potential; or as a confirmed roost, based on the criteria used in the Bat Conservation Trust Guidelines (see Table 2:1), taking into account its connectivity to the wider environment and position in the context of the landscape. Trees were also assessed for their hibernation potential based on the presence of features with potential to support hibernating bats.

## **2.6. Internal building and structure surveys**

2.6.1. Internal building inspections were undertaken during 2019 in accordance with BCT Guidelines on buildings to be directly impacted by the scheme and confirmed roosts within 100m of the PMO.

2.6.2. Based on the survey buffers above and where access to these buildings was granted, internal building inspections were undertaken. This allowed for further assessment of the buildings potential to support roosting bats. All internal building inspections were undertaken by a pair of surveyors, at least one of which held a current Natural England level 1 bat licence as a minimum. Where more intrusive survey techniques were used including the use of endoscopes, surveys were led by a surveyor with a level 2 bat licence.

2.6.3. Where possible and safe to do so, surveyors accessed all areas within the building, including attic, loft spaces, and cellars. High-powered torches with red filters, binoculars and endoscopes were used to assess all accessible areas, with any access constraints recorded in survey notes and fed into the assessment of the building.

2.6.4. Digital photographs of evidence of bat use (such as droppings and urine staining), were taken where it could be ensured that this would not disturb any roosting bats.

2.6.5. Where droppings were found, a small sample considered to be representative of each species within the roost were collected. These were then collected in a plastic bag or sample tube, and marked with the following details:

- Date of sample collection (day / month / year)
- Survey location reference
- GPS co-ordinates
- Suspected species
- Surveyor name

2.6.6. These samples were then stored in a cool, dry place until they could be sent off for DNA analysis by the University of Warwick to confirm species. Where droppings were characteristic of a species and a positive identification could be made by a licenced bat worker, droppings were not sent for analysis.

2.6.7. Using the results from the internal building inspections, buildings were then reclassified for their potential to support roosting bats. Additional information on the potential type of roost which the building could support, in addition to its rough size, was also noted when the information obtained from this survey could be used to do this.

2.6.8. Each building was also further assessed for its potential to support hibernating bats, including identifying any cellars or other suitable features.

## **2.7. Potential roosting features tree climbing inspection surveys**

2.7.1. To provide further assessment of trees with potential to be affected by the scheme, climb and inspect surveys were undertaken in accordance with BCT Guidelines in 2017 and 2019. The scope of trees assessed by climb and inspect surveys followed the survey buffers as agreed with Natural England. This included all high potential trees within 100m of the scheme footprint and all trees with moderate potential to support roosting bats within 20m of the scheme footprint. In accordance with BCT Guidelines, trees with low potential were not subject to further survey, unless directly impacted by the scheme.

2.7.2. Climb and inspect surveys were undertaken by two suitably qualified tree climbers (CS38), at least one of whom held a current Natural England level 2 bat survey licence. This survey enabled potential roost features to be inspected up close and larger features were inspected using an endoscope to allow a more accurate assessment of the potential of a tree to support roosting bats. Each tree, where safe to do so, was subject to a single climb and inspect survey. Following the inspection, the potential for a tree to support roosting bats was either:

- Upgraded: climb and inspect survey allowed for a better assessment of features and revealed that features were more suitable than originally thought from the ground level assessment



- Downgraded: the aerial advantage point allowed for reducing the potential of features, or even ruling them out altogether as having roosting potential
- Confirmed: the classification for each potential roost feature attributed during the ground level assessment
- Confirmed: roosting bats, where evidence of current use was identified. This may be the presence of bats themselves, fresh droppings or fresh staining

## 2.8. Dusk emergence and dawn re-entry surveys

2.8.1. Surveys of the structures and trees previously identified as having potential roosting features were undertaken by experienced surveyors, to adequately cover all features. Methodology from the BCT Guidelines was followed, which involved surveyors observing the features from 15 minutes before sunset, until 90 minutes after sunset for dusk emergence surveys. Dawn re-entry surveys were from 90 minutes before sunrise until 15 minutes after sunrise. Where late emerging / early returning species were identified during surveys, surveys were extended beyond 90 minutes up to 120 minutes after sunset / before sunrise. For surveys to be valid, they needed to be carried out in optimal conditions, with temperatures at sunset of 10 degrees Celsius or higher and with no persistent rainfall, unless justified by the leading surveyor. Features of high potential were surveyed three times, with at least two of these occurring in the core season between May and August. Moderate potential features were surveyed twice, with at least one between May and August. Low potential building features were surveyed once during the core season. There was a minimum of a 2 week gap between repeat surveys.

2.8.2. Full spectrum bat detectors (Anabat Walkabout and Elekon Batlogger detectors) were used to record any calls which were made by bats and the sound files were then analysed using the analysis software Anabat Insight and BatExplorer to determine species (where possible, otherwise identified to genus level) and the level of bat activity in the area.

2.8.3. The surveys were undertaken in accordance with the BCT Guidelines as set out in the below table:

Table 2:2 : Recommended minimum number of survey visits for presence / absence surveys to give confidence in a negative result for structures.

Low Roost Suitability	Moderate Roost Suitability	High Roost Suitability
<b>One survey visit. One dusk emergence or dawn re-entry survey (structures).</b>	Two separate survey visits. One dusk emergence and a separate dawn re-entry survey.	Three separate survey visits. At least one dusk emergence and a separate dawn re-entry survey. The third visit could be either dusk or dawn.
<b>No further surveys required (trees).</b>		

Source: Bat Surveys for Professional Ecologists: Good Practice Guidelines (Collins 2016)



## 2.9. Radio tracking surveys

2.9.1. Mist netting surveys were undertaken in Huish Wood between April and September 2017, which identified populations of barbastelle and Bechstein's bats in the area. This was carried out by Dave Byett under project trapping licence 2017-30599-SCI-SCI. Multiple nets were used per trapping session to allow for three trapping sessions per woodland surveyed (six woodland surveyed), in accordance with BCT Guidelines to determine presence / likely absence of Bechstein's foraging / commuting in a woodland. In addition, barbastelle bats and lesser horseshoe bats were recorded during static and transect surveys. These bats have higher protection measures and a post lactating female Bechstein's was trapped, suggesting that the woodland is used as a maternity foraging ground / or breeding. It was therefore important to determine where they were roosting, as a significant proportion of the woodland would have been impacted by the Blue and Orange proposed routes. It is also considered that data from radio tracking is still relevant, even though the PMO was chosen that avoids impacts to Huish woods. This is due to the widening of the existing A358 potentially effecting areas of woodland used by local populations of Bechstein's and barbastelle bats, which may be connected to the woodland surveyed.

2.9.2. Following 2017's results, radio tracking was undertaken by Davidson-Watts Ecology in July 2018, August 2018 and June 2020 to fully assess the status of barbastelle and Bechstein's bats within and adjacent to the scheme footprint and to determine whether there were any roosts in Huish Wood<sup>6</sup> which at the time of the 2018 surveys was to be directly impacted by the preferred option. The methodology and study area for the radiotracking surveys are provided within the Radio-Tracking report HE551508-MMSJV-EBD-000-RP-LB-0047. Previous survey techniques had not identified any roosts for the two species. However, due to the species frequently transitioning between roost sites, it is difficult to find roosts using the most widely used survey techniques, which are ground and aerial inspections.

## 2.10. Grouping of bat species calls

2.10.1. Calls from bats belonging to the species *Myotis* are all known to produce very similar sounding calls, which are difficult to distinguish between in the field, and when using bat call analysis software. For the purposes of this assessment the following species have been grouped to be reported as *Myotis* sp.

- Alcathe bat *Myotis alcathoe*
- Bechstein's bat
- Brandt's bat
- Daubenton's bat
- Natterer's bat

<sup>6</sup> Davidson-Watts Ecology – Bat Trapping and Radio-tracking 2018 and 2020: A358 Taunton to Southfields.

- Whiskered bat

2.10.2. This grouping is required to lower the probability of misidentification of species recorded during surveys. However, it is not expected to significantly impact the results of this assessment. Where roosts were identified confirmation of species was made through DNA analysis of droppings, where possible. Bat droppings were sent for DNA testing where the experienced bat surveyor could not easily determine the species from the droppings.

2.10.3. Common pipistrelle and soprano pipistrelle calls which look and sound the same, have peak frequencies only 10kHz apart. These calls often overlap as a result of call plasticity, allowing bats to adapt their calls to the habitats they are in. Therefore, to avoid misidentification of species, the label *Pipistrellus* sp. has been used for any calls falling within the range of peak frequency where call overlap is known to occur between 49kHz and 51kHz.

2.10.4. This is also the case for common pipistrelle and Nathusius' pipistrelle, with the lower end of the common pipistrelle call range overlapping with the higher end of the Nathusius' pipistrelle range. As all three species of pipistrelle have been recorded within the survey area, *Pipistrellus* sp., has been used as a species identifier where calls have been recorded in the overlap ranges, but definitive calls from all three species have not been recorded during a specific survey or at that location. The purpose of which is to ensure that none of these three species are underreported within this assessment.

## 2.11. Constraints

2.11.1. It was not possible to survey numerous structures and trees, due to lack of access for various reasons. The following section details where no access was permitted for certain land parcels within the PMO buffer:

### Preliminary appraisal for potential roosting features

2.11.2. Access was denied for numerous buildings and land parcels. This means that it has not been possible to fully assess the status of bats roosting within these land parcels. Details of the buildings and land parcels which could not be accessed are provided in the below table.

Table 2:3 : Building numbers and land parcels where no access for preliminary appraisals

Building number / land parcel number	Description
<b>77 and 78 / ST207263</b>	Access denied. Crossing point undertaken instead
<b>173 and 174 / ST307743</b>	No confirmation of access. Surveys postponed until 2021
<b>285 / ST307472</b>	No confirmation of access. Surveys postponed until 2021

2.11.3. Buildings 290, 292, 294, 311, 312, 313, 314, and 315, have been scoped out as whilst they are within 100m of the wider construction footprint, these works are minor, such as minor works to existing minor roads, and they are over 100m away from the main works and therefore disturbance would be negligible from the scheme.

2.11.4. In addition to those land parcels where access had been denied for the preliminary appraisals as outlined in Table 2:3, numerous landowners refused access for the internal inspections due to the increased intrusiveness of these surveys. Details of these additional buildings are outlined in Table 2:4.

Table 2:4 : Building numbers and land parcels where no access for internal inspections

Building number / land parcel number	Description
50 / ST291158	Access refused. Try again in 2021
57 / ST56479	Unable to contact. Reschedule 2021
107 / ST277430	Rescheduled for 2021
157 / ST183453	Unable to contact. Reschedule 2021
186 / ST328598	Unable to contact. Reschedule 2021
196 / ST158468	Scheduled for 2021
210 / ST162905	Unable to contact. Reschedule 2021
221 / ST201892	Rescheduled for 2021
230 / WS79692	Unable to contact. Reschedule 2021
238 / WS36502	Unable to contact. Reschedule 2021
243 / U00053	No access to loft. Survey not possible
245 / WS43216	Access refused. Try again in 2021
274 / ST72677 / WS30942	Unable to contact. Reschedule 2021

## Potential roosting feature inspection surveys of trees

2.11.5. During the at height surveys of trees with bat roosting potential, it was not possible to climb numerous trees due to safety concerns. Trees were assessed as unsafe to climb when they were either dead or showed significant signs of decay. For these trees, where features could be accessed from the ground, a close-up inspection of potential roosting features (PRFs) was undertaken, including an endoscope inspection of any cervices or cavities. A GoPro camera on an extendable pole was also used to inspect features where climbing couldn't take place. Trees which were not safe to climb are shown in Table 2:5.

Table 2:5 : Tree numbers where climbing surveys were not safe to undertake

Tree number	Land parcel number
100	WS78653
177	ST324729
181	ST324729
182	ST324729
183	ST324729
212	ST324337
216	U00035
218	U00035

Tree number	Land parcel number
238	WS78713
250	WS78713
317	WS78616

## Emergence and re-entry surveys

2.11.6. In addition to those land parcels and building numbers where access was denied during initial preliminary assessments as outlined in Table 2:3, the below buildings and trees were subject to access constraints during surveys. Details of these constraints are outlined in the below table.

Table 2:6 : Building numbers with access restrictions for emergence and re-entry surveys

Building or tree number / land parcel number	Description
<b>Building 185 / ST208537</b>	Access denied. Static detector placed adjacent to the building. Though these results can't be used to determine presence / likely absence. Therefore, this building will need further surveys in 2021
<b>Building 244 / WS59340 WS59343</b>	During 2 <sup>nd</sup> survey, heavy rain before the start of the survey, then light drizzled throughout, no bats heard so survey deemed invalid. Need to be updated in 2021
<b>Buildings 277, 278 and 279 / ST43481</b>	No access confirmed. Postponed until 2021.
<b>Tree 54 / WS44368</b>	Feature of the tree was obscured by bramble and will need to be revisited in 2021
<b>Tree 352 and 355 / ST307472</b>	Access denied, both high potential, will need three surveys in 2021
<b>Tree 350, 351 and 354 / ST307472</b>	Access denied, all moderate potential, will need two surveys in 2021

2.11.7. The below list shows that several buildings, trees and bridges / culverts will need further surveys to complete the required survey effort due to either poor weather conditions or access restrictions at the time of assessment, to which further information can be found in Appendixes G, H, and I.

- Tree 73, two emergence and / or re-entry survey
- Tree 169, three emergence and / or re-entry survey
- Tree 178, emergence or re-entry
- Tree 234, further emergence or re-entry
- Tree 238, three emergence and / or re-entry survey
- Tree 350, full assessment
- Tree 351, full assessment
- Tree 352, full assessment
- Tree 354, full assessment
- Tree 355, full assessment
- Tree 370, two emergence and / or re-entry
- Building 67S, further emergence or re-entry

- Building 71, emergence or re-entry
- Building 74, emergence or re-entry
- Building 77, full assessment
- Building 78, full assessment
- Building 111, two emergence and / or re-entry survey
- Building 174, full assessment
- Building 173, full assessment
- Building 109, emergence or re-entry
- Building 185, three emergence and / or re-entry survey
- Building 273, emergence or re-entry
- building 274, emergence and / or re-entry
- Building 277, three emergence and / or re-entry survey
- Building 278, two emergence and / or re-entry survey
- Building 279, two emergence and / or re-entry survey
- Building 285, full assessment
- Bridge 4, three emergence and / or re-entry survey
- Bridge 114, two emergence and / or re-entry survey

## Hibernation surveys

2.11.8. To date no hibernation surveys have been undertaken, this is due to programme changes. Surveys are due to be undertaken in December 2020 and January and February 2021; please refer to the A358 Bat Hibernation Report HE551508-MMSJV-EBD-000-RP-LB-0075

## 3. Results

### 3.1. Desk study

3.1.1. Biological records obtained from Somerset Environmental Records Centre (SERC) revealed there were records of common pipistrelle *pipistrellus pipistrellus*, soprano pipistrelle, brown long-eared, noctule, Daubenton's *Myotis daubentonii*, serotine *Eptesicus serotinus*, lesser horseshoe, whiskered *Myotis Mystacinus*, possible Brandt's *Myotis brandtii*, Natterer's *Myotis Nattereri*, Bechstein's, barbastelle and unidentified bats within 2 kilometres of the scheme.

3.1.2. A significant number of bat records were returned from SERC within 2 kilometres of the scheme. A summary of the results is provided in the Table 3:1 and map and all records received from SERC are provided in Appendix D.

3.1.3. When only selecting records within the past 10 years, a number of significant roosts are omitted from the data including maternity and hibernation roosts, many of which are likely to persist and still be present, unless otherwise affected by development. Therefore, all data has been included below in table 3.1.

Table 3:1 : SERC bat records for 2km of the Pink Modified Option

Species	Number of records within 2km Shows number of records (with total abundance in brackets)	Notes on significant records (hibernation and maternity roosts <sup>7</sup> )
<b>Bats</b>	34 (38)	Including 10 hibernation roosts. The closest being 78m west of the scheme. (recorded in 1992, likely one of Park Farm House, though exact one unknown)
<b>Bechstein's bat</b>	1 (1)	1.9km south-west of the scheme in Thurlbear Wood.
<b>Brown long-eared bat</b>	46 (146)	Including seven hibernation roosts. The closest being 698m south-west of the scheme. Including three maternity roosts. The closest being 270m east of the scheme.
<b>Common pipistrelle</b>	36 (379)	Including three hibernation roost, 1.04km south-east of the scheme. Including two maternity roosts. The closest being 200 metres south west of the scheme.
<b>Daubenton's bat</b>	3 (3)	No maternity or hibernation roosts identified.
<b>Lesser horseshoe bat</b>	54 (1026)	Including four hibernation roosts. The closest being 696m east of the scheme. Including one maternity roost, 2km east of the scheme.

<sup>7</sup> Assessment of summer roost status based on maximum counts recorded and months when bats were recorded to determine difference between maternity and day roosts. Any records recorded within the core hibernation months of December, January and February, were taken as a hibernation roost.

Species	Number of records within 2km	Notes on significant records (hibernation and maternity roosts <sup>7</sup> )
	Shows number of records (with total abundance in brackets)	
<b>Long-eared bat species</b>	1 (1)	No maternity or hibernation roosts identified.
<b>Natterer's bat</b>	2 (3)	No maternity or hibernation roosts identified.
<b>Noctule bat</b>	8 (8)	No maternity or hibernation roosts identified.
<b>Pipistrelle bat species</b>	12 (12)	No maternity or hibernation roosts identified.
<b>Serotine</b>	26 (26)	One hibernation roost 698m south-west of the scheme. No maternity roosts identified.
<b>Soprano pipistrelle</b>	10 (33)	Including one maternity roost with 24 bats, 1.6km south of the scheme. No Hibernation roosts.
<b>Unidentified bat</b>	8 (8)	No maternity or hibernation roosts identified.
<b>Western barbastelle</b>	4 (4)	Records from four separate sites. Closest is 2.4km west in Thurlbear Wood.
<b>Whiskered bat</b>	4 (4)	No maternity or hibernation roosts identified.
<b>Whiskered / Brandt's bat</b>	1 (1)	<b>No maternity or hibernation roosts identified.</b>

3.1.18. The data search results show the importance of the area for lesser horseshoe bats, with lesser horseshoe records representing the highest number of records with 54 records (comprising a total count of individuals recorded of 1,026) records within 10km of the scheme, including one maternity roost (940 of the 1,026 records are associated with this maternity roost) and four hibernation roosts. At least 11 species of bat have been recorded within 10km of the scheme.

## 3.2. Existing bat mitigation licenses

3.2.1. A search for current and historic bat mitigation licenses on Multi-agency geographic information for the countryside (Magic)<sup>8</sup> in February 2021 identified 67 bat mitigation licences within 10km of the scheme footprint. These licences covered the following species:

- Lesser horseshoe – 22 licences
- Greater horseshoe – three licences
- Brown long-eared – 46 licences
- Common pipistrelle – 48 licences
- Soprano pipistrelle – 19 licences
- Whiskered – five licences
- Natterer's – nine licences

<sup>8</sup> <https://magic.defra.gov.uk/MagicMap.aspx>



- Brandt's – one licence
- Serotine – 14 licences
- Barbastelle – one licence

3.2.2. The above licences covered impacts to 12 breeding roosts. As the licences covered multiple species it is not possible to confirm which species the breeding roosts supported, with the exception of licences for single species which included one lesser horseshoe breeding roost and one brown long-eared breeding roost.

Two of the bat mitigation licences are within 2km of the scheme footprint. These are listed in Table 3:2 below.

Table 3:2 : Bat mitigation licenses within 2 kilometres of the proposed scheme.

License number	Bat species	Start date	End date	Location	Distance from Scheme
<b>2015-13117- EPS-MIT-1</b>	Brown long-eared, common pipistrelle, soprano pipistrelle	03/08/2015	02/08/2020	Stoke St Mary	890m south-west
<b>2014-2694- EPS-MIT</b>	<b>Brown long-eared, lesser horseshoe and whiskered</b>	<b>27/08/2014</b>	<b>01/10/2015</b>	<b>Between Ruishton and Thornfalcon</b>	<b>980m north-east</b>

### 3.3. Field surveys

3.3.1. Information obtained from the bat surveys undertaken throughout the 2017 to 2020 and survey seasons is presented below within their respective survey type sections. This includes classification of features, species identification during each survey type and potential features used for roosting, foraging and commuting bats.

3.3.2. A meeting was held with Natural England in May 2017 to discuss proposed protected species surveys and in particular bat surveys for the A358 Taunton to Southfields Dualling Scheme. In advance of this meeting, Natural England were sent a memo outlining the proposed surveys. Natural England agreed with the scope of surveys proposed. A copy of the memo is in Appendix C.



## Preliminary bat roost potential assessment

### Trees

#### Ground level tree assessment

3.3.3. During the preliminary appraisal for potential roosting features, there were a number of individual mature and semi-mature trees across the study area which had features identified as having the potential to support roosting bats. These were identified within hedgerows, copses, woodland and along field boundaries from initial ground level assessments. Suitable roosting features included rot holes, splits, hazard beams, tears, hollow limbs, flaking bark and thick matted ivy.

3.3.4. During the ground level tree assessment surveys, a total of 144 trees were assessed within 100m of the PMO as having either low, moderate or high bat roost potential.

3.3.5. A total of 42 trees were initially assessed as having a high potential to support roosting bats within the 100m buffer of the PMO.

3.3.6. A total of 68 trees were initially assessed within 100m of the PMO as having a moderate potential to support roosting bats.

3.3.7. A total of 34 trees were initially assessed as having low potential to support roosting bats within 100m of the PMO.

3.3.8. The results of the ground level tree assessment are summarised in Appendix G

#### Potential roost feature – climb and inspect survey

3.3.9. Where safe to climb, trees were subject to climb and inspect surveys in line with the methodology outlined in section 2.7. Potential to support roosting bats was subsequently reclassified based on the outcome of these surveys, if necessary.

3.3.10. Fifty-eight trees were subject to a climb and inspect survey. The remaining trees were not climbed due to health and safety risks (if the trees were in poor health), or if the only feature with roosting potential was dense ivy which is not possible to inspect thoroughly.

3.3.11. Of the 42 trees initially assessed as having a high potential to support roosting bats within the 100m buffer of the PMO, 19 trees were subject to a single climb and inspect survey. Following climb and inspect surveys, 11 trees remained high potential, five trees were downgraded to moderate, one tree was downgraded to low and two trees were downgraded to negligible.

3.3.12. Of the 68 trees initially assessed within 100m of the PMO as having a moderate potential to support roosting bats, it was possible to climb 37. The climbing survey downgraded 15 trees to negligible potential, 11 trees were downgraded to low potential 10 trees remained moderate and one tree was upgraded to high potential. Thirty-one moderate potential trees within the PMO did not have a climb and inspect survey for the reasons noted in section 3.3.4 or were further than 20m from the scheme, thereby not requiring further surveys.

3.3.13. Of the 34 trees initially assessed as having low potential to support roosting bats within 100m of the PMO, three are within the scheme footprint. All of these trees were subject to a climb and inspect survey, which downgraded one tree to negligible with two trees remaining as low potential.

3.3.14. Overall, following the climb and inspect surveys, the total number of trees with high potential to support roosting bats within 100m of the scheme was reduced from 42 to 34 (including trees retained as high potential where no climb and inspect surveys were undertaken on these trees).

3.3.15. Overall, following the climb and inspect surveys, the total number of trees with moderate potential to support roosting bats within 100m of the scheme was reduced from 68 to 46 (including trees retained as moderate potential where no climb and inspect surveys were undertaken on these trees).

3.3.16. Overall, following the climb and inspect surveys, the total number of trees with low potential to support roosting bats within 100m of the scheme increased from 34 to 45. The majority of low potential trees were not subject to climb and inspect surveys due to their distance from the scheme.

3.3.17. A total of 19 trees were assessed as having negligible potential following the climbing surveys.

3.3.18. The location of these trees in relation to the scheme is contained within Appendix E.

3.3.19. Table 3:3 shows the tree results which are within the 100m buffer zone of the PMO:

Table 3:3 : Summary of results for tree surveys

Bat Roost Suitability	Ground Level Tree Assessment	Updated following PRF Climb and Inspect Surveys
<b>High</b>	42	34
<b>Moderate</b>	68	46
<b>Low</b>	34	45
<b>Negligible</b>	N/A <sup>9</sup>	19
<b>Total</b>	144	144

<sup>9</sup> Due to the very high number of trees with no or negligible potential, these were not recorded during the survey

## Bat radio tracking surveys

3.3.20. Bechstein's and barbastelle bat tree roosts were found during radio tracking, undertaken by Davidson-Watts Ecology<sup>10</sup>. Bechstein's were found to be roosting in two trees on the northern edge of Huish Woods and possible Bechstein's roosts in Abbey Wood, Captain Raven's Wood, Bickenhall Wood and Line Wood. A barbastelle roost was found roosting in a tree at the south western corner of Huish Woods. Within these results, there were two maternity roosts (19 Bechstein's bats in one tree and 21 Bechstein's bats in another) in the south-western corner of Huish Woods and one maternity roost with at least 11 barbastelle bats in Bickenhall Wood. Additionally, a female Natterer's bat was tracked to a tree roost in a hedgerow tree near West Hatch. All of these roosts are outside of the 100m buffer of the PMO. Detailed radio tracking survey results are provided within the A358 Radio Tracking Report.

## Buildings

### Preliminary roost assessment – External assessment

3.3.21. Any man-made structure was included within this assessment, which included, buildings, bridges, underpasses, etc. A total of 193 buildings and six bridges / culverts were identified within 100m of the PMO, which required external inspection to determine potential. Dates of external building assessments varied due to access restrictions, but the majority were undertaken during the survey season of 2017. Further external building assessments were undertaken during the 2018 survey season as and when access was granted to a particular land parcel.

3.3.22. Table 3:4, provides a summary of building potential from external assessments within 100m of the Modified Pink option prior to emergence or re-entry. Detailed external survey results are provided in Appendix H.

Table 3:4 : Summary of building and bridges / culverts external assessment results

Roost Potential	Total Number of buildings and bridges / culverts
<b>Confirmed</b>	2
<b>High</b>	39
<b>Moderate</b>	29
<b>Low</b>	34
<b>Negligible</b>	79
<b>Undetermined</b>	5
<b>Scoped out</b>	11

## Emergence / re-entry surveys

<sup>10</sup> Davidson-Watts Ecology – Bat Trapping and Radio-tracking 2018 and 2020: A358 Taunton to Southfields.

## Trees

3.3.23. The emergence / re-entry surveys identified the presence of six trees supporting confirmed bat roosts and possible confirmed presence of bat roosts in four trees within 100m of the PMO. Common and soprano pipistrelle bats were found to be roosting in the confirmed tree roosts within the PMO buffer, during emergence and re-entry surveys. Tree 335, in a field south of Shrubbery Farm, on the northern side of the A358 had a maximum count of one common and one soprano pipistrelle roosting in it. Tree 369, in a small area of woodland, on the north side of the A358 at the southern extremity of the scheme had a single soprano pipistrelle re-enter a roost within the tree. This emergence was an incidental survey results picked up when carrying out an emergence survey from 250. One soprano pipistrelle was confirmed emerging from a lower feature of tree 244 and continued to forage in the local area. Two soprano pipistrelle bats were seen exiting from tree 237 during one survey and one was seen re-entering during another survey. Tree 233 had emergences of two soprano pipistrelle and one common pipistrelle and commuting along the adjoining hedge line. Tree 234 had a common pipistrelle enter under loose bark. An unknown species, likely pipistrelle, was seen possibly emerging from flaking bark on a branch of tree 245. A Myotis sp. was seen possibly emerging from tree 239. Tree 295 had a potential emergence of soprano pipistrelle observed to drop from the tree. One pipistrelle bat was seen possibly emerging from tree 370. A summary of the confirmed and possible roosts identified within trees are shown in full detail in Appendix G and a map showing confirmed roosts in Appendix A.

Table 3:5 : Summary of results for tree emergence and re-entry surveys for confirmed roosts

Tree Number	Roost Status (maximum count)	Date of peak count
233	One x common pipistrelle. Two x soprano pipistrelle.	25/06/2019
234	One x common pipistrelle.	11/07/2019
237	Two x soprano pipistrelle.	31/07/2019
239	One x myotis species – potential emergence.	31/07/2019
244	One x soprano pipistrelle.	27/06/2019
245	One x possible, unknown (likely pipistrelle due to early emergence and size of bat) and possible serotine emergence.	25/06/2019
295	One x possible soprano pipistrelle emergence.	12/08/2020
335	One x common pipistrelle. One x soprano pipistrelle.	27/08/2019
369	One x soprano pipistrelle.	15/08/2019
370	One x pipistrelle species – potential emergence.	06/08/2020

## Buildings

### Internal building assessments

3.3.24. The internal building assessments provided additional information on the suitability of buildings to support roosting bats within the buffer of the scheme. Where access was granted, internal inspections included the assessment of loft spaces, cellars and within sheds, outbuildings and barns. These were carried out in 2019. Where droppings were identified these were collected and kept for analysis if the species needed to be confirmed. Twenty-two buildings were subjected to internal assessments, nine buildings have not been subject to internal inspections due to no access being granted; 57, 71, 74, 107, 112, 186, 196, 230, 238, 245, 268, 277, 278, 279 and 210SE. Findings are outlined in the Table 3:6 below.

Table 3:6 : Summary of results for internal building surveys

Building number	Description	Evidence	DNA analysis undertaken?	Species present
<b>56</b>	This building has a central section which is 720 years old according to the owner, who is renovating it. Other sections of the building are 16th century and Georgian. Parts of the building roof are in poor repair. Lead flashing is present along with gaps between many areas of roof tiles and sometimes wall cavities.	Small and large droppings were found scattered thinly around the roof void. No large piles of droppings were found.	No	Likely pipistrelle species
<b>68</b>	Older residential building, part stone part brick with an extension, possible 19th century building that has been converted.	Droppings found near gable ends and next to supporting posts, with gaps at the top end of each.	No	Likely pipistrelle species
<b>108 and 108a</b>	The house is in excellent condition, with three chimneys and soffit box.	Small number of droppings identified.	No	Likely pipistrelle species
<b>111</b>	Residential building, 2 storey cottage over 100 years old. Good condition.	The only loft hatch opens up into a small area, approximately 4x4m in size, above the bathroom, which has little potential for bats to roost in. There is a plastered wall between this and the main roof void, with some exposed brickwork at the bottom and thatch at the top. No bat droppings were found. There is also a hatch on the wall at the top of the stairs, which opens into	N/A	N/A

Building number	Description	Evidence	DNA analysis undertaken?	Species present
		an area just big enough for the water tank to fit into		
<b>119A</b>	A small wooden garden shed in corner of garden, surrounded by agricultural fields and adjacent to a358.	The shed offers a small internal space with equipment preventing internal access.	N/A	N/A
<b>119B</b>	Garden shed, surrounded by agricultural fields and adjacent to a358	Standard garden shed	N/A	N/A
<b>119E</b>	Shed - wooden with felt roof.	Standard garden shed	N/A	N/A
<b>181</b>	Garage with corrugated asbestos roof and northern wall made of concrete asbestos. Breeze block and plastered walls with recently replaced wooden sarking boards.	Sarking boards and insulation between the rafters. One bat dropping found, not enough for DNA analysis	No	Possible pipistrelle
<b>185</b>	Very old, rusting stable with wooden structure and corrugated tin roof. Poor condition with holes in roof, with space between the tin roof and wooden boarding. No windows so open access.	Sarking boards with droppings found, too old for DNA analysis	No	Possible pipistrelle
<b>187</b>	Stone house with old rear extension. Raised ridge tiles-Feature reference A. Raised chimney flashing-Feature reference B. Raised ridge tiles on old back extension. Raised roof tiles Holes in wall under gutter. Raised roof tiles at back of main building. Gaps under Ridge tiles at back of main building.	Droppings were found in the older section of the roof, with more found in there than in the newer section.	No	Likely pipistrelle species
<b>189</b>	Tight old stone wall. Clay and slate tiles (slate on north-west roof, clay on south-east roof).	Droppings of numerous bat species found however unclear of how many are using space as droppings recently cleared by owner.	No	Likely pipistrelle species and long-eared bat species
<b>192A</b>	Old shed with lots of loose tiles and entry points, surrounded by grassland and trees	The wall of the building has collapsed making a thorough investigation unsafe. In addition,	N/A	N/A

Building number	Description	Evidence	DNA analysis undertaken?	Species present
		there are a lot of objects stored inside, making it difficult to inspect. No evidence of bats were found in the areas that we were able to access.		
<b>204</b>	Stone walls with bricks above windows as decorative features at front / south side. Cement rendering on north, east and west walls. Wooden-framed windows. Two brick chimneys, both good condition with lead flashing around. Cement rendering on north, east and west walls. Single-storey extension on east side and single-storey porch extension on west side which has a small section of soffit box.	Droppings were found in the older roof void, but only one was found in the newer loft, on the wall between the two, which indicates there may be a gap at the top of the wall, allowing access.	No	Likely long-eared bat
<b>210</b>	The house is part of a large complex, bats are moving around inside the roof voids.	Significant droppings identified, around amp converter - possible maternity roost.	Yes	Lesser horseshoe bat
<b>211</b>	Originally built in 1800s, extensions added later. Slate good condition. Roofing new.	Small numbers of droppings found in central accessible section of roof.	Yes	Serotine bat
<b>212</b>	Wooden barn, with ridged tiles	General use, open, no evidence	N/A	N/A
<b>212A</b>	Wooden barn, with ridged tiles.	General use, open, no evidence	N/A	N/A
<b>213</b>	Wooden barn, with ridged tiles.	General use, open, no evidence	N/A	N/A
<b>226</b>	Residential building, stone roof – known to be a confirmed bat roost.	Lots of droppings found under the known roost features.	No	Likely pipistrelle species
<b>241</b>	Wooden walls and tiled roof. Built in the 1980s Good condition, with soffits but no chimneys.	Only two droppings were found and it is likely that the roof tiles themselves are mainly used for roosting in, instead of the bats finding their way inside the building.	No	Likely pipistrelle species
<b>262</b>	Stone built residential building.	Lots of droppings present throughout the roof void, including many fresh droppings, with small piles present	No	Likely long-eared bat



Building number	Description	Evidence	DNA analysis undertaken?	Species present
		near both gable ends of the building.		

3.3.25. Following emergence / re-entry surveys there were 25 buildings found to have bats roosting in them (two of them likely disused old night roosts) and six buildings which have possible roosts from emergence/re-entry surveys and also anecdotal evidence from landowners within the Pink Modified option buffer. Buildings with confirmed and possible roosts are outlined below along with the maximum counts from emergence and re-entry surveys:

- Building 56 – seven common pipistrelle
- Building 57 – one common pipistrelle
- Building 68 – four pipistrelle species and two possible common pipistrelles. One possible serotine emergence
- Building 74 - one unknown (owner noted found under stairs years ago)
- Building 107 – one common pipistrelle
- Building 108 – one common pipistrelles re-entry and one unknown bat species possibly re-entered
- Building 111 – one possible serotine
- Building 119A – possible bat, no bats seen by surveyors – landowner claims to have seen an emergence
- Building 157 - two common pipistrelle
- Building 181 - species unknown, possible pipistrelle spp. (likely old disused night roost roost)
- Building 185 - species unknown, possible pipistrelle spp. (likely old disused night roost roost)
- Building 186 – one common pipistrelle and one unknown species
- Building 187 – one common pipistrelle
- Building 189 - likely pipistrelle spp. (numbers unknown) and likely brown long-eared (numbers unknown)
- Building 192A – one common pipistrelle
- Building 196 – possible confirmed, one common pipistrelle
- Building 204 – one soprano pipistrelle, two common pipistrelle, likely brown long-eared (numbers unknown)
- Building 205 – possible confirmed (one common pipistrelle)
- Building 206 - possible common pipistrelle
- Building 210 and 210 south-east – five common pipistrelle and two unknown species, lesser horseshoe (numbers unknown ID from droppings, not present during emergence/re-entry surveys)
- Building 211 – four common pipistrelle



- Building 226 – thirty-seven common pipistrelle, possible brown long-eared (presence unconfirmed during emergence/re-entry surveys)
- Building 230 – thirty-three common pipistrelle
- Building 238 – one common pipistrelle
- Building 240 – two or three common pipistrelle
- Building 241 – one common pipistrelle
- Building 244 - one common pipistrelle and 2 unknown species
- Building 245 – four soprano pipistrelle bats and two unknown species
- Building 262 – one soprano pipistrelle and likely brown long-eared (numbers unknown)
- Building 274 – possible confirmed – one pipistrelle species

3.3.26. Five buildings (77, 78, 173, 174 and 285) have undetermined potential. This includes two buildings which could only be scoped from a distance and will have a crossing point survey undertaken instead, and three buildings which will be surveyed in 2021 due to previous land access issues. Three buildings with moderate potential (277, 278 and 279) will require a survey in 2021 due to no access being granted. Full details are provided in Appendix H and confirmed roosts in Appendix A. The location of these buildings in relation to the proposed scheme are shown in Appendix F.

3.3.27. A total of 193 buildings were surveyed within 100m of the Pink Modified option, to which Table 3:7 below shows the totals for final roost value of buildings following emergence / re-entry surveys in the buffers of scheme.

Table 3:7 : Summary of results for building surveys within 100m of the Pink Modified Option

Bat Roost Suitability	Final roost value of buildings for Pink Modified option buffer
<b>Confirmed (within 100m)</b>	25
<b>Possible confirmed (within 100m)</b>	6
<b>High (within 100m)</b>	13
<b>Moderate (within 100m)</b>	23 (2 within 20m scheme footprint)
<b>Low (within 100m)</b>	33 (0 within scheme footprint)
<b>Negligible (within 100m)</b>	77
<b>Not determined (either no access, scoped out due to significant barriers or no longer exist. (within 100m)</b>	16
<b>Total</b>	193

### *Bridge and culverts*

3.3.28. Bridge and culvert assessments were carried out on all that fell within 100m of the PMO. Only Bridge 114 had emergence / re-entry surveys, which didn't note any roosts

to be present. Bridge 4 (Gore Langton Underpass) needs further surveys in 2021 for both emergence / re-entry and hibernation surveys.

3.3.29. Appendix I shows the full details of bridges and surveys and results. Table 3:8 below gives a summary of the results of bridges within 100m of the Modified Pink Option.

Table 3:8 : Summary of results for bridge surveys within 100m of the Pink Modified Option

Bridge number	Land Parcel Number	Final roost value of building for Pink Modified option buffer	Further survey summary
<b>Br1</b>	ST53161	Moderate (within 20m)	No further surveys needed
<b>Br2</b>	U00027	Low (not within scheme footprint)	No further surveys needed
<b>Br3</b>	U00027	Negligible	No further surveys needed
<b>Br4</b>	ST307472	High (within 100m)	<b>Further emergence/re-entry and hibernation surveys needed in 2021</b>
<b>Br5</b>	Unknown	Negligible	No further surveys needed
<b>Br114</b>	U00025	Moderate (not within 20m)	<b>Further emergence/re-entry and hibernation surveys needed in 2021</b>

## 4. Conclusion

4.1.1. Surveys undertaken for the A358 Taunton to Southfields Dualling scheme between 2017 and 2020 have identified a total of six trees supporting confirmed roosts and four trees supporting potential roosts. Building surveys confirmed 25 buildings as having roosts or multiple roosts and six buildings as supporting possible roosts. A summary of the identified roosts is given below.

### Long-eared bat

4.1.2. Buildings 189, 204 and 262 had likely long-eared bat roosts which were identified during the internal inspections. B226 was noted by the owner as brown long-eared were present however, none were recorded emerging or re-entering during surveys.

### Common pipistrelle

4.1.3. Common pipistrelle bat roosts were confirmed within buildings 56, 57, 107, 108, 157, 186, 187, 192A, 204, 210, 210SE, 211, 226, 230, 238, 240, 241 and 244 from emergence / re- entry surveys. Buildings 196, 205 and 206 had possible common pipistrelle emergences. Due to the low numbers of bats identified all of the roosts identified are likely to be day roosts with the exception of the roosts identified in buildings 226 and 230 which are likely to be maternity roosts as peak counts of 37 (building 226 surveyed in 2020) and 33 (building 230 surveyed in 2019) bats were seen emerging respectively during the July surveys. Trees 233, 234, and 335, all had single common pipistrelle bat emergences indicating a day roost. Buildings 56, 68, 108, 187, 189, 211, 226 and 241 all had likely pipistrelle roosts from internal building inspections.

### Soprano pipistrelle

4.1.4. Soprano pipistrelle bat roosts were confirmed within buildings 204, 245 and 262, all of which are within 100m of the scheme. All are likely day roosts. Trees 233, 237, 244, 335 and 369 had confirmed roosts, again all likely day roosts. Tree 295 had a potential emergence of one soprano pipistrelle.

### Pipistrelle species

A pipistrelle species roost was confirmed within building 68. A possible pipistrelle species emergence was recorded at tree 370 and a possible pipistrelle species emergence was recorded from buildings, 189 and 274.

### Myotis species

4.1.5. It was possible that a single Myotis spp. bat emerged from the woodpecker hole of tree 239, which as there was only one bat, is likely to be a day roost.

## Serotine

4.1.6. A serotine roost was confirmed through DNA analysis of droppings in building 211 and possible roosts were identified during emergence and re-entry surveys in buildings 68 and 111.

## Lesser horseshoe

4.1.7. DNA analysis showed that lesser horseshoe bats have been roosting in building 210. The high number of droppings suggests that it is potentially a maternity roost, though during the 2017 no lesser horseshoe were recorded emerging or re-entering.

## Unknown species

4.1.8. A number of unconfirmed species roosts were identified during the surveys, where no identification could be made due to echolocation calls not being picked up. These included confirmed roosts in buildings 74, 186, 210 and 245 and potential roosts in buildings 108 and 119a. Two possible pipistrelle roosts were also identified during internal inspections of buildings 181 and 185, however species couldn't be confirmed due to the age of droppings.

## Further surveys

4.1.9. Further surveys are needed on the following to have a complete roost assessment:

- Tree 73, two emergence and / or re-entry survey
- Tree 169, three emergence and / or re-entry survey
- Tree 178, emergence or re-entry
- Tree 234, further emergence or re-entry
- Tree 238, three emergence and / or re-entry survey
- Tree 350, full assessment
- Tree 351, full assessment
- Tree 352, full assessment
- Tree 354, full assessment
- Tree 355, full assessment
- Tree 370, two emergence and / or re-entry
- Building 274, further emergence or re-entry
- Building 67s, emergence or re-entry
- Building 71, emergence or re-entry
- Building 74, emergence or re-entry
- Building 77, full assessment
- Building 78, full assessment

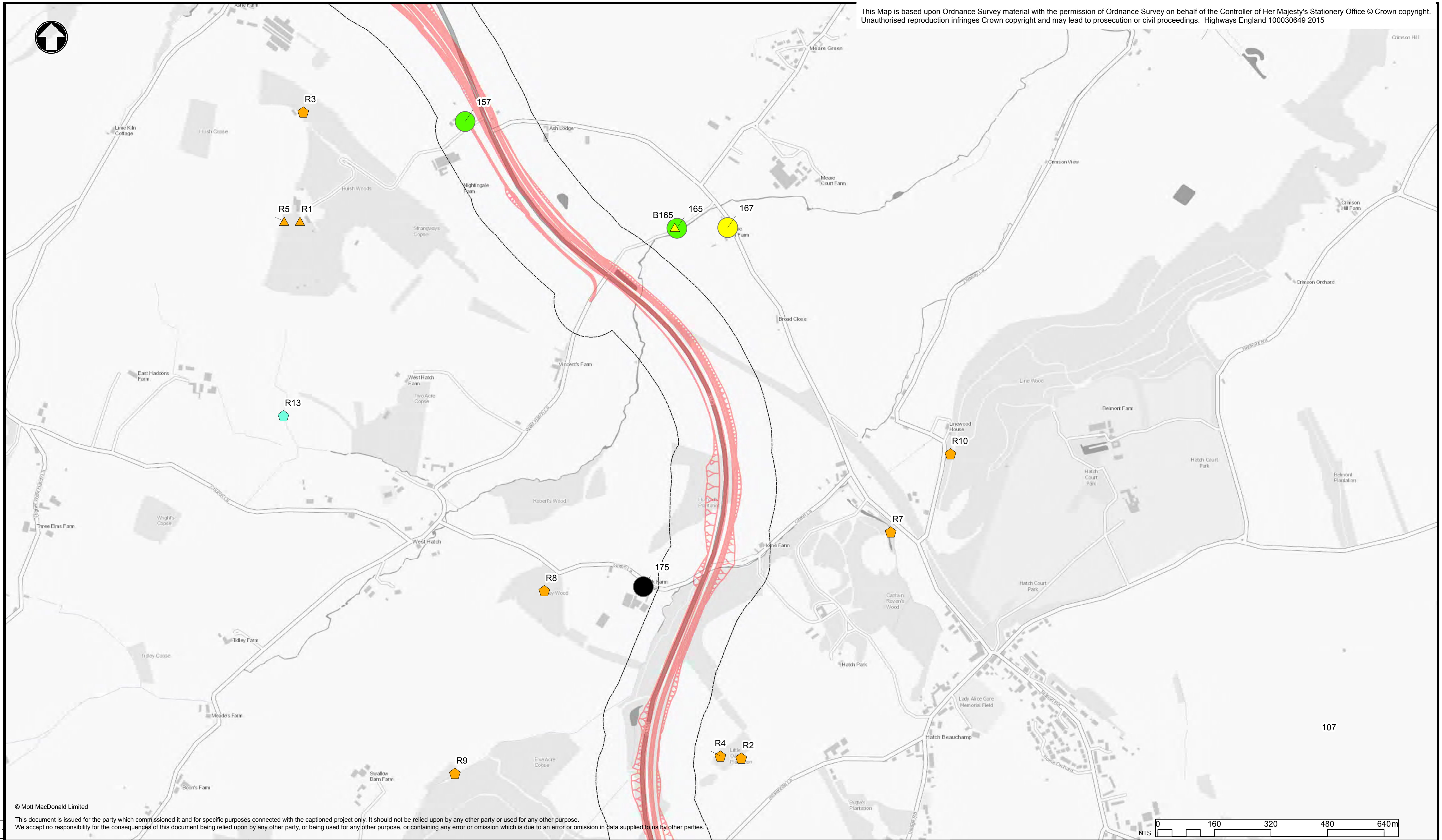
- Building 111, two emergence and / or re-entry
- Building 174, full assessment
- Building 173, full assessment
- Building 109, emergence or re-entry
- Building 185, three emergence and / or re-entry survey
- Building 273, emergence or re-entry
- Building 277, three emergence and / or re-entry survey
- Building 278, two emergence and / or re-entry
- Building 279, two emergence and / or re-entry
- Building 285, full assessment
- Bridge 4, three emergence and / or re-entry survey
- Bridge 114, two emergence and / or re-entry survey

## **Appendix A – Confirmed roosts across all scheme options**



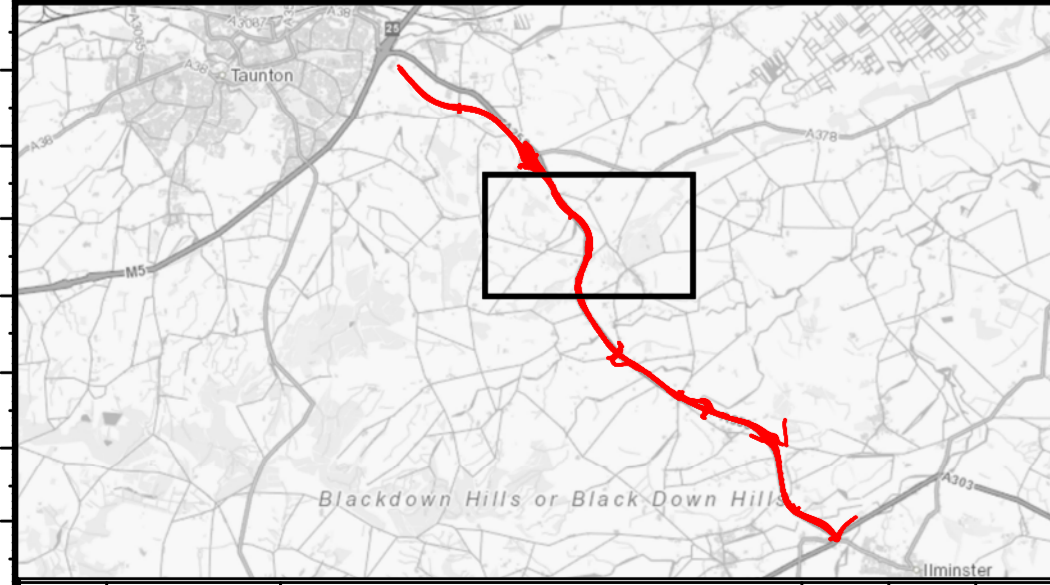
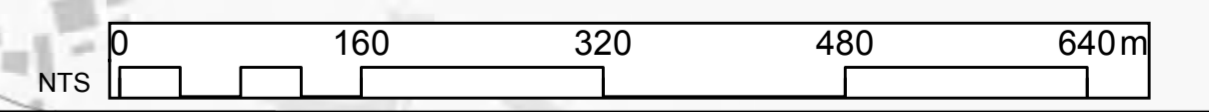






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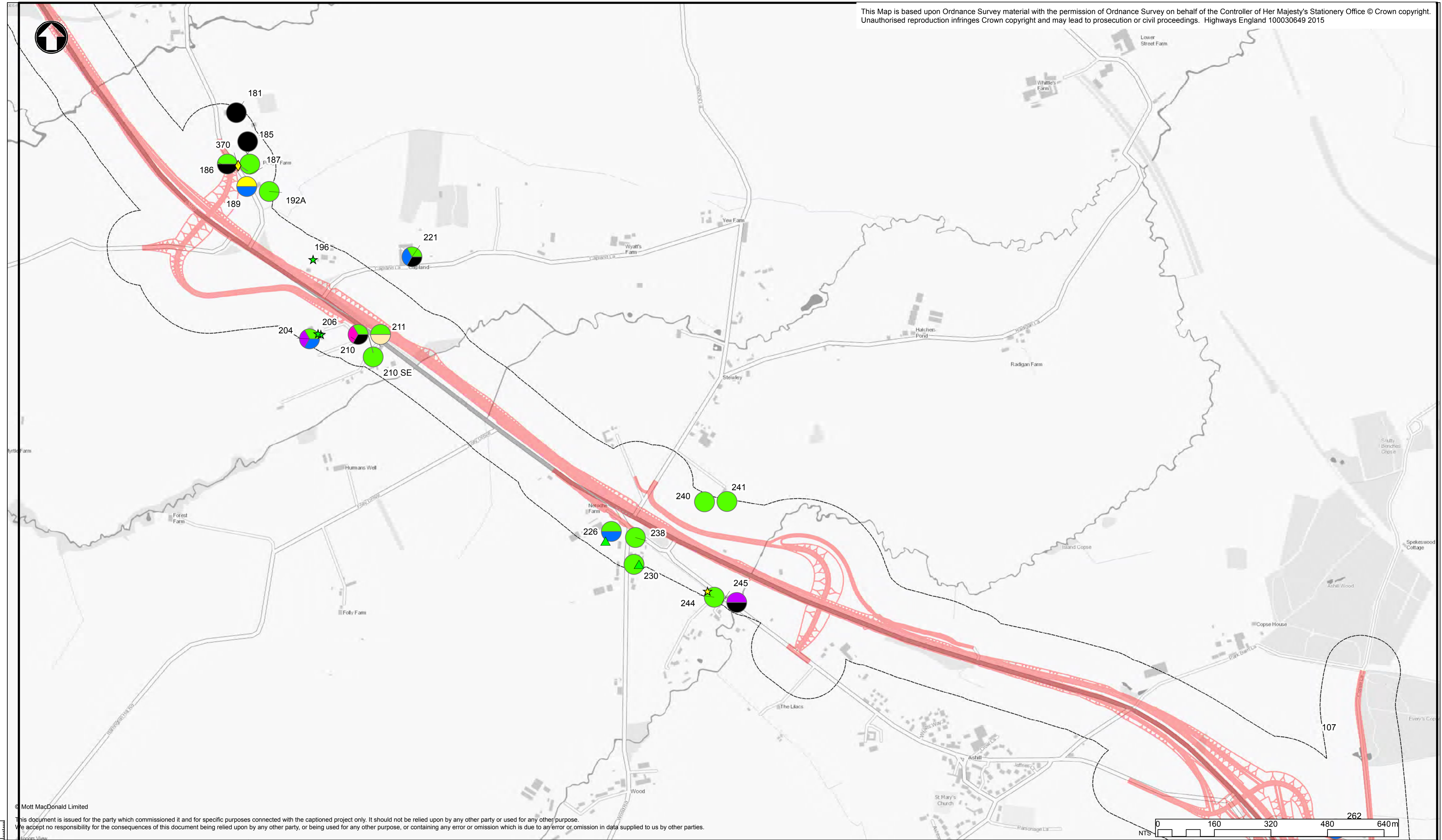
**Notes**  
 Pink Modified Scheme, Mott MacDonald (2018)  
 Bat data, Mott MacDonald (2020)  
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Key to symbols		References drawings	
	Pink modified scheme option		Soprano pipistrelle
	100m buffer		Serotine
	Confirmed building roost present		Lesser horseshoe
	Pipistrelle spp.		Long-eared
	Common pipistrelle		Unknown
			Pipistrelle species
			Bechstein's
			Natterer's
			Bechstein's
			Maternity roost
			Building
			Confirmed radio tracking roost present
			Radio tracking

Drawing Status		Suitable for Stage Approval		S4		Project Title		A358 Taunton to Southfields	
Client		Mott MacDonald Sweco		Stonham Place Stonham Lane Southampton SO50 9NW Tel: +44 (0)23 8062 8800 Fax: +44 (0)23 8062 8801 www.mottmac.com		Drawing Title		Bat roosts: confirmed, possible and maternity Page 2 of 4	
Scale	NTS	Designed	ER	Drawn	ER	Checked	DB	Approved	SM
Original Size	A1	Date	13/07/2021	Date	13/07/2021	Date	13/07/2021	Date	13/07/2021
Drawing Number	HE PIN	Originator	MMSJV	Volume	EBD	Project Ref. No.		370774	
000		- DR - LB - 0 155				Revision		P3	

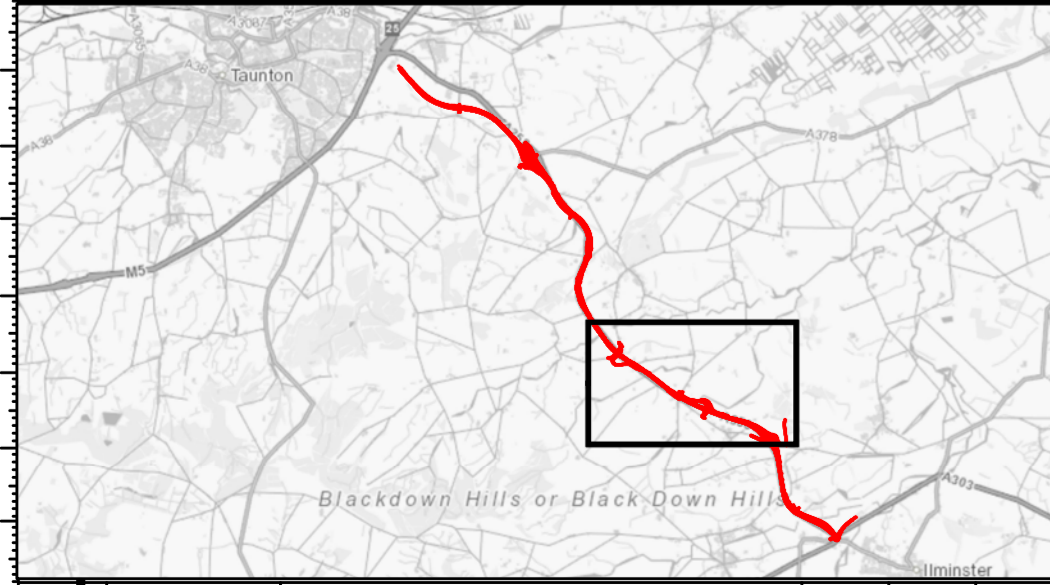
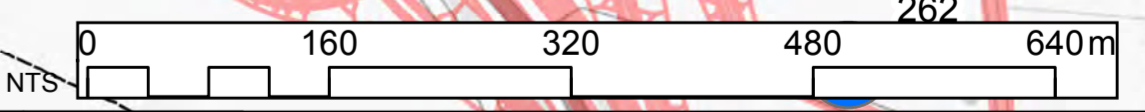
P3	13/07/2021	Following comment	ER	DB	SM
REV.	DATE	AMENDMENT DETAILS	ORIG	CHK'D	APP'D





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Notes

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 Bat data, Mott MacDonald (2020)  
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Key to symbols

- Pink modified scheme option
- 100m buffer
- Confirmed building roost present
- Pipistrelle spp.
- Common pipistrelle

- Soprano pipistrelle
- Serotine
- Lesser horseshoe
- Long-eared
- Unknown

References drawings

- Possible confirmed day roosts**
- Building**
- Pipistrelle spp.
- Common pipistrelle
- Maternity roost**
- Building**
- Common Pipistrelle
- Possible confirmed tree roost**
- Tree**
- Pipistrelle species

Drawing Status		Suitability		Project Title	
Suitable for Stage Approval		S4		A358 Taunton to Southfields	
		Stoneham Place Stoneham Lane Southampton SO50 9NW Tel : +44 (0)23 8062 8800 Fax : +44 (0)23 8062 8801 www.mottmac.com		Drawing Title Bat roosts: confirmed, possible and maternity Page 3 of 4	
Client		Scale	NTS	Designed	ER
		Original Size	A1	Date	13/07/2021
		Drawn	ER	Date	13/07/2021
		Checked	DB	Date	13/07/2021
		Approved	SM	Date	13/07/2021
Drawing Number	HE PIN	Originator	Volume	Project Ref. No.	
000	HE551508 - MMSJV	- DR - LB	- 0 156	370774	
Location	Type	Role	Number	Revision	
				P3	

P3	13/07/2021	Following comment	ER	DB	SM
REV	DATE	AMENDMENT DETAILS	ORIG	CHK'D	APP'D







## **Appendix B – Bat species listed under NERC Act 2006 Schedule 41 and their specific species actions**

Species	Priority Group	Action Priority	Action
Barbastelle	1 – global concern	High	Ensure species is considered in agri-environment, assisting at a farm scale to ensure hedgerow, small linear wood and field margin creation, persisting in the landscape and maintaining landscape level connectivity and insect biodiversity. Improvements to small farm woodlands and wet meadows, blocking land drains may also encourage retention of trees used for roosting.
			Continuation and expansion of research into more detailed habitat requirements by this species, including the impact of regional differences and management needs.
			Continued monitoring through the National Bat Monitoring Programme (NBMP) to monitor population trends of this species.
			Protect the condition of priority wetland and woodland habitats, to contribute towards provision of sufficient good quality trees for roosting and insect rich foraging grounds. Ensure the protection and preservation of mature woodland and improve the conditions of young woodland specifically for this species.
			Help buffer core woodland areas with the encouragement of woodland expansion, increasing flight-line connectivity between woodland areas and other foraging habitats at a landscape level.
Bechstein's bat	1 – global concern	High	Ensure sufficient roosting and foraging habitats are available through woodland habitat management meeting the requirements of this species, such as encouragement of continuous cover canopy and a well-developed understorey.
			Ensure the protection and monitoring of maternity colonies, hibernation sites and swarming sites, and designation of appropriate woodland and underground sites identified through survey.
			Continuation and expansion of research into more detailed habitat requirements by this species, including the impact of regional differences and management needs.
			Expand woodlands around their core areas, reconnecting fragmented woodlands with treeline and hedgerow planting, to allow recolonisation of previously populated areas and aid seasonal dispersal for mating and hibernating.
		Medium	Provide advice to woodland managers and arboriculturalists regarding the retention of roost trees, and management of areas suitable for foraging. Discouragement of felling and where necessary mitigating through staged felling.
			Wider woodland policy such as requirement for bat surveys and mitigation agreement prior to the granting of felling licences in certain woodland types, identified as having the potential to support Bechstein's bat, has been identified as potentially assisting this species.
Brown long-eared bat	3 – national concern	High	Continued monitoring through NBMP to monitor population trends of this species. In addition to this the recording of roost used by species should be promoted by local bat groups, local record centres and consultants through appropriate information sharing, and by species conservation plans.
			The best roosts (identified as those supporting the largest colonies) should be considered for designation as Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs).
			Critical resources should be protected at landscape level, including all types of roost and important foraging grounds and commuting routes. For this the provision of appropriate landscape features are required, including habitats not classified as UK priority habitats but are important foraging resources and for connectivity.
			Improvement of mitigation in barns and lofts targeting brown long eared bat, by developing designs specifically for this species previously found to be successful (e.g. incorporation of adequate roof space/use of the correct roofing material to provide an environment with the desired thermal characteristics).
		Medium	Ensure this species is considered in agri-environment schemes and woodland policy, with improvements in farmland, woodland edges, hedgerow, small farm woodlands and mixed woodland. In addition to retaining and protecting older trees for roosts as part of land-use policies>
			Consider the impacts of light pollution on this species.



			<p>Consideration of the effectiveness of different conservation management on brown long-eared bat, with detailed understanding of priority habitats. Better guidance should be produced for land managers particularly on habitat structures and features.</p> <p>Improve planning policy in relation to bat roosts in buildings, particularly for this species, reducing levels of exclusion and roost destruction through tighter planning control and legal enforcement. In addition to ensuring building regulations to consider bats which roost in buildings.</p> <p>Reducing habitats fragmentation and increasing habitat connectivity between foraging grounds and roosts, particularly between woodlands, tree lines and high hedgerows.</p>
Greater horseshoe bat	2 – European concern	High	<p>Continue with monitoring through the NBMP activity count and hibernation survey. This should focus on male to female ratios within roosts, and consider new colonies will form with small numbers of bats which are often overlooked.</p>
			<p>Continue the protection of designated sites and known roosts (i.e. building and underground) notifying local authorities and other relevant bodies of records. Ensuring the management of sites is appropriate to the species needs, with the designation of new sites where appropriate.</p>
			<p>Encouragement of appropriate habitat management particularly within 4km of maternity roosts of woodlands, wood pasture, pasture and connecting hedgerows, with these habitats representing critical foraging areas for pregnant and lactating bats, and their offspring. Landscape suitable for the survival of this species throughout its range should be protected through woodland policy, agri-environment schemes and planning policy in respect to building and underground sites.</p>
		Medium	<p>Research into climate change adjustments in the phenology of invertebrate prey populations and the impact of the decline of these populations, particularly moths, dung beetles cockchafer and tipulids.</p>
			<p>Ensure advice and good practice information is offered on habitat management and relevant grants schemes.</p>
			<p>Expand priority habitats used for foraging and commuting, and close to maternity colonise, enhancing these to increase insect prey populations. Increase the extent of suitably managed woodland and connective hedgerows, particularly those linking foraging areas and maternity sites. It should be noted as a landscape species greater horseshoe may use habitats not classified with priority status, so action should not be restricted to priority habitats.</p>
Lesser horseshoe bat	2 - European concern	High	<p>Research to improve understanding of which priority and non-priority habitats are used by lesser horseshoe bat. This should aim to provide Habitat Groups with suggested targets for increase in area and condition of habitats of importance for this species, considering conservation at a landscape level. This should also contribute towards future success criteria for lesser horseshoe.</p>
			<p>Maintain monitoring of designated sites and known roosts through the NBMP and provision of records to appropriate authorities.</p>
			<p>Consideration of this species in planning, woodland and agri-environment policy to protect roosts and retain and create suitable habitat and landscape features throughout the range of this species.</p>
			<p>Ensure protection of all known roosts via implementation of legislation and policy and implementation of appropriate mitigation and monitoring of effectiveness and compliance.</p>
			<p>Ensure a landscape approach is undertaken when considering the conservation of this species and ensuring that habitat such as woodland foraging habitat, old hedgerows and treelines, and roosting sites are increased and managed appropriately for the needs of lesser horseshoe, improving connectivity between these.</p>
		Medium	<p>Priority and other important habitats close to roosts (including maternity, hibernation mating and transitory roosts), used for commuting and foraging should be improved and expanded to maximise insect prey density. Non-priority habitats should be managed in addition to priority habitats as this species utilised many habitats.</p>
			<p>Ensure that site management is appropriate to the needs of lesser horseshoe and there is consideration of the importance of a landscape approach to the conservation of this species. Cross-sector conservation should be implemented to address issues such as habitat fragmentation, for example, with the adoption of the Batscapes concept.</p>

Noctule	3 – national concern	High	Avoid conflict with the requirements of H&S policy with regard to mature trees and noctule roosts, through collaborative working between bat workers, H&S inspectors and arboriculturalists.
			Enhance existing monitoring schemes via the NBMP to provide long term roost population trends. Surveys for roosts throughout the noctule range are also required to better understand the distribution of this species.
			All roosts must be proactively protected through measures such as accurate recording on local and national schemes and local authority tree records so they are flagged up during planning searches and tree safety routines. Mitigation for loss of roosts needs to be effective to maintain populations. Surveys should also be undertaken before tree-felling, to look for roosts and potential roosts.
			High flying species such as noctule should be considered in policy relating to wind turbine developments.
			Ensure that the requirements of this species are considered in woodland, windfarm, agri-environment, water quality, tree protection (including H&S considerations) policy. Older trees should be retained and protected for noctule roosts, with this included in land-use policies (particularly planning and woodland).
		Medium	There should be a focus on woodland and lowland agricultural habitats at the landscape level when considering habitat improvements. Although noctule are a mosaic species, increasing the quality of existing habitats such as insect-rich wetlands may also help noctule.
			Improve the management of urban, suburban, rural, woodland and riverine landscapes for insect populations and roost protection.
			Consider how climate change may results in a range shift for noctule in relevant policy.
			Further research should be conducted into understanding how this species uses priority habitats and what ones are imperative to them, the effects of climate change, and impacts of windfarms. A greater understanding is also required of types of roost used by this species.
			The designation of woodlands which encompass several tree roosts used by a colony should be considered. Good foraging areas which could be subject to specific action for improvements should also be identified.
Soprano pipistrelle	3 – national concern	High	Ensure the provision of on-going free advice, with this species often roosting in houses, and forming the largest colonies in buildings in the UK. Appropriate advice and support are required to find solutions for people living and using buildings where roost exist to protect this species and manage issues associated with large roosts such as noise and smell.
			Continuation of population monitoring via field survey and colony count surveys with the NBMP, ensuring on-going national co-ordination, regional training and local volunteer engagement.
			Ensure the protection of known roosts through the implementation of legislation and policy. Surveys should be undertaken to identify new roosts and advice on proposed works and development should be provided through education and volunteer networks in addition to the private consultancy sector. Proportionate and appropriate mitigation must be implemented where required, accompanied by monitoring of effectiveness and compliance.
			Undertake research to understand the effectiveness of mitigation proposed on specific management recommendations. This should aim to provide habitat groups with target suggestions to increase the extend and quality of habitat for this species and contribute towards future success criteria for soprano pipistrelle.
			Promote the improvement, expansions and creation of key habitats for this species, including wetlands, and features such as hedgerows and woodland edges, ensuring the provision of maximal foraging opportunities. The landscape approach to conservation of this species should be considered, with this species using additional habitats to those listed previously and the delivery of conservation actions for soprano pipistrelle only likely to be achieved when considering other habitats.
			Ensure the needs of this species are considered in agri-environment schemes, planning, wetland creation, wind farm and water quality policy. The impacts of climate change on this species should also be considered in policy making, such as how the drying up of wetlands could impact this riparian associated species.

		Medium	Consider designating larger roosts as SSSI's.
			Consider ensuring the biggest roosts are notified and protected.

# Appendix C – Bat memo

**Subject** Ecology Surveys  
**To** Julia Barrett  
**From** Simon Mason  
**Our reference** Bat Survey Methods  
**Office** Southampton  
**Date** 02.03.2017  
**Your reference** A303 Sparkford to Ilchester & A358 Taunton to Southfields

This memo outlines the proposed bat survey approach for two Highways England Road Improvement Schemes (RIS), A303 Sparkford to Ilchester and A358 Taunton to Southfields. Appendix A provides an outline of these two schemes. The assessment of both of these schemes are being undertaken under a Development Consent Order (DCO), which is currently scheduled to be submitted in 2018. The current stage in the development of both schemes is the Option Selection stage, and as such, several route options are currently under consideration for both schemes.

The aim of this memo is to provide a platform for agreeing an approach to survey, which is acceptable to all parties involved, and which can be included in a Statement of Common Ground to facilitate the DCO application process.

## Background

Highways England are currently proposing to undertake a number of major Road Improvement Schemes (RIS) of which the A303 and A358 are two schemes which the Mott MacDonald Sweco Joint Venture (MMS) are currently working on. Other schemes are currently being assessed by other consultancies and have been subject to some initial consultation with Natural England. To ensure a consistent approach is undertaken, MMS are seeking to align the proposed survey effort with the agreed approach with other Highways England RIS Schemes of a similar scale.

WSP/Parsons Brinkerhoff are currently working on the A30 Chiverton to Carland Cross dualling scheme in Cornwall. As part of their survey planning they produced a memo<sup>1</sup> which outlined their proposed approach to undertaking bat surveys to assess the impacts of the scheme. The A30 Chiverton to Carland Cross memo provided an assessment of various survey methods including standard methods outlined within the Bat Conservation Trust 2016 survey guidelines<sup>2</sup>, together with the consideration of methods outlined within recently published research funded by Defra<sup>3</sup>. This memo was sent to Natural England (NE) on the 13th December 2016. Katherine Walsh, Natural England Senior Specialist Mammals, provided a response to this memo on the 26th January 2017. A copy of this response is included in Appendix B of this memo.

## Summary of Natural England's Response to A30 Bat Survey Memo

WSP/Parsons Brinkerhoff (WSP/PB) had proposed to omit the Landscape Scale transects as outlined within the 2015 DEFRA study from the proposed A30 survey approach. However, NE confirmed (having consulted John Altringham)

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<sup>1</sup> WSP | Parsons Brinkerhoff 1<sup>st</sup> September 2016 - A30 Chiverton to Carland Cross Bat Survey Approach, v2

<sup>2</sup> Collins, J. (ed.) (2016) Bat Surveys for Professional Ecologists: Good Practice Guidelines (3rd edn). The Bat Conservation Trust, London.

<sup>3</sup> Berthinussen & Altringham (2015) 'Development of a cost-effective method for monitoring the effectiveness of mitigation for bats crossing linear transport infrastructure'

that the landscape scale transects were required and important for enabling monitoring of future impacts on the bat population.

'by not including the transect methodology, the proposed survey design does not allow for a methodology that is repeatable i.e. it does not establish a baseline by which the bat population can be assessed. At a landscape scale the proposed survey design will not be able to statistically assess whether bat populations have remained stable, increased, decreased or if bat diversity has been altered to any degree by this scheme. Whilst, the methodology should be suitable for identifying crossing points, it won't provide a baseline by which to effectively measure the success or otherwise of any mitigation.'

Natural England's response confirmed that they are happy with WSP/PB's approach to standard roost and activity surveys which are based on the methods outlined within the BCT survey guidelines.

'Your existing survey methodology has/is addressing the 'other survey' requirements which are desirable for this scheme, which we welcome.'

### Proposed Bat Survey Methods for A303 and A358

Following the consultation with NE on the proposed survey methodology for the A30, the proposed methods outlined below for the A303 and A358 are based on the standard survey methods and effort proposed by WSP/PB which were deemed as acceptable by NE, together with crossing point surveys and landscape scale transects broadly in line with the methods outlined in Berthinussen & Altringham (2015). Details of the proposed survey methods are outlined below.

### Preliminary Ecological Appraisal for Bats – Desk Study

The desk study will involve the collation of data from the Somerset Environmental Records Centre (SERC), and MAGIC together with a review of aerial photography and ordnance survey mapping.

The following search areas will be used for the desk study:

- 30 km from the scheme options for SACs designated for bats (specifically in relation to the Assessment of Implications on European Sites);
- 10 km from the scheme options for bat records;
- 10 km from the scheme options for bat licensing information (obtained from MAGIC); and
- Historic mapping will be used to help identify the presence of any underground sites (e.g. mine shafts) within 100 m of the scheme options .

These search areas are based on published guidance, consideration of core sustenance zones (CSZ's) for bats likely to be impacted, and initial consideration of the scheme's zone of influence (Zoi) on bats. The wider 10 km search area will be used to provide context to the data obtained in closer proximity to the scheme.

The desk study will provide context in the EclA regarding the species of conservation importance recorded in the zone of influence for the scheme and identify any significant habitats of note for focussing survey effort.



## Preliminary Ecological Appraisal for Bats – Scoping Walkover

An extended phase 1 habitat survey was undertaken for both the A303 and A358 in March 2016. This walkover survey covered the various route options, undertaking an initial assessment of potential roosting, commuting and foraging habitats. The extended phase 1 survey covered a broad area up to 250-500m from the proposed route options. The aim of the initial scoping walkover was to determine the suitability of the sites for bats, to assess what further bat surveys will be needed and how those surveys should safely be carried out.

## Preliminary Roost Inspection Surveys

In accordance with IAN 116/08<sup>4</sup>, both mature trees and structures within 100 m of the proposed construction footprint will be assessed for their potential to support bat roosts. For the A303, an area of 250 m from the proposed new road centrelines is being assessed, as a proposed construction footprint is currently unknown. Given the potential presence of rare woodland bat species barbastelle and Bechstein's, the presence of tree roosting bats is considered as important a consideration as roosts within buildings and structures. Preliminary roost inspection surveys are being undertaken between February and April 2017.

### Building and Structure Surveys

Building and structure (bridge) surveys on the A303 and A358 will comprise external surveys only at this stage. The surveys will conform to the methodology outlined within the BCT survey guidelines and buildings and bridges will be assessed for their suitability to support roosting bats in accordance with BCT Guidelines as summarised in Table 1. Internal inspections will be undertaken on suitable buildings following the identification of the emerging preferred route option selection for both schemes, anticipated to be July 2018. This will minimise any unnecessary disruption to homeowners who are located outside of the emerging preferred route options. Prior to the internal inspections, a precautionary assessment of roost suitability will be made, based on the external inspection survey results.

Table 1 – Bat Roost Suitability Assessment

Potential to support roosting bats	Description
Confirmed	A feature / structure within which bats are seen to be present (either live bats, or bat carcasses) or heard 'chattering' inside will be classified as a confirmed roost. In addition any feature/structure found to contain droppings during inspections will in the first instance be considered as a confirmed roost. N.B. In some cases it may be appropriate to revise this assessment following further survey (e.g. for buildings containing low numbers of old droppings and showing no evidence of use during emergence surveys).
High	A structure or tree with one or more potential roost sites that are obviously suitable for use by larger numbers of bats on a more regular basis and potentially for longer periods of time due to their size, shelter, protection, conditions and surrounding habitat.
Moderate	A structure or tree with one or more potential roost sites that could be used by bats due to their size, shelter, protection, conditions and surrounding habitat but unlikely

<sup>4</sup> Highways Agency (2008) Interim Advice Note 116/08: Nature conservation advice in relation to bats

Potential to support roosting bats	Description
	to support a roost of high conservation status (with respect to roost type only – the assessments in this table are made irrespective of species conservation status, which is established after presence is confirmed).
Low	A structure with one or more potential roost sites that could be used by individual bats opportunistically. However, these potential roost sites do not provide enough space, shelter, protection, appropriate conditions and/or suitable surrounding habitat to be used on a regular basis or by larger numbers of bats (i.e. unlikely to be suitable for maternity or hibernation).  A tree of sufficient size and age to contain PRFs but with none seen from the ground or features seen with only very limited roosting potential.
Negligible	Negligible habitat features on site likely to be used by roosting bats.

#### Tree Surveys – Ground Level Roost Assessment

The tree survey will include a ground level roost assessment using binoculars, a torch and endoscope to identify Potential Roosting Features (PRFs). An assessment of a trees suitability to support roosting bats will be made in accordance with BCT guidelines outlined in Table 1.

#### Tree Surveys - PRF Inspection Surveys

Following the ground level tree roost assessment, at-height Potential Roost Feature (PRF) inspection surveys will be undertaken on trees identified as having moderate or high roosting potential during the ground level tree assessment. The at-height survey will enable a more detailed inspection of PRF's to assess in more detail their likely suitability for bats and to look for evidence of bats such as live or dead bats, droppings, staining or odour. These surveys will help prevent unnecessary emergence/dawn work where features appear to be of high suitability from the ground but are actually of limited or no suitability.

#### Emergence/Re-entry Surveys

##### Buildings/Structures

The spatial extent of the building roost emergence and re-entry surveys will be based on MMS's professional opinion and will be proportionate to the roost suitability, likely ecological importance and potential impacts. This is based on the approach being proposed on the A30 by WSP/PB. As a guide, the building roost surveys will include all structures with low, moderate, and high roosting suitability which are within the construction footprint<sup>5</sup>, structures with moderate suitability which are within 20 m of the construction footprint, and structures with high suitability which are within 100 m of the construction footprint. These spatial extents may be extended if there are any features of potential high conservation significance, such as potential maternity roosts of Annex II species, within the core sustenance zones of these species. Structures with negligible suitability will not be surveyed further.

<sup>5</sup> Note for the A303, until a construction footprint has been defined, the potential footprint will be determined as a 150m buffer either side of the proposed centreline.

The survey effort for bat emergence surveys will be based on BCT guidelines as outlined in Table 2.

Table 2: Minimum number of emergence & re-entry survey visits for high, moderate and low potential buildings and high and moderate potential trees

High bat roosting potential	Moderate bat roosting potential	Low bat roosting potential
Three separate survey visits. At least one dusk emergence and a separate dawn re-entry survey. The third visit could be either dusk or dawn. May to September <sup>6</sup>	Two separate survey visits. One dusk emergence and a separate dawn re-entry survey. May to September <sup>7</sup> .	One survey visit. One dusk emergence or dawn re-entry survey (structures). May to August.  No further surveys required (trees).

Source: Bat Surveys – Good Practice Guidelines 3rd Edition (Collins, 2016).

Surveyors are to be positioned in sufficient numbers so that all potential roost features can be seen by at least one surveyor during each survey. Evening emergence surveys are to be undertaken from 15 minutes before sunset until 1.5 to 2 hours after sunset; and dawn re-entry surveys undertaken from 1.5 to 2 hours before sunrise until 15 minutes after sunrise.

#### Trees

As outlined above for structure surveys, the spatial extent of the tree roost emergence and re-entry surveys will be based on MMS's professional opinion and will be proportionate to the roost suitability, likely ecological importance and potential impacts. In accordance with BCT guidelines, trees assessed as having low roost potential will not be subject to further surveys, but where they are directly impacted will be subject to avoidance measures such as supervised soft felling. Trees with moderate suitability which are within 20 m of the construction footprint, and trees with high suitability which are within 100 m of the construction footprint will be subject to dusk emergence surveys and/or dawn re-entry surveys.

The survey effort for bat emergence surveys will be based on BCT guidelines as outlined in Table 2. Surveyors are to be positioned in sufficient numbers so that all potential roost features (PRF) can be seen by at least one surveyor during each survey. Evening emergence surveys are to be undertaken from 15 minutes before sunset until 1.5 to 2 hours after sunset; and dawn re-entry surveys undertaken from 1.5 to 2 hours before sunrise until 15 minutes after sunrise.

#### Hibernation Surveys

If the preliminary building surveys identify buildings/structures with the potential to act as bat hibernation sites, these will be surveyed by an ecologist with a NE licence to disturb hibernating bats. A minimum of two visits will be undertaken, one in mid-January 2018 and one in mid-February 2018. These surveys will entail the systematic search of the sites from the entrance, with the locations of any bats seen marked on a plan of the site. In addition, static detectors will be placed within potential hibernation sites for a period of 2 weeks between January 2018 and February 2018 to monitor species present

<sup>6</sup> At least two of the surveys should be undertaken between May and August

<sup>7</sup> At least one of the surveys should be undertaken between May and August

## Bat Activity Surveys – Transects

The transect surveys are designed to identify species composition and general distribution along the length of the schemes, and to inform the locations of crossing point surveys. Transects will be circular routes of c.5 km each largely following the liner route of the scheme options and the habitats likely to be impacted in the construction footprints. For the A303, a total of six transects will be surveyed. For the A358, a total of 12 transects will be surveyed.

Each transect will be surveyed at dusk once per month for 7 months April to October 2017 inclusive. In addition, each transect will be subject to a single follow-up dawn transect surveys within the same 24h period between July and August 2017. Approximately 8 point counts will be included per transect, with each transect taking approximately 3 hours to complete. The transect routes will be reversed on each visit and where possible, start points will be randomised to produce more robust data. Dusk transect surveys are to be undertaken from sunset until 2-3 hours after sunset. Dawn transects will be undertaken from 2-3 hours before sunrise until sunrise.

Due to the length of the schemes, the suitability of the foraging and commuting habitat is variable, ranging from low to high. Low value habitats include intensively farmed areas containing large arable/pastoral fields divided by heavily manged hedgerows. High value habitats include areas of broadleaved woodland, river corridors and smaller fields bordered by mature species-rich hedgerows.

To ensure survey effort is cost effective and proportional, the proposed survey effort of one survey per month (April to October) is based on the 'moderate' survey effort outlined in the BCT survey guidelines (2016)<sup>8</sup>. This effort is considered adequate for the assessment due to the mix of habitats present across the schemes, and given that the surveys will be supplemented by crossing point surveys which will be targeted on the higher quality habitats, and Landscape Scale Transects. Additionally, where areas of high quality broadleaved woodland are likely to be impacted on the A358, advanced survey techniques will be undertaken, including mist netting. These survey techniques will provide robust survey data to enable the assessment of the impacts of the schemes on bats.

## Bat Activity Surveys – Static Automated

A total of three static detectors are to be installed for each transect route on the A303 and A358 (18 Static Sites for A303, 36 Static Sites for A358), in accordance with the specifications within the BCT guidelines (Collins 2016). Each detector will be deployed for five consecutive nights per month between April and October.

The automated detector sampling strategy will be stratified, which will allow the statistical comparison of data between paired locations. Static detectors will be deployed within a range of suitable habitats which may be directly or indirectly affected (fragmented) by the scheme options including hedgerows, riparian corridors, woodland, parkland, orchards and scrub. A random or systematic sampling strategy is not considered practical for the scheme due to landowner constraints and risk of damage to equipment if set up in the middle of arable/pastoral fields which make up much of the sites. A random or systematic sampling strategy would also be less useful in informing the crossing point surveys, which will be concentrated on linear features bisected by the scheme (as described below).

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<sup>8</sup> The scale of transect surveys is comparable to the A30 proposal which Natural England commented 'The long transects along the length of the scheme does seem onerous and could be scaled down.' Therefore, any increased survey effort is considered unnecessary.

## Advanced Survey Techniques

Due to the potential impacts of the A358 scheme on areas of mature broadleaved woodland, including areas of ancient woodland, and due to the potential presence of Annex II species within the ZOI for the A358, including Barbastelle and Bechstein's, targeted mist netting surveys are proposed within key habitats to provide more detailed information on the status of these species within the survey area. Mist netting surveys will only be used where sufficient information cannot be determined from non-intrusive methods. Surveys will only be undertaken by appropriately licenced and experienced surveyors. A detailed methodology will be produced for each mist netting site once these targeted sites have been identified following completion of the preliminary bat assessments.

## Crossing Point Surveys

A series of crossing point surveys will be undertaken in line with the methods described in Berthinussen and Altringham 2015. The surveys will be static, visual surveys designed to inform the impact assessment in relation to the fragmentation of bat foraging/ commuting habitat and direct mortality. This data will be used to inform the nature and location of required bat crossing structures and will facilitate the future monitoring of the effectiveness of any mitigation.

The crossing point survey method described in Berthinussen and Altringham 2015 requires at least six visits per location to provide a robust baseline from which to monitor the effectiveness of crossing structures. Berthinussen and Altringham conducted their surveys between June and August, however, due to the selection of emerging preferred routes for the A303 and A358 in July 2017, we are proposing to undertake the six surveys at each location following the identification of the emerging preferred routes, to minimise any unnecessary survey effort. Due to the southerly location of the site and the potential for hibernation / transitional / swarming sites in the surrounding landscape, it is considered appropriate to undertake surveys between July and September 2017. Repeated surveys will be at least 1 week apart.

The crossing point survey locations will be informed by the first three months of transect and automated survey data, and also by the results of the preliminary surveys of buildings and trees with roost potential. It is estimated that 25 crossing point surveys will be required for the A358 and 10 for the A303. This is based on a visual assessment of the habitats being severed by the schemes which are likely to be important for commuting and foraging bats, focusing on mature hedgerows with good connectivity, woodland blocks and riparian habitats which the schemes will impact.

The surveys will record bat species, numbers, flight height, direction, location, time of crossing, and any other general behaviour. The surveys will commence at sunset and will be undertaken for a minimum of 60 minutes. After 60 minutes, it is usually too dark to record visual bat movements accurately. However, if late emerging species are recorded, surveys will be extended by up to 30 minutes.

## Landscape Scale Transect Surveys

Landscape scale surveys will be undertaken in line with the methods described in Berthinussen and Altringham 2015. The survey will consist of walked transects 1 km either side of and perpendicular to the proposed routes, with bat activity recorded using full spectrum bat detectors during 10 min stationary spot checks at 100 m intervals

from the route centrelines. Weather and habitat variables will also be recorded at each spot check. Ten transects will be carried out on both the A358 and A303 to ensure sufficient data to detect changes in overall bat activity. For the A358 this will include 10 independent transects (with five walked towards the road, and five walked away). Due to the smaller size of the scheme, the A303 surveys will include 5 independent transects (each walked twice, once away from and once towards the road). Each transect will be at least 500m apart. Each of the ten transects will be repeated once during the season. Surveys will commence 30 minutes after sunset, and be completed within approximately two hours. Surveys will be undertaken between July and August 2017, following the identification of the emerging preferred routes for both schemes. An equal number of transects will be selected on each side of the road and equal numbers walked towards and away from the road. Transects will be located along minor roads, bridleways or public footpaths so that they will be repeatable for future monitoring. In accordance with the survey method, data will be subject to auto species analysis using Bat Classify or comparable software. Data will then be statistically analysed using the methodology outlined in Berthinussen and Altringham (2015).

Berthinussen and Altringham recommend that baseline data is collected over two survey season where possible. Due to the time constraints associated with the DCO Application which is currently scheduled for May 2018, it is not possible to undertake two seasons of surveys prior to the applications for each scheme. However, in accordance with the survey method, it is proposed to repeat the surveys between June and August 2018. These 2018 surveys will not inform the Environmental Statement but will be used to provide a robust baseline.

## Conclusion

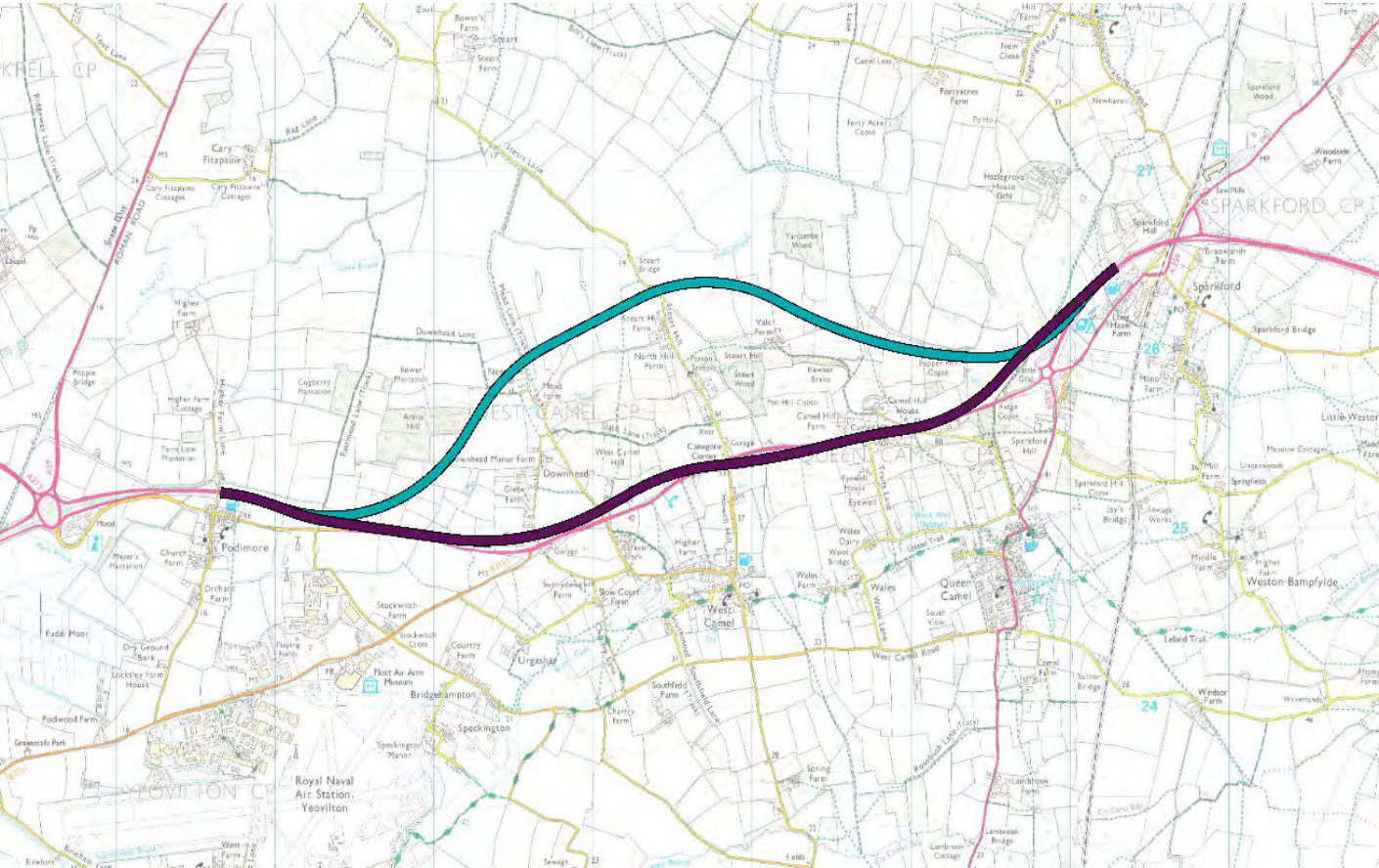
The above methodology is considered to provide a robust approach for assessing the impacts of the A303 and A358 schemes on bats and will provide a baseline to monitor the impacts and success of mitigation. The recommended methods are in line with both the BCT Guidelines (2016) and Berthinussen and Altringham (2015).



## Appendix A – Outline of Schemes

The current proposal extent of each scheme is presented in Figure 1 and 2 below.

**Figure 1: A303 Route options**



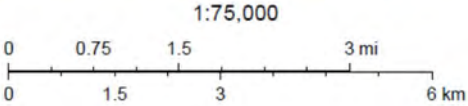
Route Options – Blue Option 2, Purple Option 1



Figure 2: A358 Route Buffers



March 2, 2017





## Appendix B – Natural England Response to WSP/PB A30 Survey Approach

### Response to WSP/Parsons Brinckerhoff on Meeting Notes and Memo

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on the WSP/PB memo dated 1st September and meeting notes dated 3rd September describing the bat survey approach for the A30, sent to us on 13th December.

In preparing this response I have spoken to both Jean Matthews (NRW) and Professor John Altringham (Leeds University –retired) All three of us were members on the Steering Group for the Defra commissioned 'WC1060 – Development of a Cost-Effective method for monitoring the effectiveness of mitigation for bats crossing linear transport infrastructure'. Professor John Altringham was the lead researcher on the project. John does not agree with the meeting notes, which state that the landscape methodology was not to be taken forward, so maybe there was a misunderstanding, as different methodologies and research proposals were discussed at the workshop.

As noted in our previous discussions, the Defra report makes it clear that the methodology should be used in combination with existing methodology for identifying bat roosts, important foraging habitats and species which are not easy to detect, for example through use of acoustic detectors only.

Your existing survey methodology has/is addressing the 'other survey' requirements which are desirable for this scheme, which we welcome. However, by not including the transect methodology, the proposed survey design does not allow for a methodology that is repeatable i.e. it does not establish a baseline by which the bat population can be assessed. At a landscape scale the proposed survey design will not be able to statistically assess whether bat populations have remained stable, increased, decreased or if bat diversity has been altered to any degree by this scheme. Whilst, the methodology should be suitable for identifying crossing points, it won't provide a baseline by which to effectively measure the success or otherwise of any mitigation.

We would suggest that a combination of the proposed WSP/PB methodology with that stated in the WC1060 report would be advisable for this scheme. The long transect(s) along the length of the scheme does seem onerous and could be scaled down. This could then allow for the transect methodology to be incorporated in a cost-effective way.

A couple of final points of detail,:

- if statics were to be used as a replacement for people walking the transects with detectors, which is acceptable as an alternate methodology, this would require statics being placed at each of those spot check points. Collins et al (2016) states on P8 that 'this edition of the guidelines does not include specific advice in relation to road and rail schemes, although the principles of survey design and execution do apply. Berthinussen and Altringham (2015) provide information on pre and post construction surveys of linear infrastructure schemes, designed specifically to assess the effectiveness of mitigation for bats crossing them'.

We would be happy to discuss further the above points to agree a proportionate and cost effective way forward for replicable bat surveys for pre and post construction for this important road scheme, so that any measures

required to address and monitor the impacts of the scheme are based on a robust evidence base and are proportionate and cost effective.

I am free morning of 31st Jan to discuss further. I will then be on leave for 4 weeks. I look forward to hearing from you.

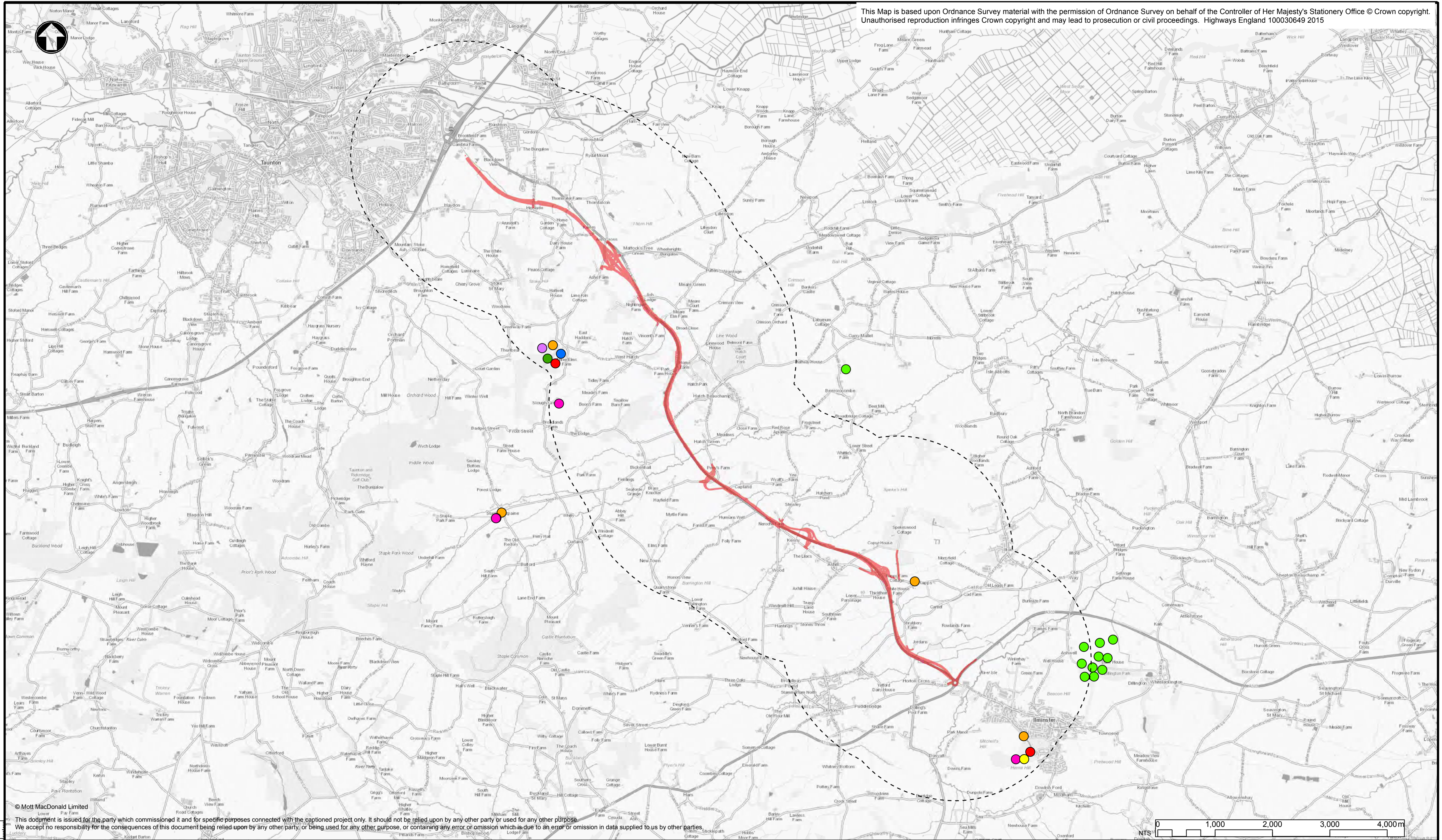
Yours Sincerely,

K, Walsh

Katherine Walsh (Senior Specialist – Mammals)

## **Appendix D – Somerset environmental records**





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Notes		Key to symbols		References drawings	
Pink Modified Scheme, Mott MacDonald (2018) Historical Record data, Somerset Environmental Record Centre, (2020) Service Layer Credits: Contains OS data © Crown Copyright and database right 2020		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li> Pink modified scheme option</li> <li> 2km buffer</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li> Lesser Horseshoe Bat</li> <li> Natterer's Bat</li> <li> Serotine Bat</li> <li> Soprano Pipistrelle Bat</li> <li> Whiskered/Brandt's Bat</li> <li> Bechstein's Bat</li> <li> Brown Long-eared Bat</li> <li> Common Pipistrelle Bat</li> </ul>	

Drawing Status		Suitable for Stage Approval		Subsidiary		S4		Project Title		A358 Taunton to Southfields	
Client		Mott MacDonald Sweco		Stonham Place Stonham Lane Southampton SO50 9NW Tel: +44 (0)23 8062 8800 Fax: +44 (0)23 8062 8801 www.mottmac.com		Drawing Title		Bat historical records			
Scale		NTS		Designed		ER		Drawn		ER	
Original Size		A1		Date		08/12/2020		Date		08/12/2020	
Drawing Number		HE551508 - MMSJV		Originator		- EBD -		Checked		SM	
Project Ref. No.		370774		Volume		- DR - LB - 0135		Approved		ER	
Revision		P1		Location		Type  Role  Number					

P1	08/12/2020	Suitable for Stage Approval	ER	SM	ER
REV.	DATE	AMENDMENT DETAILS	ORIG	CHK'D	APP'D



Table 4:1 : Biological records for all bat records from Somerset Environmental Records Centre within 2km of the Pink Modified Option

Scientific	Common	Site	X	Y	Date	Abundance
<i>Rhinolophus hipposideros</i>	Lesser Horseshoe Bat	Chard Canal Tunnel, Beercrocombe	332400	120800	02/01/2010	2 Count of Adult
<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	Common Pipistrelle	Herne Hill, Ilminster [woodland]	335500	114000	26/04/2010	
<i>Eptesicus serotinus</i>	Serotine	Herne Hill, Ilminster [woodland]	335500	114000	26/04/2010	
<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	Soprano Pipistrelle	Herne Hill, Ilminster [woodland]	335500	114000	26/04/2010	
<i>Myotis nattereri</i>	Natterer's Bat	Thurlbear Wood,Thurlbear,Taunton [deciduous woodland]	327200	121000	22/05/2010	2 Count of Adult
<i>Myotis bechsteinii</i>	Bechstein's Bat	Thurlbear Wood,Thurlbear,Taunton [deciduous woodland]	327200	121000	22/05/2010	1 Count of Adult Female
<i>Plecotus auritus</i>	Brown Long-eared Bat	Thurlbear Wood,Thurlbear,Taunton [deciduous woodland]	327200	121000	22/05/2010	2 Count of Adult
<i>Myotis mystacinus/brandtii</i>	Whiskered/Brandt's Bat	Thurlbear Wood,Thurlbear,Taunton [deciduous woodland]	327200	121000	22/05/2010	1 Count of Adult
<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	Common Pipistrelle	Thurlbear Wood,Thurlbear,Taunton [deciduous woodland]	327200	121000	22/05/2010	1 Count of Adult
<i>Rhinolophus hipposideros</i>	Lesser Horseshoe Bat	Dillington House College, Ilminster [former stable block]	336700	115600	02/06/2010	34 Count of Adult
<i>Rhinolophus hipposideros</i>	Lesser Horseshoe Bat	Dillington House College, Ilminster [former stable block]	336700	115600	09/06/2010	37 Count of Adult
<i>Plecotus auritus</i>	Brown Long-eared Bat	Deacons,Rapps,Ilminster [house]	333600	117100	02/08/2010	20 Count of Adult
<i>Eptesicus serotinus</i>	Serotine	Prey Lane, Slough Green	327400	120200	09/03/2011	1 Count of dead male
<i>Rhinolophus hipposideros</i>	Lesser Horseshoe Bat	Dillington House College, Ilminster [former stable block]	336700	115600	31/05/2011	15 Count of Adult
<i>Rhinolophus hipposideros</i>	Lesser Horseshoe Bat	Dillington House College, Ilminster [former stable block]	336700	115600	15/06/2011	41 Count of Adult
<i>Pipistrellus</i>	Common Pipistrelle	St Peters Church, Staple Fitzpaine	326300	118200	03/10/2011	
<i>Eptesicus serotinus</i>	Serotine	St Peters Church, Staple Fitzpaine	326300	118200	03/10/2011	

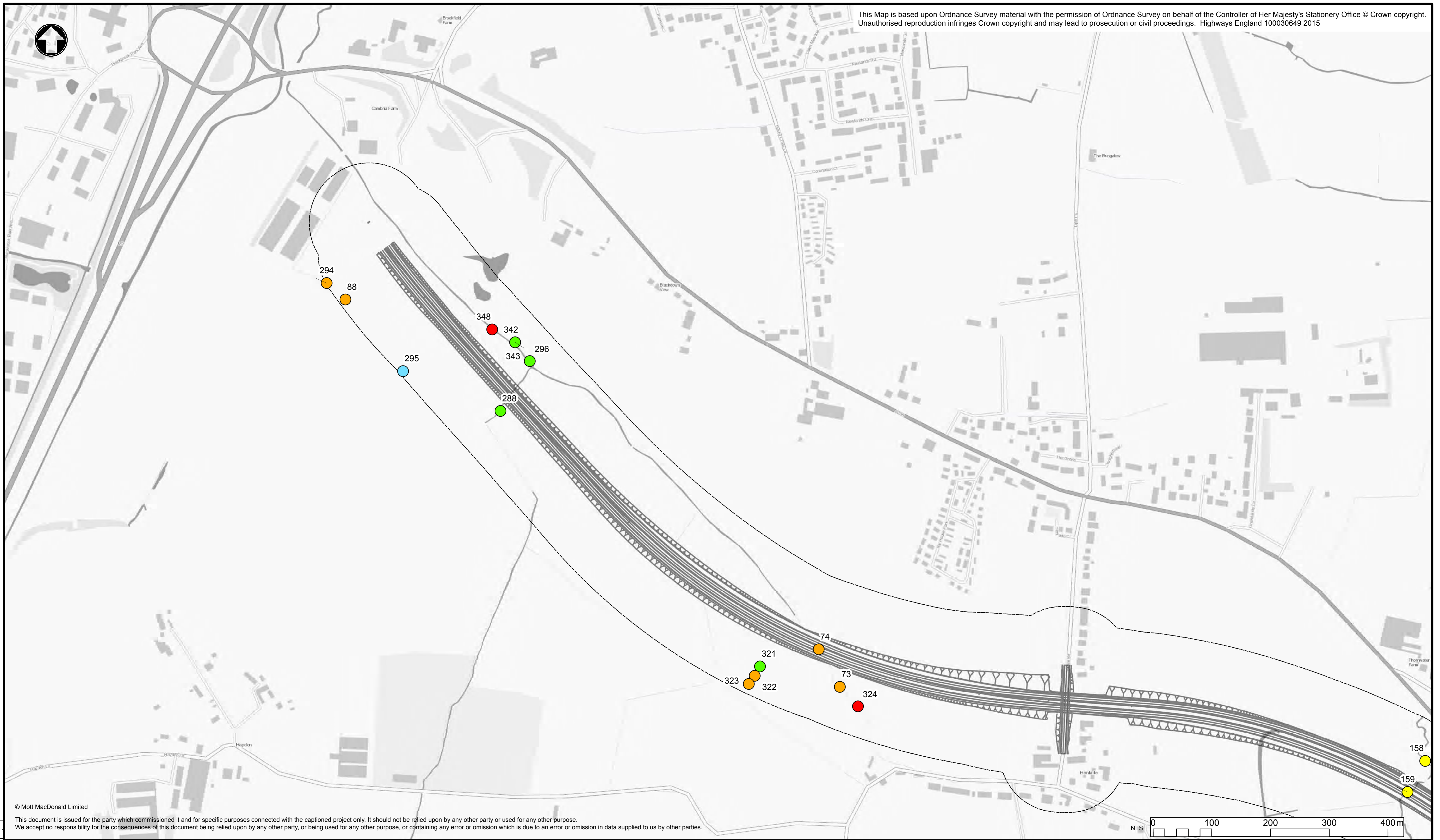


<b><i>Rhinolophus hipposideros</i></b>	Lesser Horseshoe Bat	Dillington House College, Ilminster [former stable block]	336700	115600	11/10/2011	1 Count of Adult
<b><i>Plecotus auritus</i></b>	Brown Long-eared Bat	Recreation Ground, Ilminster	335500	114400	23/05/2012	1 Count of dead
<b><i>Rhinolophus hipposideros</i></b>	Lesser Horseshoe Bat	Dillington House College, Ilminster [former stable block]	336700	115600	28/05/2012	26 Count of Adult
<b><i>Rhinolophus hipposideros</i></b>	Lesser Horseshoe Bat	Dillington House College, Ilminster [former stable block]	336700	115600	11/06/2012	52 Count of Adult
<b><i>Rhinolophus hipposideros</i></b>	Lesser Horseshoe Bat	Dillington House College, Ilminster [former stable block]	336700	115600	03/06/2013	49 Count of Adult
<b><i>Rhinolophus hipposideros</i></b>	Lesser Horseshoe Bat	Dillington House College, Ilminster [former stable block]	336700	115600	15/06/2013	48 Count of Adult
<b><i>Rhinolophus hipposideros</i></b>	Lesser Horseshoe Bat	Dillington House College, Ilminster [former stable block]	336700	115600	26/06/2013	55 Count of Adult
<b><i>Plecotus auritus</i></b>	Brown Long-eared Bat	Staple Fitzpatrick	326400	118300	22/02/2014	1 Count of Adult

---

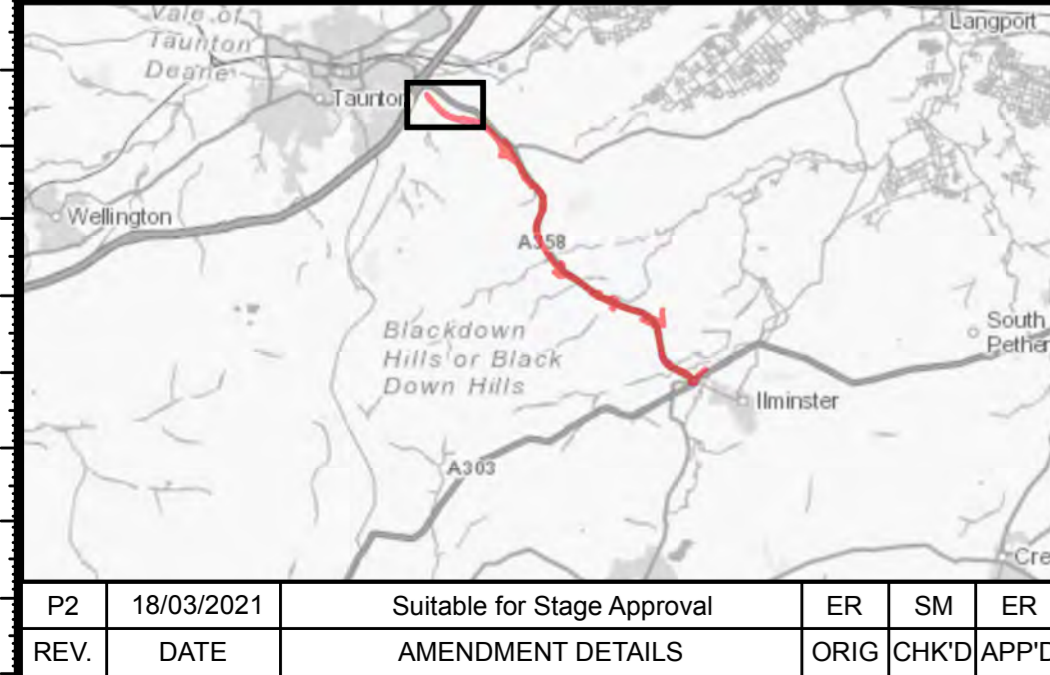
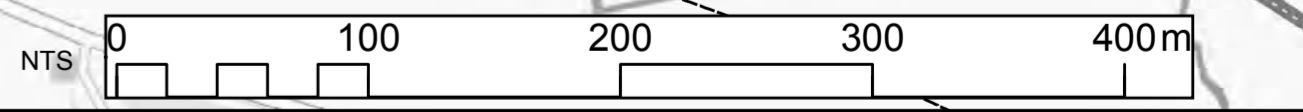
# Appendix E – Location of trees





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Notes	Key to symbols	References drawings
Pink Modified Scheme, Mott MacDonald (2018) Bat tree potential, Mott MacDonald (2017 - 2020)  Service Layer Credits: Contains OS data © Crown Copyright and database right 2020	— Pink modified scheme option 100m buffer Current potential ● Possible confirmed roost	● High ● Moderate ● Negligible ● Low

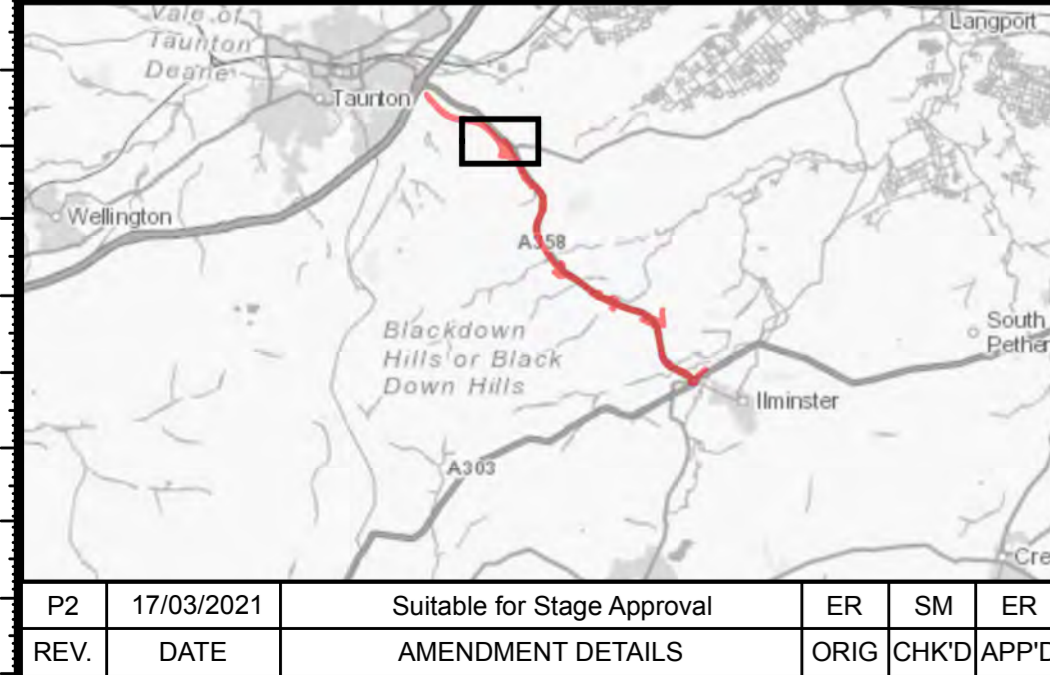
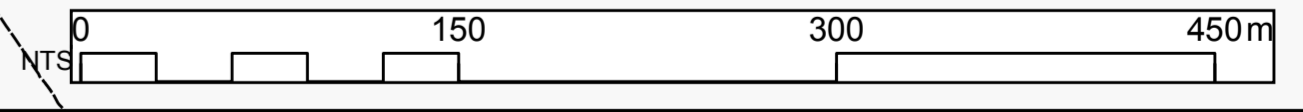
Drawing Status		Suitable for Stage Approval		S4		Project Title		A358 Taunton to Southfields											
Client				Stoneham Place Stoneham Lane Southampton SO50 9NW  Tel: +44 (0)23 8062 8800 Fax: +44 (0)23 8062 8801 www.mottmac.com		Drawing Title		Bat tree potential Page 1 of 7											
Scale		NTS		Designed		DB		Drawn		ER		Checked		SM		Approved		ER	
Original Size		A1		Date		18/03/2021		Date		18/03/2021		Date		18/03/2021		Date		18/03/2021	
Drawing Number		HE PIN		Originator		MMSJV		Volume		- EBD -		Project Ref. No.		370774					
Revision		000		- DR - LB -		0136		Location				Revision		P2					

REV.	DATE	AMENDMENT DETAILS	ORIG	CHK'D	APP'D
P2	18/03/2021	Suitable for Stage Approval	ER	SM	ER





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**Notes**  
 Pink Modified Scheme, Mott MacDonald (2018)  
 Bat tree potential, Mott MacDonald (2017 - 2020)

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**Key to symbols**

- Pink modified scheme option
- 100m buffer

**Current potential**

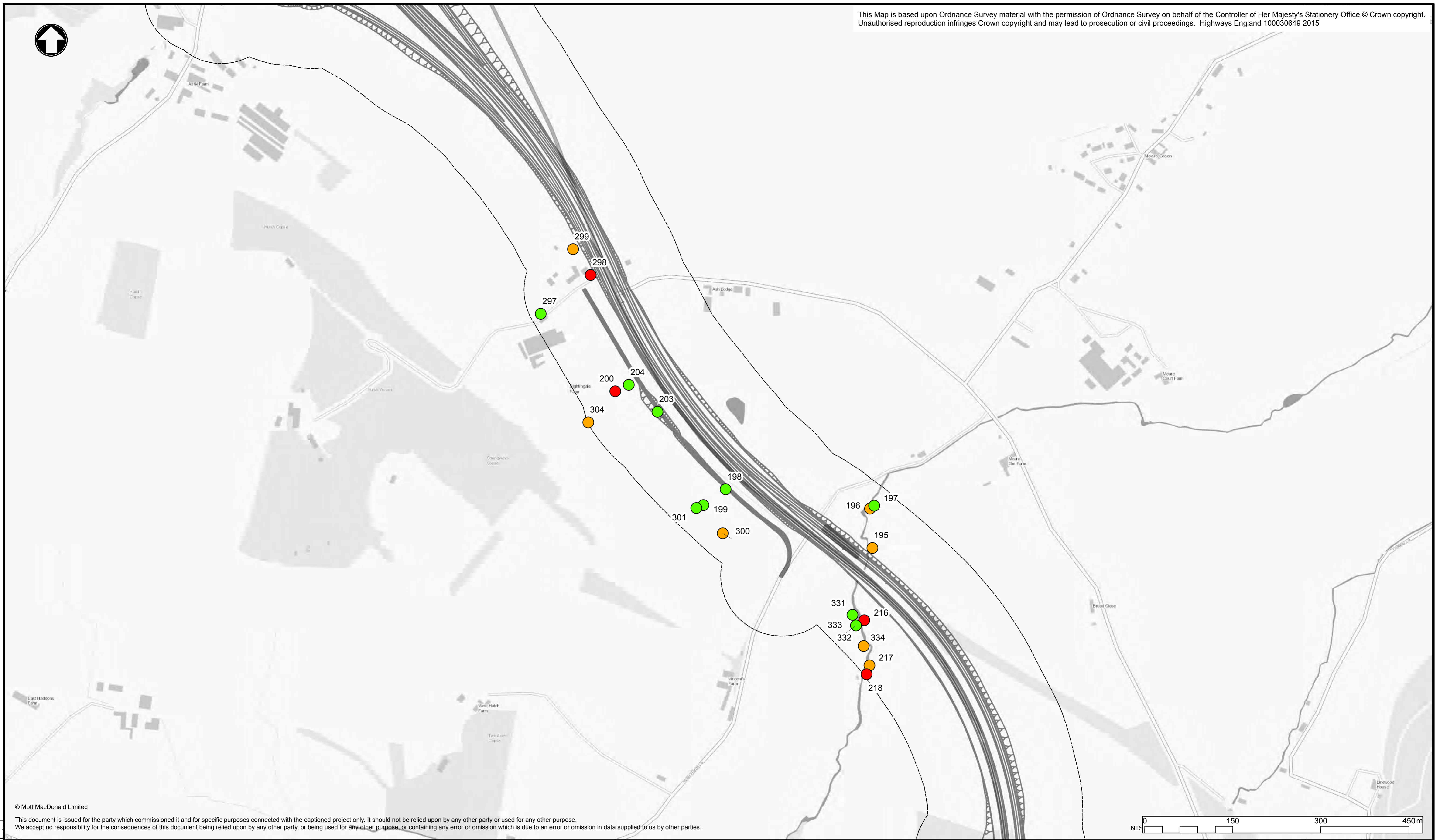
- High
- Moderate
- Negligible
- Low

**References drawings**

Drawing Status		Suitable for Stage Approval		Subsidiary		S4		Project Title			
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Client				Stoneham Place Stoneham Lane Southampton SO50 9NW Tel : +44 (0)23 8062 8800 Fax : +44 (0)23 8062 8801 www.mottmac.com		Drawing Title		Bat tree potential			
								Page 2 of 7			
Scale	NTS	Designed	DB	Drawn	ER	Checked	SM	Approved	ER		
Original Size	A1	Date	17/03/2021	Date	17/03/2021	Date	17/03/2021	Date	17/03/2021		
Drawing Number	HE PIN		Originator	Volume		Project Ref. No.		370774			
000	HE551508 - MMSJV		- EBD -		- DR - LB - 0137		Revision		P2		
Location		Type		Role		Number					

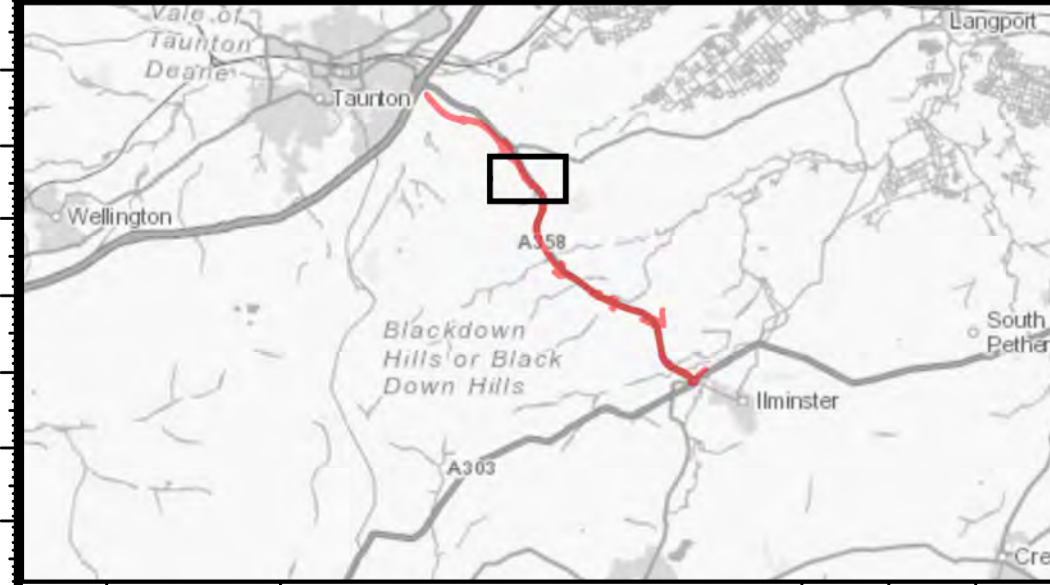
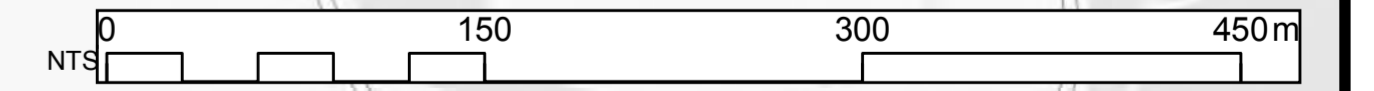
P2	17/03/2021	Suitable for Stage Approval	ER	SM	ER
REV.	DATE	AMENDMENT DETAILS	ORIG	CHK'D	APP'D





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**Notes**  
 Pink Modified Scheme, Mott MacDonald (2018)  
 Bat tree potential, Mott MacDonald (2017 - 2020)

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**Key to symbols**

- Pink modified scheme option
- 100m buffer

**Current potential**

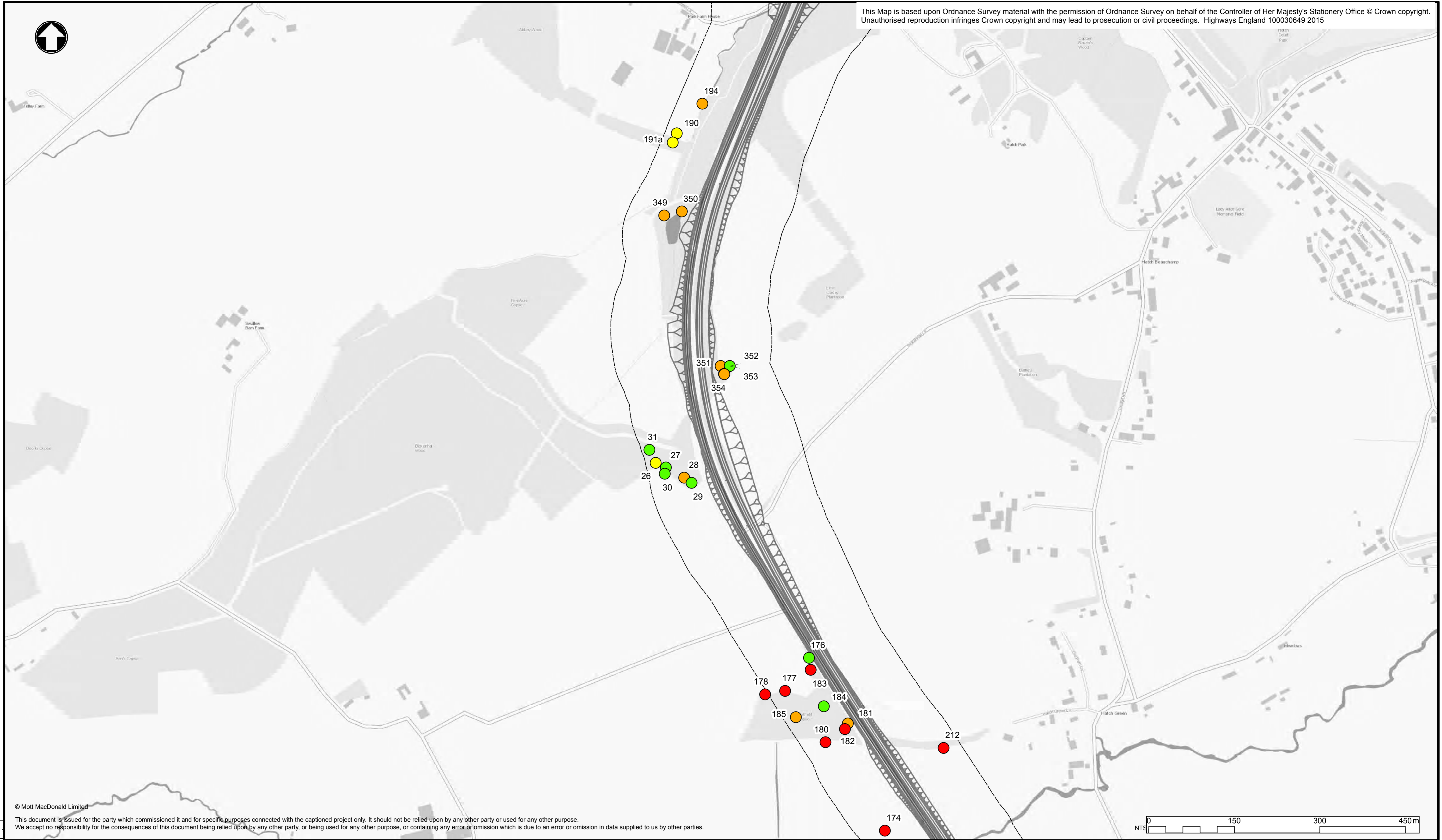
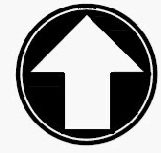
- High
- Moderate
- Low

**References drawings**

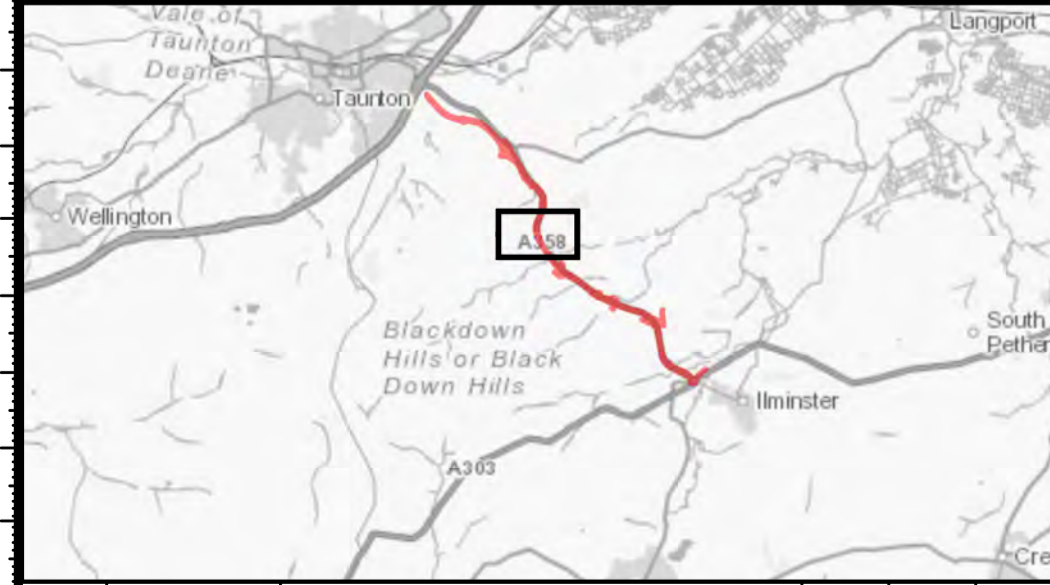
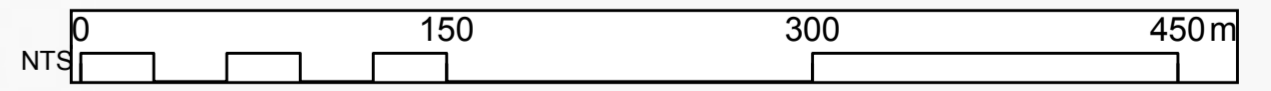
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Client				Stoneham Place Stoneham Lane Southampton SO50 9NW Tel: +44 (0)23 8062 8800 Fax: +44 (0)23 8062 8801 www.mottmac.com		Drawing Title		Bat tree potential											
Scale		NTS		Designed		DB		Drawn		ER		Checked		SM		Approved		ER	
Original Size		A1		Date		17/03/2021		Date		17/03/2021		Date		17/03/2021		Date		17/03/2021	
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HE551508 - MMSJV		- EBD -		000		- DR - LB - 0138													

P2	17/03/2021	Suitable for Stage Approval	ER	SM	ER
REV.	DATE	AMENDMENT DETAILS	ORIG	CHK'D	APP'D





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**Notes**

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 Bat tree potential, Mott MacDonald (2017 - 2020)  
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**Key to symbols**

- Pink modified scheme option
- 100m buffer
- Current potential**
  - High
  - Moderate
  - Negligible
  - Low

**References drawings**

Drawing Status		Suitable for Stage Approval		Subsidiary		S4		Project Title			
Mott MacDonald Sweco		Stoneham Place Stoneham Lane Southampton SO50 9NW		Tel : +44 (0)23 8062 8800 Fax : +44 (0)23 8062 8801 www.mottmac.com		Drawing Title		A358 Taunton to Southfields			
Client		highways england		Scale		NTS		Designed		DB	
HE PIN		HE551508 - MMSJV - EBD -		Date		17/03/2021		Drawn		ER	
Volume		- DR - LB - 0139		Date		17/03/2021		Checked		SM	
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Revision		P2		Location				Type		Role	
Number											

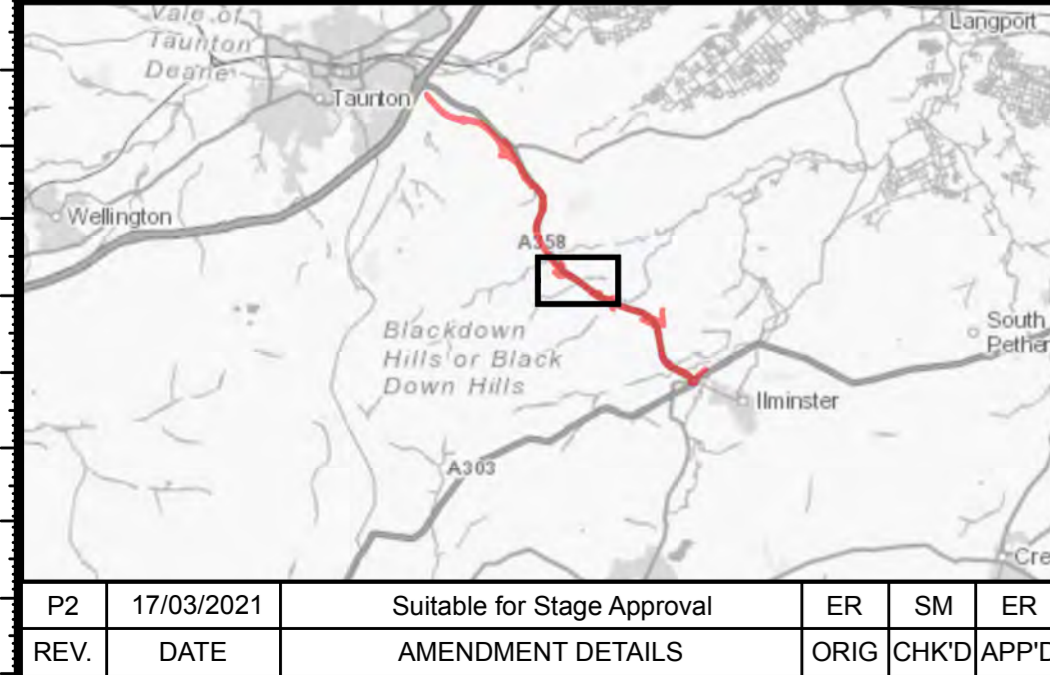
P2	17/03/2021	Suitable for Stage Approval	ER	SM	ER
REV.	DATE	AMENDMENT DETAILS	ORIG	CHK'D	APP'D





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**Key to symbols**

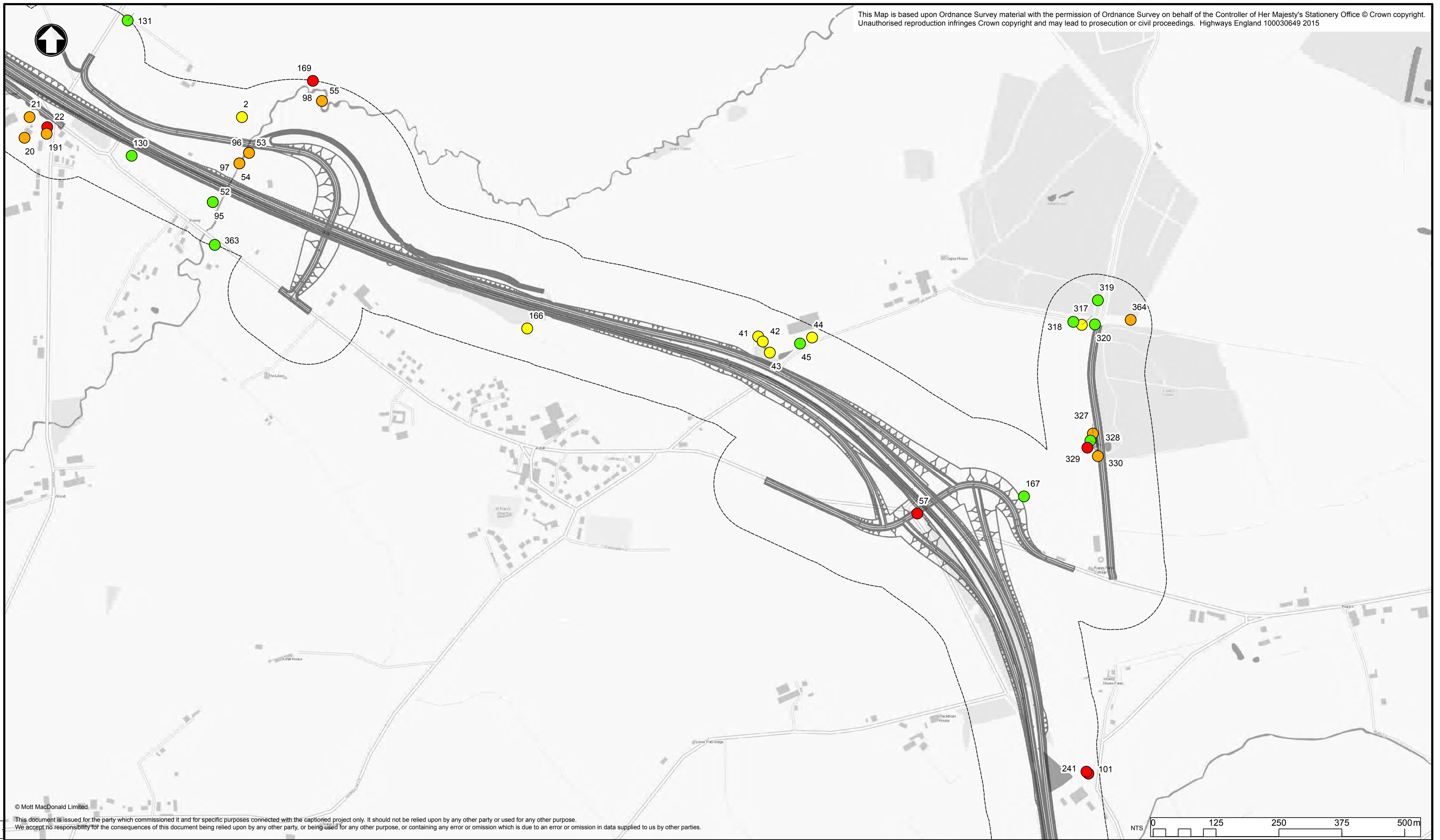
- Pink modified scheme option
- 100m buffer

**Current potential**

- Possible confirmed roost
- High
- Moderate
- Negligible
- Low

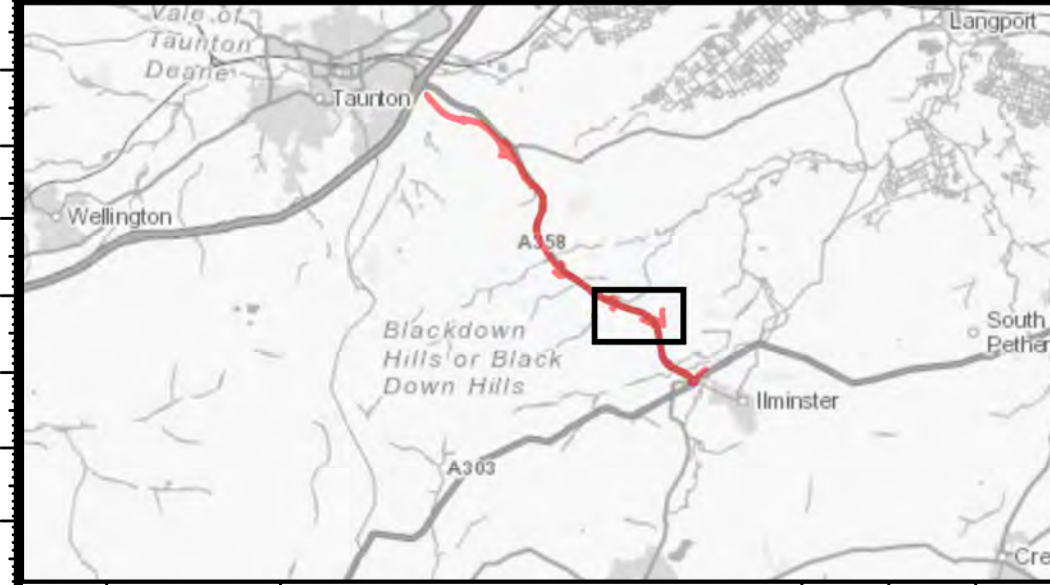
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Client		<b>Mott MacDonald Sweco</b>		Stoneham Place Stoneham Lane Southampton SO50 9NW Tel: +44 (0)23 8062 8800 Fax: +44 (0)23 8062 8801 www.mottmac.com		Drawing Title		Bat tree potential Page 5 of 7											
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Drawing Number		HE PIN		Originator		MMSJV		Volume		- EBD -		Project Ref. No.		370774					
Revision		000		- DR - LB -		0140		Revision		P2									





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 Bat tree potential, Mott MacDonald (2017 - 2020)  
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- Key to symbols**
- Pink modified scheme option
  - 100m buffer
  - Current potential**
  - High
  - Moderate
  - Negligible
  - Low

References drawings

Drawing Status		Suitable for Stage Approval		Subsidiary		S4		Project Title			
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Client				Stoneham Place Stoneham Lane Southampton SO50 9NW Tel : +44 (0)23 8062 8800 Fax : +44 (0)23 8062 8801 www.mottmac.com		Drawing Title		Bat tree potential			
								Page 6 of 7			
Scale	NTS	Designed	DB	Drawn	ER	Checked	SM	Approved	ER		
Original Size	A1	Date	17/03/2021	Date	17/03/2021	Date	17/03/2021	Date	17/03/2021		
Drawing Number	HE PIN		Originator	Volume		Project Ref. No.		370774			
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Location		Type		Role		Number					

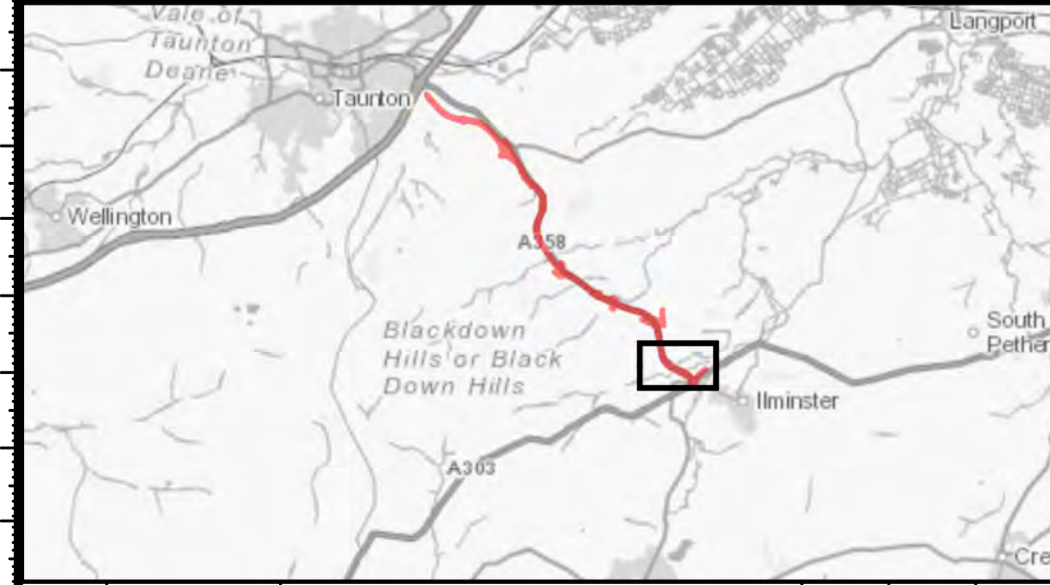
P2	17/03/2021	Suitable for Stage Approval	ER	SM	ER
REV.	DATE	AMENDMENT DETAILS	ORIG	CHK'D	APP'D





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**Notes**

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 Bat tree potential, Mott MacDonald (2017 - 2020)

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**Key to symbols**

- Pink modified scheme option
- 100m buffer
- Current potential**
- Confirmed
- Possible confirmed roost
- High
- Moderate
- Negligible
- Low

**References drawings**

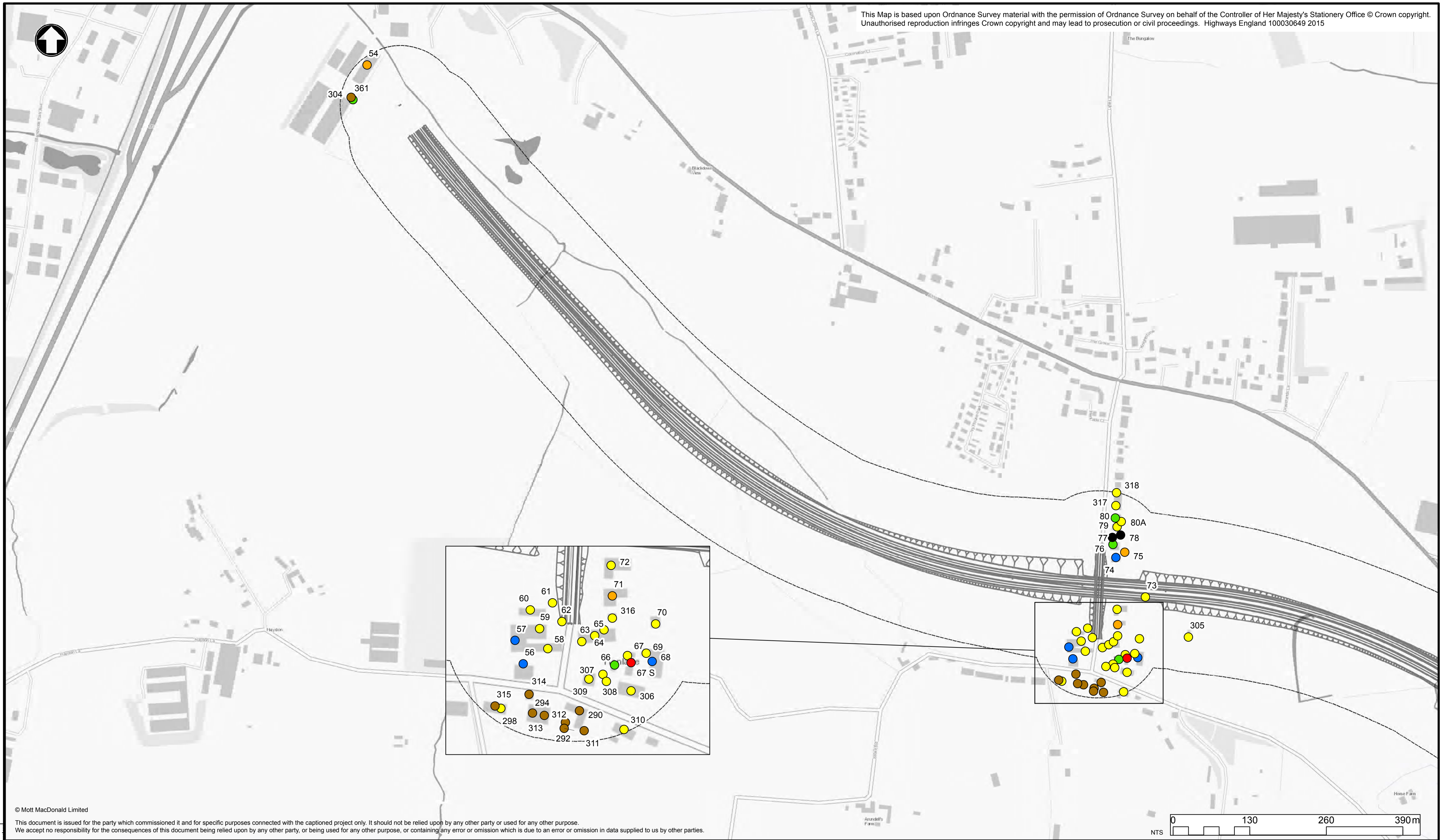
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								A358 Taunton to Southfields															
		<b>Mott MacDonald Sweco</b>		Stoneham Place Stoneham Lane Southampton SO50 9NW		Tel : +44 (0)23 8062 8800 Fax : +44 (0)23 8062 8801 www.mottmac.com		Drawing Title															
								Bat tree potential															
								Page 7 of 7															
Client		highways england		Scale		NTS		Designed		DB		Drawn		ER		Checked		SM		Approved		ER	
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				000				- DR - LB -		0143													

P2	17/03/2021	Suitable for Stage Approval	ER	SM	ER
REV.	DATE	AMENDMENT DETAILS	ORIG	CHK'D	APP'D

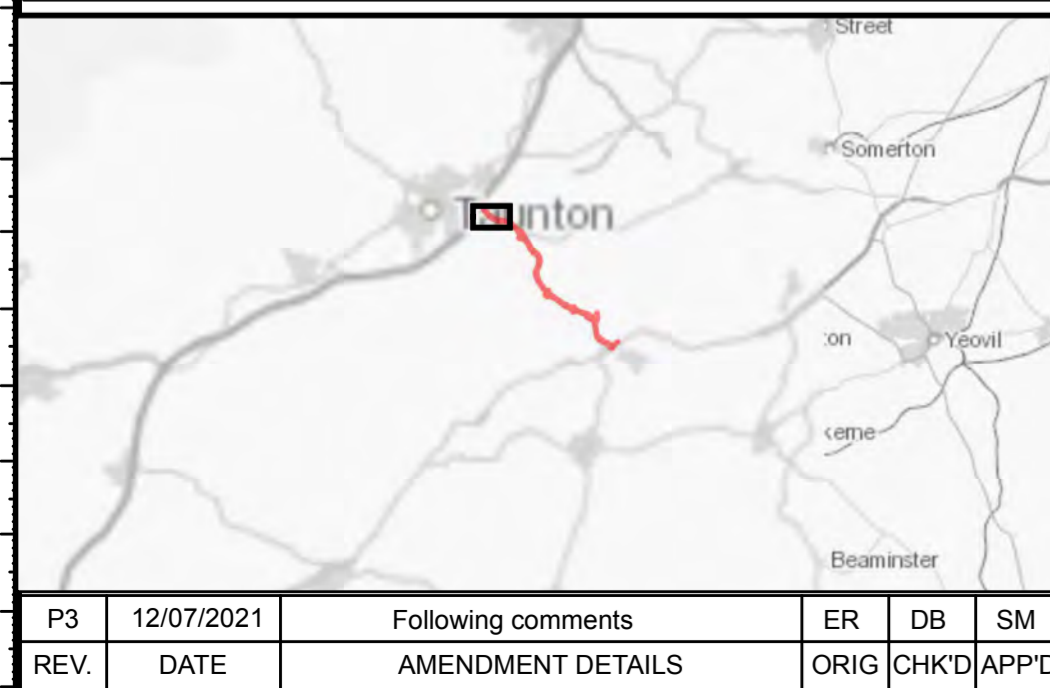


## **Appendix F – Locations of buildings**





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**Notes**  
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 Bat building potential, Mott MacDonald (2017-2020)  
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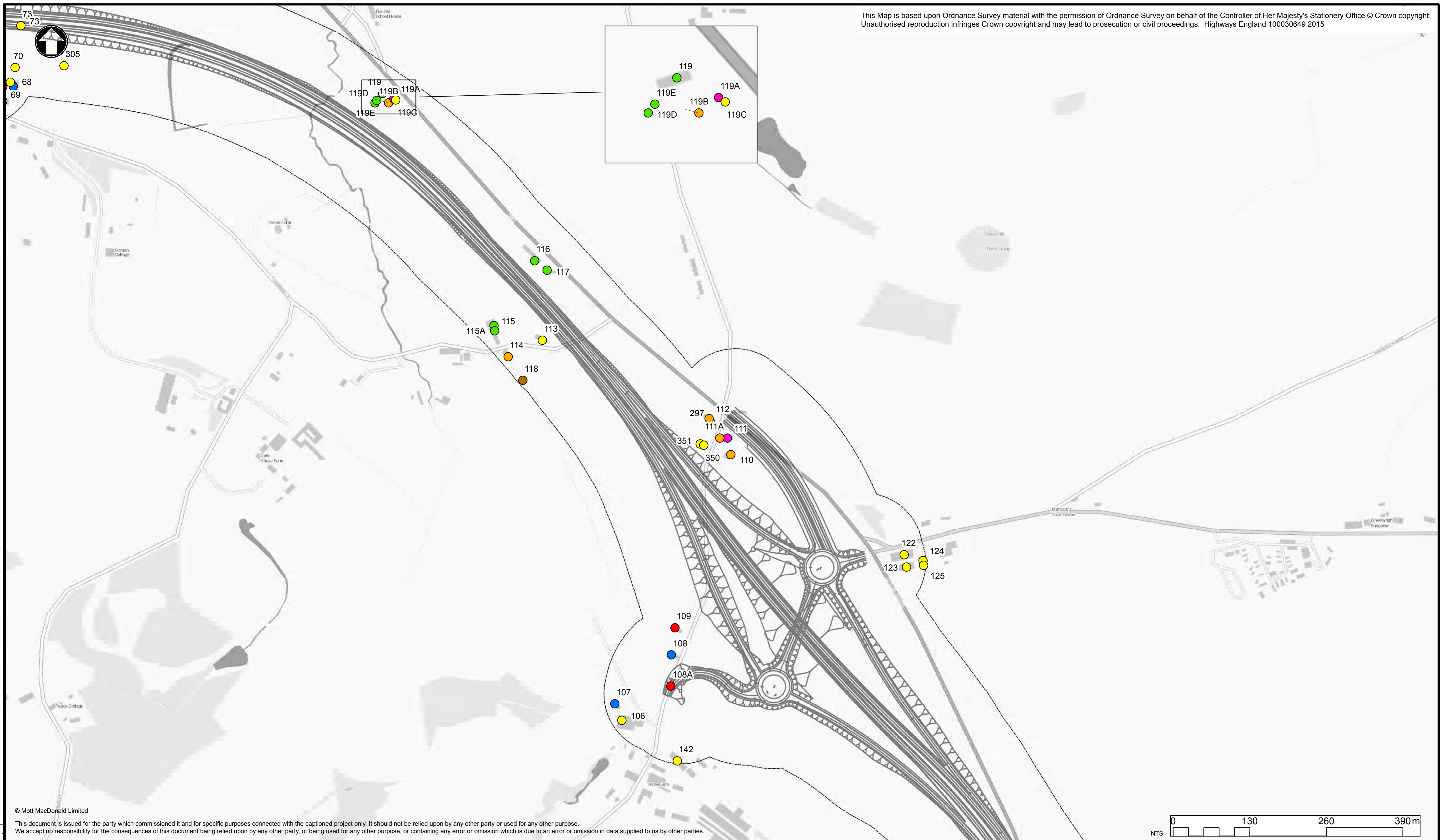
**Key to symbols**

Pink modified scheme option	Moderate
100m buffer	Negligible
<b>Roost potential</b>	Low
Confirmed	Not Determined
High	Scoped out

**References drawings**

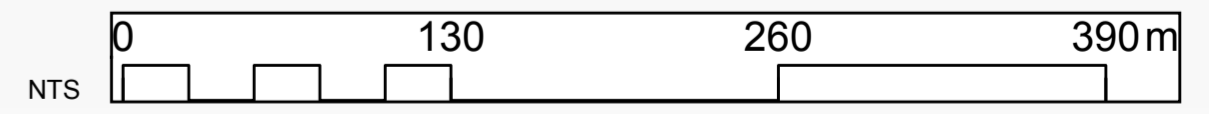
Drawing Status Suitable for Stage Approval		Suitability S4		Project Title A358 Taunton to Southfields	
<b>Mott MacDonald Sweco</b> Stoneham Place Stoneham Lane Southampton SO50 9NW Tel : +44 (0)23 8062 8800 Fax : +44 (0)23 8062 8801 www.mottmac.com		Drawing Title Bat building potential Page 1 of 10			
		Scale NTS	Designed ER	Drawn ER	Checked DB
Client 		Original Size A1	Date 12/07/2021	Date 12/07/2021	Date 12/07/2021
Drawing Number HE PIN 000		Originator MMSJV		Volume - EBD -	
Location		- DR - LB - 0144		Project Ref. No. 370774	
Revision P3		Type   Role		Number	





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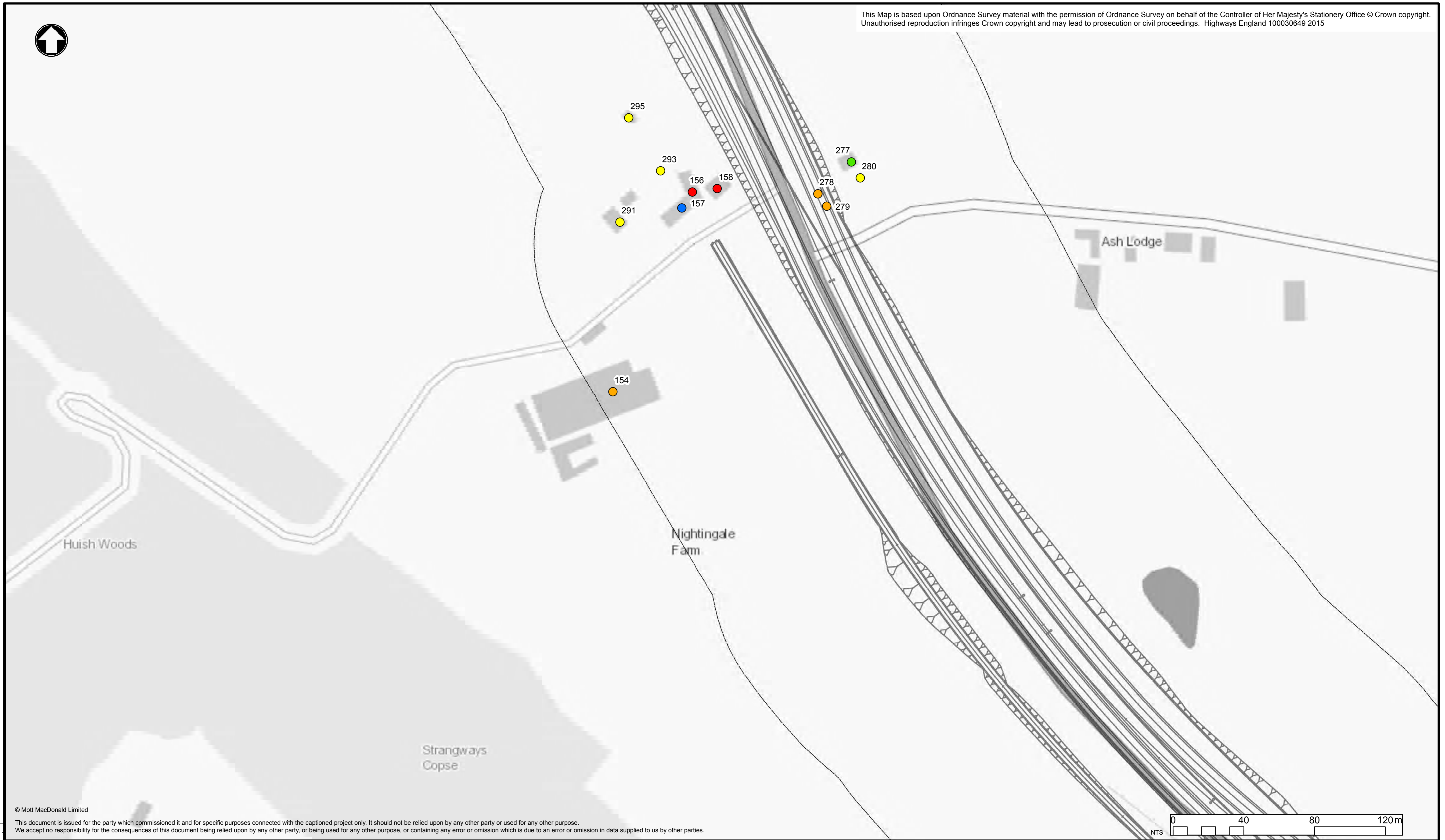
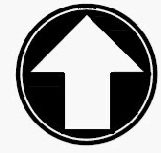


Notes		Key to symbols		References drawings	
Pink Modified Scheme, Mott MacDonald (2018) Bat building potential, Mott MacDonald (2017-2020)		— Pink modified scheme option		● High	
Service Layer Credits: Contains OS data © Crown Copyright and database right 2020		□ 100m buffer		● Moderate	
		<b>Roost potential</b>		● Negligible	
		● Confirmed		● Low	
		● Possible confirmed		● Scoped out	

Drawing Status		Suitable for Stage Approval		Subsidiary		S4		Project Title		A358 Taunton to Southfields	
Mott MacDonald Sweco		Stoneham Place Stoneham Lane Southampton SO50 9NW		Tel : +44 (0)23 8062 8800 Fax : +44 (0)23 8062 8801 www.mottmac.com		Drawing Title		Bat building potential		Page 2 of 10	
Client		highways england		Scale		NTS		Designed		ER	
				Original Size		A1		Date		12/07/2021	
				Date		12/07/2021		Date		12/07/2021	
				Date		12/07/2021		Date		12/07/2021	
				Drawing Number		HE PIN		Originator		Volume	
				000		- DR - LB - 0145		Project Ref. No.		370774	
				Location				Revision		P3	

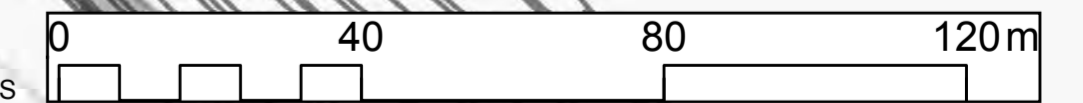
REV.	DATE	AMENDMENT DETAILS	ORIG	CHK'D	APP'D
P3	12/07/2021	Following comments	ER	DB	SM





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**Notes**  
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 Bat building potential, Mott MacDonald (2017-2020)  
 Service Layer Credits: Contains OS data © Crown Copyright and database right 2020

**Key to symbols**

	Pink modified scheme option		High
	100m buffer		Moderate
	Confirmed		Negligible
			Low

References drawings

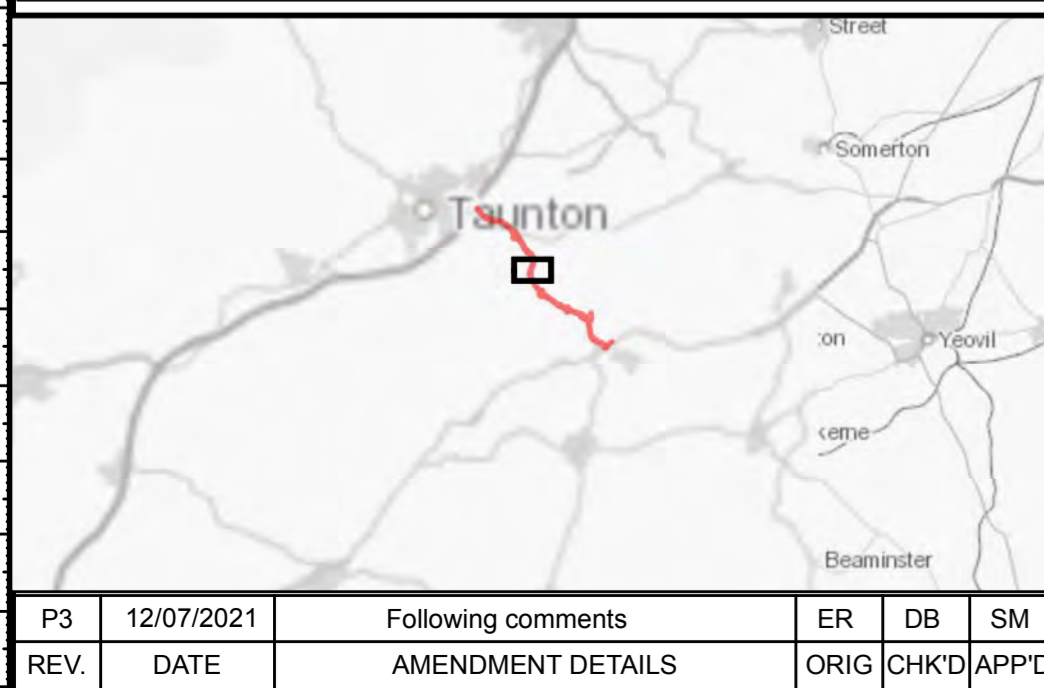
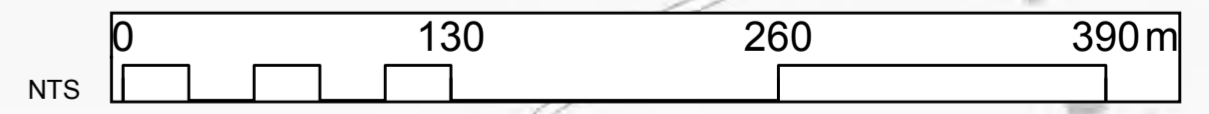
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Client				Stoneham Place Stoneham Lane Southampton SO50 9NW Tel : +44 (0)23 8062 8800 Fax : +44 (0)23 8062 8801 www.mottmac.com		Drawing Title		Bat building potential											
Scale		NTS		Designed		ER		Drawn		ER		Checked		DB		Approved		SM	
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Drawing Number		HE PIN		Originator		Volume		Project Ref. No.		370774		Revision		P3					
HE551508 -		MMSJV		- EBD -		000		- DR - LB -		0146									
Location				Type		Role		Number											

P3	12/07/2021	Following comments	ER	DB	SM
REV.	DATE	AMENDMENT DETAILS	ORIG	CHK'D	APP'D





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**Key to symbols**

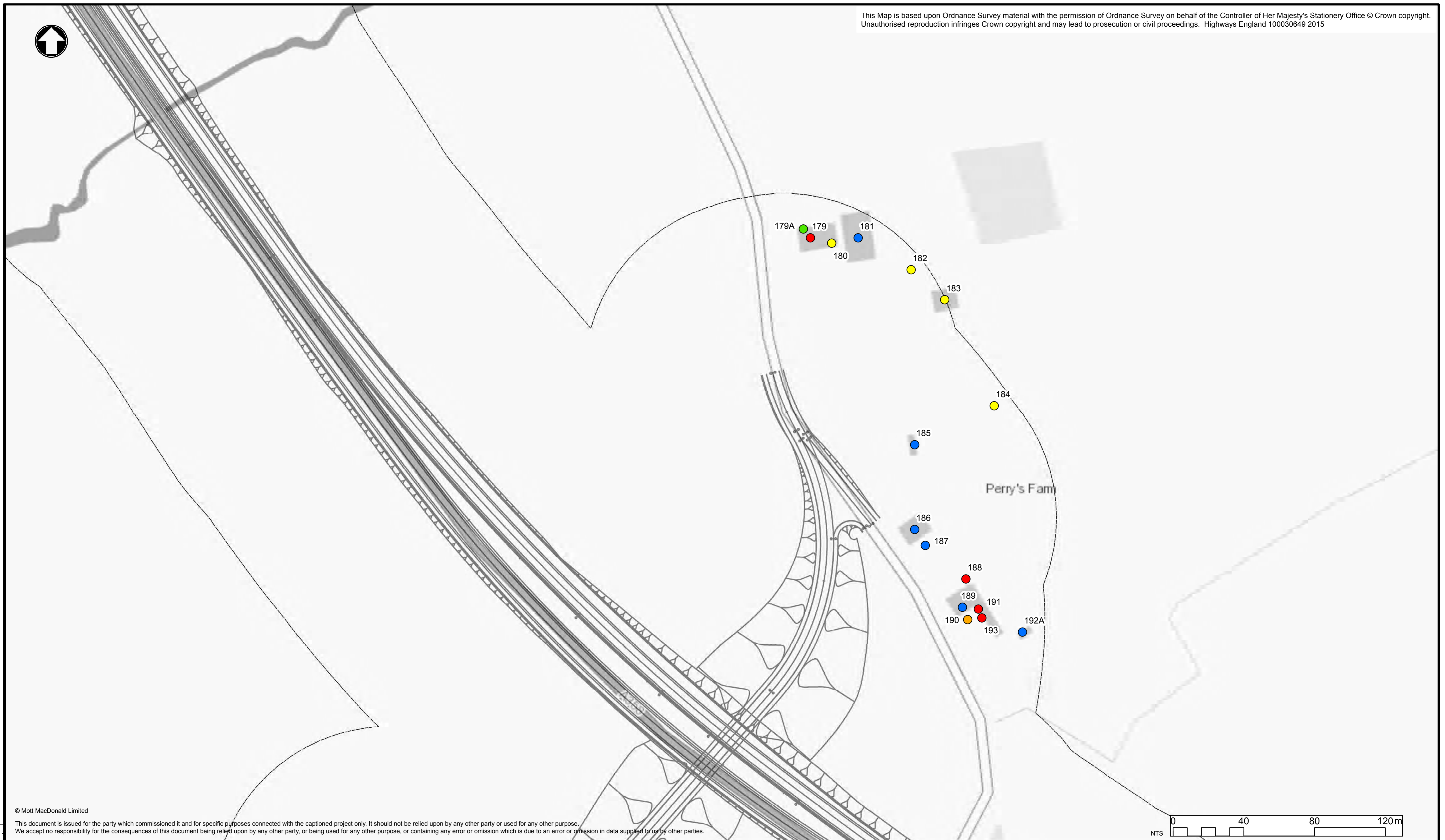
- Pink modified scheme option
- 100m buffer
- Roost potential
- Not Determined

**References drawings**

Drawing Status Suitable for Stage Approval		Suitability S4		Project Title A358 Taunton to Southfields	
<b>Mott MacDonald Sweco</b> Stoneham Place Stoneham Lane Southampton SO50 9NW Tel : +44 (0)23 8062 8800 Fax : +44 (0)23 8062 8801 www.mottmac.com		Drawing Title Bat building potential Page 4 of 10			
		Scale NTS	Designed ER	Drawn ER	Checked DB
Client 		Original Size A1	Date 12/07/2021	Date 12/07/2021	Date 12/07/2021
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Revision P3		Project Ref. No. 370774			

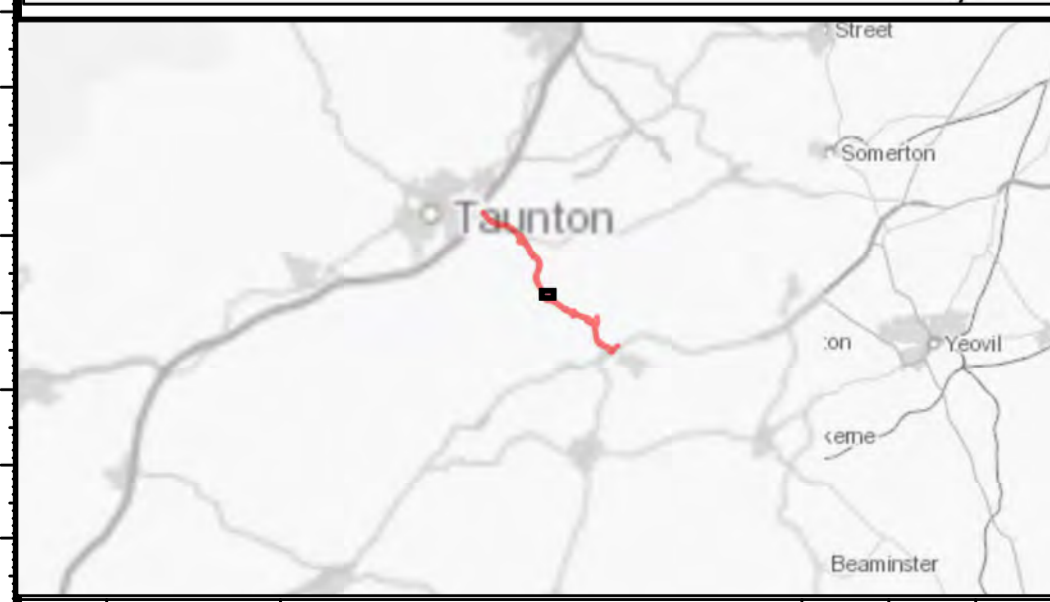
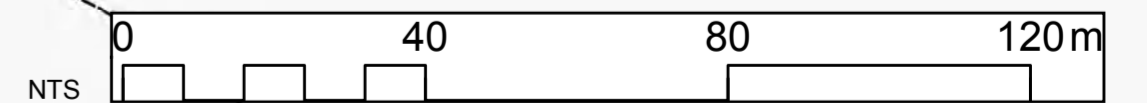
P3	12/07/2021	Following comments	ER	DB	SM
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**Key to symbols**

- Pink modified scheme option
- 100m buffer

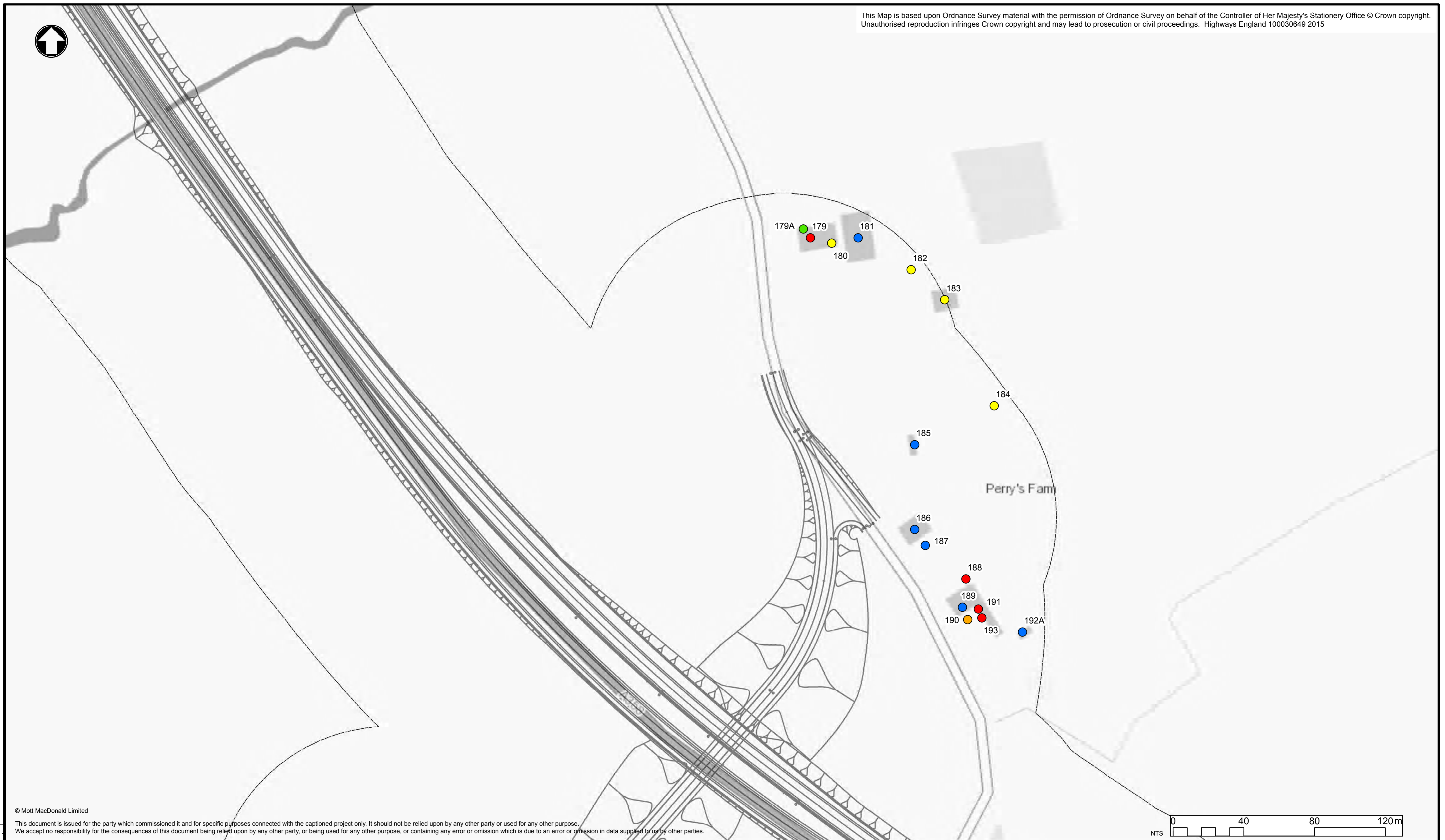
**Roost potential**

- Confirmed (Blue dot)
- High (Red dot)
- Moderate (Orange dot)
- Negligible (Yellow dot)
- Low (Green dot)

Drawing Status		Suitable for Stage Approval		S4		Project Title		A358 Taunton to Southfields											
Client		Mott MacDonald Sweco		Stoneham Place Stoneham Lane Southampton SO50 9NW Tel : +44 (0)23 8062 8800 Fax : +44 (0)23 8062 8801 www.mottmac.com		Drawing Title		Bat building potential Page 5 of 10											
Scale		NTS		Designed		ER		Drawn		ER		Checked		DB		Approved		SM	
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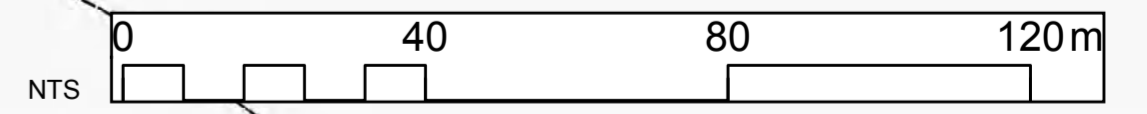
P3	12/07/2021	Following comments	ER	DB	SM
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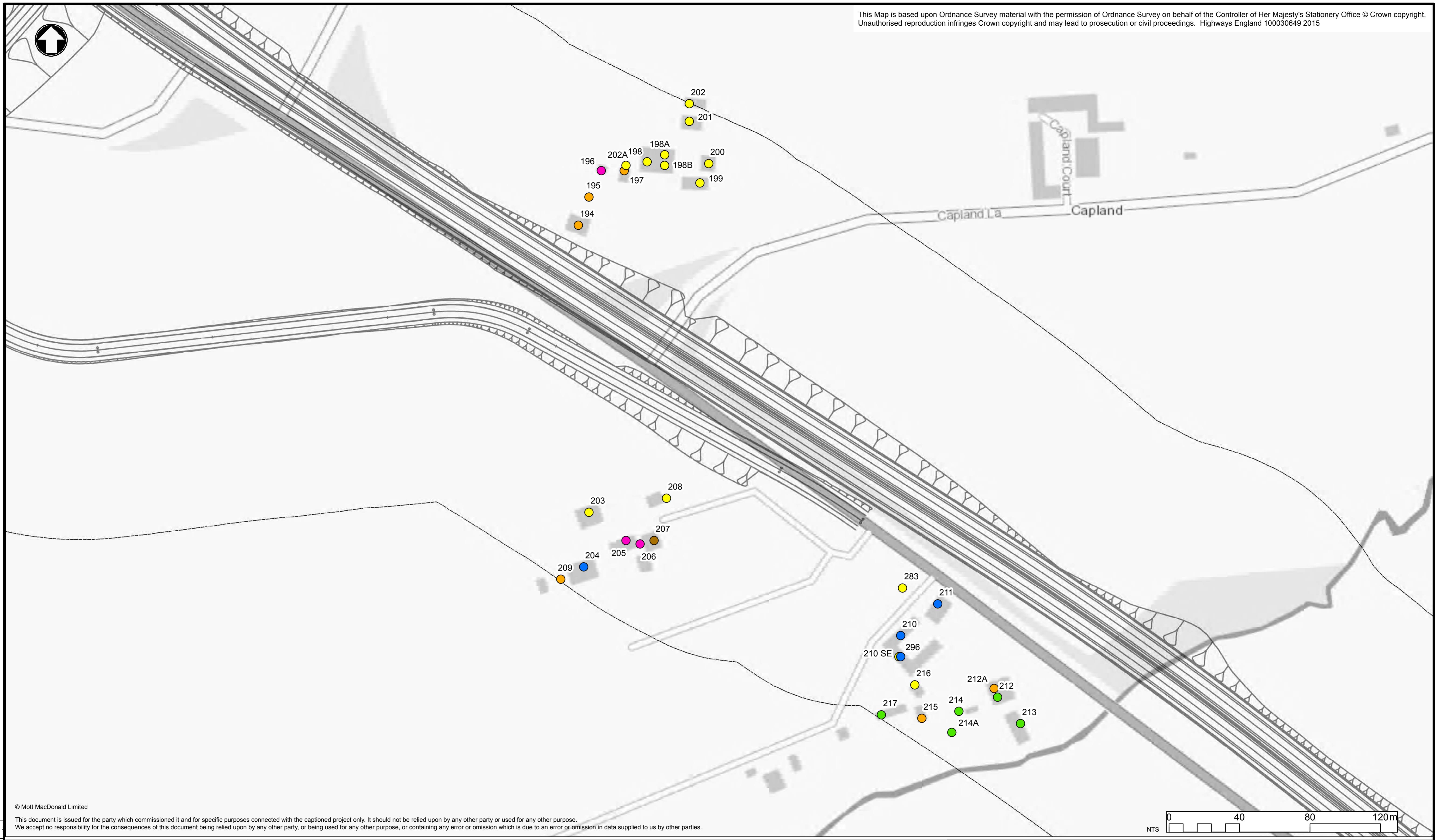
- Key to symbols**
- Pink modified scheme option
  - 100m buffer
- Roost potential**
- Confirmed
  - High
  - Moderate
  - Negligible
  - Low

References drawings

Drawing Status		Suitable for Stage Approval		S4		Project Title		A358 Taunton to Southfields											
Client				Stoneham Place Stoneham Lane Southampton SO50 9NW Tel : +44 (0)23 8062 8800 Fax : +44 (0)23 8062 8801 www.mottmac.com		Drawing Title		Bat building potential											
Scale		NTS		Designed		ER		Drawn		ER		Checked		DB		Approved		SM	
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Drawing Number		HE PIN		Originator		Volume		Project Ref. No.		Revision		Date		Date		Date		Date	
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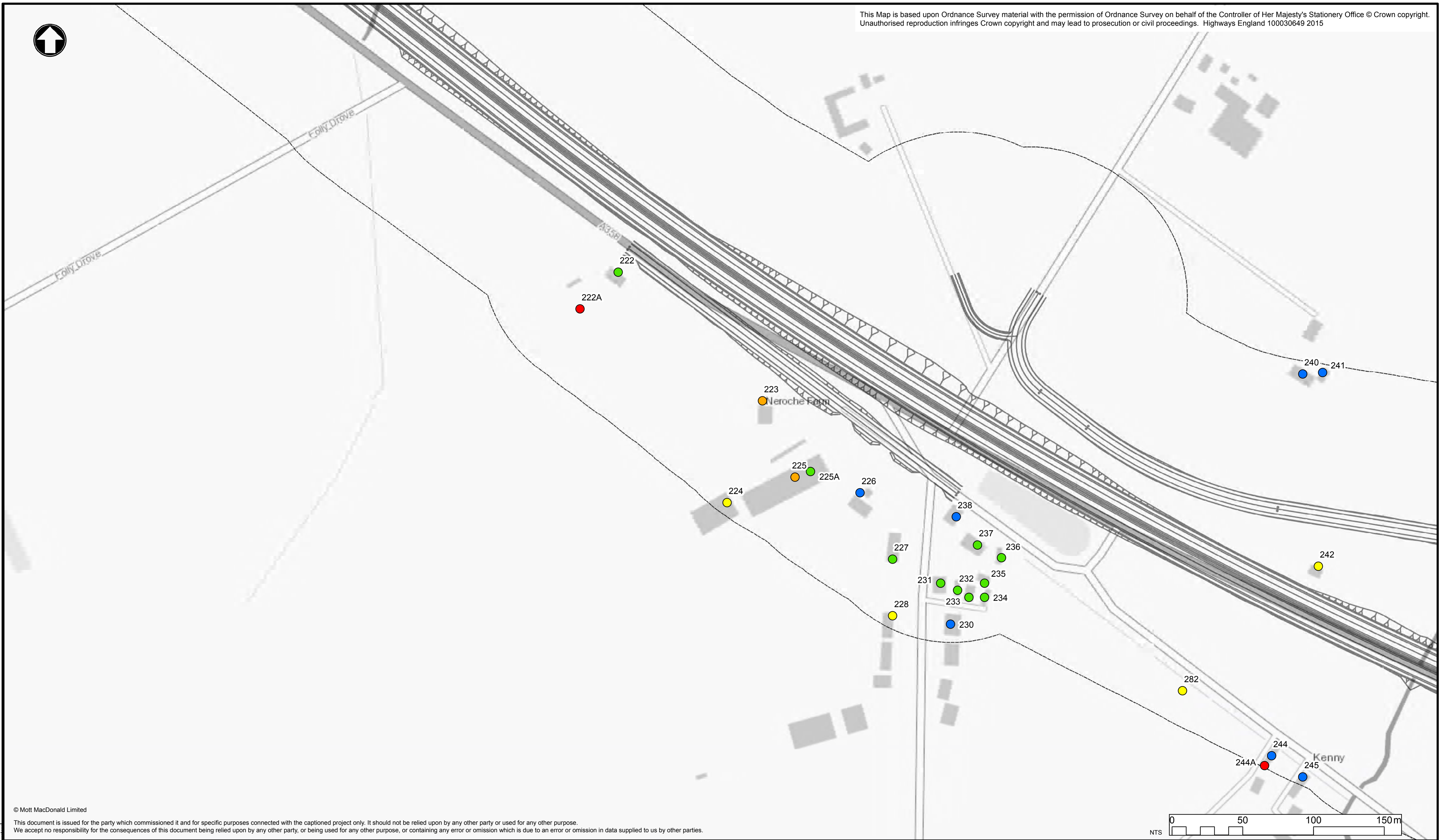
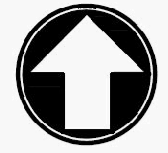
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	100m buffer		Negligible
<b>Roost potential</b>			
	Confirmed		Low
	Possible confirmed		Scoped out

References drawings

Drawing Status		Suitable for Stage Approval		S4		Project Title		A358 Taunton to Southfields											
Client				Stoneham Place Stoneham Lane Southampton SO50 9NW Tel : +44 (0)23 8062 8800 Fax : +44 (0)23 8062 8801 www.mottmac.com		Drawing Title		Bat building potential											
Scale		NTS		Designed		ER		Drawn		ER		Checked		DB		Approved		SM	
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Location				Type		Role		Number											

P3	12/07/2021	Following comments	ER	DB	SM
REV.	DATE	AMENDMENT DETAILS	ORIG	CHK'D	APP'D





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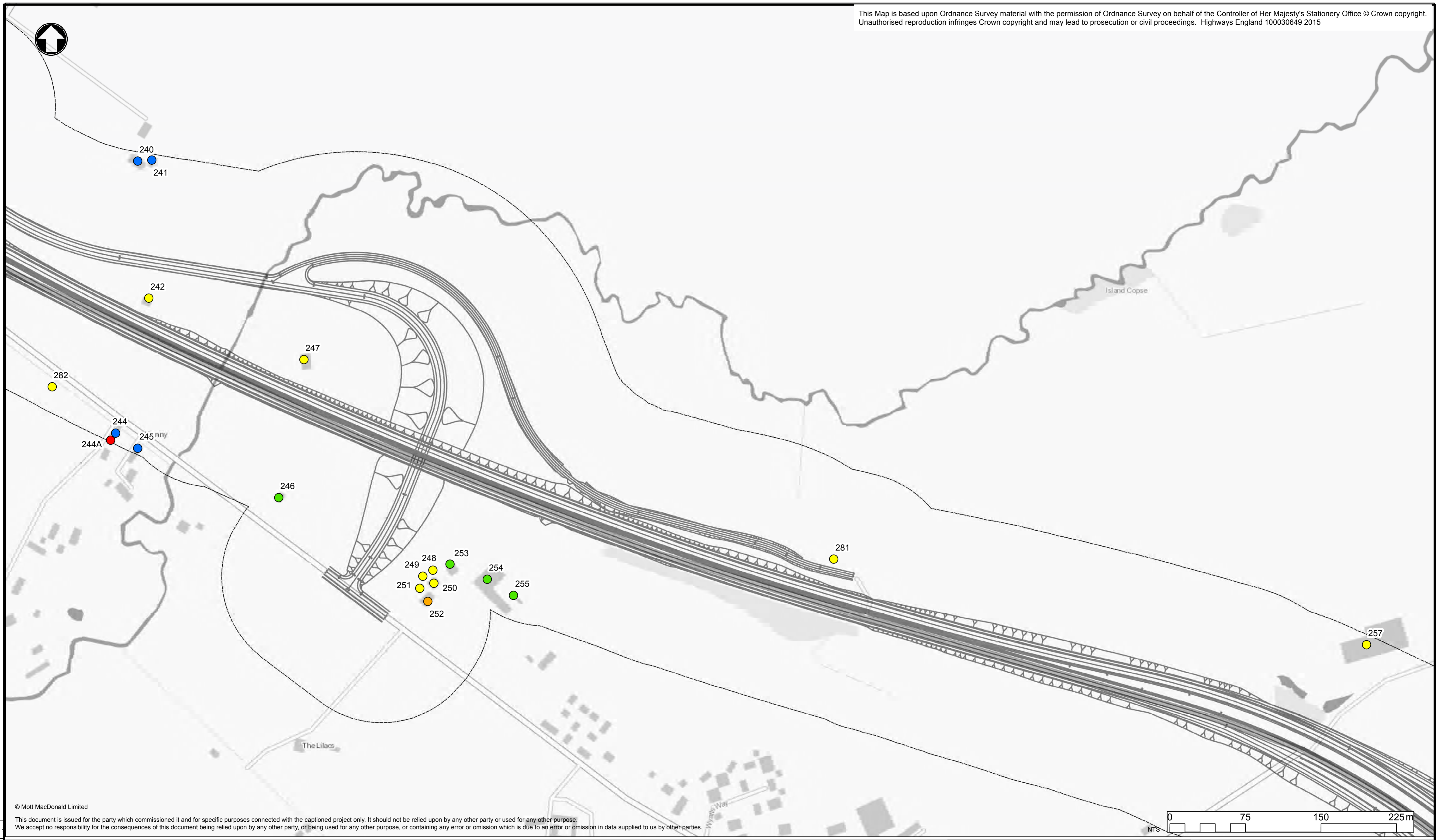
**Notes**  
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 Bat building potential, Mott MacDonald (2017-2020)  
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Key to symbols		References drawings
	Pink modified scheme option	
	100m buffer	
<b>Root potential</b>		
	Confirmed	
	High	
	Moderate	
	Negligible	
	Low	

Drawing Status		Suitable for Stage Approval		S4		Project Title		A358 Taunton to Southfields											
Client		<b>Mott MacDonald Sweco</b>		Stoneham Place Stoneham Lane Southampton SO50 9NW Tel : +44 (0)23 8062 8800 Fax : +44 (0)23 8062 8801 www.mottmac.com		Drawing Title		Bat building potential Page 7 of 10											
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Revision		000		Type		DR		Role		LB		Number		0150					
Location														P3					

REV.	DATE	AMENDMENT DETAILS	ORIG	CHK'D	APP'D
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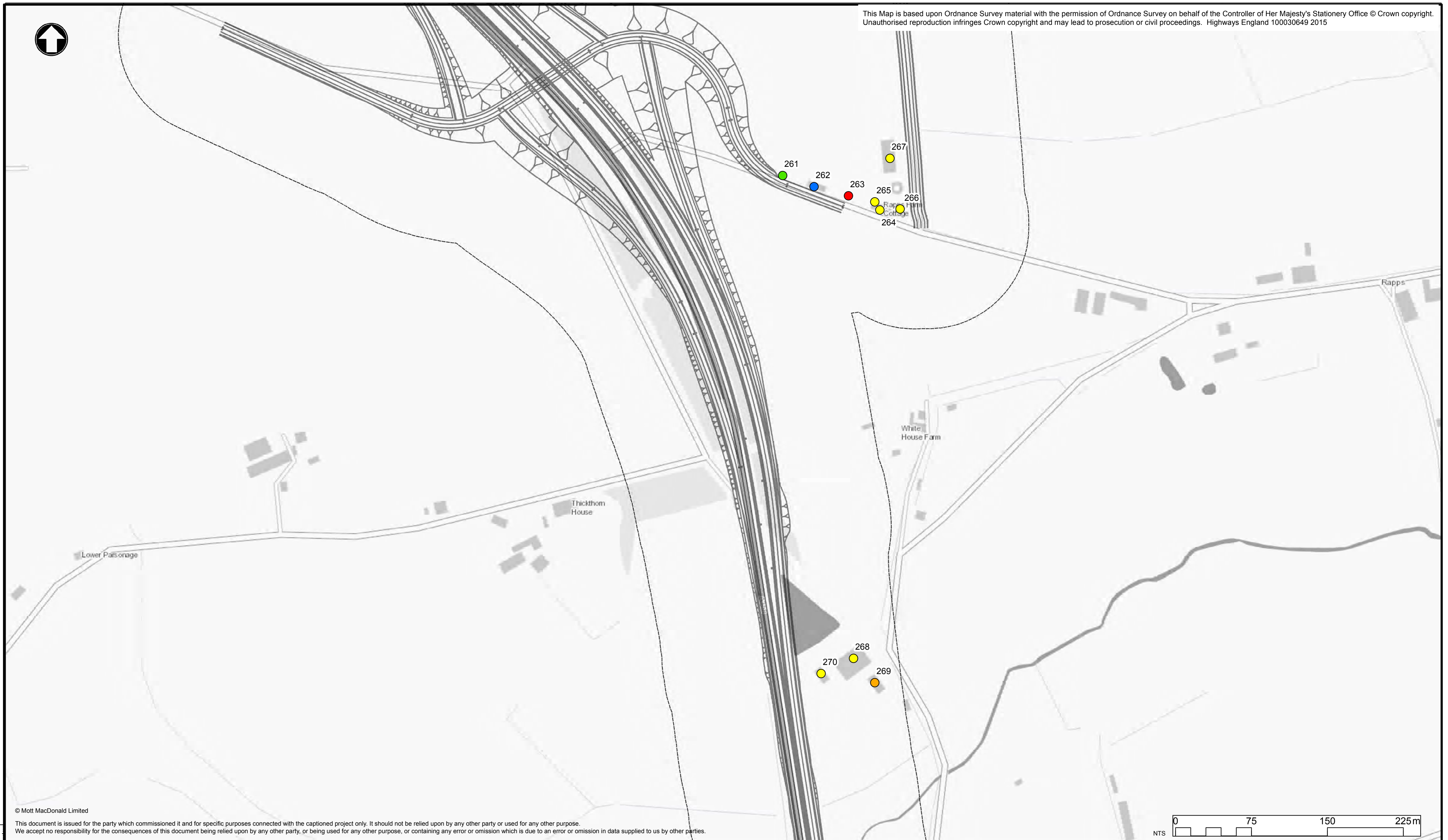
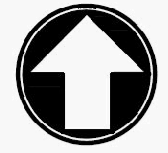
- Pink modified scheme option
- 100m buffer
- Root potential**
- Confirmed
- High
- Moderate
- Negligible
- Low

**References drawings**

Drawing Status		Suitable for Stage Approval		S4		Project Title		A358 Taunton to Southfields											
Client		Mott MacDonald Sweco		Stoneham Place Stoneham Lane Southampton SO50 9NW Tel : +44 (0)23 8062 8800 Fax : +44 (0)23 8062 8801 www.mottmac.com		Drawing Title		Bat building potential Page 8 of 10											
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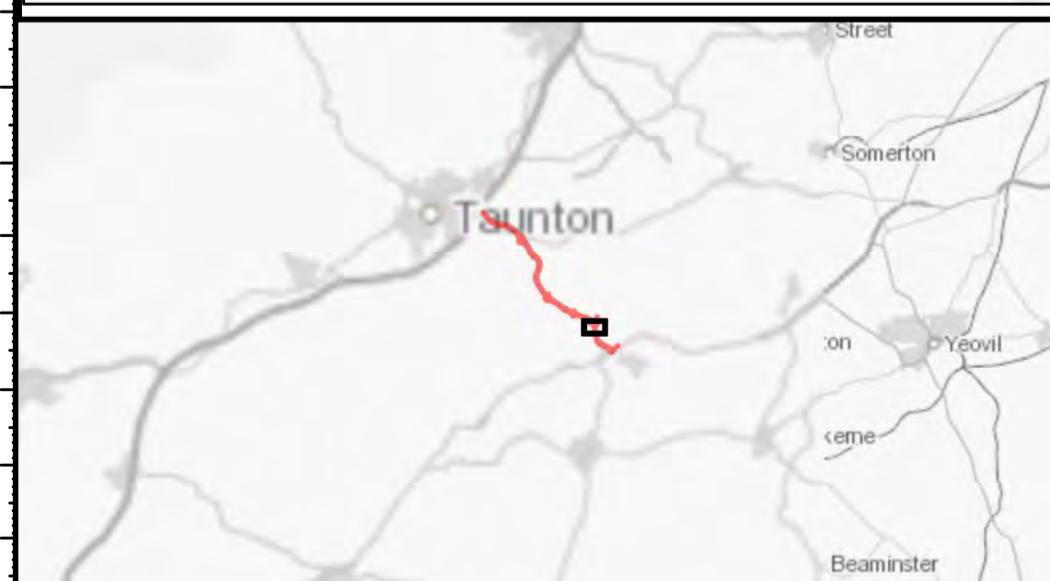
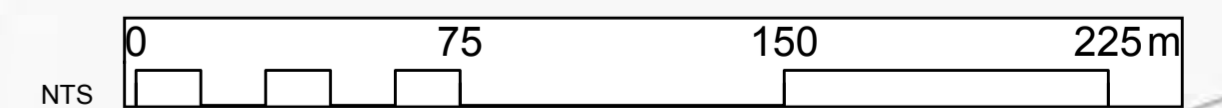
P3	12/07/2021	Following comments	ER	DB	SM
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**Key to symbols**

- Pink modified scheme option
- 100m buffer

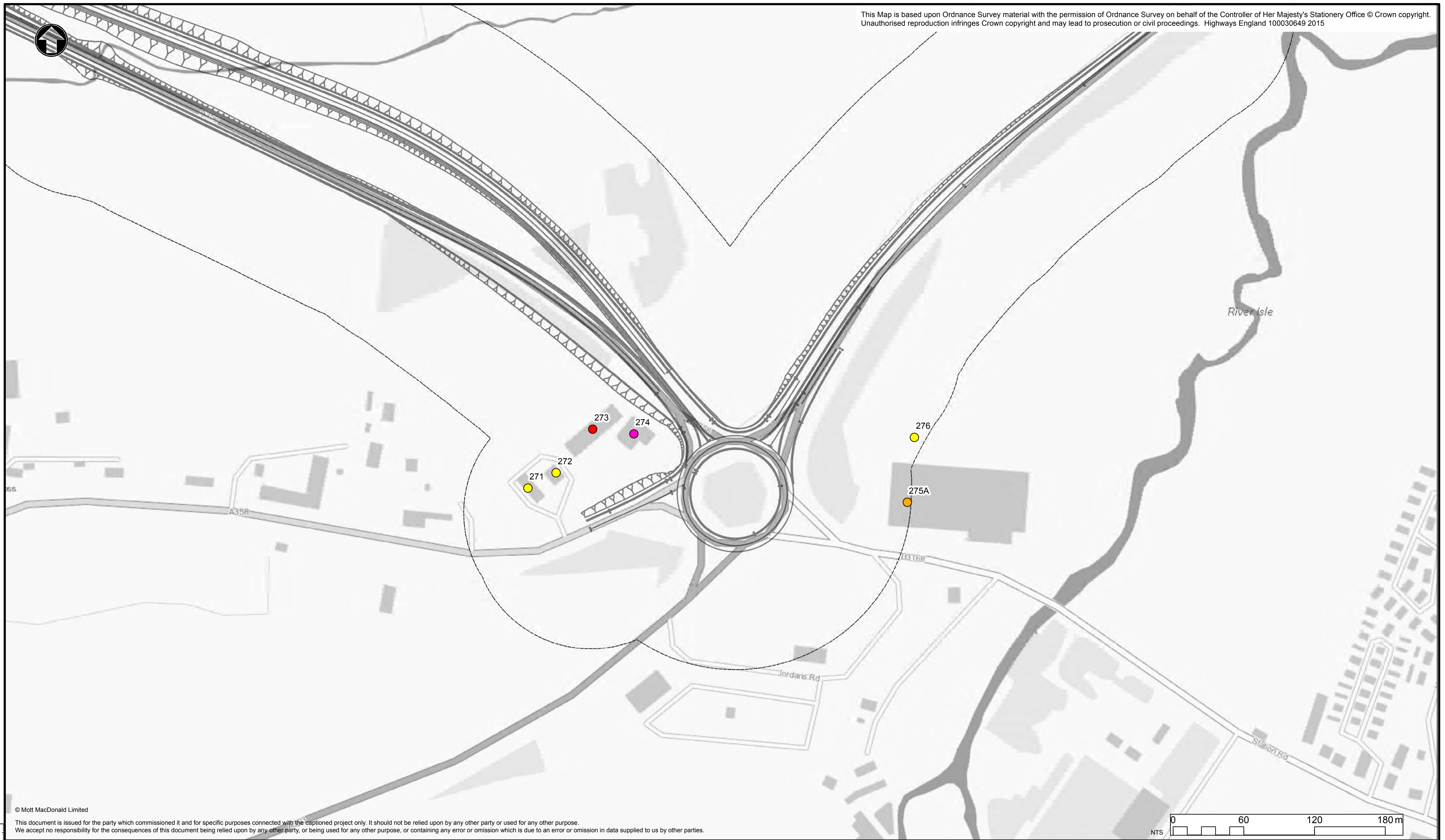
**Roost potential**

- Confirmed
- High
- Moderate
- Negligible
- Low

Drawing Status		Suitable for Stage Approval		Sutability		S4		Project Title			
Mott MacDonald Sweco		Stoneham Place Stoneham Lane Southampton SO50 9NW		Tel : +44 (0)23 8062 8800 Fax : +44 (0)23 8062 8801 www.mottmac.com		A358 Taunton to Southfields		Bat building potential Page 9 of 10			
Client		highways england		Scale		NTS		Designed		ER	
Drawing Number		HE PIN		Date		12/07/2021		Drawn		ER	
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Location		- DR - LB - 0152		Date		12/07/2021		Approved		SM	
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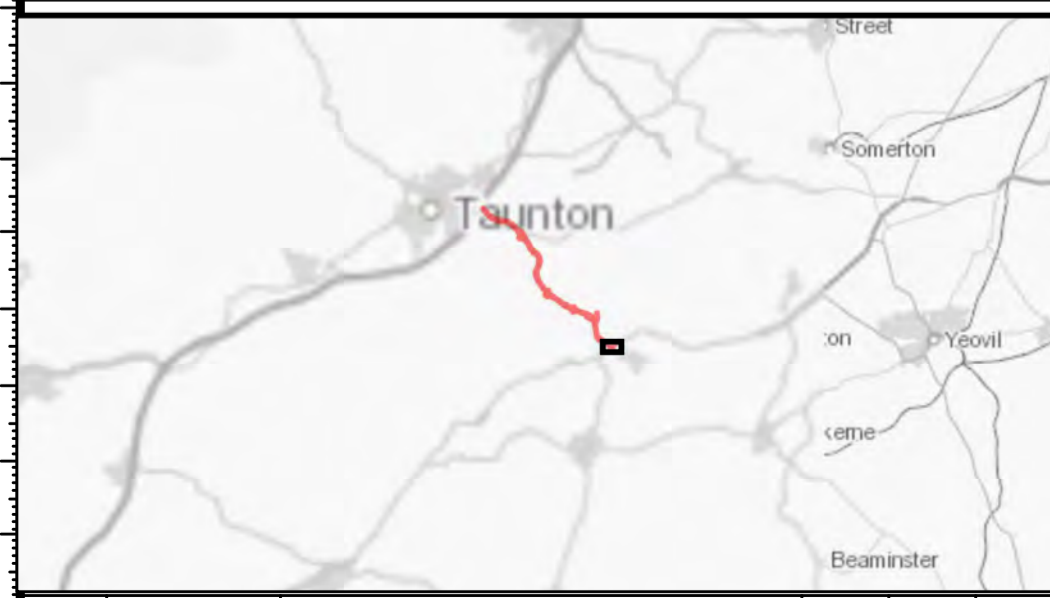
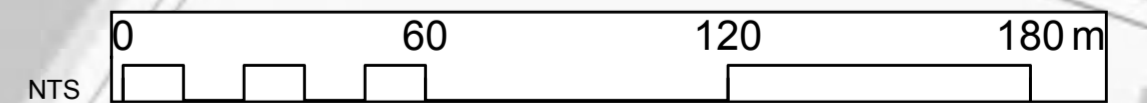
P3	12/07/2021	Following comments	ER	DB	SM
REV.	DATE	AMENDMENT DETAILS	ORIG	CHK'D	APP'D





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- Key to symbols**
- Pink modified scheme option
  - 100m buffer
  - Roost potential**
  - Possible confirmed
  - High
  - Moderate
  - Negligible

References drawings

Drawing Status		Suitable for Stage Approval		S4		Project Title		A358 Taunton to Southfields											
Client				Stoneham Place Stoneham Lane Southampton SO50 9NW Tel : +44 (0)23 8062 8800 Fax : +44 (0)23 8062 8801 www.mottmac.com		Drawing Title		Bat building potential											
Scale		NTS		Designed		ER		Drawn		ER		Checked		DB		Approved		SM	
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000		- DR - LB - 0153																	

P3	12/07/2021	Following comments	ER	DB	SM
REV.	DATE	AMENDMENT DETAILS	ORIG	CHK'D	APP'D



## Appendix G – Results of tree surveys

Table G-1 : Results for all radio tracking surveys, undertaken by Davidson-Watts Ecology

Species	Roost ID	Type	Grid reference	Feature	Count
<i>M. bechsteinii</i>	R1	Ash tree	ST2824021790	Woodpecker hole	21
<i>M. bechsteinii</i>	R2	Tree**	ST2947420277	No access	n/a
<i>M. bechsteinii</i>	R3	Tree**	ST2829422099	No access	n/a
<i>M. bechsteinii</i>	R4	Tree**	ST2947420277	No access	n/a
<i>M. bechsteinii</i>	R5	Ash tree	ST2824021790	Woodpecker hole	19
<i>B. barbastellus</i>	R6	Oak tree	ST2692422801	Loose bark	1
<i>M. bechsteinii</i>	R4	Tree**	ST2947420277	No access	n/a
<i>M. bechsteinii</i>	R7	Tree**	ST2995620911	No access	n/a
<i>M. bechsteinii</i>	R8	Tree	ST2897620745	No emergence*	n/a
<i>M. bechsteinii</i>	R9	Oak	ST2872320228	No emergence*	n/a
<i>M. bechsteinii</i>	R10	Tree**	ST3012521132	No access	n/a
<i>M. bechsteinii</i>	R11	Ash tree	ST2820519699	No emergence*	n/a
<i>B. barbastellus</i>	R12	Oak tree	ST2846119865	Split	11+
<i>M. nattereri</i>	R13	Oak tree	ST2823821240	Split in limb	1

\*emergence survey not undertaken due to resources focussing on road crossing points of tagged bats.

\*\* based on triangulation and habitat used during day roosting.

Scheme Tree Number	Tag Number	Land parcel number/name	Tree Species	Eastings	Northings	Tree potential. Ground level tree survey	Summary of ground tree level assessment	Date of ground level tree assessment	Tree potential. Climb inspection survey	Date of climbing survey	Summary of features following climbing survey	Current potential since most recent survey	Within 100m	Within 20m if moderate	Directly impacted if low	Number of surveys required for emergence	1 <sup>st</sup> survey date	Roost present?	Summary of weather conditions	Sunrise/sunset start/finish	Summary of bat activity	2 <sup>nd</sup> survey date	Roost present?	Summary of weather conditions	Sunrise/sunset start/finish	Summary of bat activity	3 <sup>rd</sup> survey date	Roost present?	Summary of weather conditions	Sunrise/sunset start/finish	Summary of bat activity			
233	No tag	WS78713	Pedunculate oak	334000	115643	High	1 x loose bark 4m from ground level facing west. 1 x woodpecker hole 10m from the ground facing south.	04/10/2017	High	18/10/2017	Loose bark and woodpecker hole present. Unsafe to climb tree	Confirmed	Y	N/A	N/A	1	25/06/2019	Y	Temp: 18C Cloud cover: 8 Wind: 1 Rain: 1	Sunset: 21:28 Start: 20:58 Finish: 23:28	1 common pipistrelle and 2 soprano pipistrelle emerged from under loose bark, flying north and west. Common and soprano pipistrelle, noctule, Myotis species and serotine calls recorded	11/07/2019	N	Temp: 16C Cloud cover: 0 Wind: 0 Rain: 0	Sunrise: 05:09 Start: 03:09 Finish: 05:24	Common and soprano pipistrelle, noctule and Myotis species calls	29/07/2019	N	Temp: 19C Cloud cover: 2 Wind: 3 Rain: 0	Sunset: 21:04 Start: 20:34 Finish: 23:04	Common and soprano pipistrelle, noctule, Myotis species and long-eared calls			
234	No tag	WS78713	Pedunculate oak	334001	115632	Moderate	Loose bark 4m from the ground east facing.	04/10/2017	Moderate	18/10/2017	Loose bark endoscopic. No bats identified	Confirmed	Y	N/A	N/A	1	25/06/2019	N	Temp: 18C Cloud cover: 8 Wind: 1 Rain: 0	Sunset: 21:29 Start: 20:59 Finish: 23:29	Common and soprano pipistrelle, noctule and Nyctalus species calls	11/07/2019	Y	Temp: 16C Cloud cover: 8 Wind: 0 Rain: 0	Sunrise: 05:09 Start: 03:09 Finish: 05:24	Common pipistrelle re-entered most under loose bark. Common and soprano pipistrelle, Myotis, noctule and long-eared calls	Needs further survey in 2021							
237	No tag	WS78713	Common Ash	334271	115540	High	Branch cavity 8m from ground level north facing	04/10/2017	High	04/10/2017	Branch cavity and flaking bark present. Tree unsafe to climb	Confirmed	Y	N/A	N/A	1	09/07/2019	N	Temp: 19C Cloud cover: 8 Wind: 1 Rain: 0	Sunset: 21:24 Start: 20:54 Finish: 23:24	Common and soprano pipistrelle, Myotis species, Lesler's and serotine calls	31/07/2019	Y	Temp: 18C Cloud cover: 1 Wind: 0 Rain: 0	Sunset: 21:00 Start: 20:30 Finish: 23:00	2 soprano pipistrelle bats emerged from tree. Noctule, long-eared, Myotis species and serotine calls	15/08/2019	N	Temp: 15C Cloud cover: 7 Wind: 2 Rain: 0	Sunrise: 06:57 Start: 03:57 Finish: 06:12	Soprano pipistrelle may have re-entered tree toost Common and soprano pipistrelle and noctule calls			
244	643	WS78706	Turkey Oak	333508	115920	High	1 x callus roll 10m from the ground north east facing. 1 x callus roll 5m above the ground north facing.	09/10/2017	High	19/10/2017	Two callus rolls. Unsafe to climb tree	Confirmed	Y	N/A	N/A	1	27/06/2019	Y	Temp: 19C Cloud cover: 2 Wind: 3 Rain: 0	Sunset: 21:31 Start: 21:01 Finish: 23:31	Soprano pipistrelle emerged from lower callus roll, then foraged around trees. Common and soprano pipistrelle, noctule, Nyctalus species and serotine calls	31/07/2019	N	Temp: 15C Cloud cover: 8 Wind: 4 Rain: 0	Sunrise: 05:34 Start: 03:34 Finish: 05:54	Soprano pipistrelle, pipistrelle species calls and noctule seen commuting from west to east over the tree	04/06/2020	N	Temp: 13C Cloud cover: 7 Wind: 2 Rain: 0	Sunset: 21:21 Start: 20:51 Finish: 23:21	Common and soprano pipistrelle, noctule, Myotis species and long-eared calls			
335	No tag	WS78706	Pedunculate oak	333587	115837	High	5 x woodpecker holes 4m from the ground north west facing.	10/06/2019	N/A	N/A	No climb required - complete set of emergence and re-entry surveys undertaken	Confirmed	Y	N/A	N/A	2	27/08/2019	Y	Temp: 19C Cloud cover: 6 Wind: 1 Rain: 2	Sunset: 20:09 Start: 19:50 Finish: 22:09	Emergence of both a single common and a soprano pipistrelle from tree. Commuting pipistrelles, noctules, a myotis sp. brown-long-eared bat and barbastelle were also recorded.	29/07/2020	N	Temp: 17C Cloud cover: 7 Wind: 1 Rain: 0	Sunset: 21:01 Start: 20:31 Finish: 23:01	Foraging noctule and serotine bats observed. Myotis sp. soprano pipistrelle, and brown-long-eared bats also recorded.	13/10/2020	N	Temp: 8C Cloud cover: 4 Wind: 1 Rain: 1	Sunrise: 07:30 Start: 05:30 Finish: 07:45	commuting soprano and common pipistrelle bats were identified.			
369	No tag	WS78713	Pedunculate oak	334193	115887	Confirmed	Woodpecker hole 13m from the ground facing east.	15/08/2019	N/A	N/A	Woodpecker hole. No climb survey - incidental roost confirmation whilst surveying tree 250.	Confirmed	Y	N/A	N/A	1	29/07/2020	N	Temp: 18C Cloud cover: 3 Wind: 1 Rain: 0	Sunset: 21:03 Start: 20:33 Finish: 23:03	Commuting soprano pipistrelle, common pipistrelle and noctules recorded.	13/08/2020	N	Temp: 19C Cloud cover: 7 Wind: 1 Rain: 0	Sunrise: 05:56 Start: 03:56 Finish: 06:11	Commuting common and soprano pipistrelles, serotine and noctule bats.	15/08/2019	Y	Temp: 16C Cloud cover: 6 Wind: 2 Rain: 0	Sunrise: 06:57 Start: 03:57 Finish: 06:12	1 soprano pipistrelle re-entry. Constant foraging and socialising of common and soprano pipistrelle bats			
22	No tag	ST161973	Oak	331208	118034	High	Woodpecker hole 15m above ground level north west facing	14/02/2017	High	13/04/2017	Woodpecker hole - couldn't fully inspect with endoscope, used mirror attachment, but clean and dry. Looks to extend up past 30cm	High	Y	N/A	N/A	1	15/08/2017	N	Temp: 13C Cloud cover: 8 Wind: 1 Rain: 0	Sunrise: 05:59 Start: 03:59 Finish: 06:14	Common pipistrelle and Nyctaloid commuting/socialising	18/09/2017	N	Temp: 17C Cloud cover: 8 Wind: 0 Rain: 0	Sunset: 19:20 Start: 18:50 Finish: 21:20	Pipistrelle foraging/ socialising	03/05/2018	N	Temp: 13C Cloud cover: 8 Wind: 1 Rain: 0	Sunset: 20:07 Start: 20:07 Finish: 22:37	Foraging pipistrelle and myotis			
57	ST108972		Oak	332937	117266	High	2 x branch cavity 3m west facing and 4m north east facing	07/03/2017	High	N/A	2 x branch cavities and loose bark present. No climb required - complete set of emergence and re-entry surveys undertaken	High	Y	N/A	N/A	2	08/08/2017	N	Temp: 14C Cloud cover: 1 Wind: 2 Rain: 1	Sunrise: 05:48 Start: 03:48 Finish: 06:03	no bats	30/06/2017	N	Temp: 13C Cloud cover: 7 Wind: 0 Rain: 0	Sunrise: 06:22 Start: 04:22 Finish: 06:37	no bats	12/10/2017	N	Temp: 10C Cloud cover: 1 Wind: 2 Rain: 0	Sunrise: 07:30 Start: 05:30 Finish: 07:45	no bats			
100	No tag	WS78653	Pedunculate oak	333319	116536	High	Trunk cavity 1m above ground level east facing. Loose bark 8m above ground level east facing and branch cavity 5m above ground level east facing.	07/03/2017	High	N/A	Trunk cavity, 2 x branch cavities and loose bark. Unsafe to climb.	High	Y	N/A	N/A	2	09/07/2019	N	Temp: 13C Cloud cover: 2 Wind: 0 Rain: 0	Sunrise: 05:08 Start: 03:08 Finish: 05:23	pipistrelles, serotine and myotis commuting/foraging	30/07/2019	Possible	Temp: 17C Cloud cover: 8 Wind: 4 Rain: 2	Sunset: 20:30 Start: 21:00 Finish: 23:00	potential re-entry of soprano pipistrelle, circling tree at 22:24	29/08/2019	N	Temp: 20C Cloud cover: 6 Wind: 3 Rain: 0	Sunset: 20:08 Start: 19:45 Finish: 22:05	noctule and soprano pipistrelles commuting			
169	484	WS64776	Common Ash	331736	118126	High	Woodpecker hole 9m above ground level facing south east. Tree is located next to high quality bat foraging habitat, in the form of a stream.	04/05/2017	N/A	N/A	N/A	High	Y	N/A	N/A																			
39	No tag	ST316480	Pedunculate oak	327050	123105	Low	Moderately ivy covered tree	21/02/2017	Low	N/A	Ivy cover may be obscuring suitable features	Low	N	N/A	N/A																			
174	No tag	ST324729	Oak sp.	329603	119333	High	Callus roll 3m above sea level facing north east.	03/05/2017	N/A	N/A	No climb required - complete set of emergence and re-entry surveys undertaken	High	Y	N/A	N/A	1	06/09/2017	N	Temp: 15C Cloud cover: 0 Wind: 3 Rain: 0	Sunset: 19:50 Start: 19:20 Finish: 21:50	No bat activity	17/10/2017	N	Temp: 11C Cloud cover: 8 Wind: 1 Rain: 1	Sunrise: 18:14 Start: 17:44 Finish: 20:14	single serotine call	26/08/2020	N	Temp: 16C Cloud cover: 3 Wind: 4 Rain: 0	Sunrise: 06:17 Start: 04:17 Finish: 06:32	myotis, noctule and pipistrelle calls			
177	No tag	ST324729	Common Ash	329428	119578	High	Callus roll 2m above ground level facing north west. 20 features on main trunks. Very high potential with no clear view.	03/05/2017	N/A	N/A	Unsafe to climb	High	Y	N/A	N/A	1	18/08/2017	N	Temp: 15C Cloud cover: 8 Wind: 1 Rain: 0	Sunrise: 06:03 Start: 04:00 Finish: 06:18	Myotis and noctule activity	06/09/2017	N	Temp: 13C Cloud cover: 6 Wind: 2 Rain: 0	Sunset: 19:46 Start: 19:11 Finish: 21:46	pipistrelle and possible barbastelle calls	17/10/2017	N	Temp: 11C Cloud cover: 8 Wind: 1 Rain: 0	Sunset: 18:15 Start: 17:45 Finish: 20:15	No bat activity			
178	No tag	ST324729	Common Ash	329393	119572	High	Callus roll 10m above ground facing east.	03/05/2017	N/A	N/A	No climb required - complete set of emergence and re-entry surveys undertaken	High	Y	N/A	N/A	1	18/08/2017	N	Temp: 15C Cloud cover: 4 Wind: 4 Rain: 0	Sunrise: 06:04 Start: 04:04 Finish: 06:19	single myotis, pipistrelle and noctule calls	06/09/2017	N	Temp: 12C Cloud cover: 4 Wind: 1 Rain: 0	Sunset: 19:47 Start: 19:17 Finish: 21:47	No bat activity	Needs further survey in 2021							
180	No tag	ST324729	Oak sp.	329499	119488	High	Branch cavity 3m above ground level south east facing.		N/A	N/A	No climb required - complete set of emergence and re-entry surveys undertaken	High	Y	N/A	N/A	1	14/08/2017	N	Temp: 15C Cloud cover: 8 Wind: 1 Rain: 1	Sunset: 20:35 Start: 20:05 Finish: 22:15	A single noctule pass, one soprano pipistrelle and regular common pipistrelle and Myotis passes	05/09/2017	N	Temp: 16C Cloud cover: 1 Wind: 2 Rain: 0	Sunset: 19:50 Start: 19:20 Finish: 21:50	Common and soprano pipistrelle calls and a single Myotis call	17/10/2017	N	Temp: 14C Cloud cover: 8 Wind: 1 Rain: 1	Sunset: 18:15 Start: 17:55 Finish: 20:15	No bat activity			
182	No tag	ST324729	Goat Willow	329533	119511	High	Woodpecker hole 3.5m above ground level facing north.	03/05/2017	N/A	N/A	No climb required - complete set of emergence and re-entry surveys undertaken	High	Y	N/A	N/A	1	18/07/2017	N	Temp: 12C Cloud cover: 0 Wind: 1 Rain: 0	Sunrise: 06:04 Start: 03:59 Finish: 06:19	A single Myotis commuting	17/10/2017	N	Temp: 11C Cloud cover: 8 Wind: 1 Rain: 1	Sunset: 18:14 Start: 17:44 Finish: 20:14	A single noctule bat was recorded	25/05/2018	N	Temp: 18C Cloud cover: 4 Wind: 2 Rain: 2	Sunrise: 21:06 Start: 20:36 Finish: 23:06	Common and soprano pipistrelle, noctule, Nyctalus species and serotine calls			
183	No tag	ST324729	Oak sp.	329473	119615	High	Trunk cavity 1.5m above ground level south facing.	03/05/2017	N/A	N/A	Unsafe to climb	High	Y	N/A	N/A	1	18/08/2017	N	Temp: 19C Cloud cover: 1 Wind: 1 Rain: 0	Sunrise: 06:04 Start: 04:04 Finish: 06:19	Pipistrelle species and noctule calls	17/10/2017	N	Temp: 12C Cloud cover: 8 Wind: 1 Rain: 2	Sunset: 18:15 Start: 17:45 Finish: 20:15	No activity	18/05/2020	N	Temp: 17C Cloud cover: 1 Wind: 1 Rain: 0	Sunrise: 20:58 Start: 20:28 Finish: 22:58	Noctule, serotine, Lesler's, Myotis and common pipistrelle calls. Soprano pipistrelle foraging adjacent to line of trees			
200	No tag	U00032	Willow	328824	121879	High	1 x trunk cavity 1m from the ground facing east. 1 x callus roll 2m above the ground south facing.	10/05/2017	N/A	N/A	Trunk cavity and callus roll. No climb required - complete set of emergence and re-entry surveys undertaken	High	Y	N/A	N/A	2	01/05/2018	N	Temp: 10C Cloud cover: 8 Wind: 3 Rain: 1	Sunset: 20:33 Start: 20:03 Finish: 22:33	Common pipistrelle, long-eared species and Nyctalus species	21/05/2018	N	Temp: 17C Cloud cover: 1 Wind: 2 Rain: 0	Sunset: 21:04 Start: 20:34 Finish: 23:04	Common and soprano pipistrelle, Myotis species and long-eared calls	02/10/2018	N	Temp: 14C Cloud cover: 3 Wind: 3 Rain: 0	Sunrise: 07:15 Start: 05:15 Finish: 07:30	Common and soprano pipistrelle, Myotis species and long-eared calls			
212	723	ST324337	oak	329706	119478	High	Trunk cavity 2m above ground level south facing.	01/06/2017	N/A	N/A	Main trunk splits where branches extend out, appears hollow to the top. Hidden by young branches, split visible at ground level	High	Y	N/A	N/A	2	23/08/2017	N	Temp: 17C Cloud cover: 1 Wind: 1 Rain: 0	Sunrise: 06:11 Start: 04:10 Finish: 06:26	No recordings	24/10/2017	N	Temp: 16C Cloud cover: 7 Wind: 2 Rain: 0	Sunset: 18:05 Start: 17:32 Finish: 20:02	Common and soprano pipistrelle and one noctule calls	25/08/2020	N	Temp: 16C Cloud cover: 2 Wind: 4 Rain: 0	Sunset: 20:12 Start: 19:50 Finish: 22:12	Common pipistrelle, Myotis, noctule and serotine calls			
216	No tag	U00035	Hybrid black poplar	329248	121489	High	Callus roll 10m above ground level facing North East.	19/07/2017	N/A	N/A	Two callus rolls present. Unsafe to climb tree	High	Y	N/A	N/A	2	11/06/2019	N	Temp: 11C Cloud cover: 8 Wind: 3 Rain: 0	Sunset: 21:24 Start: 20:54 Finish: 23:24	Common and soprano pipistrelle, Myotis species, noctule and serotine calls	05/06/2020	N	Temp: 10C Cloud cover: 4 Wind: 1 Rain: 0	Sunrise: 05:00 Start: 03:01 Finish: 05:30	Common and soprano pipistrelle, Myotis species and a barbastelle call	28/07/2020	N	Temp: 15C Cloud cover: 1 Wind: 1 Rain: 0	Sunset: 21:04 Start: 20:51 Finish: 23:04	Common and soprano pipistrelle, Myotis species and long-eared calls			
218	No tag	U00035	willow	329252	121397	High	Trunk cavity 2m above ground level north east facing.	19/07/2017	N/A	N/A	Trunk cavity. No climb required - complete set of emergence and re-entry surveys undertaken	High	Y	N/A	N/A	2	12/06/2019	N	Temp: 10C Cloud cover: 8 Wind: 1 Rain: 1	Sunrise: 04:56 Start: 02:56 Finish: 05:11	Soprano pipistrelle, noctule and lesser horseshoe calls	15/07/2020	N	Temp: 15C Cloud cover: 7 Wind: 2 Rain: 0	Sunset: 21:21 Start: 21:06 Finish: 23:21	Numerous noctule bats flying towards A358 above line of trees. Common and soprano pipistrelle and serotine calls	06/08/2020	N	Temp: 15C Cloud cover: 6 Wind: 1 Rain: 0	Sunrise: 05:46 Start: 03:46 Finish: 06:01	Common and soprano pipistrelle, Myotis species, long-eared species, barbastelle calls			
220	490	WS78570	lime	333537	115785	High	Trunk cavity 1.5m above the ground level facing west. The top of the feature is dry and sheltered.	04/10/2017	High	18/10/2017	Trunk cavity extends 3m within the hollow trunk. The top of the feature is dry and sheltered.	High	Y	N/A	N/A	1	02/07/2019	N	Temp: 14C Cloud cover: 2 Wind: 1 Rain: 0	Sunrise: 03:17 Start: 03:07 Finish: 05:17	Common and soprano pipistrelle, noctule, Myotis species and Nyctaloid species calls	30/07/2019	N	Temp: 17C Cloud cover: 4 Wind: 1 Rain: 0	Sunset: 21:02 Start: 20:32 Finish: 23:02	Soprano pipistrelle, noctule and pipistrelle species calls	20/08/2020	N	Temp: 17C Cloud cover: 1 Wind: 1 Rain: 0	Sunset: 20:22 Start: 19:52 Finish: 22:22	Common and soprano pipistrelle, Myotis species and serotine calls			
221	491	WS78570	horse chestnut	333530	115755	Moderate	Loose bark 1m above ground level east facing.	04/10/2017	High	18/10/2017	Loose bark offers no shelter. Branch cavity is dry and extends up by 30cm. Inside is enclosed and clean	High	Y	N/A	N/A	1	02/07/2019	N	Temp: 11C Cloud cover: 6 Wind: 1 Rain: 0	Sunrise: 05:01 Start: 03:08 Finish: 05:16	One common pipistrelle call	30/07/2019	N	Temp: 17C Cloud cover: 8 Wind: 2 Rain: 0	Sunset: 21:04 Start: 20:34 Finish: 23:04	One common pipistrelle call	20/08/2020	N	Temp: 18C Cloud cover: 1 Wind: 1 Rain: 0	Sunset: 22:22 Start: 19:52 Finish: 20:22	Common and soprano pipistrelle, Myotis and serotine calls			
231	No tag	WS78713	Common Ash	334025	115706	High	1 x branch cavity 5m above the ground facing north. 1 x branch cavity 9m above the ground level north west facing. 1 x branch cavity 3m above the ground level south facing.	04/10/2017	High	18/10/2017	Three branch cavities. Tree unsafe to climb, but lower cavity checked and is too shallow to be suitable for bats	High	Y	N/A	N/A	2	16/06/2020	N	Temp: 11C Cloud cover: 8 Wind: 1 Rain: 0	Sunset: 21:28 Start: 20:58 Finish: 23:28	Common and soprano pipistrelle, noctule, serotine and Myotis species calls. Pipistrelle and noctule bats flying adjacent to and over the hedge	30/06/2020	N	Temp: 11C Cloud cover: 5 Wind: 1 Rain: 0	Sunrise: 05:00 Start: 03:00 Finish: 05:15	Common and soprano pipistrelle, noctule, long-eared species, Lesler's, Myotis species, barbastelle and serotine calls. Foraging in all directions, mainly along watercourse	30/07/2020	N	Temp: 13C Cloud cover: 0 Wind: 1 Rain: 0	Sunrise: 05:31 Start: 03:31 Finish: 05:46	Common and soprano pipistrelle, Myotis species and noctule calls. Pipistrelle bats commuting towards A358			
238	No tag	WS78713	Common Ash	334221	115596	High	1 x trunk cavity 8m from the ground north facing. 1 x trunk cavity 12m from the ground facing south east. 1 x trunk cavity 12m above the ground north west facing.	04/10/2017	N/A	N/A	Multiple woodpecker holes in dead tree. Unsafe to climb	High	Y	N/A	N/A																			
248	649	WS78713	Willow	334220	115592	High	1 x split 5m above the ground facing north west. 1 x woodpecker hole 6m above the ground level north west facing.	04/10/2017	High	18/10/2017	Woodpecker hole at the top of the trunk's split. Unsafe to climb	High	Y	N/A	N/A	1	03/07/2019	N	Temp: 17C Cloud cover: 2 Wind: 1 Rain: 0	Sunset: 21:30 Start: 21:00 Finish: 23:30	Common and soprano, noctule and serotine calls	31/07/2019	N	Temp: 16C Cloud cover: 8 Wind: 0 Rain: 0	Sunrise: 05:36 Start: 03:36 Finish: 05:51	Common and soprano pipistrelle and noctule calls. Foraging around pond in all directions	27/08/2019	N	Temp: 20C Cloud cover: 8 Wind: 2 Rain: 2	Sunrise: 20:09 Start: 19:39 Finish: 22:09	Common and soprano pipistrelle, noctule and serotine calls			
250	85																																	



Scheme Tree Number	Tag Number	Land parcel number/name	Tree Species	Eastings	Northing	Tree potential. Ground level tree survey	Summary of ground tree level assessment	Date of ground level tree assessment	Tree potential. Climb inspection survey	Date of climbing survey	Summary of features following climbing survey	Current potential since most recent survey	Within 100m	Within 20m if moderate	Directly impacted if low	Number of surveys required for emergence	1 <sup>st</sup> survey date	Roost present?	Summary of weather conditions	Sunset/sunrise start/finish	Summary of bat activity	2 <sup>nd</sup> survey date	Roost present?	Summary of weather conditions	Sunset/sunrise start/finish	Summary of bat activity	3rd survey date	Roost present?	Summary of weather conditions	Sunset/sunrise start/finish	Summary of bat activity			
324	No tag	ST198119	Common ash	326600	123700	High	1 x Callus roll 12m from the ground north west facing. 1 x Woodpecker hole 10m above ground level facing east.	17/07/2019	N/A	N/A	Callus roll and woodpecker hole present. No climb required - complete set of emergence and re-entry surveys undertaken	High	Y	N/A	N	2	15/08/2019	N	Temp: 20C Cloud cover: 3 Wind: 1 Rain: 0	Sunset: 20:34 Start: 20:04 Finish: 22:34	Common and soprano pipistrelle, noctule, long-eared species and Myotis species calls	09/09/2019	N	Temp: 14C Cloud cover: 8 Wind: 1 Rain: 1	Sunset: 19:41 Start: 19:11 Finish: 21:41	Common and soprano pipistrelle and long eared bat recorded along with pipistrelle sp. social calls a myotis spp and a Noctule call.	27/05/2020	N	Temp: 10C Cloud cover: 0 Wind: 0 Rain: 0	Sunset: 05:07 Start: 03:07 Finish: 05:15	Mainly common pipistrelle commuting with some foraging. Soprano pipistrelles recorded commuting along with myotis species and noctules/ Nyctalus sp.			
102	No tag	ST289333	Pedunculate oak	323491	122341	High		07/03/2017			Tree observed from distance as no access - multiple features appear to be present	High	N																					
103	No tag	ST289333	Pedunculate oak	323487	122362	Moderate		07/03/2017			Dead tree observed from distance as no access to land parcel	Moderate	N																					
104	865	ST95798	Field Maple	328682	121758	Moderate			N/A			Moderate	N																					
105	862	ST95798	Silver Birch	328646	121764	Moderate			N/A			Moderate	N																					
106	863	ST176126	Oak	326475	123056	Moderate		14/02/2017	Moderate	21/03/2017	Trunk cavity Extends up 60cm, clean and dry, but low to ground	Moderate	N																					
107	860	ST316480	Common Ash	327070	122757	High		21/02/2017	Moderate	23/03/2017	Four woodpecker holes connect with callus roll. Ivy may be obscuring other features	Moderate	N																					
108	859	ST316480	Common Ash	327078	122756	High		21/02/2017	Moderate	23/03/2017	Two callus rolls, two woodpecker holes and split present. Tree unsafe to climb	High	N																					
109	858	ST316480	Common Ash	327094	122755	Low		21/02/2017	Low	23/03/2017	Ivy cover may be concealing features	Low	N/A																					
110	842	ST316480	Unknown	327351	123057	Moderate		21/02/2017	Low	23/03/2017	Loose bark - tight cavity, space seems limited	Low	N/A																					
111	844	ST316480	Common Ash	327295	122974	High		21/02/2017	Low	23/03/2017	Woodpecker hole has no cavity, branch cavity connects with woodpecker hole and trunk cavity has some shelter, but is quite exposed	Low	N/A																					
112	861	ST316480	Pedunculate oak	327070	122894	Low		21/02/2017	Low	23/03/2017	Branch cavity has no suitability, but ivy cover may be obscuring other features	Low	N/A																					
113	862	ST316480	Pedunculate oak	327061	123116	High		21/02/2017	High	23/03/2017	Trunk cavity, split, two callus rolls and two woodpecker holes present. Unsafe to climb tree	High	N																					
114	No tag	ST316480	Pedunculate oak	327048	123136	Moderate		21/02/2017	Moderate	23/03/2017	Split and woodpecker hole present. Unsafe to climb tree	Moderate	N																					
115	861	WS44373	Pedunculate oak	332690	117601	High		22/02/2017	Moderate	22/03/2017	Trunk cavity extends >1m dry with lots of cobwebs, but room for bats to manoeuvre. Very cluttered around the entrance with a large pile of rubbish and gravel on the outside of hedgerow.	Moderate	N																					
116	No tag	WS59340_WS59343	Unknown	332093	117896	Low		09/03/2017	N/A	N/A		Low	N/A																					
117	No tag	WS59340_WS59343	Common Ash	332103	117888	Low		09/03/2017	N/A	N/A		Low	N/A																					
118	No tag	WS59340_WS59343	Common Ash	332138	117898	Low		09/03/2017	N/A	N/A		Low	N/A																					
119	No tag	WS59340_WS59343	Pedunculate oak	332172	117974	Low		09/03/2017	N/A	N/A		Low	N/A																					
120	No tag	WS59340_WS59343	Pedunculate oak	332165	118028	Low		09/03/2017	N/A	N/A		Low	N/A																					
121	No tag	WS59340_WS59343	Common Ash	332140	118063	Low		09/03/2017	N/A	N/A		Low	N/A																					
122	No tag	WS59340_WS59343	Unknown	331982	117969	Moderate		09/03/2017	N/A	N/A		Moderate	N																					
123	No tag	WS59340_WS59343	Willow	332013	117993	Moderate		09/03/2017	N/A	N/A		Moderate	N																					
124	No tag	WS59340_WS59343	Willow	332020	117978	Moderate		09/03/2017	N/A	N/A		Moderate	N																					
125	No tag	WS59340_WS59343	Willow	332041	117972	Moderate		09/03/2017	N/A	N/A		Moderate	N																					
126	No tag	WS59340_WS59343	Willow	332067	117959	Moderate		09/03/2017	N/A	N/A		Moderate	N																					
127	No tag	WS59340_WS59343	Conifer	331889	117982	Low		09/03/2017	N/A	N/A		Low	N/A																					
128	No tag	WS59340_WS59343	Conifer	331335	117796	Low		09/03/2017	N/A	N/A		Low	N/A																					
129	No tag	WS59340_WS59343	Pedunculate oak	331221	117765	Moderate		09/03/2017	N/A	N/A		Moderate	N																					
329	No tag	ws78621	Sessile Oak	333275	117397	High	1 x trunk cavity 4m from the ground. 1 x woodpecker hole 6m from the ground.	21/06/2019	N/A	N/A	Trunk cavity and woodpecker hole present. No climb required - complete set of emergence and re-entry surveys undertaken	High	Y	N/A	N/A	2	19/08/2019	N	Temp: 17C Cloud cover: 4 Wind: 5 Rain: 0	Sunset: 20:25 Start: 19:55 Finish: 22:25	Serotines, noctules, common and soprano pipistrelles recorded along with a single myotis sp. Some social calls recorded from pipistrelle sp.	02/09/2019	No	Temp: 18C Cloud cover: 4 Wind: 1 Rain: 0	Sunset: 19:56 Start: 19:29 Finish: 21:56	Moderate activity from foraging noctules and serotines. Commuting serotines identified along with Nyctalus sp. social calls	17/05/2020	N	Temp: 10C Cloud cover: 8 Wind: 1 Rain: 0	Sunset: 04:59 Start: 02:59 Finish: 05:30	Commuting soprano and common pipistrelles, myotis sp. bats and a noctule were recorded.			
348	No tag	ST94298	Willow-unknown/hybrid	325977	124342	High	Woodpecker hole 2m from the ground facing north east.	07/10/2019	High	01/06/2020	35cm cavity clean and dry, uncluttered entrance.	High	Y	N/A	N/A	2	08/07/2019	N	Temp: 15C Cloud cover: 1 Wind: 1 Rain: 0	Sunrise: 05:07 Start: 03:07 Finish: 05:20	Continuous periods of foraging by common pipistrelles with soprano pipistrelles, myotis sp. and noctules recorded.	27/07/2019	N	Temp: 15C Cloud cover: 1 Wind: 1 Rain: 0	Sunset: 21:06 Start: 20:25 Finish: 23:06	Continuous periods of foraging by common and soprano pipistrelles	10/08/2019	N	Temp: 23C Cloud cover: 3 Wind: 1 Rain: 0	Sunset: 20:42 Start: 20:12 Finish: 22:42	Commuting myotis sp. soprano, and common pipistrelles with occasional noctule, serotine, and brown long eared bat recorded. Common pipistrelles recorded foraging.			
332	No tag	ST211650	Common ash	326737	123135	Low		16/02/2017			wb 15.07.17	Low	N/A																					
333	No tag	ST211650	Pedunculate oak	326738	123127	Low		16/02/2017			wb 15.07.17	Low	N/A																					
334	No tag	ST211650	Pedunculate oak	326715	123104	Low		16/02/2017			wb 15.07.17	Low	N/A																					
335	No tag	ST211650	Pedunculate oak	326691	123087	High		16/02/2017	Moderate	02.08.17		High	N																					
336	558	ST211650	Pedunculate oak	326687	123102	Low		16/02/2017			wb 15.07.17	Low	N/A																					
337	580	ST211650	Common ash	326689	123117	High		16/02/2017	Moderate	02.08.17		Moderate	N																					
338	No tag	ST211650	Pedunculate oak	326668	123142	Moderate		16/02/2017	Low	02.08.17		Low	N/A																					
339	No tag	ST211650	Common ash	326553	123176	High		16/02/2017	High	02.08.17		High	N																					
340	No tag	ST211650	Common ash	326557	123016	Moderate		16/02/2017	Moderate	02.08.17		Moderate	N																					
341	No tag	ST211650	Common ash	326566	123111	High		16/02/2017	Moderate	02.08.17		Moderate	N																					
342	546	ST211650	Common ash	326563	123119	High		16/02/2017	High	02.08.17		High	N																					
343	No tag	ST211650	Common ash	326553	123125	High		16/02/2017	Moderate	02.08.17		Moderate	N																					
344	No tag	ST211650	Pedunculate oak	326565	123122	Moderate		16/02/2017	Moderate	02.08.17		Moderate	N																					
345	No tag	ST211650	Common ash	326520	123139	High		16/02/2017	Moderate	02.08.17		Moderate	N																					
346	No tag	ST211650	Common ash	326537	123143	High																												

Scheme Tree Number	Tag Number	Land parcel number/name	Tree Species	Eastings	Northings	Tree potential. Ground level tree survey	Summary of ground tree level assessment	Date of ground level tree assessment	Tree potential. Climb inspection survey	Date of climbing survey	Summary of features following climbing survey	Current potential since most recent survey	Within 100m	Within 20m if moderate	Directly impacted if low	Number of surveyors required for emergence	1 <sup>st</sup> survey date	Roost present?	Summary of weather conditions	Sunset/sunrise start/finish	Summary of bat activity	2 <sup>nd</sup> survey date	Roost present?	Summary of weather conditions	Sunset/sunrise start/finish	Summary of bat activity	3rd survey date	Roost present?	Summary of weather conditions	Sunset/sunrise start/finish	Summary of bat activity			
189	No tag	ST256092	Pedunculate oak	325224	123061	Moderate		08/03/2017	Moderate	17/10/2017	Branch cavity extends back up into the tree by 10cm. Cobwebs are present. The space is small, narrow but dry with some shelter. Loose bark - 6cm x 50cm entrance. There are cobwebs at the top, however the feature extends backwards 15cm. Some shelter. Split does not extend into cavity	Moderate	N																					
204	470	ST123988	Common ash	328847	121890	Moderate	Callus roll 4m above the ground facing south.	17/05/2017	N/A	N/A		Low	Y	N/A	N																			
205	465	ST158468	Willow	330269	118847	High	1 x split 1.5m above ground level facing south. 1 x trunk cavity 0.5m from the ground facing south. 1 x loose bark 0.5m above the ground facing south. 1 x callus roll 1m from the ground facing south.	25/10/2017	Negligible	N/A	Split, trunk cavity and loose bark, all to exposed	Low	Y	N/A	N																			
192	No tag	U00039	Dead	329200	120548	High		10/05/2017	Moderate	17/10/2017	Two trunk cavities and a woodpecker hole, which may extend back. Unsafe to climb, but checked from ground	Moderate	N/A																					
193	No tag	U00039	Dead	329138	120549	Moderate		10/05/2017	Moderate	17/10/2017	Woodpecker hole and trunk cavity. Unable to climb, but trunk cavity checked and the feature does not extend back	Moderate	N																					
208	724	U00029	oak	328480	122865	Low		01/06/2017	Low	16.10.17	Go Pro. The feature extends back 5cm and is clean and dry, however there is very little shelter	Low	Y	N/A	N																			
223	494	WS78562	Pedunculate oak	333795	115764	Moderate	1 x branch cavity 10m above the ground facing west. 1 x trunk cavity 8m from the ground facing north. 1 x other feature 10m from the ground facing south.	04/10/2017	Low	18/10/2017	Branch and trunk cavity - assessed using binoculars. Features do not extend back.	Low	Y	N/A	N																			
224	497	WS78562	Pedunculate oak	333801	115706	Low	1 x trunk cavity 0.1m from the ground facing south. 1 x branch cavity 10m above the ground facing south.	04/10/2017	N/A	N/A	N/A	Low	Y	N/A	Y	2	25/06/2020	N	Temp: 22C Cloud cover: 3 Wind: 1 Rain: 0	Sunset: 21:28 Start: 20:58 Finish: 23:10 Finished 20 minutes early due to heavy rain	Common and soprano pipistrelle, noctule, serotine and Myotis species calls													
225	498	WS78562	Pedunculate oak	333822	115715	Moderate	1 x trunk cavity 9m above the ground facing south east. 1 x woodpecker hole 10m above the ground south facing.	04/10/2017	Low	18/10/2017	Trunk cavity does not lead to a cavity. There is some space under the split bark. Woodpecker hole identified during climbing survey. Feature extends up and down by 30cm. Feature is dry, however there is evidence of active squirrel use.	Low	Y	N/A	N																			
226	499	WS78562	Pedunculate oak	333836	115719	low	Loose bark 8m above ground level facing west.	04/10/2017	N/A			low	Y	N/A	N																			
229	No tag	WS78562	Common lime	333836	115770	Moderate	Branch cavity 2m above ground level facing east.	04/10/2017	Low	18/10/2017	Branch cavity extends upwards by 10cm, however features is wet with slugs and woodlice present. Feature offers little shelter.	Low	Y	N/A	N																			
230	No tag	WS78562	Common lime	333895	115775	Moderate	Branch cavity 7m above ground level west facing.	04/10/2017	Low	18/10/2017	Branch cavity open and exposed with little shelter	Low	Y	N/A	N																			
201	No tag	ST24159	Willow	324981	122872	Moderate		12/05/2017	Negligible	26.10.17		Negligible	N/A																					
202	No tag	ST291741	Ash	325970	124374	Moderate	Woodpecker Hole 7m N	10/05/2017	No Survey undertaken	No Survey undertaken		Moderate	N																					
235	No tag	WS78713	Pedunculate oak	334104	115652	Low	Loose bark 6m above ground level facing south west.	04/10/2017	N/A	N/A		Low	Y	N/A	N																			
236	No tag	WS78713	Common Ash	334246	115641	Moderate	Branch cavity 4m above ground level facing east.	04/10/2017	Low	24/10/2017	Branch cavity doesn't lead anywhere	Low	Y	N/A	N																			
288	No tag	ST313487	Pedunculate oak	325991	124203	Low	Branch cavity 6m above the ground facing east.	06/11/2017	N/A	N/A	Two branch cavities. Too rotten to climb	Low	Y	N/A	N																			
206	467	ST158468	Unknown	330310	118970	Moderate		18/05/2017	Low	25/10/2017	Loose bark, open to rain	Low	N																					
207	468	ST158468	Unknown	330347	119050	Moderate		18/05/2017		25/10/2017		Moderate	N																					
296	No tag	ST198116	Black poplar	326041	124286	Low	Callus roll 10m above ground level facing south west.		N/A	N/A	N/A	Low	Y	N/A	N																			
297	No tag	ST232489		328697	122011	Low	Ivy cover covering a large area south facing.		N/A	N/A		Low	Y	N/A	N																			
210	No tag	ST24337	ash	329854	119388	Low		01/06/2017				Low	N/A																					
211	No tag	ST24337	oak	329826	119424	Moderate		01/06/2017				Low	N																					
301	No tag	U00032	Willow	328962	121680	Low	Loose bark 1.5m above the ground level facing south	24/05/2019	N/A	N/A	N/A	Low	Y	N/A	N																			
213	464	U00045	oak	330476	119124	High		01/06/2017				High	N																					
214	721	U00045	oak	330492	119138	High		01/06/2017				High	N																					
215	483	ST208537	oak	330200	119113	High			Negligible	03/07/2019		Negligible	N/A																					
318	No tag	WS78616	Pedunculate Oak	333247	117647	Low	Callus roll 5m from the ground facing south.	25/06/2019	N/A	N/A	N/A	Low	Y	N/A	N																			
319	No tag	WS78616	Common Ash	333296	117690	Moderate	Trunk cavity 1.5m from the ground facing west.	25/06/2019	N/A	N/A	N/A	Low	Y	N	N																			
320	No tag	WS78616	Pedunculate Oak	333290	117642	Low	Loose bark 1m from the ground east facing.	25/06/2019	N/A	N/A	N/A	Low	Y	N/A	N																			
321	No tag	ST198119	Pedunculate oak	326433	123768	Low	1 x Branch cavity 12m from ground level facing north west. 1 x Other feature 8m above the ground level facing south east.		N/A	N/A		Low	Y	N/A	N																			
326	No tag	WS78561	Pedunculate Oak	333468	115881	Low	Split trunk 5m from the ground south facing.	08/08/2019	N/A	N/A	Split trunk present. No climb required - complete set of emergence and re-entry surveys undertaken	Low	Y	N/A	Y	2	26/06/2020	N	Temp: 19C Cloud cover: 2 Wind: 1 Rain: 0	Sunset: 21:30 Start: 21:00 Wind: 1 Finish: 23:30	Most activity recorded from noctules, common and soprano pipistrelles; with calls also identified from Daubenton's bat, barbastelle and myotis sp.													
328	No tag	ws78621	Sessile Oak	333281	117411	Low	1 x ivy cover 2m from the ground facing south east. 1 x other feature 3m above the ground facing north.	21/06/2019	N/A	N/A	N/A	Low	Y	N/A	N																			
222	492	WS78570	lime	333547	115657	High		04/10/2017	Moderate	18/10/2017	One branch cavity offers no shelter and another extends up by 10cm and is dry, however slugs are present.	Moderate	N																					
331	No tag	U00034	Pedunculate oak	329228	121488	Low	Ivy cover 4m from the ground facing north.		N/A	N/A	N/A	Low	Y	N/A	N																			
332	No tag	U00034	Small leaved lime	329234	121480	Low	Ivy cover 6m from the ground north facing. Trunk cavity 1m from the ground north facing	12/08/2019	N/A	N/A	N/A	Low	Y	N/A	N																			
336	No tag	ST178457	Crack Willow	330556	118470	Low	Branch cavity 3m from the ground facing south.		N/A	N/A	A willow tree located overhanging a track has a shattered snag end feature with a shallow cavity that has potential for bats to use on an opportunistic basis.	Low	Y	N/A	N																			
337	No tag	ST178457	Common Ash	330528	118471	Moderate	1 x callus roll 4m from the ground facing west. 1 x loose bark 4m above the ground facing west.		N/A	N/A	N/A	Low	Y	N/A	N																			
340	No tag	ST218934	Poplar	328420	122919	Moderate	woodpecker hole 12m from the ground facing north west.	11/09/2019	N/A	N/A	N/A	Low	Y	N/A	N																			
341	No tag	ST218934	Pedunculate Oak	328240	122924	Low	Ivy cover. No height or orientation provided	11/09/2019	N/A	N/A	N/A	Low	Y	N/A	N																			
343	No tag	ST94298	Willow-unknown/hybrid	326016	124320	Low	Trunk cavity 2.5m above the ground facing north.	07/10/2019	N/A	N/A	N/A	Low	Y	N/A	N																			
363	No tag	WS85732	Ash	331541	117800	Low	Ivy cover 3m from the ground north facing.	07/06/2019	N/A	N/A	N/A	Low	Y	N/A	N																			
365	No tag	U00086	Pedunculate Oak	334396	115312	Low	Branch cavity 9m from the ground facing south.	03/07/2017	N/A	N/A	N/A	Low	Y	N/A	N																			
366	No tag	U00087	English Elm	334559	115618	Low	Loose bark 6m from the ground east facing.	18/07/2019	N/A	N/A	N/A	Low	Y	N/A	N																			
367	No tag	U00025	Common ash	327863	123112	Low	Loose bark 8m from the ground facing east.	22/10/2019	N/A	N/A	N/A	Low	Y	N/A	N																			
240	No tag	WS78713	European beech	333638	115788	Moderate	1 x split 5m above the ground facing south west. 1 x other 5m above the ground level facing south west.	04/10/2017	Low	18/10/2017	Branch rub wound on trunk - open and exposed. Goes up by 5cm. Woodlice and slugs present.	Low	Y	N/A	Y	1	03/06/2020	N	Temp: 16C Cloud cover: 8 Wind: 1 Rain: 2	Sunrise: 05:01 Start: 03:03 														



Scheme Tree Number	Tag Number	Land parcel number/name	Tree Species	Easting	Northing	Tree potential. Ground level tree survey	Summary of ground tree level assessment	Date of ground level tree assessment	Tree potential. Climb inspection survey	Date of climbing survey	Summary of features following climbing survey	Current potential since most recent survey	Within 100m	Within 20m if moderate	Directly impacted if low	Number of surveys required for emergence	1 <sup>st</sup> survey date	Roost present?	Summary of weather conditions	Sunset/sunrise start/finish	Summary of bat activity	2 <sup>nd</sup> survey date	Roost present?	Summary of weather conditions	Sunset/sunrise start/finish	Summary of bat activity	3rd survey date	Roost present?	Summary of weather conditions	Sunset/sunrise start/finish	Summary of bat activity			
74	No tag	ST317599	Common ash	326533	123797	Moderate	Callus roll 9m above ground level facing east.	08/02/2017	N/A	N/A	Not suitable for climbing	Moderate	Y	N	N/A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
249	647	W578713	Willow	334190	115589	High		04/10/2017	Negligible	17/10/2017	Woodpecker hole is shallow and does not lead to any shelter.	Negligible	N/A	N	N/A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
88	No tag	ST274040_ST202820	Unknown	325727	124393	Moderate	Trunk cavity 2m above ground level south facing	15/02/2017	N/A	N/A	Not suitable for climbing	Moderate	Y	N	N/A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
251	No tag	U00039	Dead	329196	120060	Moderate		10/05/2017	Moderate	17/10/2017	Split present, but tree unsafe to climb	Moderate	N	N	N/A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
252	655	ST277430	Field maple	328372	122027	Moderate		23/02/2017	Moderate	26/10/2017	Trunk cavity extends up approx. 50cm, dry, slightly dirty	Moderate	N	N	N/A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
253	575	ST277430	Common ash	328362	122060	Moderate		23/02/2017	Negligible	26/10/2017	Woodpecker hole doesn't extend up. No shelter	Negligible	N/A	N	N/A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
254	579	ST277430	Common ash	328388	122073	High		23/02/2017	Moderate	26/10/2017	Trunk cavity nesting material. No shelter. A second trunk cavity goes up past endoscope's reach which could be suitable	Moderate	N	N	N/A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
255	576	ST277430	Field maple	328297	122097	Moderate		23/02/2017	Moderate	26/10/2017	Trunk cavity endoscopic. Extends up and back. Some shelter. Dry	Moderate	N	N	N/A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
256	549	ST277430	Pedunculate oak	328269	122155	High		23/02/2017	Negligible	26/10/2017	Woodpecker hole doesn't offer suitable shelter	Negligible	N/A	N	N/A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
257	578	ST277430	Common ash	328274	122113	Moderate		23/02/2017	High	26/10/2017	Callus roll doesn't lead to a cavity. Another callus roll doesn't lead to a cavity. A woodpecker hole extends up by 60cm. Dry and can't see any droppings at the back. Flat.	High	N	N	N/A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
258	551	ST277430	Pedunculate oak	328282	122130	High		23/02/2017	High	26/10/2017	Two woodpecker holes connected together via the same cavity. Sheltered	High	N	N	N/A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
259	589	ST277430	Common ash	328276	122117	Moderate		23/02/2017	Negligible	26/10/2017	Two callus rolls with no suitable cavities	Negligible	N/A	N	N/A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
260	552	ST277430	Common ash	328207	122129	High		23/02/2017	Low	26/10/2017	Seven woodpecker holes don't extend up. Including a cluster of five which have a nest at the bottom of a 10cm deep	Low	N/A	N	N/A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
261	656	ST277430	Common ash	328181	122152	Low		23/02/2017	Low	26/10/2017	Ivy cover may be obscuring suitable features	Low	N/A	N	N/A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
263	657	ST277430	Common ash	328210	122174	Low		23/02/2017	Low	26/10/2017	Ivy cover may be obscuring suitable features	Low	N/A	N	N/A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
264	658	ST277430	Pedunculate oak	328210	122158	Moderate		23/02/2017	Negligible	26/10/2017	Branch cavity very wet, extends in slightly, but no suitable cavity. cavity is not enclosed	Negligible	N/A	N	N/A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
265	659	ST277430	Pedunculate oak	328194	122215	Low		23/02/2017	Low	26/10/2017	No obvious features but recommend climb and inspect as large tree and not all visible - no features observed	Low	N/A	N	N/A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
266	No tag	ST277430	Other	328174	122214	High		23/02/2017	Negligible	26/10/2017	Dead standing tree, no suitable feature - checked with GoPro	Negligible	N/A	N	N/A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
267	584	ST277430	Common ash	328208	122179	High		23/02/2017	High	26/10/2017	Two woodpecker holes were unsafe to inspect	High	N	N	N/A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
268	660	ST277430	Common ash	328230	122141	Low		23/02/2017	Low	26/10/2017	Features may be obscured by ivy cover	Low	N/A	N	N/A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
269	661	ST277430	Common ash	328239	122139	Low		23/02/2017	Low	26/10/2017	Features may be obscured by ivy cover	Low	N/A	N	N/A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
270	523	ST277430	Common ash	328220	122183	High		23/02/2017	Low	26/10/2017	Woodpecker hole very cluttered and open, a small cavity, very cob web filled and cluttered	Low	N/A	N	N/A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
271	633	ST277430	Common ash	328253	122172	High		23/02/2017	High	26/10/2017	Three woodpecker holes were unsafe to inspect	High	N	N	N/A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
272	662	ST277430	Sweet chestnut	328250	122173	Low		23/02/2017	Low	26/10/2017	Features may be obscured by ivy cover	Low	N/A	N	N/A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
273	663	ST277430	Common ash	328268	122151	Low		23/02/2017	Low	26/10/2017	Features may be obscured by ivy cover	Low	N/A	N	N/A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
274	664	ST277430	Common ash	328279	122140	Low		23/02/2017	Low	26/10/2017	No obvious features but large tree and not all visible	Low	N/A	N	N/A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
275	577	ST277430	Pedunculate oak	328290	122115	High		23/02/2017	High	26/10/2017	Woodpecker hole has no suitable cavity. Another woodpecker hole extends up, clean and dry. Not possible to fully inspect due to angle of decay, but likely to extend up high. Callus roll has no suitable cavity	High	N	N	N/A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
276	665	ST277430	Pedunculate oak	328310	122108	Low		23/02/2017	Low	26/10/2017	Features may be obscured by ivy cover	Low	N/A	N	N/A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
277	666	ST277430	Pedunculate oak	328302	122110	Low		23/02/2017	Low	26/10/2017	Features may be obscured by ivy cover	Low	N/A	N	N/A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
278	667	ST277430	Pedunculate oak	328298	122106	Low		23/02/2017	Low	26/10/2017	Features may be obscured by ivy cover	Low	N/A	N	N/A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
279	668	ST277430	Common ash	328321	122098	Moderate		23/02/2017	Negligible	26/10/2017	Trunk cavity cluttered with ivy with no suitable cavity	Negligible	N/A	N	N/A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
280	No tag	ST230883	Common ash	327673	122721	Moderate		22/08/2017	Negligible	14/11/2017	Branch cavity is not actually a cavity	Negligible	N/A	N	N/A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
281	No tag	ST230883	Common alder	327444	122793	Moderate		22/08/2017	Negligible	14/11/2017	Trunk cavity is not actually a cavity	Negligible	N/A	N	N/A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
282	No tag	ST230883	Common ash	327306	122868	High		22/08/2017	High	14/11/2017	4 x callus rolls and trunk cavity. Unsafe to climb	High	N	N	N/A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
283	No tag	ST230883	Common ash	327306	122837	Negligible		22/08/2017	Negligible	14/11/2017	One tiny callus roll high on branch	Negligible	N/A	N	N/A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
284	No tag	ST230883	Common ash	327427	122853	Moderate		22/08/2017	Negligible	14/11/2017	2 x callus rolls do not have a cavity	Negligible	N/A	N	N/A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
285	No tag	ST230883	Common ash	327691	122412	Moderate		22/08/2017	High	14/11/2017	2 x woodpecker holes GoPro from ground - both features lead back to a hollow branch. Cavity could extend up and down branch	High	N	N	N/A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
286	675	ST230883	Common ash	327708	122422	Moderate		22/08/2017	Negligible	14/11/2017	3 x callus rolls all wet and do not extend back	Negligible	N/A	N	N/A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
287	676	ST230883	Common ash	327733	122487	High		22/08/2017	Moderate	14/11/2017	4 x woodpecker holes - two are too shallow and exposed, another extends back 40cm and the final hole extends up and down 5cm and 10cm with nesting material present	Moderate	N	N	N/A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
290	162	ST198116	Sessile oak	325617	124440	Moderate						Moderate	N	N	N/A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
291	532	ST198116	Field maple	325659	124437	Moderate						Moderate	N	N	N/A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
292	534	ST198116	Sessile oak	325658	124437	Low						Low	N	N	N/A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
293	535	ST198116	Sessile oak	325672	124429	High						High	N	N	N/A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
160	9600	ST324325	Field Maple	329942	118635	Moderate	Trunk cavity 2.5m above ground level west facing. Not sure of species. Could be reached with ladder.																											

Scheme Tree Number	Tag Number	Land parcel number/name	Tree Species	Easting	Northing	Tree potential. Ground level tree survey	Summary of ground tree level assessment	Date of ground level tree assessment	Tree potential. Climb inspection survey	Date of climbing survey	Summary of features following climbing survey	Current potential since most recent survey	Within 100m	Within 20m if moderate	Directly impacted if low	Number of surveys required for emergence	1 <sup>st</sup> survey date	Roost present?	Summary of weather conditions	Sunset/sunrise start/finish	Summary of bat activity	2 <sup>nd</sup> survey date	Roost present?	Summary of weather conditions	Sunset/sunrise start/finish	Summary of bat activity	3rd survey date	Roost present?	Summary of weather conditions	Sunset/sunrise start/finish	Summary of bat activity						
342	No tag	ST94298	Willow -unknown/hybrid	328015	124320	Moderate	Trunk cavity 3m from the ground north facing.	07/10/2019	N/A	N/A	N/A	Moderate	Y	N	N/A																						
344	No tag	ST94298	Willow -unknown/hybrid	328022	124309	Moderate	Trunk cavity 2.5m above the ground facing north.	07/10/2019	Moderate	01/06/2020	Fallen branch covers this feature, very cluttered and not assessable. Feature downgraded.	Moderate	Y	N/A	N																						
349	No tag	ST307472	Pedunculate oak	329216	120412	Moderate	Callus roll 12m above the ground south facing.		N/A	N/A	N/A	Moderate	Y	N	N/A																						
360	No tag	ST307472	Pedunculate oak	329247	120419	Moderate	Split trunk 12m above the ground facing south.	08/10/2019	N/A	N/A	Split trunk. Further surveys required in 2021. No access for 2020	Moderate	Y	Y	N/A	1	(No Access)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
361	No tag	ST307472	Common ash	329315	120148	Moderate	Woodpecker hole 7m from the ground facing north.	08/10/2019	N/A	N/A	Woodpecker hole and callus roll. Further surveys required in 2021. No access for 2020	Moderate	Y	Y	N/A	1	(No Access)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
364	No tag	ST307472	Common ash	329321	120134	Moderate	Woodpecker hole 4m above the ground facing west.	08/10/2019	N/A	N/A	Woodpecker hole. Further surveys required in 2021. No access for 2020	Moderate	Y	Y	N/A	1	(no Access)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
364	No tag	WS78618	Pedunculate Oak	333361	117651	Moderate	Other feature 4m above the ground facing south.	25/06/2019	N/A	N/A	N/A	Moderate	Y	N	N/A																						
294	536	ST198116	Sessile oak	325695	124421	Moderate	callus roll 9m above the ground south west facing.	06/07/2018	N/A	N/A	N/A	Moderate	Y	N	N/A																						
299	No tag	ST232489	Cherry	328752	122121	Moderate	Loose bark 2.5 from the ground facing north.	05/07/2018	N/A	N/A	Loose bark present. No climb required - complete set of emergence and re-entry surveys undertaken	Moderate	Y	Y	N/A	1	09/08/2018	N	Temp: 10C Cloud cover: 4 Wind: 2 Rain: 0	Sunrise: 05:50 Start: 03:50 Finish: 06:05	1 common pipistrelle call	30/08/2018	N	Temp: 11C Cloud cover: 4 Wind: 0 Rain: 0	Sunrise: 06:22 Start: 04:22 Finish: 06:37	No calls											
2	557	ST123410	Unknown	331595	118054	Moderate	Branch cavity at 2m from the ground level north facing.	09/02/2017	Negligible	06/04/2017	4x4cm hole in branch. Too shallow	Negligible	Y	N/A	N/A																						
26	561	ST283142	Ash	329201	119978	Moderate	Callus roll 8m above ground level south west facing	20/02/2017	Negligible	06/04/2017	Callus roll - no suitable cavity, too shallow	Negligible	Y	N/A	N/A																						
41	847	WS44373	Pedunculate oak	332621	117618	Moderate	3 x split limbs at 8, 10 and 15m above ground level. West, south-west and east respectively. Branch cavity 7m above ground level facing east.	22/02/2017	Negligible	22/03/2017	3 x splits and a branch cavity. Surveyed with GoPro. Not suitable	Negligible	Y	N/A	N/A																						
42	848	WS44373	Pedunculate oak	332630	117608	Moderate	Ivy cover 7m above ground level and split limb 10m above ground level, north facing.	22/02/2017	Negligible	22/03/2017	Ivy cover and split surveyed with GoPro. Not suitable	Negligible	Y	N/A	N/A																						
43	849	WS44373	Common Ash	332644	117586	Low	Callus roll 6m above ground level, facing east.	22/02/2017	Negligible	22/03/2017	Callus roll surveyed with GoPro. Not suitable	Negligible	Y	N/A	N/A																						
44	850	WS44373	Pedunculate oak	332728	117616	Moderate	1 x branch cavity 7m above ground level west facing, 2 x trunk cavities 12 and 10m above ground level facing north-west and south respectively, 1 x split 9m above ground level south facing.	22/02/2017	Negligible	22/03/2017	2 x trunk cavities and a split surveyed with GoPro. Not suitable	Negligible	Y	N/A	N/A																						
346	No tag	ST94298	Poplar -other	326029	124278	Moderate						Moderate	N																								
347	No tag	ST94298	Willow -unknown/hybrid	326974	124352	Moderate						Moderate	N																								
158	No tag	U00023	Common hazel	327566	123607	Moderate	Trunk cavity 2m above ground level facing south east.	13/04/2017	Negligible	01/08/2017	Trunk cavity too shallow	Negligible	Y	N/A	N/A																						
159	No tag	U00023	Common ash	327536	123554	Moderate	Loose bark at 5m	13/04/2017	Negligible	01/08/2017	Loose bark too shallow	Negligible	Y	N/A	N/A																						
166	No tag	WS49918;WS44371;WS44365	Willow	332162	117634	Moderate	Branch cavity 2m above ground level west facing. Extends along branch, entrance facing towards middle of split.	17/05/2017	Negligible	17/05/2017	Branch cavity extends in 20cm, but very open, with cluttered entrance	Negligible	Y	N/A	N/A																						
190	No tag	U00039	Field Maple	329238	120556	Moderate	Branch cavity 1m above sea level facing north west.	10/05/2017	Negligible	17/10/2017	Branch cavity does not provide shelter and is wet	Negligible	Y	N/A	N/A																						
209	725	U00029	ash	328494	122867	Moderate	Split callus role where branch has snapped off. Close to top of sleep bark	01/06/2017	Negligible	wc: 16. 10. 17	Go Pro. The feature does not lead back and is very open.	Negligible	Y	N/A	N/A																						
219	489	WS78570	lime	333528	115772	Moderate	Trunk cavity 4m above the ground facing west.	04/10/2017	Negligible	18/10/2017	Trunk cavity is tight with no depth	Negligible	Y	N/A	N/A																						
227	500	WS78562	Pedunculate oak	333882	115706	Moderate	1 x branch cavity 3m from the ground facing east. 1 x other feature 4m above the ground south facing. 1 x loose bark 8m from the ground facing south.	04/10/2017	Negligible	18/10/2017	Branch cavity, tear and loose bark do not lead to a deep enough cavity	Negligible	Y	N/A	N/A																						
228	No tag	WS78562	Common lime	333871	115702	Moderate	1 x branch cavity 6m above ground level facing south east. 1 x branch cavity 10m above ground level east facing.	04/10/2017	Negligible	18/10/2017	Branch cavity does not extend back	Negligible	Y	N/A	N/A																						
356	No tag	WS20103	Oak	332042	117574	Moderate		29/04/2019				Moderate	N																								
357	No tag	WS20103	Oak	332045	117575	Moderate		29/04/2019				Moderate	N																								
358	No tag	ST237417	Elder	325836	123284	High						High	N																								
359	No tag	ST227743	Ash	330182	119201	Moderate						Moderate	N																								
360	No tag	ST227743	Ash	330177	119210	Low						Low	N																								
361	No tag	ST227743	Ash	330174	119213	Low						Low	N																								
362	No tag	U00019	other	327589	123796	Low						Low	N																								
247	651	WS78713	Pedunculate Oak	334220	115569	Moderate	1 x woodpecker hole 6m above the ground facing east. 1 x split 5m above the ground facing north west. 1 x woodpecker hole 6m above the ground level north west facing. 1 x woodpecker hole 5m from the ground facing north.	04/10/2017	Negligible	17/10/2017	Woodpecker hole - the feature does not extend down. There are bird droppings and cobwebs present. No shelter.	Negligible	Y	N/A	N/A																						
317	No tag	WS78616	Common Ash	333264	117641	Low	Split trunk 2m above the ground south facing.	25/06/2019	N/A	N/A	N/A	Negligible	Y	N/A	N																						
339	No tag	ST218934	Common ash	328426	122959	Low	Callus roll 8m from the ground north facing.	11/09/2019	N/A	N/A	N/A	Negligible	Y	N/A	N																						
345	No tag	ST94298	Willow -unknown/hybrid	326023	124310	High	Trunk cavity 2m from the ground facing east.	07/10/2019	Negligible	01/06/2020	No cavity, feature goes straight through and there is a further fallen branch.	Negligible	Y	N/A	N/A																						
368	No tag	U00025	Oak	327922	123153	Moderate	Split in branch 10m from the ground east facing.	22/10/2019	Negligible	01/06/2020	Feature unsuitable.	Negligible	Y	N/A	N/A																						
191a	No tag	U00039	European beech	329231	120540	High	1 x woodpecker hole 4m above ground facing north. 1 x trunk cavity 3m from the ground south east facing. 1 x callus roll 4m from the ground facing east.	10/05/2017	Negligible	17/10/2017	Woodpecker hole, trunk cavity and callus roll present. All features are wet with no shelter	Negligible	Y	N/A	N/A																						
245	642	WS78706	Turkey Oak	333552	115911	High	Other feature 2.5m from the ground facing south west.	09/10/2017	High	19/10/2017	Short, large branch, broken and split in several places. Bark lifted in several places. Leads to multiple nooks and crannies which are difficult to endoscope	Possible confirmed roost	Y	N/A	N/A	2	25/06/2019	Y	Temp: 18C Cloud cover: 8 Wind: 1 Rain: 1	Sunset: 21:29 Start: 20:59 Finish: 23:29	Unknown species possibly emerged from flaking bark. Common and soprano pipistrelle, noctule, serotine, long-eared species and Myotis species calls. Myotis seen flying north	17/07/2019	N	Temp: 11C Cloud cover: 1 Wind: 0 Rain: 0	Sunrise: 05:17 Start: 03:17 Finish: 05:32	Common and soprano pipistrelle, Myotis species, noctule and long-eared species	05/08/2019	Y	Temp: 18C Cloud cover: 6 Wind: 0 Rain: 0	Sunset: 20:53 Start: 20:23 Finish: 22:53	Possible serotine emergence. Common and soprano pipistrelle, noctule, serotine and Myotis species calls						
239	No tag	WS78713	Common horse chestnut	333661	115809	High	1 x trunk cavity 4m above the ground north facing. 1 x branch cavity 6m above ground level facing south. 1 x trunk cavity 10m above the ground level facing east. 1 x branch cavity 2m above the ground facing south. 1 x branch cavity 7m from the ground east facing. 1 x branch cavity 4m above the ground facing north.	04/10/2017	High	18/10/2017	Trunk cavity - extends back 1.5m. Birds nest at base (possible bird of prey). Trunk cavity - goes up 10cm, with a dome at top of feature. Dry and offers shelter. Branch cavity - goes in 50cm, but very wet with puddle at base. Branch cavity - Go Pro used. Extends back 2m, dry and sheltered. Hollow branch - very wet, extends up and down by more than 1m, 30mm wide. Some shelter. Branch cavity - nesting material at base of feature. Goes up 60cm, dry, some shelter.	Possible confirmed roost	Y	N/A	N/A	1	08/07/2019	N	Temp: 18C Cloud cover: 2 Wind: 1 Rain: 0	Sunset: 21:25 Start: 20:55 Finish: 23:25	Common pipistrelle and serotine calls	31/07/2019	Possible	Temp: 18C Cloud cover: 1 Wind: 0 Rain: 0	Sunrise: 21:00 Start: 20:41 Finish: 23:00	Myotis species possibly emerged from woodpecker hole. Common and soprano pipistrelle, noctule and serotine calls	03/06/2020	N	Temp: 16C Cloud cover: 6 Wind: 1 Rain: 1	Sunrise: 05:01 Start: 03:01 Finish: 05:16	Common and soprano pipistrelle, noctule, serotine and Myotis species calls						
154a	No tag	ST211650	Pedunculate oak	326325	123230	High		16/03/																													





## **Appendix H - Results of building surveys**















## **Appendix I - Results of bridge and culvert surveys**

Land Parcel Number	X	Y	Bridge Number	Bridge Name	Roost Potential After Assessment	Hibernation Potential	Within 100m	Confirmed/High	Moderate and within 20m	Low within Scheme footprint	Further survey?	Notes	1st Survey Date	1st Survey Result - Roost Present Yes/No/Possible	Notes	2nd Survey Date	2nd Survey Result - Roost Present Yes/No/Possible	Notes	3rd Survey Date	3rd Survey Result - Roost Present Yes/No/Possible	Notes
ST53161	329717	119292	Br1	Fivehead River Underbridge	Moderate	No	Y	N/A	Y	N/A	Yes	No roosts recorded	09.05.2018	No	None	02.07.2018	No	None	N/A	N/A	N/A
U00027	328155	122510	Br2	Bowerman Bridge 1	Low	No	Y	N/A	N/A	N	No - not within scheme footprint	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
U00027	328120	122534	Br3	Bowerman Bridge 2	Negligible	N/A	Y	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
ST307472	329254	120217	Br4	Gore Langton Underpass	High	Yes	Y	Y	N/A	N/A	Yes	There was multiple access points between each joint to access an internal space behind the concrete slabs. No evidence of bats, mouse droppings present	Further surveys in 2021 needed								
-	325476	124751	Br5	M5 Bridge	Negligible	N/A	Y	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
U00025	327859	123128	Br114	-	Moderate	Yes	Y	N/A	N	N/A	Yes	-	Further surveys in 2021 needed								