

Project: Land at Norwood Lane, Meopham

Aspect Ref: 1007007

Date: 3rd February 2026

Bat Survey Report

1 Introduction

- 1.1 Aspect Ecology Ltd has been commissioned by Taylor Wimpey South East in February 2025 to undertake an Ecological Appraisal in respect of proposed development of land at Norwood Lane, Meopham, centred at grid reference TQ 64803 67139, hereafter referred to as 'the site'.
- 1.2 The Ecological Appraisal was submitted in support of the planning application prior to the completion of the bat activity surveys, which were commissioned alongside a wider suite of ecological surveys. This report therefore provides a summary of the bat survey work undertaken following completion of the bat activity surveys at the site.

2 Methodology

Activity Surveys

- 2.1.1 **Night-time Bat Walkover Surveys.** Night-time bat walkovers (NBWs) or walked transect surveys have been undertaken in May, July, and September 2025 to investigate foraging or commuting bat activity at the site. This survey method comprises walking transect routes around the site, specifically covering habitats and features which have been identified as potentially suitable for use by commuting or foraging bats. Anabat Scout handheld bat detectors were employed to aid identification of any bats observed. Each survey began at sunset close to identified potential roosting features or features likely to be of interest as commuting routes, with surveyors remaining in place for 30-60 minutes before commencing the walked transect, continuing until at least 2 hours after sunset. The transect route followed is shown at Plan 7007/ECO4.
- 2.1.2 This survey work was carried out during suitable weather conditions, as set out in table 2.1 below.

Table 2.1. Dusk walked transect survey details.

Date	Start & end times & time of sunset	Transect / location	Equipment used	Weather
08/05/2025	Start time: 20:33 End time: 22:33 Sunset: 20:33	1	Anabat Scout	No rain, 30-35% cloud, BF2, 9-11°C
10/07/2025	Start time: 21:13 End time: 23:13 Sunset: 21:13	1	Anabat Scout	No rain, 15-40% cloud, BF0, 19-22°C
09/09/2025	Start time: 19:27 End time: 21:29 Sunset: 19:27	1	Anabat Scout	No rain, 50-70% cloud, BF1, 14-16°C

BF0 = calm, BF12 = hurricane force

- 2.1.3 Automated Surveys.** Automated static bat detector surveys were also carried out during which Song Meter SM4BAT detectors were positioned at a number of locations within the site to record bat data over weekly periods during each month between May and October 2025.
- 2.1.4** A total of 3 detectors were deployed within the site at the locations shown on Plan 7007/ECO4.
- 2.1.5** Static bat detectors were set to switch on approximately 30 minutes before sunset and switch off approximately 30 minutes after sunrise. The specific timings and weather conditions during the static detector surveys are set out in Table 2.2 below.

Table 2.2. Automated detector survey details.

Survey Date	Weather Conditions			
	Wind (BF)	Temp(c)	Cloud Cover (%)	Precipitation
May				
02/05/2025	1-3	11-16	33-76	0-0.1
03/05/2025	2-4	8-11	4-100	0
04/05/2025	3-4	3-10	72-86	0
05/05/2025	2-3	5-11	0-69	0
06/05/2025	2-3	5-11	24-94	0-0.1
07/05/2025	2-3	7-12	35-100	0
June				
05/06/2025	3-4	10-12	37-72	0-0.4
06/06/2025	2-3	10-13	100	0-0.8
07/06/2025	3-4	8-11	20-100	0-0.2
08/06/2025	2-3	9-12	25-35	0
09/06/2025	3	13-14	41-65	0
10/06/2025	1-2	12-16	5-100	0
11/06/2025	3	14	2-3	0
July				
04/07/2025	3	17-21	25-90	0
05/07/2025	3	17	54-100	0
06/07/2025	3	14-17	41-100	0-0.3
07/07/2025	3-4	12-17	19-87	0
08/07/2025	1-2	14-17	5-13	0
09/07/2025	0-2	17-21	19-55	0
August				
01/08/2025	2-3	14-17	16-93	0
02/08/2025	2	15-18	2-48	0
03/08/2025	2-3	16-22	18-82	0
04/08/2025	3-4	14-20	0-91	0-0.1
05/08/2025	1-3	14-20	0-100	0
06/08/2025	2-3	14-23	0-97	0
September				
02/09/2025	3-4	15-17	38-100	0-0.3
03/09/2025	3-5	15-18	31-88	0
04/09/2025	2-3	12-17	5-70	0-0.3
05/09/2025	1-2	14-20	7-100	0
06/09/2025	3	17-19	3-33	0
07/09/2025	2-4	14-21	3-41	0
08/09/2025	1-4	12-19	0-12	0
October				
02/10/2024	3-4	14-16	49-100	0-1.0
03/10/2024	3-5	12-17	74-100	0-2.5

Survey Date	Weather Conditions			
	Wind (BF)	Temp(c)	Cloud Cover (%)	Precipitation
04/10/2024	4	11-13	21-76	0
05/10/2024	3-4	11-14	50-100	0-0.1
06/10/2024	2	13-17	8-35	0
07/10/2024	2	11-16	3-87	0
08/10/2024	2	10-15	7-11	0

BF0 = calm, BF12 = hurricane force

Analysis of Bat Survey Recordings

- 2.1.6 All bat calls were analysed using Anabat Insight version 2.0 to identify the species recorded during the survey work. Where recordings could not be reliably attributed to species (such as for *Myotis* species) or where overlaps between otherwise distinguishable species occur (such as in *Pipistrelle* sp. bat calls around 40kHz or 50kHz) calls were identified to genus; in the case of calls which could not be distinguished between *Nyctalus* sp. and Serotine, these have been labelled as 'unidentified big bat' species.

Survey Constraints

- 2.1.7 Certain bat species, e.g. Brown Long-eared Bat, are difficult to detect using detectors due to their quiet echolocation calls.. Some light rain was experienced at the beginning of the survey period but only for a relatively short period of time and with bat activity nonetheless recorded, indicating conditions were otherwise suitable.

3 Survey Results and Evaluation

Foraging and Commuting

Night-time Bat Walkover Surveys

- 3.1.1 The results of the NBW surveys are shown on Plan 7007/EC4a-c, and a summary of the species recorded and numbers of registrations set out in Table 3.1 to 3.3.

Table 3.1. Results of the dusk walked transect on 24th April 2025

Species	Number of Passes Recorded	Approximate % of Total Passes Recorded	Overview of Recorded Activity
Common Pipistrelle	25	100.00	Activity well distributed throughout the site, mainly associated with notable boundary features
Total	25	100	

Table 3.2. Results of the dusk walked transect on 12th June 2025

Species	Number of Passes Recorded	Approximate % of Total Passes Recorded	Overview of Recorded Activity
Common Pipistrelle	42	87.50	Majority of registrations associated with the starting location, adjacent to woodland in the southwest of the site. Remaining registrations occurring along the south and east boundaries
'Big Bat' sp.	5	10.42	Registrations associated with the starting location, adjacent to woodland in the southwest of the site.

Nathusius' Pipistrelle	1	2.08	A single registration along the eastern site boundary.
Total	48	100	Registrations mainly occurring in the southwest corner of the site, with occasional recordings on the south and east boundaries.

Table 3.3 Results of the dusk walked transect on 16th September 2025

Species	Number of Passes Recorded	Approximate % of Total Passes Recorded	Overview of Recorded Activity
Common Pipistrelle	121	93.80	Majority of registrations along the south site boundary and around the starting location in the southwest corner of the site. Remaining registrations well distributed throughout the remainder of the site.
Soprano Pipistrelle	1	0.78	Single registration at the starting location adjacent to woodland in the southwest of the site.
'Big Bat' sp.	6	4.65	Registrations associated with the southwest corner of the site, the south boundary and the east boundary.
<i>Myotis</i> sp.	1	0.78	A single registration at the southeast corner of Churchway Wood
Total	129	100	Majority of registrations along the southern boundary and around the starting location. Remaining registrations well distributed along the boundary features of the site.

- 3.1.2 Overall, there were low levels of activity recorded throughout the NBW surveys. The greatest levels of activity were recorded around the starting location in the southwest corner of the site and along the southern boundary. Bat species recorded were dominated by Common Pipistrelle, with small numbers of 'Big Bat' sp., *Myotis* sp., Nathusius' Pipistrelle, and Soprano Pipistrelle.

Automated Surveys

- 3.1.3 The results of the automated static surveys are summarised in Table 3.4 to 3.6 below.

Table 3.4. Automatic bat activity survey summary for Location 1

Species	No. registrations							Average registrations per hour						% of total registrations
	Dep. 1	Dep. 2	Dep. 3	Dep. 4	Dep. 5	Dep. 6	Total	Dep. 1	Dep. 2	Dep. 3	Dep. 4	Dep. 5	Dep. 6	
Common Pipistrelle	1097	856	2612	1094	566	737	6962	18.43	14.36	50.55	18.64	6.89	7.70	92.80
Soprano Pipistrelle	8	29	11	21	25	2	96	0.13	0.49	0.21	0.36	0.30	0.02	1.28
Nathusius' Pipistrelle	0	1	1	0	0	5	7	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.09
<i>Eptesicus/Nyctalus sp.</i>	80	27	132	81	30	27	377	1.34	0.45	2.55	1.38	0.37	0.28	5.03
<i>Myotis sp.</i>	3	1	6	7	11	12	40	0.05	0.02	0.12	0.12	0.13	0.13	0.53
<i>Plecotus sp.</i>	1	2	0	4	9	4	20	0.02	0.03	0.00	0.07	0.11	0.04	0.27
Total	1189	916	2762	1207	641	787	7502	19.98	15.36	53.46	20.56	7.80	8.22	

Table 3.5. Automatic bat activity survey summary for Location 2

Species	No. registrations							Average registrations per hour						% of total registrations
	Dep. 1	Dep. 2	Dep. 3	Dep. 4	Dep. 5	Dep. 6	Total	Dep. 1	Dep. 2	Dep. 3	Dep. 4	Dep. 5	Dep. 6	
Common Pipistrelle	78	519	508	538	260	201	2104	1.31	8.71	9.83	9.17	3.16	2.10	76.45
Soprano Pipistrelle	0	9	2	1	1	1	14	0.00	0.15	0.04	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.51
Nathusius' Pipistrelle	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.11
<i>Eptesicus/Nyctalus sp.</i>	30	61	146	57	29	30	353	0.50	1.02	2.83	0.97	0.35	0.31	12.83
<i>Myotis sp.</i>	4	0	233	4	14	3	258	0.07	0.00	4.51	0.07	0.17	0.03	9.38
<i>Plecotus sp.</i>	0	1	1	5	6	7	20	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.09	0.07	0.07	0.73
Total	112	591	890	605	310	244	2752	1.88	9.91	17.23	10.31	3.77	2.55	

Table 3.6. Automatic bat activity survey summary for Location 3

Species	No. registrations							Average registrations per hour						% of total registrations
	Dep. 1	Dep. 2	Dep. 3	Dep. 4	Dep. 5	Dep. 6	Total	Dep. 1	Dep. 2	Dep. 3	Dep. 4	Dep. 5	Dep. 6	
Common Pipistrelle	445	2450	2849	2743	1820	3958	14265	7.48	41.10	55.14	46.73	22.15	41.34	86.83
Soprano Pipistrelle	1	1	3	21	13	1	40	0.02	0.02	0.06	0.36	0.16	0.01	0.24
Nathusius' Pipistrelle	0	4	0	0	0	3	7	0.00	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.04
<i>Eptesicus/Nyctalus sp.</i>	49	99	1010	329	193	114	1794	0.82	1.66	19.55	5.60	2.35	1.19	10.92
<i>Myotis sp.</i>	20	5	26	34	32	117	234	0.34	0.08	0.50	0.58	0.39	1.22	1.42
<i>Plecotus sp.</i>	4	1	53	7	21	3	89	0.07	0.02	1.03	0.12	0.26	0.03	0.54
Total	519	2560	3941	3134	2079	4196	16429	8.72	42.94	76.28	53.39	25.30	43.83	

Summary

- 3.1.4 Across the months surveyed, at all locations, Common Pipistrelle was by far the most commonly recorded species. At static location 1, on the east site boundary, 92.80% of all registrations were attributed to Common Pipistrelle, and 5.03% to Serotine/Noctule, with the remainder attributed to Soprano Pipistrelle, Myotis sp., Brown Long-eared Bat, and Nathusius' Pipistrelle. At Location 2, to the north of Churchway Wood, 76.45% of all registrations were attributed to Common Pipistrelle, 12.83% to Serotine/Noctule, and 9.38% to Myotis sp, with the remainder attributed to Brown Long-eared Bat, Soprano Pipistrelle, and Nathusius' Pipistrelle. At Location 3, in the southwest corner of the site, 86.83% of registrations were attributed to Common Pipistrelle, and 10.92% to Serotine/Noctule, with the remainder to Myotis sp., Brown Long-eared Bat, Soprano Pipistrelle, and Nathusius' Pipistrelle.
- 3.1.5 There was also an elevated total number of recordings of both Common Pipistrelle and 'Big Bat' sp. at Location 3, in the southwest corner of the site adjacent to the woodland, where compared to location 1 and location 2.

Evaluation

- 3.1.6 An evaluation of the importance of the bat assemblage, based on the methodology set out within the Bat Mitigation Guidelines¹, is set out in Table 3.7 below. The site is located within Southern England, with a score of 33% relative to the potential assemblage score. This does not meet the threshold for county importance or higher. Based on the assemblage score, the site is assessed as being of local importance for its bat assemblage.

Table 3.7. Evaluation of bat assemblage recorded within the site

Rarity category	Potentially occurring species (Southern England)		Species recorded within site	
	Species	Score	Species	Score
Widespread all geographies (score 1)	Ppip Ppyg Paur	3	Ppip Ppyg Paur	3
Widespread in many geographies but not as abundant in all (score 2)	Mmys Mbra Mdau Mnat Nnyc	10	Myotis (est. 2 species ²) Nnyc	6
Rarer or restricted distribution (score 3)	Malc Eser Nlei Pnat	12	Eser Pnat	6
Rarest Annex II species and very rare (score 4)	Rfer Rhip Mbec Bbar Paus	20		
Total		45		15 (33% of potential score)

* Species presence not confirmed during surveys (given difficulties associated with identifying to species level based on call analysis alone), although presence may be likely given level of activity recorded, habitats present and records

¹ Based on the methodology for assessing the importance of the bat assemblage within Reason, P.F. and Wray, S. (2023) *UK Bat Mitigation Guidelines: a guide to impact assessment, mitigation and compensation for developments affecting bats*. CIEEM.

² Given the difficulties associated with confidently identifying Myotis species based on call analysis alone, an indicative score for the number of widespread species (out of those occurring within the region) has been determined using professional judgement to inform the assessment of site assemblage. This is based on level of Myotis activity recorded, diversity of habitats present (providing habitat for different Myotis species) and records of species returned by the desktop study.

of species returned by desktop study, this has been included in terms of scoring for bat assemblage. Scoring based on these additional species is shown in brackets.

- 3.1.7 In terms of individual species, the Common Pipistrelle is considered to form ecologically important features at the local level. Other species were recorded only infrequently and are therefore not considered to be of particular importance beyond the site context, although elevated levels of 'Big Bat' sp. activity were recorded at Location 3. Soprano Pipistrelle was recorded at a lower frequency than would typically be expected, which may be attributable to the absence of riparian habitats in the surrounding area, as this species is generally more habitat-selective than the more generalist Common Pipistrelle.
- 3.1.8 The site is dominated by a large arable field, which generally represents unfavourable bat foraging habitat. Bat activity within the main body of the site was sparse or absent, with recorded activity largely confined to boundary features, most notably along the southern and eastern boundaries. These features are likely to function as recognised commuting routes for bats. Given the small size of the site and the abundance of comparable habitat available within the wider landscape, the site is considered to be of low local importance for foraging and commuting bats and is unlikely to be of key importance to the individuals recorded.

Assessment of proposals

Foraging and Commuting

- 3.1.9 All woodland within the site will be retained, and the majority of boundary hedgerow features will also be retained. A small section of hedgerows H1 and H2 will be removed to facilitate access routes; however, sections of H2, H3 and H4 will be planted and enhanced to improve habitat connectivity across the site. Notably, hedgerow H2 is to be subject to extensive gap filling which will enhance the sites linear feature connectivity with the wider landscape and form an important commuting corridor.
- 3.1.10 Bats could be affected by artificial lighting associated with the proposed development. A sensitive lighting scheme is therefore proposed, as detailed in Section 4 below.
- 3.1.11 Accordingly, subject to the implementation of the recommendations outlined below, along with other ecological enhancements, it is considered that the conservation status of local bat populations will be fully safeguarded under the proposals.

4 Mitigation and Safeguarding Recommendations

- 4.1.1 Impacts on foraging and commuting bats will be minimised by implementation of a sensitive lighting design, as detailed further below.
- 4.1.2 **MC1 – Sensitive Lighting.** Light-spill onto retained and newly created habitat, in particular the retained hedgerows, tree lines and scrub (especially along the south- western boundary), will be minimised in accordance with good practice guidance³ to reduce potential impacts on light-sensitive bats (and other nocturnal fauna). This will be achieved through the implementation of a sensitively designed lighting strategy, with consideration given to the following key factors:

³ Bat Conservation Trust and Institute of Lighting Professionals (2023) Guidance Note 08/23: Bats and artificial lighting at night; Stone, E.L. (2013) Bats and lighting: Overview of current evidence and mitigation guidance; ILP (2011) Guidance notes for the reduction of obtrusive light. Institution of Lighting Professionals, GN01:2011.

- **Light exclusion zones** – lighting should be controlled in areas likely to be used by bats. Light exclusion zones or ‘dark buffers’ may be used to provide interconnected areas free of artificial illumination to allow bats to move around the site;
- **Appropriate luminaire specifications** – consideration should be given to the type of luminaires used, in particular luminaries should lack UV elements and metal halide and fluorescent sources should be avoided in preference for LED luminaries. A warm white spectrum (ideally <2,700K) should be adopted to reduce the blue light component;
- **Light barriers / screening** – new planting (e.g. hedgerows and trees) or fences, walls and buildings can be strategically positioned to reduce light spill;
- **Spacing and height of lighting units** – increasing spacing between lighting units will minimise the area illuminated and allow bats to fly in the dark refuges between lights. Reducing the height of lighting will also help decrease the volume of illuminated space and give bats a chance to fly over lighting units (providing the light does not spill above the vertical plane). Low level lighting options should be considered for any parking areas and pedestrian / cycle routes, e.g. bollard lighting, handrail lighting or LED footpath lighting;
- **Light intensity** – light intensity (i.e. lux levels) should be kept as low as possible to reduce the overall amount and spread of illumination;
- **Directionality** – to avoid light spill lighting should be directed only to where it is needed. Particular attention should be paid to avoid the upward spread of light so as to minimise trespass and sky glow;
- **Dimming and part-night lighting** – lighting control management systems can be used, which involves switching off/dimming lights for periods during the night, for example when human activity is generally low (e.g. 12.30 – 5.30am). The use of such control systems may be particularly beneficial during the active bat season (April to October). Motion sensors can also be used to limit the time lighting is operational.

5 Summary

- 5.1 Aspect Ecology carried out specific bat survey and assessment in relation to foraging and commuting bats at Land at Norwood Lane, Meopham.
- 5.2 The results of the bat activity surveys show regular use of the boundary features by commuting Common Pipistrelle, with some occasional use by ‘Big Bat’ sp., Soprano Pipistrelle, Nathusius’ Pipistrelle, *Myotis sp.*, and Brown Long Eared Bat. In view of its relatively small size and abundance of similar habitat available in the wider area, the site is unlikely to be of key importance to bat species and is of local importance only.
 - 5.2.1 Subject to the implementation of recommended mitigation measures, along with other ecological enhancements, it is considered that the conservation status of local bat populations will be fully safeguarded under the proposals.

Enclosed:

- Plan 7007/ECO4: Bat Transect Plan
- Plan 7007/ECO4a: Night-time Walkover Survey Results: May
- Plan 7007/ECO4b: Night-time Walkover Survey Results: July
- Plan 7007/ECO4c: Night-time Walkover Survey Results: September

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Plan 7007/ECO4:

Bat Transect Plan



Key:

-  Site Boundary
-  Starting Location
-  Transect
-  Static



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Norwood Lane, Meopham

PROJECT

Bat Transect Plan

TITLE

7007/ECO4

DRAWING NO.

A/AM

REV

June 2025

DATE

JW/AM

QC



Plan 7007/ECO4a:

Night-time Walkover Survey Results: May



- Key:
- Site Boundary
 - NBW Starting Location
 - Static Detector Locations
 - NBW Transect Route
 - Common Pipistrelle Registration

Bat call registration defined as presence of one or more call sequences for that bat species within one file recording from Anabat Scout detector, with a maximum recording length of 10 seconds.

Note that bat call registrations which did not have GPS data recorded on the Anabat Scout detector have not been included on this plan.

In instances where bat call registrations were recorded in exactly the same location and thus overlap completely, registrations have been stacked with priority given to rarer species.

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Norwood Lane, Meopham	PROJECT
Night-time Bat Walkover Survey Results: May	TITLE
7007/ECO4a	DRAWING NO.
A/DO	REV
January 2026	DATE
JB/DO	QC



Plan 7007/ECO4b:

Night-time Walkover Survey Results: July



- Key:
- Site Boundary
 - NBW Starting Location
 - Static Detector Locations
 - NBW Transect Route
 - Common Pipistrelle Registration
 - Big Bat species Registration
 - Nathusius Pipistrelle Registration

Bat call registration defined as presence of one or more call sequences for that bat species within one file recording from Anabat Scout detector, with a maximum recording length of 10 seconds.

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Norwood Lane, Meopham

Night-time Bat Walkover
Survey Results: July

7007/ECO4b

A/DO

January 2026

JB/DO



Plan 7007/ECO4c:

Night-time Walkover Survey Results: September



- Key:
- Site Boundary
 - NBW Starting Location
 - Static Detector Locations
 - NBW Transect Route
 - Common Pipistrelle Registration
 - Soprano Pipistrelle Registration
 - Big Bat species Registration
 - Myotis species Registration

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Norwood Lane, Meopham	PROJECT
Night-time Bat Walkover Survey Results: September	TITLE
7007/ECO4c	DRAWING NO.
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JB/DO	QC



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