

Boughurst Farm, Leywood Road, Harvel, Kent

Bat Survey and Mitigation Strategy

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Client: Mr G Ohlson



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1 Introduction

Following a 'Preliminary Ecological Appraisal'¹ which identified the risk of bats being present in a house² (assessed as having high suitability for roosting bats, with numerous brown long-eared bat droppings found in the roof space), KB Ecology Ltd was commissioned to undertake night-time bat surveys and provide a suitable mitigation strategy for a proposed extension.

B1 Building Description	Photographs
Summary B1 is a double storey brick built residential dwelling. The walls are lined with clay hanging tiles on the second storey, along all elevations. The windows and doors are timber framed. There are timber soffits along all elevations. The roof is hipped with clay tiles. There is one chimney present. There is one internal void within B1 (see below). >1000 Brown long eared bat droppings were identified within the loft void of B1. The building has high habitat value.	

1.1 Survey Objectives

The purpose of the survey was to assess the likely impact of the scheme on bats, and to assist in demonstrating compliance with wildlife legislation and planning policy objectives.

The key objectives of this survey were to:

- Confirm the presence / likely absence of bats;
- Confirm the species and usage of the building, if present;
- Provide recommendations for necessary mitigation work.

1.2 Limitations

The findings of this report represent the professional opinion of a qualified ecologist and do not constitute professional legal advice. The client may wish to seek professional legal interpretation of the relevant wildlife legislation cited in this document.

2 Methodology

The Bat Conservation Trust's guidelines provide a table stating the 'minimum number of presence/absence survey visits required to provide confidence in negative preliminary roost assessment from buildings, built structures and trees in summer.

¹ Report by Arbtech, dated 23rd May 2025

² A Grade II listed Wealden Hall House - <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1350233>

Recommended minimum number of survey visits for presence/absence surveys to give confidence in a negative result for structures (also recommended for trees but unlikely to give confidence in a negative result):

Low roost suitability or PRF-I	Moderate roost suitability	High roost suitability or PRF-M
One survey visit. One dusk emergence survey ^a (structures). No further surveys required (trees).	Two separate dusk emergence survey visits ^b .	Three separate dusk emergence survey visits ^b .
a Structures that have been categorised as low potential can be problematic and the number of surveys required should be judged on a case-by-case basis. In some cases, more than one survey may be needed, particularly where there are several buildings in this category. b Multiple survey visits should be spread out to sample as much of the recommended survey period as possible; it is recommended that surveys are spaced at least three weeks apart, preferably more.		

Recommended timings for presence/absence surveys to give confidence in a negative result for structures (also recommended for trees where other methods such as PRF inspection are not possible, but unlikely to give confidence in a negative result):

Low roost suitability or PRF-I	Moderate roost suitability	High roost suitability or PRF-M
May to August (structures). No further surveys required (trees).	May to September ^a , with at least one of surveys between May and August	May to September, with at least two of surveys between May and August ^b
a September surveys are both weather- and location-dependent. Conditions may become more unsuitable in these months, particularly in more northerly latitudes, which may reduce the length of the survey season. September surveys are likely to miss maternity roosts due to dispersal before this time, but may pick up mating roosts. b Multiple survey visits should be spread out to sample as much of the recommended survey period as possible; it is recommended that surveys are spaced at least three weeks apart, preferably more. Survey timings should consider the prevailing conditions in the year of survey, which will vary geographically. In years with a cold spring, the surveys should not be started in early May or all completed in May. The surveys should maximise the possibility of detecting maternity roosts which can switch roosts between pregnancy and lactation, and the optimum coverage includes the pre-parturition, post-parturition and mating periods.		

Three emergence surveys were undertaken in June to September 2025 with two surveyors (K Bresso³, L Hoadley⁴, S Stanley⁵, J Hayes⁶) using Batscanner / Echo Meter Touch 2 Pro / Batlogger M / Batlogger M2 bat detectors⁷. Night-vision aids were also used:

- Infra-red imaging: Sony FDR AX-53 / Canon XA11, with infrared illuminators;
- Thermal imaging: A Guide TK612 Gen2 Thermal Imaging Monocular linked to a Camera Field Monitor on tripod and a Thermal Master DV2 Thermal Cam.

³ CEnv MCIEEM, a qualified professional consultant ecologist with over 20 years of experience³, licensed bat surveyor (Class Survey Licence Registration Number 2025-85975-CL19-BAT) and Registered Consultant of the Bat Low Impact Class Licence with Natural England

⁴ 5 years' experience in bat surveys

⁵ 12 years' experience in bat surveys

⁶ second survey season

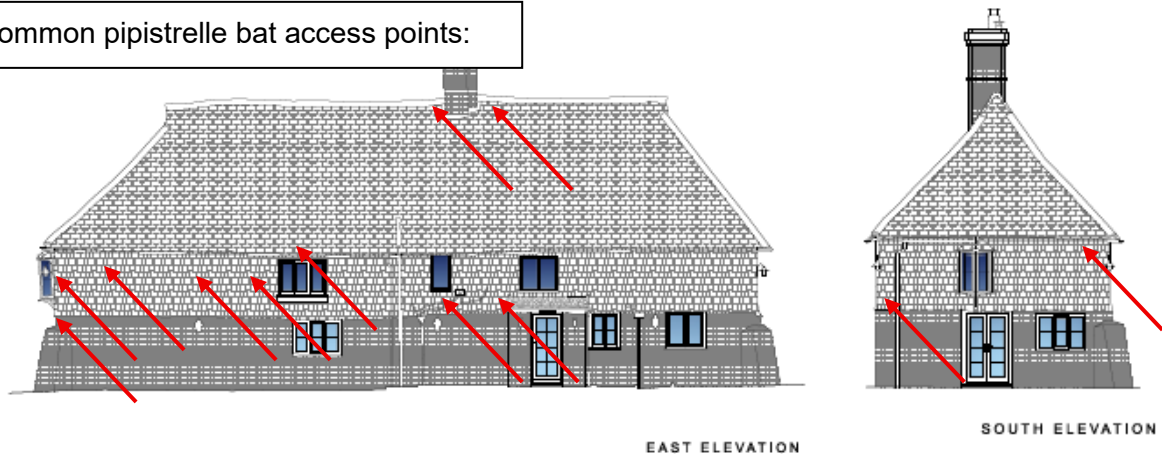
⁷ All surveyors were able to take recordings of bat species in either frequency division or full spectrum formats and were equipped with a bat detector that could produce audible bat calls during the survey. Also, at least one experienced surveyor was present on all of the surveys.

3 Results

During the first survey (in mid-June 2025), three common pipistrelle bats emerged from different hanging tiles (south and east elevations).

During the second survey (in early August 2025), eleven common pipistrelle bats emerged from different hanging and roof tiles (south and east elevations).

Common pipistrelle bat access points:



During the third survey (in early September 2025), five common pipistrelle emerged from different hanging tiles (from south and east elevations) and three brown long-eared bats emerged from the roof.



It should be noted that all the hanging and roof tiles offer suitable roosting opportunities and thus could be used by roosting bats.

4 Legislation

All species of bat are afforded full legal protection under Schedule 5 of the Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). They are also listed under Schedule 2 of the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 and are therefore an EPS). Some

species of bats (noctule, soprano pipistrelle, brown long-eared bat, barbastelle) are also listed as species of principal conservation importance⁸.

Bats rarely use the same roosting place all year round as they need different conditions for breeding and hibernating. But bats are creatures of habit and tend to return to the same sites at the same time year after year. For this reason, roosts are legally protected even if bats don't seem to be living there at certain times of year.

The legislation makes it a criminal offence to:

- Deliberately capture, injure or kill a bat;
- Intentionally or recklessly disturb⁹ a bat in its roost or deliberately disturb a group of bats;
- Damage or destroy a bat roosting place (even if bats are not occupying the roost at the time);
- Possess or advertise/sell/exchange a bat (dead or alive) or any part of a bat;
- Intentionally or recklessly obstruct access to a bat roost.

For more information, Natural England have produced a Standing Advice Species Sheet available at <https://www.gov.uk/bats-protection-surveys-and-licences>

5 Impact and Mitigation Strategy

The house is not used as a maternity roost¹⁰ but is used as a day roost¹¹ by a small number of common pipistrelle and brown long-eared bats, both common species. The house could also be used for hibernation in winter¹².

Species	Conservation status assessment		
	Local	County	Regional
Common pipistrelle	common	Abundant, widespread	Common, abundant, widespread
Soprano pipistrelle	common	Abundant, widespread	Common, abundant, widespread
brown long-eared bat	common	Common. It is widely distributed in Kent.	common

The 'UK Bat Mitigation Guidelines'¹³ provides tables with regards to assessing the importance of a roost and scale of compensation required:

⁸ Please note that this legal information is a summary and intended for general guidance only. The original legal documents should be consulted for definitive information.

⁹ Disturbance, as defined by the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010, includes in particular any action which impairs the ability of animals to survive, breed, rear their young, hibernate or migrate (where relevant); or which affects significantly the local distribution or abundance of the species.

¹⁰ Where female bats give birth and raise their young to independence.

¹¹ A place where individual bats or small groups of males, rest or shelter in the day but are rarely found by night in the summer

¹² It is recommended to undertake one internal check of the roof space in Jan-Feb to check for hibernation usage

¹³ Reason, P.F. and Wray, S. (2023). UK Bat Mitigation Guidelines: a guide to impact assessment, mitigation and compensation for developments affecting bats. Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management, Ampfield.

Assessing Importance of roosts:

Roost category: note this table relates to VALUATION and does not mean that all such sites are 'places of shelter as referenced in the WCA or Habitats Regulations. Inclusion in this table does not indicate that a licence would be required; this would be driven by roost status, any impacts and the likelihood of an offence.							
Conservation status/ distribution	Feeding perches; night-roosts; Individual or very small occasional/ Transitional/ opportunistic roosts	Non-breeding day Roost (small number of species)	Mating sites (excluding individual trees and larger swarming sites); small numbers of hibernating bats	Larger transitional roosts	Hibernation sites	Autumn swarming sites largely, vesper species which underground	Maternity sites
Widespread all geographies	Site	Site	Site	Site/Local	District/County [Larger hibernation sites rare in the UK]	District/County (Very large pipistrelle swarming sites as yet unknown in the UK.)	Unlikely to exceed District importance unless colonies are atypically large; importance increased for assemblages.
Widespread in many geographies, but not as abundant in all	Site	Site	Site, dependent on local distribution [For Myotis, see swarming site column]	District	District/County importance dependent on size and number of species.	County/Regional importance dependent on size, importance increased for larger sites that serve larger numbers/species	Unlikely to exceed County importance unless colonies are atypically large; importance increased for assemblages.
Rarer or restricted distribution	Site (very well-used night roosts may be of District importance for some species)	Site/Local/District, dependent on local distribution	Site/Local/District, dependent on local distribution	District	District/County importance dependent on size and local distribution; increased value for assemblages	County/Regional importance on size and local distribution; increased value for assemblages	County/Regional importance on size and local distribution; increased value for assemblages.
Rarest Annex II species and very rare	Site (very well-used night roosts may be of District importance for some species)	Site/Local/District, dependent on local distribution	Site/Local/District, dependent on local distribution	District	County/Regional importance on size and local distribution; increased value for assemblages	County/Regional importance on size and local distribution; increased value for assemblages.	County/Regional importance on size and local distribution; increased value for assemblages.

Proposed scale of compensation required:

Roost category: note this table relates to VALUATION and does not mean that all such sites are 'places of shelter as referenced in the WCA or Habitats Regulations. Inclusion in this table does not indicate that a licence would be required; this would be driven by roost status, any impacts and the likelihood of an offence.							
Value of receptor	Feeding perches; night-roosts; Individual or very small occasional/ Transitional/ opportunistic roosts	Non-breeding day Roost	Mating sites (excluding individual trees and larger swarming sites); small numbers of hibernating bats	Larger transitional roosts	Hibernation sites	Autumn swarming sites largely, vesper species which underground	Maternity sites
Site	Flexible (in terms of timing and type)	Flexible (in terms of timing and type)	Flexible (type); do not leave bats without a roost	Flexible (in terms of timing and type)			Flexible (type); do not leave bats without a roost
Local							
District		Like for like replacement, no timing constraints	Like for like replacement, do not leave bats without a roost	Like for like replacement, do not leave bats without a roost	Like for like replacement (as close as possible or better), do not leave bats without a roost	Like for like replacement (as close as possible or better), do not leave bats without a roost	Like for like replacement (as close as possible or better), do not leave bats without a roost
County					Like for like replacement (as close as possible or better), do not leave bats without a roost	Like for like replacement (as close as possible or better), do not leave bats without a roost	Like for like replacement (as close as possible or better), do not leave bats without a roost
Regional					Like for like replacement (as close as possible or better), do not leave bats without a roost; erected (if possible) to be available in relevant season before original removed	Like for like replacement (as close as possible or better), do not leave bats without a roost; erected (if possible) to be available in relevant season before original removed	Like for like replacement (as close as possible or better), do not leave bats without a roost; erected (if possible) to be available in relevant season before original removed
National					As agreed with Statutory Nature Conservation Bodies	As agreed with Statutory Nature Conservation Bodies	As agreed with Statutory Nature Conservation Bodies

In this case, such a day roost of a common species would be considered of 'site' importance and the compensation would be 'flexible (in terms of timing and type)'.

The proposed works entail:

1. Strip back roof tiles to extent of new link to extension and frame roof over existing roof structure. There is likely to be new structure inserted at this end bay (this is the modern roof construction) to support the new structure.
2. It is not currently proposed to strip the existing roof finish although this may be subject to assessing the condition on commencement. It is not part of the current proposal.
3. The area of hanging tiles to the extent of the extension will be removed (east elevation).
4. Minor alterations to the position of windows on the west elevation.
5. The first-floor rooms will not be vaulted into the roof space in the existing house. The existing roof space will be retained for storage. The new roof space over the extension will be fully vaulted.

Without mitigation, the works would result in the permanent loss of day roost of common pipistrelle bats and changes and/or disturbance to a day roost of brown long-eared bats. The likely significance of impact before mitigation is judged as below:

Species	Value of roost	Impact	Likely significance before mitigation
common pipistrelle	Site / District (if hibernation confirmed (>1 species))	Removal of tiles for new extension will lead to loss of one known roosting location	Site
brown long-eared	Site / District (if hibernation confirmed (>1 species))	Insertion of new roof onto existing roof will lead to changes to day roost	Site

5.1 Mitigation Strategy

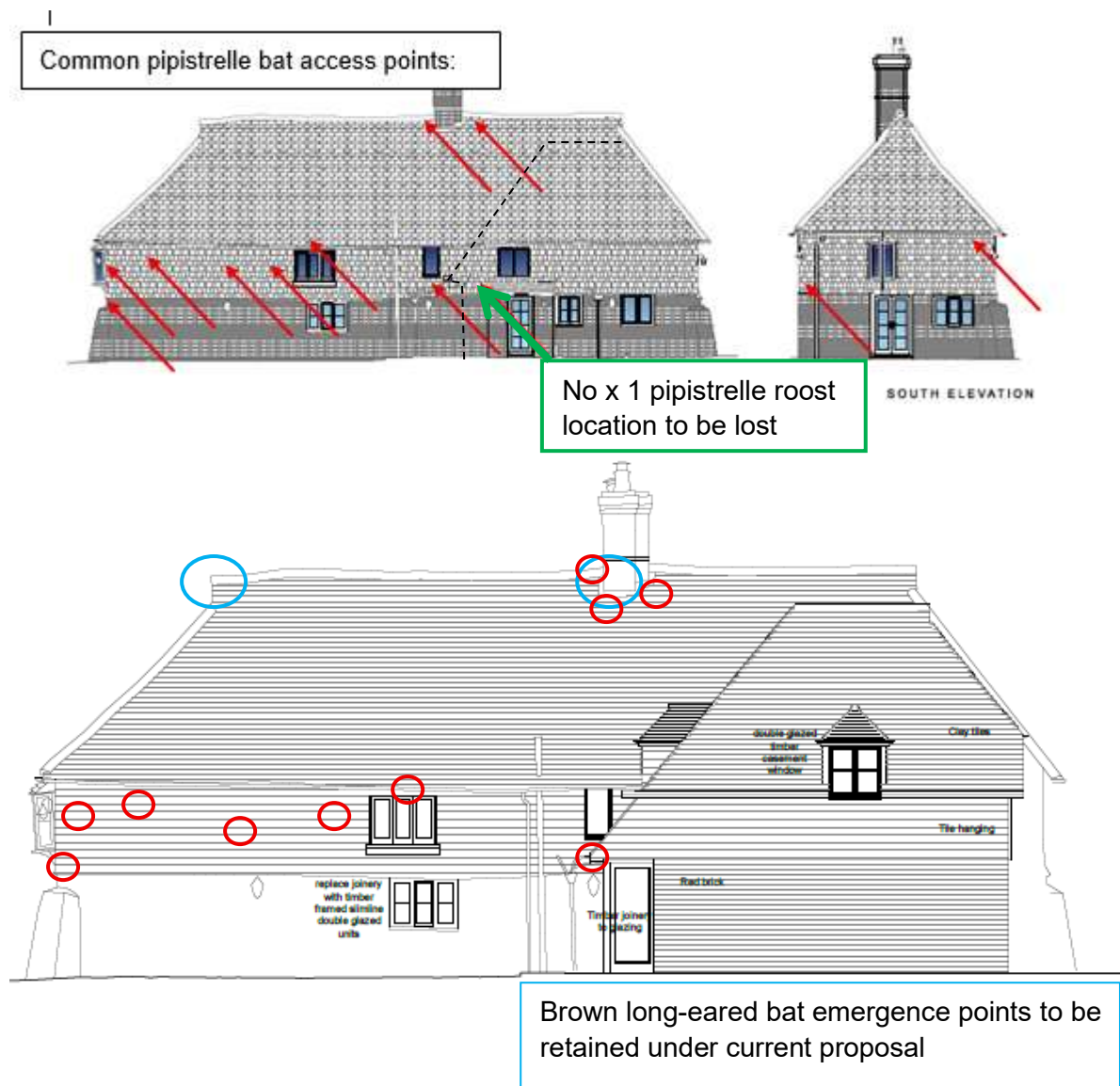
The development needs to satisfy the requirements of the 'mitigation hierarchy' to maintain the continued ecological functionality of the site, through appropriate mitigation if needed; this hierarchy means:

1. Avoidance of any impacts should be the first consideration¹⁴,
2. The next step is mitigation of any impacts that cannot be avoided; where significant harm cannot be wholly or partially avoided, it should be minimised by design or by the use of effective mitigation measures¹⁵;

¹⁴ Avoidance is always the preferred form of mitigation. It involves steps taken to avoid deliberate killing, injury or disturbance to bats and to existing roosts. The great majority of roosts are used only seasonally so there is usually some period when bats are not present and works can occur without impacting bats. It may also be possible to 'design out' the impacts of a development by retaining the roosting site and building around it, as well as commuting routes to and from the roost.

3. And lastly compensation¹⁶ should be used to off-set unavoidable remaining impacts.

Most of the roosting sites of common pipistrelle bats will remain unimpacted, apart from the one present above the porch roof which will be lost.



Common pipistrelle bat emergence points to be retained under current proposal

Under the current proposal, the roof space will mainly remain unimpacted, although the new roof will abut against one side of the existing roof. The brown long-eared bats access points will be retained unimpacted. However, should it be decided that a full re-roof is needed

¹⁵ Mitigation refers to measures to protect the bat population from damaging activities and to reduce or remove the impact of development (for example, by carrying out works to a summer roost site when bats aren't present in the winter).

¹⁶ Compensation refers to the offsetting of remaining impacts in the form of roost creation, restoration or enhancement as a result of loss of breeding or resting places (for example, by building a new roosting site when the original roosting site is lost through demolition of a building).

during the assessment of the roof condition on commencement, this would lead to temporary loss of the brown-long eared roost.

Thus to ensure short and long-term roosting opportunities on site, the following will take place:

- Even though hibernation usage by bats in winter hasn't been proven in this building, it is possible and thus the dismantling works are best done outside the hibernation period, i.e, best undertaken April to October included.
- A least two woodcrete bat boxes should be installed onto adjacent trees prior to dismantling works starting, to provide continued roosting opportunities locally during the works;
- To ensure continual access into the roof space, sheeting will be put in place once the roof tiles and felt have been removed at the location of the new roof link to the existing roof (to protect any bats present internally against light and dust).
- Under bat mitigation licences, only bitumen Type 1F with hessian matrix can be used in areas where bats are likely to roost; if the use of non-bitumen coated roof membrane is necessary, a certificate that proves the roofing membrane has passed a '*snagging propensity test*' will be needed by Natural England¹⁷. As pipistrelle bats are likely to go and roost under the clay tiles in the extension, this applies to the entire roof (existing and new), as well as any areas of hanging tiles.
- Should the assessment of the roof condition on commencement indicate that the whole existing roof needs to be re-roofed, only wet ridge will be re-instated (dry ridges are not compatible with bats rooting in roof spaces). Also, two bat access tiles will need to be fitted (with hole through the membrane below) to ensure brown long-eared bats can carry on using the roof space.

Once a licence is in place, dismantling shall be done as such:

- Briefing to contractors – A toolbox talk will be delivered to contractors in advance of works commencing on site. This will include information on relevant legislation relating to bats, and contractor's responsibilities. It will also include confirmed bat roosts proposed for retention during works and the protection measures to be enforced.
- The soft strip of the building will not start during the hibernation period (which extends between November and March included).
- Supervision by a licensed bat handler – Any works affecting suitable roosting opportunities will be undertaken under the supervision of a licensed bat handler. Soft techniques will be employed, with dismantling carried out by hand in a vertical rather

¹⁷ This means including a certificate that proves the roofing membrane has passed a 'snagging propensity test' if you're using a non-bitumen coated roofing membrane. A snagging propensity test checks that the membrane can stand the repeated snagging actions of roosting bats. To pass, a membrane must show no change in the average number of loops per cm² as rotations are increased from 0 to 1000. You do not need a certificate for bitumen 1F felt that has a non-woven, short fibre construction.

than horizontal sliding motion checking for roosting bats, under the supervision of a licensed bat handler.

- If any bats are found during the dismantling works, they will be captured by hand, by the licenced bat worker, checked for injury and released at the site in the evening on the same day (depending on weather conditions, should weather conditions be bad, the bat would be kept in captivity by the licence holder for as little time as possible, until suitable weather conditions) or transferred to a suitable bat box which will be plugged for a short period of time to allow the bat to become acclimatised to the box.
- The licenced bat worker will decide how long to supervise the works or whether to stay 'on-call' once the works have started. If a bat is discovered at other unsupervised times, work will cease immediately, and the licensed ecologist will be called for advice. This advice will include leaving the bat to disperse of its own accord or wait for the licensed ecologist to appear and move the bat. Builders and contractors are explicitly forbidden from handling bats.

Besides, as lighting can be detrimental to roosting, foraging and commuting bats¹⁸, the recommendations from the Bat Conservation Trust and the Institution of Lighting Professionals, titled 'Guidance Note 8 Bats and Artificial Lighting'¹⁹, should be considered, when designing any lighting scheme for the proposed development.

5.2 Need for application for a Bat Mitigation Licence or for registration of the site under a Bat Low Impact Class Licence

As the proposed works would result in the loss of and changes to bat roosts, the works should only be undertaken once a licence is in place for the project, which can be done as below:

- A. A Bat Mitigation Licence (A13) could be sought from Natural England to permit the proposed works. An application would need to be prepared and submitted to Natural England for determination, once full planning permission has been granted. A decision on the application would be made by Natural England within 30 days of receipt (although it has taken Natural England considerably more time in the last two years). The licence application would need to include full details of the proposed ecological mitigation / compensation and a program for these works.
- B. Alternatively, if the hibernation check shows that the barn is not used for hibernation, a Registered Consultant of the bat 'low impact' licence (CL21)²⁰ could register the site under their licence to undertake the works; i.e.:
 - To disturb and capture up to 3 'common or widespread' bat species (which are those listed in each annex);
 - To damage or destroy up to 3 'low conservation status roosts' (these are: feeding, day, night and transitional roosts);
 - If the project has a low or temporary impact on bats or their roosts.
 - If the dismantling works (i.e. works impacting bats) would last a maximum of six months.

¹⁸ http://www.bats.org.uk/pages/bats_and_lighting.html and <http://www.batsandlighting.co.uk/index.html> for more information

¹⁹ <https://www.theilp.org.uk/documents/guidance-note-8-bats-and-artificial-lighting/>

²⁰ <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/bats-licence-to-interfere-with-bat-roosts-cl21>

In all cases, the species protection provisions of the Habitats Directive, as implemented by the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017, contain three "derogation tests" which must be applied by Natural England when deciding whether to grant a licence to a person carrying out an activity which would harm a European Protected Species.

For development activities, this licence is obtained after planning permission has been obtained. The three tests are that:

- the activity to be licensed must be for imperative reasons of overriding public interest or for public health and safety;
- there must be no satisfactory alternative; and
- favourable conservation status of the species must be maintained.

More information is present in:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/bats-apply-for-a-mitigation-licence>
<http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/113030?category=8004>

Please note that the bat surveys used for licence application need to have been conducted within the current AND/OR most recent optimal season and need to follow the Bat Conservation Trust's guidelines.

Proposed Timeline:

Installation of bat boxes on trees	 EPS licence granted	
	Dismantling of bat roosting features under watching brief by licensed ecologist April-October	
		Construction of extension, including use of bitumen Type 1F or bat-safe breathable membrane under tiled roof (as well as insertion of 2 bat access tiles if existing roof re-roofed).

Appendix A – Night-time Bat Survey Results

Site Name and Building Number		Boughurst Farm, Leywood Road, Harvel, DA13 0UD			Surveyor Name / Equipment		K Bresso/Batscanner and Batlogger Mo/Guide TK612 Gen2 Thermal Imaging		
Weather Conditions		cloud - 0% wind - 1 rain - 0			Date		19/06/2025		
Start Time		21:00			Finish Time		22:50		
Air Temperature (°C) at Start of Survey		22			Air Temperature (°C) at End of Survey		20		
Sunset		21:18			Sunrise		N/A		
position around building:		SE Corner							
Time	Species*	Activity**	Comments						
21:28	45 pip	E	Emerging from hanging tiles east elevation						
21:35	45 pip	E	Emerging from hanging tiles east elevation						
21:39	45 pip	E	Emerging from hanging tiles east elevation						
22:18	noc	CNS							
22:32	Myotis sp	CNS							
**Activity - 'E' = emergence; 'R' = return; 'F' = foraging; 'C' = commuting					**'S' = seen; 'NS' = not seen				
*species	common pip	45 pip	Serotine	Ser					
	soprano pip	55 pip	Leisler's	Lei					
	brown-long eared	BLE	Daubenton's	Dau					
	Myotis sp	Myo	Nathusius' p	Nat					
	Noctule	Noc							



Site Name and Building Number		Boughurst Farm, Leywood Road, Harvel, DA13 0UD		Surveyor Name / Equipment		J Hayes/Echo Meter Touch 2 Pro/Canon XA11	
Weather Conditions		cloud - 0% wind - 1 rain - 0		Date		19/06/2025	
Start Time		21:00		Finish Time		22:50	
Air Temperature (°C) at Start of Survey		22		Air Temperature (°C) at End of Survey		20	
Sunset		21:18		Sunrise		N/A	
position around building:		Northwest Corner					
Time	Species*	Activity**	Comments				
21:50 till 22:19	45 pip	F	on and off foraging around building by single bat				



Site Name and Building Number	Boughurst Farm, Leywood Road, Harvel, DA13 0UD		Surveyor Name / Equipment	Liam Hoadley/Echo Meter Touch 2 Pro/Sony FDR-AX53
Weather Conditions	cloud - 0% wind - 1 rain - 0		Date	05/08/2025
Start Time	20:24		Finish Time	22:09
Air Temperature (°C) at Start of Survey	15		Air Temperature (°C) at End of Survey	12
Sunset	20:39		Sunrise	N/A
position around building:		Northwest Corner		
Time	Species*	Activity**	Comments	
20:49	45 pip x2	S, C	Flew south to north from east side of roof	
20:51	45 pip	S, C	Flew west to east along south side of house	
20:54	45 pip	S, F	Foraging briefly north side of house then flew north	
20:59	45 pip	S, C	Flew south to north from east side of roof	
21:04	45 pip	S, F	Foraging for 30 seconds north side of house then flew north	
21:09	45 pip	S, F	Foraging on and off for 25 mins along west side of house then flew north	

Site Name and Building Number	Boughurst Farm, Harvel	Surveyor Name / Equipment	Steve Stanley / Batlogger M2, Canon XA11 IR Cam, Thermal Master DV2 Thermal Cam
Weather Conditions	0% Cloud, Wind 1, Rain 0	Date	5th August 2025
Start Time	20:24	Finish Time	22:09
Air Temperature (°C) at Start of Survey	15	Air Temperature (°C) at End of Survey	12
Sunset	20:39	Sunrise	
Position:	South east of building		
Time	Species	Activity*	Comments
20:46	Pip 45	E	From hanging tiles on east elevation, then C south east.
20:48	Pip 45	E	From hanging tiles on east elevation, then C south east.
20:49	Pip 45	E	From chimney on east side of roof, then C north over roof.
20:50	Pip 45	E	From ridge tiles, then C north.
20:50	Pip 45	E	From hanging tiles on south elevation, then C south east.
20:51	Pip 45	E	From hanging tiles on east elevation, then C south east.
20:52	Pip 45	E	From chimney on east side of roof, then C south east.
20:54	Pip 45	E	From hanging tiles on east elevation, then C south east.
20:56	Pip 45	E	From hanging tiles on east elevation, then C south east.
21:07	Pip 45	F	F east of building for 1 min.
21:11	Pip 45	F	F east of building for 19 mins.
21:52	Pip 45	F	F east of building for 1 min.



Site Name and Building Number	Boughurst Farm, Leywood Road, Harvel, DA13 0UD	Surveyor Name / Equipment	Liam Hoadley/Echo Meter Touch 2 Pro/Sony FDR-AX53
Weather Conditions	cloud - 80% wind -2 rain - 1	Date	02/09/2025
Start Time	19:27	Finish Time	21:12
Air Temperature (°C) at Start of Survey	16	Air Temperature (°C) at End of Survey	15
Sunset	19:42	Sunrise	N/A
position around building:	Northwest Corner		
Time	Species*	Activity**	Comments
19:57	45 pip x2	S, C	Flew from southwest flying past northwest corner flying northeast
20:01	45 pip	S, F	Briefly foraging northeast then flew south past east side of house
20:03	45 pip	S, F	Foraging north of house for 10 mins then flew North
20:17	45 pip	S, F	Foraging north of house for 2 mins then flew North
20:23	45 pip	S, F	Foraging north of house for 2 mins then flew North
20:41	45 pip	S, F	Foraging north of house for 20 mins then flew North
20:55	BLE	S, C	Flew from northeast of roof flying around northwest corner then flying southwest

Site Name and Building Number	Boughurst Farm, Harvel	Surveyor Name / Equipment	Steve Stanley / Batlogger M2, Canon XA11 IR Cam, Thermal Master DV2 Thermal Cam
Weather Conditions	80% Cloud, Wind 2, Rain 1	Date	2nd September 2025
Start Time	19:27	Finish Time	21:12
Air Temperature (°C) at Start of Survey	16	Air Temperature (°C) at End of Survey	15
Sunset	19:42	Sunrise	
Position:	South east of building		
Time	Species	Activity*	Comments
			Light rain for first 10 mins of survey. Stopped raining before sunset.
19:46	Pip 45	E	From south elevation hanging tiles, then C south.
19:53	Pip 45	E	From east elevation hanging tiles, then C south.
19:54	Pip 45	E	From east elevation hanging tiles, then C south.
19:55	Pip 45	E	From east elevation hanging tiles, then C south.
19:57	Pip 45	E	From east elevation hanging tiles, then C north.
20:01	BLE	E	From apex of roof south end of building, then C north east.
20:02	BLE	E	From apex of roof south end of building, then C south.
20:07	BLE	E	From chimney area of roof, then C east.
20:41	Pip 45	F	South east of building for 2 mins, then C south west.
20:50	Pip 45	F	South east of building for 3 mins.