

Ascerta

Landscape, Arboricultural & Ecological Solutions
for the Built Environment

Bat Nocturnal Surveys

Crabtree Lane, Openshaw

Ref: P.1547.21

June 2022

(see revision dates below)

Rev	Date	Details

Ascerta

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P.1547.21

Bat Nocturnal Surveys

Of

Crabtree Lane, Openshaw

For

MCI Developments

29 June 2022

Field Work by	Liz Kenyon BSc (Hons), Lizzie Atkinson MSc (Hons), Matthew Freeman, Fran Stallman BSc, Gemma Lowe, Danielle Wood, Darnell Shaw BSc, Shona Bancroft BSc, Fay Martin -Evans MSC, Sophie Cork BSc and Evie Berry MSc
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A nocturnal survey for bats has been carried out at land at Crabtree Lane at buildings B1, B2 and B3 (Ascerta drawing P.1547.21.004 Bat emergence survey, Appendix 1). A dusk emergence survey was carried out on 22nd June 2022 by Liz Kenyon (Lead surveyor), Lizzie Atkinson (Lead surveyor), Matthew Freeman, Fran Stallman, Gemma Lowe, Danielle Wood, Shona Bancroft, Darnell Shaw, Fay Martin -Evans, Sophie Cork and Evie Berry.

The site was visited on 29th September 2021 by Liz Kenyon, when a Preliminary Ecological Appraisal of the site was carried out (Ascerta report P.1547.21A Preliminary Ecological Appraisal, Crabtree Lane, Openshaw)

Bat surveys are conducted in accordance with the Bat Surveys for Professional Ecologists - Good Practice Guidelines, published 2016 (the Guidelines). Strict adherence to these is not necessary, but where practice deviates from them, clear reasons and rationale are required.

The onsite habitats comprise buildings that were previously occupied for industrial use and are surrounded by hardstanding that has become densely encroached by scrub vegetation and scattered trees.

On 22nd June 2022, moderate activity was recorded throughout the survey with common pipistrelle bats foraging adjacent to the buildings, with up to two bats foraging at one time. No bats were recorded emerging from the buildings during the survey and therefore considered to not be using the buildings as a roost at the time of the surveys.

The trees provide opportunities for nesting birds also.

If the recommendations below are followed these species will not be adversely affected by the proposals:

- If works are not begun by June 2023, a further daytime assessment or nocturnal survey may be required to confirm bats are not using buildings B1, B2 & B3 as a roost;
- Felling or pruning works should not be undertaken during the bird breeding season (between 1 March and 31 August) or a nesting bird check will be required by a suitably experienced ecologist; and
- Enhancing the site for species through appropriate landscape planting that includes native, species rich hedgerows, trees and areas of wildflowers plus provision of integrated bat and bird features within newly constructed buildings.

1.0 Introduction

Ascerta has been instructed by MCI Developments to carry out a nocturnal survey for bats at land at Crabtree Lane, (hereafter referred to as the site). The site OS grid reference is SJ 8866 9804 and the What3Words reference is volunteered.crab.boom.

The site was visited on 29th September 2021 by Liz Kenyon, when a Preliminary Ecological Appraisal of the site was carried out (Ascerta report P.1547.21A Preliminary Ecological Appraisal, Crabtree Lane, Openshaw)

A dusk emergence survey was carried out on 22nd June 2022 by Liz Kenyon (Lead surveyor), Lizzie Atkinson (Lead surveyor), Matthew Freeman, Fran Stallman, Darnell Shaw, Gemma Lowe, Danielle Wood, Shona Bancroft, Fay Martin -Evans, Sophie Cork and Evie Berry.

On 22nd June 2022, moderate activity was recorded throughout the survey with common pipistrelle bats foraging adjacent to the buildings, with up to two bats foraging at one time. No bats were recorded emerging from the buildings during the survey and therefore considered to not be using the buildings as a roost at the time of the surveys.

All bat surveys were undertaken following the guidelines set out by the Bat Conservation Trust (Collins 3rd Edition 2016) and Interim Guidance Note, May 2022. The report was prepared following methods detailed in the CIEEM '*Guidelines for Ecological Impact Assessment in the UK and Ireland*' (2018) and '*Guidelines for Ecological Report Writing*' (2017). This report presents the results of the nocturnal bat surveys. The report includes recommendations for further actions where applicable in order to satisfy current wildlife legislation and to achieve our client's objectives. Relevant legislation is detailed within Appendix 2.

The site lies within Openshaw to the east of Manchester and is set in a predominantly residential and industrial area. The north of the site is bound by the Ashton Canal, Crabtree Lane bounds the west of the site with residential dwellings to the south and Higher Openshaw Community School to the east. Within the wider landscape lies residential dwellings, retail premises and pockets of green open space. The onsite habitats comprise buildings that were previously occupied for industrial use and are surrounded by hardstanding that has become densely encroached by scrub vegetation and scattered trees.

2.0 Objectives

Our client's objectives are to ascertain the potential ecological constraints and opportunities of the site to inform the proposed plans to redevelop the site for the construction of residential houses and apartments with associated access roads.

Our objectives are as follows:

- Carry out nocturnal bat surveys of buildings B1, B2 and B3 within the site;
- Provide recommendations for mitigation measures where current legislation requires;
- Provide recommendations that seek to enhance the ecological value of the site; and
- Provide recommendations to assist our clients in achieving their objectives whilst satisfying current wildlife legislation.

3.0 Survey Methods

The Preliminary Ecological Appraisal and nocturnal bat survey involved the collection and review of data from a desk study and field survey along with assessment of the value of the habitats following CIEEM guidelines.

3.1 Desk Study

The local biological records centre, Greater Manchester Ecology Unit (GMEU) was consulted for records of bats within 2km of the site in September 2021. A review of the designated sites and habitats within 2km of the site has been undertaken using the Multi-Agency Geographic Information for the Countryside (MAGIC) and the Natural England websites. Only findings relating to bats are detailed in this report. The full results are given in *Ascerta report P.1547.21A Preliminary Ecological Appraisal, Crabtree Lane, Openshaw*.

3.2 Bat Emergence Survey

On 22nd June 2022, a dusk emergence survey was carried out at buildings B1, B2 and B3. The dusk emergence survey commenced 27 minutes before sunset and continued until 1 hour and 30 minutes after sunset.

During the survey, the surveyors were strategically positioned around the buildings, focusing on areas where potential access points to observe any bats leaving or entering a roost. Surveyors also recorded general bat activity whilst on the site during the survey. Surveyor locations and observed bat passes are marked on drawings *P.1547.21.04* in Appendix 1. Bat survey tables are displayed in Appendix 3. The time, the location and where possible, the direction of flight, species and behaviour of bats (i.e. commuting, foraging, social calling) are detailed within the report.

On 22nd June 2022 Liz Kenyon was equipped with an Echo meter touch connected to an iPad mini, Lizzie Atkinson was equipped with an Echo metre touch connected to a Samsung A12 mobile phone and all other surveyors were equipped with Peersonic RPA3 detectors. The weather conditions during the surveys are detailed within table 3.1 below.

Table 3.1: Weather conditions

Date	Temperature (°C)	Cloud cover (°/8)	Wind (Beaufort Scale)	Precipitation
22 nd June 2022 (start of the survey)	17	0/8	F0	Dry
22 nd June 2022 (end of the survey)	14	4/8	F0	Dry

During the survey, the following details were noted:

- Weather and temperature;
- Time bat detected / seen and if they emerged from or entered the building;
- Frequency at which the bat was detected;
- Location of bats and if they were foraging and commuting;
- Direction of flight; and
- Number and species of bats present

3.3 Limitations

During the nocturnal bat surveys, surveyors were strategically positioned around the buildings. The survey was undertaken during the appropriate time of year and within suitable weather conditions. The area adjacent to the southern elevation of the building was heavily screened by dense vegetation and the area was unable to be fully accessed by the surveyor at the location. This access restriction has been taken into account within the report conclusions.

4.0 Survey Results

4.1 Desk Study

The biological record search returned one hundred twenty-six records of bats were returned within 2km of the site. Forty-one records were for roosts and eighty-five were for other signs. Species present include whiskered bat, soprano pipistrelle, common pipistrelle, pipistrelle species, noctule, daubenton's bat, brown long-eared bat and unidentified bat species. The closest record was for a pipistrelle species bat located approximately 520m north-east of the site close to a residential area. The most recent record was in 2019 for a juvenile common pipistrelle located approximately 1km north of the site close to a residential area.

No European Protected Species Licence (EPSL) applications within 2km of the site since 2016 were identified using Magic Maps.

4.2 Bat Emergence/re-entry surveys

During the nocturnal surveys undertaken at buildings B1, B2 and B3, the timings of the survey are detailed below in table 4.1.

Table 4.1: Survey Timings

Date	Dusk/Dawn Time	Survey Start Time	Survey End Time
22 nd June 2022	21:42	21:15	23:12

On 22nd June 2022 bat activity commenced at 21:58 (16 minutes after sunset) at surveyor location DW, located to the southern elevation of B2 with a commuting common pipistrelle, flying northeast to southwest over the building. Four further commuting common pipistrelles were recorded at the surveyor location and common pipistrelle foraging was recorded between 22:09 and 22:59 (1 hour 17 minutes after sunset) in the areas adjacent to B2.

Surveyor GL, also located to the southern elevation of B2 recorded a commuting common pipistrelle at 22:03 (19 minutes after sunset) flying northeast to southwest over the building. Ten further commuting common pipistrelle were recorded at the surveyor location, with two bats recorded at 23:04. Common pipistrelle foraging activity was recorded at the surveyor location from 22:33 to 23:01 (1 hour 19 minutes after sunset).

FME located to the western elevation of B2 recorded a single common pipistrelle foraging between 22:08 (26 minutes after sunset) until 23:09 (1 hour 27 minutes after sunset).

At building B1, activity commenced at surveyor location EB, to the southern elevation of the building at 22:01 (19 minutes after sunset) with a brief common pipistrelle call, the bat was heard but not seen. Common pipistrelle foraging activity was recorded at the surveyor location throughout the survey until 22:57 (1 hour 15 minutes after sunset), three commuting common pipistrelle bats were also recorded at the surveyor location.

Surveyor FS, located to the eastern elevation of B1 recorded a common pipistrelle pass at 22:08 (26 minutes after sunset), a second pass was recorded at 22:12. Common pipistrelle foraging activity was recorded from 22:13 and 23:12 (1 hour 30 minutes after sunset).

Surveyor LA, located to the eastern elevation of B1 also recorded a common pipistrelle pass at 22:10 (28 minutes after sunset), the bat was heard but not seen. Common pipistrelle foraging activity was recorded at 22:13 from a single common pipistrelle, the foraging activity continued until 23:00 (1 hour 18 minutes after sunset). At 22:46 two foraging common pipistrelle were recorded.

MR, located to the western elevation of B1 recorded a commuting common pipistrelle at 22:15 (23 minutes after sunset) flying from offsite to the north and east over B1. Common pipistrelle foraging activity was recorded throughout the survey until 23:10 (1 hour 28 minutes after sunset), the activity was heard but not seen.

Surveyor DS, located to the northern elevation of B1 recorded a commuting common pipistrelle at 22:20 (38 minutes after sunset), the bat flew from the southwest over the building. A second commuting common pipistrelle was recorded commuting over the building at 22:48. Common pipistrelle foraging and commuting activity was recorded between 22:33 and 23:10, with a single common pipistrelle foraging adjacent to the canal at 22:58.

Surveyor SC, located to the western elevation of B1 recorded a commuting common pipistrelle at 22:20 (28 minutes after sunset), flying west to east over the building. Three further commuting common pipistrelles were recorded flying south over the site and a fourth flying west to north over the building were recorded throughout the survey. Common pipistrelle foraging was recorded adjacent to the building between 22:22 and 23:03 (1 hour 21 minutes after sunset).

At surveyor LK, located to the western elevation of B3 recorded a foraging common pipistrelle at 22:22 (40 minutes after sunset). A single pass at 22:39 and commuting common pipistrelle at 22:43 was heard but not seen at the surveyor location. Intermittent common pipistrelle foraging activity was recorded between 22:46 until the end of the survey.

SB, located to the north-eastern elevation of B3 recorded a foraging common pipistrelle, adjacent to the building at 22:16 (34 minutes after sunset), a single commuting common pipistrelle was recorded flying north over the building and two further common pipistrelles were recorded flying north-east to north. Common pipistrelle foraging was recorded adjacent to the building between 22:39 and 23:01 (1 hour 21 minutes after sunset). Activity ceased at the surveyor location at 23:04 with a commuting common pipistrelle flying north over B3.

On 22nd June 2022, moderate bat activity was recorded with commuting and foraging common pipistrelle bat activity recorded within the site. No bats were recorded emerging from buildings B1, B2 and B3 during the survey.

5.0 Evaluation and Recommendations

Following the nocturnal surveys at buildings B1, B2 and B3, it was confirmed that the buildings were not being used by roosting bats. The activity was mainly concentrated within the scrub areas adjacent to the buildings with some commuting activity over the site. As such, works to the buildings can proceed without being detrimental to maintenance of the local bat population at a favourable conservation status (i.e. the proposals meet the third test of the 'three test assessment' as outlined in the Habitats Regulations).

Features on the buildings still have a potential for supporting bat roosts and bats are known to move roosts often. If works are not begun by June 2023, a further daytime assessment or nocturnal survey may be required to confirm bats are not using the buildings as a roost.

The trees, scrub and buildings within the site provide bird nesting opportunities and mitigation will be required to ensure no net loss of nesting habitat following development. Breeding birds are protected and should not be disturbed during felling, pruning or building demolition works. In order to avoid harm to nesting birds, building works should not be undertaken during the bird breeding season (between 1 March and 31 August). If building works need to be undertaken during this period a nesting bird survey will be required, conducted by a suitably qualified ecologist, before works begin. If any active nests are observed during the survey, exclusion zones will be set up and works will not occur in these areas until nesting is complete.

6.0 Enhancements

In order to meet requirements for biodiversity protection and enhancement outlined within the NPPF, it is recommended that ecological enhancements are included. These could include:

1. Provision of three bird boxes (25mm and 32mm entrance hole box, house sparrow terrace, swift box), attached to or integrated within new buildings on site;
2. Provision of seven bat features (e.g. Vivara Pro WoodStone Bat box or similar) attached to a retained tree on site or provision of a bat box (e.g. Vivara bat bricks or '*bird brick houses*' bat boxes) integrated within new buildings; and
3. Suitable landscaping incorporating species that provide a food or shelter resource to wildlife to include hawthorn, hazel, holly, blackthorn, field maple, dog rose and honeysuckle as hedgerow species and oak, alder, silver birch, crab apple, rowan and bird cherry as tree species together with implementing a relaxed mowing regime and establishing wildflowers in these areas.

7.0 Conclusions

Buildings B1, B2 and B3 were subject to one nocturnal survey for bats. Moderate activity was recorded throughout the survey with common pipistrelle bats foraging adjacent to the buildings, with up to two bats foraging at one time. No bats were recorded emerging from the buildings during the survey and therefore considered to not be using the buildings as a roost at the time of the surveys.

The following recommendations have been made to avoid impact on bats and birds during the works:

- If works are not begun by June 2023, a further daytime assessment or nocturnal survey may be required to confirm bats are not using the buildings (B1, B2 and B3) as a roost;
- Felling, pruning and building demolition works should not be undertaken during the bird breeding season (between 1 March and 31 August) or a nesting bird check will be required by a suitably experienced ecologist; and
- Enhancing the site for species through appropriate landscape planting that includes native, species rich hedgerows, trees and areas of wildflowers plus provision of integrated bat and bird features within newly constructed buildings.

It is considered that there would be very limited impact on the local ecology as a result of the proposals, provided the recommendations detailed within section 5.0 above are followed.

8.0 References

Bat Conservation Trust (2018) Bats and lighting in the UK- bats and the built environment series 08/18 Bat Conservation Trust, London.

CIEEM (2017) Guidelines on Ecological Report Writing. Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management, Winchester

CIEEM (2018) Guidelines for Ecological Impact Assessment in the UK and Ireland: Terrestrial, Freshwater, Coastal and Marine. Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management, Winchester.

CIEEM (2021) Bat Mitigation Guidelines: A guide to impact assessment, mitigation and compensation for developments affecting bats. Beta version.

Collins, J. (ed.) (2016) Bat Surveys for Professional Ecologists: Good Practice Guidelines (3rd edn) and Interim Guidance Note, May 2022. The Bat Conservation Trust, London.

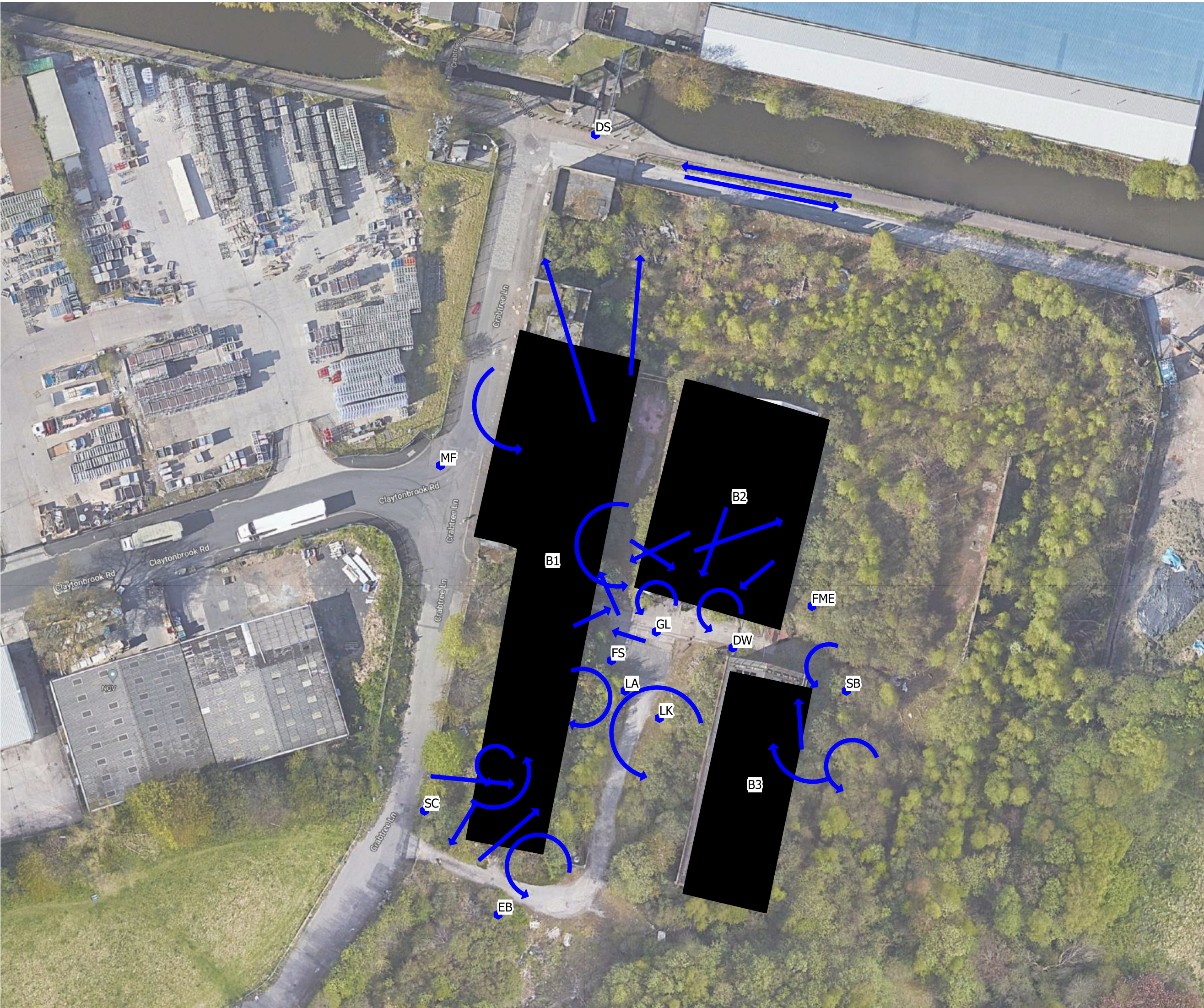
Joint Nature Conservation Committee (JNCC). The UK Biodiversity Action Plan (UK BAP) [online] Available at: www.jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-5155

Maddock, A., (ed) (2011) UK Biodiversity Action Plan; Priority Habitat Descriptions, JNCC.

Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (2021), National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)

Multi Agency Geographic Information for the Countryside (MAGIC) [online]

Appendix 1



- KEY
- Building (J3.6)
- Surveyor positions 22.06.22
- ➡

 Bat flight lines 22.06.22

DO NOT SCALE.
ALL COORDINATES RELATED TO LOCAL GRID.
LOCATED TO NG BY BEST FIT TO DETAIL.
EXTRACTED FROM OS DIGITAL DATA.

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CLIENT:

MCI Developments

PROJECT:

Crabtree Lane, Openshaw

DRAWING TITLE:

Bat emergence survey

SCALE:
NTS@A3

DRAWN BY:
LK

DRAWING No:
P.1547.21.03

DATE:
29/06/2022

CHKD BY:
LA

REV:
-

Appendix 2

Relevant Legislation

European Legislation

The following Directives have been adopted by the European Union and provide protection for fauna and flora species of European importance and the habitats which support them:

- Directive 2009/147/EC on the Conservation of Wild Birds (Birds Directive);
- Directive 92/43/EEC of 21 May 1992 on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora (Habitats Directive).

UK Legislation

The Habitats Directive has been transposed into national legislation through the Conservation of Habitats and Species (Amendment) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 (The Habitats Regulations). This provides for the designation and protection of 'European Sites' (SPAs, SACs and Ramsar Sites, including proposed or potential European Sites) and the protection of 'European Protected Species'.

The key UK legislation relating to nature conservation is the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) (W&C Act). This Act is supplemented, *inter alia*, by provision in the Countryside and Rights of Way (CROW) Act 2000, and the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006 (NERC Act). Additional species and habitat specific UK legislation includes the Protection of Badgers Act 1992 and the Hedgerow Regulations 1997.

The Environment Act sets out how the UK will maintain environmental standards following leaving of the EU. The Bill builds on the vision of the 25 Year Environment Plan, with the ambition from the government to leave the environment in a better state than it was when inherited.

The Defra Biodiversity Metric is being implemented to work alongside the Environment Act. This tool calculates potential biodiversity impacts as a result of development and identifies mitigation and compensation requirements to ensure no net loss of biodiversity. In addition, it identifies measures that can be implemented in order to meet Biodiversity gain as a result of development.

The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) 2021 has been published to provide further planning guidance. Wildlife, biodiversity and ecological networks are referred to in Section 15 '*Conserving and enhancing the natural environment*'. The NPPF states that the planning system should contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment by: recognising the wider benefits of ecosystem services, minimising impacts on biodiversity and providing net gains for biodiversity, including by establishing coherent ecological networks that are more resilient to current and future pressures. Further guidance is provided within Government Circular 06/05: *Biodiversity and Geological Conservation - Statutory Obligations and Their Impact Within the Planning System*.

Species and Habitats of Principal Importance

Species and Habitats of Principal Importance are listed under section 41 of the NERC Act and are a material consideration in planning decisions. Planners require relevant, up to date information from ecological surveys in order to assess the effects of a proposed development on biodiversity as Councils have a statutory obligation under section 40 of the NERC Act to consider biodiversity conservation in the determination of planning applications.

Background information about the lists of priority habitats and species (Species and Habitats of Principal Importance) can be found within the UK Biodiversity Action Plan (UK BAP). Although this has been succeeded by the '*UK Post-2010 Biodiversity Framework*', many of UK BAP tools are still relevant. BAPs identify habitats and species of nature conservation priority on a UK (UK BAP) and Local (LBAP) scale. Most BAP priority habitats and species have Habitat Action Plans (HAP) and Species Action Plans (SAP) and there

are also "grouped action plans" for groups of related species with similar conservation requirements. The LBAP relating to this Site is the Greater Manchester Biodiversity Action Plan.

Bats

In England, all bats and their roosts are protected under the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 and the Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). Several species of bat are also highlighted as Priority Species under the UK Biodiversity Action Plan and within the Local BAP.

Under the current legislation as summarised on pages 8 and 9 of the Bat Surveys for Professional Ecologists Good Practice Guidelines – 3rd Edition (2016) it is a criminal offence to:

“To kill, capture, injure or take a wild bat;

- To damage or destroy a place used by a bat for breeding or resting. All offences of this nature are identified within the Habitats Regulations. This offence is unique in that it can be committed accidentally. No element of intentional, reckless or deliberate action needs to be evidenced;*
- To disturb bats anywhere (roosts, flight lines or foraging areas) if levels of disturbance can be shown to impair their ability to survive, to breed or reproduce, to rear or nurture their young, to hibernate or migrate or to affect significantly local distribution or abundance;*
- To intentionally or recklessly disturb a bat, whilst it is occupying a place of shelter or protection;*
- To intentionally or recklessly obstruct access to any place used by a bat for shelter or protection; and*
- To be in possession or control of a bat alive or dead (or any part of a bat or anything derived from a bat, although bat droppings are generally considered to be acceptable), or to transport a bat, to sell or exchange a bat or to offer to sell or exchange a bat taken from the wild.”*

Breeding Birds

Breeding Birds are protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act which make it an offence to:

- intentionally kill, injure or take any wild bird or take, damage or destroy the nest of any wild bird whilst it is in use or being built;*
- intentionally take or destroy the egg of any wild bird;*
- have in one's possession or control any wild bird, dead or alive, or any part of a wild bird (including eggs), which has been taken in contravention of the Act or the Protection of Birds Act 1954;*
- intentionally or recklessly disturb any wild bird listed on Schedule 1 while it is nest building, or at a nest containing eggs or young, or disturb the dependent young of such a bird.*

Local Policy

The site lies within Manchester and is covered by Manchester's Local Development Framework Core Strategy Development Plan Document (adopted 11 July 2012) and extant policies within the Unitary Development Plan. The policy of relevance is EN 15 within the Core Strategy document.

Appendix 3

Bat Survey Form (Non-Lead Surveyor)

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Site name/number:

Cash Tree lone Building B1

Surveyor name:

Matthews
Freeman

Date: 22/06/22

Survey leader? Yes/No

Detector type: AL

Surrounding habitat:

Some trees mostly industrial

Surveyors checklist:

Completed all information at top of form

Drawn viewpoint/marked any emergence

Added north arrow to compass

Photo of viewpoint taken at start of survey

Recorded observations and completed summary

Sketch of view (mark on any emergence points and significant flight lines/areas of activity):



Summary:

Emergence/Re-entry (Circle): Yes No
(If yes state number and species)

Overall activity levels:

Very low

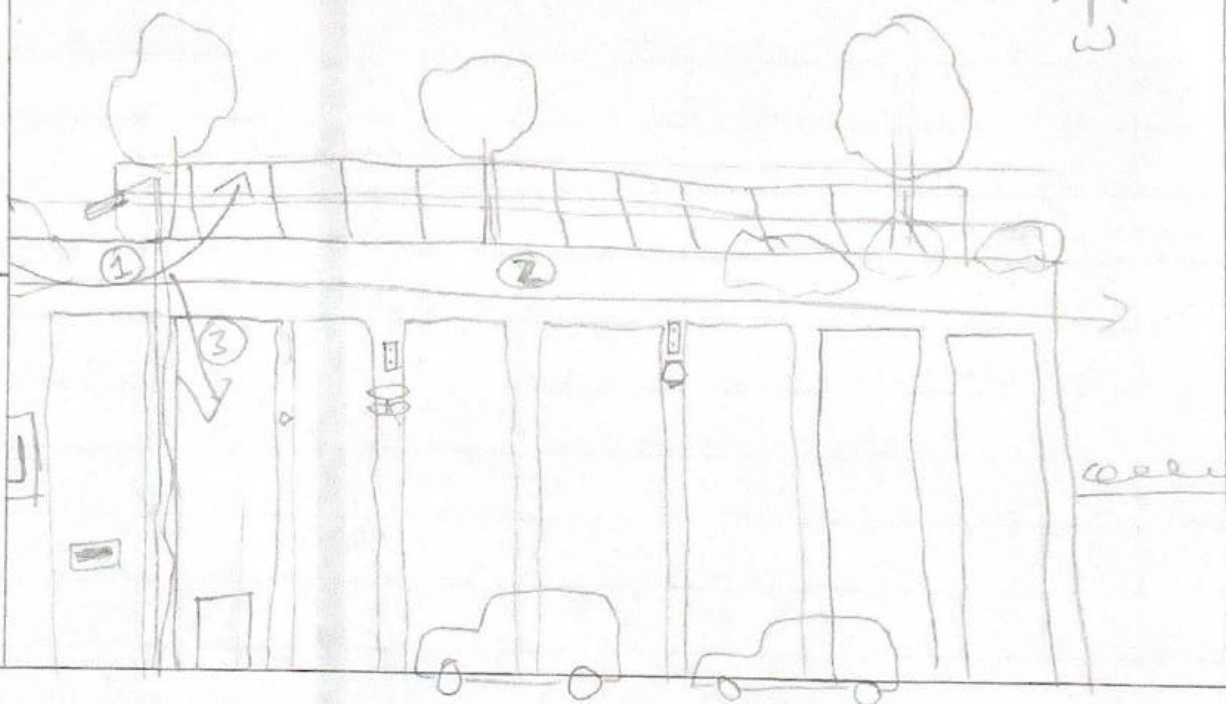
Low

Medium

High

Constant

Social calling (Circle): Yes No



Lead Surveyor Bat Survey Form

Ascerta

Site name/number:

Crested Wren

Building/tree reference:

B5

Surveyor names:

LK, LA, Sophie, Gae, Daniel, Nathan

Faye, Fran, Sharon, AL, DJ

Check list:

All lead surveyor details filled in ✓

North arrow marked on map ✓

Drawing/map named & dated ✓

Surveyor positions marked on drawing ✓

Notes/ site information (limitations, access issues, lighting etc.)

Street lights adj to B1

Name: LK Kenyon

Date: 22 6 22

Weather:

Detector: ENT Tack clipped wire

Dawn

(Dusk)

Sunset/sunrise time: 21 42

Survey start time: 21 15

Survey end time: 23 22

Start

End

Wind:

FD

FD

Temperature:

17

14

Precipitation:

0

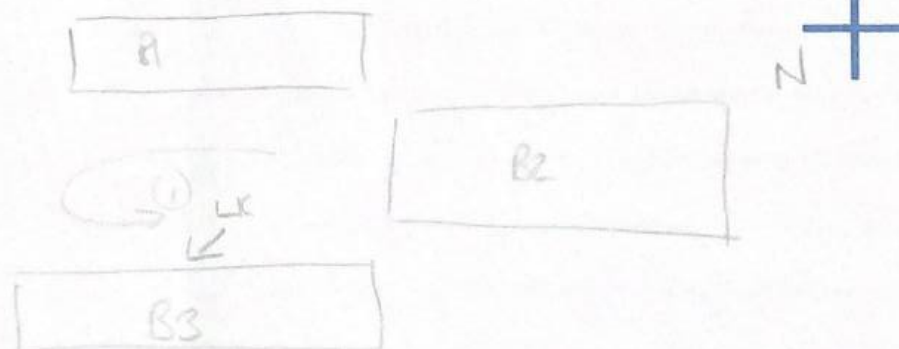
0

Cloud cover:

0/8

4/8

Sketch plan view:



[illegible]

Bat Survey Form (Non-Lead Surveyor)

Ascerta

Site name/number:

CRAB TREE LANE - B1

Surveyor name: SOPHIE CORK

Date: 22-6-22

Surrounding habitat:

overgrown vegetation, along a main road

Survey leader? Yes/No

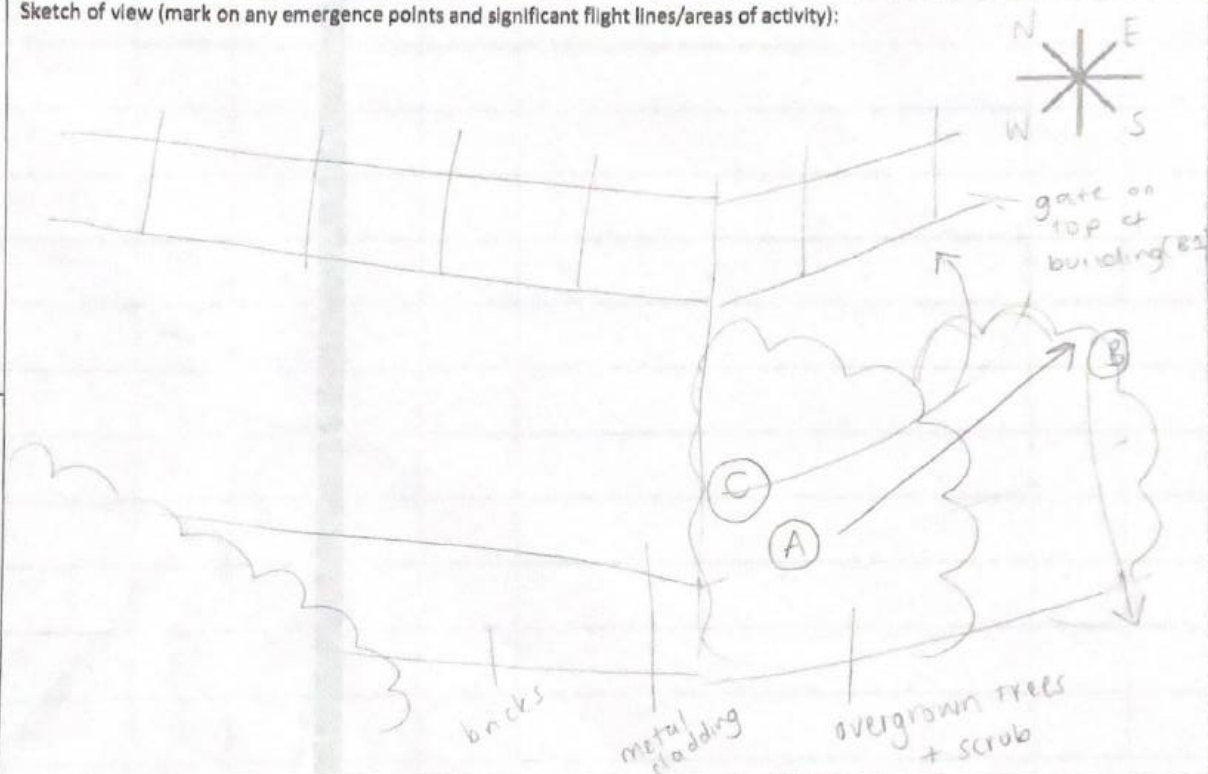
Detector type: A4

PEERSONIC

Surveyors checklist:

- ☒ Completed all information at top of form
- ☒ Drawn viewpoint/marked any emergence
- ☒ Added north arrow to compass
- ☒ Photo of viewpoint taken at start of survey
- ☒ Recorded observations and completed summary

Sketch of view (mark on any emergence points and significant flight lines/areas of activity):



Summary:

Emergence/Re-entry (Circle): Yes ☒ No

(If yes state number and species)

Overall activity levels:

Very low
Low
☒ Medium
High
Constant

Social calling (Circle): Yes ☒ No

Ascerta

Site name/number:

Surveyor name:

Date:

Surrounding habitat:

Contract Lence

Survey leader's name: _____

Time	Species	Activity observed (clearly identify any emergence/re-entry)	Flight Line	Total No. of Bats
22:20	Co Pi	Flying from W to E	A	1
22:22	Co Pi	Flying in front of building	A	1
22:24	Co Pi	Foraging along A flight line	A	1
22:39	Co Pi	Flying into bushes S	B	1
22:42	Co Pi	Flying South direction	B	1
22:45	Co Pi	Foraging along A line	A	1
22:50	Co Pi	Foraging along B line	B	1
22:56	Co Pi	Heard not seen	—	1
22:57	Co Pi	Flying through A line	A	1
23:00	Co Pi	Flying from W to N	C	1
23:03	Co Pi	Foraging through A line	A	1
23:08	Co Pi	Passing - Heard not seen	—	1

Bat Survey Form (Non-Lead Surveyor)

Site name/number:

Culture Lane

Surveyor name:

Dan Smith

Date:

22/06/22

Surrounding habitat:

Industrial / Commercial

Survey leader? Yes/No

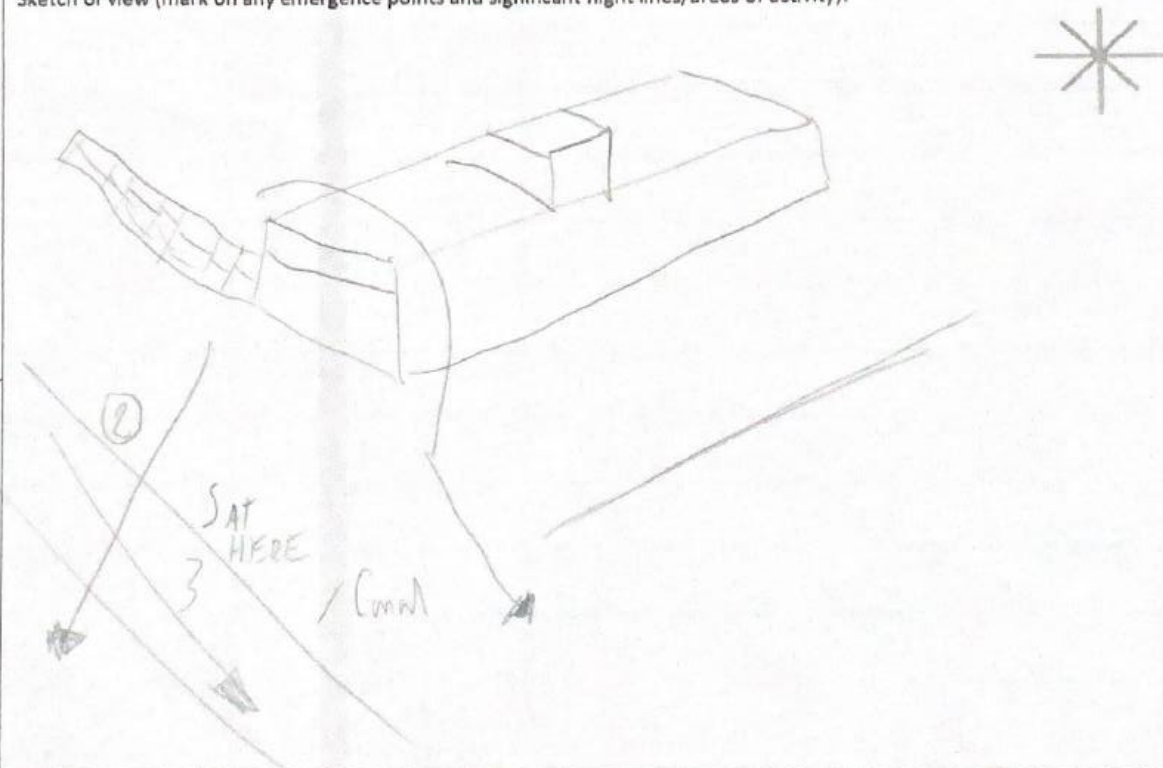
Detector type:

Passive

Surveyors checklist:

- Completed all information at top of form
- Drawn viewpoint/marked any emergence
- Added north arrow to compass
- Photo of viewpoint taken at start of survey
- Recorded observations and completed summary

Sketch of view (mark on any emergence points and significant flight lines/areas of activity):



Summary:

Emergence/Re-entry (Circle): Yes No
(If yes state number and species)

Overall activity levels:

- Very low
- Low
- Medium
- High
- Constant

Social calling (Circle): Yes No

[illegible]

Lead Surveyor Bat Survey Form

Ascerta

Site name/number: Crabtree Lane

Name: Lizzie A Date: 22/06/22

Weather:

Building/tree reference: B1

Detecter: EMU + JAWINSK 112

Start

End

Surveyor names: LA, LK, FS, MF, DS, DN
FD, GL, EB, SB + SC

Dawn Dusk

Wind:

Sunset/sunrise time: 2142

Temperature:

Check list:

Survey start time: 2130

Precipitation:

All lead surveyor details filled in
North arrow marked on map
Drawing map named & dated
Surveyor positions marked on drawing

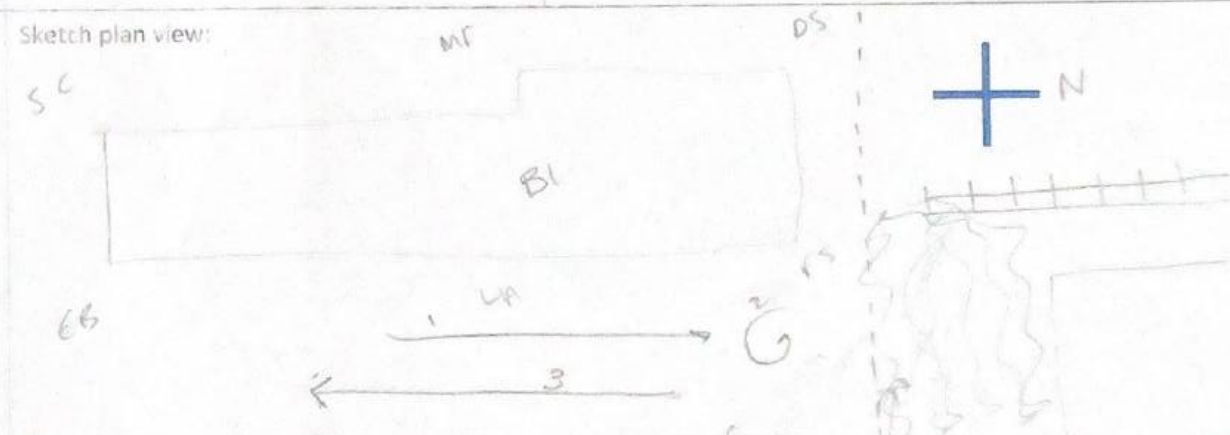
Survey end time: 2315

Cloud cover:

Notes/ site information (limitations, access issues, lighting etc.)

Sketch plan view:

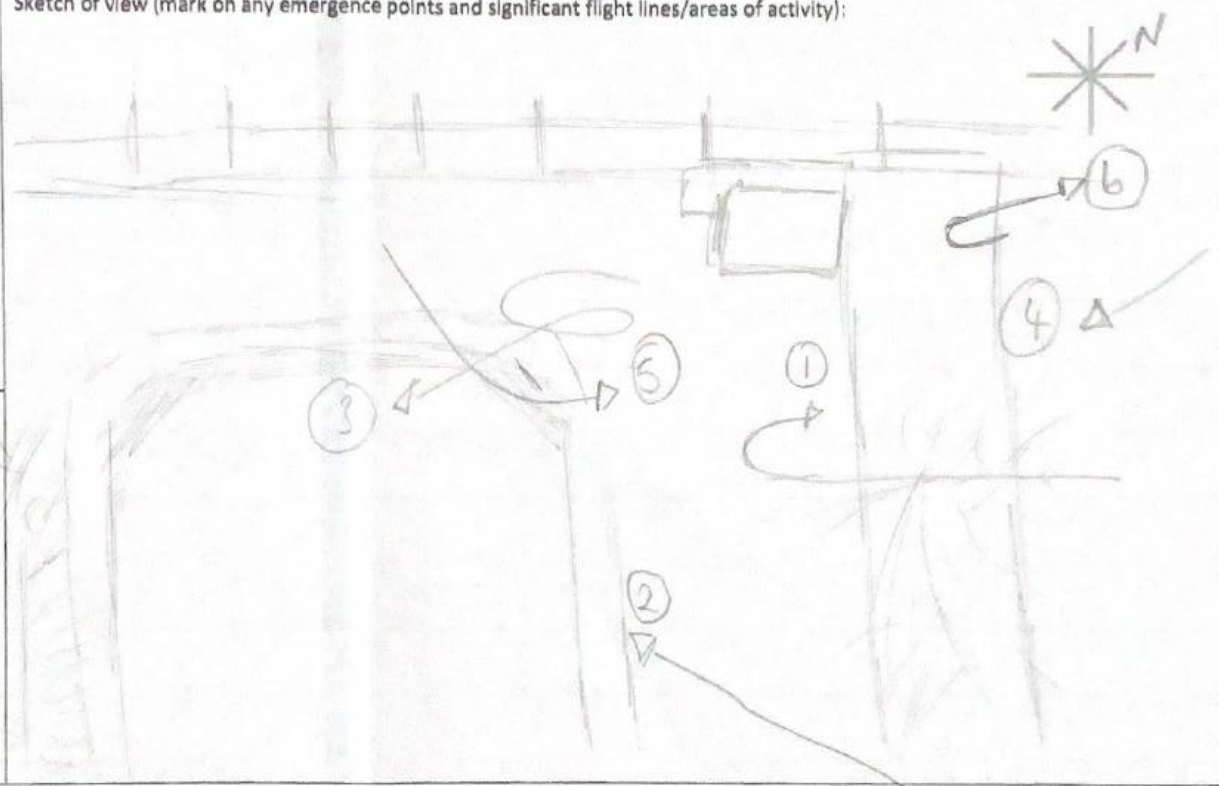
overgrown vegetation



Time	Species	Activity observed (clearly identify any emergence/re-entry)	Flight Line	Total No. of Bats	Time	Species	Activity Observed (clearly identify any emergence/re-entry)	Flight Line	Total No. of Bats
2210	CP	PASS	HNS	1	2256	CP	Foraging	HNS	1
2211	CP	Foraging	HNS	1	2258	CP	Foraging	HNS	1
2213	CP	Foraging	HNS	1	2300	CP	intermittent foraging	HNS	1
2220	CP	comming	1	1	2312				
2222	CP	foraging	2	1					
2230	CP	Brief pass	HNS	1					
2239	CP	comming	3	1					
2242	CP	comming	3	1					
2243	CP	foraging	HNS	1					
2245	CP	comming	HNS	1					
2246	CP	foraging	2	2					
2250	CP	comming	3	1					
2251	CP	foraging	HNS	1					
2253	CP	foraging	HNS	1					

Bat Survey Form (Non-Lead Surveyor)

Ascerta

Site name/number: Crabtree Lane B1	Surveyor name: Fran Stallman Survey leader? Yes/No ☒	Date: 22/6/22 Detector type: AG	Surrounding habitat: scrub overgrown ruin
Surveyors checklist: Completed all information at top of form ☒ Drawn viewpoint/marked any emergence ☒ Added north arrow to compass ☒ Photo of viewpoint taken at start of survey ☒ Recorded observations and completed summary ☒	Sketch of view (mark on any emergence points and significant flight lines/areas of activity): 		
Summary: Emergence/Re-entry (Circle): Yes ☒ No ☐ (If yes state number and species) Overall activity levels: Very low ☐ Low ☐ Medium ☒ High ☐ Constant ☐ Social calling (Circle): Yes ☐ No ☒			

Time	Species	Activity observed (clearly identify any emergence/re-entry)	Flight Line	Total No. of Bats	Time	Species	Activity Observed (clearly identify any emergence/re-entry)	Flight Line	Total No. of Bats
22:08	CPip(46)	PASS	HNS	1	22:50	Pip(46)	commuting	5	1
22:12	CPip(45-50)	PASS	HNS	1	22:51	CPip(49)	commuting	5	1
22:13	CPip(46)	foraging commuting foraging	1	1	22:52	CPip(48)	foraging	6	1
22:14	CPip(45)	commuting	2	1	22:55	CPip(45)	PASS	HNS	1
22:21	CPip(47)	foraging	3	1	22:55	CPip(48)	commuting	3	1
22:23	CPip(42)	commuting	4	1	22:56	CPip(46)	commuting	6	1
22:28	CPip(43-47)	PASS	HNS	1	22:59	CPip(51)	commuting	5	1
22:31	CPip(52)	commuting	5	1	23:01	CPip(47)	Intermittent foraging	5	1
22:40	CPip(49)	PASS	HNS	1	23:02	CPip(48)	↓ saw 57	5	
22:42	CPip(47)	PASS	HNS	1	23:11	CPip(45)	com	3	1
22:43	CPip(54)	commuting	5	1					
22:46	CPip(46)	foraging	3	1					
22:47	CPip(48)	foraging	3	1					
22:48	CPip(46)	commuting	25	1					

Bat Survey Form (Non-Lead Surveyor)

Ascerta

Site name/number:

Crabtree lane

Surveyor name: EVIC

Survey leader? Yes/No

Date: 22/06/22

Detector type:

PS

Surrounding habitat:

Overgrown shrubbery incl trees

Surveyors checklist:

- ✓ Completed all information at top of form
- ✓ Drawn viewpoint/marked any emergence
- ✓ Added north arrow to compass
- ✓ Photo of viewpoint taken at start of survey
- ✓ Recorded observations and completed summary

Summary:

Emergence/Re-entry (Circle): Yes No

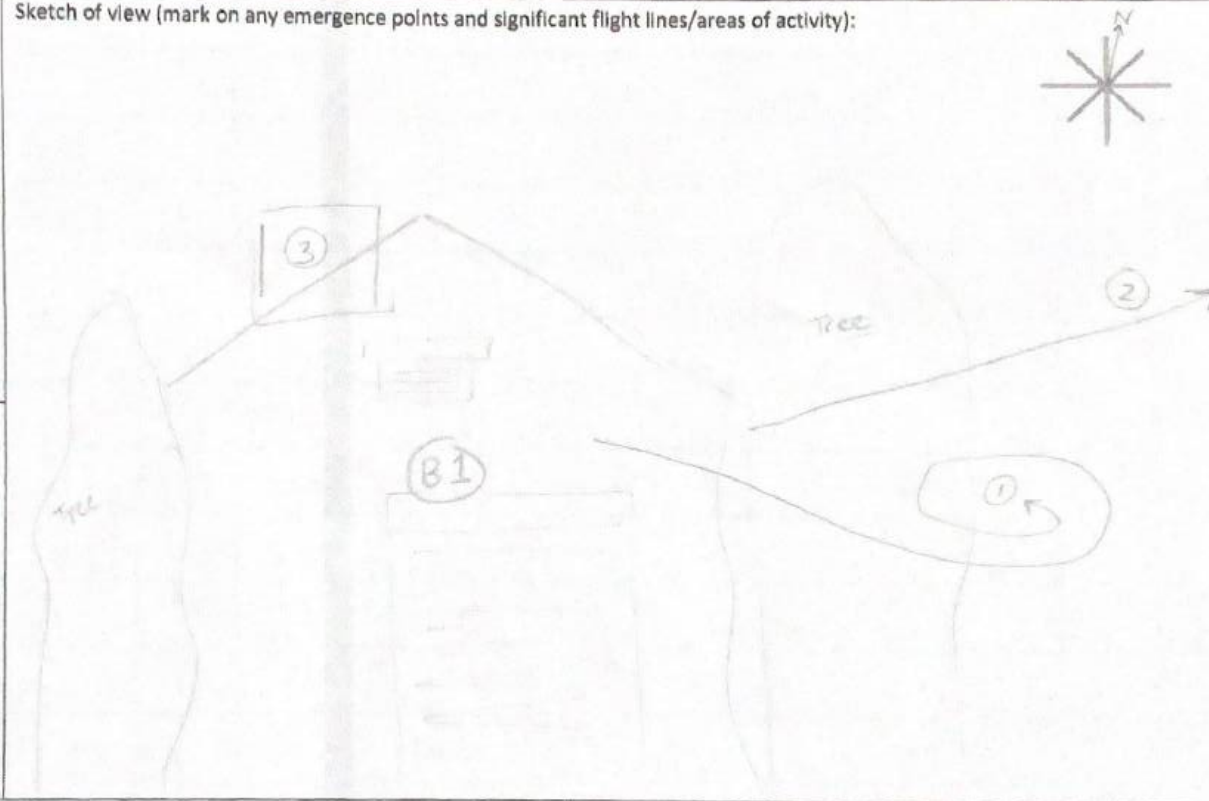
(If yes state number and species)

Overall activity levels:

- Very low
- Low
- Medium
- High
- Constant

Social calling (Circle): Yes No

Sketch of view (mark on any emergence points and significant flight lines/areas of activity):



Time	Species	Activity observed (clearly identify any emergence/re-entry)	Flight Line	Total No. of Bats	Time	Species	Activity Observed (clearly identify any emergence/re-entry)	Flight Line	Total No. of Bats
22:01	CPip	HNS (over)	-		54	CAP	Commute Activity over roof	(3)	1
22:05	CPip	" "			57	"	Activity region 3		
22:16	C.Pip	Foraging	(1)	1	33:00		HNS		
22:17	Pip	commute	(2)	1					
18	"	Foraging overhead		1					
20	"	Foraging		1					
21	Pip	commute		1					
22:31	CPip	Foraging	(1)	1					
35		Commute (west)							
38	C.Pip	" "		2					
45:24	41 C.Pip	Foraging + commute off east		1					
42	C.Pip	" "							
44:44	"	commute SW		1					
46		HNS							

Sunset 21.41

Bat Survey Form (Non-Lead Surveyor)

21.30 - 23.10

Ascerta

Site name/number:

Crabtree Lane
Openshaw

B2

Surveyor name: Fay Martin-Evans

Survey leader? Yes/No

Date: 22/6/22

Detector type:
Peet Sonic A8

Surrounding habitat: Derelict Wattle house /
factory brown site, overgrown with
shrubs and badly vandalized.

Surveyors checklist:

- ☒ Completed all information at top of form
- ☒ Drawn viewpoint/marked any emergence
- ☒ Added north arrow to compass
- ☒ Photo of viewpoint taken at start of survey
- ☒ Recorded observations and completed summary

Summary:

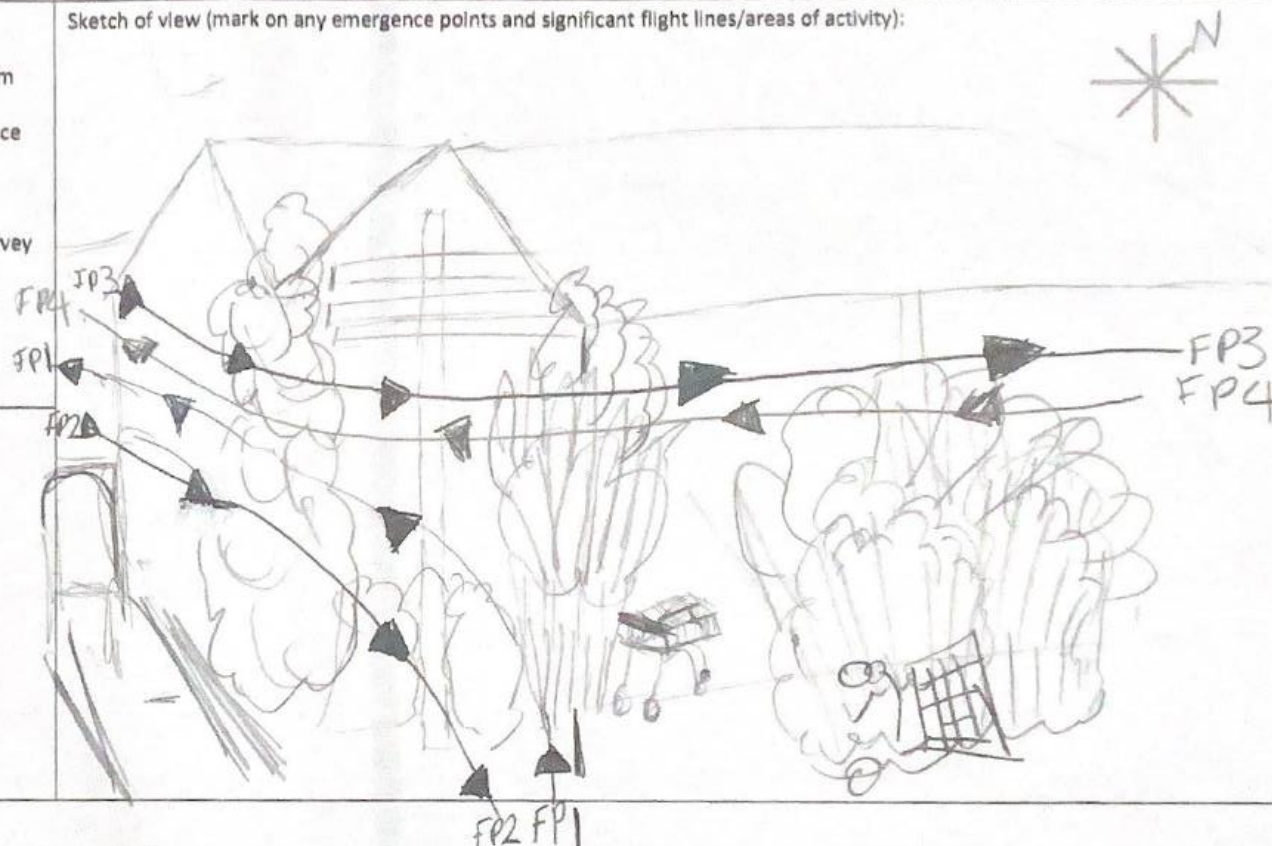
Emergence/Re-entry (Circle): Yes ☒ No

Overall activity levels:

Very low
☒ Low
Medium
High
Constant

Social calling (Circle): Yes ☒ No

Sketch of view (mark on any emergence points and significant flight lines/areas of activity):



Bat Survey Form (Non-Lead Surveyor)

Ascerta

Site name/number:

Crabtree Lane / B2

Surveyor name:

Gemma Ione

Survey leader? Yes/No

Date:

22/6/22

Detector type:

Peer Sonic / AS

Surrounding habitat:

Building - B2

Surveyors checklist:

Completed all information at top of form

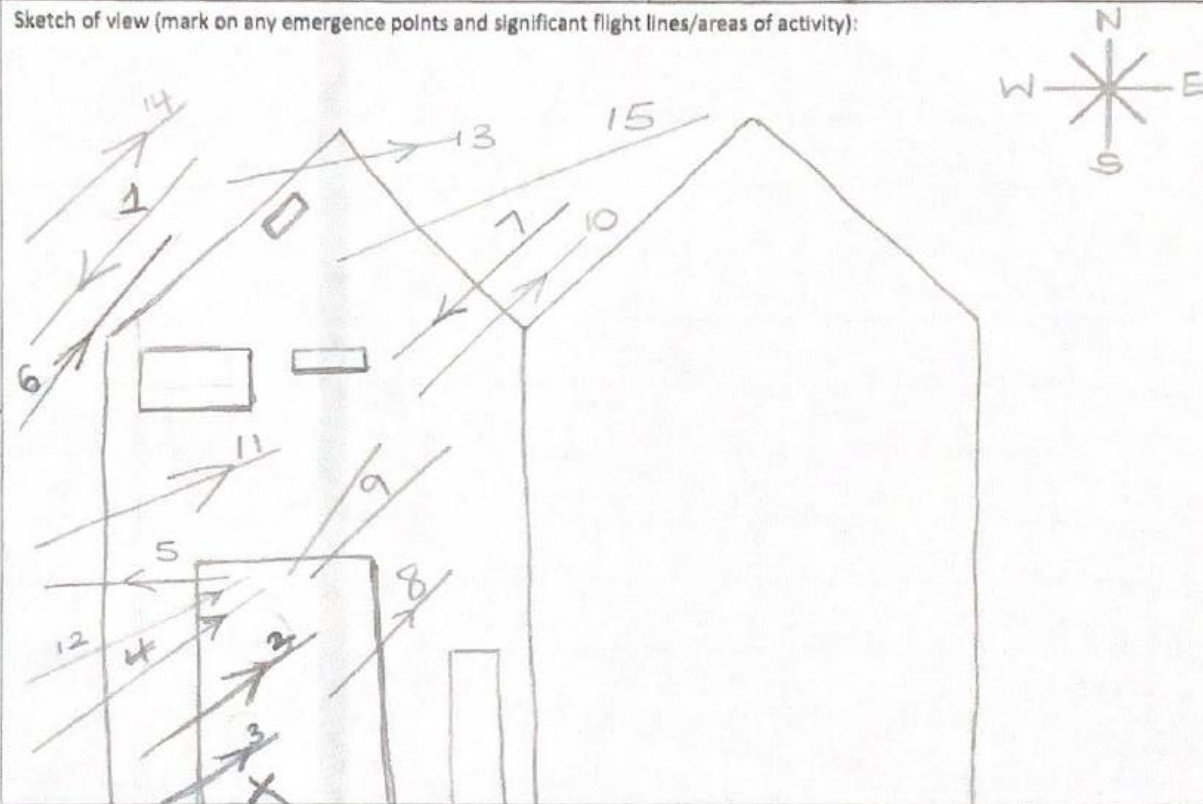
Drawn viewpoint/marked any emergence

Added north arrow to compass

Photo of viewpoint taken at start of survey

Recorded observations and completed summary

Sketch of view (mark on any emergence points and significant flight lines/areas of activity):



Summary:

Emergence/Re-entry (Circle): Yes No
(If yes state number and species)

Overall activity levels:

Very low

Low

Medium

High

Constant

Social calling (Circle): Yes No

Time	Species	Activity observed (clearly identify any emergence/re-entry)	Flight Line	Total No. of Bats	Time	Species	Activity Observed (clearly identify any emergence/re-entry)	Flight Line	Total No. of Bats
22:03	CP	commuting	1	1	22:57	CP	commuting	14	1
22:04	CP	commuting	2	1	23:01	CP	Foraging		1
22:05	CP	commuting	3	1	23:04	CP	commuting	15	2
22:15	CP	commuting	4	1					
22:21	CP	" " "	5	1					
22:24	CP	" " "	6	1					
22:29	CP	HNS	-	1					
22:33	CP	Foraging	7	1					
22:35	CP	commuting	8	1					
22:39	CP	Foraging	9	2					
22:41	CP	commuting	10	1					
22:44	CP	Foraging	11	1					
22:52	CP	commuting	12	1					
22:55	CP	Foraging	13	1					

Bat Survey Form (Non-Lead Surveyor)

Ascerta

Site name/number:

Croft Tree Building B1
lane

Surveyor name:

Matthew
Freeman

Date: 22/06/22

Detector type: A2

Surrounding habitat:

Some trees mostly
industrial

Surveyors checklist:

Completed all information at top of form

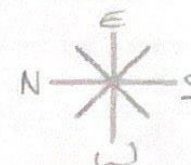
Drawn viewpoint/marked any emergence

Added north arrow to compass

Photo of viewpoint taken at start of survey

Recorded observations and completed
summary

Sketch of view (mark on any emergence points and significant flight lines/areas of activity):



Summary:

Emergence/Re-entry (Circle): Yes No
(If yes state number and species)

Overall activity levels:

Very low

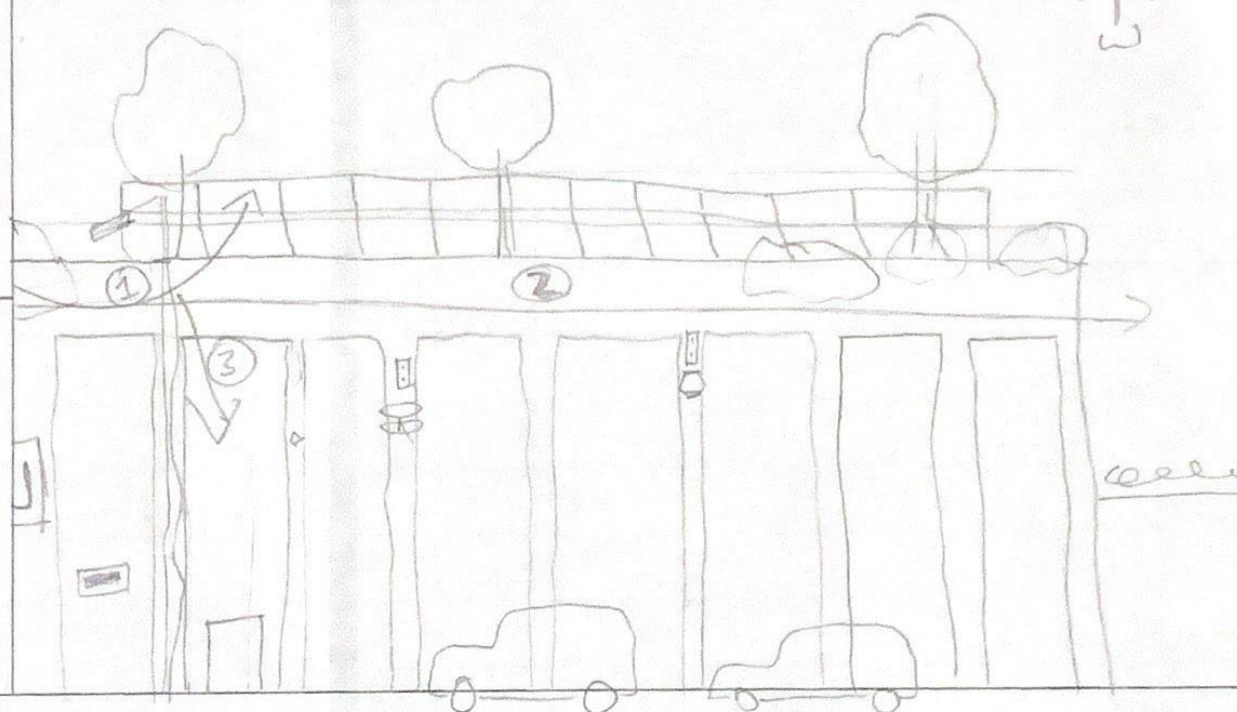
Low

Medium

High

Constant

Social calling (Circle): Yes No



Time	Species	Activity observed (clearly identify any emergence/re-entry)	Flight Line	Total No. of Bats	Time	Species	Activity Observed (clearly identify any emergence/re-entry)	Flight Line	Total No. of Bats
22:15		Seen flying north heading E first seen in flight seen not heard	1	1	23:09	43 CP	heard not seen		
22:17	47 CP	Possibly circling building flown from N to S	2	1	23:10	45 CP	heard not seen		
22:34	?	Might have been near seen not heard	3	1					
22:37	46 CP	heard not seen							
22:38	48 CP	heard not seen							
22:40	47 CP	heard not seen							
22:43	43 CP?	heard not seen							
22:45	45 CP	heard not seen							
22:47	45 CP	heard not seen							
22:51	43 CP?	heard not seen							
22:59	42 CP?	heard not seen							
23:01	43 CP?	heard not seen							
23:05	46 CP	heard not seen							
23:07	47 CP	heard not seen							

Bat Survey Form (Non-Lead Surveyor)

Ascerta

Site name/number: B3
Crabtree Lane, Manchester

Surveyor name: Shona Bancroft
Survey leader? Yes/No

Date: 22/06/2022
Detector type: Ab

Surrounding habitat: Dense foliage

Surveyors checklist:

- Completed all information at top of form ✓
- Drawn viewpoint/marked any emergence ✓
- Added north arrow to compass ✓
- Photo of viewpoint taken at start of survey ✓
- Recorded observations and completed summary ✓

Summary:

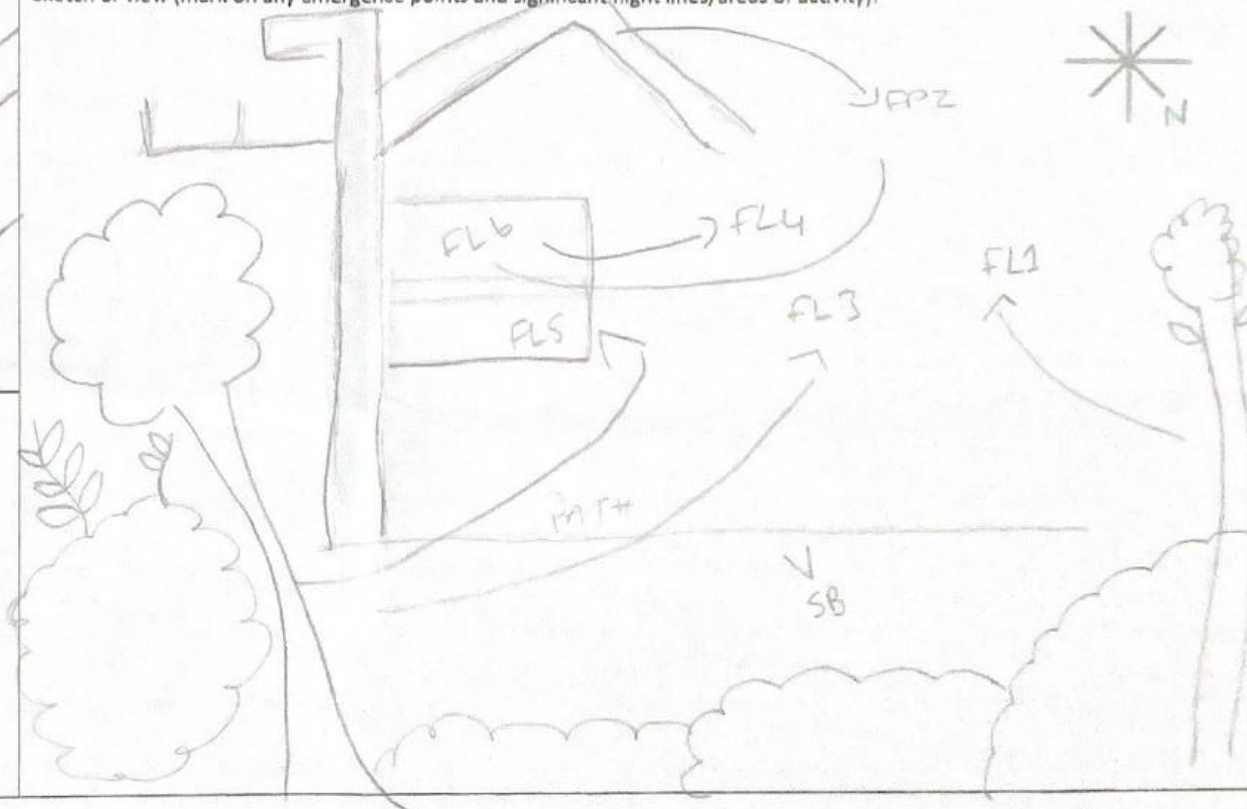
Emergence/Re-entry (Circle): Yes No
(If yes state number and species) 1

Overall activity levels:

- Very low
- Low
- Medium
- High
- Constant

Social calling (Circle): Yes No

Sketch of view (mark on any emergence points and significant flight lines/areas of activity):



Time	Species	Activity observed (clearly identify any emergence/re-entry)	Flight Line	Total No. of Bats	Time	Species	Activity Observed (clearly identify any emergence/re-entry)	Flight Line	Total No. of Bats
22:16	COMM PIP	foraging	FL1	1	23:01	COMM PIP	HNS		1
22:17	COMM PIP	foraging commuting	FL2	1	23:01	COMM PIP	foraging	FL1	1
22:18	COMM PIP	commuting	FL3	1	23:03	COMM PIP	"	FL6	1
22:37	COMM PIP	commuting	FL3	1	23:04	COMM PIP	commuting	FL3	1
22:39	COMM PIP	foraging	FL3	1					
22:42	COMM PIP	foraging	FL3	1					
22:46	COMM PIP	"	FL4	1					
22:46	COMM PIP	HNS		1					
22:48	COMM PIP	feeding	FL3	1					
22:50	COMM PIP	Feeding	FL3	1					
22:51	COMM PIP	"	FL5	1					
22:56	COMM PIP	HNS		1					
22:56	COMM PIP	foraging	FL2	1					
22:58	COMM PIP	HNS		1					

Bat Survey Form (Non-Lead Surveyor)

Ascerta

Site name/number: B2

Surveyor name: Dani Wood

Date:

Surrounding habitat:

Survey leader? Yes/No

Detector type:

Surveyors checklist:

Completed all information at top of form

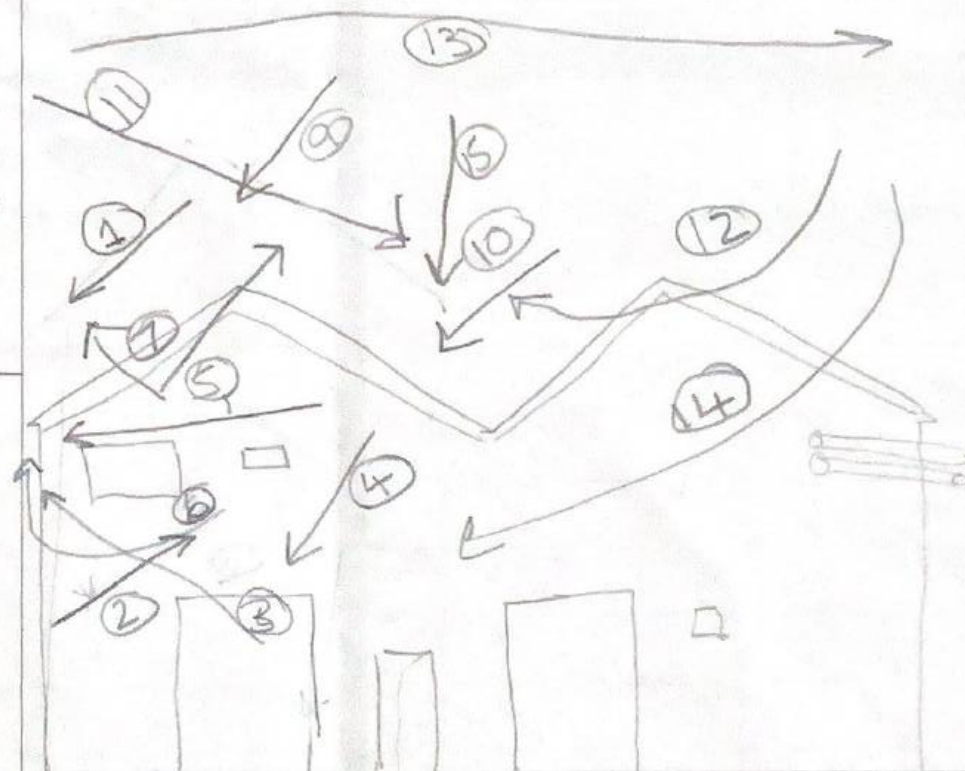
Drawn viewpoint/marked any emergence

Added north arrow to compass

Photo of viewpoint taken at start of survey

Recorded observations and completed summary

Sketch of view (mark on any emergence points and significant flight lines/areas of activity):



Summary:

Emergence/Re-entry (Circle): Yes No
(If yes state number and species)

Overall activity levels:

Very low

Low

Medium

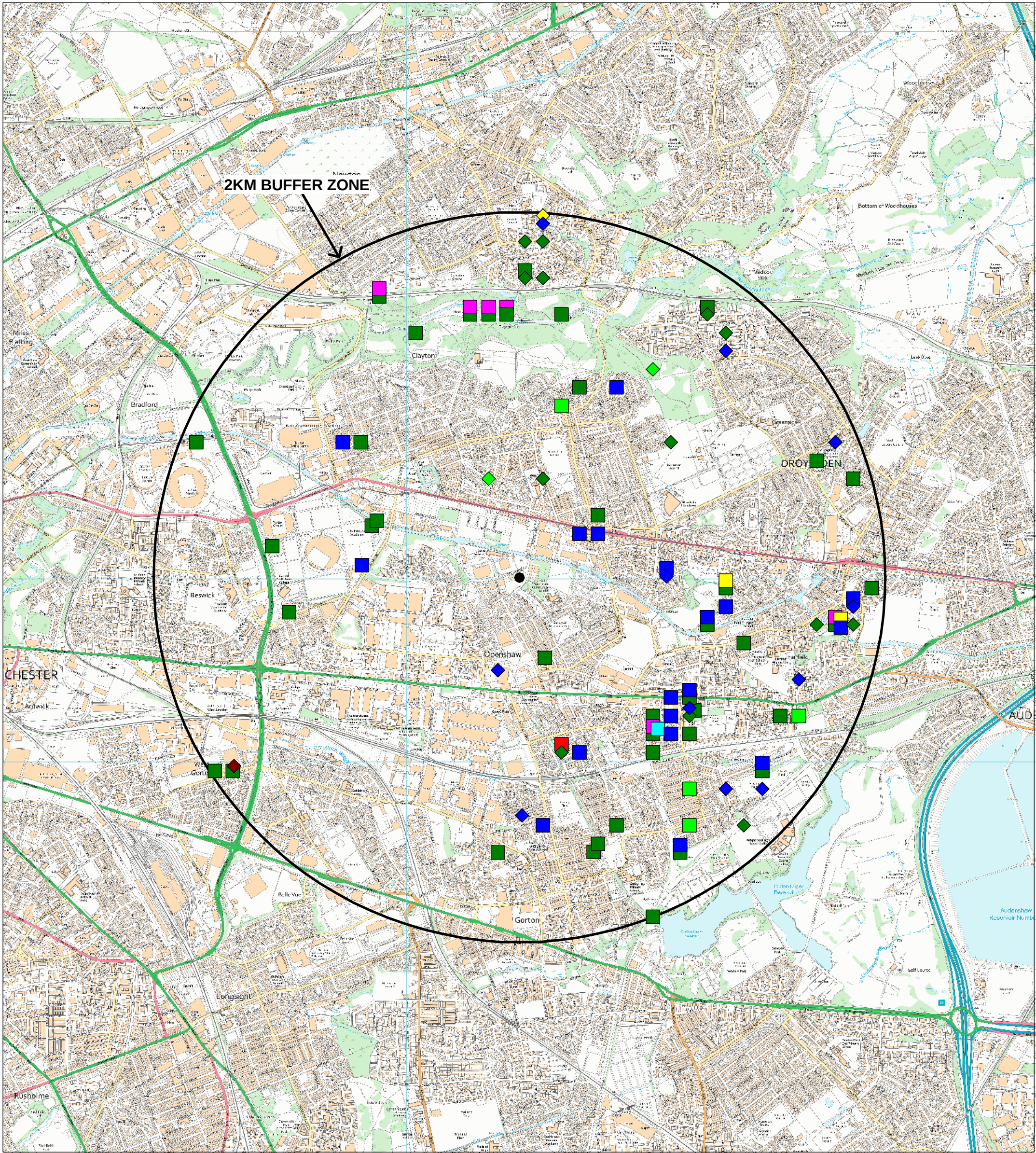
High

Constant

Social calling (Circle): Yes No

Time	Species	Activity observed (clearly identify any emergence/re-entry)	Flight Line	Total No. of Bats	Time	Species	Activity Observed (clearly identify any emergence/re-entry)	Flight Line	Total No. of Bats
2158	CP	Seen not heard	1	1	2251	CP	Foraging heard not seen	N/A	1
2200	CP	Commuting Seen not heard	2	1	2252	CP	Foraging	11	1
2203	CP	heard not seen	N/A	1	2257	CP	Foraging	12	2
2209	CP	Foraging 2209-2211	3	1	2259	CP	Foraging	13 2/4	2
2212	CP	Foraging	4	1	2305	CP	Commuting	15	1
2217	CP	Foraging	5	1	2301	CP	Heard not seen	N/A	1
2219	CP	Heard not seen	N/A	1					
2229	CP	Commuting	6	1					
2231	CP	Heard but not seen	N/A	1					
2235	CP	Foraging	7 28	2					
2236	CP	Heard but not seen	N/A	1					
2239	CP	Foraging	9	1					
2249	CP	Heard but not seen	N/A	1					
2250	CP	Commuting	10	1					

Appendix 4



KEY

BAT ROOSTS

- ◆ BAT SP
- ◆ BROWN LONG-EARED BAT
- ◆ COMMON PIPISTRELLE
- ◆ PIPISTRELLE SP
- ◆ SOPRANO PIPISTRELLE

BATS OTHER SIGNS

- BAT SP
- COMMON PIPISTRELLE
- DAUBENTON'S BAT
- NOCTULE BAT
- PIPISTRELLE SP
- SOPRANO PIPISTRELLE
- WHISKERED BAT

GREATER MANCHESTER ECOLOGY UNIT ECOLOGICAL SEARCH - SJ 8862 9801 CRABTREE LANE - MAP 4

SCALE 1:20,000

BAT DATA COURTESY OF SOUTH LANCS BAT GROUP

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Date Produced: 05/10/2021