Land at Downlands Farm, Uckfield

Bat Addendum Report

Planning Ref: WD/2022/1637/MEA, Appeal Ref: APP/C1435/W/23/33219)

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Contact Details

Aspect Ecology Ltd
Hardwick Business Park I Noral Way I Banbury I Oxfordshire OX16 2AF
t [redacted] e info@aspect-ecology.com
w www.aspect-ecology.com

Contents

Text:

1 Introduction 3

2 Methodology 4

3 Bat Survey Results 8

4 Summary ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**

Plans:

Plan 5719/ECO4 Bat Activity Survey Results (Walked Transect) 2019-2020

Plan 5719/ECO5 Bat Activity Survey Results (Automated Detector) 2019-2020

Plan 5719/ECO6 Bat Activity Survey Results (Walked Transect) 2023 Rev B

Plan 5719/ECO7 Bat Activity Survey Results (Automated Detector) 2023 Rev B

1 Introduction

1.1 Background and Purpose of the Report

1.1.1 Aspect Ecology was commissioned by Gleeson Land to undertake ecological surveys to inform an updated Baseline Ecological Appraisal in respect of proposed development of land at Downlands Farm, Uckfield, centred at grid reference TQ 4661 2223 (see Plan 5719/ECO1)[1]. The survey findings were reported in September 2023 in the Baseline Ecological Appraisal (CD1.14 Enclosure 4) detailing the results of the updated survey work that had been undertaken throughout the early to mid part of the 2023 survey season. At that point, bat data was available for surveys up to August 2023, with respect to Manual Detector Surveys, and up to July 2023 with respect to Automated (Static) Bat Detector Surveys.

1.1.2 Bat surveys subsequently continued until the end of October 2023 and this Bat Addendum Report provides an update which collates and analyses the 2023 bat data (incorporating the results of the August/September to October 2023 surveys), as well as providing a summary of the previous 2019-2020 surveys.

1.2 Site Overview

1.2.1 The site occupies land between Snatt's Road, Uckfield, in the east, and the A22 Uckfield bypass to the west and comprises a mixture of grassland and broad swathes of deciduous woodland. Several minor tributaries of the Shortbridge Stream run through the site. There are also several linear features in the form of mature tree lines and a number of ponds within a woodland setting.

1.2.2 The site is bounded to the north by areas of woodland forming part of Budletts Wood and Paygate Wood, beyond which are further areas of woodland, farmland and scattered rural dwellings. To the east, the site is bound by Snatt's Road, with residential areas forming the urban fringe of Uckfield beyond this. Lake Wood (an area of woodland and a lake managed by the Woodland Trust) abuts the site to the south, and Fir Tree Grove is immediately adjacent to the south-east corner of the site, beyond which is Rock's Road.

1.2.3 In general terms, the land surrounding the site to the north, west and south largely comprises a mixture of agricultural land interspersed with areas of secondary and ancient and semi-natural woodland and ancient replanted woodland. Beyond this lies development at the western edge of Uckfield along London Road, to the north-east, and beyond Rocks Road, to the south. The wider area to the north of the Site includes the villages of Maresfield, Cooper's Green and Five Ash Down.

[1] Planning ref: WD/2022/1637/MEA, which is now subject to a planning appeal (Appeal Ref: APP/C1435/W/23/33219)

2 Methodology

2.1 Desktop Study

2.1.1 In order to compile background information on the site and its immediate Sussex Biological Records Centre (SxBRC) were contacted in January 2021 and May 2023, with data requested on the basis of a search radius of 2km.

2.1.2 Where information has been received from the above organisation(s) this is reproduced at Annex 5719/3 and on Plan 5719/ECO2 of the updated Baseline Ecology Report, and is not reproduced here.

2.2 Bat Survey Methodology

2.2.1 Walked transect surveys were undertaken during September and October 2019, between April and August 2020, and on a monthly basis from May to October 2023 in order to ascertain the level of usage of the site by foraging or commuting bats. This survey method involves walking planned transect routes with key listening points, specifically covering habitats/features with particular potential for commuting or foraging bats. Echometer EM3 or Anabat Scout handheld bat detectors were employed to aid identification of any bats observed. Each transect was walked from approximately 15 minutes prior to sunset, for 2-3 hours, with a minimum 3 minute stop at each listening point. This methodology was repeated for 1.5 - 2 hours prior to sunrise to complete the dawn survey.

2.2.2 This survey work was carried out during suitable weather conditions, as set out in Table 2.3 below.

Table 2.3. Walked transect survey details.

Date	Start & end times & time of sunset/sunrise	Transect / location	Equipment used	Weather
03/09/2019	Start time: 19.27 End time: 21.30 Sunset: 19.42	Transects A, B and C	Echo Meter EM3.	Dry, 10% cloud, BF1, 18°C
09/10/2019	Start time: 18.22 End time: 20.22 Sunset: 18.22	Transects A, B and C	Echo Meter EM3.	Dry, 20% cloud, BF1, 13°C
14/04/2020	Start time: 19.23 End time: 21.53 Sunset: 19.53	Transects A, B and C	Echo Meter EM3.	Dry, 0% cloud, BF2, 11°C
26/05/2020	Start time: 20.28 End time: 22.58 Sunset: 20.58	Transects A, B and C	Echo Meter EM3.	Dry, 30% cloud, BF2, 16°C
08/06/2020	Start time: 20.42 End time: 23.12 Sunset: 21.12	Transects A, B and C	Anabat Scout.	Dry, 10% cloud, BF1, 13°C
06/07/2020	Start time: 20.45 End time: 23.15 Sunset: 21.15	Transects A, B and C	Anabat Scout.	Dry, 20% cloud, BF1, 16°C
03/08/2020	Start time: 20.11 End time: 22.41 Sunset: 20.41	Transects A, B and C	Anabat Scout.	Dry, 40% cloud, BF1, 17°C
04/08/2020	Start time: 03.29 End time: 05.59 Sunrise: 05.29	Transects A, B and C	Anabat Scout.	Dry, 0% cloud, BF1, 12°C
03/05/2023	Start time: 20:24 End time: 22:24 Sunset: 20:24	Transect C	Anabat Scout	Dry, 40% cloud, BF4, 9-11°C

10/05/2023	Start time: 20:27 End time: 22:37 Sunset: 20:35	Transect B	Anabat Scout	Dry, 20% cloud, BF3, 11-13°C
06/06/2023	Start time: 21:10 End time: 23:10 Sunset: 21:10	Transects B and C	Anabat Scout	Dry, 5% cloud, BF2, 14°C
10/07/2023	Start time: 21:12 End time: 23:12 Sunset: 21:12	Transects B and C	Anabat Scout	Dry, 50% cloud, BF1, 18-20°C
08/08/2023	Start time: 20:34 End time: 22:43 Sunset: 20:34	Transects B and C	Anabat Scout	Light shower 20:45-20:52, 100% cloud, BF1, 16-17°C
04/09/2023	Start time: 19:40 End time: 21:40 Sunset: 19:40	Transects B and C	Anabat Scout	Dry, 10% cloud, BF2, 18-22°C
05/09/2023	Start time: 04:18 End time: 06:18 Sunrise: 04:18	Transects B and C	Anabat Scout	Dry, 15% cloud, BF1, 14-15°C
09/10/2023	Start time: 18:21 End time: 20:24 Sunrise: 18:20	Transects B and C	Anabat Scout	Dry, 15% cloud, BF2, 15-16°C

BF0 = calm, BF12 = hurricane force

2.2.3 Automated static detector surveys were also carried out during which Song Meter 4 (SM4) detectors were positioned at four locations within the site for a minimum of five days each during September and October 2019, between April and August 2020, and between May and October 2023, to record any bat activity. During September statics in locations 1 and 2 were deployed between 3rd-9th September whereas a static was deployed in location SD4 between 25th-29th September. Statics were deployed in locations 1 and 5 on 4th September and in locations 2 and 4 on 9th September. Static detectors were deployed at locations SD1, SD2 and SD5 in July 2020 between 6th-12th with a single static detector in location SD1 being deployed separately during 16th-21st July because of microphone errors during the initial July deployment. The detector locations are shown on Plan 5719/ECO5 and 5719/ECO7. The detectors were set to switch on 30 minutes before sunset and switch off 30 minutes after sunrise. The weather conditions during the static detector surveys carried out in 2023 are provided below.

Table 2.4. Automated detector survey details.

Survey Date	Weather Conditions			
	Wind (BF)	Temp(ᶜ)	Cloud Cover (%)	Precipitation (mm)
03/05/2023	4	9	20-100	0
04/05/2023	2	10-11	80-100	1.3
05/05/2023	1-2	10-11	10-40	0
06/05/2023	2-3	12	100	2.9
07/05/2023	2	10-12	5-10	0
08/05/2023	3	12	100	2.7
09/05/2023	2	12	100	7.9
10/05/2023	3	10	30	7.0
06/06/2023	3-4	9-10	15-40	0
07/06/2023	3	10-12	0-20	0
08/06/2023	3-4	12-13	40-75	0
09/06/2023	2	14	20-80	0.3
10/06/2023	1	15-18	20-85	0.3
11/06/2023	2	15-16	70-85	0.3
12/06/2023	2	15-16	5-20	0
10/07/2023	2-3	16-18	30-85	0
11/07/2023	3-4	14-16	50-75	0.2
12/07/2023	3	13-15	20-85	0.1
13/07/2023	2	14-16	10-60	0
14/07/2023	3-4	15-17	40-100	2.6
15/07/2023	4-6	14-16	85-100	0.8
16/07/2023	3	13-14	10-20	0
09/08/2023	2	12-15	20-50	0.45
10/08/2023	3	12-18	5-10	0
11/08/2023	3	16-19	10-30	0.16
12/08/2023	3	16-19	5-20	0
13/08/2023	3	16-19	20-50	0.45
14/08/2023	2	16-18	30-80	0.74
04/09/2023	2	14-18	0-10	0
05/09/2023	2	13-18	0-10	0
06/09/2023	2	15-20	0-10	0
07/09/2023	2	16-20	0-10	0
08/09/2023	1	16-20	0-10	0
09/09/2023	1	17-22	0-10	0
10/09/2023	1-2	17-22	0-10	0
09/10/2023	1	11-14	5-10	0
10/10/2023	2	9-17	5-10	0
11/10/2023	2	14-17	10-40	0.45
12/10/2023	2	16-17	50-90	9
13/10/2023	3	10-18	80-100	21
14/10/2023	2	5-11	10-40	0.35
15/10/2023	1-2	2-8	5-10	0

Analysis of Bat Survey Recordings

2.2.4 All bat calls were analysed using Analook W v4.4a and Anabat Insight to verify 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 bat calls around 40kHz or 50kHz) calls were identified to

genus level; in the case of calls which could not be distinguished between *Nyctalus* sp. and Serotine, these have been labelled as 'unidentified big bat' species.

2.3 Survey Constraints and Limitations

2.3.1 All of the species that occur in each habitat would not necessarily be detectable during survey work carried out at any given time of the year, since different species are apparent during different seasons. The Phase 1 habitat survey was undertaken within the optimal season therefore allowing a robust assessment of habitats and botanical interest across the site.

2.3.2 A recognised limitation of the bat activity surveys is that bat detectors can only provide an index of activity rather than absolute numbers of bats. Therefore, the results of the bat activity surveys should only be considered indicative of the amount of use bats make of an area rather than the abundance of bats. In addition, some bat species, e.g. Brown Long-eared Bat, are difficult to detect due to their quiet echolocation calls.

2.3.3 Health and safety matters provide a constraint to which areas of the site can be safely accessed at night, which are limited to open areas and those with established wide and accessible even pathways.

2.4 Ecological Evaluation Methodology

2.4.1 The evaluation of the bat data is based on professional judgement whilst also drawing on the latest available industry guidance and research. The approach taken in this report is based on that described by the Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management (CIEEM, 2019)[2] and Bat Survey Guidelines[3].

[2] CIEEM (2019) '*Guidelines for Ecological Impact Assessment in the UK and Ireland: Terrestrial, Freshwater, Coastal and Marine'*, Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management, Winchester

[3] Bat Surveys for Professional Ecologists – Good Practice Guidelines 2016 and 2023

3 Bat Survey Results

3.1 Legislation

3.1.1 All British bats are classed as European Protected Species under the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended) and are also listed under Schedule 5 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). As such, both bats and their roosts (breeding sites and resting places) receive full protection under the legislation (see Annex 5719/2 for detailed provisions). If proposed development work is likely to result in an offence a licence may need to be obtained from Natural England which would be subject to appropriate measures to safeguard bats. Given all bats are protected species, they are considered to represent important ecological features. A number of bat species are also considered S41 Priority Species.

3.2 Background Records

3.2.1 No specific records of bats from within or adjacent to the site were returned from the desktop study. Information received from the LRC returned records of Brown Long-eared Bat, Noctule, Serotine *Eptesicus serotinus*, Daubenton's Bat *Myotis daubentonii*, Whiskered Bat *Myotis mystacinus*, Natterers' Bat *Myotis nattereri*, Common Pipistrelle *Pipistrellus pipistrellus*, Soprano Pipistrelle and Pipistrelle bat species *Pipistrelle* sp. within 3km of the site. The closest record is for two adult Common Pipistrelle bats, recorded in June 2020, in a residential garden situated within 0.8km of the site boundary.

3.3 Activity surveys (foraging /commuting)

3.3.1 The woodland throughout the site, and especially the woodland edges, offers potential opportunities for foraging bats as they are likely to support a reasonable biomass of invertebrate prey. In addition, tree-lines, hedgerows and watercourses form linear corridors that could act as navigational aids for commuting bats and provide connectivity to similar off-site habitats in the surrounding area. As such, bat activity surveys were undertaken at the site between September to October 2019 and April to August 2020, and updated in the months between May and October 2023.

3.3.2 **Manual walked transect surveys.** The bat activity survey results are illustrated on Plan 5719/ECO4 and Plan 5719/ECO7, with summary tables provided below.

3.3.3 A total of five species/species groups were recorded during the walked activity transects carried out in 2019-2020, namely Common Pipistrelle, Soprano Pipistrelle, Pipistrelle sp., Big Bat sp., *Myotis* sp. and Long-eared bat sp., as set out below in Table 5.4.

Table 5.4. Total number of bat registrations per species and % species composition recorded during manual activity surveys (2019/2020 surveys).

Species	Number of Registrations Recorded	Approximate % of Total Registrations Recorded
Common Pipistrelle	301	56.3
Soprano Pipistrelle	185	34.6
Pipistrelle sp.	8	1.5
Big Bat sp.	12	2.2
Myotis	25	4.7
Long-eared sp.	4	0.7

3.3.4 The results from the bat activity surveys carried out in 2023 are illustrated on Plan 5719/ECO6, with summary tables provided below.

Table 5.5 Results of the dusk walked transect (Transect C) on 3rd May 2023.

Species	Number of Passes Recorded	Approximate % of Total Passes Recorded
Soprano Pipistrelle	6	100
Total	**6**	**100**

Table 5.6. Results of the dusk walked transect (Transect B) on 10th May 2023.

Species	Number of Passes Recorded	Approximate % of Total Passes Recorded
Common Pipistrelle	6	33
Soprano Pipistrelle	10	56
Big Bat sp.	1	6
Myotis sp.	1	6
Total	**18**	**100**

Table 5.7. Results of the dusk walked transects on 6th June 2023.

Species	Number of Passes Recorded (Transect B)	Approximate % of Total Passes Recorded (Transect B)	Number of Passes Recorded (Transect C)	Approximate % of Total Passes Recorded (Transect C)
Common Pipistrelle	26	50	1	25
Soprano Pipistrelle	22	42	3	75
Big Bat sp.	1	2	0	0
Myotis sp.	2	4	0	0
Long-eared sp.	1	2	0	0
Total	**52**	**100**	**4**	**100**

Table 5.8. Results of the dusk walked transects on 10th July 2023.

Species	Number of Passes Recorded (Transect B)	Approximate % of Total Passes Recorded (Transect B)	Number of Passes Recorded (Transect C)	Approximate % of Total Passes Recorded (Transect C)
Common Pipistrelle	28	74	20	30
Soprano Pipistrelle	9	24	44	66
Big Bat sp.	0	0	2	3
Myotis sp.	0	0	1	1
Long-eared sp.	1	3	0	0
Total	**38**	**100**	**67**	**100**

Table 5.9. Results of the dusk walked transects on 8th August 2023.

Species	Number of Passes Recorded (Transect B)	Approximate % of Total Passes Recorded (Transect B)	Number of Passes Recorded (Transect C)	Approximate % of Total Passes Recorded (Transect C)
Common Pipistrelle	50	81	8	62
Soprano Pipistrelle	8	13	4	31
Myotis sp.	3	5	1	8
Long-eared sp.	1	2	0	0
Total	**62**	**100**	**13**	**100**

Table 5.10. Results of the dusk walked transects on 4th September 2023.

Species	Number of Passes Recorded (Transect B)	Approximate % of Total Passes Recorded (Transect B)	Number of Passes Recorded (Transect C)	Approximate % of Total Passes Recorded (Transect C)
Common Pipistrelle	21	33	15	38
Soprano Pipistrelle	16	25	17	43
Big Bat sp.	1	2	0	0
Myotis sp.	25	40	8	20
Total	**63**	**100**	**13**	**100**

Table 5.11. Results of the dawn walked transects on 5th September 2023.

Species	Number of Passes Recorded (Transect B)	Approximate % of Total Passes Recorded (Transect B)	Number of Passes Recorded (Transect C)	Approximate % of Total Passes Recorded (Transect C)
Common Pipistrelle	47	44	13	52
Soprano Pipistrelle	56	52	11	44
Myotis sp.	4	4	1	4
Total	**107**	**100**	**25**	**100**

Table 5.12. Results of the dusk walked transects on 9th October 2023.

Species	Number of Passes Recorded (Transect B)	Approximate % of Total Passes Recorded (Transect B)	Number of Passes Recorded (Transect C)	Approximate % of Total Passes Recorded (Transect C)
Common Pipistrelle	4	44	25	63
Soprano Pipistrelle	2	22	9	23
Big Bat sp.	2	22	2	5
Myotis sp.	0	0	4	10
Long-eared sp.	1	11	0	0
Total	**9**	**100**	**40**	**100**

3.3.5 A discussion of activity levels for each transect is set out below.

Transect B

3.3.6 During the 2019-2020 survey work, low to moderate levels of bat activity were recorded along transect B, with a total of 238 bat registrations recorded during the course of the surveys. Activity was dominated by Common Pipistrelle, which accounted for a total of 139 passes or 58.4%. Soprano Pipistrelle accounted for 34.9% of the registrations, whilst the remaining percentage was attributed to *Pipistrelle* species, Big Bat species, Long-eared bat species and *Myotis* species.

3.3.7 Activity within this transect was highest during the May and September dusk surveys, with a total of 52 and 63 bat passes recorded, respectively (which equates to approximately 0.43 and 0.42 registrations per minute). The highest level of activity in this transect was recorded at listening point 8 which is situated on the edge of woodland **W4a**, whilst activity was elevated along much of the eastern areas of the site (within grassland Area **SI4**) and surrounding treeline **TL1** (see Plan 5719/ECO4).

3.3.8 The updated 2023 survey work at the site returned similar results, with Common Pipistrelle accounting for 52% of all registrations along Transect B, followed by Soprano Pipistrelle (35%) and *Myotis* sp. (11%), 'Big Bat' sp. and Long-eared Bat each accounting for <5% of registrations (see Plan 5719/ECO6). Activity levels were generally low to moderate, with the highest levels of activity recorded along the northern edge of **W5a** around listening point 4.

Transect C

3.3.9 During the 2019-2020 survey work, low to moderate levels of bat activity were recorded along transect C, with a total of 297 bat registrations recorded during the course of the surveys. Activity was dominated by Common Pipistrelle, which accounted for a total of 162 passes or 54.6%. Soprano Pipistrelle accounted for 34.3% of the registrations, whilst *Myotis* species accounted for a further 6.4%. The remaining percentage was attributed to Pipistrelle species, Long-eared bat species and Big Bat species.

3.3.10 Activity within this transect peaked during the May dusk survey, with a total of 122 bat passes recorded (which equates to approximately 0.75 registrations per minute). The highest level of activity was recorded at listening point 7 in the south-west of the transect adjacent to woodland **W8**.

3.3.11 The updated 2023 survey work at the site returned similar results, with Soprano Pipistrelle accounting for 48% of all registrations along Transect C, followed by Common Pipistrelle (42%) and Myotis sp. (8%) with 'Big Bat' sp. accounting for <5% of registrations (see Plan 5719/ECO6). Activity levels were generally low, with a single stretch of higher activity recorded along edge of woodland **W8** and **W6a.**

3.3.12 **Remote Detector Surveys.** A total of eight bat species (or species groups[4]) were recorded over the course of all the static detector surveys, namely Common Pipistrelle, Soprano Pipistrelle, Nathusius' Pipistrelle, *Pipistrelle* sp., Big Bat sp., *Myotis* sp., Long-eared bat species and Barbastelle, as set out below.

3.3.13 Table 5.13 details the results of the static detector surveys carried out in 2019-2020. Activity during this time was dominated by Common Pipistrelle, accounting for approximately 72% of all registrations, with other species present in only low numbers (see Plan 5719/ECO5).

Table 5.13. Total number of bat registrations per species and % species composition recorded during static detector surveys carried out in 2019-2020.

Species	Number of Registrations Recorded	Approximate % of Total Registrations Recorded
Common Pipistrelle	5,402	72.59
Soprano Pipistrelle	1,271	17.08
Nathusius' Pipistrelle	7	0.09
Barbastelle	2	0.03
Myotis sp.	164	2.20
Big Bat sp.	309	4.15
Long-eared bat sp.	15	0.20
Unidentified Pipistrelle sp.	272	3.65

3.3.14 Table 5.14 details the results of the static detector surveys carried out in 2023. Activity during this time was dominated by Common Pipistrelle and Soprano Pipistrelle, accounting for approximately 56.47% and 33.90% of all registrations, respectively, with other species present in only low numbers (see Plan 5719/ECO5).

[4] *Myotis* sp. bats are difficult to separate based on analysis of calls alone, and have therefore been identified to species group level only. It is likely several different species within each group are present at the site. Similarly, some Pipistrelle and *Nyctalus/Eptesicus* (or 'big bat') sp. calls were not possible to identify to species level and are assigned to a species group.

Table 5.14. Total number of bat registrations per species and % species composition recorded during static detector surveys carried out in 2023.

Species	Number of Registrations Recorded	Approximate % of Total Registrations Recorded
Common Pipistrelle	4,244	56.47
Soprano Pipistrelle	2,548	33.90
Nathusius' Pipistrelle	2	0.03
Barbastelle	2	0.03
Myotis sp.	229	3.05
Big Bat sp.	277	3.69
Long-eared bat sp.	214	2.85

3.3.15 Results from updated static detector surveys carried out in 2023 are summarised in Tables 5.15-5.18 below, and illustrated on Plan 5719/ECO7[5].

Table 5.15. Automated static bat survey summary for Location 1 (SD1, within woodland W6b).

Survey Date	Detector Location 1					
	Number of registrations by species#					
	Pip 45	Pip 55	Barb	'Big Bat'	Myotis	BLE
04/05/2023	7	2	-	2	5	-
05/05/2023	2	5	-	-	2	-
06/05/2023	6	4	-	-	-	1
07/05/2023	6	1	-	1	2	1
08/05/2023	16	5	-	2	-	-
09/05/2023	8	5	-	2	3	-
10/05/2023	3	3	-	3	5	2
06/06/2023	-	-	-	-	-	1
07/06/2023	-	-	-	-	-	-
08/06/2023	1	-	-	-	-	1
09/06/2023	4	3	-	-	13	-
10/06/2023	11	10	-	1	1	-
11/06/2023	41	6	-	-	1	-
12/06/2023	24	2	-	-	1	-
10/07/2023	22	14	-	-	-	-
11/07/2023	217	21	-	-	1	1
12/07/2023	104	11	-	2	-	1
13/07/2023	24	7	-	-	-	-
14/07/2023	16	4	-	-	3	-
15/07/2023	46	17	-	-	-	-
16/07/2023	42	27	-	5	-	2
09/08/2023	14	6	-	4	4	8
10/08/2023	29	24	2	3	6	9
11/08/2023	24	33	3	10	3	5
12/08/2023	22	31	2	11	7	6
13/08/2023	11	21	-	-	16	4
14/08/2023	15	25	2	4	15	7
04/09/2023	19	5	-	-	8	5
05/09/2023	12	16	1	1	25	31
06/09/2023	13	21	1	3	12	24

[5] Results from automated static detector locations SD4 and SD5 were inadvertently interchanged within prior reporting. This has now been remedied in this addendum report and the locations of the results have been corrected for all surveys

07/09/2023	4	20	1	1	20	10
08/09/2023	15	3	-	4	32	14
09/09/2023	6	17	-	1	16	10
10/09/2023	26	35	-	1	19	11
09/10/2023	3	4	-	1	3	7
10/10/2023	1	15	-	1	10	1
11/10/2023	4	6	-	-	4	-
12/10/2023	18	2	-	-	3	-
13/10/2023	9	112	-	-	-	-
14/10/2023	1	2	-	-	-	-
15/10/2023	-	-	-	-	-	2
Total registrations	**846**	**545**	**13**	**63**	**240**	**164**
Approximate % of total registrations	**45.22**	**29.13**	**0.69**	**3.37**	**12.83**	**8.77**

Key:

Pip 45- Common Pipistrelle

Pip 55- Soprano Pipistrelle

Barb - Barbastelle

'Big Bat' - Noctule, Leislers or Serotine

Myotis – *Myotis* sp.

BLE - Brown Long-eared bat

- Figures shown are the total no. of registrations recorded during the dusk to the proceeding dawn period for each date shown, i.e. a recording 'night' for the 20th June will be registrations recorded from ~18.00 on the 20/06 till 07.00 on the morning of the 21/06.

Table 5.16. Automated static bat survey summary for Location 2 (SD2, within scrub SC3 near northern site boundary).

Survey Date	Detector Location 2						
	Number of registrations by species#						
	Pip 45	Pip 55	Pip Nath	Barb	'Big Bat'	Myotis	BLE
04/05/2023	5	1	-	-	-	5	-
05/05/2023	5	-	-	-	-	1	-
06/05/2023	13	1	-	-	1	1	-
07/05/2023	5	-	-	-	-	1	-
08/05/2023	11	1	-	-	-	-	-
09/05/2023	6	-	-	-	-	1	-
10/05/2023	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
06/06/2023	11	1	-	-	4	4	15
07/06/2023	25	1	-	-	3	2	17
08/06/2023	33	4	-	-	1	4	5
09/06/2023	43	15	-	-	2	6	1
10/06/2023	19	7	-	-	3	3	6
11/06/2023	15	8	-	-	1	3	1
12/06/2023	22	2	-	-	-	4	5
10/07/2023	83	2	-	-	2	1	-
11/07/2023	72	3	-	-	1	2	-
12/07/2023	80	5	-	-	-	-	-
13/07/2023	215	2	-	-	-	-	-
14/07/2023	79	-	-	-	2	9	-
15/07/2023	3	2	-	-	1	6	-

16/07/2023	33	1	-	-	-	1	-
08/08/2023	97	17	-	-	6	1	3
09/08/2023	11	4	-	-	-	9	1
10/08/2023	40	37	-	-	-	5	1
11/08/2023	93	15	-	-	9	1	2
12/08/2023	59	15	-	-	8	9	10
13/08/2023	20	14	-	1	12	9	-
14/08/2023	82	16	-	-	1	9	1
04/09/2023	668	189	-	-	1	6	3
05/09/2023	316	89	-	1	1	5	4
06/09/2023	314	124	-	1	2	2	1
07/09/2023	180	36	-	1	4	3	5
08/09/2023	301	257	-	-	-	4	1
09/09/2023	254	131	-	-	1	4	4
10/09/2023	426	67	-	-	1	-	6
09/10/2023	3	4	-	-	1	3	7
10/10/2023	11	15	-	-	1	10	1
11/10/2023	-	6	-	-	-	4	-
12/10/2023	1	2	-	-	-	3	-
13/10/2023	-	112	-	-	-	-	-
14/10/2023	1	2	1	-	-	-	-
Total registrations	**3690**	**1083**	**1**	**4**	**69**	**138**	**46**
Approximate % of total registrations	**73.35**	**21.53**	**0.02**	**0.08**	**1.37**	**2.74**	**0.91**

Key:

Pip 45- Common Pipistrelle

Pip 55- Soprano Pipistrelle

Pip Nath – Nathusius' Pipistrelle

Barb - Barbastelle

'Big Bat' - Noctule, Leislers or Serotine

Myotis – *Myotis* sp.

BLE - Brown Long-eared bat

- Figures shown are the total no. of registrations recorded during the dusk to the proceeding dawn period for each date shown, i.e. a recording 'night' for the 20th June will be registrations recorded from ~18.00 on the 20/06 till 07.00 on the morning of the 21/06.

Table 5.17. Automated static bat survey summary for Location 4 (SD4, within scattered trees and woodland W3 edge).

Survey Date	**Detector Location 4 Number of registrations by species#**						
	Pip 45	**Pip 55**	**Pip Nath**	**Barb**	**'Big Bat'**	**Myotis**	**BLE**
04/05/2023	5	5	-	-	1	-	-
05/05/2023	3	3	-	-	-	-	1
06/05/2023	15	4	-	-	-	-	-
07/05/2023	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
08/05/2023	18	22	-	-	1	-	-
09/05/2023	3	7	-	-	-	-	-
10/05/2023	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
06/06/2023	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
07/06/2023	-	-	-	-	4	-	-
08/06/2023	3	1	-	-	1	-	-
09/06/2023	7	10	-	-	2	-	-
10/06/2023	20	7	-	-	5	-	-

11/06/2023	18	8	-	-	2	-	-
12/06/2023	6	2	-	-	2	-	-
10/07/2023	52	16	-	-	9	2	-
11/07/2023	55	20	-	-	1	2	-
12/07/2023	13	4	-	-	-	-	-
13/07/2023	12	4	-	-	2	1	-
14/07/2023	123	17	1	-	2	3	-
15/07/2023	73	13	-	-	2	5	-
16/07/2023	30	30	-	-	2	1	1
08/08/2023	27	6	-	-	-	-	6
09/08/2023	141	19	-	-	-	-	-
10/08/2023	108	39	-	-	5	-	-
11/08/2023	62	14	-	-	2	-	9
12/08/2023	17	1	-	-	3	-	8
13/08/2023	32	23	-	1	5	1	12
14/08/2023	46	11	-	-	3	-	1
04/09/2023	668	189	-	5	2	-	1
05/09/2023	316	89	-	3	3	1	1
06/09/2023	314	124	-	2	4	1	2
07/09/2023	180	36	-	-	-	1	4
08/09/2023	301	257	1	2	3	-	-
09/09/2023	254	131	-	-	-	-	1
10/09/2023	426	67	1	-	4	-	1
09/10/2023	3	4	-	2	-	-	1
10/10/2023	11	15	-	-	1	-	1
11/10/2023	-	6	-	-	1	-	-
12/10/2023	1	2	-	-	1	-	-
13/10/2023	-	112	-	-	-	-	-
14/10/2023	1	2	-	-	-	-	-
Total registrations	**2291**	**1981**	**3**	**15**	**75**	**20**	**50**
Approximate % of total registrations	**51.66**	**44.67**	**0.068**	**0.34**	**1.69**	**0.45**	**1.13**

Key:

Pip 45- Common Pipistrelle

Pip 55- Soprano Pipistrelle

Pip Nath – Nathusius' Pipistrelle

Barb - Barbastelle

'Big Bat' - Noctule, Leislers or Serotine

Myotis – *Myotis* sp.

BLE - Brown Long-eared bat

- Figures shown are the total no. of registrations recorded during the dusk to the proceeding dawn period for each date shown, i.e. a recording 'night' for the 20th June will be registrations recorded from ~18.00 on the 20/06 till 07.00 on the morning of the 21/06.

Table 5.18. Automated static bat survey summary for Location 5 (SD5, at northern edge of woodland W6a).

Survey Date	**Detector Location 5**						
	Number of registrations by species#						
	Pip 45	**Pip 55**	**Pip Nath**	**Barb**	**'Big Bat'**	**Myotis**	**BLE**
03/05/2023	16	4	-	-	-	-	-
04/05/2023	4	451	-	-	-	1	-
05/05/2023	6	478	-	-	17	2	-
06/05/2023	1	50	-	-	4	-	-
07/05/2023	22	30	-	-	7	1	-

08/05/2023	2	-	-	-	3	-	-
09/05/2023	2	2	-	-	3	-	-
10/05/2023	10	1	-	-	5	-	-
06/06/2023	40	102	-	-	2	-	-
07/06/2023	52	131	-	-	2	-	-
08/06/2023	171	121	-	-	6	-	-
09/06/2023	114	78	-	-	51	-	-
10/06/2023	25	4	-	-	1	-	-
11/06/2023	8	-	-	-	2	-	-
12/06/2023	247	4	-	-	1	-	-
10/07/2023	46	4	-	-	1	2	-
11/07/2023	82	2	-	-	5	-	-
12/07/2023	180	24	1	-	2	4	-
13/07/2023	161	140	-	-	1	2	-
14/07/2023	26	20	-	-	-	-	-
15/07/2023	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
16/07/2023	57	14	-	-	1	-	-
08/08/2023	39	8	-	-	-	1	-
09/08/2023	8	2	-	-	-	3	-
10/08/2023	26	17	-	-	-	1	-
11/08/2023	18	13	-	-	-	1	-
12/08/2023	78	75	-	-	-	11	-
13/08/2023	12	15	-	-	-	5	-
14/08/2023	4	9	-	-	-	3	-
04/09/2023	23	4	-	-	2	4	-
05/09/2023	5	8	-	-	2	12	3
06/09/2023	16	9	-	1	3	14	-
07/09/2023	7	2	-	-	1	10	2
08/09/2023	6	6	-	-	-	10	-
09/09/2023	5	-	4	-	1	8	-
10/09/2023	20	20	4	-	-	16	-
09/10/2023	31	110	-	-	-	-	2
10/10/2023	285	588	-	-	-	7	3
11/10/2023	161	78	-	-	-	3	1
12/10/2023	55	69	-	-	-	38	2
13/10/2023	7	16	-	-	-	-	-
14/10/2023	2	3	-	-	-	1	-
Total registrations	**1265**	**1227**	**9**	**1**	**47**	**163**	**15**
Approximate % of total registrations	**46.39**	**45.00**	**0.33**	**0.04**	**1.72**	**5.98**	**0.55**

Key:

Pip 45- Common Pipistrelle

Pip 55- Soprano Pipistrelle

Pip Nath – Nathusius' Pipistrelle

Barb - Barbastelle

'Big Bat' - Noctule, Leislers or Serotine

Myotis – *Myotis* sp.

BLE - Brown Long-eared bat

- Figures shown are the total no. of registrations recorded during the dusk to the proceeding dawn period for each date shown, i.e. a recording 'night' for the 20th June will be registrations recorded from ~18.00 on the 20/06 till 07.00 on the morning of the 21/06.

3.3.16 A discussion of activity levels for each static detector location is set out below.

Static detector location 1 (SD1)

3.3.17 During the 2019-2020 survey work, generally low levels of activity were recorded at this static location, with a total of 989 passes recorded throughout the course of the surveys. Of these, Common Pipistrelle accounted for 66.6% of all registrations, with Soprano Pipistrelle accounting for 19.8%, with other species recorded in very low numbers, including 8 registrations of Long-eared bat species. Activity peaked during June to August with 4.16, 4.56 and 3.54 bat registrations per hour, respectively. Activity was notably low during October, accounting for just 1.4% of all registrations.

3.3.18 The updated 2023 survey work returned similar results. Common Pipistrelle was the most commonly recorded species in all months, accounting for 45.22% of all registrations (846 total registrations). Soprano Pipistrelle was the next most commonly recorded species with 29.13% of all registrations, followed by approximately 12.83% for *Myotis* species, 8.77% for Brown Long-eared Bat, 3.37% for 'Big Bat' and the remainder attributed to low numbers of Barbastelle.

Static detector location 2 (SD2)

3.3.19 During the 2019-2020 survey work, low to moderate levels of activity were recorded at this static location, with a total of 1,637 registrations recorded. Common Pipistrelle dominated activity, accounting for 74.6% of all registrations, with Soprano Pipistrelle accounting for 12.3%, with other species recorded in very low numbers, including 7 registrations of Long-eared bat species and a single registration for Barbastelle during July. Activity peaked during June, July and September with 7.54, 7.03 and 8.00 bat registrations per hour, respectively. Activity was notably low during August and October, accounting for just 0.73% and 0.86% of the total registrations, respectively. Other species were recorded in low numbers, with notable peaks in big bat activity in September with a total of 100 registrations recorded, accounting for 63.7% of total registrations for this species group.

3.3.20 During the updated 2023 survey work, Common Pipistrelle was the most commonly recorded, accounting for 73.35% of all registrations (3690 total registrations). Soprano Pipistrelle and *Myotis* sp. were the next most commonly recorded species/species group, accounting for 21.53% and 2.74% of all registrations, respectively. The remainder was attributed to low numbers of Nathusius' Pipistrelle, Barbastelle, 'Big Bat' and Brown Long-eared Bat .

Static detector location 4 (SD4)

3.3.21 During the 2019-2020 survey work, moderate levels were recorded at this static location, with a total of 2,950 registrations recorded. Again, Common Pipistrelle dominated, accounting for 83.3% of all registrations, with other species recorded in low numbers, including a single registration for Barbastelle during October. Activity peaked during June (36.5 registrations per hour), with lower levels of activity during July (0.2 registrations per hour). Other species were recorded in very low numbers, with a notable peak in Soprano Pipistrelle activity in June with a total of 288 registrations recorded, accounting for 72% of registrations for this species.

3.3.22 During the updated 2023 survey work, Common Pipistrelle was the most commonly recorded, accounting for 51.66% of all registrations (2291 total registrations). Soprano Pipistrelle was the next most commonly recorded species, accounting for 44.67% of all registrations. The remainder was attributed to low numbers of Nathusius' Pipistrelle, Myotis sp., Barbastelle, 'Big Bat' and Brown Long-eared Bat .

Static detector location 5 (SD5)

3.3.23 During the 2019-2020 survey work, low to moderate levels were recorded at this static location over the course of the surveys, with a total of 1,866 registrations recorded. Common Pipistrelle accounted for 57.1% of registrations, whilst Soprano Pipistrelle accounted for 25.3% of registrations. Activity was highest at this location during September, accounting for 62.0% of all registrations and with a total average of 19.1 registrations per hour. Other species were recorded in very low numbers, representing passes by a single or very small number of bats, including 2 registrations of Nathusius' Pipistrelle.

3.3.24 During the updated 2023 survey work, Common Pipistrelle was the most commonly recorded, accounting for 46.39% of all registrations (1265 total registrations). Soprano Pipistrelle and Myotis sp. were the next most commonly recorded species/species group, accounting for 45.00% and 5.98% of all registrations, respectively. The remainder was attributed to low numbers of Nathusius' Pipistrelle, Myotis sp., Barbastelle, 'Big Bat' and Brown Long-eared Bat.

3.4 Evaluation

3.4.1 Overall, low to moderate levels of activity were recorded within the site, with at least eight species (or species groups[6]) recorded during the surveys including Common Pipistrelle, Soprano Pipistrelle, Nathusius' Pipistrelle, Pipistrelle sp., Big Bat sp., *Myotis* sp., Long-eared bat sp. and Barbastelle. A summary of the automated activity survey and an evaluation of the importance of the site for each bat species are set out below.

3.4.2 *Common Pipistrelle* was the most frequently recorded species during the survey work undertaken in both 2019-2020 and 2023. Activity in 2019-2020 was recorded to be highest at static location SD4 along treeline TL1 where a total of 2,457 registrations were recorded, with activity highest during the June survey. In 2023, the highest level of activity was at static location SD2 (also in the north of the site) with a total of 3,690 registrations recorded. Common Pipistrelle accounted for between 45.1% and 72.7% of all registrations, depending on location.

3.4.3 *Soprano Pipistrelle* was the next most frequently recorded species, with a total of 1,271 registrations over the course of the 2019-2020 surveys, accounting for 17.1% of all registrations. Activity was recorded to be highest at static location SD5 associated with woodland W6 where a total of 473 registrations were recorded, the majority of which were recorded during the September survey. In 2023, the highest level of activity was at static location SD4, in the north of the site (proposed SANG area) with a total of 1,981 registrations recorded.

3.4.4 *Pipistrelle sp.* has been recorded within the site where the peak frequencies of echolocation calls were recorded to be at 50kHz and could therefore not be confirmed as either Common or Soprano Pipistrelle. Pipistrelle calls accounted for approximately 3.7% of registrations in 2019-2020, with activity highest at static location SD5 where a total of 254 registrations were recorded. During the data analysis of the 2023 survey results, all registrations were identified to species (i.e. either Common, Soprano or Nathusius' Pipistrelle

3.4.5 *Nathusius' Pipistrelle* was identified within the site from two registrations at static location SD5 within woodland W6 and five registrations at static location SD2 within an area of dense

[6] *Myotis* sp. and *Nyctalus/Eptesicus* sp. bats are difficult to separate based on analysis of calls alone, and have therefore been identified to species group level only. It is likely several different species within each group are present at the site.

scrub/bracken. In 2023, small numbers of Nathusius' Pipistrelle were recorded from all 4 locations, but in very small numbers (between 1 and 5 of the course of the 2023 season).

3.4.6 *Big bat* sp. was recorded occasionally within the site, with a total of 309 registrations over the course of the 2019-2020 surveys, accounting for 4.2% of all registrations. Activity was recorded to be highest at static location SD2, situated within dense scrub/bracken, where a total of 157 registrations were recorded, the majority of which were recorded during the September survey. Similar levels of 'Big Bat' sp. activity were recorded in 2023, with the species group generally accounting for 1 and 3.4% of all registrations.

3.4.7 *Myotis* sp. was recorded infrequently at all four static locations, with a total of 164 registrations over the course of the 2019/2020 surveys, accounting for 2.2% of all registrations. Activity was recorded to be highest at static location SD4 along treeline TL1 where a total of 54 registrations were recorded. Slightly higher levels of *Myotis* sp. activity were recorded in 2023, with the species group generally accounting for between 2.72 and 12.8% of all registrations.

3.4.8 *Long-eared Bat* species were recorded infrequently, with activity recorded at static location SD1 and SD2 only during 2019-2020 surveys. Just 15 registrations were recorded, all of which were recorded during the September survey for SD1 with 6 registrations recorded during the October survey and a single registration during the May survey for SD2. During the 2023 survey work, the proportion of Brown Long-eared Bat was generally between 0.55% and 8.7%, with this species tending to occur more proportionately more frequently in the southern part of the site (SD1).

3.4.9 *Barbastelle* was recorded infrequently during the 2019-2020 survey work, with activity recorded at static location SD2 and SD4 only. Only two registrations were recorded across all the surveys, with one recorded during the July survey for SD2 and one during the October survey for SD4. Barbastelle were recorded again during the latter part of the 2023 season (August to October), with very small numbers of individuals – all detector locations recorded less than 15 registrations. The fact that registrations were not recorded until the latter part of the season could indicate post breeding movements.

3.4.10 In summary, Common Pipistrelle was most frequently recorded, with sustained foraging activity by moderate numbers of bats throughout the site, particularly along the woodland areas. Frequent records of foraging and commuting Soprano Pipistrelle were also recorded, particularly associated with Woodland W6, along with sporadic Big Bat sp. and *Myotis* sp. passes. Long-eared bat species and Nathusius' Pipistrelle were recorded infrequently, indicating that the site is unlikely to be of high importance for these species.

3.4.11 Small numbers of Barbastelle bat passes were recorded within the site, during the 2019-2020 survey work and the latter part of 2023, at all static locations. Barbastelle is a species that utilises woodland on a landscape scale and it is likely that the registrations recorded are attributable to a single or small number of bats on any one night, with no evidence that this species is roosting on site given the timing of the registrations.

3.4.12 During the updated 2023 surveys, bats activity was recorded to be highest in the northern part of the site (at static detector locations SD2 and SD4), being approximately twice the level as at the survey points in the south of the site. Common Pipistrelle was most frequently recorded, with sustained foraging activity by moderate numbers of bats throughout the site, particularly along the margins of the woodland areas. Frequent registrations of foraging and commuting Soprano Pipistrelle were also recorded, particularly associated with Woodland W6, along with sporadic Big Bat sp. and *Myotis* sp. passes. Long-eared bat species and

Nathusius' Pipistrelle were recorded infrequently, indicating that the site is unlikely to be of high importance for these species.

3.4.13 The 2023 survey data show a broadly similar suite of bats across the site to 2019/2020, although a slightly stronger dominance of Pipistrelles was recorded at the western sample points compared to the eastern points. Barbastelle continues to be a present at very low levels, with small numbers of additional registrations recorded in the later part of 2023 compared with 2019/2020.

3.4.14 Guidance on evaluation of the overall assemblage of bats at a site (Wray et al., 2010)[7] sets out a scoring system based on the rarity of species recorded, number of individuals, proximity to roosts and habitat character. The results of this scoring exercise are described below for the bat species recorded within the site:

Table 5.15. Evaluation of bat species recorded at the site

Species	Rarity	Number of bats	Roosts/potential roosts nearby	Linear habitat characteristics	Total score
Common Pipistrelle	Common (2)	Small number of bats (10)	Not known (4)	Isolated outgrown hedgerows and moderately sized fields (3)	18
Soprano Pipistrelle	Common (2)	Small number of bats (10)	Not known (4)	Isolated outgrown hedgerows and moderately sized fields (3)	19
Barbastelle	Rarest (20)	Individual bats (5)	Not known (4)	Isolated outgrown hedgerows and moderately sized fields (3)	29
Other species	Rare (5)	Individual bats (5)	Not known (4)	Isolated outgrown hedgerows and moderately sized fields (3)	17

3.4.15 Based on this scoring system, the site generally scores between 17 and 19 points, which equates to a district, local or parish level of value for the majority of species.

3.4.16 The presence of Barbastelle results in a score of 29, which relates to county level importance, but as set out above, the occurrence of this species within the site is likely attributable to a single or small number of bats. This species is now known to be widely distributed across the rural landscape of southern Britain (although never common)[8], and therefore the valuation of county value for this species appears an over-estimation.

3.4.17 Accordingly, it is considered that overall, the population of bats associated with the site is considered to be important at the **District** level

3.4.18 The evaluation of the bat assemblage present at the site therefore remains unchanged from 2019/2020 appraisal and that to date in 2023. On this basis it is concluded that there is no need to update the environmental impact assessment in respect of bats.

7 S. Wray, D. Wells, E. Long & T. Mitchell-Jones (December 2010). *Valuing Bats in EcIA.* In Practice, IEEM.

8 Mathews F, Kubasiewicz LM, Gurnell J, Harrower CA, McDonald RA, Shore RF. (2018) *A Review of the Population and Conservation Status of British Mammals. A report by the Mammal Society under contract to Natural England, Natural Resources Wales and Scottish Natural Heritage.* Natural England, Peterborough.

4 Conclusions

4.1.1 Aspect Ecology has been commissioned to advise in respect of ecological matters relating to the land at Downlands Farm located to the west of Uckfield in East Sussex.

4.1.2 Bat surveys were conducted during 2019-2020 survey season and have been updated during the 2023 season. In 2023 bats activity was seen to be highest in the north of the site (in the area proposed for SANG) with approximately twice the activity recorded to that in the south of the site.

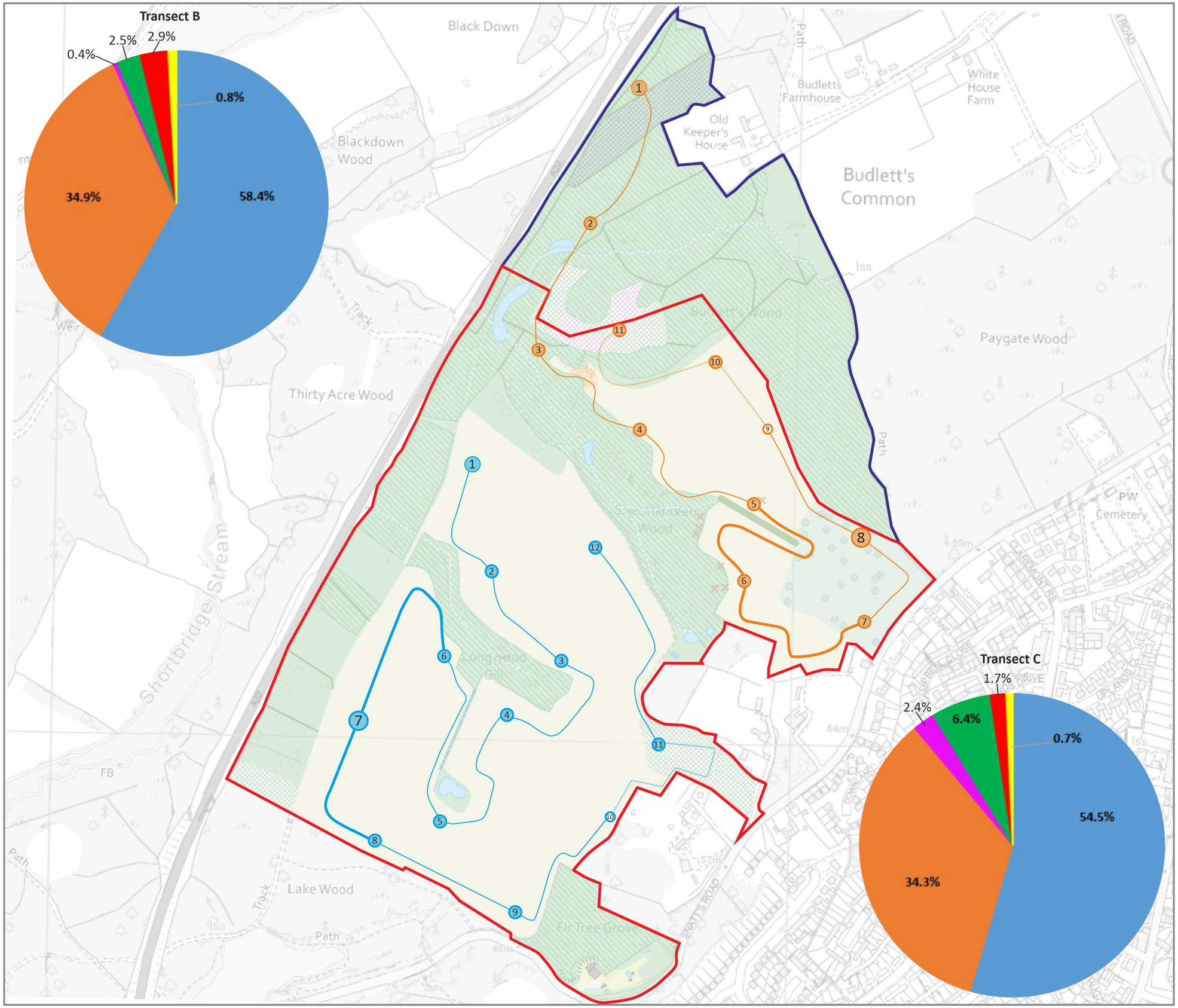
4.1.3 Common Pipistrelle was most frequently recorded, with sustained foraging activity by moderate numbers of bats throughout the site, particularly along the margins of the woodland areas. Frequent registrations of foraging and commuting Soprano Pipistrelle were also recorded, along with sporadic Big Bat sp. and *Myotis* sp. indicating that the site is moderately well used by these species. In contrast the low numbers of registrations of Long-eared bat species and Nathusius' Pipistrelle indicate that the site likely to be of lower interest for these species.

4.1.4 Small numbers of Barbastelle bat passes were recorded within the site during the 2019-2020 survey work and the latter part of 2023 at all static locations. The low number of registrations recorded is likely attributable to a single or small number of bats on any one night. The presence of only late season registrations may indicate these relate to bat/s undertaking post breeding movements. This species utilises woodland on a landscape scale and the survey data indicates that it has no reliance upon the site.

4.1.5 The assemblage of bats at the site remains unchanged from prior reports and has been assessed as being of a District level of importance. On this basis it is concluded that there is no need to update the environmental impact assessment in respect of bats

Plan 5719/ECO4:

Bat Activity Survey Results (Walked Transect) 2019-2020



Key:

- Site Boundary
- Wider Study Area

Manual Bat Activity Survey*

- Transect Route B
- Transect Route C

Bat Activity Index**

At Listening Stops

- None (0 registrations per min)
- Lowest (0.01-0.5 registrations per min)
- Moderate (0.51-1.0 registrations per min)
- Highest (1.1+ registrations per min)

Between Listening Stops

- None (0 registrations per min)
- Lowest (0.01-0.5 registrations per min)
- Moderate (0.51-1.0 registrations per min)
- Highest (1.1+ registrations per min)

Proportion of total registrations

- Common Pipistrelle
- Soprano Pipistrelle
- Pipistrelle Species
- Long-eared Bat Species
- Big Bat Species
- Myotis Species

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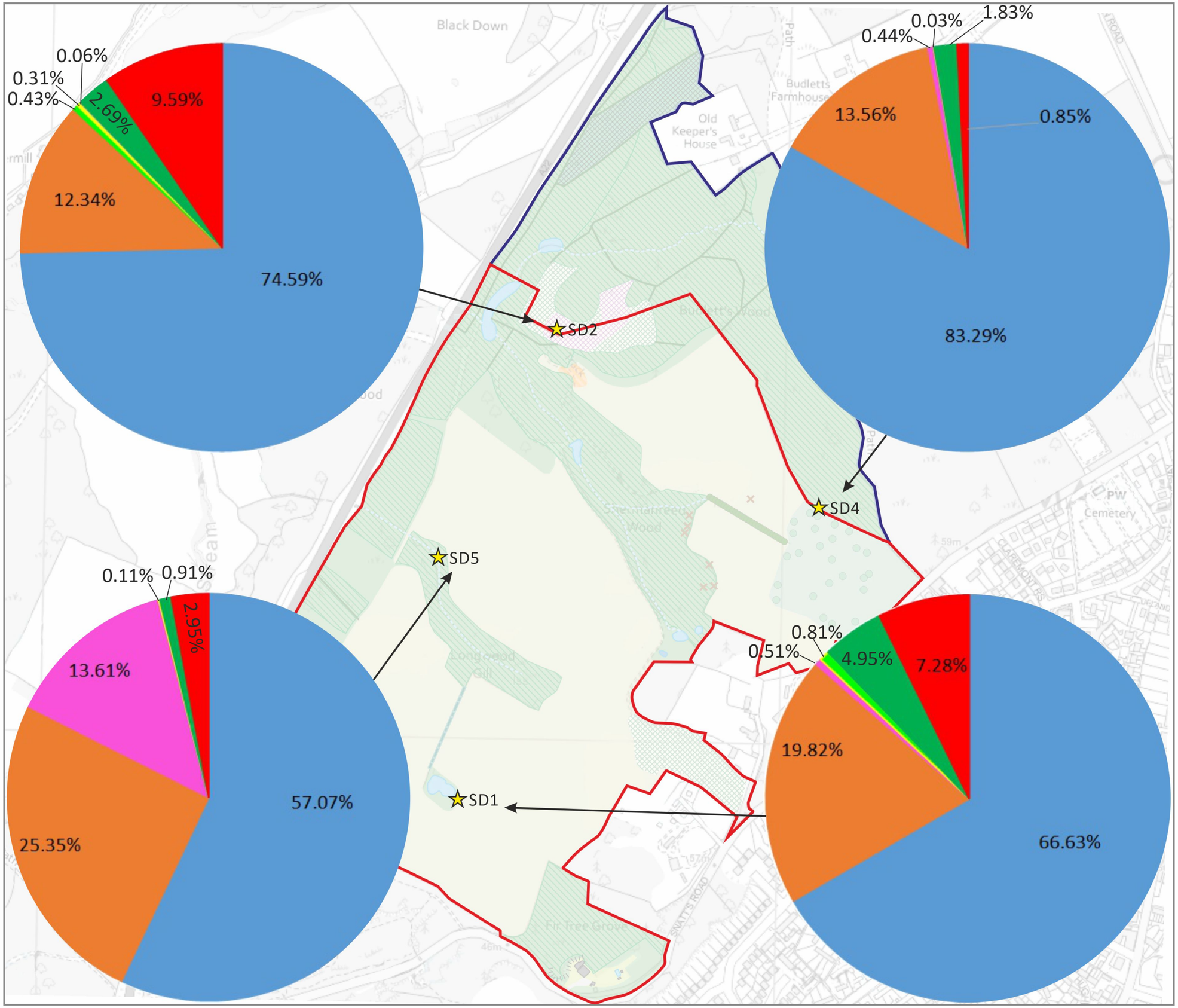
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Land at Downlands Farm, Uckfield	PROJECT
Bat Activity Survey Results - Walked Transect 2019-2020	TITLE
5719/ECO4	DRAWING NO.
A	REV.
May 2022	DATE

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Plan 5719/ECO5:

Bat Activity Survey Results (Automated Detector) 2019-2020



Key:

- Site Boundary
- Wider Study Area

Automated Bat Activity Survey

- Location of Static Detector
- Common Pipistrelle
- Soprano Pipistrelle
- Pipistrelle Species
- Nathusius's Pipistrelle
- Long-eared Bat Species
- Barbastelle
- Big Bat Species
- Myotis Species

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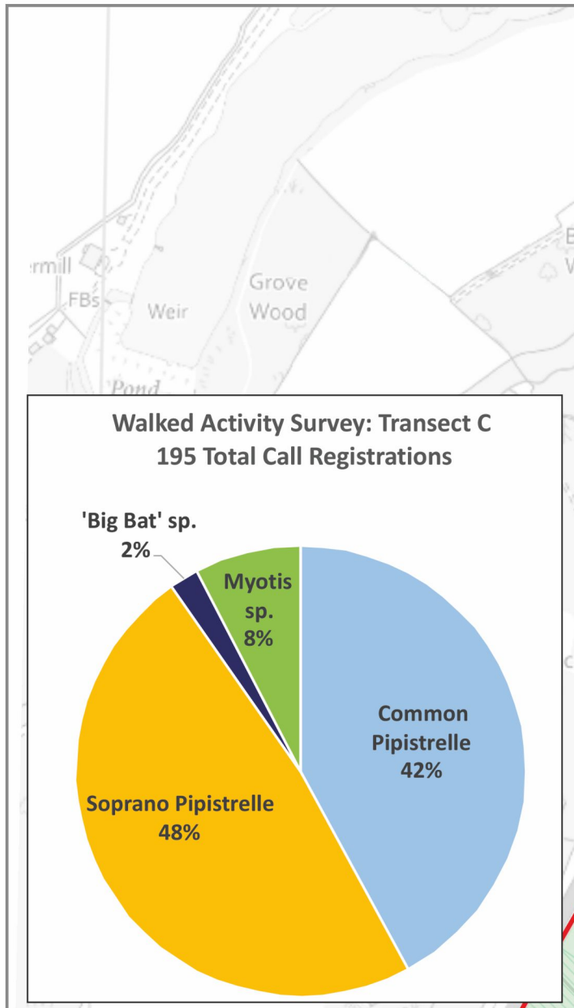
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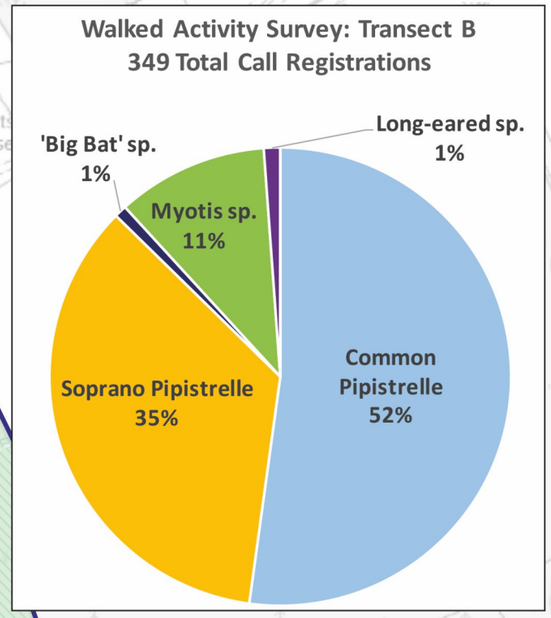
Land at Downlands Farm, Uckfield	PROJECT
Bat Static Survey Results and Locations - Automated Detector 2019-2020	TITLE
5719/ECO5	DRAWING NO.
A	REV.
May 2022	DATE

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Plan 5719/ECO6:

Bat Activity Survey Results (Walked Transect) 2023 Rev B





Key:

- Site Boundary
- Wider Study Area

Manual Bat Activity Survey*

- Transect Route B
- Transect Route C

Bat Activity Index**

At Listening Stops

- None (0 registrations per min)
- Lowest (0.01-0.5 registrations per min)
- Moderate (0.51-1.0 registrations per min)
- Highest (1.1+ registrations per min)

Between Listening Stops

- None (0 registrations per min)
- Lowest (0.01-0.5 registrations per min)
- Moderate (0.51-1.0 registrations per min)
- Highest (1.1+ registrations per min)

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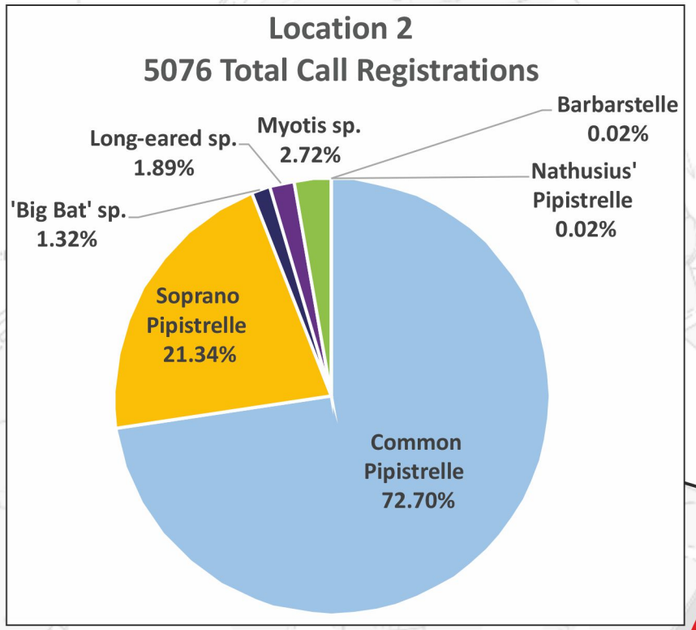
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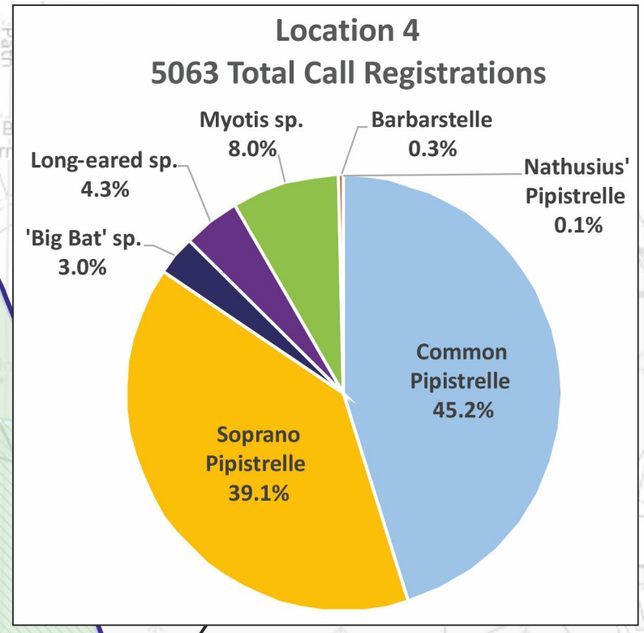
Land at Downlands Farm, Uckfield	PROJECT
Bat Activity Survey Results - Walked Transect 2023	TITLE
5719/ECO6	DRAWING NO.
B	REV.
November 2023	DATE

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Plan 5719/ECO7:

Bat Activity Survey Results (Automated Detector) 2023 Rev B





Key:

Site Boundary

Wider Study Area

Automated Bat Activity Survey

Location of Static Detector

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Land at Downlands Farm, Uckfield	PROJECT
Bat Static Survey Results and Locations - Automated Detector 2023	TITLE
5719/ECO7	DRAWING NO.
B	REV.
November 2023	DATE

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Aspect Ecology Ltd
West Court
Hardwick Business Park
Noral Way
Banbury
Oxfordshire OX16 2AF

T: [redacted]
E: info@aspect-ecology.com
W: www.aspect-ecology.com