Turnbridge Mills, Huddersfield

BAT SURVEY REPORT

August 2025

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Instruction & Report Aims

Knight Sky Ecology Ltd was commissioned to undertake bat surveys of the buildings at Turnbridge Mills, Quay Street, Huddersfield, HD1 6QT. The bat surveys were undertaken in connection to the proposed development plans for the site which are described as follows:

- REVISED/ADDITIONAL INFORMATION RECEIVED FOLLOWING LISTING OF SPINNING BLOCK BUILDING (GRADE II). Redevelopment of site for mixed-use E(g) (i, ii and iii) and B8 including: demolition of buildings and re-cladding of southern elevation of retained adjoining building; retention, conversion and renovation of existing mill/office/workshop/engine house building including alterations; erection of two new buildings; formation of two vehicular access points, service yard and parking areas; and other associated works. Application references 2025/62/91122/W & 2025/65/91645/W.

The bat surveys included a preliminary roost assessment and dusk emergence surveys. The primary aim of these surveys was to determine the presence or absence of bat roosts at the site. This report presents the survey results, providing the necessary data, assessment, and guidance to meet relevant planning and conservation policy obligations and legislative requirements. Details of the legislation afforded to bats are provided in Appendix A for further context.

In addition to bats, all other potential ecological constraints to the proposal, including nesting birds, were documented where found.

1.2 Background

Previous bat survey works were undertaken at the site in 2023 and the following report was submitted to support the applications:

- J L Brierley, Turnbridge Mills, Huddersfield. WHS SITE - BAT SURVEY REPORT June 2023 (Knight Sky Ecology).

The age of the survey data is over two years old. Whilst the survey data is considered to hold some validity, further surveys were deemed to be required to provide an updated dataset to support the proposed development. Furthermore, the proposed plans for the site had changed since the 2023 report was issued and further assessment information was required for additional buildings within the site.

1.3 Site Description

The buildings are located on the north side of Quay Street in the centre of Huddersfield and form part of a complex of former mill buildings (Tunbridge Mills) which are used for business premises, or, are currently vacant. The surrounding area comprises a mix of residential, retail and industrial premises. Huddersfield Broad Canal is to direct east and the River Colne is 300m east.

The buildings proposed for demolition are shown in Figures 1.1 & 1.2. Building D was not proposed to be demolished; however, it was included in the assessment as the building is attached to other buildings proposed for demolition and, this report is intended to inform any proposed renovation plans for Building D.

Figure 1.1. Location Plan

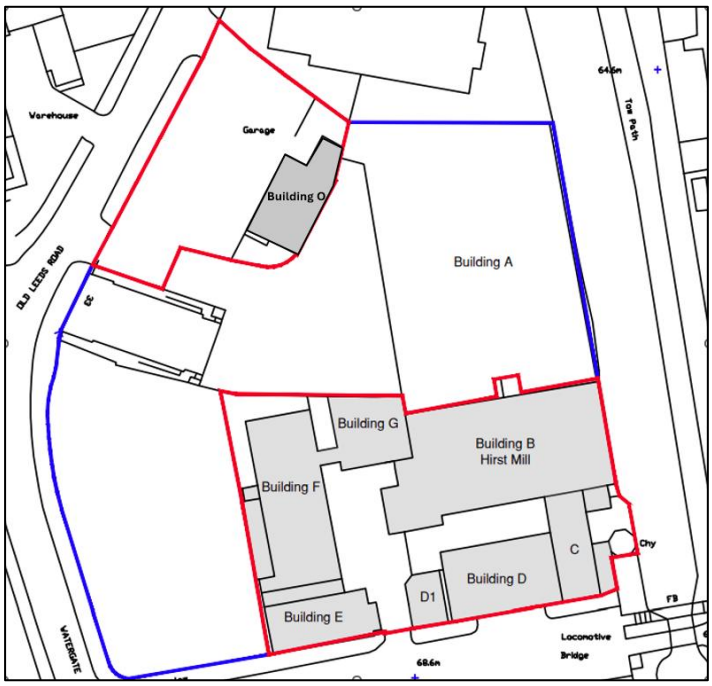

Figure 1.2. Aerial view of buildings

2 METHODS

2.1 Background Data

The following bat survey report has been issued to support previous development proposals at the site:

- Bat Report. JLB Mills, Huddersfield. (BL-Ecology, February 2019).

The field survey information within this report is now invalid due to the age of the data (7 years). However, the report does provide a useful context to the updated surveys and is referenced accordingly.

Furthermore, Knight Sky Ecology submitted a bat survey report in relation to Buildings B, C, D, D1 and G in 2023 (as referenced in Section 1).

2.2 Overarching Guidance

The bat surveys were primarily based on the methods described in '*Bat Surveys for Professional Ecologists: Good Practice Guidelines (4th edition). Bat Conservation Trust, London.' (Collins, J., (ed.) (2023).* Any deviation from standard practice is justified where required.

2.3 Survey Personnel

The preliminary bat roost assessment and dusk emergence surveys were led by Ryan Knight MCIEEM who holds a Level 2 Natural England Class Licence (ref. 2015-12611-CLS-CLS) for bats and has held this licence for over 13 years. Ryan has also acted as the 'named ecologist' on numerous European Protected Species (EPS) mitigation licences issued by Natural England which covered several bat species and roost types including maternity, hibernation and day roosts.

All other personnel who were involved in the surveys have been trained by Ryan or hold Natural England licenses and / or have several years of experience in bat surveys. Their names and licenses are provided in Table B.1 in Appendix B.

2.4 Preliminary Bat Roost Assessment

A brief preliminary bat roost assessment of all buildings was undertaken on 25th June 2025 in order to determine whether the conditions of the building remained unchanged from 2023 and to provide an assessment of buildings not previously covered in the 2023 report. The assessment involved a visual inspection of each building (external only) and an appraisal of the extent and suitability of any potential bat roost features present.

Following the assessment, each building was assigned a bat roost suitability category of none, negligible, low, moderate, high or confirmed roost based on the collated information.

2.5 Dusk Emergence Bat Surveys

Dusk emergence surveys were undertaken over the course of seven visits in June, July and August 2025. The dates of each survey are included in Table 2.1. Figure 2.1 provides an overview of the survey positions adopted for each building. A total of 11 survey positions were needed overall.

These survey positions enabled clear sightlines of all suitable bat roost egress features and the recording of the species and numbers of bats emerging from the buildings if present. All other non-

emergence bat activity was also recorded including flight direction, type of activity, time of activity and species.

Each survey was started at least 15mins before sunset and continued for at least 1hr and 30mins after sunset. Table B.1 in Appendix B details the survey dates and times, weather conditions and equipment used. The survey positions during each dusk emergence survey comprised a surveyor with a full spectrum bat detector supplemented by an infra-red (IR) camera with a sufficient level of IR lighting (this system is referred to as a Night Vision Aids (NVA)). One survey position on Building F and Building B (one survey only) comprised an NVA and detector only.

All footage from the NVAs was fully reviewed via a desktop media player following the completion of the surveys. In addition, all bat calls were downloaded and checked with use of the relevant software (e.g., BatExplorer) in the event that any notable bat activity was missed during the site survey.

Table 2.1. Dusk emergence survey dates

Building reference	Bat Roost Suitability	First Survey	Second Survey
Building B	Moderate	9 July 2025	7 August 2025
Building D, D1 and C	Moderate	30 June 2025	6 August 2025
Building E	Moderate	2 July 2025	5 August 2025
Building F	Low	2 July 2025	NA
Building G	Moderate	25 June 2025	7 August 2025
Building O	Low	25 June 2025	NA

Figure 2.1. Survey positions

2.6 Survey Comments

The surveys were undertaken within the main bat activity period during suitable weather conditions. The surveys conducted on the property were considered sufficient and proportionate to fully inform the development proposals. Whilst no significant constraints to the survey were encountered, precautionary mitigation is advised in consideration of the findings and the scale of the site (see Section 5).

This report will remain valid for a period of 18 months from the date of issue. An ecologist should be contacted for advice on the revalidation requirements of the report if planning permission is not obtained or works do not commence within this time period.

3 RESULTS

3.1 Baseline Data

2018 surveys

The dusk emergence surveys in September 2018 (BL-Ecology, 2019) recorded five roost locations of common pipistrelle within Buildings B, C and D. All roosts were day roosts comprising one to three bats. Common pipistrelle were the only species recorded during the surveys.

2023 surveys

No evidence of a bat roost was recorded on Building B, C, D, or D1 during dusk emergence surveys conducted in May. Other buildings within the site were not surveyed. Common pipistrelle was the only species recorded.

3.2 Preliminary Bat Roost Assessment

The buildings within the site remain unchanged from 2023. Table 3.1 provides a brief description of the buildings and any potential roost features identified along with a roost suitability classification for each building.

Table 3.1. Preliminary bat roost assessment results

Building Reference	Brief Description	Bat Roost Suitability	No. of Survey Positions Required
Building B	Known as Hirst Mill – very recently assigned Grade II listed status. Six storey, stone building built in 1871-1873. The stonework of the stair and lift towers which protrude from the main facade appeared to be in good repair with no potential roost features noted. The building features a stone cornice throughout each aspect of the roof verge which will inhibit potential access for bats at these roof edge locations. The roof is multi-pitched, hipped to each of the main elevations, with three parallel pitched roofs running east-west and two shorter pitched roofs running north-south. There are roof lights to the northern section of two of the east-west roofs. The building features multiple large windows on every level of the east, north and south aspects. The most notable potential roost features were gaps under these window ledges due to failed / missing mortar. Approximately 10-15% of all windows featured this gap. Recorded as a roost in 2018 (no roosts recorded in 2023).	Moderate	4
Building C	Modern extended section of Buildings B and C. Also attached to chimney. Corrugated metal roof with skylights. Stonework in very good repair. No obvious roosting features aside from a gap under the roof verge caps on the south aspect and potential crevices under the roof eaves on the east aspect. Recorded as a roost in 2018 (no roosts recorded in 2023).	Moderate	3 (Buildings C, D, D1 combined)

Building Reference	Brief Description	Bat Roost Suitability	No. of Survey Positions Required
Building D	Four storey, stone building fronting Quay St. The building features two duo pitched gable roofs which are tiled with slates. Has an attached, slightly lower-level section which has a shallow pitched roof. One of the roof aspects features skylights along the full length of the roof. To the rear, a large shelter has been constructed between Building B and Building D at the third-floor level, inhibiting any potential access below. The building also features stone cornices at the eaves. No potential roost features were observed on the north aspect. Potential roost features comprised a small number of gaps in the stonework which were particularly noticeable on the south-east corner. It is not known if these gaps were sufficiently recessed for use by bats. Recorded as a roost in 2018 (no roosts recorded in 2023).	Moderate	3 (Buildings C, D, D1 combined
Building D1	Two storey, stone built office building attached to Building D. Has a shallow pitched, hipped roof tiled with slates. There were numerous gaps under the lifted roof slates. In addition, there were gaps at the roof verge on the north elevation due to missing / failed mortar. Not recorded as a roost in 2018 and 2023.	Moderate	3 (Buildings C, D, D1 combined
Building E	Two storey office block and a more recent construction. Located on Quay St. The building has a gable roof tiled with slates. The roof and masonry appeared in very good repair throughout. However, was a single gap within the roof verge pointing mortar on the west gable. The fascia board at the frontage and sides appeared well-sealed. Not recorded as a roost in 2018 (not surveyed in 2023).	Low	1
Building F	Two storey, stone built office block with a duo-pitched gable roof. The roof was covered in a lining and was well sealed throughout. The stonework appeared to be in good repair with only one gap noted on the east aspect. There did appear to be gaps under the roof verge on the east aspect. Most of the west aspect is attached to a two-storey extension which has corrugated metal sheet sides. No potential roost features were observed on the west aspect. There were gaps under the roof verge on the north gable. Not recorded as a roost in 2018 (not surveyed in 2023).	Moderate	2
Building G	Stone built, two-storey building with a pitched roof and flat roof. The stonework was in very good repair on the south aspect and sides. However, there were gaps in the stonework towards the roof verge on the north aspect and under the roof itself. Not recorded as a roost in 2018 and 2023.	Moderate	1 (combined with building B)
Building O	Glass fronted premises with three storeys on rear (east) side and two storeys on west side. Flat roof with bitumen lining. Rendered brickwork at front and sides. Exposed stonework and brickwork to rear. No potential roost features were	Low	1

Building Reference	Brief Description	Bat Roost Suitability	No. of Survey Positions Required
	observed on any aspect. However, as a precaution, the rear (exposed stone) aspect was subject to an emergence survey. Not recorded as a roost in 2018 (not surveyed in 2023).		

3.3 Dusk Emergence Surveys

Building B

The building was confirmed to support at bat roost. Whilst no emergence from a roost was observed, during the first survey, a common pipistrelle re-entered a roost in a gap below the windowsill on the 5th floor of the south elevation (Plate 1). The bat entered at 42mins after sunset and did not re-emerge.

No evidence of use of this roost was observed during the second survey. Foraging activity of up to four common pipistrelle bats was observed around the building.

Plate 1.
Common pipistrelle roost re-entry on 9th July 2025

Buildings C, D, D1

No evidence of a bat roost was recorded on Buildings C, D and D1. Regular levels of common pipistrelle foraging activity were recorded with flights along Quay St and within the courtyard to the immediate west of D1. Common pipistrelle foraging activity was also recorded along the canal.

Building E

No evidence of a bat roost was recorded on Building E. Bat activity was very low during the survey with a low number of foraging pipistrelle passes recorded. The building faces a car park and is well lit with limited sheltered features surrounding the building.

Building F

<u>The building was confirmed to support at bat roost.</u> A single common pipistrelle bat emerged from a gap under the roof on the north gable during the first survey (Plate 2). In addition, the same roost was observed incidentally during a survey of Building G. No bats were observed to emerge on the second survey.

Plate 2. Yellow arrow = Incidental recording of a common pipistrelle emergence on 25 June 2025. Blue arrow = Common pipistrelle emergence point om 2 July 2025 at 22:17.	

Building G

<u>No evidence of a bat roost was recorded on Building G. R</u>egular levels of common pipistrelle foraging activity were recorded during both surveys with foraging circuits on the north and east aspects.

Building O

<u>No evidence of a bat roost was recorded on Building O.</u> Occasional foraging activity of common pipistrelle was recorded.

3.4 Nesting Birds

Swift

Two swift nests were observed on Building B. One nest was located under a window sill on the north aspect (5th floor) (Plate 3) and one under a window sill on the south aspect (5th floor) (Plate 4). These nesting sites are additional to the incidental record of a swift nest located on the east aspect of the building and as recorded in 2023.

Plate 3. Location of common swift nest on north aspect of Building B.	
Plate 4. Location of common swift nest on south aspect of Building B.	

Peregrine

Two peregrines were observed on the chimney before a dusk survey in July. A single bird was also observed in-flight in August. Knight Sky Ecology understands that there was a known nesting site on Building B with peregrines previously nesting on the roof and / or on the top of a timber container located on the north side of Building B. In addition, it is understood that nest boxes for peregrine have been installed on the adjacent mill building to the direct south (to the south side of Quay St).

Other birds

A blue-tit nesting site within Building D was recorded in 2023.

4 EVALUATION & CONCLUSIONS

4.1 Bats - Impact Assessment

Buildings B & F

Building B and Building F have been confirmed to support common pipistrelle roosts (single bat in both roosts). Table 4.1 provides an evaluation of each roost type.

Table 4.1. Overview of confirmed bat roosts

Building Ref.	Species	Roost Count	Roost Description	Roost Type
Building B	Common pipistrelle	1	Recorded re-entering a roost within a wall cavity under the window sill on the south aspect. Whilst this very early re-entry into a roost is not a typical finding for such species, it can be associated with a night roost (a place where individual or small numbers of bats rest during the night but are rarely present by day). However, it is also likely to be used as a day roost on an occasional basis.	Day roost assumed (low conservation status)
Building F	Common pipistrelle	1	Two roost locations on the same aspect and same type of roost features. (classified as one roost). Roosting under roof verge on north gable.	Day (low conservation status)

It is proposed to demolish both buildings. In the absence of mitigation, the demolition work is likely to result in the killing or injury of bats and the loss of both roosts.

All bat species and their roosts are legally protected through The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended) (the Habitats Regulations) as a European Protected Species (EPS). They also receive protection through inclusion in Schedule 5 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). Appendix A provides details of this legislation.

Derogation from the legislative prohibitions is transposed into the Habitats Regulations by way of a licensing regime that allows what would otherwise be an unlawful act to be carried out lawfully. Natural England are the relevant licensing authority in England and issue such licences on receipt of certain information including a robust assessment of the roost type, species and numbers of bats using the roost. This information has been gathered via the surveys detailed in this report.

It should be noted that for this particular proposal and roost type, the Natural England licence application will not require the completion of a Reasoned Statement and therefore, information relating to two of the three licensing tests (overriding public interest and satisfactory alternatives) is not required. The Method Statement in Section 5 seeks to address the Favourable Conservation Status test only. It should also be noted that in this instance, the roost types and low scale of impacts also qualifies for the low impact licence scheme which offers a more streamlined licensing approach.

Standard mitigation measures as stated within the licence MUST be followed and overseen by the named applicant and named ecologist who are legally bound by the terms and conditions of the licence. Such mitigation measures are outlined within Section 5.

Buildings C, D, D1, E, G and O

No evidence of a bat roost was observed on Buildings C, D, D1, E, G and O. The surveys conducted on these buildings are considered sufficient to conclude that bat roosts are absent. Therefore, bats do not present an ecological constraint to the development proposal. The works will not result in any impacts to bats and will therefore remain compliant with the legislation (Appendix A). No further assessment or detailed mitigation is required.

Given the nature of bats, there will always be a low residual risk of encountering a bat during such works. This risk can be easily mitigated via the use of standard, good practice measures that can be adopted by the relevant contractors during the construction work. These measures are detailed in Section 5.

4.2 Nesting Birds

Swift

Evidence of nesting swifts was observed in Building B. Swifts are a red-listed bird species of conservation concern which means that they are of most concern in the UK due to significant population declines. Swifts are also a Kirklees Local Species of Principal Importance. The loss of the 2-3 swift nesting sites due to demolition is likely to have a significant negative effect at a local level.

Furthermore, under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended), it is illegal to intentionally take, damage or destroy a wild bird's nest while it is being used or built and it is illegal to intentionally take or destroy eggs.

In the absence of mitigation, the demolition of Building B may result in the destruction of nest sites if works are undertaken between March and September.

Peregrine

Peregrine are listed under Schedule 1 (Part 1) of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) and are afforded protection from disturbance whilst nesting. It is illegal for any person to intentionally or recklessly disturb any wild bird included in Schedule 1 while it is building a nest or is in use. It is understood that mitigation measures have already been implemented for peregrine via the installation of nest boxes on the adjacent mil to the direct south. Whilst not fully confirmed, it is recommended to assume that peregrine may attempt to nest on Building B in future years. In the absence of any mitigation, the demolition of Building B may result in the destruction of the nest site if works are undertaken between March and September. The loss of the nesting site due to demolition is likely to have a significant negative effect at a local level.

5 RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Bats

Method Statement (Buildings B & F).

The below information is provided to demonstrate how the favourable conservation status of the identified bat species will be maintained following the approval of an EPS mitigation licence application:

- There are no restrictions in the timing of the development work. Work ideally will be undertaken in October or April. In the event that the demolition is to proceed in winter, a timber hibernation bat box will be fixed to an adjacent building (away from demolition disturbance). This bat box will provide roost provision during the works and will house any bats captured during the works. If the capture exercise is scheduled for winter, this box is to be used in the unlikely event that a torpid bat is found during the works. Additional, precautionary welfare measures will also be provided by the license ecologist where required. This hibernation box is to be removed once works are complete and if not in use.
- Prior to the works on all contractors are to be fully briefed by the named ecologist before works commence in order to explain the presence of bats, their legal protection, roles and responsibilities, the proposed method of working and procedures should bats or evidence of bats be found. A hard copy of the licence including the method statement is to be kept on site at all times.
- Regular correspondence during the scheduled works will be required.
- A pre-works inspection of the buildings is to be undertaken by the ecologist. This could should be in the form of a visual inspection if sufficient access is possible.
- For Building F, the roof verge is to be soft stripped and the roof verges are to be removed by hand.
- For Building B, the roost location is to be fully checked with an endoscope. A means of access will be required to allow this (currently access is not possible). Once the crevice is fully checked, if presence / absence of a bat cannot be verified, a one-way exclusion device will be fitted. This will be in place for 5 days (in suitable weather conditions) and following this, the roost will be excluded.
- Measures to check all other similar potential roost features will also have to be in place.
- In the unexpected event that a bat is discovered, contractors will be advised to contact the licensed ecologist whom will travel to site to collect. Contractors will be specifically forbidden to handle bats. Contractors will be advised that if it is necessary to remove a bat to avoid it being harmed, gloves MUST be worn. It should be carefully placed in a cardboard box and kept in the dark in a quiet place until the licensed ecologist arrives on site.
- Two bat boxes are to be installed on an adjacent building (Building D) to provide compensatory roost features for the two lost roosts.

Method Statement (Buildings C, D, D1, E, G and O).

The contractor is to assign a 'Biodiversity Champion' to liaise directly with the ecologist in the unlikely event that a bat roost is discovered.

In the unexpected event that a bat is discovered, contractors will be advised to contact the licensed ecologist whom will travel to site to collect. Contractors will be specifically forbidden to handle bats. Contractors will be advised that if it is necessary to remove a bat to avoid it being harmed, gloves MUST be worn. It should be carefully placed in a cardboard box and kept in the dark in a quiet place until the licensed ecologist arrives on site.

5.2 Nesting Birds

Any development works which have to potential to impact nesting birds should be completed outside of March to September. It may be possible to undertake works within the beginning of this period or towards the end of this period if a nesting bird check is carried out to confirm absence of nests.

In order to compensate for the loss of the swift nest sites, **six swift boxes** are recommended to be installed on an adjacent building to Building B. The boxes need to be placed at a sufficient height for swifts (at least 4.5m above ground level). The Woodstone Burgos Swift Box model (sourced from https://www.wildcare.co.uk) or FSC Wooden Swift Box model (sourced from https://www.nhbs.com) are recommended. The details of the boxes can be supplied as a post-permission matter.

It is recommended to submit a brief Method Statement with regards to peregrine. This Method Statement will fully detail the timing of the work and the measures to be undertaken to compensate for the loss of nesting sites on Building B.

APPENDIX A. LEGISLATION FOR BATS

The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981

All bat species in England are listed in Schedule 5 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). Section 9 of the Act make it an offence to intentionally or recklessly kill, injure or take any wild animal included in Schedule 5. In addition, it is an offence to (intentionally or recklessly):

- Damage or destroy any structure or place which any wild animal specified in Schedule 5 uses for shelter or protection;
- Disturb any such animal while it is occupying a structure or place which it uses for shelter or protection; or
- Obstruct access to any structure or place which any such animal uses for shelter or protection.

In addition, under this legislation there are offences relating to sale, possession and control of bats.

The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017

Bats are listed within Schedule 2 of the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended) (the Habitats Regulations) as European Protected Species of animals. Part 3 (Protection of animals); Regulation 43 (1) of the Habitats Regulations make it an offence to:

- Deliberately capture, injure or kill any wild animal of a European protected species;
- Deliberately disturb wild animals of any such species;
- Deliberately take or destroys the eggs of such an animal; or
- Damages or destroy a breeding site or resting place of such an animal.

For the purposes of the legislation, the disturbance of wild animals includes any disturbance which is likely to impair their ability to survive, to breed or to reproduce, or to rear or nurture their young; or in the case of hibernating or migratory species, to hibernate or migrate; or to affect significantly the local distribution or abundance of the species to which they belong.

In addition, under this legislation there are offences relating to possession, control sale and exchange of European Protected Species.

European Protected Species Mitigation Licensing

Where it is likely that a proposed scheme would result in contravention of this legislation, a bat mitigation licence would be required to allow the works to proceed. As part of this process, the application must meet 'three tests' for licensing under the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended). Planning guidance and case law also confirm that local authorities have a statutory duty under the Regulations to have regard to these three tests when deciding whether to grant planning permission. The three tests are as follows:

- Regulation 55 (2) (e) states that a derogation licence can only be issued for preserving public health or public safety or other imperative reasons of overriding public interest including those of a social or economic nature and beneficial consequences of primary importance for the environment;
- Regulation 55 (9) (a): that there is no satisfactory alternative; and
- Regulation 55 (9) (b): that the action authorised will not be detrimental to the maintenance of the population of the species concerned at a favourable conservation status in their natural range.

APPENDIX B. WEATHER DATA AND EQUIPMENT

Table B.1. Weather data and equipment

Date	25 June 2025	30 June 2025	2 July 2025	9 July
Building Ref.	Buildings O & G	Buildings D, D1, C	Building E, F	Building B
Sunset	21:46	21:40	21:39	21:32
Survey duration	20:31 to 23:20	21:25 to 23:15	21:24 to 23:15	21:15 to 11:05
Weather conditions	• Dry throughout • 21°C at survey start • 19 °C at survey end • 100% cloud cover • Wind - Beaufort scale (Bft) 1-2	• Dry throughout • 23°C at survey start • 19°C at survey end • 30% cloud cover • Wind - 1	• Dry throughout • 15°C at survey start • 13°C at survey end • 0% cloud cover • Wind - Bft 1	• Dry throughout • 15°C at survey start • 12 °C at survey end • 100% cloud cover • Wind – Bft 1
Surveyors and equipment	Ryan Knight (RK) - Elekon Batlogger M2 Bat Detector (full spectrum) and 1no. Canon XA15 IR camera with 2no. Nightfox XC5 torches. Catherine Wood (NE Class bat licence: 2016-24176-CLS-CLS (CW)) – Peersonic RPA3 (full spectrum) and 1no. Nightfox whisker with x1 Nightfox XC5 torch.	RK - Elekon Batlogger M2 Bat Detector (full spectrum) and 1no. Canon XA15 IR camera with 2no. Nightfox XC5 torches. CW – Peersonic RPA3 (full spectrum) and 1no. Nightfox whisker with x1 Nightfox XC5 torch.	RK - Elekon Batlogger M2 Bat Detector (full spectrum) and 1no. Canon XA15 IR camera with 2no. Nightfox XC5 torches. CW – Peersonic RPA3 (full spectrum) and 1no. Nightfox whisker with x1 Nightfox XC5 torch. Unmanned NVA - Elekon Batlogger M2 Bat Detector (full spectrum) and 1no. Canon XA15 IR camera with 2no. Nightfox XC5 torches.	Unnamed surveyor – EMT2 Pro with tablet and Canon XA15 infrared (IR) camera with x2 Nightfox XC5 torches RK - Elekon Batlogger M2 Bat Detector (full spectrum) and 1no. Canon XA15 IR camera with 2no. Nightfox XC5 torches. CW – Peersonic RPA3 (full spectrum) and 1no. Nightfox whisker with x1 Nightfox XC5 torch. Unmanned NVA - Elekon Batlogger M2 Bat Detector (full spectrum) and 1no. Canon XA15 IR camera with 2no. Nightfox XC5 torches.

Date	5 August 2025	6 August 2025	7 August 2025
Building Ref.	Building F	Buildings D, D1, C	Building B & G
Sunset	20:56	20:54	20:52
Survey duration	20:41 to 22:30	21:39 to 22:28	21:37 to 22:25
Weather conditions	• Dry throughout • 16°C at survey start • 12 °C at survey end • 5% cloud cover • Wind - 1	• Dry throughout • 17°C at survey start • 16°C at survey end • 80% cloud cover • Wind - 1	• Dry throughout • 18°C at survey start • 17°C at survey end • 90% cloud cover • No wind
Surveyors and equipment	Ryan Knight (RK) - Elekon Batlogger M2 Bat Detector (full spectrum) and 1no. Canon XA15 IR camera with 2no. Nightfox XC5 torches. Catherine Wood (NE Class bat licence: 2016-24176-CLS-CLS (CW)) – Peersonic RPA3 (full spectrum) and 1no. Nightfox whisker with x1 Nightfox XC5 torch.	RK - Elekon Batlogger M2 Bat Detector (full spectrum) and 1no. Canon XA15 IR camera with 2no. Nightfox XC5 torches. CW – Peersonic RPA3 (full spectrum) and 1no. Nightfox whisker with x1 Nightfox XC5 torch.	RK - Elekon Batlogger M2 Bat Detector (full spectrum) and 1no. Canon XA15 IR camera with 2no. Nightfox XC5 torches. CW – Peersonic RPA3 (full spectrum) and 1no. Nightfox whisker with x1 Nightfox XC5 torch. Holly Spencer (Level 1 Licence (2022-10160-CL17-BAT) EMT2 Pro with tablet and 1no. Nightfox whisker with x1 Nightfox XC5 torch. Kirsten Knight - Elekon Batlogger M2 Bat Detector (full spectrum) and 1no. Canon XA15 IR camera with 2no. Nightfox XC5 torches.

APPENDIX C. PHOTOS

Photo 1. South elevation of Building D with street lighting.	
Photo 2. South and east elevations of Buildings C and D (Building B in background).	
Photo 3. South-east elevations of Building B.	

Photo 4. North-east elevation of Building B.	
Photo 5. West elevation of Building E (F to left of photo).	
Photo 6. View of Buildings B and G.	

Photo 7. Image of survey footage of south elevation of Building B.	
Photo 8. Image of survey footage of east elevation of Building F.	
Photo 9. Image of survey footage of north-east elevations of Building F.	

Photo 10. Image of survey footage of north elevation of Building G.	
Photo 11. Image of survey footage of north-east elevation of Building B.	
Photo 12. Image of survey footage of west elevation of Buildings D & D1.	

Photo 13. Image of survey footage of north-west elevation of Building D1.	
Photo 14. Image of survey footage of west elevation of Building E.	
Photo 15. Image of survey footage of south-east elevation of Building B.	
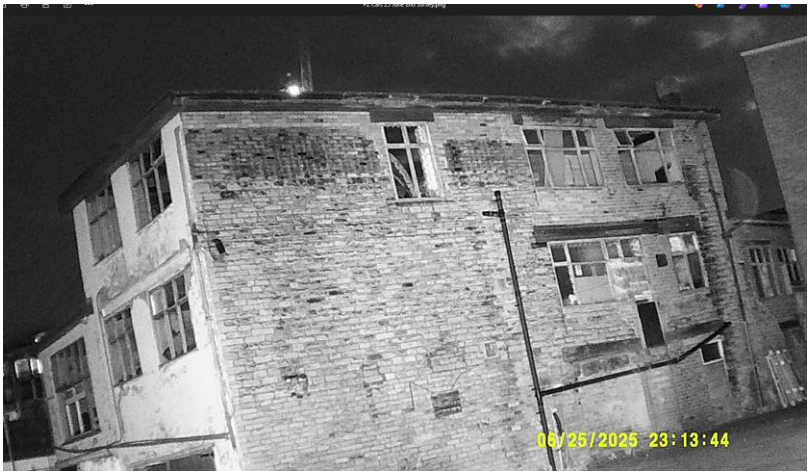
Photo 16. Image of survey footage of south-east elevation of Buildings C & D.	
Photo 16. Image of survey footage of south-east elevation of Building O.