# Gravity

Smart Campus

## Gravity LDO Environmental Statement

## Volume 2 – Appendices

## Appendix 12.3

## Bat Roost Survey Report

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# 1. INTRODUCTION

## 1.1. Background

1.1.1. Ecology Solutions Ltd was commissioned on behalf of This Is Gravity in March 2020 to undertake a comprehensive programme of ecology survey work for This is Gravity Ltd (TIGL), at the site known as Gravity, at Puriton, near Bridgwater, Somerset; hereafter referred to as the 'Site'.

1.1.2. Survey work undertaken at the Site includes a range of habitat and species-specific surveys covering the 2020 survey period. This report has been produced in order to detail the methodologies and findings of the habitat survey work undertaken.

1.1.3. It should also be recognised that the Site has already been subject to previous extensive ecological survey and assessment work as part of the decommissioning and remediation works which have planning consent, as well as to inform the extant hybrid planning permission for the Site redevelopment and Natural England licence applications.

1.1.4. The majority of the Site has been the subject of numerous ecological surveys since 2008. EnvironPlus International Limited (EPI) undertook an initial suite of surveys in 2008, with Ecology Solutions having undertaken regular update work since 2011. The results of the survey works are detailed in the Environmental Statement (2013) and ES Addendum (2017) produced by Ecology Solutions in support of the extant planning permission.

1.1.5. The majority of the site and the previous surveys on it, did not include the 'full' Site, therefore as well as updating previous surveys, surveys of the additional land to be contained in the LDO were included.

1.1.6. The extensive historic survey information available has been used to inform the update survey work and is referenced, where necessary, within this report.

## 1.2. Site Characteristics

1.2.1. The main component of the Site is located to the north east of Puriton. In addition, the Site includes a railway spur to the north west, a road connection from Junction 23 of the M5 motorway to the south west of the Site and a reedbed system that connects the Site to the River Huntspill to the north. The Site is within an agricultural setting, and is located between the villages of Puriton (to the west) and Woolavington (to the east).

1.2.2. Broadly, the Site comprises grasslands, woodland, scrub, hedgerows, tall ruderal and ephemeral vegetation along with standing water, reed bed, wet and dry ditches as well as buildings and hardstanding. There are also areas of disturbed / bare ground.

## 1.3. Bat Roost Survey Report

1.3.1. This document describes the results of bat roost survey work undertaken and provides a broad assessment of the current ecological interest of the Site as a whole, based upon field and desk-based studies.

1.3.2. The importance of the habitats within the site is evaluated with due consideration given to the guidance published by the Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management (CIEEM) [1].

[1]CIEEM (2018) Guidelines for Ecological Impact Assessment in the UK and Ireland: Terrestrial, Freshwater, Coastal and Marine version 1.1. Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management, Winchester

## 2. SURVEY METHODOLOGY

2.1 The methodology utilised for the bat survey work can be split into two areas, a desk study and specific faunal survey work. These are discussed in more detail below.

### 2.2 Desk Study

2.2.1 In order to compile background information on the use of the Site and its immediate surroundings by bats, Ecology Solutions contacted Somerset Ecological Records Centre (SERC). The records received are collated data from a number of sources and provide information on an array of bat species (covering a 3km search radius from the application site).

2.2.2 Information provided by SERC is referred to where relevant.

### 2.3 Bat Roost Surveys

2.2.1 Trees and buildings present within the Site, were assessed for their potential to support roosting bats in April 2018. The work was led by an experienced bat worker and aimed to establish the likelihood of presence / absence of bats. Update surveys / inspections were undertaken in 2020 and 2021.

2.2.2 Field surveys were undertaken with regard to best practice guidelines issued by Natural England (20042), the Joint Nature Conservation Committee (20043) and the Bat Conservation Trust (20164).

2.2.3 Trees at the Site were assessed for their potential to support roosting bats. For a tree to be classed as having some potential for roosting bats it must usually have one or more of the following characteristics:

- obvious holes, e.g. rot holes and old woodpecker holes;
- dark staining on the tree below a hole;
- tiny scratch marks around a hole from bats' claws;
- cavities, splits and/or loose bark from broken or fallen branches, lightning strikes etc.;
- very dense covering of mature Ivy *Hedera helix* over trunk.

2.2.4 All buildings/structures present within the Site were assessed for potential to support bat roosts. The probability of a building being used by bats as a summer roost site increases if it:

[2] Mitchell-Jones, A. J. (2004). *Bat Mitigation Guidelines*. English Nature, Peterborough.
[3] Mitchell-Jones, A.J. & McLeish, A.P. (Eds.) (2004). *Bat Workers' Manual*. 3rd edition. Joint Nature Conservation Committee, Peterborough.
[4] Collins, J. (Eds.) (2016). *Bat Surveys for Professional Ecologists: Good Practice Guidelines (3rd edition)*. Bat Conservation Trust, London.

- is largely undisturbed;
- dates from pre 20th Century;
- has a large roof void with unobstructed flying spaces;
- has access points for bats (though not too draughty);
- has wooden cladding or hanging tiles; and
- is in a rural setting and close to woodland or water.

2.2.5 Conversely, the probability decreases if a building is of a modern or pre-fabricated design / construction, is in an urban setting, has small or cluttered roof voids, has few gaps at the eaves or is a heavily disturbed premises.

2.2.6 All accessible internal spaces and external features of the buildings/structures assessed to have bat roost potential were thoroughly searched for any signs of use by bats.

2.2.7 Historically the Site contained a large number of buildings and previous surveys had recorded evidence of bats roosting within 18 of them. As part of the remediation of the ROF site, the majority of the buildings were demolished. All buildings containing bat roosts, expect one in the ROF site, were demolished under Natural England licence in 2011. The building was previously recorded as a bat roost for Brown Long-eared Bat *Plecotus auritus*. In order to ascertain whether the building continued to support roosting bats, inspection and emergence surveys were undertaken in May 2017. No roosting bat activity was identified in relation to the building and it was concluded that the building no longer supported a bat roost. Outside of the ROF site, additional buildings were noted to have previously contained bat roosts and were due to be retained.

2.2.8 Buildings and trees have been reappraised for their potential to support roosting bats during detailed inspection surveys undertaken 2018, 2020 and 2021. Where present, evidence of bats being present was recorded as well as samples taken of any DNA evidence (i.e. droppings) for laboratory analysis to determine the related species.

2.2.9 Following initial assessments, emergence / re-entry surveys were conducted from sunset to approximately 2 hours after sunset. Surveyors utilised EchoMeter Touch 2 Pro (EMT) bat detectors to aid identification of bats and record data. Surveyors were stationed a vantage points in order to view features of potential interest to bats .

## 3. SURVEY RESULTS

3.4 The Site is noted to contain habitats suitable for bats foraging and commuting and is considered to be of moderate suitability for this species group. Potential roosting habitat is also present in the form of Trees and Buildings is discussed with the Bat Roost Survey Report submitted as a separate appendix (appendix 12.2) to the ES Chapter.

3.5 **Previous surveys.** A suite of surveys was undertaken by EPI in 2009, including roost surveys and activity surveys. Furthermore, Ecology Solutions undertook additional update survey work in 2011 and 2017. The findings are summarised below.

3.6 In 2009 a total of 19 individual trees were assessed to have medium to high potential for roosting bats, with an additional 29 trees and an orchard within the wider Site assessed as having value for roosting bats. Of the 19 trees within the Site with medium to high potential for roosting bats, further survey work was carried out and none were found to support bat roosts.

3.7 A licence was granted by Natural England in relation to the loss of all roost sites within the ROF site and the mitigation strategy was agreed and implemented (construction and monitoring of three purpose built bat barns (see Plan ECO1) and the erection of bat boxes). However, remnant buildings still remain within the ROF site and wider Site.

3.8 Three buildings remain which were previously been identified as roost sites for Brown Long-eared or Common Pipistrelle bats (buildings B1, B4 and B10). Other remaining buildings are considered suboptimal for roosting bats given their design and condition.

3.9 During an update emergence survey of the remaining building (undertaken in May 2017 by Ecology Solutions) previously shown to be a roost site (building B4), no bats were observed to emerge from this building. Furthermore, it is understood that the rain water began to leak into the roof section, making the potential roost site unsuitable. This building is not currently considered to be a roost site.

3.10 **Update surveys.** During update surveys in 202/21 onsite trees were assessed. A total of 6 individual trees were assessed to have moderate potential for roosting bats, a with an additional 15 trees within the wider Site assessed as having low suitability for roosting bats. Of the 6 trees within the Site with moderate potential for roosting bats, further survey work / internal inspections were carried out and none were found to support bat roosts.

3.11 The trees in the orchard were subject to a detail inspection in July 2021. The majority of trees were deemed to be of negligible potential to support roosting bats due to their poor condition. Whilst most contained hollows in the trunk and branches, these were often heavily exposed to the element, and little if any internal space was present within which bats could shelter. The trees are all

generally short, allowing for a full internal inspection to be undertaken. A total of 5 trees (T1 – T5) were identified within the orchards that had moderate potential to support roosting bats and a further 5 trees (T6 – T10) (see plan ECO2). This suitability was typically due to the presence of large cavities within the main stems that were not fully exposed to the water ingress or other adverse weather. These were subject to detailed inspections surveys and no evidence of bats was found. However, on a precautionary basis a re-entry survey was undertaken in July 2021 on those deemed to have moderate suitability. The results are described below.

3.12 A further tree with moderate potential foe roosting bats was identified within the woodland to the north west of the Site (T20). This tree was a dead totem, with a large cavity on its south-eastern side as well as a number of woodpecker holes connecting to the cavity along the trunk. The cavity was sheltered and showed no signs of water ingress or rot. The tree was subject to an internal inspection on 3rd September 2021 and no evidence of roosting bats was recorded, although evidence of nesting birds was noted. Other trees within the woodland were noted to have low bat roost potential due to the presence of small areas of loose bark, dense Ivy growth or woodpecker holes / crevices, although the extent of these features was limited. A single tree (T11) was recorded to have low – moderate suitability on the basis of a larger cavity opening on the truck, however, the section of trunk was relatively narrow and evidence of water ingress was identified, therefore the features was considered to have reduced suitability. The remaining trees were deemed to be of negligible significance due to the lack of any suitable features.

3.13 The bridge structure spanning the M5 motorway corridor was assessed for its potential to support roosting bats. The large concrete structure is in relatively good condition with no enclosed cavity features identified within the bridge abutments or spanning section. No features were identified during the inspection that were considered suitable to support roosting bats. The structure is considered to be of negligible suitability for roosting bats.

3.14 Buildings identified to have suitability as potential bat roost features were subject to update inspections in November 2020. During the course of the inspections evidence of bats was recorded in buildings **B1**, **B10**, **B11** and **B12**. The evidence is described further below for each of these buildings.

3.15 Building **B1** (the 37 Club) has historically been recorded as a roost site for Pipistrelle bats. During update inspections undertaken in 2020 evidence of bat presence within the buildings was confirmed with the observation of a dead juvenile Pipistrelle, located below a dislodged tile within a suspended ceiling above the main function room. Given the construction of the ceiling it is not possible to access the void extensively, although the entry point was considered to be on the eastern elevation of the structure. Further inspections were undertaken in July 2021 that recorded a total of 3 Pipistrelle bats present under the eastern gable end of the pitch roof. Faecal samples were collected for around the access point and confirm the species as Common Pipistrelle.

3.16 Given the presence of juveniles within the roost it is considered that building **B1** is used as a maternity roost for Common Pipistrelle.

3.17 Further emergence and re-entry surveys have also been undertaken to further assist in categorising the type and status of the roost. These are described further below.

3.18 Building **B10** has historically been recorded as a Brown Long-eared bat roost. The update inspection recorded a small scattering of bat droppings within the loft void of the house. These were located below the ridge beam of the roof structure. Samples were collected for DNA analysis, which confirmed the droppings were from Brown Long-eared bats. Access points are present in the form of large holes in the eaves present in the west and east of the roof. Given the small scattering of droppings and lack of any other evidence of bat presence, it is considered that the buildings **B10** is currently used as a summer roost for Brown Long-eared bats.

3.19 Further emergence and re-entry surveys have also been undertaken to further assist in categorising the type and status of the roost. These are described further below.

3.20 Buildings **B11** and **B12** have not historically been recorded as having any evidence of bats roosts being present. However, during update inspections in November 2020, a small collection of droppings were observed below a potential perching location in building **B11**. Subsequent DNA analysis confirmed that the droppings were from Lesser Horseshoe bat. Furthermore, a single Lesser Horseshoe bat was observed within building **B12**, perching from the ceiling. No other potential perching locations were identified within either structure. Regular inspections have taken place over the 2021 active season and no further sightings of bats have been recorded and no new evidence of recent use (e.g. fresh droppings) have been recorded. It is considered that these buildings not used as maternity or hibernations roost, but are used as alternative day/night roosting sites by small numbers or individual of bats.

3.21 The three bat lofts created within the Site were also subject to inspection in July 2021. All three are considered to be in good condition with no signs of damage apparent. All three also have significant amounts of bat droppings present within the loft voids with a range in old and new material evident. Searches were undertaken of the features within the voids and no bat were recorded as being present at the time of the survey. Faecal samples were from all three roosts and all confirmed as being from Brown Long-eared bat. All of the roosts are considered to be currently used as a summer roost for Brown Long-eared bats.

Emergence / Re-entry surveys

3.22 Detailed emergence / re-entry surveys were undertaken on buildings **B1** and **B10** in July and August 2021, in order to further ascertain to their use by roosting bats.

3.23 The dates, times and weather conditions of each survey is shown in Table 1 below, in addition to details of the buildings subjected to further survey effort.

| Date | survey | Weather Conditions (temp, cloud cover, precipitation, wind speed) | Buildings surveyed |
|---|---|---|---|
| 01.07.2021 | Emergence (21:30 sunset) | 17˚C, 20%, dry, 11 mph | B1, B10 |
| 02.07.2021 | Re-entry (05:01 sunrise) | 15˚C, 70%, dry, 9 mph | B1, B10 |
| 27.07.2021 | Emergence (05:29 sunset) | 17˚C, 90%, 10mm, 4mph | T1, T2, T3, T4, T5 |
| 23/08/2021 | Emergence (20:17 sunset) | 18˚C, 25%, dry, 7mph | B1, B10 |
| 23/08/2021 | Re-entry (06:12 sunrise) | 13˚C, 25% rising to 90% by sunrise, dry, 6mph | B1, B10 |

**Table 1. Survey times, weather conditions and buildings surveyed**

3.24 Full details of the 2021 survey findings are set out below.

Building B1 (37 Club)

3.25 Building **B1** was subject to emergence and re-entry surveys on the nights of the 1st/2nd July and the 23rd/24th August 2021. The dates and findings are summarised in Table 2 below.

| Date | Survey Type | Confirmed Bat Re-entry / Emergence? | Species & number |
|---|---|---|---|
| 01.07.2021 | Emergence | **YES** | C.Pip (x 81) |
| 02.07.2021 | Re-entry | **YES** | C.Pip (x 88) |
| 23.08.2021 | Emergence | **YES** | C Pip (x 4) |
| 24.08.2021 | Re-entry | **NO** | N/A |

**Table 2. Dates, weather conditions and results for July 2021 emergence and re-entry surveys on B1**

3.26 As summarised in Table 2, Common Pipistrelle were recorded utilizing a roost within **B1**. Access to the roost was through the soffits on the eastern end of the building that leads to a pitched roof above a suspended ceiling within the structure. During the emergence survey on the evening of the 1st July, at least 81 were observed emerging from this area. The emergence occurred between 21:38 and 22:05, with the majority of bats emerging between 21:44 and 21:56.

3.27 There was general bat activity recorded by 4 surveyors during the emergence survey in the areas around **B1**. The most common species recorded was Noctule (168 registrations), with Common Pipistrelle (103 registrations) and Leisler's Bat (52 registrations) constituting the majority of the remaining records. Other species recorded were Nathusius' Pipistrelle (4 registration), Serotine (3 registrations) and Soprano Pipistrelle (3 registrations). It should be noted that the figures given relate to the total registration by all surveyors positioned near the building and it is expected that a level of 'double counting' of individual bats took place.

3.28 During the re-entry survey the following morning (2nd July), approximately 88 Common Pipistrelle were observed entering **B1** through the same feature on the eastern end of the building.

3.29 Similarly, to the emergence survey there was general bat activity during the survey period. The most common species was Common Pipistrelle with 309 registrations, most of these being recorded as they circled the car park before re-entering the building. The majority of the remaining records were for Noctule (151 registrations) and Leisler's Bat (104 registrations). Other species recorded were Soprano Pipistrelle (28 registrations), *Myotis* species (17 registrations), Nathusius' Pipistrelle (8 registrations) and Serotine (5 registrations). Again, it should be noted that the figures given relate to the total registration by all surveyors positioned near the building and it is expected that a level of 'double counting' of individual bats took place.

3.30 As summarised in Table 2, a small number of emergences were recorded during the emergence survey conducted on the evening of the 23rd August. These were once again observed from the eastern end of the building. During the survey 4 emergences were observed at 20:36, 20:40, 20:43 and 21:30 all of which were Pipistrelle. No re-entries were recorded during the re-entry survey conducted on the morning of the 24th August.

3.31 It is considered that the surveys results confirm that building B1 as a maternity roost for Common Pipistrelle.

Building B10 (99 Woolavington Road)

3.32 Building **B10** was subject to emergence and re-entry surveys on the night of the 1st/2nd July and the 23rd/24th August 2021. The dates and findings are summarised in Table 2 below.

| Date | Survey Type | Confirmed Bat Re-entry / Emergence? | Species & number |
|---|---|---|---|
| 01.07.2021 | Emergence | **NO** | N/A |
| 02.07.2021 | Re-entry | **NO** | N/A |
| 23.08.2021 | Emergence | **NO** | N/A |
| 24.08.2021 | Re-entry | **YES** | Sop Pip (x 1) |

**Table 3. Results for July 2021 emergence and re-entry surveys on B1**

3.33 As summarised in Table 3, no bats were observed emerging from **B10** during the July survey.

3.34 During the emergence survey on the evening of the 1st July, general activity was recorded by 3 surveyors positioned around the building. The majority of the records were for Common Pipistrelle (213 registrations). There were 6 other species recorded during this survey, including Noctule (37 registrations), Soprano Pipistrelle (14 registrations), Leisler's Bat (9 registrations), Brown Long-eared Bat (9 registrations), Nathusius' Pipistrelle (4 registrations) and Serotine (3 registrations). There was also a single recording of a greater horseshoe bat however there was no evidence of this species using the building or surrounding trees. Again, it should be noted that the figures given relate to the total registration by all surveyors positioned near the building and it is expected that a level of 'double counting' of individual bats took place.

3.35 As summarised in table 3, there were also no observations of bats re-entering **B10**.

3.36 During the re-entry survey there was a lower level of general activity. The majority of the records were for Noctule (49 registrations), Soprano Pipistrelle (48 registrations) and Common Pipistrelle (40 registrations). Alongside this there were also records for *Myotis* species (13 registrations) as well as single registrations of Serotine, Leisler's Bat and Nathusius' Pipistrelle. A single registration of a Greater Horseshoe bat was recorded, but it passed over and there is not evidence of it using the building or roost surrounding area. Again, it should be noted that the figures given relate to the total registration by all surveyors positioned near the building and it is expected that a level of 'double counting' of individual bats took place.

3.37 As summarised in Table 3, no bats were observed emerging from B10 during the August emergence survey. However, there was a single observation of a Soprano Pipistrelle re-entering the southern side of the building past a loose roof tile at 05:56.

3.38 On this basis it is considered that building B10 is used as a summer roost for Brown Long-eared bats and individual Soprano Pipistrelle.

<u>Tree's T1 – T5</u>

3.39 Trees **T1 – T5** were subject to re-entry surveys on the morning of the 27th July. The times, findings and weather conditions are summarised in Table 4 below.

| Date | Survey Type | Confirmed Bat Re-entry / Emergence? | Species & number |
|---|---|---|---|
| 21.07.2021 | Re-entry | **NO** | N/A |

**Table 4. Results for July 2021 re-entry surveys on T1, T2, T3, T4 & T5**

3.40 As summarised in table 4, there were also no observations of bats re-entering any of the trees.

3.41 During the re-entry survey there was a lower level of general activity than was observed at the start of the month around **B1** and **B10**. The majority of the records were for Common Pipistrelle (65 registrations). In addition to this there were also records of Soprano Pipistrelle (29 registrations), Noctule (26 registration), Brown Long-Eared Bat (7 registrations), Leisler's Bat (5 registrations), *Myotis* species (2 registrations), Serotine (1 registrations) and Nathusius' Pipistrelle (1 registration). Again, it should be noted that the figures given relate to the total registration by all surveyors positioned near the building and it is expected that a level of 'double counting' of individual bats took place.

3.42 **Background records.** The desk study undertaken with SERC returned several records of bat species from within or immediately adjacent to the Site.

3.43 The records returned include Brown Long-eared Bat (2017) Lesser Horseshoe Bat (2017), Common Pipistrelle (2016), Greater Horseshoe Bat (2017), Barbastelle (2017), Noctule bat (2016) and Soprano Pipistrelle (2016). The nearest recorded roost site is located approximately 0.7km south east of the Site at its closest point recorded in 2018. This record does not identify the species of bat.

## 4. SUMMARY

3.44 Ecology Solutions Ltd was commissioned on behalf of This Is Gravity in April 2020 to undertake a suite of ecology survey work at the site known as the Gravity Smart Campus, Puriton, Somerset.

3.45 The Site was surveyed were undertaken with regard to best practice guidelines issued by Natural England (2004), the Joint Nature Conservation Committee (2004) and the Bat Conservation Trust (2016).

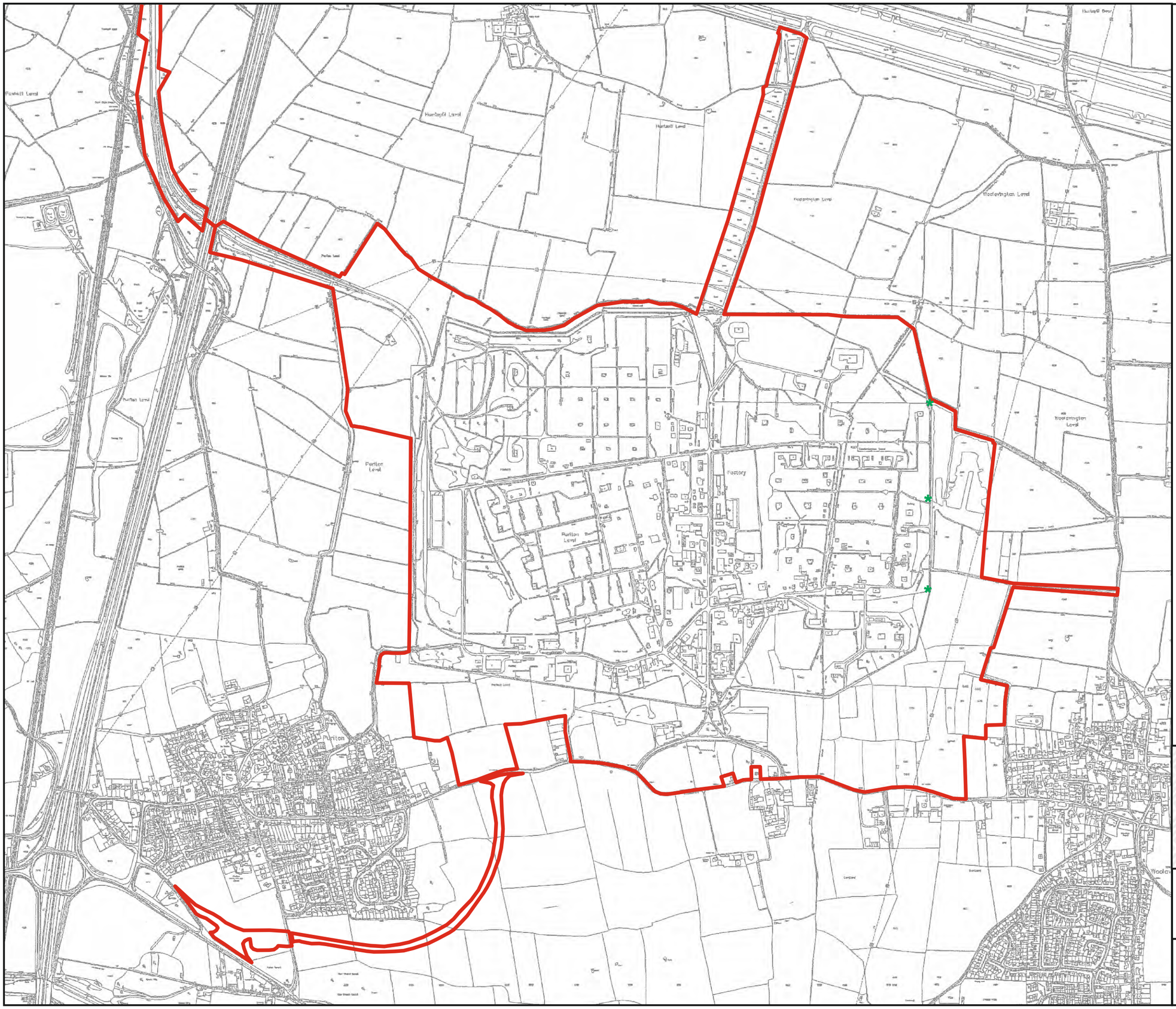
3.46 The results of the survey work undertaken are present within this report and it is considered that an extensive ecological baseline for roosting bats has been established that can fully inform any future assessment / evaluation of the Site in ecological terms.

3.47 The survey work will inform the LDO process and the related Environmental assessment process.

# PLANS

**PLAN ECO1**

Location of Purpose Built Bat Barns




**KEY:**

SITE BOUNDARY

BAT MITIGATION ROOST

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7761: GRAVITY

PLAN ECO1: LOCATION OF PURPOSE BUILT BAT BARNS

Rev: A

Sept 2021

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**PLAN ECO1**

Building and Orchard Tree Survey Plan

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**KEY:**

- T# — TREE WITH MODERATE ROOST BAT POTENTIAL
- B1 — BUILDING WITH KNOWN BAT ROOST
- T# — TREE WITH LOW ROOST BAT POTENTIAL

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PLAN ECO2: BUILDING AND ORCHARD TREE SURVEY PLAN

Rev: A

Sept 2021

**PLAN ECO1**

Woodland Tree Survey Plan

**KEY:**

- T# TREE WITH MODERATE ROOST BAT POTENTIAL
- T# TREE WITH LOW - MODERATE ROOST BAT POTENTIAL
- T# TREE WITH LOW ROOST BAT POTENTIAL

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7761: THIS IS GRAVITY, PURITON

PLAN ECO3: WOODLAND TREE SURVEY

Rev: A

Sept 2021

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