



BJ Collins
PROTECTED SPECIES SURVEYORS

PHASE II BAT SURVEYS

PROPOSED REPLACEMENT ARTIFICIAL PITCH
LEAFY LANE PLAYING FIELDS

CORSHAM

WILTSHIRE

A report to:

Surfacing Standards Limited

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October 2025

Report to:	Surfacing Standards Limited
Report Title:	Phase II Surveys for Bats - Proposed Replacement Artificial Pitch

Survey Site/Job:	Leafy Lane Playing Fields, Corsham, Wiltshire. SN13 0JY
OS Grid Reference:	ST84296948

Survey Date(s):	May to October 2025
Surveyed by:	Mr B J Collins MSc MCIEEM

Architect/Agent:	Surfacing Standards Limited
Planning Reference:	TBC

Versioning and Quality Assurance

Report Status	Date	Author(s)	Reviewed by
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Final Version	24/10/2025	B J Collins MSc MCIEEM	B J Collins MSc MCIEEM
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The evidence which we have prepared and provided is true and has been prepared and provided in accordance with the guidance of The Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management's Code of Professional Conduct.

RELIANCE - The report describes the conditions and ecological features on the site (and possibly its environs) at the time of survey and that this may (is likely to) change over time. Reliance upon the findings of this report should be determined in accordance with the Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management guidance on the longevity of ecological surveys, see Advice Note (April 2019) On the Lifespan of Ecological Reports and Surveys CIEEM.

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SUMMARY

This report provides the results of a suite of phase II bat surveys to inform the proposed replacement artificial football pitch and sports turf floodlighting on the Leafy Lane Playing Fields, Corsham.

Leafy Lane playing fields is located on the north-east boundary of the Bath & Bradford on Avon Bats Special Area of Conservation (SAC), the Box Mine SSSI and sits within the Bath and BoA Bat SAC consultation zone. Within 1 km of the survey area the local biological records centre reports 17 of the 18 bat species which can be found in the UK. The landscapes of Box and Corsham are of conservation significance for bats.

This report describes how bats utilise the boundaries of the Leafy Lane Playing Fields.

There will be no direct physical impact upon the SAC from this proposal. However, the northeast boundary of the SAC (Boxfields Road) is currently impacted by light spillage from the floodlighting of the existing artificial sports facility. The replacement sports turf floodlighting for the new facility has been designed to significantly reduce this current impact.

The conclusions of this report with regards to the proposed installation of a replacement and larger artificial football pitch, along with the replacement floodlighting scheme, is that the design of the proposal results in reduced light spillage onto the internationally designated SAC. The impact of this upon the recorded bat populations, as described within this document, is summarised as follows:

- Leafy Lane playing fields is located on the north-east boundary of an area of countryside of national conservation significance for bat populations in the UK.
- The proposal is to remove the existing floodlit artificial football pitch on the south-east corner of the playing fields and to replace it with a larger and modern pitch with floodlighting.
- The boundaries were studied by ongoing monthly static monitoring across the active season, two sessions of advanced bat surveys and monthly night-time bat walkovers. The results of these studies are that all of the bat species of conservation significance that are associated with the adjacent SAC are using the boundaries of the playing field, in varying intensities.
- From the extensive static monitoring carried out, the northern boundary is most significant for bat activity, and in particular by the important and light-sensitive bat species associated with the SAC.
- The proposal includes a mitigated modern sports turf floodlighting scheme which will significantly reduce light spillage, and in particular remove the illumination of the southern tree canopy on Boxfields Road.
- Overall, the proposed floodlighting results in no buffer to the south-east corner of the playing field, a 5 metre buffer between the 0.2 lux lighting contour and the tree canopy of the southern boundary (Boxfields Road) and, significantly, a buffer of over 100 metres between the pitch and the woodland to the north, where the vast majority of bat activity occurs.
- Whilst the scheme proposes a significantly reduction in light spillage, it will not reduce the impact of sky glow and glare in this locality, it is anticipated that this will remain at the existing level, or less, as a result of the luminaire design.

Considering the results of the ongoing monitoring on the playing field, the conclusion is that the proposal to replace the existing artificial pitch with a larger more modern surface provides the opportunity to introduce a mitigated floodlighting scheme and to remove light spillage from off the southern boundary, as identified by photographs 8 (p29) and 9 (p30) within this document.

The floodlight mitigation scheme included within this document delivers a mitigated lighting scheme, and a reduced ecological impact from sporting activity on the playing fields. However, in order to secure the conservation gains from that scheme, the design and subsequent monitoring should be fully secured to ensure it is delivered as intended.

1 INTRODUCTION

This report has been prepared by BJ Collins – Protected Species Surveyors Limited for Surfacing Standards Limited. It provides the results of advanced bat surveys and phase II bat surveys on the boundaries of the Leafy Lane Playing Fields in Corsham, Wiltshire.

The proposed replacement artificial pitch is located on the playing fields centred upon the eight figure Ordnance Survey grid reference of ST84296948

1.1 Survey Objective

This report describes a range of bat surveys. The surveys were carried out to inform the existing ecological impact upon bat species from the existing artificial football pitch and its outdated floodlighting scheme.

The aim of the survey was to document and identify the bat species which use the boundaries of the school playing fields to allow an assessment of the impact from artificial lighting of the playing field boundaries, and with that information, to prepare a mitigation strategy in consultation with the lighting engineer, the bat ecologist and the pitch designers.

The legislation with regards to the target species relevant to the survey is listed below.

1.2 Legislation applicable to bats

All species of British bat and their roosts are protected under British law by the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended), and bats are classified as European Protected Species under the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 ('the 2017 Regulations'). This has recently been amended by the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations (Amendment) (EU Exit) Regulations (2019) which continue the same provision for European protected species, licensing requirements, and protected areas after Brexit.

The legislation makes it an offence to kill, injure or disturb a bat and/or to damage or destroy a breeding site or resting place for a bat. It is also an offence to disturb the animals such that it impairs their ability to survive, to reproduce, to nurture their young, or such that it impairs their ability to hibernate or migrate. Under this legislation development work that could affect a bat or bat roost can only be permitted under a licence from Natural England.

Licences in respect of European Protected Species affected by development can be granted under Section 55(2) (e) of The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations (Amendment) (EU Exit) Regulations (2019), for the purpose of preserving public health or public safety or other imperative reasons of overriding public interest including those of social or economic nature and beneficial consequences of primary importance for the environment.

Under Section C Regulation 55(9) of the Regulations licences can only be issued if Natural England is satisfied that:

- There is no satisfactory alternative to the work specification and
- The action authorised will not be detrimental to the maintenance of the population of the species at a favourable conservation status in their natural range.

Natural England aim to process EPS licence applications within 35 working days of receipt and Low Impact Class licenses are typically registered within 14 working days of receipt.

Lighting in the vicinity of a bat roost can cause disturbance and even a potential abandonment of the roost, and as a result would be classed as an offence both to a population and/or individuals.

2 SITE DESCRIPTION

2.1 Location of the Survey Site

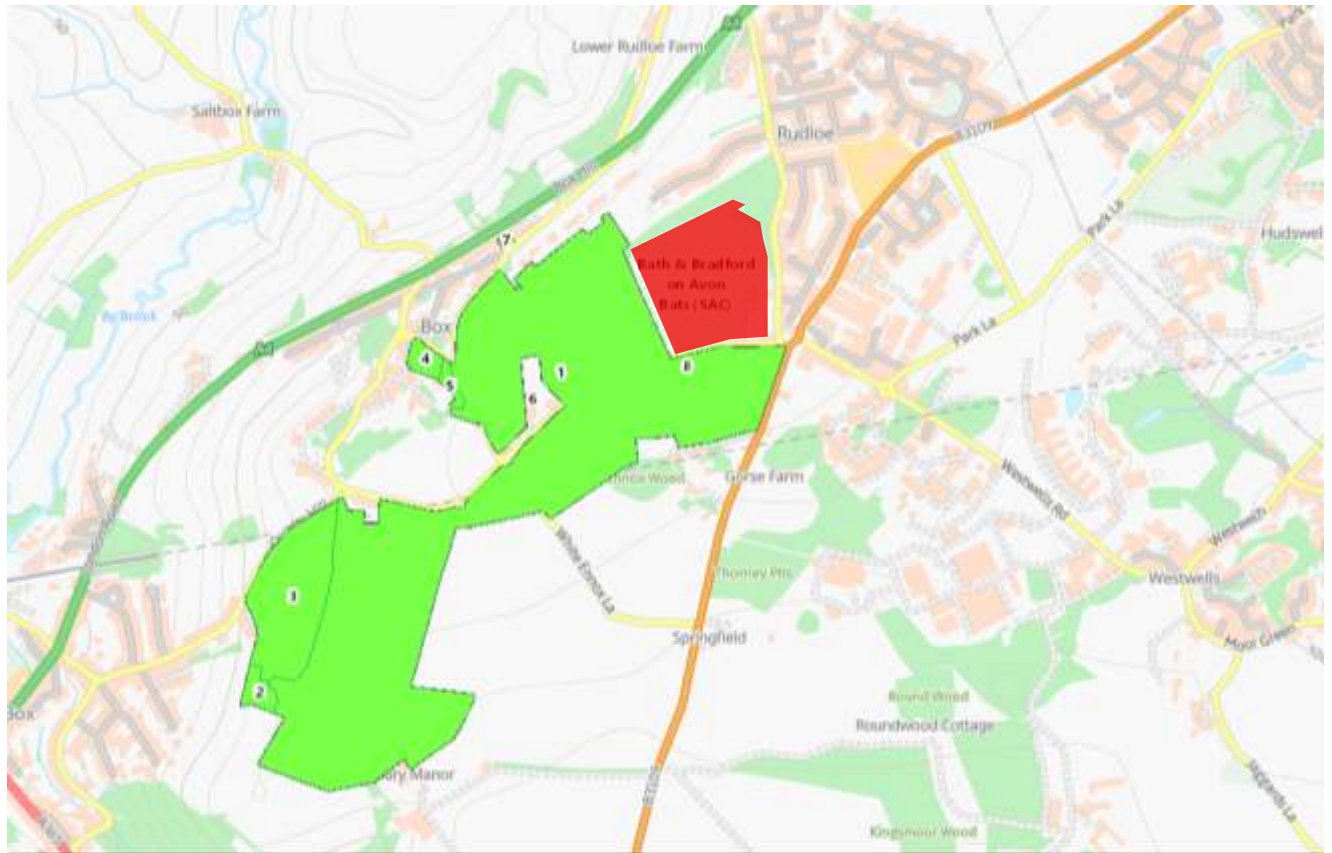


Figure 1 – Location of the survey area (red area) within the wider environment, courtesy of MAGIC.



Figure 2 - showing the survey area (yellow outline) from aerial imagery, courtesy of Google Earth

The following photographs indicate the habitats of the playing fields where the artificial pitch is proposed:



Figure 3 - showing the boundary of the sports field and surrounding habitats

2.1.1. South boundary

The south boundary is formed by a line of semi-mature trees adjacent to a stone wall and forming the northern boundary of Boxfields Road. The treeline comprises of Sycamore (*Acer campestre*), White Poplar (*Populus alba*), Mountain Ash (*Sorbus aucuparia*), Cherry (*Prunus* sp.), Lime (*Tilia x vulgaris*), Birch (*Betula pendula*) and another Poplar sp (*Populus* sp.). The base is effectively less frequently managed amenity grassland.

The existing floodlit artificial football pitch is located to the eastern end of the tree line, effectively in the south-east corner of the area of playing field.



Photograph 1 - showing the southern boundary of the playing fields with the SSSI and SAC, from the edge of the pavilion on the eastern boundary



Photograph 2 - further view of the southern boundary and the semi-mature trees fringing Boxfields Road



Photograph 3 - showing the southern boundary and where it joins the managed hedgerow on the western boundary

2.1.2. West boundary

The west boundary comprises of a managed hedgerow comprises predominantly of hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*) and blackthorn (*Prunus spinosa*) with Sweetbriar (*Rosa rubiginosa*), dogwood (*Cornus sanguinea*), occasional mature Field maple (*Acer campestre*) as a hedgerow tree, elder (*Sambucus nigra*) and field maple within the hedge. The base of the hedgerow comprises of cow parsley (*Anthriscus sylvestris*), Lords and ladies (*Arum maculatum*), ground Ivy (*Glechoma hederacea*), shining cranesbill (*Geranium lucidum*). It is effectively species poor with no more than two native species in the 30 m length.



Photograph 4 - showing the remainder of the western boundary and its junction with the wooded northern boundary

2.1.3. Northern boundary

The northern boundary of the playing field is formed by a 'heras' security fence situated adjacent to a remnant and defunct treeline/hedgerow. The treeline comprises of overgrown Hawthorn with Ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*, with dieback), white beam and pine (*Pinus nigra*). There is a "dead hedge" placed alongside the security fence which is covered in ivy and with Nettle cleavers and Bramble below. Immediately behind the strip of vegetation is a woodland with a narrow clearing in between. This is a predominantly broadleaf woodland of Ash, Sycamore and Birch but was not surveyed in any detail.



Photograph 5 - showing the northern woodland boundary

2.1.4. Paul East boundary

Running south to north the eastern boundary comprises of the side of the floodlit artificial pitch with an overgrown hedgerow beyond and a covered reservoir beyond that, in the form of a grassland mound. This then leads onto an area of buildings and tarmac hardstanding associated with the pavilion and car park itself fringed to the north by area of ornamental hedgerow/tree planting. To the northern end of the eastern boundary is a further stone carpark with a hedgerow comprising of dogwood and elder segregating it from the playing field.



Photograph 6 - showing the northern end of the eastern boundary of the playing field

3 SURVEY METHODOLOGY

3.1 Desktop Study

A desktop study which comprised a request for records of non-designated wildlife sites, wildlife species and, considering the scope of works, records of bats and bat roosts, was commissioned from Wiltshire and Swindon Biological Record Centre (WSBRC) on the 6th of June 2025.

Supplementary to the two sources of information above the client provided a copy of the Corsham Batscape Strategy 2024 – 2038.

3.2 Survey effort

The survey effort was designed to inform the proposed installation and was based upon an initial phase II bat survey carried out in April/May 2025 to inform the required early consultation with the local planning authority ecologists. This initial study identified the presence of bat species associated and targeted by the adjacent Special Area of Conservation.

From that, the following survey effort was designed and implemented:

- Advanced bat surveys were undertaken by a qualified and highly competent bat ecologist under the relevant licence. This permitted three advanced bat survey cycles across the active season, of which two were required to provide sufficient information.
- Monthly static bat monitoring surveys, carried out in May, June, July, August and September and supplemented by bat activity assessments in the form of night-time bat walkovers and vantage point surveys. Monitoring using static detectors is ongoing and is planned to continue into the hibernation period, including October, November and December, dependent upon climatic conditions. This latter data will be reported upon completion.

The methodology of the implemented surveys is provided below:

3.3 Advanced bat surveys

The advanced bat survey were undertaken at leafy Lane playing fields over the summer of 2025. The surveys were led by a surveyor with a CL19 and CL20 ‘advanced’ bat survey licences.

Two out of three permitted surveys were undertaken; the third session was considered irrelevant and unnecessary disturbance to bats given that the initial studies provided a confident understanding of the bat assemblage present and the potential use of the boundaries of the playing fields. Surveys were undertaken on 21 August and 18 September 2025. The surveys were timed for the post-partum period, looking to identify if adults in breeding condition and juveniles are commuting along the southern boundary of the playing fields in particular, towards swarming sites. Surveys from late July onwards can be used to understand swarming as small *Myotis* commence this activity ahead of other species, with peaks for most species in August and September.

The surveys were undertaken in accordance with the following good practice guidance:

- Collins, J. (ed.) (2023) Bat Surveys for Professional Ecologists: Good Practice Guidelines, 4th Edition.
- Joint Nature Conservation Committee Bat Workers Manual, 3rd Edition (Mitchell-Jones and Mcleish 2004).
- Natural England guidance on the capturing and marking of bats in WML-G39 (2013).
- EUROBATS Resolution 4.6 ‘Guidelines for the Issue of Permits for the Capture and Study of Captured Wild Bats (2003).

Methods

Free-flying bats were caught in harp traps and mist nets, acoustic bat lures were not used to allow sampling of actual bats using the boundary directly, and therefore potentially affected by any light

spillage from the playing field area. Two harp traps and one mist net were deployed in the August survey and September surveys.

All caught bats were released at the site of capture following 'processing', whereby the species, sex, age class, and reproductive status of each bat was recorded, along with key measurements where appropriate.

The advanced bat surveys were led and undertaken by Mr T Elliott BSc (Hons) ACIEEM (August) and Mr M Cook MSc MCIEEM (September), with one assistant bat ecologist on each survey cycle. Both are professional bat ecologists with relevant experience and licensed by Natural England to undertake advanced bat surveys professionally (Class 3 and 4 license references 2021-54316-CLS-CLS and 2021-54317-CLS-CLS) and (Class 3 and 4 licence references 2015-10167-CLS-CLS and 2015-10176-CLS-CLS) respectively.

Weather conditions

The weather conditions for the advanced bat surveys were optimal with a temperature of 14°C at the start of the 21 August survey, with wind at Beaufort 3 and cloud cover at 0%, sunset was at 20:16 hours. For the 18 September survey the temperature at the start was 17.1°C, wind speed was Beaufort 1 and cloud cover was 0%, sunset was at 19:15 hours.

3.4 Static/automated bat survey

Monthly periods of remote monitoring were undertaken between the months of April to September, as per best practice guidance (2023). This specifies (Section 8.2.48) that '*data should be collected for a minimum of 5 consecutive nights per month (April to October) in appropriate (or the best available) weather conditions for bats*'. Note that monitoring has/is also occurring into September, October, November and potentially December (dependant on ambient temperatures) in order to continue to track bat activity on the playing field boundaries, to fully consider the usage of the SAC for both swarming and hibernation, this data will be published in a subsequent report.

To facilitate this, two to three Wildlife Acoustics Song Meter Mini Bat detectors were placed around the boundaries of the playing fields and left in situ.

The three monitoring stations were the eastern boundary of the existing pitch, fixed to a flood light column, onto one of the trees on the southern boundary of the playing field directly adjacent Boxfields Road and then, as a control, a third unit was placed onto the northern boundary, a significant distance from the proposal. This latter station was operated in April./May, June/July and August only.

To operate the units were set to switch on 30 minutes before sunset and run continually until 30 minutes after sunrise. On completion, the units were collected, and sonograms analysed.

The detectors were set to monitor as follows:

- A 21-night period between the 22 April and 21 May 2025.
- A 20 night period between the 24 June and 17 July 2025.
- An 8 night period between the 22 July and the 29 July 2024.
- An 8 night period between the 25 August and 1 September 2025.
- An 8 night period between the 18 September and the 28 September 2025

The units were all set and left to record on a monthly basis and the number of recording nights was determined by the extent of bat calls, specifically when the 64 GB storage cards had filled. The units were set and left to monitor on 22 April, 24 June, 22 July, 25 August and 18 September.

This methodology ensured that the monthly monitoring exceeded the survey effort recommended within the national guidelines, and allowed for extensive monitoring over the active season on the site.

In total to date there has been 65 nights of monitoring conducted to date.

3.5 Night-time bat walkover (NBW) and Vantage Point Survey

To supplement the static monitoring survey, NBWs and combined Vantage Point Counts (transects) were undertaken over the peak season of May to September. The transect routes were specifically designed to supplement the more detailed static monitoring by observing bat activity occurring on the boundaries of the playing field.

A total of five surveys have been undertaken to date between April and September. Further surveys will be completed depending upon temperatures of sunset going forward from 21 October.

The route was designed to circulate the entire boundary of the playing field. It was designed by Mr B J Collins MSc MCIEEM.

The methodology for sampling bat activity followed the methodologies designed by the Bat Conservation Trust NBMP Field Survey and those recommended within national best practice guidelines (Collins, 2023), via a combination of vantage point surveys and NBW between. The surveyor was static for a three-minute period at each of the designated stop points (point count) but then continued to record bat passes for a two-minute walking period between. All bat activity being counted and recorded for the entire walked transect, covering the peak 90 minute period of bat activity per night.

The transect route is shown below. There were 8 point counts. The transect was undertaken by one surveyor equipped with a Full Spectrum detector, continuously recording bat echolocation calls. All bat activity/passess were counted and attributed to species (where possible) during the transect, with species identification as required by sonogram analysis using Kaleidoscope pro software or Anabat Insight.



Figure 2 – Showing the walked transect route which started at point 1 and finished at point 1

3.6 Weather conditions

The weather for the Night Time Bat Walkovers were as follows:

Date	Sunset	Temperature °C	Cloud cover	Wind speed
22 April	20:17	11.1	90%	Beaufort 3
30 July	20:59	17	30%	Beaufort 1
25 August	20:11	20	40%	Beaufort 2
26 Sept	18:59	12	100%	Beaufort 2
16 October	18:44	14	100%	Beaufort 3

Table 1 - weather conditions for the night-time bat walkovers

3.7 Personnel

The walking transect was designed and carried out by B J Collins – Protected Species Surveyors Limited. The ‘transect’ surveys were carried out by Mr Barry J Collins MSc MCIEEM, Bat Licence: 2016-19884-CLS-CLS and Registered Consultant RC110 and B32RC002 (Transect 1), Mr T Elliott BSc (Hons) ACIEEM (2021-54316-CLS-CLS) and Dr C Brakes MRSB (2021-54429-CLS-CLS).

The remote monitoring units were set up and deployed by Mr B J Collins and Dr C Brakes, the sonograms collected were analysed using Kaleidoscope pro software.

The advanced bat surveys were carried out by the bat ecologists described within the relevant section of the methodology.

3.8 Categorisation of bat species to light tolerance

In this analysis bats are grouped together depending upon the impact upon the species from artificial lighting, as described by research and technical publications (see references), and also as displayed in Guidance Note 08/23: Bats and Artificial Lighting At Night, see below:

Table 1: Summary of the effect of ALAN on UK bat species.

Species	Roost	Flight Corridor	Foraging Area	Drinking Site	Migration	Landscape Level	Habitat Type
Greater Horseshoe <i>Rhinolophus ferrumequinum</i>		na	na	na	na	na	clutter
Lesser Horseshoe <i>Rhinolophus hipposideros</i>			na	na	na		clutter
Brown Long-eared <i>Plecotus auritus</i>					na		clutter
Grey Long-eared <i>Plecotus austriacus</i>	na	na	na	na	na	na	clutter
Bechstein's <i>Myotis bechsteinii</i>	na	na	na	na	na	na	clutter
Natterer's <i>Myotis nattereri</i>		na	na		na	na	clutter
Daubenton's <i>Myotis daubentonii</i>	na			na	na		edge
Whiskered <i>Myotis mystacinus</i>	na	na	na	na	na	na	edge
Brandt's <i>Myotis brandtii</i>	na	na	na	na	na	na	edge
Alcathoe <i>Myotis brandtii alcathoe</i>	na	na	na	na	na	na	edge
Western Barbastelle <i>Barbastella barbastellus</i>					na		edge
Common Pipistrelle <i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	na				na		edge
Soprano Pipistrelle <i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>				na			edge
Nathusius' Pipistrelle <i>Pipistrellus nathusii</i>	na	na	na	na			edge
Common Noctule <i>Nyctalus noctula</i>	na			na	na		open
Lesser Noctule <i>Nyctalus leisleri</i>	na	na	na		na		open
Serotine <i>Eptesicus serotinus</i>	na	na	na	na	na		open

	Positive effect
	No effect
	Negative effect
na	No data available

Data in table is indicative only, is drawn predominantly from European studies (where data available) and shows numerous data gaps due to lack of research data, therefore bat behaviour within the UK may vary and needs assessing on a site by site basis.

Table 2 - the impact of artificial lighting on UK bat species, as described by ILP (2023)

4 SURVEY RESULTS

4.1 Desktop Study Results – Bats

The extent of research and the records of bats in the local area are extensive. The local area is studied by leading bat scientists annually and there are multiple reports produced detailing the findings. In summary, the immediate locality supports the nationally significant Bechstein's (*Myotis bechsteinii*), greater horseshoe (*Rhinolophus ferrumequinum*) and lesser horseshoe (*Rhinolophus hipposideros*) bats, all associated with the adjacent Special Area of Conservation.

17 of the 18 bat species recorded across the entire UK is located within 1km of the proposed pitch. This includes the Barbastelle, Serotine, Alcahoie Bat, Bechstein's Bat, Brandt's Bat, Daubenton's Bat, Whiskered Bat, Whiskered/Brandt's Bat, Natterer's Bat, Leisler's Bat, Noctule, Nathusius's Pipistrelle, Common Pipistrelle, Soprano Pipistrelle, Brown Long-eared Bat, Greater Horseshoe Bat and Lesser Horseshoe Bat.

Of the 2996 records of bats on the desktop study, within 1 kilometre, over 1,700 are roost records and the majority of those hibernacula.

4.2 Advanced Bat Surveys

As stated within methodology there were a total of 2 separate surveys undertaken with harp traps and mist nets.

4.2.1. August 21 Trapping Session

The traps were placed in three separate locations all with the aim of capturing and examining bat species using the south and south-east boundary of the sportsground, the area affected by the proposal. The results of the surveys in this location are provided overleaf.



Figure 4 - showing the position of harp traps (and mist net) for the 21 August 2025 survey.

Date	Species	M/F	Age (Ad, Yoy, J)	Weight (mm)	Forearm (mm)	Trap number	Grid reference	Comments
21-Aug	P. pipistrellus	F	Ad	5.14	32	Trap 1	ST8418969392	Nulliparous
21-Aug	M.daubentonii	M	Juv	7.05	38.2	Trap 1	ST8418969392	Epids Black - covered in Mites - Chin spot (also was grey in colour) indicating Juvenile
21-Aug	R. hipposiderous	M	YoY			Trap 3	ST8433969456	No dot on penis
21-Aug	M. mystacinus	M	Ad	4.7	35.4	Trap 1	ST8418969392	Testes full, epids filling, likely first breeding season
21-Aug	M. mystacinus (poss. Alcothoe)	M	Juv	4.17	32.1	Trap 1	ST8418969392	Epids dark, not filled, Alcothoe dentition but dark face and tragus, 40mm 5th finger,
22-Aug	M. nattereri	M	Ad	6.4	37.9	Trap 1	ST8418969392	Testes full, Epids filling, pale with dark tips.
22-Aug	M. nattereri	F	Ad	6.85	39.4	Trap 1	ST8418969392	Parous, not bred over 2025, covered in mites
22-Aug	M. nattereri	M	YoY	7.42	40.5	Trap 1	ST8418969392	Testes medium, epids dark

Table 4 - trapping results from 21 August 2025 session.

During the first trapping session of the 21st/22nd of August 2025 there was a total of 8 bats trapped, 7 of these were from the south-west corner of the playing field (Trap 1), the eighth bat was captured from adjacent to the existing artificial pitch.

Sunset on the evening was at 20:16 hours, the bats were captured at 21:17, 21:55, 22:20, 23:50, 23:50, 01:40, 01:40 and 01:40, respectively.

During the beginning of the survey, and until 22:15 hours, the floodlights were operating on the artificial pitch with sporting activity ongoing. The Lesser horseshoe bat was captured directly adjacent to the sports pitch, five minutes after the light had been extinguished at 22:20 hours.

Five of the eight bats were Myotis species in breeding condition indicating the possibility of commuting to swarming grounds associated with the SAC.

4.2.2. September 18 Trapping Session

For this survey night two harp traps and one 6 metre double high mist net were deployed. Two of those were deployed on the southern boundary to again assess the usage of the tree line for bats commuting to the SAC swarming sites, a third harp trap was deployed at the top of the eastern hedgerow to assess the use of this feature for commuting bats, as a direct response to a review of the local bat strategy.

Over the survey period there was a total of six bats captured, again individuals in breeding condition.

Date	Species	Sex	Age (Ad, Yoy, J)	Time	Trap number	Grid reference	Comments
18 Sept.	R. hipposiderous	F	Adult	22:14	Trap 2	ST 84189 69394	Not apparent
18 Sept.	P. pipistrellus	M	Adult	22:40	Trap 1	ST 84246 69407	Breeding condition
18 Sept.	M. nattereri	M	Adult	23:35	Trap 2	ST 84189 69394	Breeding condition
18 Sept.	M. nattereri	F	YoY	23:35	Trap 2	ST 84189 69394	Nulliparous
19 Sept.	M. nattereri	M	Adult	00:02	Trap 2	ST 84189 69394	Breeding condition
19 Sept.	M. nattereri	?	Unknown	00:18	Trap 1	ST 84246 69407	Bat escaped net before handling / processing

Table 4 - trapping results from 18 September 2025 session



Figure 5 - showing the position of harp traps for the 18 September 2025 survey

Images taken from the bats captured are provided overleaf:



Photographs 7 – showing left to right, Natterer's, Lesser horseshoe, Daubenton's and Whiskered (dentition inset) bats captured and released

4.3 Walking Transect Surveys

The results of the transect surveys are shown below. The map contains a cumulative total of the number of passes recorded at the relevant Vantage point and the subsequent walking section following it, within the figures showing the combined total of bat passes from all surveys and each stop point respectively.

The transects all commenced approximately 20 minutes following sunset, and continued in an anticlockwise direction around the playing field.

ALL	Vantage 1	Vantage 2	Vantage 3	Vantage 4	Vantage 5	Vantage 6	Vantage 7	Vantage 8
<i>Common Pipistrelle</i>	0	4	77	103	100	51	101	51
<i>Soprano Pipistrelle</i>	2	5	2	4	1	0	3	0
<i>Nyctalus bat species</i>	3	2	1	6	1	1	3	0
<i>Myotis bat species</i>	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
<i>Plecotus bat</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Lesser horseshoe</i>	0	0	0	2	1	2	0	0
<i>Barbastelle</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Serotine</i>	0	0	51	2	0	1	0	0
50 = continuous passes such as feeding around the surveyor								

Table 1 - showing the punitive number of bat passes recorded during the transect surveys



Figure 5 - showing the location of the vantage points along the night-time bat walkover route

The figure and table above demonstrates extent of bat activity over the peak bat activity period over five surveys from May to October 2024. The cumulative totals shows an abundance of Common pipistrelle, as is typical in this method of survey, using the boundaries of the playing field. but with a centre of activity on the north and north west corner of the field.

Beyond that was a peak of Serotine activity on the 26 September at the east end of the north boundary, along with smaller numbers of bat passes from soprano pipistrelle and Nyctalus bats.

The distribution of bats sensitive to artificial lighting was very limited in the dataset with a single Myotis bat pass in June and four passes by lesser horseshoe bat, with foraging activity on one of those occasions.

The trends identified within the transect surveys match those identified from the static bat monitoring.

4.4 Static/automated bat surveys

To provide detailed information with regards to the bat species which are present in the local area, and specifically the bat species which are using the southern and south-east boundary of the playing field, where the greatest impact occurs from the existing and proposed artificial pitch, remote monitoring was undertaken utilising full spectrum bat detectors. This was supplemented by a third detector positioned on the north boundary in order to provide a comparison between the affected boundaries and the perceived most valuable habitat, the woodland block to the north, thereby providing an indication as to the importance of the southern boundary in the localised setting.

The detectors were set to monitor as follows:

- A 21-night period between 22 April and 21 May 2025.
- A 20 night period between 24 June and 13 July 2025.
- An 8 night period between 22 July and the 29 July 2024.
- An 8 night period between 25 August and 1 September 2025.
- An 8 night period between 18 September and 25 September 2025

The units were all set and left to record on a monthly basis and the duration of the recording each month was determined by the extent of bat calls, specifically when the 64 GB storage card had filled. The units were set and left to monitor on 22 April, 24 June, 22 July, 25 August and 18 September.

The data was then downloaded, auto identification by Kaleidoscope pro with the sonograms then inspected by an experienced bat ecologist and allocated to species as a result, or amended as relevant.

The data was then input into individual spreadsheets for each survey cycle to arrive at the number of sonograms generated per hour of the night, in order to establish the peak activity. This is significant given that the sports turf floodlighting is currently and will continue to run up to 22:00 hours each night.

The results of the monthly analysis are included in individual bar charts included within appendix 2.

With regards to this analysis, the principal species of concern are those which are sensitive to artificial lighting and those which are potentially using the boundaries to commute to swarming and hibernation sites associated with the SAC.

In particular this includes for Myotis bats, horseshoe bats and Barbastelle, along with the commonly occurring 'light sensitive' Brown long-eared bat.

The data from each of the species was then considered and analysed individually and this is included below.

The first of the species to be considered is the Myotis bats. All of these species are averse to artificial lighting. On the boundary of the site Natterer's, Daubenton's and whiskered bats were all captured

during trapping. One of those bats had some potential to be *Alcathoe*, but this could not be confirmed. There was no attempt to use ultrasonic lures in order to attract *Bechstein's* bat in particular. Anecdotal data provided by local bat specialists along with records from the data search are such that it is considered almost certain that this bat species is present in the locality of the sports field, the mitigation scheme took into account the presence of this species along with the other SAC bats.

Three detectors were deployed. The most critical of the two of which were positioned on the south and southeast of the playing field, including the detector placed onto the floodlight column. This detector was moved following the pre-July monitoring to overcome extensive amount of electronic interference, presumably from the operation of the floodlights. On 25 August the detector was placed onto the eastern hedgerow to assess the potential for the importance of this boundary, as indicated as a possibility in the Corsham Batscape Strategy 2024 - 2038. The location of the detectors are provided in the figure overleaf:



Figure 7 – position of the static detectors

Considering the importance of the species utilising the site, each are considered individually from all of the monitoring stations. In total there have been 10 separate monitoring periods across the year to date, monitoring is ongoing with September, October and November (potentially December) cycles to be reported in a subsequent document.

4.4.1. Myotis bat results

The first is a species group. This is the Myotis bats. The advanced bat surveys carried out on the site have identified Natterer's bat, whiskered bat and Daubenton's bat, in that order of abundance, utilising the southern boundary and almost certainly commuting to swarming sites.

The results from all 10 monitoring units have been analysed, and combined for the relevant geographical location on the playing field.

This shows that the most significant boundary on the playing field for Myotis bats is the northern boundary. Furthermore, at the northern boundary the data shows a peak of activity at midnight on 28 June suggesting there was a bout of intensive foraging activity in this location. This attributed 126 of the overall 334 sonograms by Myotis bats recorded on the northern boundary over this monitoring period. This was also the monitoring period when the greatest numbers of the other light sensitive bats was recorded but none of those peaked on this particular evening.

In contrast there are significantly lower numbers of activity by Myotis bats at the southern boundary and alongside the football pitch.

There were then 55 sonograms from Myotis bats on the eastern hedgerow across 25 August to 1 June monitoring period.

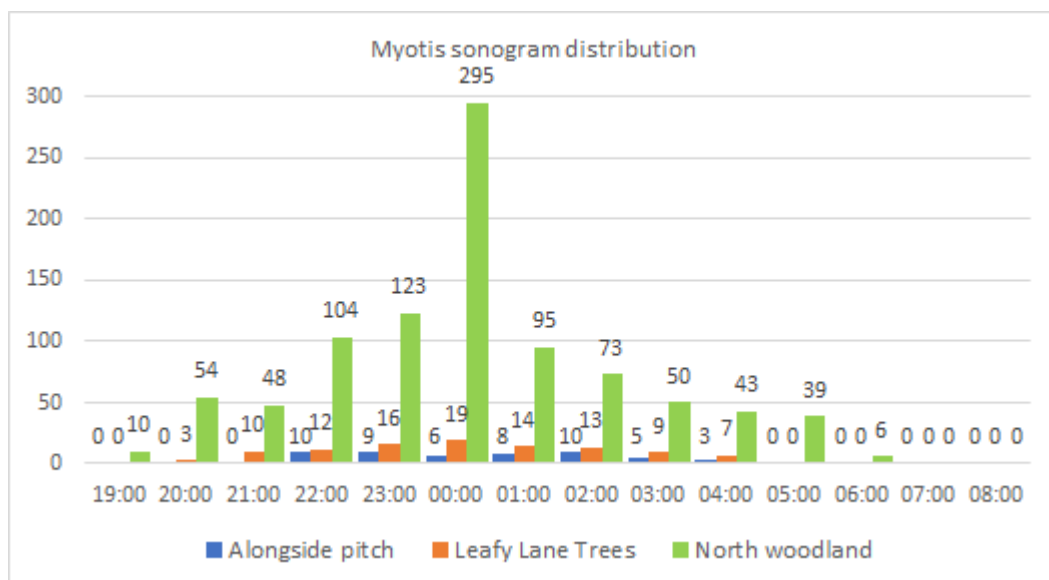


Figure 8 - showing the allocation of sonograms to hours of the night over the monitoring period on the three static detector locations.

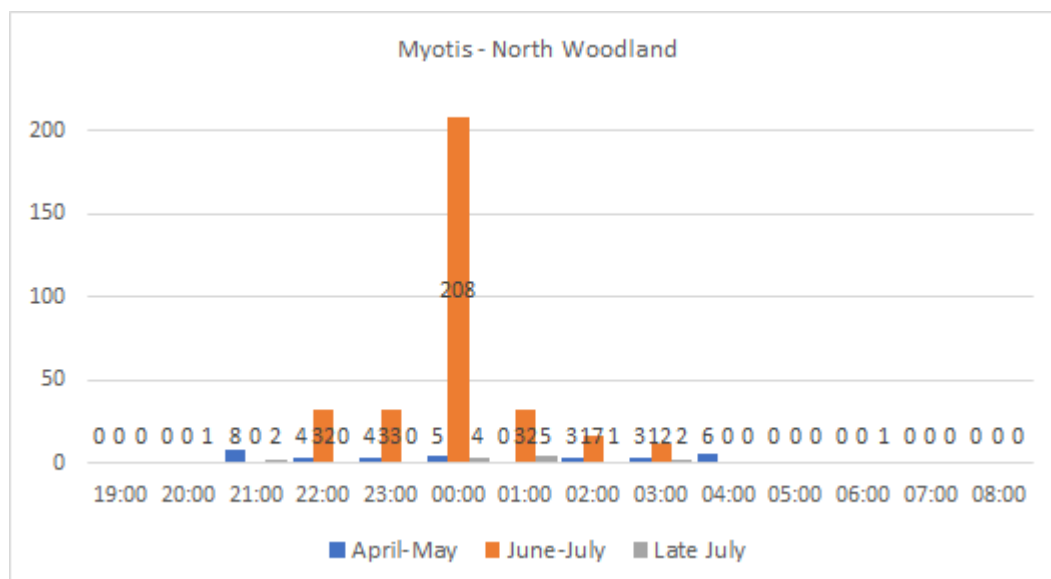


Figure 9 - showing the total activity per monitoring cycle, and indicating the extent of activity by Myotis bats over the June/July monitoring period compared to the other survey cycles from the detector on the north boundary of the playing field.

4.4.2. Lesser horseshoe bat results

The next most abundant species was the Lesser horseshoe bat. This again was present in largest numbers during the June/July monitoring period on the woodland to the north of the playing field.

Similar to the Myotis bats there was a peak of activity on a single night on the northern boundary with some 119 sonograms generated on the night of the 19 September, the activity spread evenly from 23:00 hours to 04:00 hours across the night.

Once again it is the northern boundary that is dominating the activity of this significant bat species with regards to the SAC.

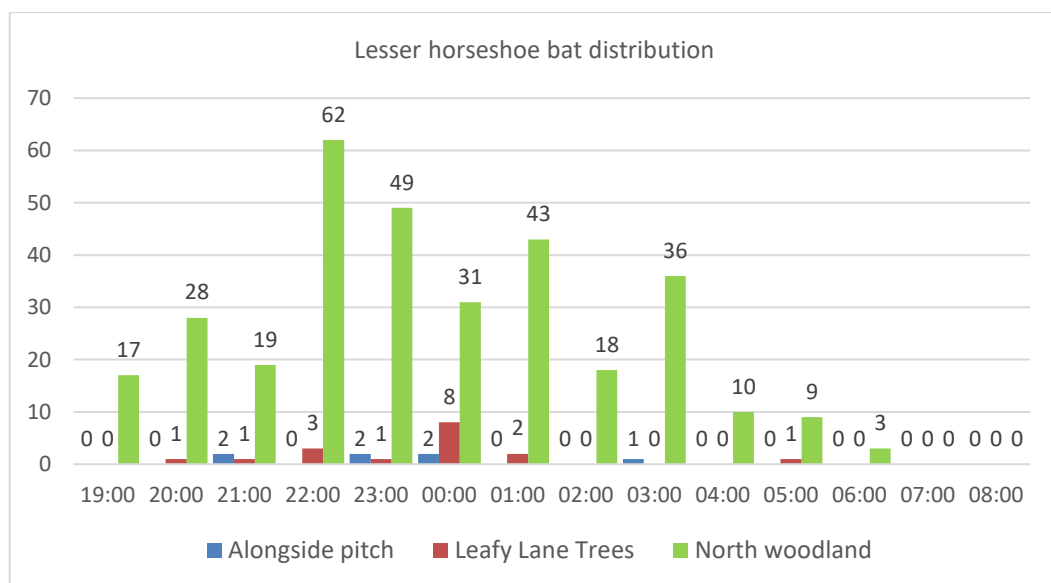


Figure 10 - results for Lesser horseshoe bat from three static detector locations.

4.4.3. Greater horseshoe bat results

Greater horseshoe bat is an important bat species with regards to the Special Area of Conservation.

Once again, the importance of the woodland to the north of the site is highlighted in the results. The species was recorded from the southern end of the playing field with a combined peak count of 8

sonograms at around 23:00 hours. This compared to peak activity on the north boundary of 33, 26, 22 and 13.

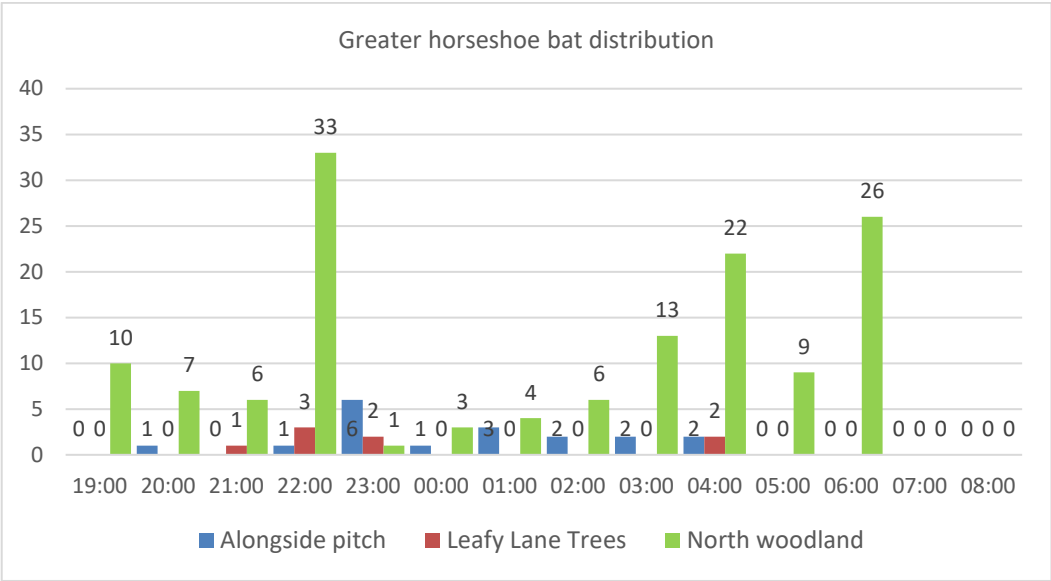


Figure 11 - the combined sonograms per night for greater horseshoe bat from the three static detector locations.

4.4.4. Long-eared bat results

The survey results contained the nationally common, but nevertheless light sensitive, *Plecotus* bat species. In this locality this is considered almost certainly to be the Brown long-eared bat (*Plecotus auritus*).

This is a quiet species and one often under-recorded in static monitoring surveys. From the three survey stations there were only 87 sonograms in total recorded. As anticipated, the peak of activity was recorded on the north woodland. There was however the second largest extent of activity recorded from alongside the existing artificial football pitch, the scrub associated with the covered reservoir to the south-east of the sportsground.

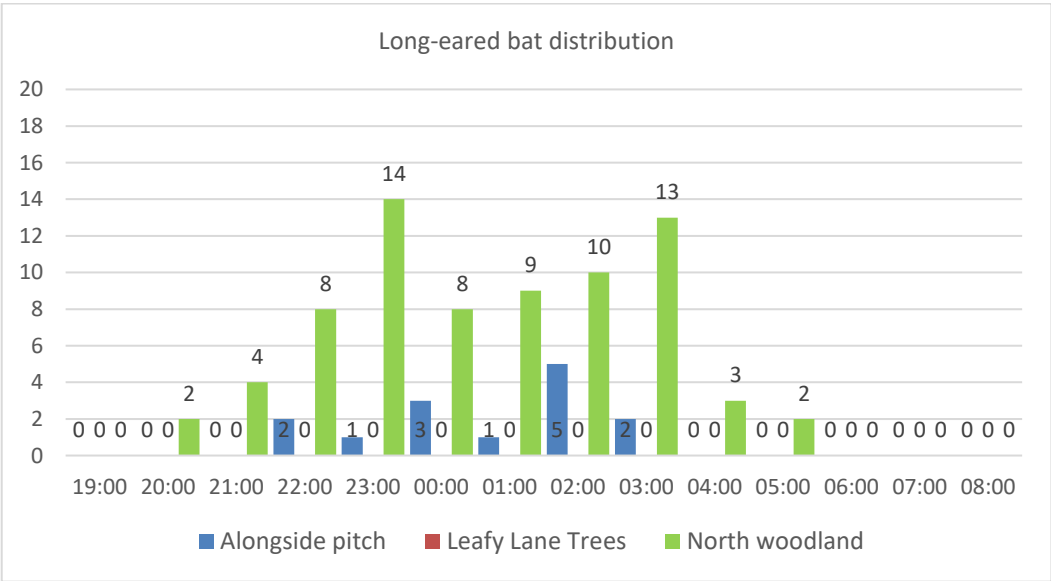


Figure 12 - the combined sonograms per night for long-eared bat from the three static detector locations.

4.4.5. Barbastelle bat results

This bat is a nationally scarce bat species. It is generally accepted as a woodland specialist but was

extremely rare over the three survey locations. Whilst the greatest extent of activity by this bat was on the north boundary once again, as would be expected, there was also similarly low numbers of sonograms recorded from all monitoring stations.

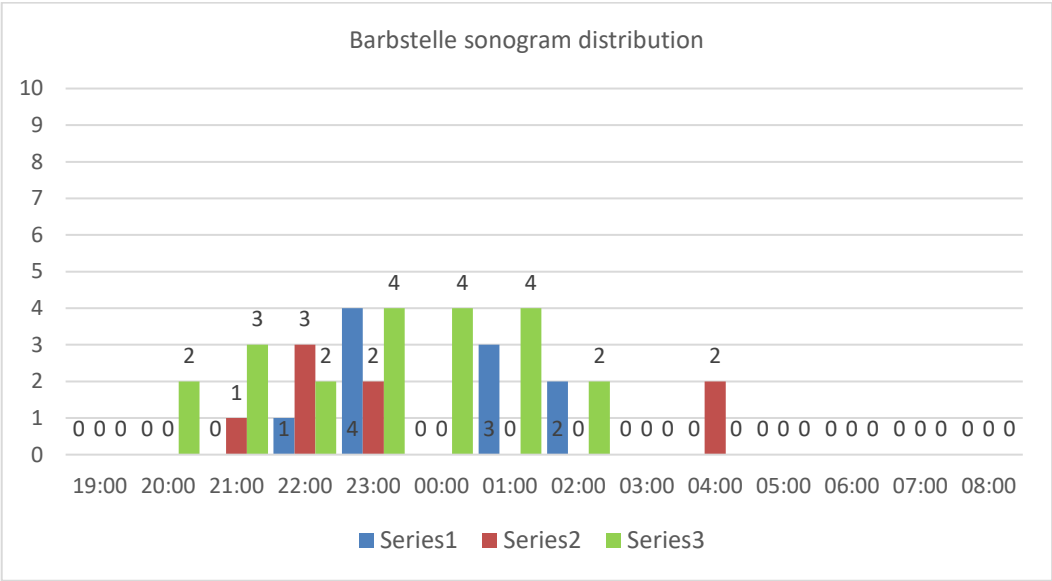


Figure 12 - the combined sonograms per night for Barbastelle bat from the three static detector locations.

4.5 Diversity of species identified

The 24,445 sonograms generated as part of this study have all been subject to automatic identification by Kaleidoscope pro software, and then checked manually.

This attributed 83% of bat activity by Pipistrelle bat species, this was almost all from the Common pipistrelle bat (*Pipistrellus pipistrellus*). The Pipistrelle bats are tolerant of artificial lighting in their foraging and commuting activities.

The next abundant species is also as expected and typical, the light tolerant Nyctalus bat species, dominated by the Noctule bat (*Nyctalus noctula*). This accounted for 9.87% an overall activity

Of the light sensitive bat species there were some 1,149 sonograms generated by Myotis bats from at least three species. This accounted for 4.7% of bat activity on the playing field area combined.

The special area of conservation is important for both the Greater and Lesser horseshoe bats, these accounted for 188 and 0.77% and 351 and 1.44% respectively.

Activity by Long eared bats was also low with only 85 sonograms and 0.35% of overall activity.

Finally, Barbastelle was present in small numbers with just 39 sonograms over 65 nights of monitoring. This amounted to 0.16% an overall activity.

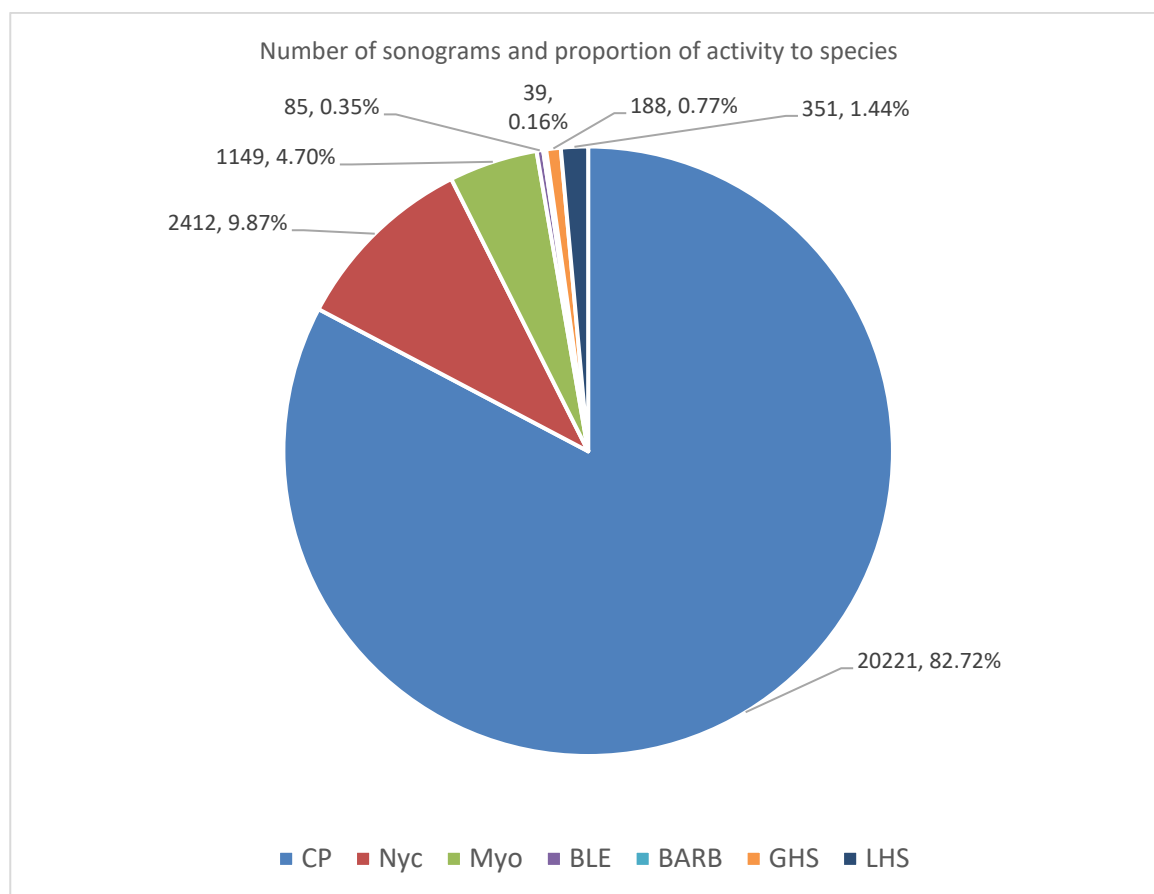


Figure 13 - the breakdown of 24,445 sonograms to species of bats, Myotis species grouped together.

5 DISCUSSION

5.1 General

The potential ecological impact upon bats from the installation of the artificial turf pitch is primarily from light pollution from the associated sports turf floodlighting. The floodlighting is essential to maintain the financial viability of the surface and ensure sufficient time for the maximum amount of participants to use the facility.

In this instance, there is a smaller version of the artificial pitch present and this is lit by an outdated sports turf floodlighting scheme. This comprises of six lighting columns with significant light spillage onto the southern boundary of the playing field. The spillage also extends onto the tall shrub and trees over the covered reservoir to the south-east of the playing field.

The results of the bat monitoring have identified that the most abundant bat species using the sportsground are species which are tolerant of artificial lighting. This includes the *Pipistrellus* and *Nyctalus* bats (along with the *Serotine* which for the purposes of this report is grouped within the *Nyctalus* category).

However, as anticipated for the location of the site there was also an abundance of nationally scarce an important bat species using the boundaries. In order of significance this included the Greater horseshoe bat, for the purposes of the mitigation almost certainly Bechstein's bat, Lesser horseshoe bat and Barbastelle bat, the latter as a rarity. All of these are light sensitive bats and the Brown long-eared bat is also present in small numbers and fits into this category.

There is therefore a potential significant ecological impact from the installation of the new artificial turf pitch from light pollution from the required sports turf floodlighting.

In this instance there is already significant light pollution occurring as a result of the existing sports turf floodlighting. This operates on a nightly basis up to 22:00 hours, the same curfew is proposed for the replacement facility.

Photographs taken during the night-time study identify the extent of light spillage and are included both below and overleaf, and comparisons of the existing and proposed floodlighting are included in the relevant section of this report.



Photograph 8 - showing the sports turf floodlighting operation during the advanced bat trapping on 21 August 2025.



Photograph 9 - showing the light spillage from the existing sports turf floodlighting operation during the bat transect on 22 April 2025.

5.2 Conclusions with regards to sensitive bats and boundaries

The surveys to date identify that the vast majority of bat activity on the playing field is from bats which are tolerant of artificial lighting.

There is however a diversity and localised density of light sensitive and scarce bat species occurring on the boundaries, the majority of these are recorded from the woodland to the north of the playing field with the combined total of 86% of total sonograms. The southern boundary associated with Boxfields Road supported 8% of the overall activity and the lighting column adjacent to the existing pitch 6%. The proposed artificial pitch will result in light spillage on the south-east corner of the playing field only.

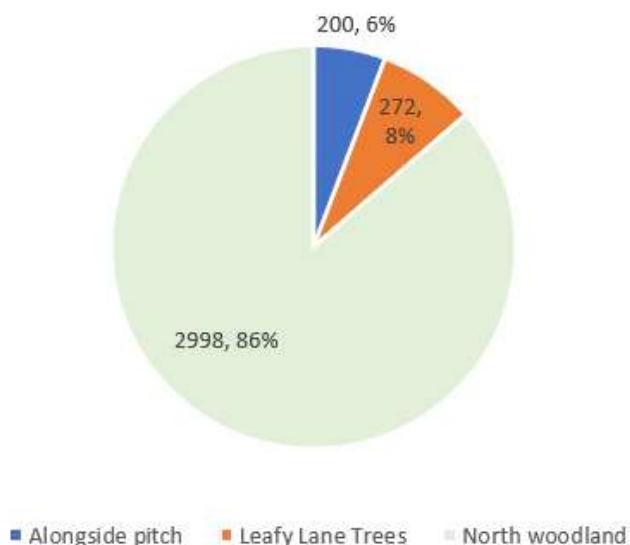


Figure 14 - identifying the proportion of rare and light sensitive bat species to each boundary of the playing field. Just

6 PROPOSED PITCH AND FLOODLIGHTING.

In consultation between the lighting engineer and the bat ecologist, and considering the extent of sports surface required of the playing field, a compromised floodlighting scheme and pitch location plan has been developed.

This results in a significant reduction in light pollution onto the southern boundary that has been found to be in use by bats in breeding condition, such as to be potentially commuting to swarming and hibernation sites associated with the adjacent SAC sites.

The extent of light spillage from the smaller existing artificial pitch is evident from photographs 8, above, and 9 below. This is then also shown graphically in figure 15, which compares the existing and proposed floodlighting schemes.



Photograph 9 - further photographic evidence of the extent of light spillage and its impact upon the southern and the south-east boundary of the playing field

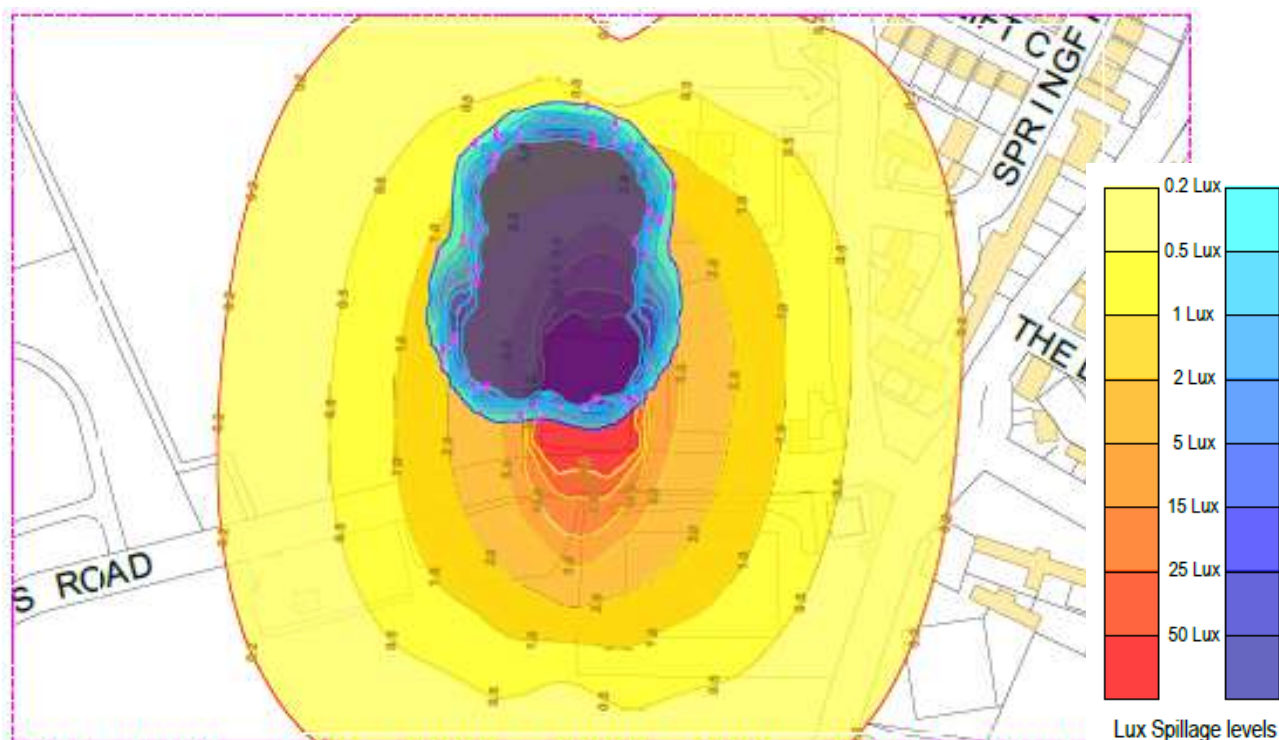


Figure 15 – showing the existing light spillage from the out-dated floodlight design (reds to yellows) and inset the extent of light spill from the modern mitigated lighting design (blue contours).

Figure 15 demonstrates that despite the introduction of a playing surface which is significantly larger than the existing; by utilising a mitigated floodlighting scheme it is possible to remove physical light spillage onto the tree canopy alongside the Boxfields Road. This will result in a buffer between the tree canopy and the 0.2 lx lighting contour of around 5 metres. This is significantly less than research has found disturbs light sensitive bats, however, by removing light from the north side of the canopy it does create a dark corridor on the south side of the tree canopy and the tunnel of branches that cover Boxfields Road, resulting in a dark corridor which does not currently exist. The importance of dark corridors for light sensitive bats was highlighted in the research carried out by Zeale *et al* (2018), who observed that when linear habitat features used by *Myotis* bat species are illuminated to 50 lx, the species altered their habitat use to exploit the dark side of that linear feature.

The requirement to place the pitch such that the existing adjacent grass pitches can also be utilised on the playing field, to meet the demand on match days, is such that light spillage cannot be removed from the vegetated boundary to the south-east, that to the northwest of the covered reservoir.

The floodlight scheme and the comparison chart are shown in greater detail within the relevant appendices.

The suite of bat surveys on the site has identified the importance of the north boundary woodland edge as the main centre of bat activity on the boundary of the playing fields overall. This boundary recorded significantly more activity by the light sensitive bats associated with the SAC.

The placement of the pitch results in a buffer of over 120 metres between the closest 0.2 lux contour and the north woodland, and over 50 metres from the woodland copse toward the north end of the area. This buffer is at and beyond the minimum buffer recommended by Azam *et al* (2018), who recommended 'separating streetlights from ecological corridors by at least 50m...' for light sensitive bat species.

6.1 Delivering the designed mitigation

Note that the lighting spillage shown above can only be achieved if the floodlighting scheme is installed to the same specification as that prepared by the lighting engineer. Substituting luminaires or altering the numbers of lighting columns can lead to the loss of this extent of lighting control.

As a result, compliance to the exact lighting specification as designed by Surfacing Standards Ltd, reference G-231622, 13-06-25, W Bugg, as included within the appendices of these documents, should be conditioned and subject to post installation monitoring.

7 SUMMARISED CONCLUSIONS

The conclusions of this report is that the proposed installation of a replacement and larger artificial football pitch, along with a replacement sports turf floodlighting scheme, has the potential to significantly impact upon an internationally designated Special Area of Conservation. However, the removal of the existing light spillage from the existing artificial pitch and the design of the replacement floodlighting is summarised as follows:

- Leafy Lane playing fields is located on the north-east boundary of the Bath & Bradford on Avon Bats Special Area of Conservation (SAC), the Box Mine SSSI and sits within the Bath and BoA Bat SAC consultation zone. Within 1 km of the survey area the local records centre reports 17 of the 18 bat species which can be found in the UK.
- The proposal is to remove the existing floodlit artificial football pitch on the south-east corner of the playing fields and to replace it with a larger and modern pitch with floodlighting.
- The boundaries were studied by ongoing monthly static monitoring across the active season, two sessions of advanced bat surveys and monthly night-time bat walkovers. The results of these studies are that all of the bat species of conservation significance that are associated with the adjacent SAC are using the boundaries of the playing field, in varying intensities.
- From the extensive static monitoring carried out, the northern boundary is most significant for bat activity, and in particular by the important and light-sensitive bat species associated with the SAC.
- The proposal includes a mitigated modern sports turf floodlighting scheme which will significantly reduce light spillage, and in particular remove the illumination of the southern tree canopy on Boxfields Road.
- Overall, the proposed floodlighting results in no buffer to the south-east corner of the playing field, a 5 metre buffer between the 0.2 lux lighting contour and the tree canopy of the southern boundary (Boxfields Road) and, significantly, a buffer of over 100 metres between the pitch and the woodland to the north, where the vast majority of bat activity occurs.
- Whilst the scheme proposes a significantly reduction in light spillage, it will not reduce the impact of sky glow and glare in this locality, it is anticipated that this will remain at the existing level, or less, as a result of the luminaire design.

Considering the results of the ongoing monitoring on the playing field, the conclusion is that the proposal to replace the existing artificial sports pitch with a larger more modern surface provides the opportunity to introduce a mitigated floodlighting scheme and to remove light spillage from off of the southern boundary of the playing field. The current ecological impact from the existing lighting scheme, that will be removed, is evident within photographs 8 (p29) and 9 (p30) within this document.

As a replacement, there is a modern mitigated floodlight scheme included within this document and submitted along with this and other ecological reports, that will result in a reduced extent of light spillage. To ensure this is delivered as intended, the specification needs to be secured and monitored in order to deliver the proposed reduction in light spillage affecting the SAC boundary .

8 REFERENCES

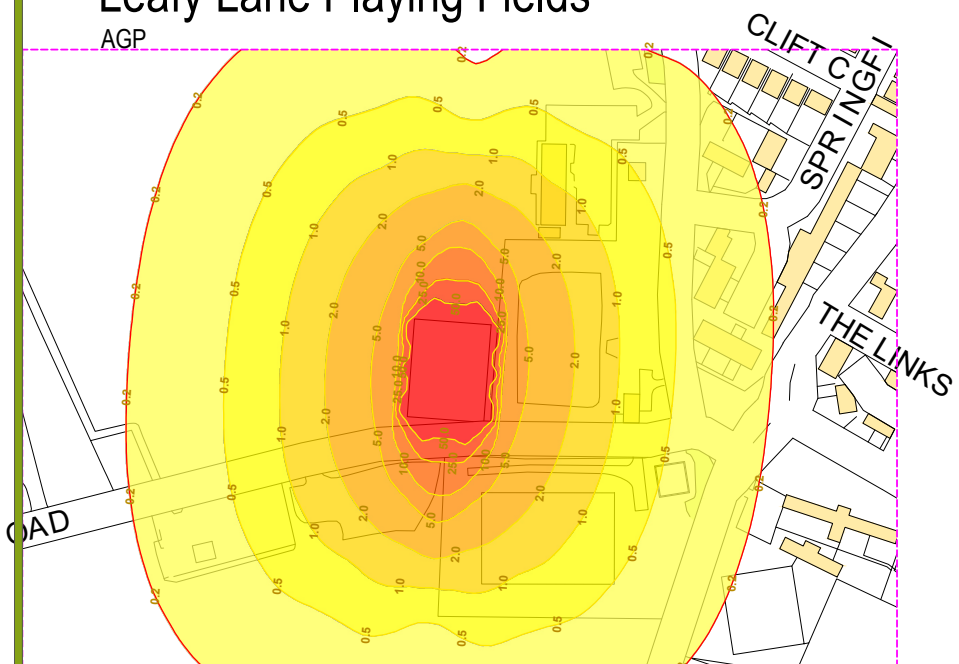
- (1) **Andrews and Pearson (2016)** Review of empirical data in respect of emergence and return times reported for the UK's native bat species, Version 6.
- (2) **Collins B J (2025)** Extended Preliminary Ecological Appraisal - Proposed Replacement Artificial Pitch Leafy Lane Playing Fields. A report under contract to Surfacing Standards Ltd
- (3) **Collins, J. (ed) (2023)** Bat Surveys for Professional Ecologists: Good Practice Guidelines, 4th Edition, Bat Conservation Trust, London.
- (4) **Corsham Town Council (2024)** Corsham Batscape Strategy 2024 - 2038, Johns Associates Ltd Date: 23/04/2024
- (5) **IPL 2023 – The Institute of Lighting Professionals. (2023).** Bats and artificial lighting in the UK. Guidance note.
- (6) **Stone, E.L., Harris, S., Jones, G. (2015a).** Impacts of artificial lighting on bats: A review of challenges and solutions. Mammal. Biol. 80, 213-219.
- (7) **WSBRC (2025)**Data Search Report for a 1 km circumference of Leafy Lane Playing Fields 06/06/2025, Wiltshire and Swindon Biological Record Centre
- (8) **Zeale, Matt & Stone, Emma & Zeale, Emma & Browne, William & Harris, Stephen & Jones, Gareth. (2018).** Experimentally manipulating light spectra reveals the importance of dark corridors for commuting bats. Global Change Biology. 24. 10.1111/gcb.14462.
- (9) **Seewagen CL, Nadeau-Gneckow J, M. Adams A (2023)** *Far-reaching displacement effects of artificial light at night in a North American bat community*, Global Ecology and Conservation, Volume 48, December 2023, e02729
- (10) **Azam C, Le Viol I, Bas Y, Zissis G, Vernet A, Julien JF, Kerbiriou C (2018)** *Evidence for distance and illuminance thresholds in the effects of artificial lighting on bat activity*, Landscape and Urban Planning, Volume 175, 2018, Pages 123-135, ISSN 0169-2046,

Appendix 1 – Pitch and Floodlight Design

The pitch orientation and floodlighting design is attached overleaf:

Leafy Lane Playing Fields

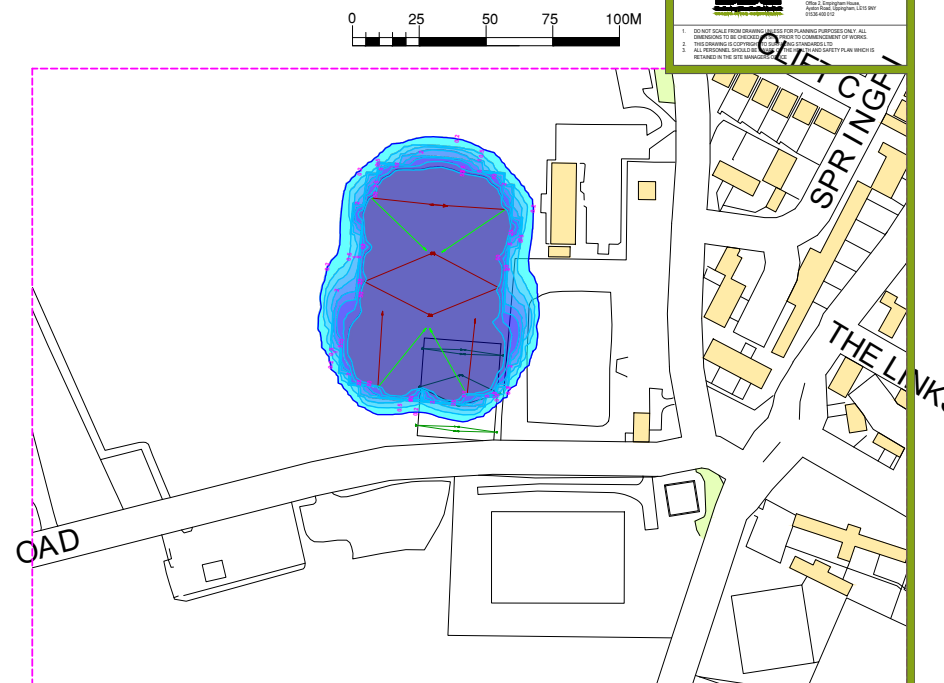
AGP



Existing Spillage



Lux Spillage levels



Proposed Spillage

Notes:

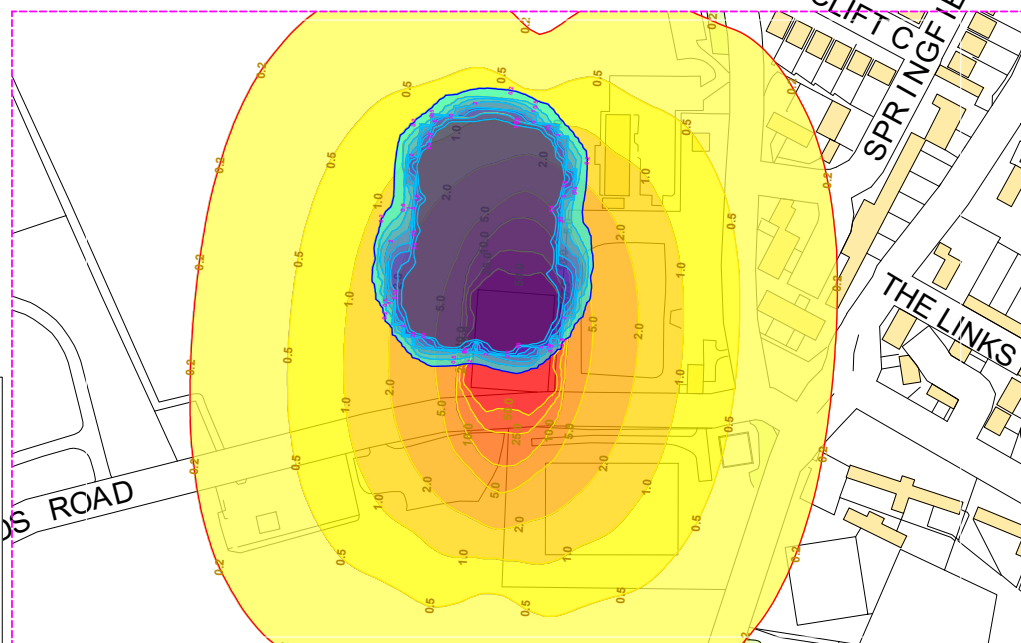
- The existing site spillage shows the spillage of the existing pitch metal halides
- The proposed site spillage shows the spillage of the proposed LEDs
- The spillage comparison shows both the proposed LED spillage and the existing metal halide spillage.

Please note the spillage shown for the AGP is shown without any obstruction, and are therefore a worst case scenario.

Chart of example lux levels for reference

Lighting conditions	Lux level	Lighting conditions	Lux level
British summer sunshine	50,000	Typical side road lighting	5
Overcast sky	5,000	Minimum security lighting	2
Well-lit office	500	Twilight	1
Minimum for easy reading	300	Clear full moon	0.25 to <1
Passageway or outside working area	50	Typical moonlight/cloudy sky	0.1
Good main road lighting	5-20	Typical starlight	0.001
Sunset	10	Poor starlight	0.0001

Source: IPCCTV specialists use-IP Ltd



Spillage Comparison

Leafy Lane Playing Fields

Artificial Turf Pitch

Project code: G-231622
Date: 13-06-2025

Designer: WB

Description: Proposed Lighting Scheme

Rugby and Football Match Play:
Maintained average illuminance >200 lux
Uniformity Ratio (Ev.min/Ev.ave) >0.60

All luminaires have a zero upward light ratio without the use of additional accessories.

The nominal values shown in this report are the result of precision calculations, based upon precisely positioned luminaires in a fixed relationship to each other and to the area under examination. In practice the values may vary due to tolerances on luminaires, luminaire positioning, reflection properties and electrical supply.

Surfacing Standards LTD

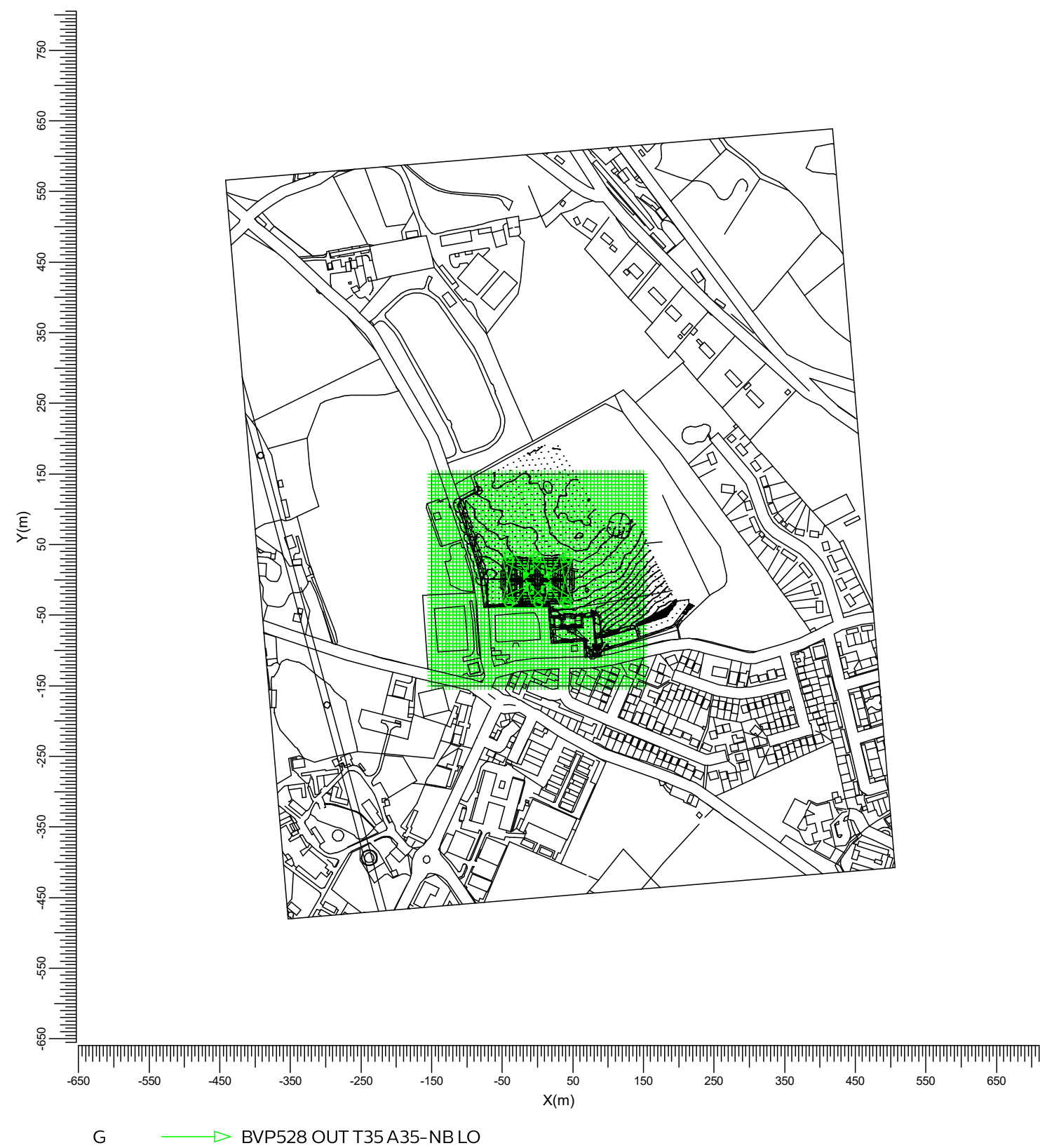
Office 2
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LE15 9NY

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1. Project Description

1.1 Top Project Overview



Scale
1:7500

2. Summary

2.1 Project Luminaires

Code	Qty	Luminaire Type	Lamp Type	Power (W)	Flux (lm)
G	12	BVP528 OUT T35 A35-NB LO	1 * LED2590-4S/740	1505.9	1 * 259000

The total installed power: 18.07 (kWatt)

Number of Luminaires Per Switching Mode:

Switching Mode	Luminaire Code	Power (kWatt)
	G	
200 Lux Switching	12	-
Spillage Switching	12	-

Number of Luminaires Per Arrangement:

Arrangement	Luminaire Code	Power (kWatt)
	G	
Centre Bottom	2	3.01
Centre Top	2	3.01
North Masts	4	6.02
South Masts	4	6.02

2.2 Calculation Results

Switching Modes:

Code	Switching Mode	Maintenance factor
1	200 Lux Switching	0.95
2	Spillage Switching	0.85

(Il)luminance Calculations:

Calculation	Switching Mode	Type	Unit	Ave Min/AveMin/Max		
Football 200 Lux	1	Surface Illuminance	lux	210	0.60	0.42
Spillage Grid 0m	2	Surface Illuminance	lux	12.4	0.00	0.00

Obtrusive Light Calculations:

Switching Mode	ULR
1	0.00
2	0.00

3. Calculation Results

3.1 Football 200 Lux: Graphical Table

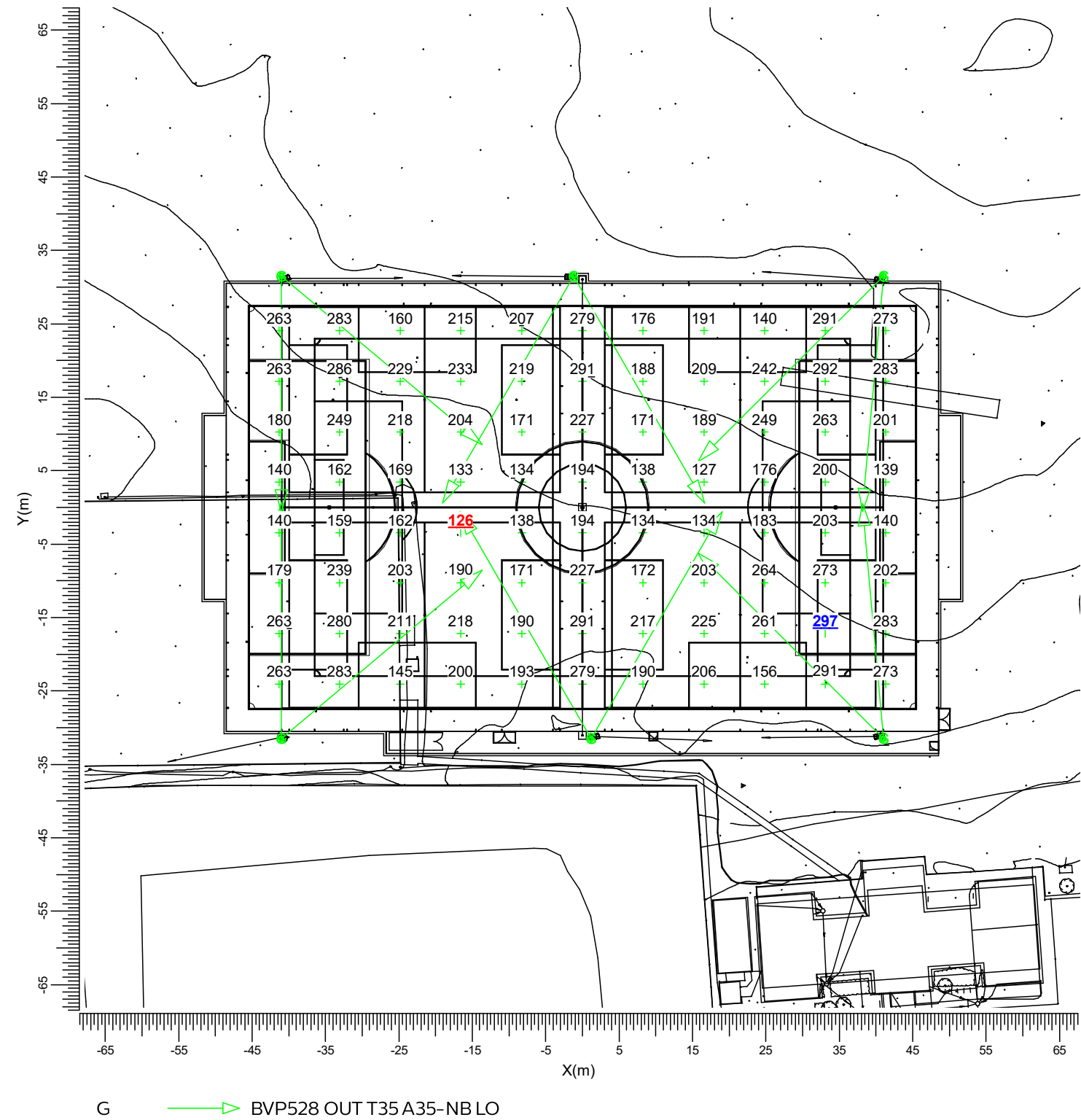
200 Lux Switching

Grid

Calculation

: Football at Z = -0.00 m

: Surface Illuminance (lux)



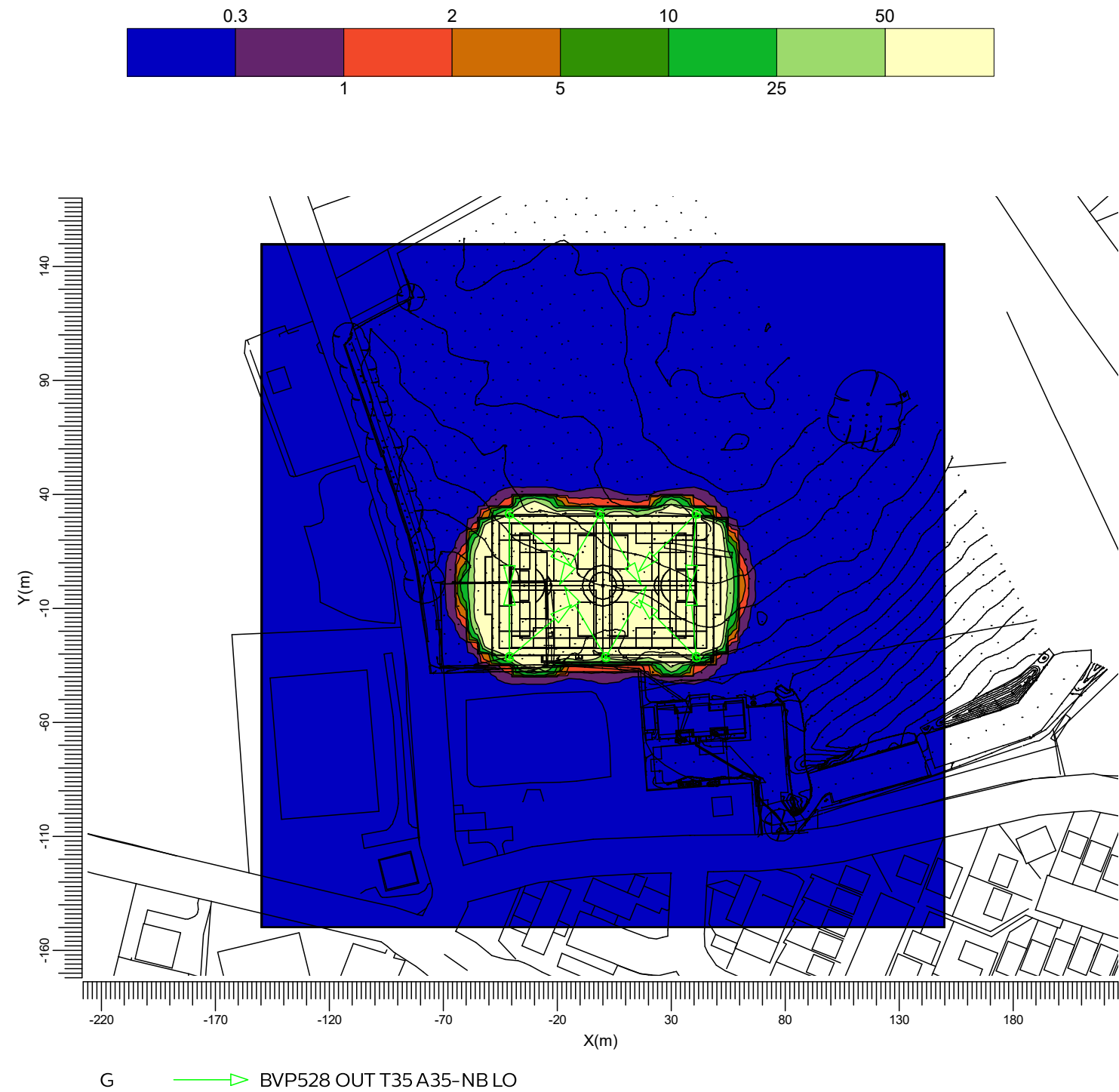
Average	Min/Ave	Min/Max	Project maintenance factor	Scale
210	0.60	0.42	0.95	1:750

3.2 Spillage Grid 0m: Filled Iso Contour

Spillage Switching

Grid : Spillage Grid at Z = -0.00 m

Calculation : Surface Illuminance (lux)



Average
12.4

Min/Ave
0.00

Min/Max
0.00

Project maintenance factor
0.85

Scale
1:2500

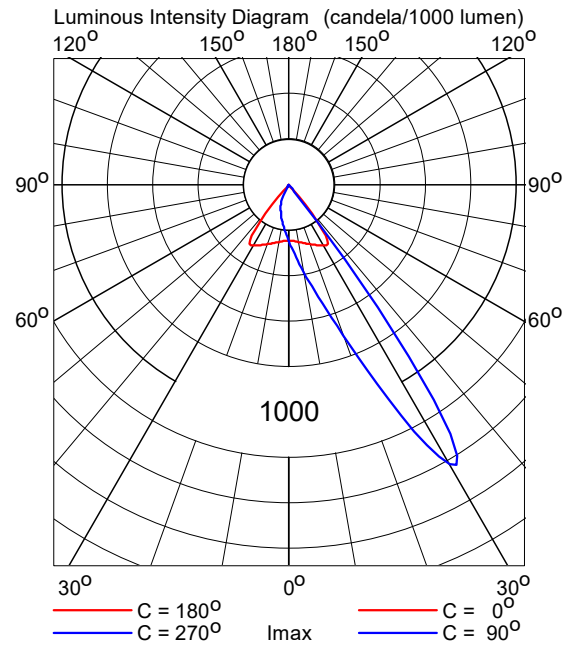
4. Luminaire Details

4.1 Project Luminaires

OptiVision LED gen3.5 2022
BVP528 OUT T35 1xLED2590-4S/740/740 E3/D4I A35-NB LO

Light output ratios
DLOR : 0.59
ULOR : 0.00
TLOR : 0.59
Ballast : E3/D4I
Lamp flux : 259000 lm
Luminaire wattage : 1505.9 W
Measurement code : LVM2047300

Note: Luminaire data not from database.



5. Installation Data

5.1 Legends

Project Luminaires:				
Code	Qty	Luminaire Type	Lamp Type	Flux (lm)
G	12	BVP528 OUT T35 A35-NB LO	1 * LED2590-4S/740	1 * 259000
Switching Modes:				
Code	Switching Mode			
1	200 Lux Switching			
2	Spillage Switching			

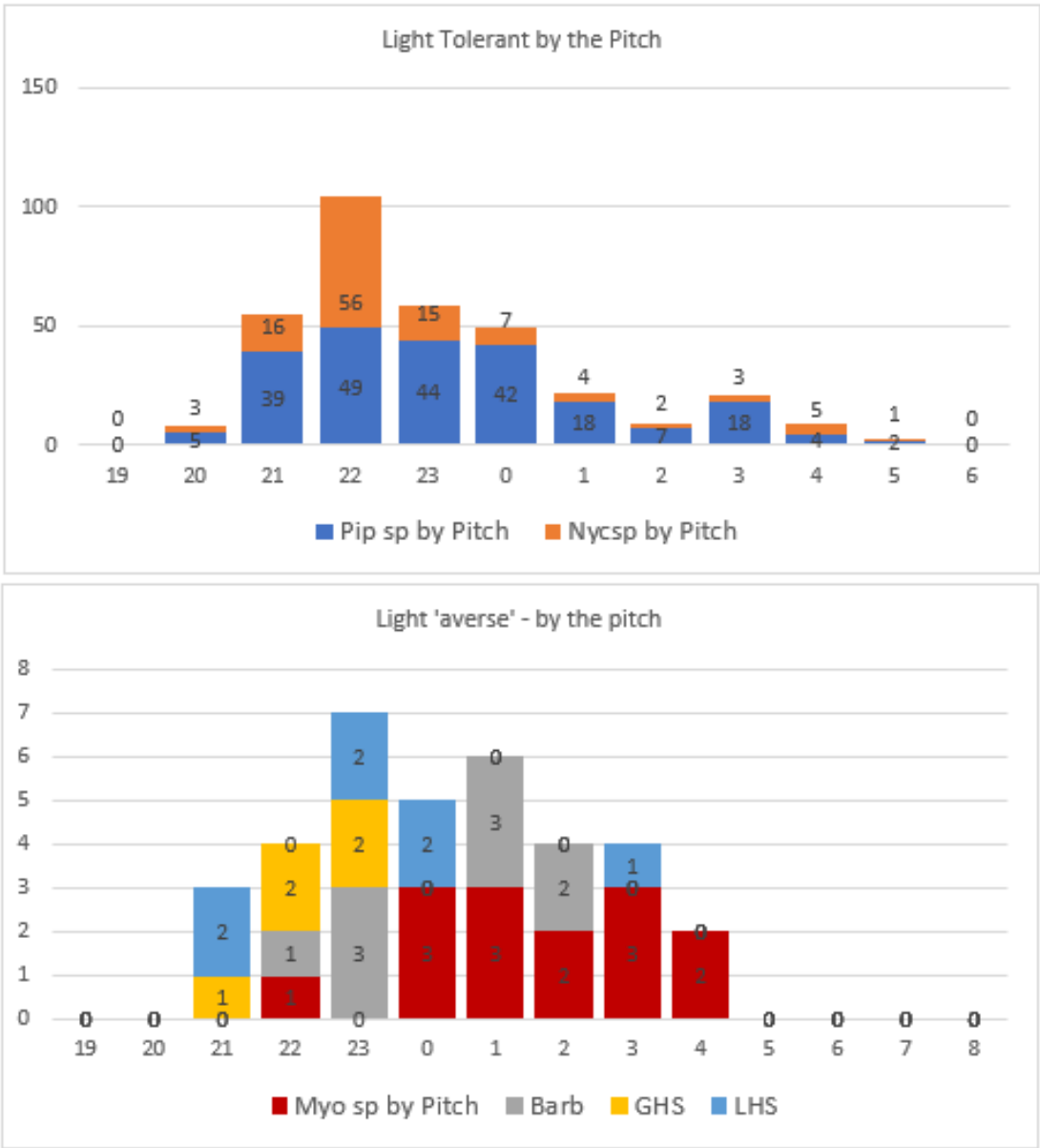
5.2 Luminaire Positioning and Orientation

Qty and Code	Position			Aiming Angles			Switching Modes (%)	
	X (m)	Y (m)	Z (m)	Rot.	Tilt90	Tilt0	1	2
1 * G	-41.00	-31.50	13.00	40.0	70.0	-0.0	75	75
1 * G	-41.00	-31.50	13.00	90.0	68.0	-0.0	75	75
1 * G	-41.00	31.50	13.00	-40.0	70.0	0.0	75	75
1 * G	-41.00	31.50	13.00	-90.0	68.0	0.0	75	75
1 * G	-1.20	31.50	13.00	-120.0	70.0	0.0	75	75
1 * G	-1.20	31.50	13.00	-60.0	70.0	-0.0	75	75
1 * G	1.20	-31.50	13.00	60.0	70.0	0.0	75	75
1 * G	1.20	-31.50	13.00	120.0	70.0	-0.0	75	75
1 * G	41.00	-31.50	13.00	135.0	70.0	-0.0	75	75
1 * G	41.00	-31.50	13.00	95.0	68.0	-0.0	75	75
1 * G	41.00	31.50	13.00	-135.0	70.0	0.0	75	75
1 * G	41.00	31.50	13.00	-95.0	68.0	0.0	75	75

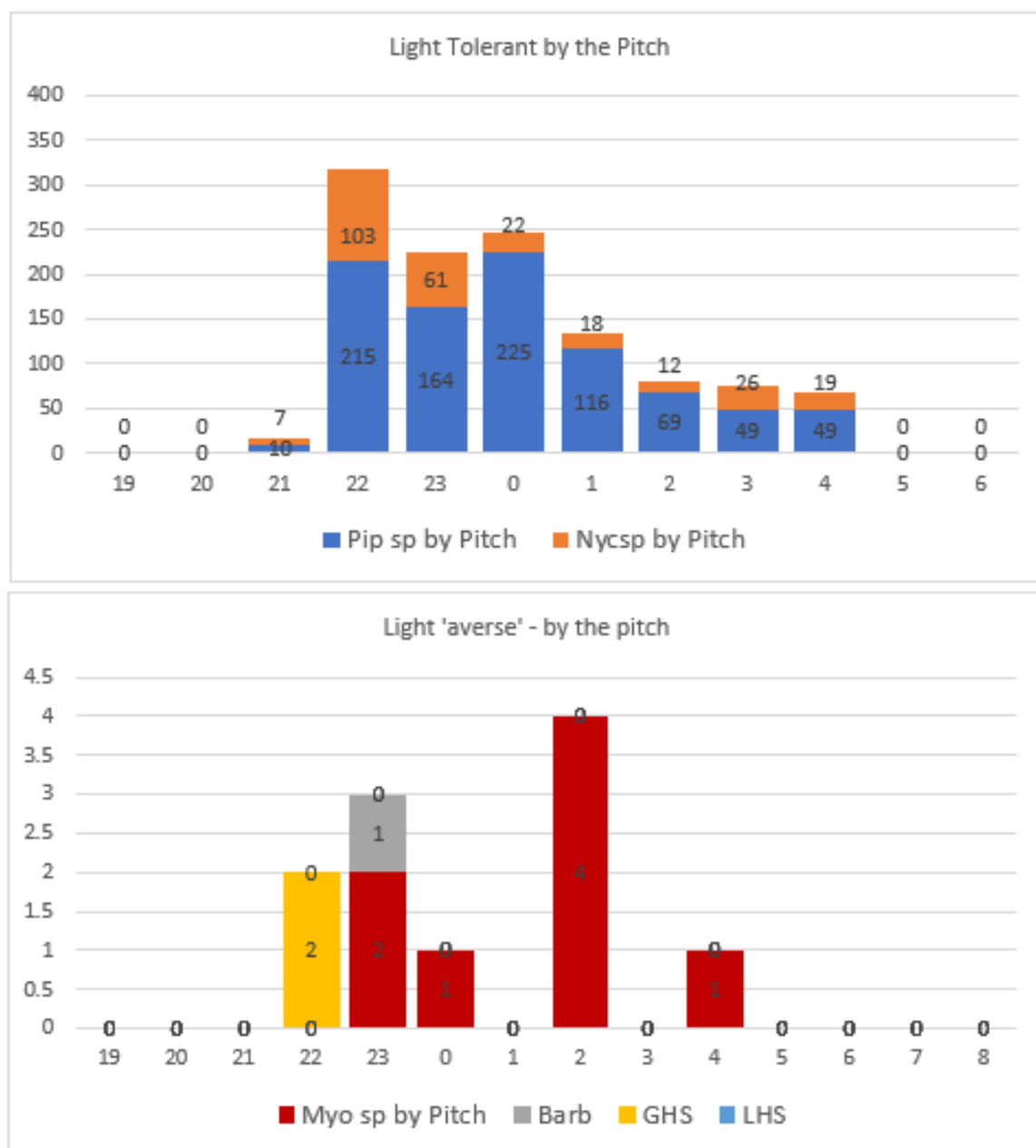
APPENDIX 2 - MONTHLY STATIC MONITORING RESULTS

8.1 Trapping results alongside the pitch (Southeast)

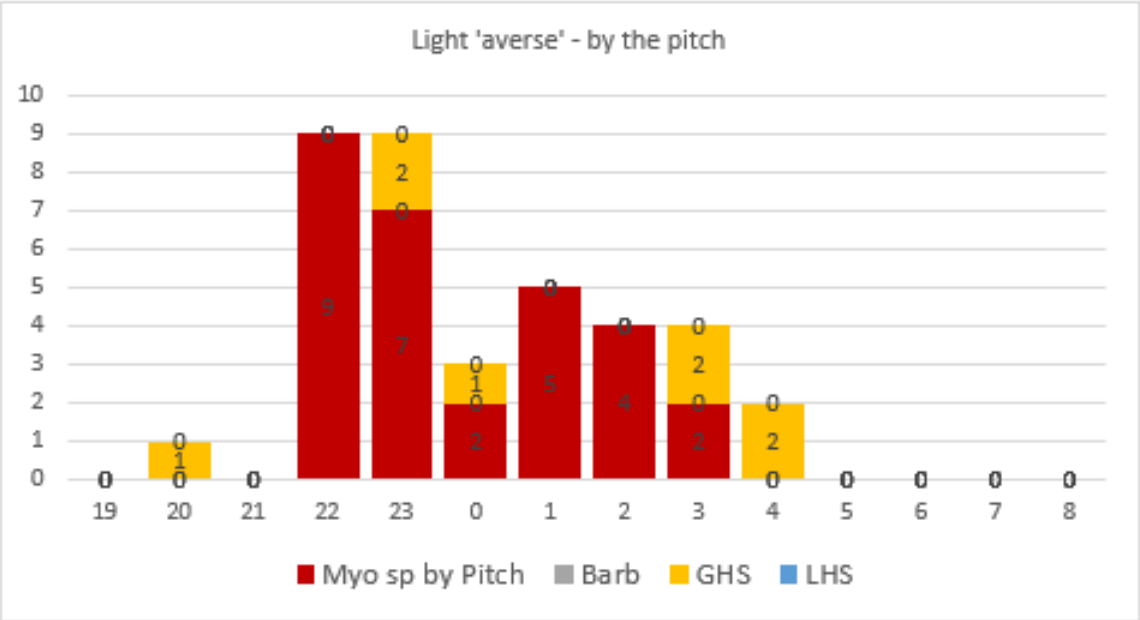
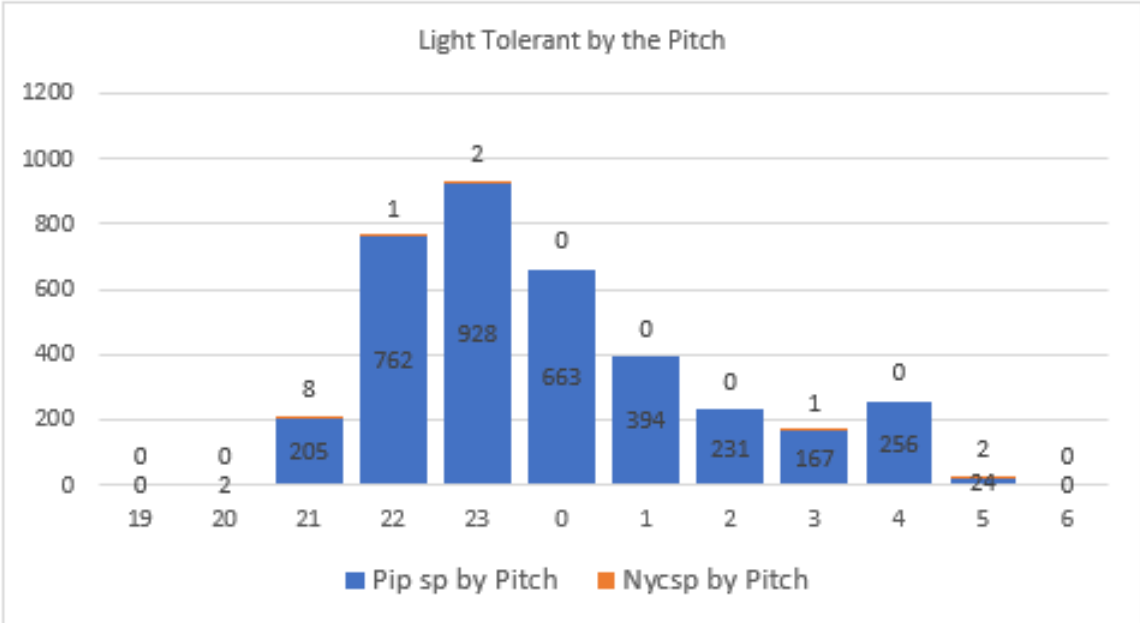
24 June 2025



22 July 2025

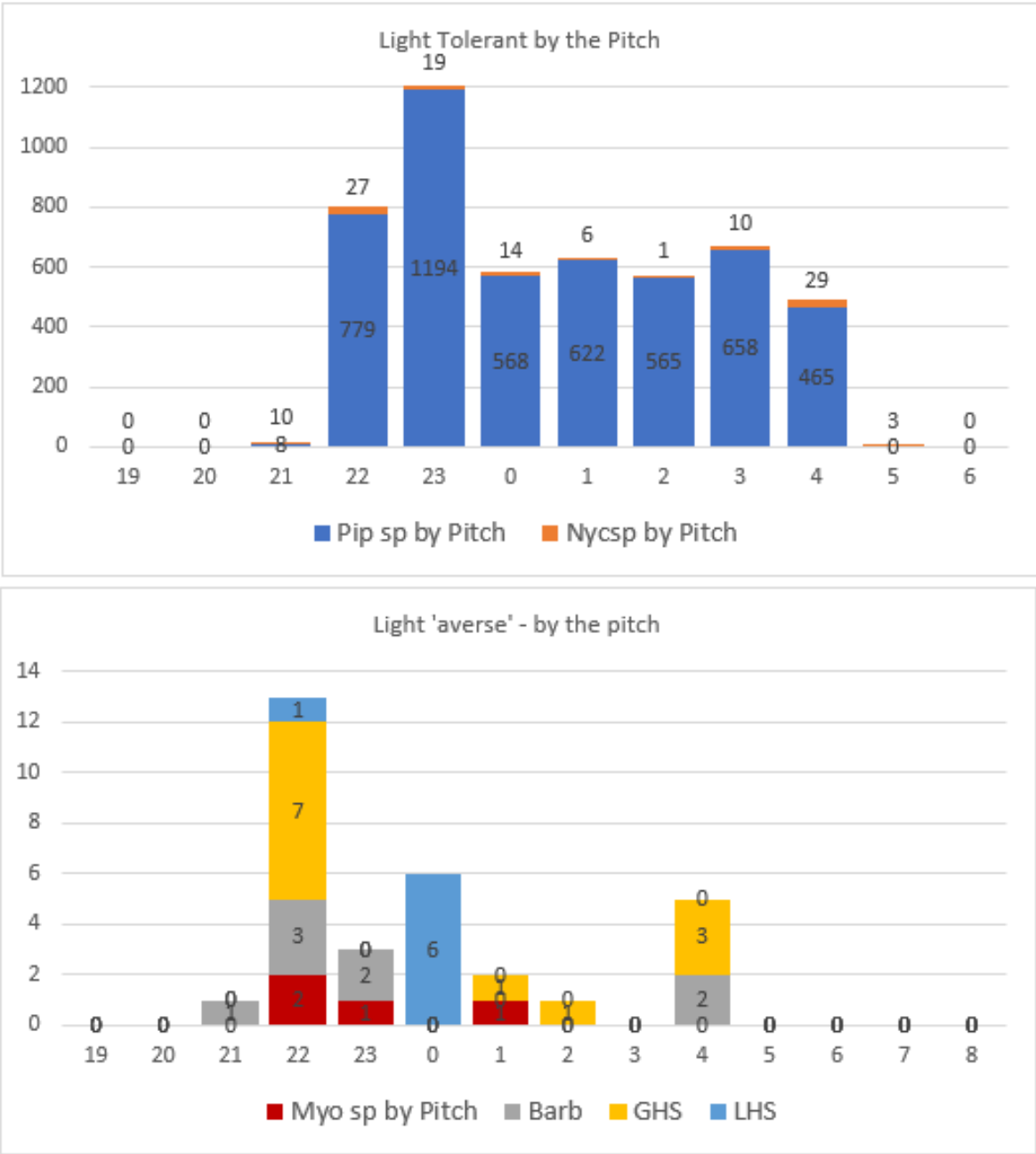


18 September 2025

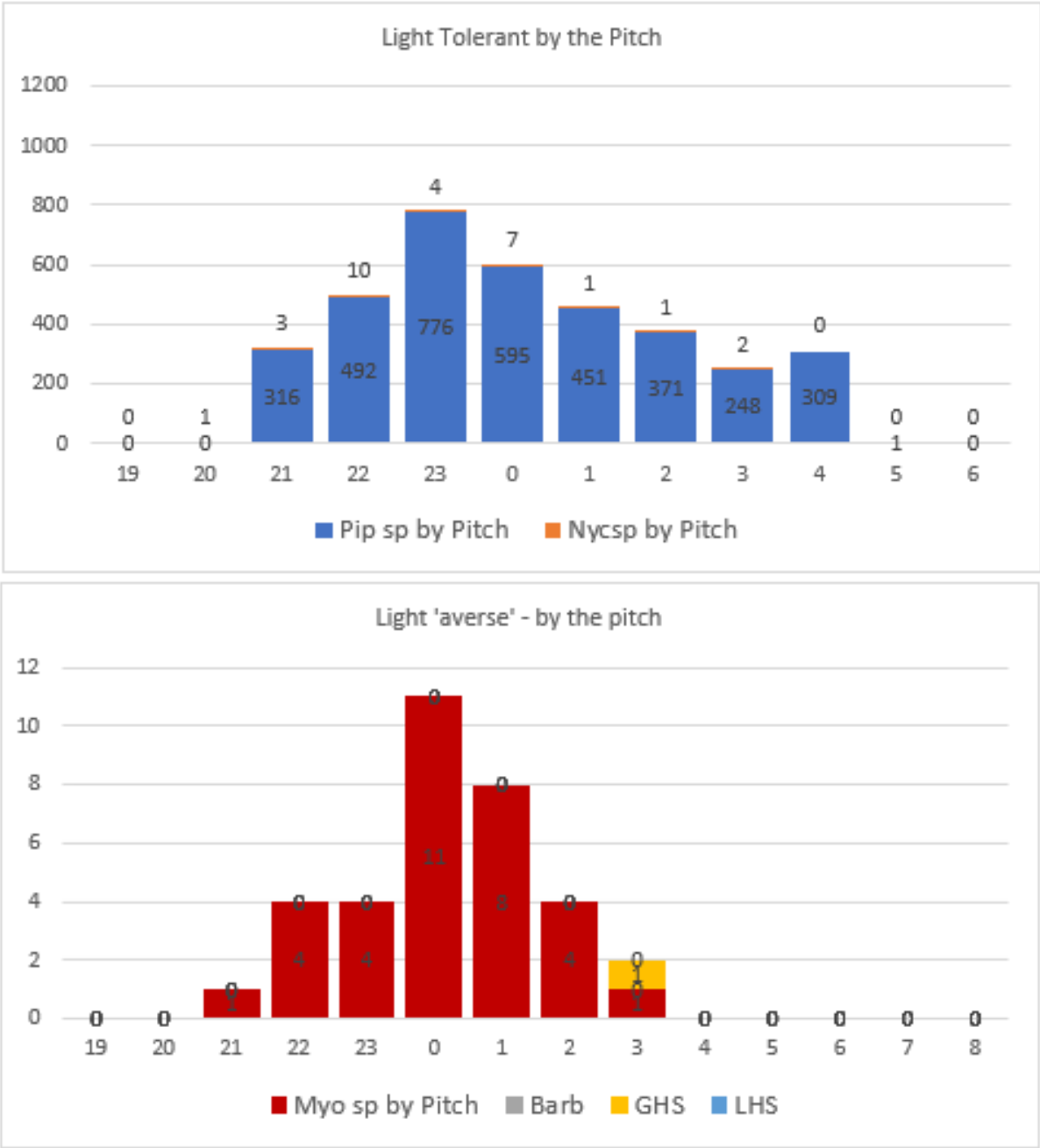


8.2 Trapping results Leafy Lane

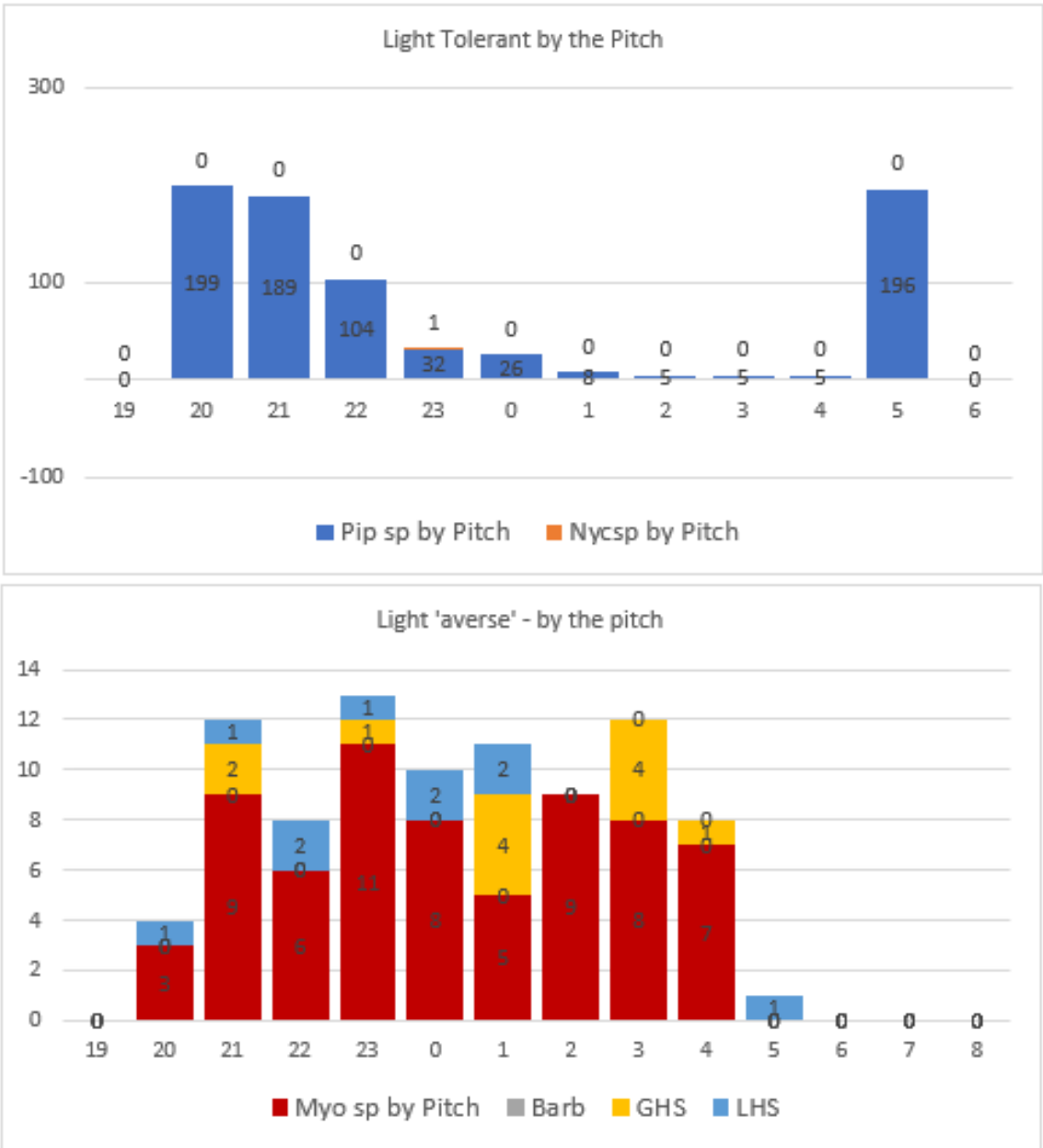
24 June 2025



22 July 2025

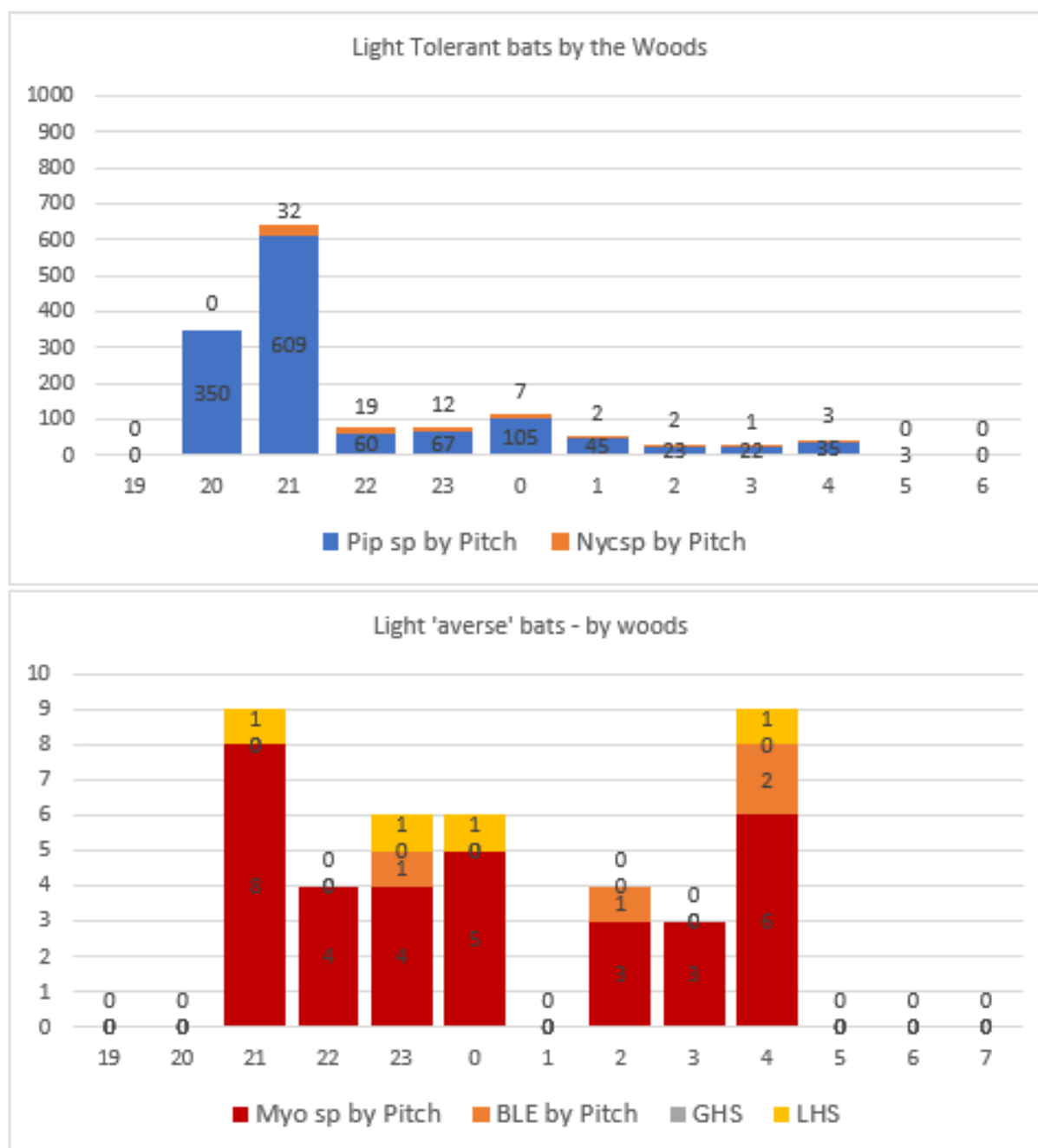


18 September 2025

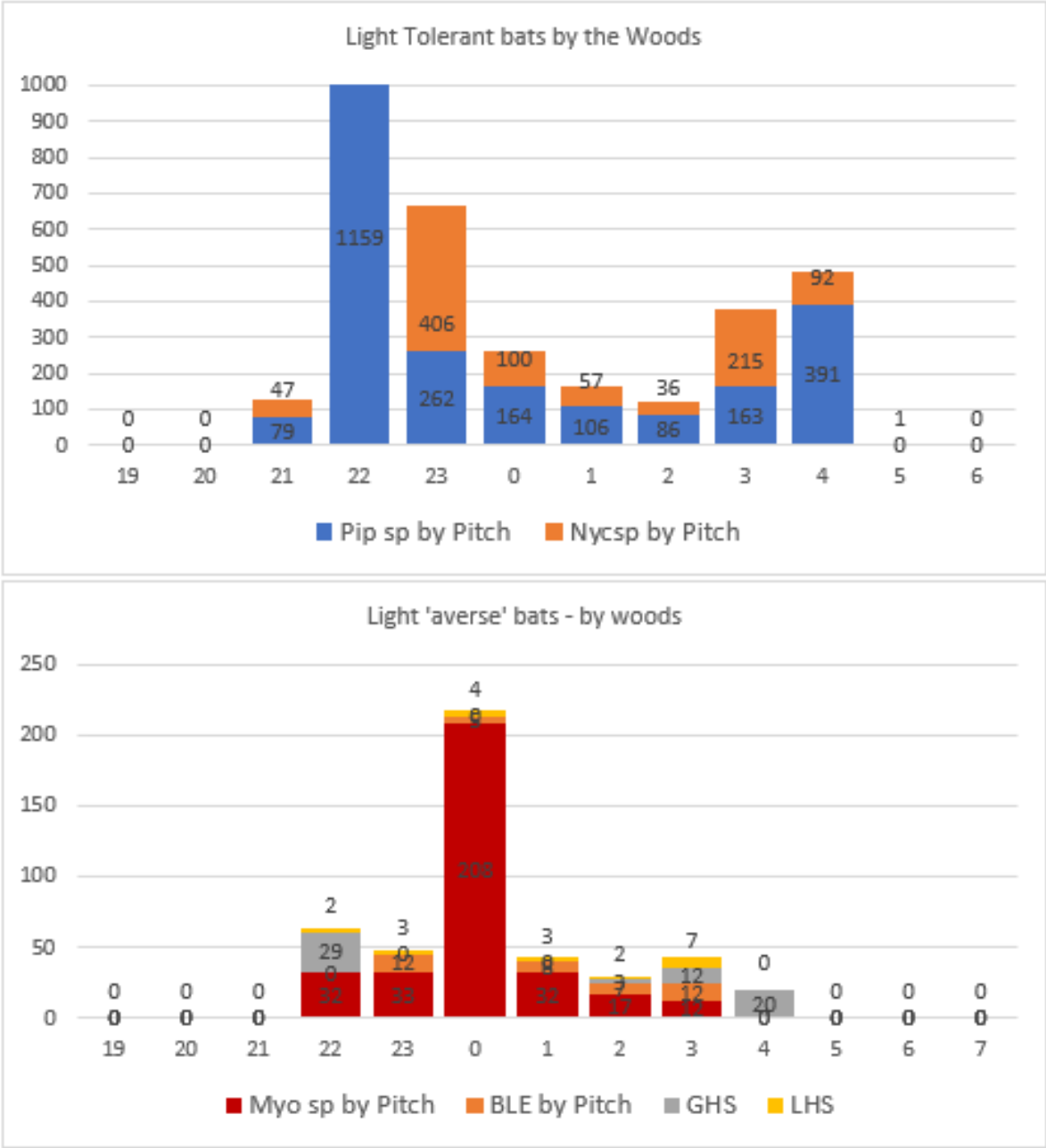


8.3 Trapping Results from the North Boundary

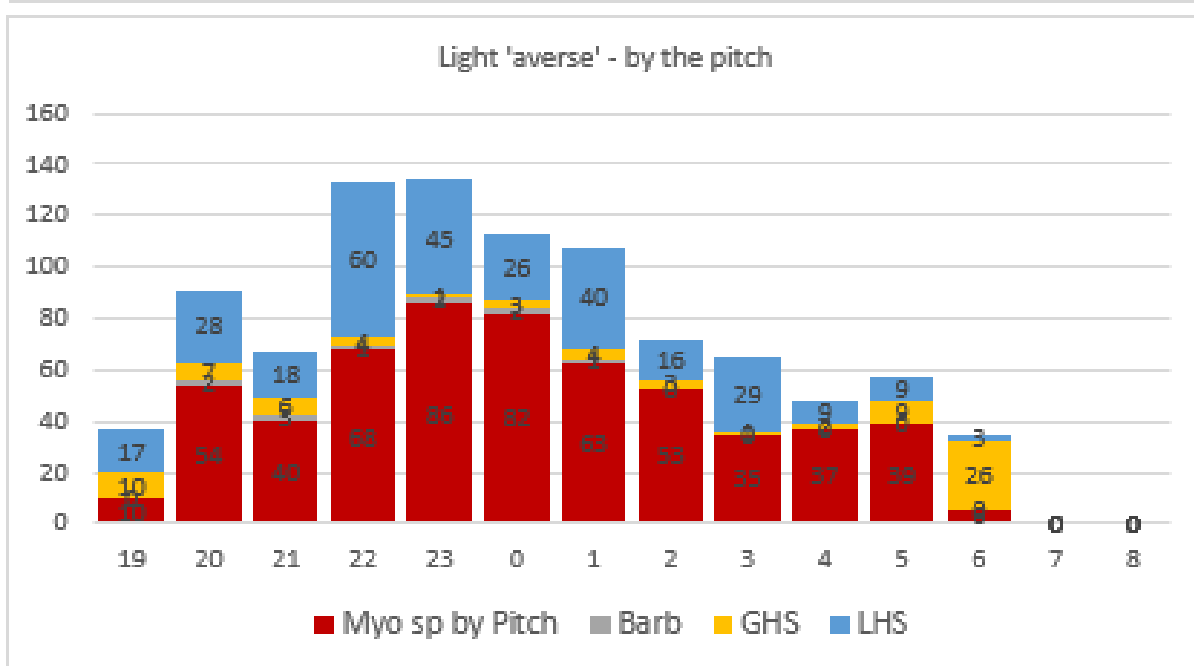
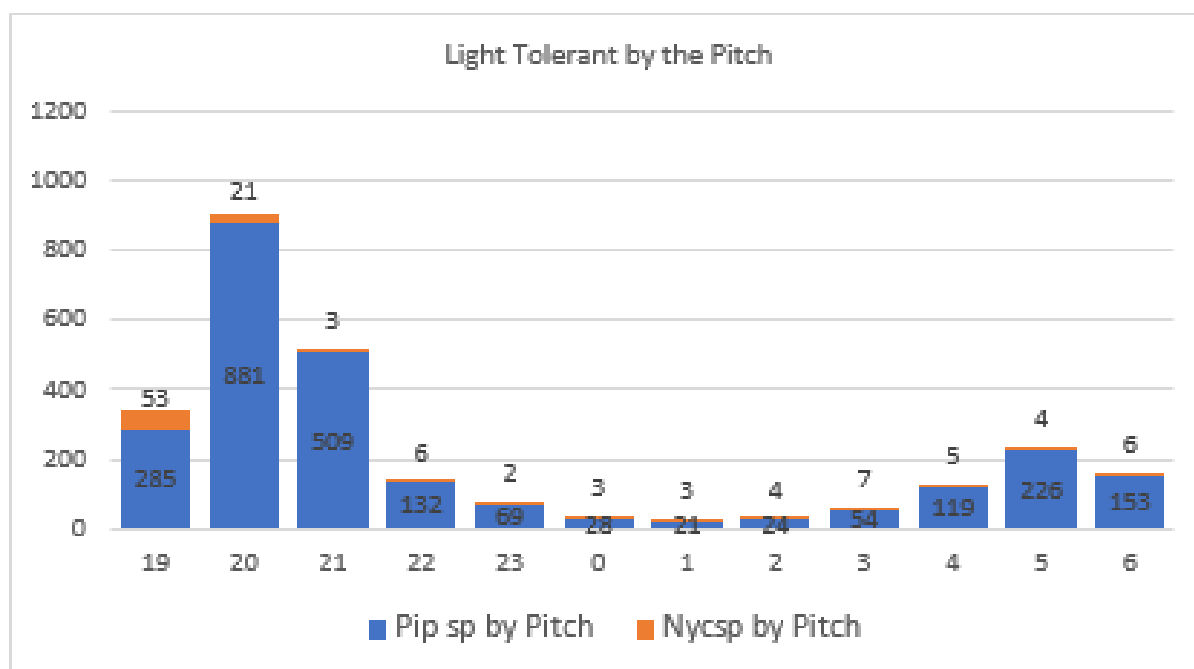
22nd May 2025



25 August 2025



18 September 2025



8.4 Trapping results from the Hedgerow 25/8/25

