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South Pavenhill Farm, Purton, Swindon, SN5 4FH

Bat Nocturnal Survey

Lovell

P.1464.21
October 2026

Ascerta
Mere One, Mere Grange, Elton Head Road, St Helens WA9 5GG
T: 0845 463 4404 E: info@landscapetreesecology.com
www.landscapetreesecology.com

Reference	Site	Client	Date
P.1464.21	South Pavenhill Farm, Purton, Swindon, SN5 4FH	Lovell	06 October 2026

Field work	Document author	Technical review	Quality & approval
Rebecca Donnan MRes, Assistant Ecologist, Alona Holubieva MSc, Ecologist. Jack Kay MRes, Ecologist	Jack Kay MRes, Ecologist, Rebecca Donnan MRes, Assistant Ecologist	Liz Kenyon BSc (Hons) Head of Ecology	Richard Anderson, Quality & Office Administrator

Revision	Date	Details	Name
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Executive Summary

Following a Preliminary Ecological Appraisal, Ascerta has been instructed by **Lovell** to carry out nocturnal bat activity surveys and the deployment of a static bat detector at the land at South Pavenhill Farm, Purton, Swindon, SN5 4FH (hereafter referred to as **the site**).

Key findings, conclusion and recommendations

Low levels of bat activity were recorded throughout the bat activity surveys and detector deployment, with common pipistrelle, soprano pipistrelle, noctule, brown long-eared bat, whiskered bat, Natterer's bat and serotine bat species found using the site for commuting and foraging. Activity was predominately concentrated to the south and west of the site, where improved grassland and hedgerows are to be retained and enhanced.

The site is to be further enhanced with the addition of a community orchard in the south of the site and the hedgerow to the west of the site where bat activity was highest to be retained and enhanced with a buffer path and grassland between the habitat and the development.

Due to the low levels of bat activity recorded throughout the surveys, and areas of key commuting and foraging habitat to be retained and enhanced, it is considered that there will be no adverse impact on bats provided the recommendations below are followed:

- If works are not begun by March 2028, a further daytime assessment or nocturnal activity survey may be required to further assess the extent to which bats utilise the site
- All building and development work should be undertaken during daylight hours to avoid disruption to nocturnal species; where this is not practicable, bat-friendly lighting should be utilised exclusively throughout the works
- Bat-friendly lighting should be utilised throughout the development works and for any street lighting installed within the site to avoid disruption to bats which utilise the site and adjacent habitats for commuting and/or foraging
- Vegetation removal or pruning works should not be undertaken during the bird breeding season (between 1 March and 31 August), or a nesting bird check will be required by a suitably experienced ecologist
- Enhancing the site for species through appropriate landscape planting that includes native, species-rich hedgerows, trees and areas of wildflowers plus provision of integrated bat and bird features within newly constructed buildings

1. Introduction

Ascerta has been instructed by Lovell to carry out nocturnal bat Activity surveys and the deployment of a static bat detector at the land of South Pavenhill Farm, Purton, Swindon, SN5 4FH (hereafter referred to as the site). The site OS grid reference is SU 07735 87406 and the What3Words reference is vented.occur.guitar. The extent of the site is displayed in photograph 1.1 below.



Photograph 1.1: Extent of the site

Site description

The site is comprised almost entirely of a large area of improved grassland with several species-rich and species-poor hedgerows lining the site. A small area of dense scrub is located in a small offshoot from the eastern site boundary that lies between two residential dwellings.

Client proposals

Our client wishes to construct 60 residential dwellings with associated roads and parking, as well as Public Open Space (POS), an attenuation pond and a community orchard.

Previous Preliminary Ecological Appraisal

The site was visited on 20 April 2021 by Liz Kenyon and Lizzie Atkinson with an updated survey carried out on 20 May 2026 by Jack Kay and Rebecca Donnan when a Preliminary Ecological Appraisal, which includes an assessment of the potential for protected species to be using the site or surroundings, was carried out in accordance with the *Handbook for Phase 1 Habitat Survey: A Technique for Environmental Audit* (JNCC, 2010). The report was prepared following methods detailed in the CIEEM *'Guidelines for Ecological Impact Assessment in the UK and Ireland'* (2018) and *'Guidelines for Ecological Report Writing'* (2017).

Previous bat activity surveys and static deployment was undertaken in 2022. For full details of this report, see report P.1464.21A Ascerta Bat Activity Surveys and Static Deployment. In 2026, Bat activity levels are very similar to previous in 2022, with common pipistrelle being the most abundant species with lower levels of soprano pipistrelle, serotine, brown long-eared, noctule and myotis sp. Activity was focused to the southern and western sections of the site between stop point four and stop point nine.

Following the PEA on 20 May 2026, it was recommended that bat activity surveys and the deployment of a static bat detector was carried out due to hedgerows and improved grassland within the site providing some suitability for commuting and foraging bats and good connectivity to the wider area.

Survey report

This report was prepared following methods detailed in the CIEEM *'Guidelines for Ecological Impact Assessment in the UK and Ireland'* (2018) and *'Guidelines for Ecological Report Writing'* (2017). This report presents the results of the bat surveys undertaken following the guidelines set out by the Bat Conservation Trust (Collins 4th Edition 2024). The report includes recommendations for further actions where applicable in order to satisfy current wildlife legislation and to achieve our client's objectives. Relevant legislation is detailed within Appendix 4.

2. Objectives

Our client's objectives are to assess the potential ecological constraints of the proposed development site.

Our objectives are as follows:

- Carry out bat activity surveys and deployment of a static bat detector within the site
- Provide recommendations for mitigation measures where current legislation requires
- Provide recommendations that seek to enhance the ecological value of the site
- Provide recommendations to assist our clients in achieving their objectives whilst satisfying current wildlife legislation

3. Survey Methods

The following bat surveys were undertaken following the guidelines set out by the Bat Conservation Trust (Collins 4th Edition 2024).

3.1 Desk Study

The local biological records centre, Wiltshire & Swindon Biological Records Centre (WSBRC), was consulted for records of bats within 2km of the site in May 2026. A review of the designated sites, habitats and presence of European Protected Species Licences (EPSL) within 2km of the site was undertaken using the Multi-Agency Geographic Information for the Countryside (MAGIC) and the Natural England websites. The full results are given in *P.1464.21 (Preliminary) Ecological Appraisal South Pavenhill Farm, Purton, Swindon SN54FH*, which should be read in conjunction to this report. Only findings relating to bats are detailed in this report. Any EPSL applications within 2km of the site were also searched for and detailed in Section 4.1.

3.2 Bat Transect Survey Methods

During Bat Activity surveys, the surveyors walked a planned transect route with stop points around the full area of the site. Surveyors also recorded general bat activity whilst on the site during the surveys. The transect route and stop points locations are marked on drawings *P.1464.211.E24 Bat Transect and Static location*, Appendix 1. During the survey, the following details were noted:

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

3.3 Static Bat Detector Methods

One Song Meter Mini Bat Detector with directional microphones was deployed within the site. Recordings took place over five consecutive nights, in suitable weather conditions for bats, between April 2026 and October 2026 (the location is marked on drawing *P.1464.21.E24 Bat Transect and Static location*, Appendix 1. The Static Bat Detector was set to begin recording, 30 minutes prior to sunset and until 30 minutes after sunrise for each consecutive night. Detector was set to use an automatic trigger with threshold and sensitivity for the detection of bat calls.

3.4 Surveyor and Equipment Information

Table 3.1: Survey equipment used by the surveyors during bat survey transects on the respective dates between June and September 2026

Date	Surveyors	Equipment
18 June 2026	Rebecca Donnan and Alona Holubieva	Echo Meter Touch (EMT) connected to an Android tablet
27 July 2026	Rebecca Donnan and Alona Holubieva	EMT connected to Android tablet
15 September 2026	Rebecca Donnan and Jack Kay	EMT connected to Android tablet

3.5 Data Collection and Analysis

During bat activity surveys, surveyors collected bat call data on their respective equipment (see Section 3.5). Bat call data was analysed using Kaleidoscope to verify species.

For static detector analysis, a 'bat pass' was defined as two or more bat calls in a continuous sequence, up to 10 seconds' duration. Sound files longer than 10 seconds were split using Kaleidoscope Pro software. Calls were analysed using Kaleidoscope Pro to verify species.

Bat passes were recorded throughout the deployment of the static detector; however, due to the low number of bats recorded during the hours of unit operation, the total number of bat passes per hour (Bat PPH) have not been included for each bat species within the analysis. Instead, only the peak bat activity in each five-day recording period has been recorded as Bat PPH.

Bat Passes Per hour (Bat PPH) was calculated using the following formula:

$$\text{Bat PPH} = \frac{\text{Total bat passes recorded at location}}{\text{Total number of hours unit operation}}$$

Temperature, wind speed/direction and cloud cover were recorded at the beginning and end of the survey, along with any significant weather changes during the surveys (e.g. heavy showers).

3.6 Limitations

The absence of biological data records does not necessarily mean the absence of species. This has been taken into account within the conclusions of the report.

The spring bat activity survey was unable to be undertaken during the optimal time period due to the heavy rain for the full duration of the survey time. The spring survey was therefore undertaken in June. This has been taken into account within the conclusions of the report.

4. Survey Results

4.1 Desk Study

Records for common pipistrelle, soprano pipistrelle, Daubenton's bat, noctule bat, serotine, Bechstein's bat, whiskered bat, Natterer's bat, Leisler's bat, Barbastelle's bat, brown long-eared bat, lesser horseshoe bat, pipistrelle species and unknown bat species were returned within 2km of the site.

No EPSL application within 2km of the site since 2021 was identified using MAGIC Maps.

4.2 Survey Conditions

Weather conditions

During each survey, the lead surveyor recorded weather conditions. The table below shows the weather conditions for each survey undertaken on the 18 June 2026, 27 July 2026 and 15 September 2026.

Table 4.1: Weather conditions

Survey date	Temp (°c)	Cloud cover (°/8)	Wind (Beaufort Scale)	Precipitation
18 June 2026 (start of survey)	22	1/8	F0	Dry
18 June 2026 (end of survey)	15	3/8	F1	Dry
27 July 2026 (start of survey)	21	2/8	F2	Dry
27 July 2026 (end of survey)	18	1/8	F0	Dry
15 September 2026 (start of survey)	16	2/8	F1	Dry
15 September 2026 (end of survey)	13	2/8	F0	Dry

Survey timings

The following table shows bat survey timings for all surveys undertaken on the 18 June 2026, 27 July 2026 and 15 September 2026.

Table 4.2: Survey timings

Survey date	Dusk/dawn time	Survey start time	Survey end time
18 June 2026	21:28	21:28	23:20
27 July 2026	21:00	21:00	23:10
15 September 2026	19:23	19:23	21:23

4.3 Bat Transect Surveys

Bat activity surveys were undertaken on the 18 June 2026, 27 July 2026 and 15 September 2026. Detailed bat activity survey data can be found in Appendix 2. Table 4.3 overleaf details the key findings for the bat activity surveys.

Table 4.3: Key findings regarding bat transect surveys

Survey date	Species	Bat activity	Location and surveyor
18 June 2026	Common pipistrelle (<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>)	Foraging	Along north-eastern corner of species-rich hedgerow in the southern section of the site. Activity commenced at 22:14 (54 minutes after sunset) while at stop point four with one pipistrelle foraging this corner of the site. This was the first call recorded during this survey.
18 June 2026	Common pipistrelle	Foraging	Along the South-western corner of species-rich hedgerow in the southern section of the site. Here activity commenced at 22:21 at stop point five. Constant foraging calls from one pipistrelle was recorded until 22:29.
18 June 2026	Common pipistrelle	Foraging	Along the western corner of species-rich hedgerow, activity commenced at 22:35 at stop point six and continued to 22:51 at stop point seven. Approximately three common pipistrelles were recorded foraging. This was the last call recorded during this survey.
27 July 2026	Common Pipistrelle	Foraging	Activity present across the western and southern hedgerows of the site. Activity for this species commenced at stop point one at 21:27 (27 minutes after sunset) and continued at every stop point until the final recording at stop point nine at 23:05. These were the first and last calls recorded during this survey.
27 July 2026	Myotis sp. (possibly Natterers Bat)	Foraging	Foraging at the south-eastern corners of the site. The first call was recorded during stop point three at 21:44 (44 minutes after sunset). The last call was recorded during stop point seven at 22:30.
27 July 2026	Brown long-eared Bat (<i>Plecotus auritus</i>)	Foraging	Foraging along the full length of the western hedgerow. The first call was recorded during stop point six (1hr 26 minutes after sunset) at 22:26.
27 July 2026	Soprano pipistrelle	Foraging	Foraging along the full length of the western hedgerow. The first call was recorded during stop point three at 21:50 (50 minutes after sunset). The last call was recorded during stop point eight at 22:54.
15 September 2026	Brown long-eared Bat	Foraging	Foraging along the full length of the western hedgerow. The first call was recorded during stop point four at 20:19 (56 minutes after sunset). The last call was recorded during stop point seven at 20:54.
15 September 2026	Common pipistrelle	Foraging	Foraging along the full length of the western hedgerow, along the south-western corner of species-rich hedgerow in the southern section of the site. The first call was recorded at stop point one at 19:50 (27 minutes after sunset). This was the first call recorded during the survey. Calls for this species were recorded at every stop point during the survey. The last call was recorded at stop point nine at 21:05.
15 September 2026	Soprano pipistrelle (<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>)	Foraging	Foraging along the full length of the western hedgerow. The first call was recorded during stop point six at 20:46 (1hr and 23 minutes after sunset). The last call was recorded during stop point seven at 20:54.
15 September 2026	Myotis sp.	Foraging	Foraging along the full length of the western hedgerow, Along the South-western corner of species-rich hedgerow in the southern section of the site. The first call was recorded during stop point six at 20:37 (1hr and 14 minutes after sunset). The last was recorded during stop point nine at 21:14. This was the last recorded call during this survey.

The survey conducted on 18 June 2026 recorded common pipistrelle activity in low levels. During the course of the survey, nine foraging passes were recorded between stop point four and stop point seven.

The survey conducted on 27 July 2026 recorded common pipistrelle, soprano pipistrelle, myotis sp. (likely Natterer's bat) and brown long-eared bat in low to moderate levels. During the course of the survey, 18 passes of common pipistrelle between stop point one and stop point nine, four passes of soprano pipistrelle between stop point three and stop point eight, three passes of myotis sp. between stop point three and stop point seven, and four passes of brown long-eared bat between stop point six and stop point nine were recorded.

The survey conducted on 15 September 2026 recorded common pipistrelle, soprano pipistrelle, myotis sp. (likely Natterer's bat) and brown long-eared bat in low to moderate levels. During the course of the survey, 14 passes of common pipistrelle between stop point one and stop point nine, three passes of soprano pipistrelle between stop point six and stop point eight, two passes of brown long-eared bat between stop point four and stop point seven, and ten passes of myotis sp. between stop point six and stop point nine were recorded.

4.4 Static Bat Detector Surveys

Static bat detector deployment was undertaken between May 2026 and September 2026 for the hedgerow on the northern boundary of the site. Table 4.4 below details the species present, total passes and location of detector within the site.

Table 4.4: Static bat detector results

Survey date	Species	Total passes	Location and detector
17/05/2026	No bats recorded	N/A	Static 1 (northern site boundary) – SM4 bat detector
18/05/2026	No bats recorded	N/A	Static 1 (northern site boundary) – SM4 bat detector
19/05/2026	Common pipistrelle (<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>)	77	Static 1 (northern site boundary) – SM4 bat detector
	Noctule (<i>Nyctalus noctule</i>)	3	
20/05/2026	Common pipistrelle	373	Static 1 (northern site boundary) – SM4 bat detector
	Noctule	7	
21/05/2026	Common pipistrelle	200	Static 1 (northern site boundary) – SM4 bat detector
	Noctule	5	
	Soprano pipistrelle (<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>)	6	
	Common pipistrelle	240	
27/07/2026	Soprano pipistrelle	45	Static 1 (northern site boundary) – SM4 bat detector
	Brown long-eared bat (<i>Plecotus auritus</i>)	1	
	Whiskered bat (<i>Myotis mystacinus</i>)	5	
	Natterers bat (<i>Myotis nattereri</i>)	1	
	Serotine (<i>Eptesicus serotinus</i>)	3	
	Common pipistrelle	71	
	Soprano pipistrelle	16	
28/07/26	Brown long-eared bat	2	Static 1 (northern site boundary) – SM4 bat detector
	Noctule	3	
	Nathusius pipistrelle (<i>Pipistrellus nathusii</i>)	2	
	Whiskered bat	5	
29/07/26	Common pipistrelle	240	

	Soprano pipistrelle	18	Static 1 (northern site boundary) – SM4 bat detector
	Serotine	1	
	Natterer's bat	10	
	Nathusius pipistrelle	3	
	Brown long-eared bat	1	
30/07/26	Common pipistrelle	173	Static 1 (northern site boundary) – SM4 bat detector
	Soprano pipistrelle	20	
	Serotine	2	
	Whiskered bat	8	
	Natterer's bat	96	
31/07/26	Common pipistrelle	128	Static 1 (northern site boundary) – SM4 bat detector
	Serotine	1	
	Natterer's bat	15	
	Soprano pipistrelle	4	
15/09/26	Common pipistrelle	100	Static 1 (northern site boundary) – SM4 bat detector
	Whiskered bat	5	
	Soprano pipistrelle	25	
	Natterer's bat	1	
	Serotine	1	
16/09/26	Common pipistrelle	281	Static 1 (northern site boundary) – SM4 bat detector
	Soprano pipistrelle	9	
	Whiskered bat	2	
	Brown long-eared bat	1	
17/09/26	Common pipistrelle	74	Static 1 (northern site boundary) – SM4 bat detector
	Natterer's bat	1	
18/09/26	Common pipistrelle	228	Static 1 (northern site boundary) – SM4 bat detector
	Soprano pipistrelle	1	
19/09/26	Common pipistrelle	280	Static 1 (northern site boundary) – SM4 bat detector
	Serotine	2	
	Whiskered bat	3	
	Natterer's bat	1	

5. Evaluation and Recommendations

Based on the results of the Preliminary Ecological Appraisal, habitats within the site were evaluated as having **moderate** potential for foraging and commuting bats. The nocturnal activity surveys and deployment of the static bat detector confirmed that the site is used predominately by common pipistrelle. Very low – low levels of soprano pipistrelle, noctule, brown long-eared bat, whiskered bat, Natterer's bat and serotine foraging and commuting activity within the site was recorded, and it considered that these species will not be adversely impacted by the proposed development due to the low activity levels recorded.

Activity was predominately concentrated to the south and west of the site between stop points four and seven. These areas are adjacent to off-site woodland and agricultural fields that provide connectivity to the surrounding landscape. Current proposals and Landscape and Ecological Management Plan (LEMP) from the landscaping team indicate that this southern section of the site (stop points four to seven) as well as the western side that borders the woodland (stop points six to nine) are to be retained and enhanced in the form of a POS. The site is to be further enhanced with the addition of a community orchard in the south of the site (stop point four) and the hedgerow to the west of the site where bat activity was highest is to be retained and enhanced with a buffer path and grassland between the habitat and the development.

High activity levels were recorded for common pipistrelle. Passes peaked on 20 May 2026 with a total of 373 passes recorded. Moderate to high activity levels were recorded for soprano pipistrelle and Natterer's bat. Passes peaked for soprano pipistrelle on 27 July 2026 with 45 passes, and Natterer's bat on 30 July 2026 with 96 passes. Very low passes were recorded for serotine, whiskered bat, Nathusius's pipistrelle and brown long-eared bat during the full deployment of the static detector during all dates. Passes peaked for whiskered bat on 30 July 2026 with 8 passes, serotine on 27 July with three passes, brown long-eared bat on 27 July 2026 with two passes and Nathusius's pipistrelle on 29 September 2026 with three passes. Therefore, it is considered these bat species will not be adversely impacted following the proposed development.

The main area of development lies within the north of the site, where bat activity was predominately low. To reduce the impacts to bats and to maintain the site's value for foraging and commuting bats, any street lighting and lighting within public area should be kept to a minimum to meet the Bat Conservation Trust lighting guidelines, so as not to cause a detrimental effect to light sensitive species. It is further recommended that key commuting and foraging habitats, such as hedgerows, are retained and enhanced in these areas to provide connectivity through the site.

6. Enhancements

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

- Provision of 20 bird boxes (25mm, 28mm or 32mm entrance hole box, house sparrow terrace, swift box), attached to or integrated within new buildings on site
- Additionally, 20 swift bricks should be integrated within new buildings on site to align with the NPPF (2026)
- Provision of 20 bat features (e.g. Vivara Pro WoodStone Bat box or similar) attached to a retained or new tree on site or provision of a bat box (e.g. Vivara bat bricks or '*bird brick houses*' bat boxes) integrated within new buildings
- Suitable landscaping incorporating species that provide a food or shelter resource to wildlife to include hawthorn, hazel, holly, blackthorn, field maple, dog rose and honeysuckle as hedgerow species and oak, alder, field maple, silver birch, crab apple, rowan and bird cherry as tree species together with implementing a relaxed mowing regime and establishing wildflowers in the public open space

7. Conclusions

The site was subject to three night-time activity surveys and the deployment of a static bat detector following the Preliminary Ecological Appraisal which classified the site as having **High** suitability for foraging and commuting bats. **Very low** to **high** bat activity was recorded during the bat surveys and static deployment.

Bat activity was primarily confined to the western site boundary (between stop point six and stop point nine) and the southern section of the site (between stop point four and stop point seven). Activity was predominately concentrated to the south and west of the site (between stop point four and stop point nine) adjacent to off-site areas of woodland and agricultural fields that border the site and provide connectivity to the surrounding landscape.

Current illustrative proposals indicate the southern section of the site as well as the western side that borders the woodland are to be retained and enhanced in the form of a POS. The site is to be further enhanced with the addition of a community orchard in the south of the site (stop point four) and the hedgerow to the west of the site where bat activity was highest (between stop point six and stop point nine) is to be retained and enhanced with a buffer path and grassland between the habitat and the development.

No buildings are present within the site and no trees on site were identified to contain suitable PRFs for bats.

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

- If works are not begun by March 2028, a further daytime assessment or nocturnal activity survey may be required to further assess the extent to which bats utilise the site
- All building and development work should be undertaken during daylight hours to avoid disruption to nocturnal species; where this is not practicable, bat-friendly lighting should be utilised exclusively throughout the works
- Bat-friendly lighting should be utilised throughout the development works and for any street lighting installed within the site to avoid disruption to bats which utilise the site and adjacent habitats for commuting and/or foraging
- Vegetation removal or pruning works should not be undertaken during the bird breeding season (between 1 March and 31 August), or a nesting bird check will be required by a suitably experienced ecologist
- Enhancing the site for species through appropriate landscape planting that includes native, species-rich hedgerows, trees and areas of wildflowers plus provision of integrated bat and bird features within newly constructed buildings

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

8. References

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Appendix 1



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Legend

- Site Boundary
- Bat Transect
 - Static Location
 - Transect stops
 - Transect route



T: 0845 463 4404
E: info@landscapetreeseecology.com
W: landscapetreeseecology.com

CLIENT:
Lovell

PROJECT:
South Pavenhill Farm, Purton,
Swindon, SN5 4FH

DRAWING TITLE:
Bat Transect and Static Locations

SCALE:	DRAWN BY:	DRAWING NO:
A3	RD	P.1464.21.E24
DATE:	CHKD BY:	REV:
10/06/2026	LK	-

00.0002 km



All spatial data referenced to EPSG:27700 – OSGB36 / British National Grid. Base mapping: OS Google Satellite and OpenStreetMap.
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Legend

- Site Boundary
- Bat Transect
 - Transect stops
 - Transect route
 - Bat Flight Lines 18.06.26



T: 0845 463 4404
E: info@landscapetreeseecology.com
W: landscapetreeseecology.com

CLIENT:
Lovell

PROJECT:
South Pavenhill Farm, Purton,
Swindon, SN5 4FH

DRAWING TITLE:
Bat Transect Survey

SCALE:	DRAWN BY:	DRAWING NO:
A3	RD	P.1464.21.E25
DATE:	CHKD BY	REV:
10/07/2026	LK	-

00.0002 km





Legend

Site Boundary

Bat Transect

● Transect stops

--- Transect route

→ Bat Flight Lines 27.07.26



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W: landscapetreeseecology.com

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PROJECT:

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Swindon, SN5 4FH

DRAWING TITLE:

Bat Transect Survey

SCALE:	DRAWN BY:	DRAWING NO:
A3	RD	P.1464.21.E26
DATE:	CHKD BY	REV:
03/08/2026	LK	-

00.0002 km



All spatial data referenced to EPSG:27700 – OSGB36 / British National Grid. Base mapping: OS Google Satellite and OpenStreetMap.
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Legend

Site Boundary

Bat Transect

→ Bat Flight Lines 15.09.26

● Transect stops

--- Transect route



T: 0845 463 4404
E: info@landscapetreeseecology.com
W: landscapetreeseecology.com

CLIENT:

Lovell

PROJECT:

South Pavenhill Farm, Purton,
Swindon, SN5 4FH

DRAWING TITLE:

Bat Transect Survey

SCALE:	DRAWN BY:	DRAWING NO:
A3	RD	P.1464.21.E27
DATE:	CHKD BY	REV:
17/09/2026	LK	-

00.0002 km



Appendix 2



Site: South Pavenhill Farm	Surveyors: Rebecca Dennan Ailona Holubickova	Weather Conditions 22°C, dry FO, 1/8 d.t.	Temperature 22°C	Cloud Cover 1/8	Rainfall	Wind (FX) FO
Sunset time: 21:28	Detector:	Start: 21:12				

[illegible]

- Control rendering order
- Layers
- ☒ Bat Activity Survey
 - ☒ Transect route
 - ☒ Static Detector locations
 - ☒ Transect stops
 - ☐ Bat flight lines 10.08.22
 - ☐ Bat flight lines 09.08.22
 - ☐ Bat flight lines 21.07.22
 - ☐ Bat flight lines 04.07.22
 - ☐ Bat flight lines 20.06.22
 - ☐ Bat flight lines 06.09.22
 - ☐ Bat flight lines 20.09.22
 - ☐ Bat flight lines 23.08.22
 - ☐ Bat flight lines 26.10.22
 - ☐ Bat flight lines 12.10.22
 - ☐ Flight lines 05.10.21
 - ☐ Bat flight lines 09.05.22
 - ☐ Bat flight lines 23.05.22
 - ☐ Bat flight lines 06.06.22
 - ☐ Target notes
 - ☐ Survey Area
 - ☐ Mammal track
 - ☐ Scrub
 - ☐ Field Margin
 - ☐ Hedgerow with trees
 - ☐ Arable crop field
 - ☒ OS Road
 - ☒ Google Hybrid



Site:	Surveyors	Weather conditions	Temperature	Cloud cover	Rainfall	Wind
P. 146421	Rebecca Dorman Plana Pavani					
Sunset time: 21:00	Detector	Start:	21°C	2/8	0%	F2
		Finish:				
Transect stop	Time	Species	Number of bats	Flight line	Activity	
21:00	21:00					
21:1	21:27	Com. pip.	1	F1		
2	21:31					
	21:40	Com. pip.	1	F2		
	21:41	Com. pip.	1	F3		
3	21:43					
	21:44	Myotis sp.	1		HNS (Natterer's bat)	
	21:49	Com. pip.	1		HNS	
	21:50	Sop. pip.	1		HNS	
4	21:54					
5	22:05					
	22:10	Natterer's bat	1		HNS	
	22:15	Com. pip.	1		HNS	
6	22:17	Sop. pip.	1		HNS	
	22:19	Com. pip.	1	F4		
	22:26	Sopranos	1	F5	social call	
	22:26	Ble		F5	feeding buzz	
	22:29	Com. pip.	1		HNS	
7	22:29	Com. pip.	1	F6		
	22:30	Com. pip.	1		HNS	
		Nat.	1		HNS	
	22:35	Com. pip.	1		HNS	
	22:35	Ble	1		HNS feeding buzz	
	22:41	Com. pip.	1		HNS	
	22:43	Com. pip.	1		HNS	
8	22:48	Com. pip.	1		HNS	
	22:48	Com. pip.	1		HNS	
	22:51	Com. pip.	1		HNS	
	22:52	Com. pip.	1		HNS	
	22:54	Sopranos	1		HNS	
	22:56	Com. pip.	1		HNS	
9	22:59	Ble	1		HNS	
	23:01	Ble	1		HNS	
	23:05	Com. pip.	1		HNS	

Notes:





Legend

- Site Boundary
- Bat Transect
- Transect stops
- Transect route



T: 01452 453 4404
E: info@ascerta-landscape.com
W: www.ascerta-landscape.com

CLIENT
Lowell

PROJECT
South Pavehill Farm, Purton,
Salisbury, SN6 4FH

DRAWING TITLE
Bat Transect Survey

SCALE	DRAWN BY	DRAWING NO.
A3	RD	P-146A-21-E26
DATE	CHECK BY	REV
03/06/2026		UK



All spatial data referenced to EPSG:27700 - British National Grid. Base mapping: OS Google Satellite and OpenStreetMap.
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00.0002 km



15/09/26

Site: South Evenhul	Surveyors: JW RD	Weather Conditions	Temperature	Cloud Cover	Rainfall	Wind (FX)
Sunset time: 19:23	Detector: EMT2	Start: 19:23	16°C	2/8	0%	F1
		Finish: 21:23	13°C	2/8	0%	F0
Transect Stop	Time	Species	Number of bats	Flight line	Activity	
SP1	19:23-19:53					
	19:50	CRP	1	-	HNS	
	19:52	CRP	1	-	HNS	
	19:54	CRP	1	-	HNS	
SP2	19:56-20:03					
	20:01	CRP	1	1	Foraging	
ST3	20:05-12					
	20:08	CRP	1	-	HNS	
	20:13	CRP	1	-	HNS	
	20:14	CRP	1	2	Foraging	
ST4	20:17-20:24					
	20:19	BLE	1	-	HNS	
ST5	20:27-20:34					
ST6	20:36-43					
	20:37	Myotis	1	-	HNS	
	20:38	CRP	1	-	HNS	
	20:41	Myotis	1	-	HNS	
	20:44	Myotis	1	3	Foraging	
	20:46	SPIP	1	4	Foraging	
ST7	20:57-20:54					
	20:54	BLE + SPIP	2	-	HNS	
	20:55	Myotis	1	-	HNS	
	20:57	CRP	1	-	HNS	
	20:58	CRP	1	-	HNS	
ST8	21:06-21:07					
	21:01	CRP	1	5	Communting / Forage	
	21:02	Myotis	1	-	HNS	

[illegible]

Appendix 3

Data search results within 2000 metres of South Pavenhill Farm: SU0776187326

WSBRC Ref: 20260428_2_Ascerta

Report date: 08/05/2026

Data held by WSBRC is validated as fully as possible to ensure such factors as geographical and temporal accuracy of each record. In addition, WSBRC staff and County Recorders undertake verification of records ensuring that notable species or new records for an area are correctly identified. However, errors cannot be totally eliminated.

Conditions of data use

The information provided in the following report is confidential and must always be treated in accordance with the WSBRC Terms and Conditions of Data Use:

1. The data are still protected by copyright, and this is held by the WSBRC unless otherwise stated.
2. The raw data may not be copied to third parties, published in any form, placed on the World Wide Web or supplied to the recipient's client or consultees without written permission from the WSBRC except as in the circumstances given below.
3. Reports which include an interpretation or summary of the data supplied by WSBRC may be provided to the recipient's client and consultees provided that:
 - Any special arrangements made in respect of confidential data are adhered to (see below)
 - Full acknowledgement is given in the report to WSBRC and where appropriate, the original recorders
 - Any specific copyright conditions attached to the data including Crown Copyright must be strictly adhered to
 - The data supplied by the WSBRC is not amended in any way
4. The data must not be entered onto any permanent database or Geographical Information System without written permission from the WSBRC.
5. Data from the WSBRC will only be used for the purpose stated and will not be stored beyond the life of the project for which it was acquired or for longer than 12 months.
6. Whilst the WSBRC takes all reasonable steps to ensure that the information supplied is verified and validated, it cannot be held liable for the accuracy or comprehensiveness of the data due to the varied sources and time periods that may apply to some of the raw data and to the dynamic nature of biological recording. It therefore cannot accept liability for any consequential, incidental or indirect loss, damage or adverse effect arising from the use of the data.

Please see our [Data Access Policy](#) for full details and for species restrictions.

Legally protected and notable species records within 2000 metres of South Pavenhill Farm: SU0776187326

The species data was shared in CSV format.

Where the term 'Lewis Raptor Group' appears in a record comment, further information can be sought from [WSBRC](https://www.wsbrc.org).

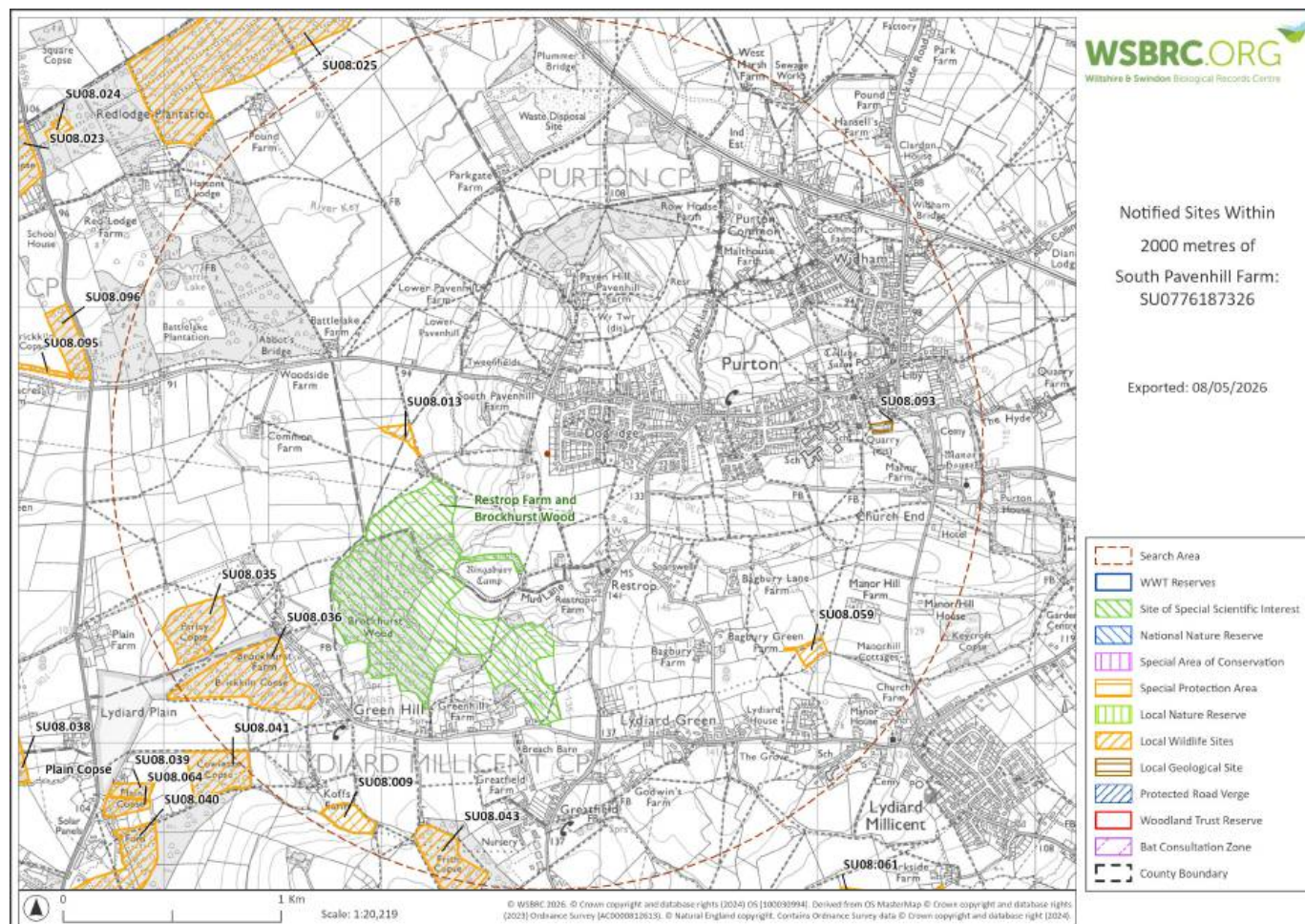
Confidential species

None found in search area or species search was not requested.

For further information on confidential bird species records, please contact Wiltshire Ornithological Society via the County Recorder [Paul Castle](mailto:paul.castle@wiltshire-ornithological-society.co.uk).

Notified sites within 2000 metres of South Pavenhill Farm: SU0776187326

Notified Sites Map



The map was also supplied in JPEG format.

Local Wildlife Sites

	File_Code	Grid_Ref	Site_Name	Area_Ha	Site_Description	Selection_Criteria	Source	Main_habitat	Latest_Recorded_Habitats
0	SU08.009	SU068847	Flaxlands Manor	27.81	A series of neutral pastures and hay meadows with differing geology and hydrology.	HG2.2 (15.52ha)	WTNC 1984-85 (G); NCC 1987 (G); EN 1992 (G); WSP(4) 2017	Neutral grassland	[National Vegetation Classification - 02/09/1992] CG4 Brachypodium pinnatum grassland : [Phase 1 Habitat Classification - 02/09/1992] E Mire : [National Vegetation Classification - 02/09/1992] MG10b Juncus inflexus sub-community; MG5b Galium verum sub-co
1	SU08.013	SU071874	South Pavenhill Farm Meadow, Purton	0.82	A fragment of species-rich, unimproved neutral grassland in the corner of an otherwise semi-improved field.	HG2.2 (0.82ha)	EN 1992 (G); WSP(1) 2017	Neutral grassland	[National Vegetation Classification - 02/09/1992] MG5c Danthonia decumbens sub-community
2	SU08.035	SU061865	Parley Copse	5.5	Semi-natural broadleaved woodland on an ancient site.	HW1.1 (5.39ha); HW4.1 (5.5ha)	NCC 1982 (W); WTNC 1984-85 (W); NCC AWI 1987; WSP(1) 2015	Broadleaved woodland	[BAP Key (Priority) Habitats - 21/04/2015] Lowland mixed deciduous woodland
3	SU08.036	SU064863	Brickkiln Copse	11.22	An area of ancient semi-natural broadleaved woodland very rich in plant species for its small size.	HW1.1 (11.22ha)	NCC 1978-91; WTNC 1984-85 (W); NCC AWI 1987; WSP(1) 2009	Broadleaved woodland	[National Vegetation Classification - 23/04/2009] W8 Fraxinus excelsior-Acer campestre-Mercurialis perennis wood
4	SU08.041	SU063859	Cowleaze Copse	5.17	A small stand of ancient semi-natural broadleaved woodland.	HW1.1 (5.1ha)	WTNC 1984-85 (W); NCC AWI 1987; WSP(1) 2011	Broadleaved woodland	Broadleaved woodland
5	SU08.043	SU073854	Frith Copse	5.5	A small stand of ancient semi-natural broadleaved woodland of Oak over Hazel and Bluebell.	HW1.1 (5.37ha)	WTNC 1984-85 (W); NCC AWI 1987; WSP(1) 2016	Broadleaved woodland	[National Vegetation Classification - 02/11/2000] W10 Quercus robur-Pteridium aquilinum-Rubus fruticosus woodland
6	SU08.059	SU089864	Bagbury Green Farm Meadow	1.06	A small damp meadow surrounded by high hedges and a woodland strip.	X3 (1.06ha)	WWT (10km); WWT (BFP); WSP(0)	Neutral grassland	[National Vegetation Classification - 17/05/1993] CG3 Bromus erectus grassland : [Phase 1 Habitat Classification - 17/05/1993] G12 Open water: standing, mesotrophic; G13 Open water: standing, oligotrophic : [National Vegetation Classification - 17/05/199

Local Geological Sites

	File_Code	Grid_Ref	Site_Name	Area_Ha	Site_Description	Source
0	SU08.093	SU093875	Manor Farm Quarry, Purton	0.393	Old quarry for building stone. The best remaining example of the Wheatley Limestone, a shell fragmented limestone accumulated peripherally to the coral reefs and formerly much used locally e.g Purton Church. Quarry 80m by 20m, 4m deep.	RIGS 2002

Protected Road Verges

None found in search area.

WWT Reserves

None found in search area.

Bat Consultation Zones

None found in search area.

Please find the Wiltshire Council Planning Guidance [here](#).

Sites of Special Scientific Interest

	Site_Type	Grid_Ref	Site_Name	Area_Ha	Designation_Status
0	SSSI	SU072866	Restrop Farm and Brockhurst Wood	52.861761	Notified

Special Areas of Conservation

None found in search area.

Special Protection Areas

None found in search area.

National Nature Reserves

None found in search area.

Local Nature Reserves

None found in search area.

Appendix 4

Appendix 4: Relevant Legislation

European Legislation

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

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

UK Legislation

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

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

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

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

The NPPF 2026 has been published to provide further planning guidance. Wildlife, biodiversity and ecological networks are referred to in Section 15 *Conserving and enhancing the natural environment*. The NPPF states that the planning system should contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment by: protecting and enhancing valued landscapes and sites of biodiversity value, recognise the wider benefits from natural capital and ecosystem services and minimising impacts on and provide net gains for biodiversity. Further guidance is provided within Government Circular 06/05: *Biodiversity and Geological Conservation – Statutory Obligations and Their Impact Within the Planning System*.

Species and Habitats of Principal Importance

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

Background information about the lists of priority habitats and species (Species and Habitats of Principal Importance) can be found within the UK Biodiversity Action Plan (UK BAP). Although this has been succeeded by the *UK Post-2010 Biodiversity Framework*, many UK BAP tools are still relevant. BAPs identify habitats and species of nature conservation priority on a UK (UK BAP) and Local (LBAP) scale. Most BAP priority habitats and species have Habitat Action Plans (HAPs) and Species Action Plans (SAPs) and there are also 'grouped action plans' for groups of related species with similar conservation requirements. The LBAP relating to this Site is the Wiltshire Biodiversity Action Plan.

Bats

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

Under the current legislation, as summarised on pages 9 and 10 of the *Bat Surveys for Professional Ecologists: Good Practice Guidelines – 4th Edition* (2024), it is a criminal offence to:

‘Kill, capture, injure or take a wild bat:

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

Breeding birds

Breeding birds are protected under the W&C Act 1981, which makes it an offence to:

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

Local policy

The site lies within Purton and is covered by the Wiltshire Core Strategy (adopted January 2015). The policy of relevance is Core Policy 50 regarding Biodiversity and Geodiversity and has been considered throughout this report.

Ascerta

Mere One, Mere Grange, Elton Head Road, St Helens WA9 5GG
T: 0845 463 4404 E: info@landscapetreeseecology.com
www.landscapetreeseecology.com



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