

GEOSPHERE ENVIRONMENTAL

REPORT TYPE: Bat Roost Emergence Survey
REPORT NUMBER: 9265,EC,BAT,FT,KL,21-05-25,V1
SITE: Royston Leisure Centre, Woodcock Rd, Royston, SG8 7XT
DATE: 21/05/2025



DOCUMENT CONTROL SHEET

Report Number: 9265,EC,BAT,FT,KL,21-05-25,V1
Client: Wilmott Dixon Construction Ltd
Project Name: Royston Leisure Centre, Woodcock Rd, Royston, SG8 7XT
Project Number: 9625,EC
Report Type: Bat Roost Emergence Survey
Status: Final
Date of Issue: 21/05/2025

Issued By:

Geosphere Environmental Ltd, Brightwell Barns, Ipswich Road, Brightwell, Suffolk, IP10 0BJ.
T: 01603 298 076 / 01473 353 519. W: www.geosphere-environmental.co.uk

Confidentiality, Copyright and Reproduction:

This document has been prepared by Geosphere Environmental Ltd in connection with a contract to supply goods and/or services and is submitted only on the basis of strict confidentiality. The contents must not be disclosed to third parties other than in accordance with the terms of the contract. Geosphere Environmental Ltd accepts no responsibility whatsoever to third parties to whom this report, or any part thereof, is made known. Any such party relies upon the report at their own risk.

Time Limit of Reliance:

Please note that the reported surveys were conducted on the date(s) stated in the report and that it represents site conditions at the time of the visit. The findings and recommended mitigation are based upon these conditions. If site conditions change materially after the site survey, the original report cannot be relied upon and will need to be updated. Bat Activity reports can typically be relied on for 12 to 24 months from the date of survey.

VERSION RECORD

Version:	Date:	Details:	Author(s):	Reviewed By:	Authorised By:
1	21-05-25	Original version	Fletcher Telling Graduate Ecologist	Katie Linehan Technical Director of Ecology	Katie Linehan Technical Director of Ecology

Non-Technical Executive Summary

Report Description	This report has been prepared by Geosphere Environmental Limited for Wilmott Dixon Construction Ltd and relates to the proposed re-roofing and decarbonisation development of the site at Royston Leisure Centre, Woodcock Rd, Royston, SG8 7XT. The purpose of the survey is to assess the bat presence / likely absence of roosting bats within Royston Leisure Centre considered suitable for roosting bats, determine species and numbers of bats using any identified roosts and make recommendations for any mitigation and compensation, if required. This report does not include a full foraging survey but does provide comment on bat activity noted during the surveys.
Summary of Main Findings	A single emergence survey was undertaken on 12 May 2025. No bats were noted entering or egressing from the building. As the site is currently in use as a leisure centre, external light levels remained high for the duration of the survey. Very low numbers of Common Pipistrelle and Soprano Pipistrelle were recorded foraging and commuting through the site during the survey. The earliest bats were noted around 12 minutes after sunset, which could be seen foraging and not emerging from the surveyed building. The species assemblage and numbers observed are considered most likely to be of less than local importance. However, it should be noted that the survey undertaken was designed to determine the presence / likely absence of roosting bats within the building, therefore, the full value of the site for foraging and commuting bats cannot be reliably assessed.
Ecological Constraints	No emergences were recorded from the surveyed building. Therefore, no constraints exist with regard to this structure and no impacts to roosting bats are anticipated as a result of the proposals.
Recommendations	Light levels should remain the same as the current baseline levels onsite. During the construction phase, lighting should be directed away from boundary vegetation and areas of suitable foraging habitat (hedgerows and trees), to ensure light does not obstruct bat flight paths or disrupt bat foraging activities. This should be easy to achieve considering the works will be restricted to the building.
Enhancement Opportunities	There are opportunities to enhance the site for bats through provision of long-term roosting opportunities such as external bat boxes. These should be placed away from existing lighting.
Conclusions	The recommendations within section 5 of this report should be adhered to reduce the impact on protected species.

CONTENTS

	Page No.
NON-TECHNICAL EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	3
1. INTRODUCTION	6
1.1 Background Information	7
1.1.1 External PRA	7
1.2 Aims	7
2. LEGISLATIVE AND POLICY CONTEXT	8
2.1 Current UK Legislation	8
2.2 Planning Policy	8
3. METHODOLOGY	9
3.1 Technical Approach	9
3.2 Desk Study	9
3.3 Reporting Personnel	9
3.4 Survey Personnel	9
3.5 Emergence Survey	10
3.6 Equipment	10
3.7 Ecological Evaluation of Bats	11
4. FIELD SURVEY RESULTS	13
4.1 Desk Study Results	13
4.2 Bat Roost Survey Results	13
4.2.1 Value of Habitats for Bats	14
5. ECOLOGICAL CONSTRAINTS, RECOMMENDATIONS AND ENHANCEMENT OPPORTUNITIES	15
5.1 Roosting Bats – Buildings	15
5.2 Lighting during Construction	15
5.3 Lighting within Final Development	15
6. BIODIVERSITY ENHANCEMENTS	16
7. CONCLUSIONS	17

APPENDICES

- APPENDIX 1 – REPORT LIMITATIONS AND CONDITIONS
- APPENDIX 2 – REFERENCES
- APPENDIX 3 – ROOST SURVEY TIMINGS AND WEATHER
- APPENDIX 4 – NVA SCREENSHOTS
- APPENDIX 5 – EXAMPLE EXTERNAL BAT BOXES

TABLES

Page No.

Table 1 – Assessing the Importance of Roosts	12
--	----

FIGURES

Page No.

Figure 1 – Indicative Site Boundary	6
Figure 2 – Surveyor locations	10
Figure 3 – Desk study Data	13

1. INTRODUCTION

This report has been prepared by Geosphere Environmental Limited for Wilmott Dixon Construction Ltd and relates to the proposed re-roofing and decarbonisation of the site at Royston Leisure Centre, Woodcock Rd, Royston, SG8 7XT.

This report details a roost emergence survey of the building to be impacted by development.

Any limitations and conditions pertaining to the report are stated within Appendix 1 with a full list of technical references provided within Appendix 2.

The report relates to the proposed re-roofing and decarbonisation of the Leisure Centre. The site is located around National Grid Reference TL 36464 41558.

The building is shown on Figure 1 below:



Figure 1 – Indicative Site Boundary

1.1 Background Information

The building was considered suitable to support roosting bats within the external and internal Preliminary Roost Assessment (PRA) undertaken as part of a Preliminary Bat Roost Assessment (PRA) undertaken in 2024 (draft) by RPS, a Tetra Tech Company. (ref. **R.1**). The PRA considered the building to have low suitability for roosting bats. A number of potential roosting features were identified including:

- Gaps behind metal cladding.
- Gaps between wall and cladding.
- Gaps between wall and roof edging.
- Cavity between roof and overhang.
- Exposed vents on the wall.

1.2 Proposed Development

The proposed works involve installation of external insulated render to existing masonry external walls, replacement of composite cladding at first floor, replacement of roof finish to curved roof finish over swimming pool, installation of additional insulation and new flat roof finish over the rear single story plant extension, installation of solar panels and an external air source heat pump (ASHP) compound. These works are proposed to identify potential roosts and / or are in proximity to potential roosts; and therefore, have the potential to impact bats and their roosts.

1.3 Aims

The purpose of the survey is to assess the bat presence / likely absence of roosting bats within building considered suitable for roosting bats, determine species and numbers of bats using any identified roosts and make recommendations for any mitigation and compensation, if required.

This report does not include a full foraging survey but does provide comment on bat activity noted during the surveys, if any.

2. LEGISLATIVE AND POLICY CONTEXT

2.1 Current UK Legislation

Within England and Wales, bats are protected under The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) and The Conservation of Habitats and Species (Amendment) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019. Under the regulations, public bodies have a duty in exercising their functions to provide for the protection of 'European Sites' and 'European Protected Species' (EPS). This legislation makes it illegal to kill or disturb any bats, or to damage, destroy or block access to a place of shelter.

Seven species of bat are listed as species of principle importance under section 41 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006. All public bodies, including local authorities, are obligated to consider whether their activities can contribute to the protection of wildlife, with reference to species of principle importance.

The reader is referred to the original legislation for definitive interpretation.

2.2 Planning Policy

The recommendations of this report are in line with the key principles of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (ref. **R.2**) and Government Circular 05/06: Biodiversity and Geological Conservation – (ref. **R.3**).

Local planning policies relating to ecology are invariably based upon the conservation of species protected under the above legislation, including species and habitats of principal importance listed under Section 41 of the NERC Act 2006, and the protection of designated sites.

All of these features are considered within the scope of this report; and therefore, any recommendations made herein are likely to be in line with this policy.

3. METHODOLOGY

3.1 Technical Approach

The emergence surveys have been undertaken in accordance with Bat Conservation Trust (BCT), JNCC and Natural England guidelines (refs. **R.4**, **R.5**, **R.6** and **R.7** respectively).

3.2 Desk Study

The Multi-Agency Geographic Information for the Countryside (MAGIC) online database (ref. **R.8**) was consulted to obtain geographic information on key statutory designated nature conservation sites of relevance to the site.

3.3 Reporting Personnel

This report was produced by Fletcher Telling BSc (Hons) (Graduate Ecologist) who is experienced in ecological consultancy including surveys for a range of protected species and impact assessments. This report was reviewed approved by Katie Linehan BSc (Hons) MSc PIEMA MCIEEM (Technical Director), who is experienced in ecological consultancy including the production of bat roost and activity reports, as well as ecological impact assessments.

All surveyors used to establish baseline information are suitably qualified and experienced.

3.4 Survey Personnel

Surveyors utilised to cover all aspects for roost surveys included Sarah Jarrett BSc (Hons) MSc (Ecologist), Katie Linehan BSc (Hons) MSc PIEMA MCIEEM (Technical Director), Tom Cox HND MArborA QCIEEM (Senior Arboricultural and Ecological Consultant), Sarah Jarret BSc (Hons) MSc TechArborA (Ecological and Arboricultural Consultant), Joanne Reynolds Class 2 bat license 2017-32694-CLS-CLS, BSc (Hons), MCMA, AMIEnvSc, QCIEEM (Subcontractor Ecologist), Charles Kilshaw BSc (Hons) (Subcontractor Ecologist), Fletcher Telling BSc (Hons), Loren Holgate BSc (Hons) QCIEEM (Graduate Ecologist). All surveyors are suitably qualified and experienced to carry out bat emergence surveys.

Also present and shadowing other surveyors was Sam Bellamy BSc (Hons) MSc QCIEEM (Graduate Ecologist) and Matthew Lawrence BSc (Hons) MSc (Seasonal Ecologist).

3.5 Emergence Survey

To ensure all aspects that were highlighted as having roost potential were observed during the survey, seven surveyor positions were set up with the assistance of night vision aids (NVAs) to observe features from a fixed point. The locations of the surveyors during building emergence surveys are shown on Figure 2:

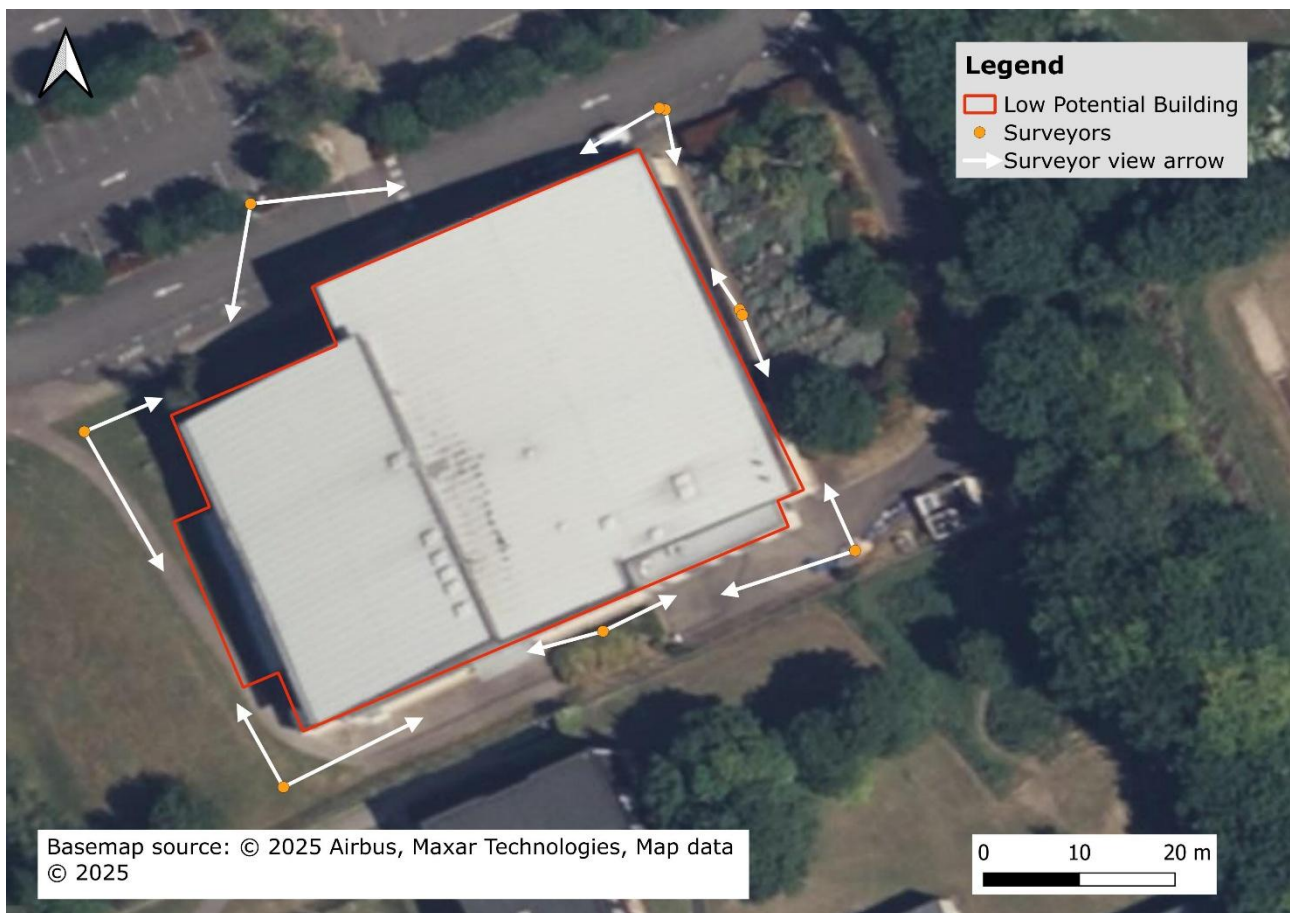


Figure 2 – Surveyor locations

The emergence survey commenced 15 minutes before sunset and concluded 90 minutes after sunset.

The building was considered low potential; therefore, a single emergence survey was undertaken.

The survey was undertaken on 12 May 2025. Specific timings of surveys, and a record of the weather during the surveys are included in Appendix 4.

3.6 Equipment

Each surveyor used a Wildlife Acoustics Echo Meter Touch (EMT) Pro with Amazon Fire 8 HD tablet. Recordings were analysed using Kaleidoscope where necessary to aid accurate species identification.

Night Vision Aids (NVAs) were used during each survey. Three Nightfox Whisker night vision binoculars (infra-red) in addition to three Guide TrackIR 19 thermal imaging monocular and Three Canon XA15 infrared (IR) camcorders, supported by IR torches.

NVAs were viewed in real time once light levels became too low for human eye observation of the building. An external monitor connected to the IR camcorders and a wireless tablets connected to the thermal scopes were also used.

All NVAs were set to record for the duration of the survey, with video footage played back to determine numbers, locations and species of bats emerging from roost, (if any). Screenshots from NVA's can be found in Appendix 5 4.

3.7 Ecological Evaluation of Bats

The ecological evaluation and preliminary impact assessment detailed below is based upon the 2023 UK Bat Mitigation Guidelines (ref. **R.9**) and CIEEM Guidelines for Ecological Impact Assessment in the United Kingdom, (ref. **R.10**).

The value of the site is considered along with a review of any factors that may affect the assignment of geographical importance of features, including but not limited to:

- Landscape context.
- Likelihood of roosts being present nearby.
- Known local / regional species distributions.

To evaluate the bat activity present onsite, the behaviour, frequency of passes and variety of species present will be the key factors. These will be assessed using professional judgement as per CIEEM's guidance, with specific important ecological features being highlighted as and when deemed appropriate.

The value of bat roosts varies based on the numbers and species using it, in addition to the characterisation of the roost. Table 1, overleaf, shows hierarchy of roost valuation as adapted from CIEEMs guidance:

Table 1 – Assessing the Importance of Roosts

Roost category*:	Conservation status / distribution			
	Widespread all geographies	Widespread in many geographies, but not as abundant in all	Rarer or restricted distribution	Rarest Annex II species and very rare
Feeding perches; night-roosts. Individual or very small occasional/ transitional/ opportunistic roosts.	Site importance.	Site importance.	Site importance (very well-used night roosts may be of Local/District importance for some species).	Site importance (very well-used night roosts may be of Local/District importance for some species).
Non-breeding day roosts.	Site importance.	Site importance.	Site/Local/District importance, dependent on local distribution.	Site/Local / District importance, dependent on local distribution.
Mating sites (excluding individual trees and larger swarming sites). Small numbers of hibernating bats.	Site importance.	Site importance, dependent on local distribution (For Myotis, see swarming site column in guidance document).	Site/Local/District importance, dependent on local distribution.	Site/Local/District importance, dependent on local distribution.
Larger transitional roosts.	Site/Local importance.	District importance.	District importance.	District importance.
Hibernation sites (for tree-roosting bats individual hibernation sites are difficult to detect, the importance of the roost resource (i.e., the collection of PRFs which are available to bats) rather than individual confirmed roosts, should be assessed.).	District/County importance (Larger hibernation sites rare in the UK).	District/County importance dependent on size** and number of species.	District/County importance dependent on size** and local distribution; increased value for assemblages.	County/Regional importance dependent on size** and local distribution; increased value for assemblages.
Autumn swarming sites (largely, vesper species which hibernate underground (Myotis, long-eared bats and barbastelle).	District/County importance (Very large pipistrelle swarming sites as yet unknown in the UK).	County/Regional importance dependent on size**; importance increased for larger sites that serve larger numbers/species.	County/Regional importance dependent on size** and local distribution; increased value for assemblages.	County/Regional importance dependent on size** and local distribution; increased value for assemblages.
Maternity sites (Satellite roosts (i.e., alternative roosts found in close proximity to the main nursery colony) should be considered with the associated main colony).	Unlikely to exceed District importance unless colonies are atypically large; importance increased for assemblages.	Unlikely to exceed County importance unless colonies are atypically large; importance increased for assemblages.	County/Regional importance dependent on size** and local distribution; increased value for assemblages.	County/Regional importance dependent on size** and local distribution; increased value for assemblages.

* Note this table relates to VALUATION and does not mean that all such sites are 'places of shelter' as referenced in the W&CA or Habitats Regulations. Inclusion in this table does not indicate that a licence would be required; this would be driven by roost status, any impacts, and the likelihood of an offence.

** In all cases, 'size' needs to be interpreted as 'relative to typical sizes for the species'.

Sites within or functionally linked to SACs are of international importance for Qualifying Species. Sites meeting SSSI guidelines are of National importance (though note that many SSSI citations do not reflect the 'bat' importance of the sites they describe, and not all sites of National importance are designated).

4. FIELD SURVEY RESULTS

4.1 Desk Study Results

A search on magic maps (ref. **R.8**) confirms some limited areas of priority deciduous woodland which is connected to the site via lines of trees and other boundary vegetation features. A SSSI was also noted in the north. The site; however, is mainly surrounded by urbanised areas and was very well lit making it less attractive to bats. The results of the desk study search is shown on Figure 3 below:



Figure 3 – Desk study Data

4.2 Bat Roost Survey Results

No bats were noted entering or egressing from the building.

Very low numbers of common pipistrelles (*Pipistrellus pipistrellus*) and soprano pipistrelle (*Pipistrellus pygmaeus*) were recorded foraging and commuting through the site during all surveys. The earliest bats were noted around 12 mins after sunset, which could be seen foraging but not emerging from the surveyed building.

4.2.1 Value of Habitats for Bats

The only foraging and commuting bats recorded during the survey were common and soprano pipistrelle. The species assemblage and numbers observed are considered most likely to be of less than local importance. Areas of habitat noted being used by foraging and commuting bats during the roost survey was largely to the east of the site. Recommendations are made in Section 5 to ensure that potential impacts to habitats onsite, of potential value to foraging and commuting bats, are minimised and avoided wherever possible.

However, it should be noted that the survey undertaken was designed to determine the presence / likely absence of roosting bats within the survey area; therefore, the full value of the site for foraging and commuting bats cannot be reliably assessed.

5. ECOLOGICAL CONSTRAINTS, RECOMMENDATIONS AND ENHANCEMENT OPPORTUNITIES

5.1 Roosting Bats – Buildings

No roosts were recorded within the building. There were some early passes by common bat species to suggest that bats may be roosting close to the survey area but not in the building. The building surveyed was very well lit along with the car park to the north which would deter bats from roosting. Therefore, no constraints exist with regard to the building and no impacts to roosting bats are anticipated as a result of the proposals.

5.2 Lighting during Construction

It is best practice to avoid overnight working (between sunset and sunrise), to avoid disturbance to foraging and commuting bats.

During the construction phase, lighting should be directed away from boundary vegetation and areas of suitable foraging habitat (hedgerows and trees), to ensure light does not obstruct bat flight paths or disrupt bat foraging activities.

5.3 Lighting within Final Development

Post development, light levels should remain the same as the current baseline levels onsite. If new, post development lighting is required, this should comprise a sensitive lighting scheme in accordance with current best practice guidelines (ref. **R.12**).

6. BIODIVERSITY ENHANCEMENTS

There are opportunities to enhance the site for bats through provision of long-term roosting opportunities such as external bat boxes within the proposed development. These should be placed away from existing lighting.

Example enhancement features are included as Appendix 5 – Example External Bat Boxes.

7. CONCLUSIONS

Results of the bat roost survey suggest that it is unlikely that roosting bats are currently present within the building. Therefore, no constraints to the development exist with regards to bats within this build.

It is advised that development occurs as soon as possible as potential roost features which are not in use at present, could become utilised in future. The results of this survey will remain valid for 12 - 18 months, after which a re-appraisal will be required should development works have not been undertaken.

While these surveys were undertaken according to Best Practice Guidelines, they provide a snapshot of bat activity at the site and a very low risk remains of roosting bats being encountered during works. If any bats are encountered during works, works should cease until advice has been sought from a suitably experienced ecologist.

Although surveys undertaken do not constitute a full foraging assessment of the site, initial indications suggest the site is used by common species of bat including Common and Soprano Pipistrelle.

There are opportunities to enhance the site for bats through provision of external bat boxes, examples of which are provided in Appendix 5.

APPENDICES

Appendix 1 – Report Limitations and Conditions

General Limitations and Exceptions

This report was prepared solely for our Client for the stated purposes only and is not intended to be relied on by any other party or for any other use. No extended duty of care to any third party is implied or offered.

Geosphere Environmental Ltd does not purport to provide specialist legal advice.

The Executive Summary, Conclusions and Recommendations sections of the report provide an overview and guidance only and should not be specifically relied upon until considered within the context of the whole report.

Interpretations and recommendations contained within the report represent our professional opinions, which were arrived at in accordance with currently accepted industry practices at the time of reporting and based upon current legislation in force at that time.

Ecology Limitations and Exceptions

Any limitations associated with the report will be stated. The consequences of any limitations, findings and/or recommendations in the report are made clear in line with CIEEM (2013) 'Guidelines for Preliminary Ecological Appraisal' (GPEA) and BSI (2013) BS 42020:2013 Biodiversity – 'Code of practice for planning and development'.

This report is prepared and written in the context of the proposals stated within the introduction to this report and should not be used in a differing context.

The wildlife and habitats present on any site are subject to change over time. Surveys of this kind can have limited validity, with the possibility of behaviour patterns and territory boundaries varying over time due to the dynamics of adjacent populations.

New information, improved practices and legislation may necessitate an alteration to the report in whole or in part after its submission. Therefore, with any change in circumstances or after the expiry of one year from the date of the report, the report should be referred to us for re-assessment and, if necessary, re-appraisal.

It should be noted that whilst every effort has been made to provide a comprehensive description of the site, no investigation can ensure the complete characterisation of the natural environment.

The scoping survey does not assess the presence or absence of a species, but is used to assess the potential for habitat to support them. Additional surveys may be recommended if, on the basis of the preliminary

assessment or during subsequent surveys, it is considered reasonably likely that protected species may be present.

This survey does not constitute an invasive species survey and should not be treated as such.

Owing to seasonal variances and prevailing weather, conditions may sometimes be sub-optimal for surveying and this may delay or disrupt planned survey programmes. If applicable, full details are given in the report.

Geosphere Environmental Ltd may not be aware of information that could be held by other organisations or individuals, and it is always possible for features of nature conservation interest to be unrecorded during surveys.

Scientific survey data will be shared with local biological records centre in accordance with the CIEEM professional code of conduct.

Appendix 2 – References

- R.1.** RPS A TETRA TECH COMPANY (2024) Preliminary Bat Roost Assessment, NHDC Decarbonisation Project: Royston Leisure Centre, 794-ENV-ECO-21554 A (draft for comment)
- R.2.** Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities (2025) National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF). <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-planning-policy-framework--2>
- R.3.** ODPM (2005) Government Circular: Biodiversity and Geological Conservation – statutory obligations and their impact within the planning system.
- R.4.** Collins, J (ed) (2023). 'Bat Surveys for Professional Ecologists – Good Practice Guidelines 4th Edition.' Bat Conservation Trust, London.
- R.5.** Neil Middleton (08/10/2019). Assessing Sites for Hibernation Potential. A Practical Approach including a Proposed Method and Supporting Notes. Draft/V2.2019
- R.6.** JNCC (2004). 'Bat Workers Manual' 3rd edition. Joint Nature Conservation Committee, Peterborough.
- R.7.** English Nature (2004) Bat mitigation guidelines.
- R.8.** Magic [accessed 16-05-2025] Site Check Report. <http://www.magic.gov.uk>.
- R.9.** Reason, P. and Wray, S. (2023). UK Bat Mitigation Guidelines: a guide to impact assessment, mitigation and compensation for developments affecting bats. Version 1.1. Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental management, Amphfield.
- R.10.** CIEEM (April 2022) Guidelines for Ecological Impact Assessment in the UK and Ireland: Terrestrial, Freshwater, Coastal and Marine. Version 1.2. Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management, Winchester.
- R.11.** BS 5837: (2012), 'Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction'.
- R.12.** Institution of Lighting Professionals (2023) Bats and artificial lighting at night – Guidance Note 08/23

Appendix 3 – Roost Survey Timings and Weather

BAT ACTIVITY SURVEYS - WEATHER RECORDS

Project Number: 9265,EC

Project Name: Royston Leisure Centre, Woodcock Rd, Royston SG8 7XT

Surveyor Names:	Katie Linehan, Sarah Jarrett, Tom Cox, Charles Kilshaw, Joanne Reynolds, Fletcher Telling, Loren Holgate, Matthew Lawrence and Sam Bellamy							
Date	Time		Ambient Temp (°C)		Time of Sun Set	Wind Speed* (Beaufort)	Cloud Cover (%)	General Weather Observation
	Start	End	Start	End				
12/05/2025	20:33	22:18	17	15	20:48	2	0	Warm and still

***Beaufort Scale**

Beaufort Scale	Wind Speed (mph)	Beaufort Scale	Wind Speed (mph)
0	0 - 1	4	Moderate breeze 13 - 17
1	1 - 3	5	Fresh breeze 18 - 24
2	4 - 7	6	Strong breeze 25 - 30
3	8 - 12	7	Near gale 31 - 38

Appendix 4 – NVA Screenshots

Photograph 1



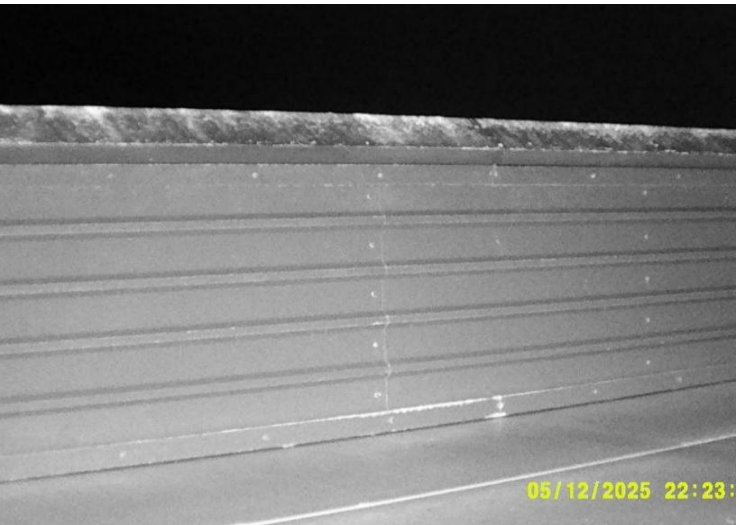
Photograph 2



Photograph 3



Photograph 4



DESCRIPTION

Photograph 1

Nightfox Eastern Elevation (southwest direction).

Photograph 2

Nightfox Northern Elevation.

Photograph 3

Nightfox Western Elevation.

Photograph 4

Nightfox Eastern Elevation (northwest direction).

PROJECT

Royston Leisure Centre, 29 Woodcock Rd, Royston, SG8 7XT

PROJECT NUMBER

9265, EC

TITLE

Selected Photographs Relating To Night Vision Aids

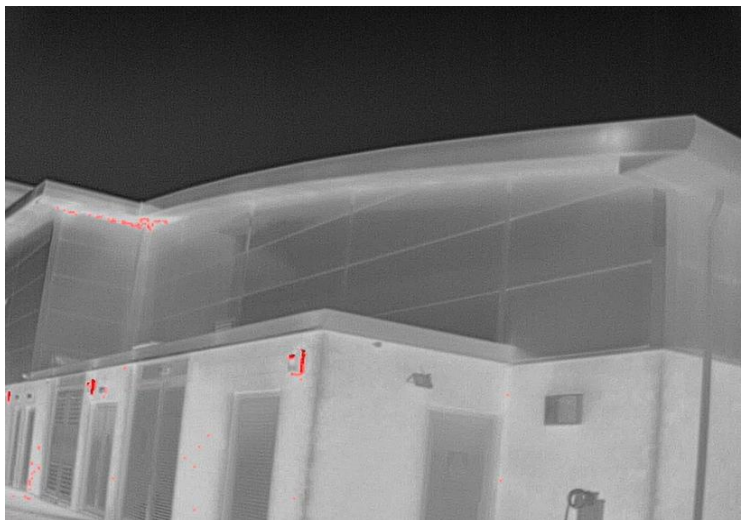
SURVEY DATE

12/05/2025

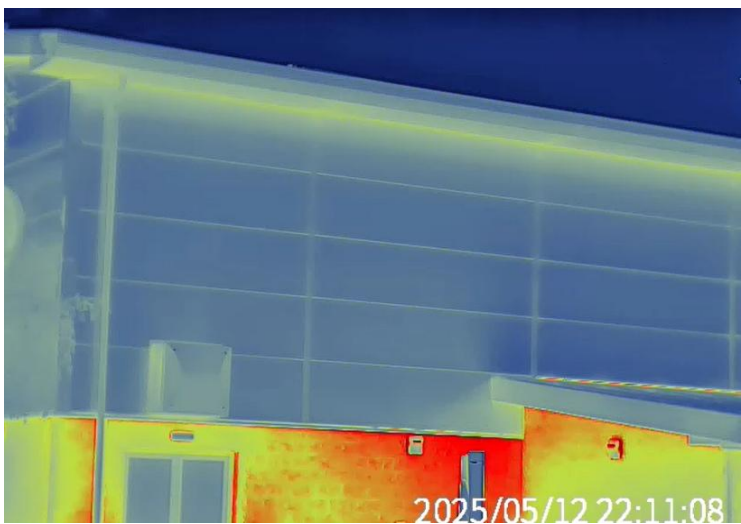
PAGE NO.

1 of 2

Photograph 5



Photograph 6



DESCRIPTION

Photograph 5
Thermal southeastern elevation.

Photograph 6
Thermal northwestern elevation.

PROJECT
Royston Leisure Centre, 29 Woodcock
Rd, Royston, SG8 7XT

PROJECT NUMBER
9265, EC

TITLE
**Selected Photographs Relating To
Night Vision Aids**

DATE
12/05/2025

PAGE NO. 2 of 2

Appendix 5 – Example External Bat Boxes

EXAMPLE EXTERNAL BAT BOXES FOR WALLS

External Bat Box: 1FE Schwegler Bat Access Panel (R.1)



On its own, the 1FE Access Panel provides access for bats to existing roost sites. With a specially shaped entrance hole and open back, bats can crawl through the entire panel. This is particularly useful when renovation or conservation work is being undertaken in buildings already containing bat roosts. With an overall depth of just 8 cm, it is easily integrated within masonry or insulation. If necessary, it can also be attached to the underlying structure using two screws. The light grey material can be over-painted as required using air-permeable exterior wall paint. The design includes a silhouette of a bat which is both decorative and informative. Alternatively, the 1FE can be set into masonry and rendered so that only the entrance is visible.

The 1FE Bat Access Panel is made from Schwegler wood-concrete; an exceedingly durable, rot-proof and breathable natural material designed to mimic the properties of natural nest sites. The design is maintenance-free with a sloping shelf to allow droppings to fall out. The 1FE can also be fixed to the underlying structure using two screws (not included).



Source

R.1 1FE Schwegler Bat Access Panel
<https://www.nhbs.com/1fe-schwegler-bat-access-panel>

R.2 Vincent Pro Bat Box
<https://www.nhbs.com/low-profile-woodstone-bat-box>

External Bat Box: Vincent Pro Bat Box (R.2)



These low profile Woodstone Bat Boxes have been designed to complement any building and can accommodate up to 15 common pipistrelle bats which are very sociable mammals and prefer to live in colonies. They are manufactured from Woodstone, a breathable and insulating material made from concrete and FSC Certified wood fibres. Woodstone is designed to be robust and hard-wearing, providing a warm and stable temperature for summer bat roosts.

There is a landing ramp and rough interior surface to enable easy movement around the box, and the front panel is removable for inspection and cleaning.

Hang the bat box with the supplied screws. In the back of the box there is a "keyhole" where the mounted screw can be hooked. The pre-drilled hole in the landing board allows you to secure the bat box.

The Low Profile Woodstone Bat Box is designed to be attached to the external wall of a building but could also be attached to a tree. The box should be sited at least 3m above the ground to encourage bat residence.

Please note that once bats have inhabited a roost, they may only be disturbed by licensed bat workers.



GEOSPHERE ENVIRONMENTAL

Ec

Ecology.

Fr

Flood Risk.

Ge

Geotechnical.

En

Environmental.

Kw

Knotweed.

GEOSPHERE ENVIRONMENTAL LTD

Brightwell Barns, Ipswich Road, Brightwell, Suffolk, IP10 0BJ

T: 01603 298076 | 01473 353519 | **E:** info@geosphere-environmental.co.uk | **W:** geosphere-environmental.co.uk