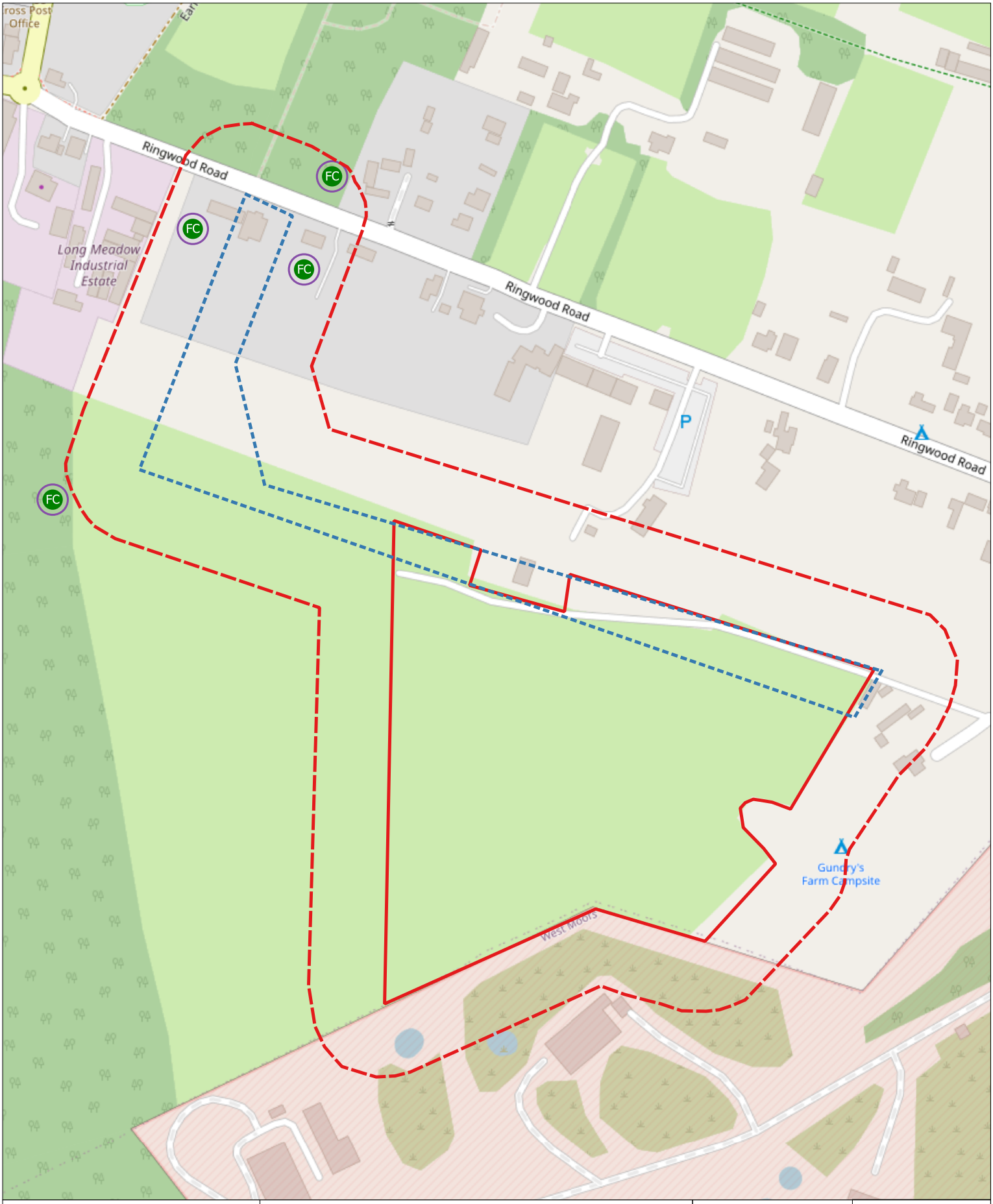


Gundrys Farm

Breeding Bird Survey Report; 2025

Figure 3
Confidential Breeding Bird Survey Results

Legend:

Site Boundary

- Enforcement Appeal Boundary
- Highway Access Boundary
- 50m Buffer

Species Conservation Status

- Green
- Schedule 1

BTO Species Codes:

FC - Firecrest

Scale @ A3 1:2300

50 100 m

Content:	JG
Checked:	JG
Drawn:	JF
Version:	1.0
Date:	20/08/2025

BiOME CONSULTING

3.9 Nightjar Survey

3.9.1 The three species-specific nightjar survey returned five observations of nightjar. The results of the survey are shown in **Table 3.6** and **Figure 3.7**.

3.9.2 Two nightjar were heard churring within woodland approximately 50 m south of the site boundary between 21:08 and 21:35 on the 14th of May, with an additional individual calling along the northwestern edge of the site boundary at 21:58.

3.9.3 On the 11th of June, a male was also heard churring approximately 150 m south of the site boundary on the MOD base at 21:20, with another adult seen in-flight within the site boundary toward the western edge.

3.9.4 Nightjar were not observed on the 28th May visit.

3.9.5 In total, nine species were identified during the survey period: nightjar, woodpigeon, buzzard, tawny owl, swallow, song thrush, blackbird, stonechat and chaffinch. Four of these species are amber listed: nightjar, woodpigeon, tawny owl and song thrush. Two species are NERC species of importance: nightjar and song thrush. Nightjar is also protected under Annex 1 of the EU Birds Directive (79/409/EEC).

Table 3.6: Nightjar survey results

Record	Date	Time	Demographic	Behaviour/Notes
1	14/05/25	21:08	Adult male	Churring between 21:08 and 21:20
2	14/05/25	21:35	Adult male	Churring
3	14/05/25	21:58	Adult male	Calling
4	11/06/25	21:51	Adult male	Churring
5	11/06/25	23:00	Unidentified	Flew across site, likely roosting in hedge line along the southern site boundary

Figure 3.7: Nightjar Survey Results

101 Park Drive, Milton Park, Abingdon, Oxfordshire, OX14 4RY
T: +44(0)1235 821 888 E: rps.ox@tetratech.com W: rpsgroup.com

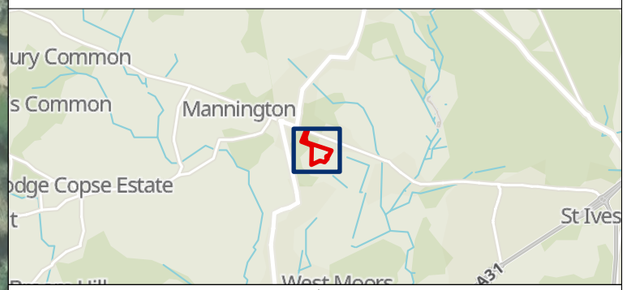
Notes

1. This drawing has been prepared in accordance with the scope of RPS's appointment with its client and is subject to the terms and conditions of that appointment. RPS accepts no liability for any use of this document other than by its client and only for the purposes for which it was prepared and provided.

2. If received electronically it is the recipients responsibility to print to correct scale. Only written dimensions should be used.

LEGEND

- Site Boundary
- Nightjar evidence



TETRA TECH | rps A TETRA TECH COMPANY

Client	**AR (New Forest) Limited**
Project	**Gundrys Farm, Dorset**
Project No.	**22139**
Title	**Nightjar Survey Results**

Drawing No.	Figure No.	Revision	Status
	3.7	01	FINAL

Date	Drawn By	Checked By	Revision By
OCT 2025	OW	MM	-

Scale @ A3	Datum
1:2,500	OSGB 1936

Z:\AzureEcologyData\EcologyProjects\794-ENV-ECO-22139 Gundrys Farm, Dorset\Tech\ECO22139-0007-01 - ornithology results.aprx - A3 - Landscape

3.10 Bat Activity Surveys

Emergence Surveys

3.10.1 Emergence surveys commenced on the 16th of June and were completed on the 11th of August 2025. The details and findings of each survey is presented below for all seven buildings identified to have potential roosting habitat for bats.

B1 (Application site)

Survey 1: Emergence Survey 16th June 2025

3.10.2 The survey commenced at 20:07 and concluded at 22:52 with sunset being at 21:22. Two surveyors and two infra-red cameras were positioned around the building. Surveyor locations can be seen in **Figure 3.8**.

3.10.3 No bats were recorded emerging from the building during the survey.

3.10.4 The majority of bats recorded were soprano pipistrelle, with general foraging and commuting behaviour observed repeatedly around B1. Occasional common pipistrelle calls were recorded during the survey, heard but not seen by surveyors. Towards the end of the survey, a serotine was recorded repeatedly foraging along the southern side of the building, heard but not seen by surveyors.

B2 (Application site)

Survey 1: Emergence Survey 16th June 2025

3.10.5 The survey commenced at 21:09 and concluded at 22:54 with sunset being at 21:22. Two surveyors and three infra-red cameras were positioned around the building. Surveyor and camera locations can be seen in **Figure 3.8**.

3.10.6 No bats were recorded emerging from the building during the survey.

3.10.7 The majority of bats recorded were common pipistrelle and soprano pipistrelle, with general foraging and commuting behaviour observed repeatedly to the southeast of B2. A serotine was recorded commuting occasionally to the south of B2, heard but not seen by surveyors.

Survey 2: Emergence Survey 5th August 2025

3.10.8 The survey commenced at 20:30 and concluded at 22:15 with sunset being at 21:22. Two surveyors and three infra-red cameras were positioned around the building. Surveyor and camera locations can be seen in **Figure 3.8**.

3.10.9 No bats were recorded emerging from the building during the survey.

3.10.10 The majority of bats recorded were common pipistrelle and soprano pipistrelle, with general foraging and commuting behaviour observed repeatedly to the southeast of B2. A serotine was recorded commuting occasionally to the south of B2, heard but not seen by surveyors.

B3 (Application site)

Survey 1: Emergence Survey 3rd July 2025

3.10.11 The survey commenced at 21:07 and concluded at 22:52 with sunset being at 21:22. Two surveyors and two infra-red cameras were positioned around the building. Surveyor locations can be seen in **Figure 3.8**.

3.10.12 No bats were recorded emerging from the building during the survey.

3.10.13 The majority of bats recorded were common pipistrelle and soprano pipistrelle, with general foraging and commuting behaviour observed repeatedly around the building and along the southeast boundary treeline of the site. Serotine and *myotis* sp. were recorded during the survey but in comparatively much lower numbers with only a few calls recorded, heard but not seen by surveyors.

B4 (Application site)

Survey 1: Emergence Survey 23rd June 2025

3.10.14 The survey commenced at 21:08 and concluded at 22:53 with sunset being at 21:43. Two surveyors and two infra-red cameras were positioned around the building. Surveyor locations can be seen in **Figure 3.8**.

3.10.15 No bats were recorded emerging from the building during the survey.

3.10.16 The majority of bats recorded were soprano pipistrelle, with general foraging and commuting behaviour heard but not seen by surveyors. One soprano pipistrelle was observed commuting to the east of B4. Surveyors recorded occasional calls from serotine and common pipistrelle bats during the survey, in comparatively lower numbers.

Survey 2: Emergence Survey 6th August 2025

3.10.17 The survey commenced at 20:28 and concluded at 22:13 with sunset being at 20:43. Two surveyors and two infra-red cameras were positioned around the building. Surveyor locations can be seen in **Figure 3.8**.

3.10.18 No bats were recorded emerging from the building during the survey.

3.10.19 The majority of bats recorded were common pipistrelle and soprano pipistrelle, with general foraging and commuting behaviour observed repeatedly around the building and along the southeast boundary treeline of the site. *Myotis* sp. and serotine were recorded during the survey, in comparatively much lower numbers, heard but not seen by surveyors.

B5 (Application site)

Survey 1: Emergence Survey 2th July 2025

3.10.20 The survey commenced at 21:09 and concluded at 22:54 with sunset being at 21:24. Three surveyors and five infra-red cameras were positioned around the building. Surveyor and camera locations can be seen in **Figure 3.8**.

3.10.21 No bats were recorded emerging from the building during the survey.

The majority of bats calls recorded were soprano pipistrelle and serotine, with occasional common pipistrelle recorded throughout the survey. General foraging and commuting behaviour were observed along the trees to the western boundary of the site.

Survey 2: Emergence Survey 11th August 2025

3.10.22 The survey commenced at 20:20 and concluded at 22:05 with sunset being at 20:35. Three surveyors and five infra-red cameras were positioned around the building. Surveyor and camera locations can be seen in **Figure 3.8**.

3.10.23 No bats were recorded emerging from the building during the survey.

3.10.24 The majority of bats recorded were common pipistrelle and soprano pipistrelle with general foraging and commuting behaviour recorded repeatedly around the building in the

courtyard area. One brief Leisler's call was heard but not seen by surveyors towards the end of the survey.

B7 (Application site)

Survey 1: Emergence Survey 15th July 2025

3.10.25 The survey commenced at 21:00 and concluded at 22:45 with sunset being at 21:15. Two surveyors and two infra-red cameras were positioned around the building. Surveyor locations can be seen in **Figure 3.8**.

3.10.26 No bats were recorded emerging from the building during the survey.

3.10.27 One distant common pipistrelle call was recorded during the survey, heard but not seen by surveyors.

B8 (Appeal site)

Survey 1: Emergence Survey 21st July 2025

3.10.28 The survey commenced at 20:53 and concluded at 22:38 with sunset being at 21:08. Two surveyors and two infra-red cameras were positioned around the building. Surveyor locations can be seen in **Figure 3.8**.

3.10.29 No bats were recorded emerging from the building during the survey.

3.10.30 The majority of bats calls recorded were common pipistrelle, with general foraging and commuting behaviour recorded around the building. A few distant serotine and Leisler's calls were recorded during the survey, heard but not seen by surveyors.

Summary – Emergence Surveys

3.10.31 At least five bat species were identified as a result of the emergence surveys, including:

- Common pipistrelle;
- Soprano pipistrelle;
- Serotine;
- Leisler's; and
- *Myotis* species.

3.10.32 Common and soprano pipistrelle were the most frequently recorded species, recorded during the majority of surveys. Serotine, Leisler's and *myotis* species were recorded in comparatively much lower numbers during the June to August emergence surveys.

3.10.33 On average bat activity recorded was highest along the southeastern site boundary treeline and around the courtyard area of the site where the majority of the buildings were located.

3.10.34 No emergences were recorded during the survey period.

Figure 3.8: Emergence Surveyor Locations

101 Park Drive, Milton Park, Abingdon, Oxfordshire, OX14 4RY
T: +44(0)1235 821 888 E: rps.ox@tetratech.com W: rpsgroup.com

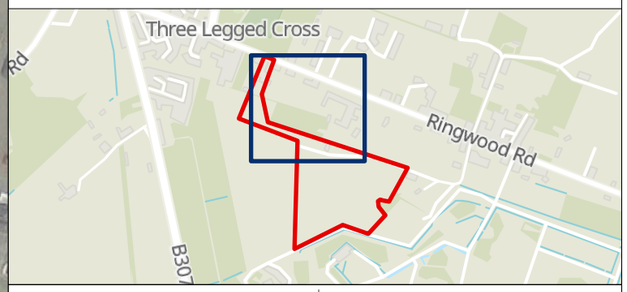
Notes

1. This drawing has been prepared in accordance with the scope of RPS's appointment with its client and is subject to the terms and conditions of that appointment. RPS accepts no liability for any use of this document other than by its client and only for the purposes for which it was prepared and provided.

2. If received electronically it is the recipients responsibility to print to correct scale. Only written dimensions should be used.

LEGEND

- Site Boundary
- Building
- NVA
- Surveyor
- Surveyor and NVA



TETRA TECH | rps A TETRA TECH COMPANY

Client	**AR (New Forest) Limited**
Project	**Gundrys Farm, Dorset**
Project No.	**22139**
Title	**Bat Emergence Survey Locations**

Drawing No.	Figure No.	Revision	Status
	02	01	FINAL

Date	Drawn By	Checked By	Revision By
OCT 2025	GNL	HK	-

Scale @ A3	Datum
1:1,100	OSGB 1936

U:\Ecology\Projects\794-ENV-ECO-22139 Gundrys Farm, Dorset\Tech\ECO22139-0002-00 - Emergence Survey Locations.aprx - A3 - Landscape

Activity Surveys – NBW

3.10.35 Night-time bat walkover surveys took place in the months of June, August and September 2025.

3.10.36 A summary of the transect survey results per season is outlined below.

June 2025

3.10.37 A total of 140 bat passes were recorded during the survey undertaken in June 2025. These comprised:

- Two myotis species;
- Four serotine;
- 25 soprano pipistrelles; and
- 109 common pipistrelles.

3.10.38 **Figure 3.9** shows the results of the 4th of June 2025 night-time bat walkover.

3.10.39 The first recorded call was a common pipistrelle at 21:41, 14 minutes after sunset along the eastern boundary treeline (Location 1, **Figure 3.9**).

3.10.40 The majority of bats recorded were attributed to common pipistrelle, with soprano pipistrelle, *myotis* species and serotine recorded in comparatively much lower numbers.

3.10.41 The first soprano pipistrelle call was recorded at 21:48 along the treeline located to north-eastern boundary of the site (Location 2, **Figure 3.9**).

3.10.42 The first serotine and myotis calls were recorded at 22:02 and 22:12 (respectively) along the parcel of woodland located along the western site boundary (Location 5, **Figure 3.9**).

August 2025

3.10.43 A total of 54 bat passes were recorded during the survey undertaken in August 2025. These comprised:

- One serotine;
- One noctule;
- One long-eared species;
- Six Leisler's; and
- 45 common pipistrelles.

3.10.44 **Figure 3.10** shows the results of the 13th of August 2025 night-time bat walkover.

3.10.45 The first recorded call was of a common pipistrelle at 21:00, 31 minutes after sunset the eastern boundary treeline (Location 1, **Figure 3.10**).

3.10.46 The majority of bats recorded were attributed to common pipistrelle. Leisler's were recorded in comparatively much lower numbers with first call recorded at 21:49 along the parcel of woodland to the west of the site (Location 3, **Figure 3.10**).

3.10.47 Serotine, noctule and long-eared species, were recorded in very low numbers, with only one call heard for each species. The serotine and noctule calls were recorded at 21:21 and 21:43 (respectively) at Location 3. The only long-eared species call was recorded at 21:27, along the southern site boundary vegetation (Location 6, **Figure 3.10**).

September 2025

3.10.48 A total of 110 bat passes were recorded during the survey undertaken in September 2025. These comprised:

- One long-eared species;
- Eight myotis species;
- 38 soprano pipistrelles; and
- 63 common pipistrelles.

3.10.49 **Figure 3.11** shows the results of the 25th of September 2025 night-time bat walkover.

3.10.50 The first recorded call was common pipistrelle at 19:02, four minutes after sunset, recorded along the eastern boundary treeline (Location 1, **Figure 3.11**). The majority of bat calls recorded were attributed to common and soprano pipistrelle, with comparatively much lower numbers of myotis and long-eared species recorded.

3.10.51 The first soprano pipistrelle was recorded at 19:14, approximately 16 minutes after sunset, along the treeline located to north-eastern boundary of the site (Location 2, **Figure 3.11**).

3.10.1 The first recorded myotis species was at 19:57, along the treeline located to north-eastern boundary of the site (Location 3, **Figure 3.11**).

3.10.2 The only recorded long-eared species was at 20:37, along the parcel of woodland to the west of the site (Location 8, **Figure 3.11**).

Summary - Night-time Nat Walkovers

3.10.3 The site was assessed as being of low suitability for foraging and commuting bats in line with Collins, 2024.

3.10.4 At least seven bat species were identified as a result of the night-time bat walkover surveys, including:

- Common pipistrelle;
- Soprano pipistrelle;
- Serotine;
- Noctule;
- Leisler's;
- Myotis species; and
- Long-eared species.

3.10.5 Common and soprano pipistrelle were the most frequently recorded species, recorded during the June and September surveys. Serotine, noctule, Leilser's, long-eared species and *myotis* species were recorded in comparatively much lower numbers during the June to September NBW surveys.

3.10.6 On average bat activity recorded was highest along the eastern boundary treeline of the appeal site and edge habitat of the woodland parcel located to the west of the appeal site.

Figure 3.9: Night-time Bat Walkover June results.