

BAT ACTIVITY SURVEY REPORT

Site:	Bowlee, Rochdale
References:	83-001-R4-1
Date:	06 August 2026
Client:	Rochdale Borough Council





Taylor Road | Trafford Park | Urmston | Manchester | M41 7JQ
Registered in England | CRN: 08725262

+ 44 (0) 161 707 9612 | e3p.co.uk

QUALITY ASSURANCE

Report references

83-001-R4-1

REV REF	DESCRIPTION	DATE
01	DRAFT	06/08/26

WRITTEN BY	QUALIFICATION	POSITION
Charlotte Fordham	BSc (Hons)	Graduate Ecologist

REVIEWED BY	QUALIFICATION	POSITION
Lowri Thomas	BSc (Hons), MCIEEM, MEnvSc	Principal Ecologist

AUTHORISED BY	QUALIFICATION	POSITION
Huw Morgan	BSc (Hons), MCIEEM, CEnv, MEnvSc	Associate Director

This report has been prepared for the sole benefit, use, and information of the client. The liability of Environmental Engineering Partnership Limited T/A E3P with respect to the information contained in the report will not extend to any third party. This report has been prepared by the qualified persons as listed above.



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Site Address	Land off Heywood Old Road, Bowlee, Rochdale, M24 4SB
Grid Reference	SD 85018 07209
Site Area	Approximately 10.7 ha
Current Site Use	The site comprises a former community hub with associated sports fields and is frequently used by dog walkers. It includes three modified grassland sports fields, other neutral grassland, ruderal/ephemeral, bramble scrub, mixed scrub, introduced shrub, tall forbs, treelines, hedgerows, individual trees, several structures and one building. The site is located on the outskirts of Middleton. Heywood Old Road runs adjacent to the western boundary of the site, while Bowlee Community Park lies adjacent to the east of the site. Edgar Wood Academy is located to the north of the site and residential housing with a patchy area of woodland and scrub is located to the south of the site. Whittle Brook is located approximately 70 m west of the site at its nearest point and the M62 is located approximately 550 m west of the site at its nearest point.
Proposed Development	Development proposals comprise the redevelopment of the site for enhanced sports and training facilities, including a new building and a range of football pitches.
Survey Results	The site was identified as having moderate levels of bat activity with a low number of individual bats during the first two activity surveys. Common pipistrelle have been the only species identified during the Nocturnal Bat Walkover Surveys and have been observed foraging and commuting within the site. The activity data indicated that the highest levels of activity occurred along linear feature habitats along the southwestern site boundary, including the introduced shrub and lines of trees (TL1 and TL6), as well as within the mixed scrub, located within the eastern aspect of the site.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The site is being utilised by common pipistrelle for foraging and/or commuting purposes in low numbers.

The majority of the bat activity recorded across the site was concentrated along the southwestern site boundary, associated with treelines TL1 and TL6, and the introduced shrub vegetation adjacent to S1. Additionally, peak activity was recorded along the eastern site boundary, associated with a parcel of mixed scrub.

The proposed works comprise the removal of areas of grassland habitats, hedgerows, scrub, lines of trees and individual trees. However, areas of proposed vegetation, including earth bunding with ecologically rich grassland and wildflowers, will be created along the southern and eastern boundaries of the site, as well as two attenuation basins within the southern aspect of the site. These proposed habitats are anticipated to provide additional foraging and commuting opportunities for the local bat population, as well as encourage connectivity to the wider habitat and Bowlee Community Park.

Additional species enhancements could comprise proposed bat boxes on the new building, providing roosting opportunities for bat species.

All bats have some degree of sensitivity to artificial lighting. Due to the proposed works comprising a new building and training facilities, including a vehicle access route and car park, it is likely that



exterior lighting will be included as part of the development. This lighting may disrupt the foraging and commuting of bat species. Therefore, a competent lighting professional should be consulted to produce a Lighting Design displaying sensitivity to retained features.

DRAFT

CONTENTS

1. INTRODUCTION	2
1.1. Background	2
1.2. Previous Surveys	2
1.2.1. Preliminary Ecological Appraisal, E3P, 2026	2
1.2.2. Bat Emergence Survey Report, E3P, 2026.....	2
1.3. Proposed Development	2
1.4. Site Description.....	2
1.5. Objectives.....	3
1.6. Confidentiality	3
2. METHODOLOGY.....	4
2.1. Desk Study	4
2.2. Night-time Bat Walkover Surveys	4
2.3. Data Analysis	4
2.4. Survey Limitations	4
3. BAT ACTIVITY SURVEY RESULTS	5
3.1. NBW1 Survey 22nd June 2026	5
3.2. NBW2 Survey 21st July 2026.....	6
4. SUMMARY AND INTERPRETATION	8
4.1. NBW Survey Summary	8
4.2. NBW Surveys Interpretation.....	10
5. IMPACT ASSESSMENT AND RECOMMENDED MITIGATION	11
5.1. Habitat Retention and Creation	11
5.2. Further Surveys.....	11
5.3. Lighting Mitigation.....	11
6. REFERENCES.....	13
APPENDIX I: LIMITATIONS.....	14
APPENDIX II: SURVEY FORMS	16



APPENDIX III: NBW TRANSECT LOCATION PLAN.....	38
--	-----------

DRAFT



1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. BACKGROUND

Rochdale Borough Council commissioned E3P to undertake Bat Activity Surveys at Bowlee, Rochdale, hereafter referred to as “the site”.

This report has been prepared by Charlotte Fordham, Graduate Ecologist at E3P. Charlotte has experience undertaking Preliminary Roost Assessments, Nocturnal Bat Surveys, Bat Activity Surveys and ecological mitigation for bats on a wide variety of projects across the UK.

1.2. PREVIOUS SURVEYS

1.2.1. PRELIMINARY ECOLOGICAL APPRAISAL, E3P, 2026

E3P conducted a Preliminary Ecological Appraisal (PEA) on the site in June 2026 (Report Reference: 83-001-R1). The site comprised modified grassland, other neutral grassland, ruderal/ephemeral, bramble scrub, mixed scrub, introduced scrub, tall forbs, treelines, hedgerows and individual trees. The site was found to have Low potential for foraging and commuting bats, as the ruderal/ephemeral, bramble scrub, mixed scrub, tall forbs, other neutral grassland, native hedgerows, line of trees and individual trees on site are likely to attract some invertebrate prey and, in turn, provide valuable foraging opportunities for the species group. In addition, Bowlee Community Park, located adjacent to the south and east of the site, is anticipated to offer foraging and commuting opportunities for local bat species as well as connecting the site to the wider landscape. As such, Night-time Bat Walkover (NBW) Surveys were recommended.

1.2.2. BAT EMERGENCE SURVEY REPORT, E3P, 2026

E3P conducted a Bat Emergence Survey on the site in July 2026 (Report Reference: 83-001-R3). The survey identified low numbers of common and widespread species utilising the site for foraging and commuting, including common pipistrelle (*Pipistrellus pipistrellus*), Nathusius' pipistrelle (*Pipistrellus nathusii*) and noctule bat (*Nyctalus noctula*). No bats were observed emerging from the surveyed building, and as such, it can be concluded that no bats are roosting within the building. Therefore, no further assessment, mitigation or Natural England Bat licensing is required for works to proceed.

1.3. PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT

Development proposals comprise an outline application for the construction of residential units with associated gardens, access roads, and hard and soft landscaping.

1.4. SITE DESCRIPTION

The site is located on the outskirts of Middleton. Heywood Old Road runs adjacent to the western boundary of the site while Bowlee Community Park lies adjacent to the east of the site. Edgar Wood Academy is located to the north of the site and residential housing with a patchy area of woodland and scrub is located to the south of the site. Whittle Brook is located approximately 70 m west of the site at its nearest point, and the M62 is located approximately 550 m west of the site at its nearest point.

Please refer to Figure 1.1 for the approximate site location.



Figure 1.1 Approximate Site Location



1.5. OBJECTIVES

The objectives of the Bat Activity Surveys were to identify:

- ✦ Any important linear features within the site.
- ✦ Potential impacts of the proposed development on commuting and/or foraging bats.
- ✦ The need for mitigation.

The survey findings are detailed in this report, along with recommendations.

1.6. CONFIDENTIALITY

E3P has prepared this report solely for the use of the client and those parties with whom a warranty agreement has been executed or with whom an assignment has been agreed. Should any third party wish to use or rely upon the report's contents, written approval must be sought from E3P; a charge may be levied against such consent.



2. METHODOLOGY

2.1. DESK STUDY

The following sources of information and ecological records were consulted:

- ✳️ MAGIC – A web-based interactive mapping system, on which geographic information regarding key environmental schemes and designations are collated, including details of statutory conservation sites as well as data pertaining to protected species licences, accessed June 2026.
- ✳️ Local data records from the past 10 years provided by Greater Manchester Ecology Unit (GMEU) on 02nd April 2026.

2.2. NIGHT-TIME BAT WALKOVER SURVEYS

Night-time Bat Walkover (NBW) Surveys were undertaken following the guidance set out in Collins (2023). The surveys were conducted using appropriate bat detectors suitable for commercial use and were undertaken by Consultant Ecologist Daniel Syddall BSc (Hons) and Subcontractors James Russell and Oliver Carter. The site was assessed as having Low suitability for commuting and foraging bats. Therefore, it was recommended that one survey visit be conducted per season, alongside automatic/static bat detector surveys, during appropriate weather conditions for bats. Due to the unsecured nature of the site, static detectors could not be installed. Therefore, to compensate for this, an additional NBW survey will be undertaken on the site.

Table 2.1 details the survey dates and conditions.

Table 2.1 NBW Survey Details

SURVEY	DATE	SUNSET	SURVEY TIMINGS	WEATHER CONDITIONS
NBW1	22/06/2026	21:42	21:42 – 23:44	Dry, 22°C, 20% cloud cover, 6 mph winds
NBW2	21/07/2026	21:23	21:23 – 23:25	Dry, 18°C, 100% cloud cover, 6 mph winds
NBW3	20/08/2026*	TBC		
NBW4	02/09/2026*	TBC		

**Dates subject to change due to weather conditions*

Qualified bat surveyors walked a transect route throughout the site, considering habitat features and areas of highest bat roosting potential. Surveyors waited at the first listening point for 30 minutes, then stopped at the remaining listening points for four-minute periods, alternating the direction during the summer survey. Please refer to Appendix III for the transect and listening point locations surveyed.

2.3. DATA ANALYSIS

Echo Meter Touch 2 were utilised for the NBW Surveys, and they were reviewed during and following each survey.

2.4. SURVEY LIMITATIONS

Due to the site's unsecured nature, static detectors could not be installed throughout the site. As such, an additional NBW survey was conducted to mitigate this limitation. This has been taken into account during this report, and it is not considered to have a negative impact on the survey. No other limitations were identified during the Nighttime Bat Activity Surveys undertaken on-site.



3. BAT ACTIVITY SURVEY RESULTS

The following subsections provide a summary of bat activity noted on the Bat Activity Surveys. Please refer to Appendix II for the Survey Forms and Appendix III for the NBW Transect Location Plan.

3.1. NBW1 SURVEY 22ND JUNE 2026

Table 3.1 details the results of the first Nighttime Bat Walkover Survey.

Table 3.1 NBW1 Survey Results

OBSERVATION	LISTENING POINT (LP)/ TRANSECT (T)	SPECIES AND NUMBER OF PASSES
Commuting	LP1	Common pipistrelle x1 along scrub
	LP3	Common pipistrelle x1 south to north Common pipistrelle x1 north to south
	LP4	Common pipistrelle x1 along treeline
	T4	Common pipistrelle x1 along treeline
	LP6	Common pipistrelle x2 along south of treeline
	LP7	Common pipistrelle x2 along treeline
	LP9	Common pipistrelle x2 over grassland, common pipistrelle x 2 along site boundary
	LP10	Common pipistrelle x1 over site
	LP1	Common pipistrelle x3 along scrub
	LP4	Common pipistrelle x1 near B1
Foraging	LP5	Common pipistrelle x1 continuously around trees
	LP6	Common pipistrelle x8 passes along south of treeline
	T6	Common pipistrelle x4 along treeline
	LP7	Common pipistrelle x1 along treeline
	T8	Common pipistrelle x1 around an offsite tree
	LP9	Common pipistrelle x1 over grassland
	LP10	Common pipistrelle x2 over grassland
	T10	Common pipistrelle x1 along northern site boundary
	LP11	Common pipistrelle x1 along northern site boundary
	T11	Common pipistrelle x1 along northern site boundary
Heard Not Seen	LP3	Common pipistrelle x1
	T3	Common pipistrelle x1
	LP4	Common pipistrelle x2
	LP5	Common pipistrelle x1
	T5	Common pipistrelle x2
	LP6	Common pipistrelle x1
	LP7	Common pipistrelle x1



OBSERVATION	LISTENING POINT (LP)/ TRANSECT (T)	SPECIES AND NUMBER OF PASSES
	LP8	Common pipistrelle x2
	LP9	Common pipistrelle x2
	LP10	Common pipistrelle x2
	LP11	Common pipistrelle x1
	LP12	Common pipistrelle x3
	LP13	Common pipistrelle x1

3.2. NBW2 SURVEY 21ST JULY 2026

Table 3.2 details the results of the Second Nighttime Bat Walkover Survey.

Table 3.2 NBW2 Survey Results

OBSERVATION	LISTENING POINT (LP)/ TRANSECT (T)	SPECIES AND NUMBER OF PASSES
Foraging	LP1	Common pipistrelle x19 passes along treeline
	T2	Common pipistrelle x2 around trees
	T6	Common pipistrelle x1 along treeline
	T9	Common pipistrelle x2 above grassland
	LP12	Common pipistrelle x3 along treeline
	T12	Common pipistrelle x10 passes along treeline
	LP13	Common pipistrelle x1 along treeline
	LP14	Common pipistrelle x3 along treeline
Commuting	LP6	Common pipistrelle x1 west to east along southern site boundary
	T11	Common pipistrelle x1 north to south across grassland
	LP12	Common pipistrelle x1 south to north along treeline
	LP13	Common pipistrelle x2 north to south along treeline
Heard Not Seen	LP3	Common pipistrelle x1
	T3	Common pipistrelle x1
	LP4	Common pipistrelle x2
	LP5	Common pipistrelle x11 passes
	LP6	Common pipistrelle x2
	LP7	Common pipistrelle x5
	T7	Common pipistrelle x1
	LP8	Common pipistrelle x2
	LP9	Common pipistrelle x3
	LP10	Common pipistrelle x4
	LP11	Common pipistrelle x1



OBSERVATION	LISTENING POINT (LP)/ TRANSECT (T)	SPECIES AND NUMBER OF PASSES
	T14	Common pipistrelle x2

DRAFT



4. SUMMARY AND INTERPRETATION

4.1. NBW SURVEY SUMMARY

Table 4.1 details the activity at each transect and listening point. Each transect represents a linear feature located within the site boundary. Please refer to Appendix III for the locations of the reference points.

Key: Cpp – common pipistrelle, HNS – heard not seen

Table 4.1 NBW Survey Summary Results

REFERENCE POINT	NBW1	NBW2
LP1	Cpp x 1 commuting, Cpp x 3 foraging	Cpp x 19 continuous foraging
T1	-	-
LP2	-	-
T2	-	Cpp x 1 foraging
LP3	Cpp x 2 commuting, Cpp x 1 HNS	Cpp x 1 HNS
T3	Cpp x 1 HNS	Cpp x 1 HNS
LP4	Cpp x 1 commuting, Cpp x 1 foraging, Cpp x 2 HNS	Cpp x 2 HNS
T4	Cpp x 1 commuting	-
LP5	Cpp x 1 foraging, Cpp x 1 HNS	Cpp x 11 HNS
T5	Cpp x 2 HNS	-
LP6	Cpp x 8 foraging, Cpp x 2 commuting, Cpp x 1 HNS	Cpp x 2 HNS, Cpp x 1 commuting
T6	Cpp x 4 foraging	Cpp x 1 foraging
LP7	Cpp x 2 commuting, Cpp x 1 foraging, Cpp x 1 HNS	Cpp x 5 HNS
T7	-	Cpp x 1 HNS
LP8	Cpp x 2 HNS	Cpp x 2 HNS



REFERENCE POINT	NBW1	NBW2
T8	Cpp x 1 foraging	-
LP9	Cpp x 4 commuting, Cpp x 1 foraging, Cpp x 2 HNS	Cpp x 3 HNS
T9	-	Cpp x 2 foraging
LP10	Cpp x 1 commuting, Cpp x 2 foraging, Cpp x 2 HNS	Cpp x 4 HNS
T10	Cpp x 1 foraging	-
LP11	Cpp x 1 foraging, Cpp x 1 HNS	Cpp x 1 HNS
T11	Cpp x 1 foraging	Cpp x 1 commuting
LP12	Cpp x 3 HNS	Cpp x 1 commuting, Cpp x 3 foraging
T12	-	Cpp x 10 foraging
LP13	Cpp x 1 HNS	Cpp x 1 foraging, Cpp x 2 commuting
T13	-	-
LP14	-	Cpp x 3 foraging
T14	-	Cpp x 2 HNS



4.2. NBW SURVEYS INTERPRETATION

Following the Night time Bat Activity Surveys undertaken to date, the site was found to have moderate levels of activity with low numbers of individual bats, with a peak count of three bats noted at one point. Of the Listening Points and Transect Points surveyed, LP1 has been recorded with the highest number of passes, with a peak count of 19 passes during NBW2. Please refer to Appendix III for the NBW transect and listening points.

Throughout the two NBW surveys, bats were recorded at all Listening Points and Transects apart from T1, LP2 and T13. Of the total 139 bat observations (passes), 55 were heard but not seen, and all of the 84 visual bat observations comprised common pipistrelle.

Bats were heard echolocating and observed commuting and foraging around the introduced shrub along the northern site boundary (associated with S1), along perimeter treelines (TL1, TL6, TL10), across the modified grassland field located within the northern aspect of the site, and around the mixed scrub located along the eastern site boundary. In addition, bats were also heard around B1 and native hedgerows (H1, H2), with one common pipistrelle observed foraging around an offsite individual tree.

The highest activity throughout both NBW surveys was heard and observed at LP1, associated with the mixed scrub along the eastern site boundary. Here, common pipistrelle were observed foraging along the mixed scrub during both surveys, with a peak count of 19 passes and two bats during NBW2. During NBW2, LP5 and T12 also recorded high activity, with 11 and 10 passes respectively. At T12, bats were observed foraging along the treeline (TL10), with a peak count of three bats. Recordings at LP5 were heard but not seen; however, given the close proximity to the introduced shrub, it is considered likely that the bats recorded here were utilising this habitat and the habitat to the south for foraging.

The areas of highest activity during the first survey were heard and observed at LP6 and LP9, associated with perimeter treelines defining the site boundary. During NBW1, eleven passes were recorded at LP6, associated with an individual tree (T050) and treelines TL1 and TL6. Bats were seen foraging and commuting along the treelines, with a peak count of two bats. At LP9, bats were observed commuting and foraging across the modified grassland field located within the northern aspect of the site and commuting along the site boundary. A total count of seven passes and a peak count of two bats was recorded at this point.

No bats were observed echolocating, commuting or foraging at LP2, associated with onsite individual trees (T100, T103, G012) and other neutral grassland. Furthermore, as LP8 only had echolocations and no bats were visually recorded, it is thought that bats may have been using other features on site as they were not directly observed, such as the nearby treelines (TL7, TL8).

Overall, the results indicate that when bats are present on site, they prioritise the treelines along the southwestern site boundary (TL1 and TL6), and the introduced shrub along the southern site boundary. High value habitat is also located along the eastern site boundary, associated with a parcel of mixed scrub. These findings largely reflect the behaviour of common pipistrelle, which were the only species recorded during the NBW surveys, because they tend to utilise canopy edges for foraging and commuting.



5. IMPACT ASSESSMENT AND RECOMMENDED MITIGATION

5.1. HABITAT RETENTION AND CREATION

The NBW Surveys illustrated that common pipistrelle are the only species present onsite, with peak activity observed at LP1, LP5, LP6, LP9 and T12. These findings indicate that bat activity is highest along the southwestern site boundary, primarily associated with treelines TL1 and TL6, as well as the introduced shrub vegetation adjacent to S1. Elevated levels of activity were also recorded within the parcel of mixed scrub in the eastern part of the site, indicating that these habitats provide important commuting and foraging opportunities for local bats.

The Illustrative General Arrangement Plan (Re-Form Landscape Architecture, 2026) shows that the proposed works comprise the removal of areas of grassland habitats, hedgerows, scrub, lines of trees and individual trees (Drawing Reference: 1341-RFM-XX-00-DR-L-0101).

Under the current proposals, these habitats are being enhanced through native mixed scrub planting along the southern and eastern site boundaries. To maximise their ecological value for bats, planting should comprise native, flowering species and create a mosaic of habitats that supports a diverse invertebrate community, thereby increasing foraging opportunities. Furthermore, two attenuation basins are proposed within the southeastern aspect of the site, within close proximity to the current mixed scrub and TL1, providing foraging opportunities for local bats.

Additionally, under current development proposals, all perimeter treelines are being retained, including TL1 and TL6, which were observed to be used by common pipistrelles for both foraging and commuting purposes. The retention of these habitats maintains the commuting and foraging opportunities for local bats, as well as connectivity to the wider landscape.

The proposed enhancements will strengthen habitat connectivity across the site, particularly along the eastern site boundary where the proposed mixed scrub will improve links to neighbouring Bowlee Community Park. These enhancements will provide opportunities for commuting and foraging bats, whilst also encouraging migration and maintaining connectivity to the wider landscape.

Additional species enhancements could comprise proposed bat boxes on the new building, providing roosting opportunities for bat species.

5.2. FURTHER SURVEYS

An additional two NBW surveys will be undertaken on this site prior to the commencement of any development works. As two of the four surveys have been undertaken to date, this provides a good indication of the current use of the site. However, the report will be finalised, and results may change based on the final two surveys undertaken.

5.3. LIGHTING MITIGATION

All bats have some degree of sensitivity to artificial, night-time lighting. Due to the proposed works comprising a new building and training facilities, including a vehicle access route and car park, it is likely that exterior lighting will be included as part of the development with floodlights for the new sports pitches. This lighting may disrupt the foraging and commuting of bat species. Therefore, any retained habitats, including TL6, TL10 and part of TL5, should be assessed against the current light spill and proposed light spill to determine the impact on these habitats. Therefore, a competent lighting professional should be consulted to produce a Lighting Strategy to demonstrate that on-site lighting will not disturb these key habitats.

In addition to consulting a competent lighting professional, it is recommended that the following should be followed:

- ✿ Lighting should face away from retained habitats to maintain them as dark areas.
- ✿ Warm white tones are preferable to blue-toned lights (3000k).



- ✿ LED lights are preferable as they produce minimal UV.
- ✿ To avoid light spill skyward, ensure lights face downward.
- ✿ Make use of vegetation to block light spill into dark areas.

Lighting should follow the protocols outlined in the Institute for Lighting Engineers document “Guidance for the Reduction of Obtrusive Lighting” (2021) and BCT’s “Bats and Artificial Lighting in the UK” (2023) to minimise disturbance and sky-glow off-site.



6. REFERENCES

- ✿ Bat Conservation Trust (2023). Bats and Artificial Lighting at Night Guidance Note 8
- ✿ Collins, J. (ed.) (2023). Bat Surveys for Professional Ecologists: Good Practice Guidelines, 4th edition. The Bat Conservation Trust, London.
- ✿ E3P (2026) Preliminary Ecological Appraisal – Bowlee, Rochdale (Report Reference: 83-001-R1).
- ✿ E3P (2026) Bat Emergence Survey Report – Bowlee, Rochdale (Report Reference: 83-001-R3).
- ✿ Institution of Lighting Engineers. (2005). Guidance Notes for the Reduction of Obtrusive Light.
- ✿ Re-form Landscape Architecture (2026). Illustrative General Arrangement Plan (Drawing Reference: 1341-RFM-XX-00-DR-L-0101).

END OF REPORT

Appendix I: Limitations





GENERAL

This report and any associated works (together comprising the "Services") were compiled and carried out by E3P for the client (as present in Section 1) under the E3P "Terms of Business" or with those parties with whom a warranty agreement has been executed, or with whom an assignment has been agreed and outlined in the body of the report.

Unless explicitly agreed otherwise, in writing, this report has been prepared under E3P Standard Terms and Business as included within our proposal to the Client.

Project-specific appointment documents may be agreed upon at our discretion, and a charge may be levied for both the time to review and finalise appointment documents and also for associated changes to the appointment terms. E3P reserves the right to amend the fee should any changes to the appointment terms create an increased risk to E3P.

The scope of this report is limited to the observations made on the dates of the visits to the site. While all efforts have been made to ensure the accuracy of the report, factors outside of our control may affect observations made on a future date.

Appendix II: Survey Forms





SPRING ACTIVITY SURVEY

Date: 22/06/2026

Sunset: 21:42

Start time: 21:42

End time: 23:44

Start weather conditions: Dry, 22°C, 20% cloud cover, 6mph winds.

Surveyors: Daniel Syddall and James Russell

REFERENCE POINT	TIMINGS	SPECIES AND NUMBER OF PASSES	TIME	ACTIVITY
LP1	21:42 – 22:12	Common pipistrelle x 3	22:09,	Foraging along scrub, peak count of three passes and two bats.
		Common pipistrelle x1	22:12	Commuting along scrub
T1	22:13 – 22:14	-	-	-
LP2	22:15 – 22:19	-	-	-
T2	22:20 – 22:21	-	-	-
LP3	22:22 – 22:26	Common pipistrelle x 1	22:24, 22:25, 22:26	Heard not seen Commuting south to north Commuting north to south
T3	22:27- 22:28	Common pipistrelle x 1	22:28	Heard not seen
LP4	22:29 – 22:33	Common pipistrelle x 4	22:29, 22:30, 22:32, 22:33	Commuting along treeline, Heard not seen, Foraging near B1, Heard not seen
T4	22:34 – 22:36	Common pipistrelle x 1	22:34	Commuting along treeline
LP5	22:37 – 22:41	Common pipistrelle x 2	22:37, 22:40	Heard not seen, Continuous foraging over trees
T5	22:42 – 22:43	Common pipistrelle x 2	22:43	Heard not seen
LP6	22:44 – 22:48	Common pipistrelle x 3	22:44	Seen foraging along south of treeline, peak count of two bats
		Common pipistrelle x 4	22:45	Seen foraging along south of treeline, peak count of two bats
		Common pipistrelle x 2	22:46- 22:47	Commuting along south of treeline
		Common pipistrelle x 1	22:47	Heard not seen
		Common pipistrelle x 1	22:48	Foraging along treeline



REFERENCE POINT	TIMINGS	SPECIES AND NUMBER OF PASSES	TIME	ACTIVITY
T6	22:49 – 22:50	Common pipistrelle x 4	22:49	Foraging along treeline, multiple passes, peak count of two bats
LP7	22:51 – 22:55	Common pipistrelle x 2 Common pipistrelle x 1 Common pipistrelle x 1	22:51, 22:53, 22:54	Commuting along treeline HNS Foraging along treeline
T7	22:56 – 22:57	-	-	-
LP8	22:58 – 23:02	Common pipistrelle x 2	22:59, 23:00	Heard not seen
T8	23:03 – 23:04	Common pipistrelle x 1	23:04	Foraging around an offsite tree
LP9	23:05 – 23:09	Common pipistrelle x 1 Common pipistrelle x 2 Common pipistrelle x 2 Common pipistrelle x 1 Common pipistrelle x 1	23:05, 23:07, 23:08	Heard not seen Seen commuting over grassland Seen commuting along site boundary, with a peak count of two bats Heard not seen Seen foraging over grassland
T9	23:10 – 23:11	-	-	-
LP10	23:12 – 22:16	Common pipistrelle x 1 Common pipistrelle x 2 Common pipistrelle x 1 Common pipistrelle x 1	23:12, 23:12, 23:14, 23:14	Seen commuting over site Foraging over grassland Heard not seen Heard not seen
T10	23:17 – 23:18	Common pipistrelle x 1	23:18	Foraging over northern site boundary
LP11	23:19 – 23:23	Common pipistrelle x 2	23:21, 23:22	Heard not seen, foraging along northern site boundary
T11	23:24 – 23:25	Common pipistrelle x 1	23:24	Foraging along northern site boundary
LP12	23:26 – 23:30	Common pipistrelle x 3	23:28, 23:30	Heard not seen
T12	23:31 – 23:32	-	-	-
LP13	23:33 – 23:37	Common pipistrelle x 1	23:33	Heard not seen
T13	23:38 – 23:39	-	-	-
LP14	23:40 – 23:44	-	-	-



NBW2 ACTIVITY SURVEY

Date: 21/07/2026

Sunset: 21:23

Start time: 21:23

End time: 23:25

Start weather conditions: Dry, 18°C, 100% cloud cover, 6mph winds.

Surveyors: Daniel Syddall and Oliver Carter

REFERENCE POINT	TIMINGS	SPECIES AND NUMBER OF PASSES	TIME	ACTIVITY
LP1	21:23-21:53	Common pipistrelle x 3 Common pipistrelle x 4 Common pipistrelle x 4 Common pipistrelle x 3 Common pipistrelle x 3 Common pipistrelle x 2	21:36, 21:40, 21:44, 21:47, 21:49, 21:52	Continuous foraging along treeline, peak count two bats Continuous foraging along treeline, peak count one bat Continuous foraging along treeline, peak count two bats Continuous foraging along treeline, peak count one bat Continuous foraging along treeline, peak count two bats Continuous foraging along treeline, peak count one bat
T14	21:54-21:56	Common pipistrelle x 2	21:55	Heard not seen
LP14	21:57 – 22:01	Common pipistrelle x 2 Common pipistrelle x 1	21:57, 22:01	Foraging along treeline, peak count two bats Foraging along treeline, peak count one bat
T13	22:02 – 22:02	-	-	-
LP13	22:03 – 22:07	Common pipistrelle x 1 Common pipistrelle x 2	22:03, 22:06	Foraging along treeline, peak count two bats Commuting north to south along treeline
T12	22:08 – 22:09	Common pipistrelle x 10	22:08	Foraging along treeline, peak count three bats
LP12	22:10 – 22:14	Common pipistrelle x 1 Common pipistrelle x 3	22:10, 22:12	Commuting south to north along treeline, Foraging along treeline, peak count two bats
T11	22:15 – 22:16	Common pipistrelle x 1	22:15	Commuting north to south across field
LP11	22:17 – 22:21	Common pipistrelle x 1	22:20	Heard not seen
T10	22:22 – 22:23	-	-	-



REFERENCE POINT	TIMINGS	SPECIES AND NUMBER OF PASSES	TIME	ACTIVITY
LP10	22:24 – 22:28	Common pipistrelle x 4	22:26, 22:27	Heard not seen
T9	22:29 – 22:30	Common pipistrelle x 2	22:29	Foraging above field, peak count one bat
LP9	22:31 – 22:35	Common pipistrelle x 3	22:32	Heard not seen, peak count one bat
T8	22:36 – 22:37	-	-	-
LP8	22:38 – 22:42	Common pipistrelle x 2	22:41	Heard not seen
T7	22:43 – 22:46	Common pipistrelle x 1	22:45	Heard not seen
LP7	22:46 – 22:50	Common pipistrelle x 5	22:46, 22:47, 22:48, 22:49, 22:50	Heard not seen
T6	22:51 – 22:52	Common pipistrelle x 1	22:51	Foraging along treeline
LP6	22:53 – 22:57	Common pipistrelle x 1 Common pipistrelle x 1 Common pipistrelle x 1	22:53, 22:54, 22:56	Heard not seen Commuting west to east along southern site boundary Heard not seen
T5	22:58 – 22:59	-	-	-
LP5	23:00 – 23:04	Common pipistrelle x 1 Common pipistrelle x 2 Common pipistrelle x 6 Common pipistrelle x 2	23:00, 23:02, 23:03, 23:04	Heard not seen, peak count of one bat Heard not seen, peak count of one bat Heard not seen, peak count of one bat Heard not seen, peak count of one bat
T4	23:05 – 23:06	-	-	-
LP4	23:07 – 23:11	Common pipistrelle x 2	23:11	Heard not seen
T3	23:12 – 23:13	Common pipistrelle x 1	23:13	Heard not seen
LP3	23:14 – 23:18	Common pipistrelle x 1	23:18	Heard not seen
T2	23:19 – 23:20	Common pipistrelle x 1	23:20	Foraging around trees, peak count of two bats
LP2	23:21 – 23:25	-	-	-

Appendix III: NBW Transect Location Plan



Key:

-  Red line boundary
-  Transect route
-  Listening points

Notes

Issue: 1	Revision: 1	Date: 08/07/2026	Drawn: LS2	Authorised: RN
Client: Rochdale Borough Council			Job No. 83-001	Date: 08/07/2026
			Drawing No. 83-001-004	Scale: 1:2800 @ A4
Job title: Bowlee, Rochdale			Drawing title: Night-time Bat Walkover Survey	



Environmental Engineering Partnership Ltd
Manchester Office
Taylors Road, Urmston M41 7JQ
Tel: 0161 707 9612
Email: info@e3p.co.uk
Website: www.e3p.co.uk

The client must not construct any building, design or other fixed or movable property without the EEP's consent. The EEP's consent is not a guarantee of the accuracy of the information provided. The EEP's consent is not a guarantee of the accuracy of the information provided. The EEP's consent is not a guarantee of the accuracy of the information provided.