

Norwich Western Link

Environmental Statement

Chapter 11: Bats

Appendix 2c: 2021 Survey

Results

Author: WSP

Document Reference: 3.11.02c

Version Number: 00

Date: March 2024



Contents

1	Introd	uction	3
	1.1	2021 Survey Results	3



1 Introduction

1.1 2021 Bat Trapping and Radiotracking Survey Results

1.1.1 As part of a wider suite of commissioned surveys, WSP UK Ltd was commissioned by NCC in 2021 to complete bat trapping and radiotracking to expand on radiotracking surveys completed during 2019 and collect a data set to inform appropriate mitigation and compensation measures for the Proposed Scheme. Technical appendix 2c presents a series of maps, labelled Figure C1 to Figure C6, showing the results of radiotracking surveys undertaken in 2021 by WSP.

1.1.2 Figure C1 Summary

- 1.1.3 Figure C1 shows the trapping locations from June 2021 and the barbastelle core and peripheral foraging areas, flight lines, roosts of the barbastelle caught during the June 2021 surveys.
- 1.1.4 Figure C1 shows that there are ten core foraging areas for barbastelle caught, a summary of which is as follows:
 - three of these core foraging areas are large areas within the Dinosaur
 Park and Royal Norwich Golf Course;
 - one smaller area was recorded immediately south of the Royal Norwich Golf Course;
 - three large areas were recorded around Rose Carr and Primrose Grove;
 - a single very small area was recorded within Ringland;
 - a single area was recorded near Costessey Pits (south of Taverham on the River Wensum); and
 - a single small area was recorded east of Telegraph Hill.



- 1.1.5 The core foraging areas are shown encompassed by larger peripheral foraging areas, with the largest being around Primrose Grove and Rose Carr areas, followed by the Dinosaur Park and Golf Course areas. There are further sporadic large peripheral foraging areas shown around the former RAF Attlebridge airbase west of the Red Line Boundary, and north-west towards the Sparham Pools along the River Wensum, although none of these are associated with a core foraging area.
- 1.1.6 Figure C1 shows three roosts within the Dinosaur Park and Golf Course area, and five flight lines extending into the peripheral foraging areas from the core areas and roosts. These are in north-west, south-west, south-east and north-east directions.
- 1.1.7 The map also shows a roost within Rose Carr and four roosts within Primrose Grove, with four flight lines extending north-east, east and south-west from these areas. The smallest core and peripheral foraging areas, scattered sporadically, are around and just east of Telegraph Hill. A further three roosts are shown at and just south of Telegraph Hill.
- 1.1.8 No barbastelle activity or foraging areas are shown south-west of the Red Line Boundary towards the A47.

1.1.9 Figure C2 Summary

- 1.1.10 Figure C2 shows the trapping locations from August 2021 and the barbastelle core and peripheral foraging areas, flight lines, roosts of the barbastelle caught during the August 2021 surveys.
- 1.1.11 Figure C2 shows that there were 15 core foraging areas for barbastelle caught, a summary of which is as follows:
 - six of these are shown as large areas located to the west of the Dinosaur Park and Royal Norwich Golf Course;
 - two were recorded to the east of the Dinosaur Park and Golf Course;
 - four were recorded in Primrose Grove; and



- a further three were recorded around Telegraph Hill (one north-west and two south-west).
- 1.1.12 The core foraging areas are shown encompassed by larger peripheral foraging areas, with the largest being around the six core foraging areas west of the Dinosaur Park and Golf Course, followed by the Primrose Grove areas, the areas south-west of Telegraph Hill, and then the areas east of the Golf Course. Multiple smaller peripheral foraging areas not associated with core foraging areas are shown scattered sporadically to the west of the former RAF Attlebridge airbase west of the Red Line Boundary, to the north-east of the Red Line Boundary around the Mid-Norfolk Shooting Ground, east of Primrose Grove around the Wensum Valley Hotel, Golf and Country Club, south of Primrose Grove around Ringland, and to the south-east of Telegraph Hill.
- 1.1.13 A single roost is shown in Figure C2 located in the core and peripheral areas west of the Dinosaur Park and Golf Course area, with three flight lines extending away from the roost into the foraging areas north and south-west. A further two roosts are shown located in the areas east of here, with three flight lines extending from the northernmost roost into the foraging areas north and south-east. The map also shows three roosts located north-east of the Red Line Boundary, north of the Mid-Norfolk Shooting Ground. Three roosts are shown within Primrose Grove, with four flight lines within the associated peripheral foraging area, heading in north-east, east and south-west directions. Finally, a further two roosts are shown, one at Telegraph Hill and another south-west of here, with a flight line linking south-west between them. No barbastelle activity or foraging areas are shown south-west of the Red Line Boundary, south of the A47.

1.1.14 Figure C3 Summary

1.1.15 Figure C3 shows trapping locations from May 2021 and the Daubenton's bat core and peripheral foraging areas, flight lines, roosts of the Daubenton's bats caught during the May 2021 surveys.



- 1.1.16 Figure C3 shows four core foraging areas for Daubenton's bat, all of which are north of the A1067 Norwich Road and the Dinosaur Park and Royal Norwich Golf Course. Two are to the east of an area of lakes called Layfield's Lakes, and two to the west. These core areas are shown surrounded by larger peripheral foraging areas, with further multiple smaller peripheral foraging areas scattered sporadically around these and to the north of the Dinosaur Park and Golf Course.
- 1.1.17 Figure C3 shows four roosts, with two in the west of the Dinosaur Park and two in the east of the Royal Norwich Golf Course. Three flight lines are shown extending from the two eastern roosts, two in a north-west direction, one of which towards the western roosts, and then one in an easterly direction. No Daubenton's bat activity is shown south of the Dinosaur Park and Golf Course.

1.1.18 Figure C4 Summary

- 1.1.19 Figure C4 shows trapping locations from May 2021 and the Natterer's bat core and peripheral foraging areas, flight lines, roosts of the Natterer's bats caught during the May 2021 surveys.
- 1.1.20 Figure C4 shows two core foraging areas for Natterer's bat, both of which are north of the A1067 Norwich Road and the Dinosaur Park and Royal Norwich Golf Course. Both core areas are surrounded by one interconnecting larger peripheral foraging area, with further multiple smaller peripheral foraging areas scattered sporadically around these and to the north of the Dinosaur Park and Royal Norwich Golf Course.
- 1.1.21 Figure C4 shows eight roosts, with three in the west of the Dinosaur Park and five in the east of the Royal Norwich Golf Course. Two flight lines are shown extending from the eastern roosts, in north-west and north-east directions. No Natterer's activity is shown south of the Dinosaur Park and Royal Norwich Golf Course.

1.1.22 Figure C5 Summary



- 1.1.23 Figure C5 shows trapping locations from June 2021 and the brown long-eared bat core and peripheral foraging areas, flight lines, roosts of the brown long-eared bats caught during the June 2021 surveys.
- 1.1.24 Figure C5 shows two core foraging areas for brown long-eared bats: one is shown between The Broadway and Foxburrow Plantation, on the southern half of the Red Line Boundary; and the other is shown just north-west of Telegraph Hill. Both core areas are surrounded by larger peripheral foraging areas, with further multiple peripheral foraging areas scattered sporadically between and within The Broadway and Foxburrow Plantation, with some just north-west of The Broadway, some to the south-west of Foxburrow Plantation, and one south-west of Telegraph Hill.
- 1.1.25 No roosts or flight lines are shown within Figure C5. No brown long-eared bat activity is shown north of the peripheral foraging area located just north-west of The Broadway.

1.1.26 Figure C6 Summary

- 1.1.27 Figure C6 shows trapping locations from August 2021 and the brown longeared bat core and peripheral foraging areas, flight lines, roosts of the brown long-eared bats caught during the August 2021 surveys.
- 1.1.28 Figure C6 shows two core foraging areas for Brown Long-eared bats, both within Foxburrow Plantation, on its eastern side. Both core areas are surrounded by larger peripheral foraging areas, with further multiple peripheral foraging areas scattered sporadically between and within The Broadway and Foxburrow Plantation, and one south-west of Telegraph Hill.
- 1.1.29 Figure C6 shows two roosts within Foxburrow Plantation, on its eastern side, however no flight lines are shown. No Brown Long-eared bat activity is shown north of The Broadway.
- 1.1.30 We have included a summary of key information shown in this document in an accessible format. However, some users may not be able to access all





technical details. If you require this document in a more accessible format, please contact norwichwesternlink@norfolk.gov.uk.

Appendix C

2021 Survey Results





Figure C1 – Barbastelle core and peripheral foraging areas, flight lines, roosts and trapping locations June 2021

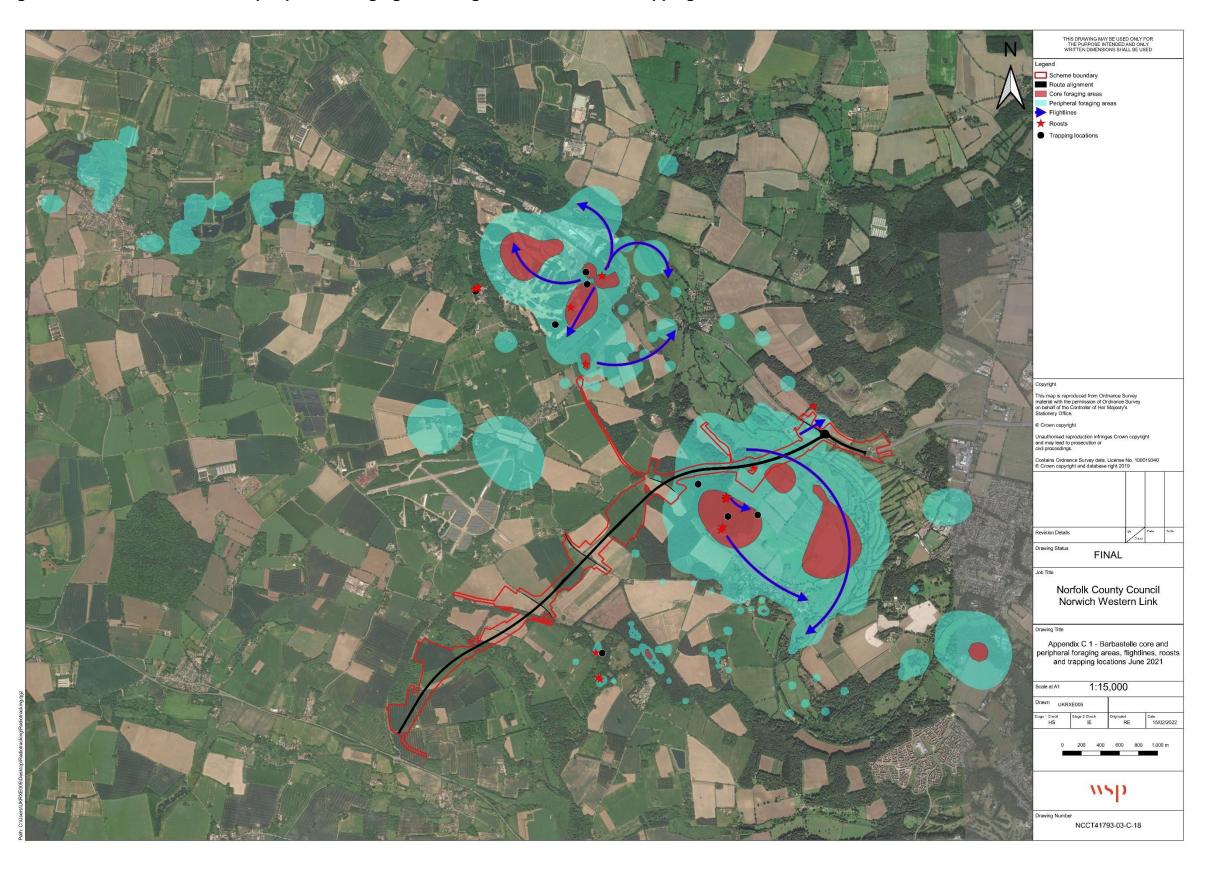




Figure C2 – Barbastelle core and peripheral foraging areas, flight lines, roosts and trapping locations August 2021

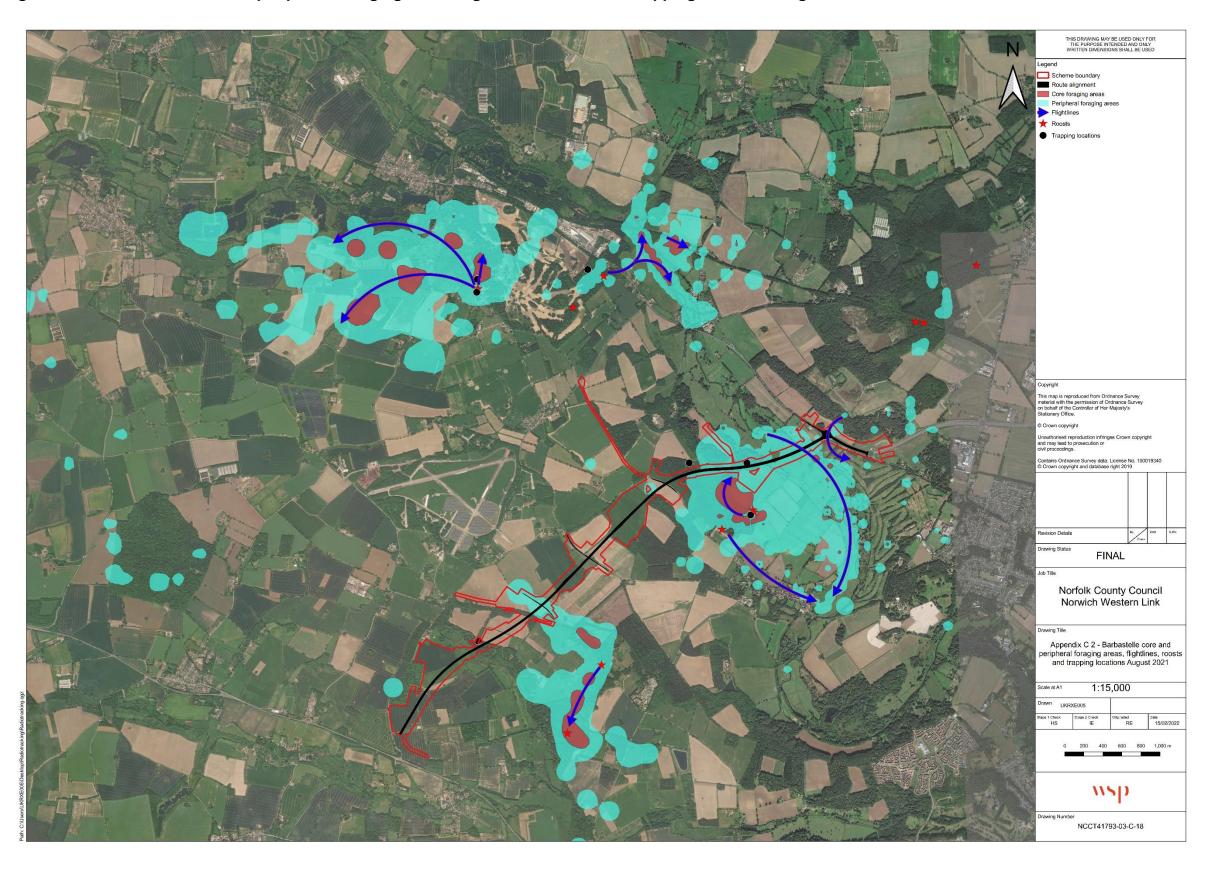




Figure C3 – Daubenton's bat core and peripheral foraging areas, flight lines, roosts and trapping locations May 2021





Figure C4 – Natterers's bat core and peripheral foraging areas, flight lines, roosts and trapping locations May 2021





Figure C5 – Brown long eared bat core and peripheral foraging areas, flight lines, roosts and trapping locations June 2021





Figure C6 - Brown long eared bat core and peripheral foraging areas, flight lines, roosts and trapping locations August 2021

