



## Bat Emergence Report

Red House, Staplefield, RH17 6ET

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### LIABILITIES:

Whilst every effort has been made to guarantee the accuracy of this report, it should be noted that living animals and plants are capable of migration/establishing. Whilst such species may not have been located during the survey duration, their presence may be found on a site at a later date. This report provides a snap shot of the species that were present at the time of the survey only and does not consider seasonal variation. Furthermore, where access is limited or the site supports habitats which are densely vegetated, only dominant species may be recorded.

The recommendations contained within this document are based on a reasonable timeframe between the completion of the survey and the commencement of any works. If there is any delay between the commencement of works that may conflict with timeframes laid out within this document, or have the potential to allow the ingress of protected species, a suitably qualified ecologist should be consulted.

It is the duty of care of the landowner/developer to act responsibly and comply with current environmental legislation if protected species are suspected or found prior to or during works.

## **1.0 Introduction**

### **Background**

- 1.1 The Ecology Partnership was commissioned by David Jenkins Design to undertake bat emergence surveys at Red House, Cuckfield Road, Staplefield, RH17 6ET, hereafter referred to as the 'Site' (Figure 1). A Preliminary Ecological Appraisal (PEA) was undertaken by The Ecology Partnership in 2024, which recommended that three dusk emergence surveys be completed (The Ecology Partnership, 2024). An update Preliminary Roost Assessment (PRA) was subsequently undertaken in September 2026, alongside a single bat dusk emergence survey. Both assessments concluded that the building has the potential to support roosting bats.
- 1.2 The site supports a single residential building and garden located within a rural area (TQ2792027907). Adjacent to the northern and eastern boundaries is an arable field, and residential development borders the western boundary. The wider area is dominated by arable fields, and parcels of woodland. The aerial photography overleaf (Figure 1) shows the site and its immediate surroundings, highlighting the surveyed building.

### **Proposed Development**

- 1.3 The current proposals are for a loft conversion and a two storey and single storey rear extension of the existing dwelling, with a garden room extension to the existing garage space and associated landscape and drainage alterations.



*Figure 1: Site boundary (red), building surveyed (yellow)*

### Legislation

- 1.4 Under the NERC Act (2006) it is now the duty of every Government department in carrying out its functions “to have regard, so far as it is consistent with the proper exercise of those functions, to the purpose of conserving biological diversity in accordance with the Convention”.
- 1.5 Bats are covered by the following relevant legislation: the Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981) (as amended); the Countryside and Rights of Way Act, 2000; the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act (NERC, 2006); and by the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations (2010).

Under the WCA 1981 it is an offence to:

- intentionally, recklessly or deliberately disturb a roosting or hibernating bat (i.e. disturbing it whilst it is occupying a structure or place used for shelter or protection)

- intentionally or recklessly obstruct access to a roost (i.e. a structure or place used for shelter or protection).

Under the CHSR 2010 it is an offence to:

- deliberately capture (or take), injure or kill a bat
- intentionally, recklessly or deliberately disturb a bat, in particular (i) any disturbance which is likely to impair their ability to survive, to breed or reproduce, or to rear or nurture their young; (ii) any disturbance which is likely to impair their ability in the case of hibernating or migratory species, to hibernate or migrate; or (iii) any disturbance which is likely to affect significantly the local distribution or abundance of the species to which they belong
- damage or destroy a breeding site or resting place (roost) of a bat.

## 2.0 Methodology

### **Bat Internal and External Survey**

- 2.1 The building onsite was internally and externally assessed for its suitability for roosting bats in 2024 and 2026. The survey was undertaken working under the authority of Natural England bat licence holder Alexia Tamblyn MA (Oxon) MSc CEcol CEnv MCIEEM FRGS.
- 2.2 The surveyor assessed the building visually and searched for evidence such as:
- Staining beneath or around a hole caused by natural oils in bat fur.
  - Bat droppings beneath a hole, roost or resting area.
  - Bat droppings and/or insect remains beneath a feeding area.
  - Audible squeaking from within a hole.
  - Insects (especially flies) around a hole.
  - Dead bats.
- 2.3 Buildings which are considered to have a higher potential to support roosting bats would include the following:
- Agricultural buildings (e.g. farmhouses, barns and outbuildings) of traditional brick or stone construction and/or with exposed beams;
  - Buildings with weatherboarding and/or hanging tiles that are within 200m of woodland and/or water;

- Pre-1960s detached buildings and structures within 200m of woodland and/or water;
- Pre-1914 buildings within 400m of woodland and/or water;
- Pre-1914 buildings with gable ends or slate roofs regardless of location;
- Buildings which are located within or immediately adjacent to woodland and/or immediately adjacent to water;
- Dutch barns or livestock buildings with a single skin roof and board and gap or Yorkshire boarding if, following a preliminary roost assessment the site appears to be particularly suited to bats.

*Table 1. Guidelines for assessing the potential suitability of proposed development sites for bats, based on the presence of habitat features within the landscape, to be applied using professional judgement. Table 4.1 within the 'Bat Surveys for Professional Ecologists: Good Practice Guidelines (4<sup>th</sup> ed), 2023'.*

| Potential Suitability | Description of Roosting Habitats in structures                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | Potential flight paths and foraging habitats                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
|-----------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>None</b>           | No habitat features on site likely to be used by any roosting bats at any time of the year (i.e. a complete absence of crevices / suitable shelter at all ground / underground levels).                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | No habitat features on site likely to be used by any commuting or foraging bats at any time of the year (i.e. no habitats that provide continuous lines of shade / protection for flight-lines, or generate / shelter insect populations available to foraging bats).                                                                                                           |
| <b>Negligible</b>     | No obvious habitat features on site likely to be used by roosting bats; however, a small element of uncertainty remains as bats can use small and apparently unsuitable features on occasion.                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | No obvious habitat features on site likely to be used as flight-paths or by foraging bats; however, a small element of uncertainty remains in order to account for non-standard bat behaviour.                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| <b>Low</b>            | A structure with one or more potential roost sites that could be used by individual bats opportunistically at any time of the year. However, these potential roost sites do not provide enough space, shelter, protection, appropriate conditions and/or suitable surrounding habitat to be used on a regular basis or by larger numbers of bats (i.e. unlikely to be suitable for maternity or hibernation). | Habitat that could be used by small numbers of bats as flight paths such as a gappy hedgerow or unvegetated stream, but isolated, i.e. not very well connected to the surrounding landscape by other habitat.<br><br>Suitable, but isolated habitat that could be used by small numbers of foraging bats such as a lone tree (not in a parkland situation) or a patch of scrub. |
| <b>Moderate</b>       | A structure with one or more potential roost sites that could be used by bats due to their size, shelter, protection, conditions and surrounding habitat but unlikely to support a roost of high conservation status (with respect to roost type only such as maternity and                                                                                                                                   | Continuous habitat connected to the wider landscape that could be used by bats for commuting such as lines of trees and scrub or linked back gardens.<br><br>Habitat that is connected to the wider landscape that could be used by bats for                                                                                                                                    |

|             |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
|-------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|             | hibernation – the categorization described in this table is made irrespective of species conservation status, which is established after presence is confirmed).                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | foraging such as trees, scrub, grassland or water.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| <b>High</b> | A structure with one or more potential roost sites that are obviously suitable for use by larger numbers of bats on a more regular basis and potentially for longer periods of time due to their size, shelter, protection, conditions and surrounding habitat. These structures have the potential to support high conservation status roosts, e.g. maternity or classic cool / stable hibernation site | <p>Continuous, high quality habitat that is well connected to the wider landscape that is likely to be used regularly by commuting bats such as river valleys, stream, hedgerows, lines of trees and woodland edge.</p> <p>High quality habitat that is well connected to the wider landscape that is likely to be used regularly by foraging bats such as broadleaved woodland, tree-lined watercourses and grazed parkland.</p> <p>Site is close to and connected to known roosts.</p> |

\*Potential roost features

### Limitations

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

### 2024 Surveys

- 2.5 The PEA (The Ecology Partnership, 2024) recorded multiple external PRFs, within the residential building, and internal access revealed a brown long-eared *Plecotus auritus* bat roosting within the loft void. Therefore, the building was classified as a '**confirmed roost**' for brown long-eared bats.
- 2.6 In accordance with Bat Conservation Trust guidelines (2023), **three dusk emergence surveys** were recommended to determine the number of bats using the roost, the type of roost present, and the access points utilised by roosting bats. Furthermore, surveys will consider the alternative potential roosting features on the building to investigate if bats utilise these features for roosting also. The findings of these surveys will inform the scope of any mitigation measures required and determine the level of European Protected Species mitigation licensing necessary to facilitate the proposed development.

- 2.7 The emergence surveys were carried out on 16<sup>th</sup> May 2024, 5<sup>th</sup> June 2024 and 26<sup>th</sup> June 2024. The surveys started 15 minutes before sunset and were completed 90 minutes after sunset. The survey followed Bat Conservation Trust guidelines (BCT 2023). Surveyors were positioned to cover all aspects of the buildings and areas of interest (Figure 2). An Infra-Red (IR) camera (Canon XA20) with an IR lamp (Dedolight iRedZilla) was utilised during the surveys to support surveyors. All surveyors were equipped with an Echo Meter Touch2 Pro. Surveyors included Natasha Wilson BSc (Hons), Digby Hayden BSc (Hons), Finn Young BSc (Hons), Izabela Kennedy MSc, Antony Owens BSc (Hons) and Steve Preston.

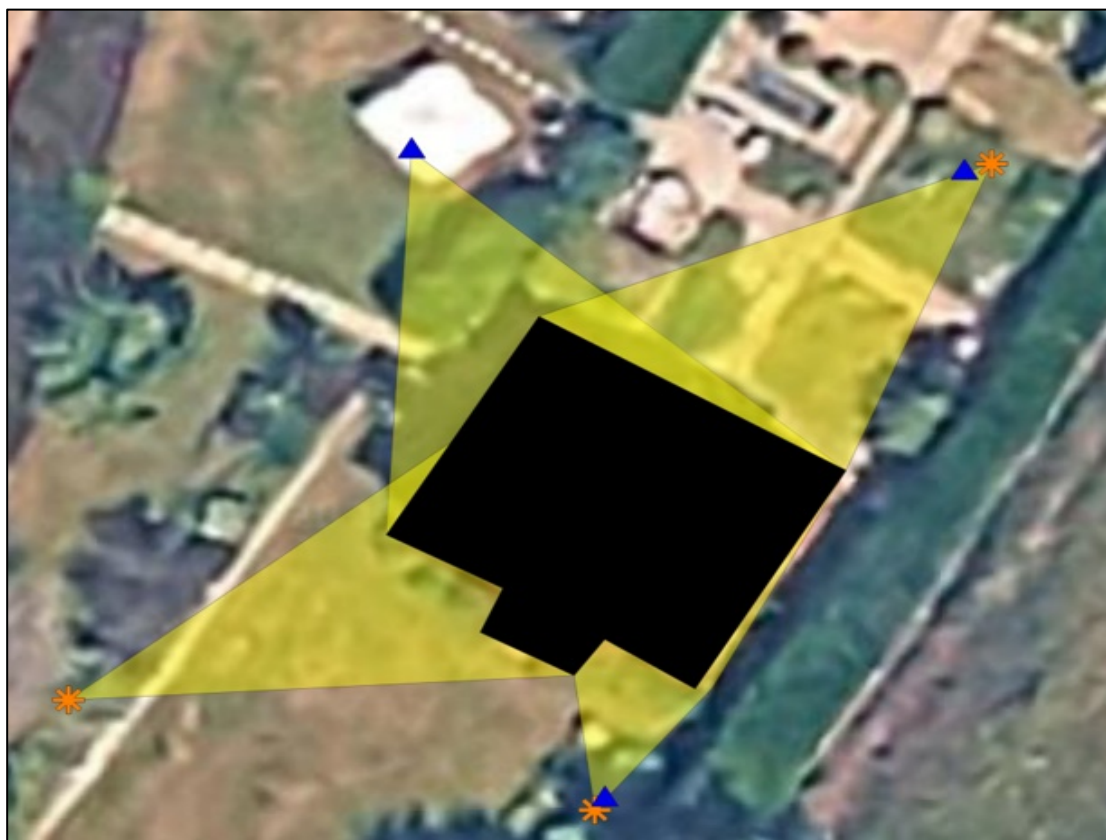


*Figure 2: Survey positions for the 2024 dusk surveys. Surveyor positions (orange stars) and IR camera positions (blue triangle) with their respective field of views (yellow)*

### 2026 Surveys

- 2.8 An update PRA and single dusk emergence survey was carried out on 15<sup>th</sup> September 2026 to supersede the findings of the 2024 assessment. The survey confirmed that the residential dwelling retained numerous features with suitability for roosting bats, including

extensive hanging tiles, insecure eaves, and lifted and slipped roof tiles. An internal inspection revealed four brown long-eared bats roosting within the loft void, as well as an abundance of bat droppings spread throughout the void floor, confirming that the building **remained an active bat roost**.

- 2.9 A **single follow-up dusk emergence** survey was therefore undertaken to determine whether there had been any changes since the 2024 surveys in relation to the number of bats using the roost, the roost type present, and the access points utilised by roosting bats. The survey also sought to investigate whether any additional roosting features of the building were now being used by bats.
- 2.10 The surveys started 15 minutes before sunset and were completed 1.5 hours after sunset. The survey followed Bat Conservation Trust guidelines (Collins 2023). Surveyors were positioned to cover all areas of interest (Figure 3). An Infra-Red (IR) camera (Canon XA20) with IR lamps (Nightfox) were utilised during the surveys to support surveyors, thermal cameras (PixFra) were used in the space of surveyors. Surveyors and thermals were also equipped with an Echo Meter Touch 2 Pro. Surveyors included Louisa Noorland BSc (Hons) and Katerina Elger BSc (Hons) MSc ARSM.

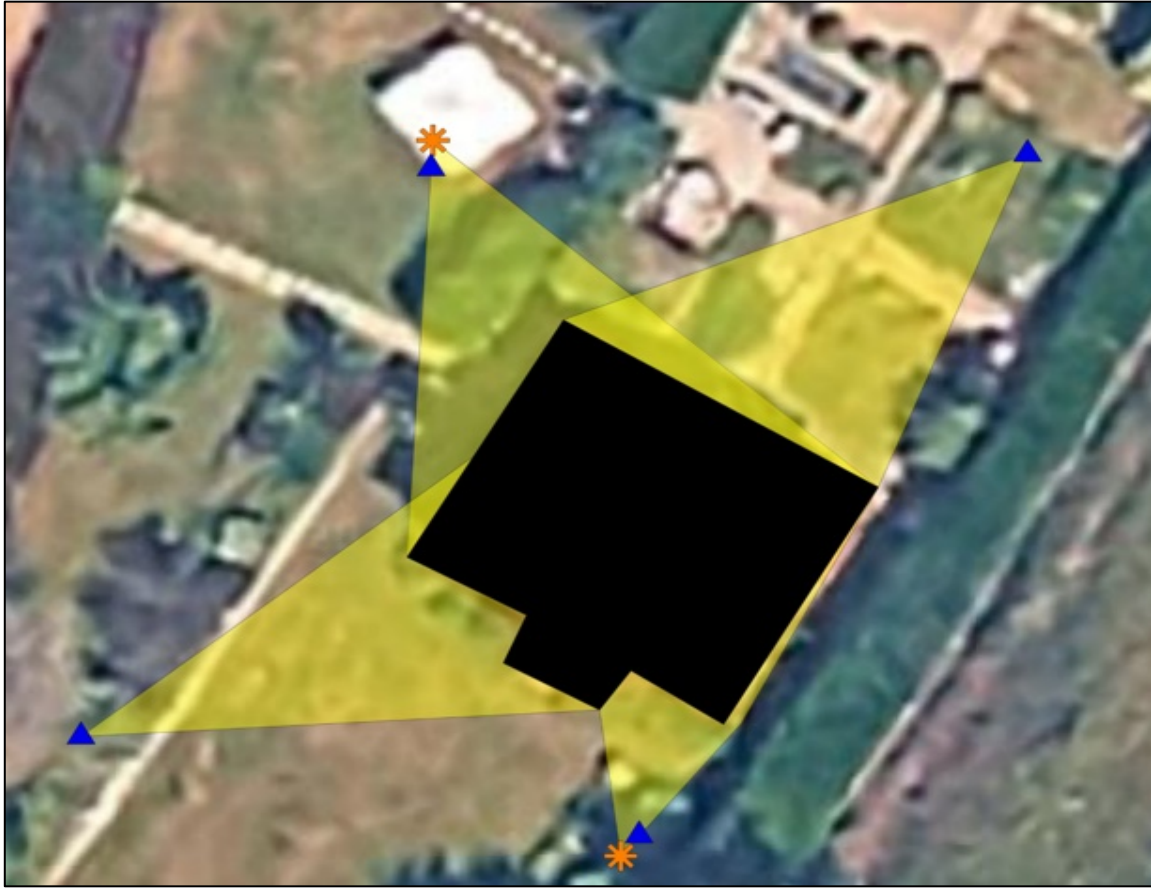


*Figure 3: Survey positions for the 2026 dusk surveys. Surveyor positions (orange stars) and IR camera positions (blue triangle) with their respective field of views (yellow)*

### 3.0 Results

#### Dusk Emergence Surveys

2024

16<sup>th</sup> May 2024

- 3.1 Sunset was at 20.48, with a large cloud cover and a temperature of 13°C. No bats were recorded emerging during the survey. The first bat, a common pipistrelle *Pipistrellus pipistrellus*, was recorded at 21.09. During the survey occasional bat activity was recorded over the house and garden. Common pipistrelles were foraging during the survey, approximately six common pipistrelles flew through at 21.54, and others were heard and not seen. A brown long eared bat was also recorded at 21.50 but was not seen. Species recorded included common pipistrelles, soprano pipistrelles *Pipistrellus pygmaeus*, and brown long-eared bats.

- 3.2 No bats were recorded emerging from the building.

**5<sup>th</sup> June 2024**

- 3.3 Sunset was at 21:10 with clear skies. The survey temperature started at 13°C. No emergences were witness during the survey. The first bat recorded was at 21:22 and was a noctule *Nyctalus noctula* foraging east to west in front of the house. During the survey occasional bat activity, dominated by common pipistrelles was recorded over the house and garden.

**26<sup>th</sup> June 2024**

- 3.4 Sunset was at 21:19 with clear skies and no wind. The survey temperature started at 19°C dropping to 18°C at the end of the survey. A single brown-long eared bat was recorded emerging during the survey at 21:53 from the top northwestern ridge of the roof (Figure 4). The direction and position of surveyors during this survey are below (Figure 4). The first bat recorded was at 21:20 and was a noctule commuting east to west over the site. During the survey occasional bat activity by noctules and common pipistrelles were recorded over the house and garden.



*Figure 4: Single emergence of brown long-eared bat at 21:53 on third emergence survey (26/06/24)*

2026

*15th September 2026*

- 3.5 Sunset was at 17:16 with no cloud cover, no precipitation and no wind. The survey temperature started at 18°C. Five bats were recorded emerging from the building. The first bat that emerged was a whiskered myotis *Myotis mystacinus* and emerged at 19:48 from the hanging tiles on the southern aspect of the building (Figure 5c). The following four emergences were all brown long-eared bats, likely the four identified within the loft void during the internal inspection of the building. These emerged at 19:52 from the south-western eaves (Figure 5d), at 20:17 and 20:18 from the eastern ridge (Figure 5a), and at 20:37 from the base of the north-facing chimney (Figure 5b). The remainder of the survey consisted of continuous common pipistrelle, noctule and brown long-eared recordings over the house and garden. The last bat recorded was a brown long-eared at 20:44, which was heard but not seen.

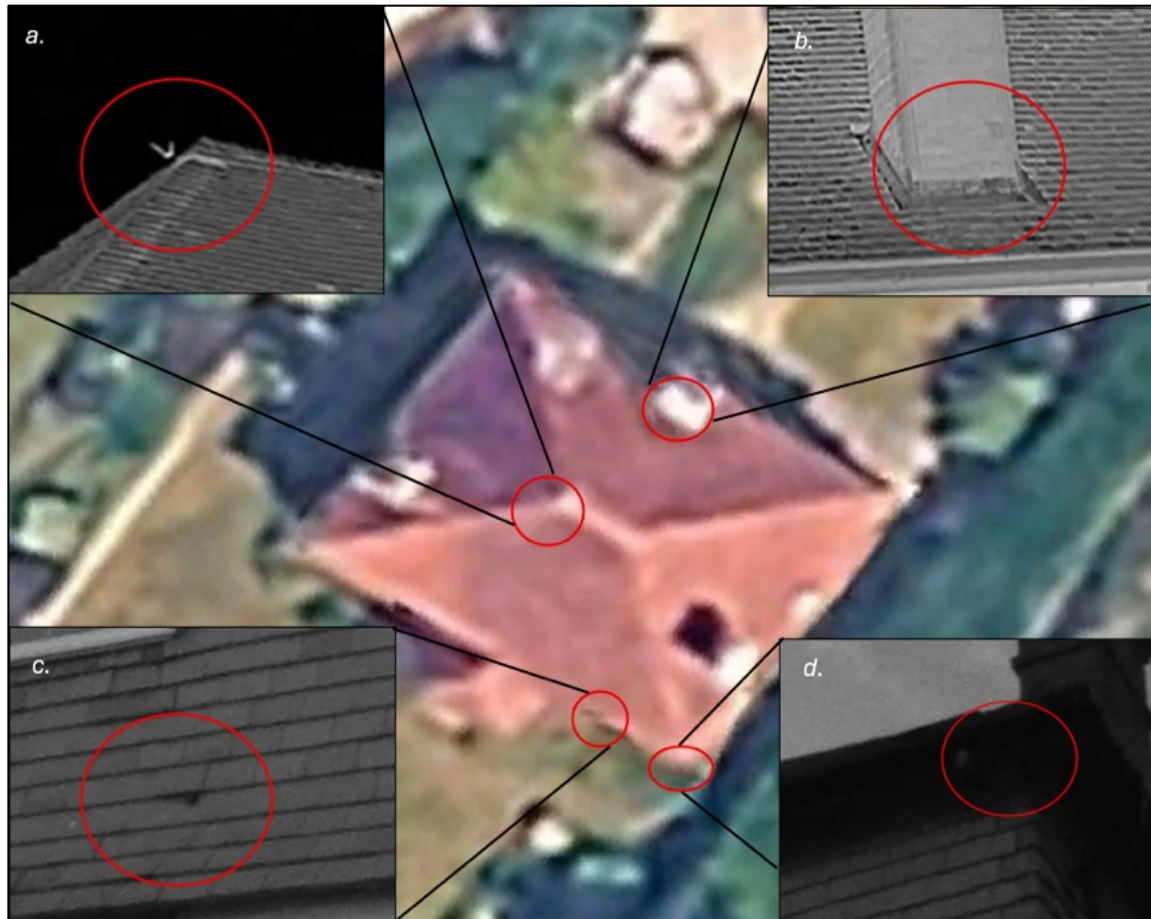


*Figure 5: Five emergence points of bats on the follow up emergence survey (15/09/26). Two brown long-eared bats at 20:17 & 20:18 (5a); a brown long-eared bat at 20:37 (5b); a whiskered myotis at 19:48 (5c); and brown long-eared bat at 19:52 (5d)*

#### 4.0 Discussion

- 4.1 During the 2024 surveys, an internal inspection of the building's loft void identified a single brown long-eared bat roosting within the void. In addition, one brown long-eared bat was recorded emerging from the building during the third dusk emergence survey undertaken on 26th June 2024 (Figure 4). Given the low number of bats recorded during both the internal inspection and emergence surveys, the loft void was considered to function as an opportunistic day roost for a brown long-eared bat.
- 4.2 A follow-up survey undertaken in 2026 identified four brown long-eared bats within the building's loft void, confirming that the roost remained active. The single dusk emergence survey recorded five bats emerging from the building, comprising four brown long-eared bats and one whiskered myotis (Figure 5).

- 4.3 These findings indicate an increase in roost usage compared to the 2024 surveys and confirm the continued use of the building as a roost by brown long-eared bats. Considering the low number of bats recorded, the timing of the survey in September, and the distribution of droppings throughout the loft void, the available evidence indicates that the void is utilised as an opportunistic day roost rather than a maternity or hibernation roost. The droppings were distributed throughout the loft void and did not form the distinct accumulations that may be expected beneath regularly used maternity roost locations. The building is also considered to provide an opportunistic day roost for whiskered myotis beneath the hanging tiles, based on the emergence of a single individual during the survey.
- 4.4 The current proposals are for a loft conversion and a two storey and single storey rear extension of the existing dwelling, with a garden room extension to the existing garage space and associated landscape and drainage alterations. As such, the works would result in the loss of a brown long-eared and whiskered myotis day roost. Consequently, a Bat Earned Recognition Licence (BERL) from Natural England would be required to authorise impacts to the roost and to ensure that appropriate mitigation and compensation measures are implemented.
- 4.5 The BERL can only be applied for once planning permission has been granted and relevant conditions discharged. The license will be based on the survey findings, best practice guidance and the experience of ecologists at The Ecology Partnership.
- 4.6 Any licence obtained would relate specifically to works affecting the building and would set out the mitigation, compensation and monitoring requirements necessary to maintain the favourable conservation status of the local brown long-eared bat and whiskered myotis population.

#### ***Maintaining Roost Opportunities***

- 4.7 Prior to any work commencing on the building, one bat box must be established onsite. This will provide alternative roosting habitat throughout the year for the species which have been recorded utilising the building.

4.8 It is recommended that three bat boxes are provided as mitigation (Figure 6). This box will be installed on the existing building or on nearby mature trees. A range of boxes can be used which are designed for different bat species, for example;

- 2F Schwegler Bat Box – A bat box suitable for cavity-dwelling species such as brown long-eared bats. These can be hung on trees or buildings and provides a stable temperature internally suitable for long-term use.
- Large Multi Chamber WoodStone Bat Box – This is a multipurpose box designed for larger colonies and a range of bat species including pipistrelles, noctules and brown long-eared bats. These should be hung on mature trees around the site.



*Figure 6: 2F Schwegler Bat Box (left) and Large Multi Chamber WoodStone Bat Box (right)*

4.9 Bat boxes can be installed on mature trees or retained buildings and should ideally be positioned to receive maximum sunlight exposure. As such, south and west facing aspects are generally recommended. Boxes should be installed at a minimum height of 3m above ground level to reduce the risk of disturbance and predation.

4.10 Bat boxes can be installed on mature trees or retained buildings and should ideally be positioned to receive maximum sunlight exposure. As such, south and west facing aspects are generally recommended. Boxes should be installed at a minimum height of 3m above ground level to reduce the risk of disturbance and predation.

- 4.11 In addition to the bat boxes, integrated soffit boxes and a cavity rocket box, will be included within the design of the site. The location and extent of these recommendations are detailed on Condition 7 of the planning permission.

### *Timings*

- 4.12 As the building does not support a maternity roost and the building is not considered suitable for hibernation, the redevelopment is not limited to any time period and is not seasonally constrained.
- 4.13 Prior to works commencing, the cavity rocket box and tree bat boxes should be established. This means that if any bats are found during works, then they can be gently captured and moved by hand to another appropriate roosting place. Bat boxes provide alternative roosting opportunities throughout the redevelopment of the site so that bats always have a roosting place available to them.
- 4.14 The removal of the roof will be supervised by the registered consultant (RC).

### *Mitigation Strategy*

- 4.15 With regards to the licence, the following methods are considered to be implemented;
- Establish alternative roosting provision such as the 2F Schwegler Bat Boxes or similar box on any of the retained mature trees on site, prior to any works as mitigation;
  - Conduct a Tool Box Talk (TBT) to all team members on site with regards to the presence of bats using the building, bats legal protection, measures that will be undertaken to ensure that bats are not harmed, good working practises, licensable activities and what to do if a bat is found;
  - Once this TBT has been conducted then works to the building can commence under direct supervision of a registered consultant (RC) / accredited agent;
  - The tiles of the building will be hand removed. All tiles will be removed by hand individually, with the tiles being turned prior to stacking. If a bat is found, then the RC will gently move the bat to a bat box on site;
  - Once the tiles of the building have been removed, other features such as the felt lining will be removed, again under direct supervision from the RC;

- Any soffit boards will finally be removed using hand tools and checked gently before final removal. All works to be supervised by the RC;
- Once the RC has rechecked the whole of the building and is happy that all licensable activities to the building have occurred (i.e. the features which bats are using for roosting have been removed), then the remaining works to the buildings can occur without further supervision;
- It is considered that this process is likely to take between 1 to 2 days.

4.16 Any proposed lighting scheme as part of the development should consider bats in the surrounding area as well as the site, particularly the woodland to the west of the site and the grassland habitats centrally, as this was observed as infrequent commuting and foraging habitat for common bat species. All bat species are nocturnal, resting in dark conditions during the day and emerging at night to feed. Bats are known to be affected by light levels, which can affect both their roosting and foraging behaviour. Recommendations include:

- Installing lighting only if there is a significant need;
- Using sodium lamps instead of mercury or metal halide lamps where glass glazing is preferred due to its UV filtration characteristics;
- Directing lighting to where it is needed and avoiding light spillage;
- Using baffled lighting where light is directed towards the ground and
- Avoid putting lighting near trees or hedgerows and angling light away from these linear features which are used by commuting and foraging bats.

4.17 Sweet nectar and protein-rich pollen, especially night-scented flowers, are bait to encourage insects, a food source for bats. These species should be incorporated into the development where possible:

- Evenings primrose (*Oenothera biennis*)
- Field poppies (*Papaver rhoeas*)
- Knapweed (*Centaurea sp.*)
- Night-scented stock (*Matthiola longipetala*)
- Red campion (*Silene dioica*)
- Honeysuckle (*Lonicera periclymenum*)
- Sweet williams (*Dianthus barbatus*)

- Angelica species
- Wisteria (*Wisteria floribunda*)

### ***Licence Application***

- 4.18 The timing of the works with regards to the licence requirements is as follows:
- A licence application will be made following planning permission being granted;
  - Furthermore, any conditions which are pertinent to ecology will be discharged before the BERL will be applied for. An update survey must occur (walk over or internal survey) in the last 3 months prior to works;
  - Bat boxes are to be established on mature trees and rocket box installed;
  - Once the licence is issued (the licence should take 10 working days for issue), all licensable works can commence. All licensable works (removal of tiles etc) should take in the region of 1 or 2 days;
  - Works under a BERL have no seasonal restrictions

## **5.0 Discussion**

- 5.1 A single brown long-eared bat was identified within the loft void during the 2024 internal inspection, and one brown long-eared bat was recorded emerging from the building during the third dusk emergence survey undertaken on 26th June 2024. 2024 survey efforts classified the building as a opportunistic day roost for brown long-eared bats.
- 5.2 A follow-up survey undertaken in 2026 identified four brown long-eared bats within the loft void, confirming that the building remained an active roost for the species. The 2026 dusk emergence survey recorded five bats emerging from the building, comprising four brown long-eared bats and one whiskered myotis, confirming the continuation of use of the building as an opportunistic day roost for brown long-eared bats and, additionally, whiskered myotis.
- 5.3 The proposals would impact the current roosts for both brown long-eared bats and whiskered myotis, thus a BERL from Natural England would be required to authorise the works and ensure that appropriate mitigation and compensation measures are implemented. This can only be applied for once planning permission has been granted.

- 5.4 A mitigation strategy has been included within this report, and the proposed development can ensure that opportunities for roosting bats are retained and enhanced post-development.
- 5.5 It is recommended that if there is to be a change in lighting, that a sensitive lighting scheme is utilised to minimise impacting the commuting and foraging potential of the offsite habitat. Provision of bat boxes would be considered a suitable enhancement for the site for roosting bats and should be erected before any works on the building begin.
- 5.6 This report is valid for 18 months and as such if works to the building have not taken place prior to March 2028, it is recommended that update surveys are undertaken.

## 6.0 References

Bat Conservation Trust., (2022). Interim Guidance Note: Use of night vision aids for bat emergence surveys and further comment on dawn surveys

Collins, J. (ed.), (2023), Bat Surveys for Professional Ecologists: Good Practice Guidelines (4th edn). Bat Conservation Trust, London.

The Ecology Partnership,. (2024). *Preliminary Ecological Appraisal Report – Land at Red house, Staplefield..* The Ecology Partnership, Leatherhead.

### Internet resources:

Google Maps: [www.google.co.uk/maps](http://www.google.co.uk/maps)

Magic Interactive Map: [www.magic.gov.uk](http://www.magic.gov.uk)

## 7.0 Photographs and IR/ thermal camera screenshots

**Photograph 1:** Four brown long-eared bats roosting together in loft void (15/09/26)



**Photograph 2:** Northwestern aspect of the building at darkest point of survey (15/09/26)



**Photograph 3:**

Southeastern aspect of the building at the darkest point (15/09/26)

**Photograph 4:**

Southwestern aspect of the building at the darkest point of survey (15/09/26)



**Photograph****5:**

Northeastern  
aspect of the  
building at  
the darkest  
point of  
survey  
(15/09/26)



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