

**349 Hyde End Road
Spencer's Wood
Reading
Berkshire
RG7 1DD**

Bat Emergence Survey

Report ref.: R2780_BES_a

<i>Report Quality Control Information</i>	
<i>Author</i>	<i>Meghan Porter-Smith (Qualifying member of CIEEM)</i>
<i>Reviewer</i>	<i>Sarah Foot MCIEEM</i>

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 **JOHN WENMAN**
ecological consultancy

1 Diesel House, Honey Hill, Wokingham, Berkshire RG40 3BL
Telephone: 0118 3271810 Mobile: 07979 403099 E-mail: info@wenman-ecology.co.uk
www.wenman-ecology.co.uk

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Registered office: 1 Diesel House, Honey Hill, Wokingham RG40 3BL where you may look at a list of members' names.

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1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- 1.1.1** John Wenman Ecological Consultancy LLP was instructed by Rene and Greg Theodorou to undertake a Bat Emergence Survey (BES) at 349 Hyde End Road in Spencer's Wood, Berkshire. The survey was commissioned to accompany a householder application to be submitted to Wokingham Borough Council seeking consent for a second-storey side extension with associated alterations to the existing roof.
- 1.1.2** The BES follows a Preliminary Roost Assessment carried out by John Wenman Ecological Consultancy in October 2024 (Report ref.: S2780_PRA_a). No evidence of roosting bats was found within the property, however there were external features considered to have the potential to support individual small crevice-dwelling bats. Due to the site location and scale of the potential roost sites, the house was classified as moderate suitability. In line with good practice survey guidelines (Collins 2023), two dusk emergence survey visits were undertaken on the 20th May and 10th June 2025.
- 1.1.3** During the first emergence survey, one common pipistrelle (*Pipistrellus pipistrellus*) bat was recorded emerging from the corner where the dormer window meets the roof. No bats emerged from the property during the second emergence survey. The survey findings confirm that the house is used as a summer day roost by an individual common pipistrelle bat.
- 1.1.4** The proposed extension and alterations to the roof will not impact the confirmed roost and therefore the proposals are highly unlikely to result in the damage or destruction of a bat roost or lead to the disturbance and/or harm of bats. As such, a European Protected Species (EPS) mitigation licence would not be required for the planning works to go ahead lawfully.
- 1.1.5** This report contains information regarding a mobile species so it will likely be valid for up to 12 months only (CIEEM 2019b).

2 INTRODUCTION

2.1 Project Background

- 2.1.1** John Wenman Ecological Consultancy LLP was instructed by Rene and Greg Theodorou to undertake a Bat Emergence Survey (BES) at 349 Hyde End Road in Spencer's Wood, Berkshire.
- 2.1.2** The survey was commissioned to accompany a householder application to be submitted to Wokingham Borough Council seeking consent for a second-storey side extension with associated alterations to the existing roof.
- 2.1.3** The BES follows a Preliminary Roost Assessment carried out by John Wenman Ecological Consultancy in October 2024 (Report ref.: S2780_PRA_a) which states the following:

'The house featured the following potential bat access points and roost features:

- Lifted roof tiles along the western verge of the house on the front and rear elevation; and*
- Crumbling and missing sections of hip mortar on the western section of the roof.*

*The raised verge roof tiles and crumbling and missing hip mortar on the western elevation offer potential crevice roost sites for small numbers of crevice-dwelling bats, such as the locally recorded common pipistrelle (*Pipistrellus pipistrellus*) and soprano pipistrelle (*Pipistrellus pygmaeus*)... The property is considered to be of moderate potential suitability for bats.'*

- 2.1.4** The PRA report recommends the following:

'A minimum of two dusk emergence survey visits should be undertaken in the period of May to September, with at least two of the surveys between May and August; the survey visits should be spaced at least three weeks apart. If roosting bats are present, these survey visits enable the roost characterisation necessary to inform an impact assessment and mitigation strategy.'

2.2 Site Location and Context

- 2.2.1** The detached property is located on the southern side of Hyde End Road in Spencer's Wood, Reading, Berkshire (central OS Grid Reference: SU 71551 66632).
- 2.2.2** The property is situated within a suburban area with further neighboring properties and

their associated gardens along Hyde End Road. In addition, wood pasture and mixed priority woodland is situated approximately 150 metres to the northwest and 430 metres to the west.

2.3 Report Objectives

- 2.3.1** The aim of the bat emergence survey is to determine the presence or likely absence of roosting bats and to characterise the bat roost(/s) in cases where presence is confirmed. The emergence survey findings inform an impact assessment and mitigation strategy for the development proposals and ascertain whether a European Protected Species (EPS) mitigation licence would be required to allow the works to proceed lawfully.

3 LEGISLATIVE AND POLICY BACKGROUND

3.1 Relevant Legislation

3.1.1 In England and Wales, all bat species found in the wild are fully protected under the Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) (WCA) and Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended); the regulations are commonly referred to as the Habitat Regulations and hereafter referred to as such. The Habitat Regulations refer to European Protected Species (EPS) and all species of bats in the United Kingdom (UK) are EPS. Although the UK left the European Union on the 31st January 2020 and is therefore no longer tied to European legislation, the Habitat Regulations have been retained in their current format.

3.1.2 The legal framework underpinned by the WCA and Habitat Regulations makes these specific actions an offence as follows:

- Deliberately kill, injure, capture or take a wild bat;
- Deliberately, intentionally or recklessly disturb bats; in particular any disturbance which is likely to impair their ability to survive, to breed or reproduce, to rear or nurture their young, to hibernate or migrate, or to significantly affect local distribution or abundance;
- Damage or destroy a place used by a bat for breeding or resting; and
- Intentionally or recklessly obstruct access to any place used by a bat for shelter or protection.

3.2 Planning Policy

3.2.1 The biodiversity duty imposed through the Environment Act 2021 states that Local Planning Authorities (LPAs) must consider what action they can take to conserve and enhance biodiversity in England. Government planning policy, such as the ODPM Circular 06/2005, requires LPAs to account for the conservation of protected species when considering and determining planning applications.

3.2.2 The ODPM Circular 06/2005 states that ‘the presence of a protected species is a material consideration when a planning authority is considering a development proposal that, if carried out, would be likely to result in harm to the species or its habitat.’ This policy means that in instances where there is a reasonable likelihood of bats being present and affected by a development, surveys must be undertaken to inform a mitigation strategy to be agreed prior to granting planning permission.

3.3 Mitigation Licensing

3.3.1 The government's statutory nature conservation body, Natural England, is responsible for issuing European Protected Species (EPS) mitigation licences that would permit activities that would otherwise lead to an infringement of the Habitat Regulations. An EPS mitigation licence can be issued if the following three tests derived from Regulation 55 have been satisfied:

- (2)(e) – the derogation is for the purposes of '*preserving public health or public safety or other imperative reasons of overriding public interest, including those of a social or economic nature and beneficial consequences of primary importance for the environment.*'
- (9)(a) – there is '*no satisfactory alternative*' to the derogation; and
- (9)(b) – '*the action authorised will not be detrimental to the maintenance of the population of the species concerned at a favourable conservation status in their natural range.*'

3.3.2 LPAs have a statutory duty under Regulation 7(3)(e) of the Habitat Regulations to consider and determine whether these three tests are likely to be satisfied by planning proposals affecting EPS before granting planning permission. If an EPS mitigation licence is necessary, a licence can be sought once all the necessary planning consents have been granted. Natural England aims to issue a decision on licence applications within 30 working days of submission.

3.3.3 The Bat Mitigation Class Licence (BMCL) scheme allows ecologists to apply to become Registered Consultants to use this licence for low conservation status roosts, i.e. roosts comprising small numbers of seven commonly occurring species. A site registration form must be completed as a condition of the licence and submitted to Natural England at least three weeks before the licensable activities are due to start; Natural England aims to register sites within two weeks of submission.

3.3.4 Baseline survey information supporting EPS mitigation licence applications or BMCL site registrations must be up-to-date and have been completed within the current or most recent optimal season. A suitably experienced ecologist will be required to undertake a site walkover/check within three months prior to application/registration submission to confirm that conditions have not changed since the most recent survey.

4 SURVEY METHODOLOGY

4.1 Background Data Search

- 4.1.1** The Berkshire and South Bucks Bat Group (BSBBG) were commissioned to undertake a search of their records within a 2 kilometre radius of the property.

4.2 Emergence Survey

- 4.2.1** In line with good practice survey guidelines (Collins 2023), two dusk emergence survey visits were undertaken on the 20th May 2025 and 10th June 2025 by experienced bat surveyors Amy Denness (CL20: 2017-30082-CLS-CLS), Meghan Porter-Smith (CL17: 2023-11300-CL17-BAT), ecologist Jake Morgan and assistant ecologist Lauren Hayward. Two surveyors covered all aspects of the property during the surveys – refer to locations in emergence survey plan in **Section 5** below.

- 4.2.2** The equipment used during the survey included full-spectrum sampling bat detectors (Batlogger M2) and infrared/thermal imaging night vision aids (Nightfox Whisker binoculars, Pixfra A316, Sionyx Pro and Canon XA30 cameras with infrared floodlights/torches). A still shot of the darkest point of the surveys for infrared cameras and viewpoint for thermal cameras have been included for all night vision aids in **Appendix 1**.

- 4.2.3** The emergence survey started 15 minutes before sunset and continued for 1 hour and 30 minutes after sunset. Within a five-day period after the survey, the bat call recordings were processed and analysed using the BatExplorer computer software package and the night vision video footage was reviewed in VLC media player.

4.3 Survey Limitations and Report Validity

- 4.3.1** There were no significant constraints to the bat emergence survey, which was carried out within the time recommendation for presence/absence surveys, i.e. May to August, and in dry and calm conditions with an air temperature above 10°C at sunset (Collins 2023).
- 4.3.2** This report contains information regarding a mobile species so it will likely be valid for up to 12 months only (CIEEM 2019b).

5 SURVEY RESULTS

5.1 Overview

5.1.1 Background data from BSBBG is detailed in **Section 5.2** below. The bat emergence survey findings are described and summarised in **Tables 1 – 4**, shown in **Photograph 1**, and flight paths are illustrated in **Figures 1 & 2** below; the raw detector data is supplied in **Appendix 2**.

5.2 Background Data Search

5.2.1 Records from BSBBG identified at least six species of bat in the local vicinity: common pipistrelle (*Pipistrellus pipistrellus*), soprano pipistrelle (*Pipistrellus pygmaeus*), brown long-eared (*Plecotus auritus*), noctule (*Nyctalus noctula*), barbastelle (*Barbastella barbastellus*) and *Myotis* species.

5.2.2 The nearest record was for an injured common pipistrelle (*P.pipistrellus*) bat found on the driveway of a neighbouring property, 25m to the east of the site, in 2019. Evidence of brown long-eared (*Plecotus auritus*) bats were recorded in loft spaces within residential dwellings 230m to the north and 360m to the north-east of the site, in 2022.

5.2.3 The most recent records were for a common pipistrelle (*P.pipistrellus*) satellite roost present in 2024 at a property along Hyde End Lane, approximately 210m east of the site, with *Myotis* species and soprano pipistrelle (*P. pygmaeus*) bats also recorded during the emergence surveys.

5.3 Emergence Survey

20th May 2025

5.3.1 One common pipistrelle (*P.pipistrellus*) bat was recorded emerging from the corner of the front dormer on the front elevation during the survey at 21:20, 24 minutes after sunset. A screenshot of the emergence from the house is presented in **Photograph 1** below and a plan showing the emergence flight path is presented in **Figure 1**.

Table 1. Weather conditions and survey timings

Weather	Wind (BF0-12)	Cloud cover (oktas)	Rain	Temperature (°C)	
				Start	Finish
	2	7/8	None	18	15
Start	20:41	Sunset	20:56	Finish	22:26

Table 2a. Surveyor recordings at location 1

Species	Recordings*	Emergences†	Time of first call (minutes after sunset)
Common pipistrelle	22	1	21:15 (19)
Noctule	3	0	21:53 (57)

Table 2b. Surveyor recordings at location 2

Species	Recordings*	Emergences†	Time of first call (minutes after sunset)
Common pipistrelle	35	0	21:07 (11)
Noctule	2	0	21:53 (57)

*recordings are the number of times that the detector was triggered when bat calls were detected.

†confirmed by direct observation and/or night vision aid.

5.3.2 The first bat recorded was a common pipistrelle (*P. pipistrellus*) detected only at Survey Location 2 at 21:07, 11 minutes after sunset which is within the typical emergence time for the species of up to 30 minutes past sunset. The bat was seen passing across the rear garden from east to west; and it is therefore assumed that the bat was likely to have emerged from a neighbouring property to the east. Bat activity was moderate during the survey, with common pipistrelle (*P. pipistrellus*) activity including occasional foraging passes over both the front driveway and rear garden. A noctule (*N. noctula*) bat was first recorded passing unseen at 21:53 by both surveyors, 57 minutes after sunset and outside the typical emergence window.



Photograph 1. Common pipistrelle (*P. pipistrellus*) Emergence at 21:20 – Canon XA30 at Survey Location 1.

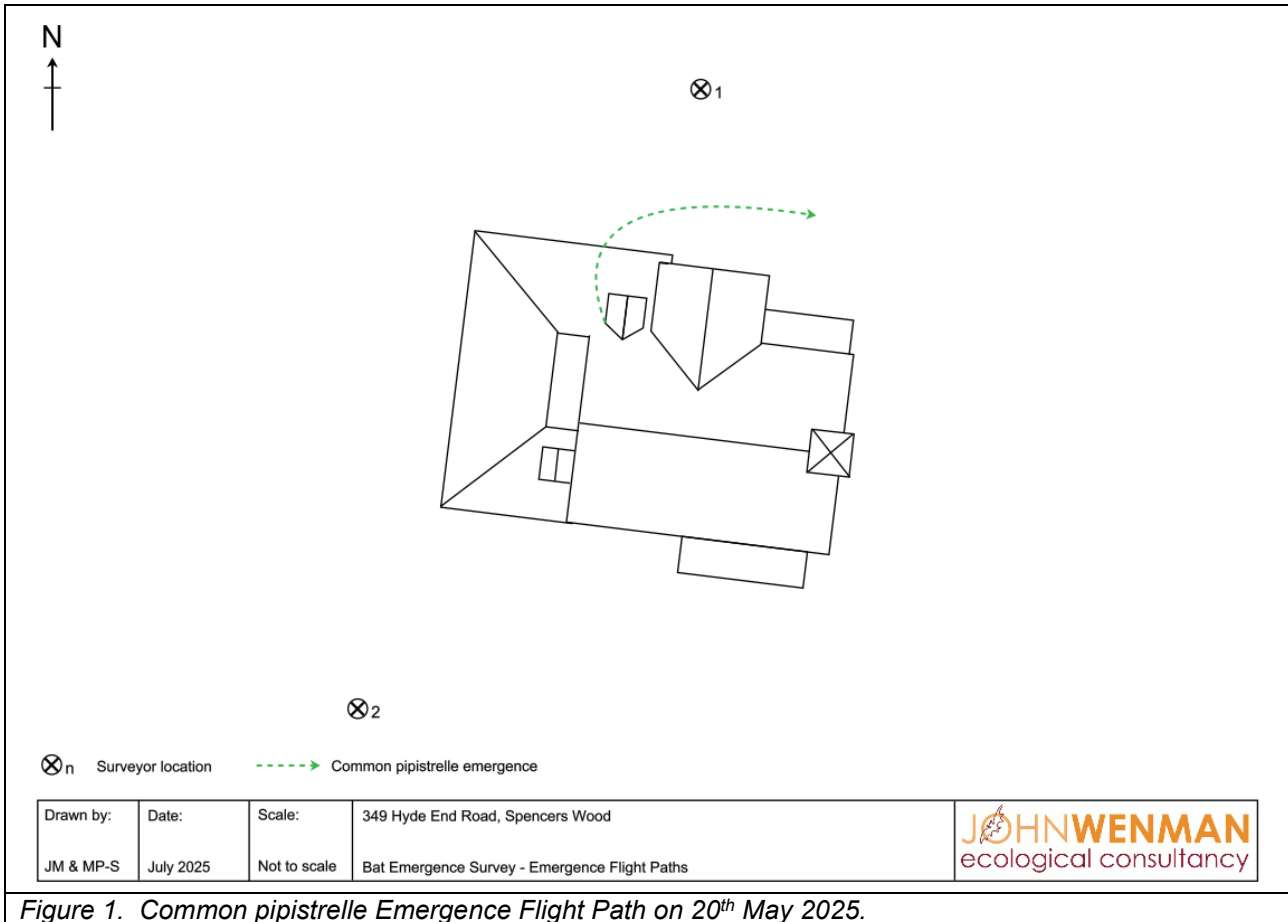


Figure 1. Common pipistrelle Emergence Flight Path on 20th May 2025.

10th June 2025

5.3.3 No bats were recorded emerging from the house during the survey.

Table 3. Weather conditions and survey timings

Weather	Wind (BF0-12)	Cloud cover (oktas)	Rain	Temperature (°C)	
	Start	Finish			
	1	4/8	None	21	17
Start	21:04	Sunset	21:19	Finish	22:49

Table 4a. Surveyor recordings at location 1

Species	Recordings*	Emergences [†]	Time of first call (minutes after sunset)
Common pipistrelle	20	0	21:51 (32)

Table 4b. Surveyor recordings at location 2

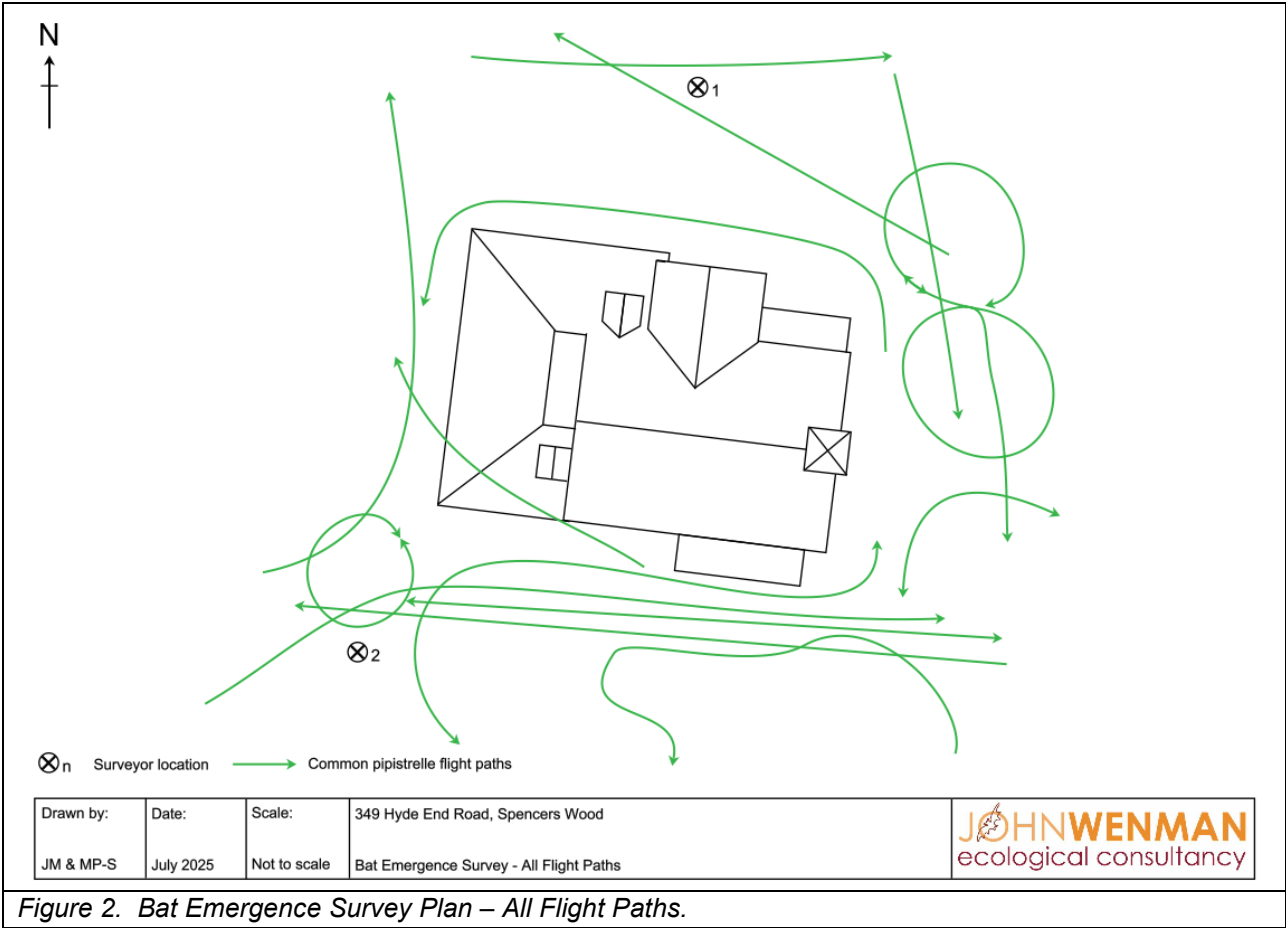
Species	Recordings*	Emergences [†]	Time of first call (minutes after sunset)
Common pipistrelle	20	0	21:44 (25)

*recordings are the number of times that the detector was triggered when bat calls were detected.

[†]confirmed by direct observation and/or night vision aid.

5.3.4 The first bat recorded was a common pipistrelle (*P. pipistrellus*) detected only at Survey Location 2 at 21:44, 25 minutes after sunset which is at the end of the typical

emergence time for the species of up to 30 minutes past sunset. The bat was recorded passing from the east across the garden; and it is therefore assumed that the bat was likely to have emerged from a roost in the wider area. Common pipistrelle (*P. pipistrellus*) bats were the only species recorded during the survey, with most foraging activity over the rear garden and within the garden of the neighbouring property, with commuting activity to the front and along the eastern boundary of the site.



6 DISCUSSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1 Assessment of Bat Roost Status

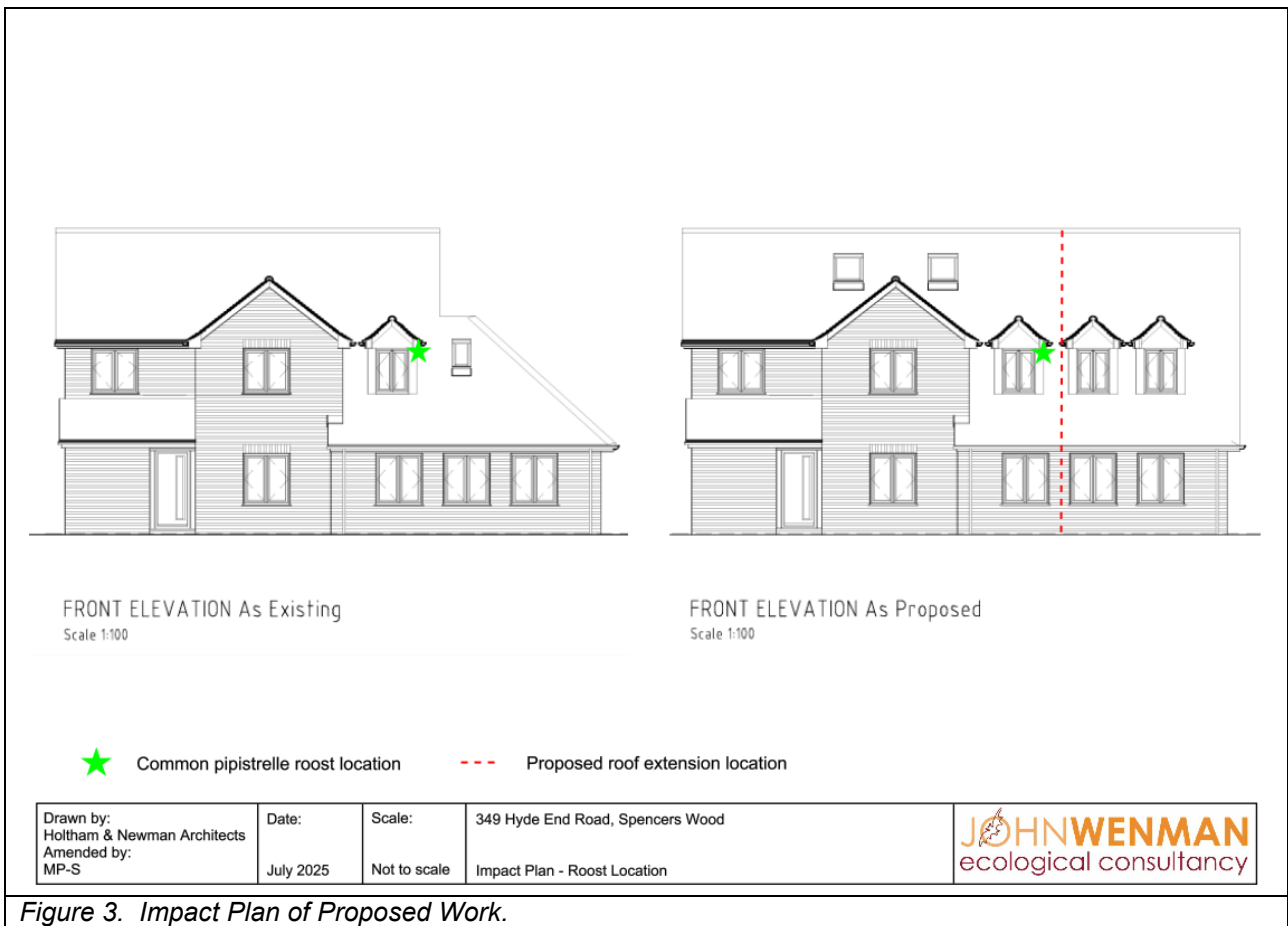
6.1.1 During the first emergence survey, one common pipistrelle (*P. pipistrellus*) bat emerged from below the hanging tiles on the front dormer window at the junction with the roof. No bats were recorded emerging from the property during the second emergence survey, while common pipistrelle bats were recorded within their typical emergence window, suggesting they had emerged from a roost in the wider area.

6.1.2 These survey findings indicate that the house supports a day roost for an individual male or non-breeding female common pipistrelle (*P. pipistrellus*) bat. Common pipistrelle bats are widespread and commonly occurring throughout the UK and frequently found in residential dwellings (Matthews *et. al.* 2018). Day roosts used by common pipistrelle bats hold site level conservation importance only and the loss of such roosts is not usually significant beyond the scale of the site (Reason & Wray 2023).

6.2 Impact Assessment and Recommendations

6.2.1 The survey data demonstrates that the planning proposals, which involve alterations to the existing roof and a proposed second storey extension are highly unlikely to result in the damage or destruction of the confirmed bat roost, as the existing dormer window and hanging tile cladding is to be retained and will be available to be used by bats during construction and in the long term (see proposed elevations in **Appendix 3**).

6.2.2 However, the works will involve the removal of roof tiles within 3 tiles of the dormer window and construction work will be occurring in close proximity to the roosting site, and therefore, if precautions are not followed during construction, the works could lead to the disturbance of the roosting bats, if present at the time of the works. It is therefore recommended that a precautionary method of working should be followed to avoid accidental disturbance. The proposed impact plan is presented in Figure 3 below.



6.3 Precautionary Working Method Statement

6.3.1 A precautionary method of working is recommended to ensure that the development proposals do not 'deliberately' or 'intentionally/recklessly' disturb any bats if occupying the roost at the time of the works.

6.3.2 The precautionary mitigation measures to be adopted will include:

- A pre-works toolbox talk delivered to the contractors by a suitably licensed ecologist detailing the location of the roost, legal protections, working methods (i.e. soft strip/demolition), actions to be taken if a bat is found and personal safety procedures;
- A soft strip approach to the removal of the roof tiles adjacent to the confirmed roost, i.e. by gloved hands and with handheld tools will be followed; and
- The works to the roof will be carried out outside of the hibernation season (November - February) to avoid the risk of disturbing torpid and hibernating bats within the roost.

- 6.3.3** If these precautionary mitigation measures are adhered to, the development proposals are considered highly unlikely to contravene legislation protecting bats. Therefore, a European Protected Species (EPS) mitigation licence would not be required to allow the works to proceed lawfully.
- 6.3.4** In the unlikely event that bats are encountered during construction on the property, the works must stop immediately, and a suitably licensed ecologist should be called to site to attend to the bat and provide advice on how to proceed; works should not continue until further written advice has been received. At this stage, an EPS mitigation licence may be required to permit the works to recommence lawfully.

7 REFERENCES

CIEEM (2019b). *Advice Note on the Lifespan of Ecological Reports and Surveys*. CIEEM, Winchester.

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

Mathews F., Kubasiewicz L.M., Gurnell J., Harrower C.A., McDonald R.A., Shore R.F. (2018). *A Review of the Population and Conservation Status of British Mammals*. A report by the Mammal Society under contract to Natural England, Natural Resources Wales and Scottish Natural Heritage. Natural England, Peterborough.

Mitchell-Jones, A. J. & McLeish, A. P. (2004). *Bat Workers' Manual (3rd edition)*. JNCC, Peterborough.

Reason, P.F. and Wray, S. (2023). *UK Bat Mitigation Guidelines: a guide to impact assessment, mitigation and compensation for developments affecting bats*. CIEEM, Ampfield.

APPENDIX 1 – DARKEST POINT/VIEWPOINT OF SURVEY FOR NIGHT VISION AIDS

20th May 2025



Canon XA30 at Surveyor Location 1.



Sionyx Aurora Pro at Surveyor Location 2.

10th June 2025



Nightfox Whisker at Surveyor Location 1.



Pixfra A316 at Surveyor Location 2.

APPENDIX 2 – BAT EMERGENCE SURVEY RAW DATA TABLES

20th May 2025

Surveyor location 1 – EM3

Time	Species	Recordings* [#]
21:15:00	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	1
21:20:45	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	1
21:37:36	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	1
21:38:46	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	1
21:39:13	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	1
21:42:01	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	1
21:44:45	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	1
21:45:41	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	1
21:45:52	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	1
21:48:00	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	1
21:49:53	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	1
21:53:01	<i>Nyctalus noctula</i>	1
21:53:17	<i>Nyctalus noctula</i>	1
22:11:46	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	1
22:12:17	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	1
22:14:14	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	1
22:14:23	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	1
22:14:30	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	1
22:14:40	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	1
22:17:53	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	1
22:19:27	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	1
22:19:38	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	1
22:22:12	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	1
22:24:03	<i>Nyctalus noctula</i>	1
22:24:50	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	1

*NB. The number of recordings for that time as processed by the Kaleidoscope Software during analysis of the data.

Surveyor location 2 – Batlogger M2

Time	Species	Calls* [#]
21:07:35	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	14
21:15:11	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	6
21:15:52	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	6
21:33:32	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	37
21:34:08	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	5
21:35:22	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	18
21:35:41	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	9
21:38:57	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	50
21:40:41	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	20
21:41:46	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	7
21:42:04	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	14
21:43:22	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	18

21:43:28	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	40
21:43:43	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	6
21:44:26	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	44
21:44:44	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	17
21:45:26	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	13
21:45:34	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	17
21:45:59	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	22
21:46:13	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	14
21:47:38	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	10
21:48:04	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	9
21:49:56	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	1
21:53:05	<i>Nyctalus noctula</i>	7
21:53:18	<i>Nyctalus noctula</i>	4
21:54:55	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	11
21:55:45	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	18
22:12:09	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	9
22:12:20	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	1
22:14:27	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	16
22:14:37	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	18
22:14:47	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	35
22:15:07	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	3
22:19:19	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	8
22:19:43	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	25
22:22:10	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	4
22:22:40	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	10

*NB. The number of calls per recording that are calculated by the BatExplorer Software during analysis of the data.

10th June 2025

Surveyor location 1 – Batlogger M2

Time	Species	Calls* [#]
21:51:24	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	13
21:57:50	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	8
21:58:54	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	6
22:01:55	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	3
22:06:06	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	9
22:06:33	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	7
22:07:23	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	24
22:08:03	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	1
22:08:42	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	2
22:09:19	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	7
22:09:43	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	5
22:10:10	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	2
22:10:31	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	7
22:10:54	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	4
22:12:23	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	10
22:21:44	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	11
22:46:24	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	20

22:46:31	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	13
22:46:52	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	21
22:48:41	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	13

*NB. The number of calls per recording that are calculated by the BatExplorer Software during analysis of the data.

Surveyor location 2 – Batlogger M2

Time	Species	Calls* [#]
21:44:54	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	2
21:42:17	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	5
21:55:57	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	11
21:57:05	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	5
21:57:29	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	9
21:57:41	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	15
22:00:23	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	12
22:01:35	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	5
22:06:02	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	18
22:08:26	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	33
22:08:48	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	21
22:09:50	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	6
22:09:59	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	6
22:11:56	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	5
22:16:36	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	10
22:21:16	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	7
22:25:14	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	9
22:29:09	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	12
22:46:25	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	1
22:48:14	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	7

*NB. The number of calls per recording that are calculated by the BatExplorer Software during analysis of the data.

APPENDIX 3 – EXISTING AND PROPOSED ELEVATIONS

