

PRELIMINARY ECOLOGICAL APPRAISAL AND
BAT SURVEY REPORT

THE WHITE COTTAGE, SEMLEY, WILTSHIRE

By

stark ecology^{ltd}

JULY 2025

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INTRODUCTION

Stark Ecology Ltd was asked by Brimble Lea Chartered Planning Consultants and Architects to carry out a Preliminary Ecological Appraisal of a house, outbuilding and the garden at The White Cottage, Semley, Wiltshire. The existing property is proposed for demolition and replacement with a new dwelling on a similar footprint.

The site is c.0.15Ha in area (not including the access track) and is located at OS Grid Reference ST868271, to the southwest of the village of Semley, which is to the north of Shaftesbury. It is surrounded by predominantly pastoral farmland with excellent hedgerow and woodland connectivity.

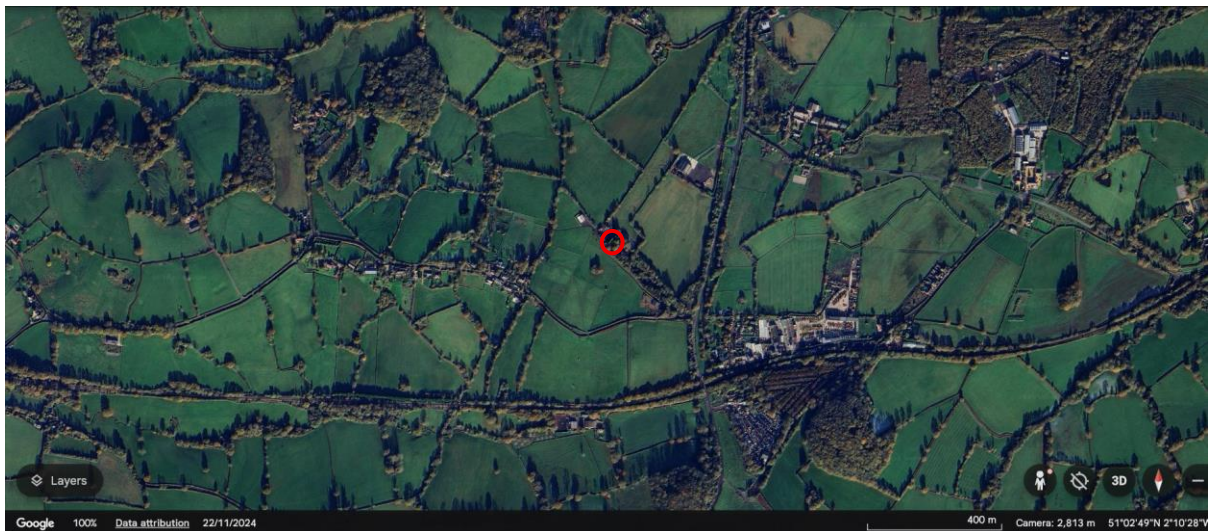


Fig 1: The site is surrounded by predominantly pastoral farmland which has excellent connectivity to woodland and hedgerow networks.

The Preliminary Ecological Appraisal was carried out by Georgie Starkie BSc (Hons) MSc MRSB (Natural England Class 2 Bat Licence Number 2015-13123-CLS-CLS) on 18th November 2024, when the weather was overcast with rain showers and a light wind. The temperature was approximately 8°C.

The property was found to have High potential to support roosting bats and so a suite of three emergence surveys was required. The first emergence survey was carried out by Georgie Starkie and Gareth Harris BSc (Hons) MSc MCIEEM (Natural England Class 3 & 4 bat licence number 2015-11684-CLS-CLS) when the weather conditions were clear and dry with a light to moderate wind and when the temperature was between 7 and 10°C.

A second emergence survey was carried out by Gareth Harris and Jake Cousins on 9th June 2025 when the weather was overcast but dry with a light wind and the temperature was approximately 16°C.

The third and final emergence survey was carried out by Gareth Harris and Richard Codlin (Natural England Class 2 Bat Licence) on 30th June 2025 when the weather was clear and dry with a light wind and the temperature was between 17 and 25°C.

METHODOLOGY

Desk Study

The Multi-Agency Geographic Information for the Countryside (MAGIC) website was reviewed for records of designated sites within 2km of the survey area and for records of licences granted by Natural England for work affecting European Protected Species within 2km.

A data search was requested from the Wiltshire and Swindon Biological Records Centre (WSBRC) for records of protected species and habitats within 2km of the site.

Preliminary Ecological Appraisal

The site was surveyed according to the extended phase 1 habitat survey guidelines set out by the Joint Nature Conservancy Committee (JNCC), in which the habitats present on site are classified. Any signs of protected or notable species were also recorded:

Bats: The house and outbuilding were assessed for their potential to support roosting bats. The habitats on site were assessed for their potential to provide commuting and foraging opportunities for bats.

Badgers: Evidence of badgers was sought, in particular badger setts which can be recognised by their characteristic size and shape, with large spoil heaps outside entrances. Other signs such as latrines (small pits in which badgers deposit their faeces), pathways through vegetation, hairs adhering to vegetation or sett entrances and snuffle holes indicating foraging were also noted.

Hazel dormouse: The habitats on and surrounding the site were assessed for their suitability to support hazel dormouse.

Great crested newts: The habitats on and surrounding the site were assessed for their suitability to support great crested newts.

Reptiles: The habitats on site were assessed for their suitability to support reptile species.

Nesting birds: The habitats on site were assessed for their suitability to support nesting birds.

Emergence Surveys

Emergence surveys were carried out from 15 minutes before sunset until 90 minutes after sunset on 5th May, 9th June and 30th June 2025. EM Touch Pro, Elekon

Batscanner and Batlogger M detectors were used to confirm the species observed and Nightfox Whisker, Pixfra Arc A613 thermal camera were used to aid visual assessment of bat activity associated with the property. Bat activity in the surrounding area was also noted.

Limitations

Surveys provide a brief snapshot of the site at the time the work was carried out and while every step is taken to ensure that the results of the survey are accurate, features of ecological value can change and therefore this report is only valid for 12 months.

The White Cottage lies c.500m from the border between Wiltshire and Dorset. Given the limited scope of the proposals for the site it was not considered necessary to request a data search from the Dorset Environmental Records Centre (DERC) to supplement the results from WSBRC.

The survey did not include the access track which runs between the property and the road to the south.

RESULTS

Desk Study

Habitats

There are no Special Areas of Conservation (SAC), Special Protection Areas (SPA) or Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) within 2km of The White Cottage and the property does not lie within the consultation zones for the Chilmark Quarries Bat SAC.

There are eleven Local Wildlife Sites (LWS) within 2km of The White Cottage, as summarised in the table below.

Local Wildlife Site	Description	Distance and Direction
Semley Common	An extensive network of unenclosed habitats, remnants of a much larger common. Includes hay meadows, other neutral grasslands, scrub woodland, small wet areas and ponds.	0m E The White Cottage lies adjacent to this site.
Hayes Copse	A small stand of ancient semi-natural broadleaved woodland.	590m NW
Coppit Dennis	Ancient semi-natural broadleaved woodland on a roughly circular clay mound in a much flatter landscape.	800m SE
Dewdown Copse	A small stand of ancient semi-natural broadleaved woodland.	980m W
Upper Marshes Woods	Semi-natural (ancient?) woodland concentrated along tributary of the River Nadder.	1.4km SE
Semhill Meadow	Site consists of 2 contiguous pastures alongside a small brook.	1.5km SE
Abbys Wood	Woodland with bands of mature oak woodland over hazel and bluebells surrounding patches of young oak plantation and a small ash plantation.	1.5km NE

Local Wildlife Site	Description	Distance and Direction
Bennets Copse	A small area of ancient broadleaved woodland.	1.55km SE
Frouds Copse	A small ancient woodland now largely planted with sycamore.	1.6km SE
Stib Acre Copse	A small stand of ancient semi-natural broadleaved woodland.	1.7km SE
Little Hill Wood	Ancient semi-natural broadleaved woodland on a very steep north-facing greensand scarp with extensive quarry workings.	1.9km S

Species

The following bat species have been recorded within 2km of The White Cottage:

- Whiskered *Myotis mystacinus*;
- Daubenton's *M. daubentonii*;
- Natterer's *M. nattereri*;
- Serotine *Eptesicus serotinus*;
- Noctule *Nyctalus noctula*;
- Leisler's *N. leislerii*;
- Common pipistrelle *Pipistrellus pipistrellus*;
- Soprano pipistrelle *P. pygmaeus*;
- Nathusius pipistrelle *P. nathusii*;
- Brown long-eared *Plecotus auritus*;
- Lesser horseshoe *Rhinolophus hipposideros*;
- Greater horseshoe *R. ferrumequinum*; and
- Barbastelle *Barbastella barbastellus*.

Most of these bat records are from the same location, which is c.600m to the northeast of the property.

Natural England has granted one bat licence for work affecting roosting bats at locations within 2km of The White Cottage:

- In 2020, at a location which is c.1.8km to the northwest, a licence was granted for damage to a resting place used by brown long-eared, serotine and common pipistrelle bats.

The results of the data search included a single record of hazel dormouse *Muscardinus avellanarius* from 2010 at a location which is c.550m to the southeast (and separated from the site by the A350).

There are no records of great crested newt *Triturus cristata* within 2km of The White Cottage.

The results of the data search included records of grass snake *Natrix helvetica*, slow worm *Anguis fragilis* and adder *Vipera berus*, all of which are historic (1970s).

Bird records that are considered relevant to this application include:

- House martin *Delichon urbicum*;
- Wren *Troglodytes troglodytes*; and
- Bullfinch *Pyrrhula pyrrhula*.

Habitats

At the time of the first visit to site on 18th November 2024 vegetation clearance had been carried out in the garden of the property. The habitats that remained at the time of that survey were:

- Hedgerow;
- Bare ground; and
- Buildings.

Hedgerow

The boundaries of the garden are formed by mature evergreen hedgerows, some of which had been removed at the time of this survey in November 2024.



Fig 2: The garden boundaries have been formed by mature evergreen hedgerows, some of which had been removed at the time of the Preliminary Ecological Appraisal.

This photo taken facing south on 18th November 2024.

Bare Ground

At the time of the Preliminary Ecological Appraisal in November 2024 most of the vegetation in the garden of the property had been removed, leaving bare ground. The site has been maintained in this condition since then.



Fig 3: The garden has been kept cleared since November 2024.

This photo taken 5th May 2025.

Buildings

There are two buildings within the site boundaries, the house and a single storey outbuilding.

House

The White Cottage is a two storey property which has block walls that are rendered on the ground floor and covered in hanging clay tiles on the upper floor. The roof is clay pantiles with decorative clay ridge tiles.



Fig 4: The White Cottage.

This photo taken facing south on 18th November 2024.

There is a single chimney at the western gable of the property and a single storey extension (of similar construction) with a mono-pitch roof at the eastern end of the property which was overgrown with moss at the time of this survey.



Fig 5: The White Cottage.

This photo taken from the east on 18th November 2024.

On the southern face of the property is a single storey timber and glass conservatory structure, the roof of which had failed at the time of this survey.

The property had been empty for at least one year at the time of this survey but the doors and windows are kept closed and secured.

Internally there is a single loft space which is c.1m high to the ridge. The roof is lined with bitumen roofing felt and the loft space is insulated with fibreglass material.

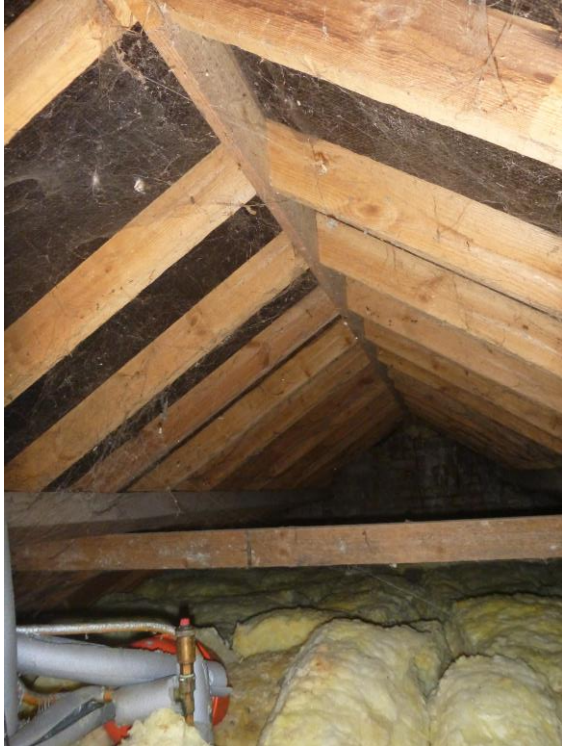


Fig 6: The loft space of The White Cottage is insulated with fibreglass material and the roof is lined with bitumen roofing felt.

This photo taken 18th November 2024.

Outbuilding

There is a single storey outbuilding to the south of the house which has rendered block walls and a clay tiled roof that was overgrown with moss in November 2024. There is timber cladding at the apex on the north facing gable of this building which was found to be tight fitting with no gaps behind or around the timbers.



Fig 7: The outbuilding.

This photo taken facing south on 18th November 2024.

Bats

Roosting

House

Externally the house was noted to support numerous crevice features behind hanging tiles on all aspects of the property which could be used by roosting bats. Lifted lead flashing surrounding the chimney was also found to be potentially suitable for roosting bats.

Internally no evidence of bats was found in the loft space of the house, including on top of the insulation in the loft space, below the insulation or caught in the dense cobwebs which have accumulated along the length of the ridge.

Although no evidence of roosting bats was found, the property was considered to have High potential to support roosting bats and so three emergence surveys were carried out during May and June 2025.

Emergence Survey – 5th May 2025

No bats were recorded emerging from any part of the property during this survey.

Commuting and foraging over the site was low but passes by common and soprano pipistrelle were recorded and there was a single pass by a lesser horseshoe bat at 2130.

Full results of this survey are set out in Appendix 2.

Emergence Survey – 9th June 2025

No bats were recorded emerging from the property during this survey and as before, activity levels over the site were relatively low during this survey, in spite of good conditions. Common pipistrelle were recorded commuting and foraging over the site and surroundings during this survey with occasional passes by Daubenton's and natterer's also recorded.

Full results of this survey are set out in Appendix 3.

Emergence Survey – 30th June 2025

No bats were recorded emerging from the property during this survey but slightly higher levels of commuting and foraging were noted when compared with the previous two surveys. Passes by common pipistrelle, noctule and long-eared bats were recorded over the site and surrounds.

Full results of this survey are set out in Appendix 4.

Outbuilding

No evidence of bats was found in the outbuilding and externally it is well sealed with no potential roost features identified. The outbuilding was considered to have Negligible potential to support roosting bats and no further surveys are recommended.

Commuting and Foraging

The habitats that remain on site (some boundary hedgerows) provide suitable habitat for bats to use when commuting and foraging through the landscape. The site is well connected to woodland and there are good hedgerow networks in the surroundings. As such, the site is well connected to excellent habitat for bats to use when commuting and foraging.

During emergence surveys carried out in May and June 2025 bat activity over the site comprised commuting and foraging by a range of species, including one pass by a lesser horseshoe bat.

Badgers

No sett entrances were found within the site boundaries and no other evidence of badgers (eg. latrines, snuffles holes or badger hairs caught on vegetation or fences) were noted. The site supports suitable habitat for badgers to use when commuting and foraging through the landscape and is well connected to other areas of habitat which are suitable for this purpose.

Hazel Dormouse

The results of the data search included a single record of this species from 2010, at a location which is c.550m away and on the opposite side of the A350 (a busy main road which could act as a barrier to dispersal for dormice). In the wider landscape there is a hazel dormouse population identified at Underhill, approximately 3.5km from The White Cottage and well connected to it by hedgerow networks.

At the time of the Preliminary Ecological Appraisal in November 2024 the only habitat remaining on site was evergreen boundary hedgerows which had limited connectivity to other areas of suitable habitat for hazel dormouse. As a result, the site did not support suitable habitat for dormice at the time of this survey.

Great Crested Newt

The habitats that remained on site at the time of this survey provide limited habitat which is potentially suitable for great crested newts to use during the terrestrial phase of their lifecycle. A review of OS maps and aerial photographs has identified a single pond which is c.90m to the south of the site and only one other pond within 500m of the property. The results of the data search did not include records of this species.

Due to a lack of records of this species in the vicinity of the site and a lack of connectivity to a network of waterbodies that could be suitable for breeding by great crested newts, the site is not considered suitable to support this species.

Reptiles

The remaining boundary hedgerows on site provide suitable habitat for reptile species such as slow worm and grass snake.

Nesting Birds

The boundary hedgerows and trees provide suitable habitat for nesting birds between March and August (inclusive).

One old bird nest was noted behind hanging tiles on the western face of the property in November 2024 but no active nests were noted in or on the property during surveys in May and June 2025.

Other Species

Hedgehog

The site is suitable for hedgehogs, which could commute and forage through the garden of the property.

LEGISLATION

Reptiles

All native reptile species are protected against intentional or reckless killing or injury by the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) and the Countryside and Rights of Way Act.

The habitat of the four common species of reptile (common lizard *Lacerta vivipara*, slow worm, adder *Vipera berus* and grass snake) does not receive additional protection.

Nesting Birds

The Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981 protects bird species in the UK and makes it an offence to:

- Intentionally kill, injure or take a wild bird;
- Intentionally take, damage or destroy the nest of any wild bird while it is in use or being built; and
- Intentionally take or destroy the egg of any wild bird.

Other offences under this legislation relate to taking and possessing specimens or the eggs of wild birds.

Hedgehog

Hedgehogs are a Species of Principal Importance (SoPI) under Section 41 of the NERC Act (2006) and should, as such, be conserved through the planning process. Hedgehogs would also fall under the provisions of the Wild Mammals (Protection) Act, 1996, which prevents certain cruel acts against wild mammals.

DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

Habitats

The on-site habitats that remained at the time of this survey have limited intrinsic ecological value but provide some habitat for protected species, as set out below.

This application is for a self-build property and so is exempt from Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG) requirements.

Bats

Roosting

The White Cottage was considered to be potentially suitable for roosting bats due to the number of external crevice features noted behind hanging tiles and around lead flashing in November 2024.

In May and June 2025 three emergence surveys of the property were carried out, when the weather conditions were suitable. No bats were recorded emerging from any part of the building.

The property is not considered to support roosting bats and bats are not considered to pose a constraint to the proposals for this site.

The outbuilding has Negligible potential to support roosting bats.

Commuting and Foraging

The site is surrounded by habitat which is of value to bats when commuting and foraging and is connected to other areas of suitable habitat for this purpose in the surroundings.

The proposals for the site include planting of new, native species boundary hedgerows and the replacement dwelling will continue to be surrounded by a garden, all of which will retain connectivity for bats commuting and foraging through the wider landscape.

Lighting is to be kept to a minimum but where external lighting is required for the purposes of safety or security, this will comply with ILP Guidance Note 8. External lighting will be installed on the walls of the new house and garage to the following specification, as shown in the External Lighting Plan by Brimble Lea:

- LED luminaires with a warm white (<2700 kelvin) spectrum
- Peak wavelength higher than 550nm

- External lighting will use motion sensors and be set to a short timer (c.1 minute)
- Luminaires with an upward light ration of 0% will be used.

Badgers and Hedgehogs

No badger setts or other evidence of badgers such as snuffle holes, latrines or pathways was found. However, the site supports suitable habitat for badgers and hedgehog to use when commuting and foraging through the landscape. The following steps should be taken to avoid accidental harm to animals during development works:

- Any trenches that have to be left open overnight must be adapted so that any animal that falls into it is able to escape, either by leaving a gradient at one end, or placing a structure (such as a plank of wood) in the trench to allow animals to climb out;
- Drainage or other pipework should be sealed at both ends overnight; and
- Anything that may present a fire or other hazard (eg. stored chemicals) should be kept securely locked and made inaccessible to wild animals moving around the site at night.

Reptiles

The remaining boundary vegetation is suitable for common reptile species such as slow worm and grass snake to use when hibernating over the winter months. No further survey work has been carried out for these species as impacts on potentially suitable reptile habitat will be temporary and on completion of construction and landscaping works the site will continue to provide habitat for reptiles and connectivity to other areas of suitable habitat for reptiles will be retained.

To protect individual animals from harm during construction, the following precautionary working methods should be adopted.

Precautionary Working Methods

October – March (Inclusive)

The base of hedgerows are suitable for reptiles to use over the winter hibernation period. Where any further hedgerow removal is required, clearance of the roots of the vegetation must be carried out outside the winter hibernation period in order to avoid harm or disturbance. These areas of habitat are also suitable for hedgehogs to

use for shelter over the winter months and so steps taken to protect reptiles will also protect hedgehogs from harm.

Enhancement

To enhance the site for reptiles (and for amphibians and small mammals, including hedgehogs), the provision of a hibernacula in a quiet area of the site, away from disturbance from human activity, is recommended. The hibernacula should be created according to the following specification:

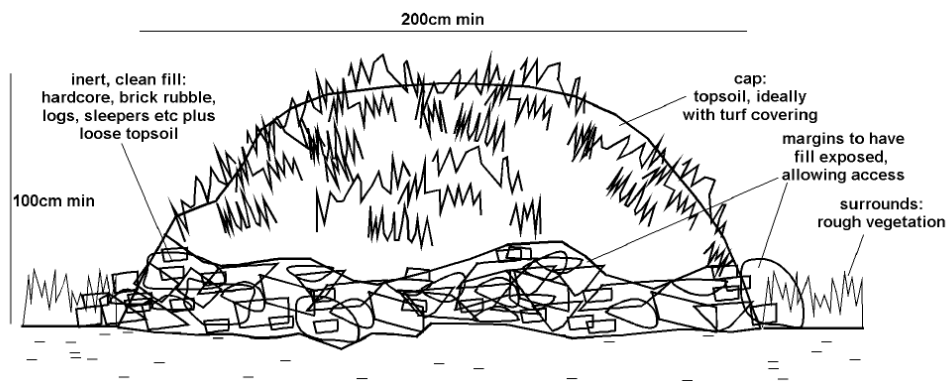


Fig 8: Hibernacula are to be created to this specification.

Nesting Birds

The remaining hedgerows are suitable for use by nesting birds so, given the protection afforded to all breeding birds, their nests, eggs and young it is strongly recommended that any removal of, or disturbance to, vegetation that offers potential nesting habitat for breeding birds, should be undertaken between October and February, inclusive, outside of the main bird breeding season.

During this period the vegetation should be cut down to ground level, using hand-held mechanised tools, and the arisings removed from the site. Should this seasonal constraint prove not to be practicable, then suitable surveys for active nests should be undertaken of any vegetation which is to be cleared during the nesting bird season (March to August, inclusive). These surveys should be undertaken by a suitably qualified ecologist immediately prior to the start of any works. If any active nest or nest under construction is found, then a buffer zone of at least 5m (with distance dependent upon species and location) should be created around the nest and maintained until all chicks have fledged. Once the fledglings are no longer dependent upon the nest, works can then re-commence.

It should be noted that significant delays can result to works being undertaken during the breeding bird season and, as such, it is strongly recommended that

vegetation clearance works, where possible, are completed during the winter months.

Ecological Enhancement

The site will be enhanced for roosting bats and nesting birds through the provision of the following integrated boxes in the new garage building at this site:

- Two double entrance [Vivara Pro WoodStone® House Martin Nest | NHBS Nature Conservation](#) to be installed at a minimum height of 3m on the northwest gable and southwest wall of the new garage.
- Two [Vivara Pro Build-in Woodstone® Bat Tube | NHBS Naturschutz](#) to be built into the southeast elevation of the new garage, at a minimum height of 4m.

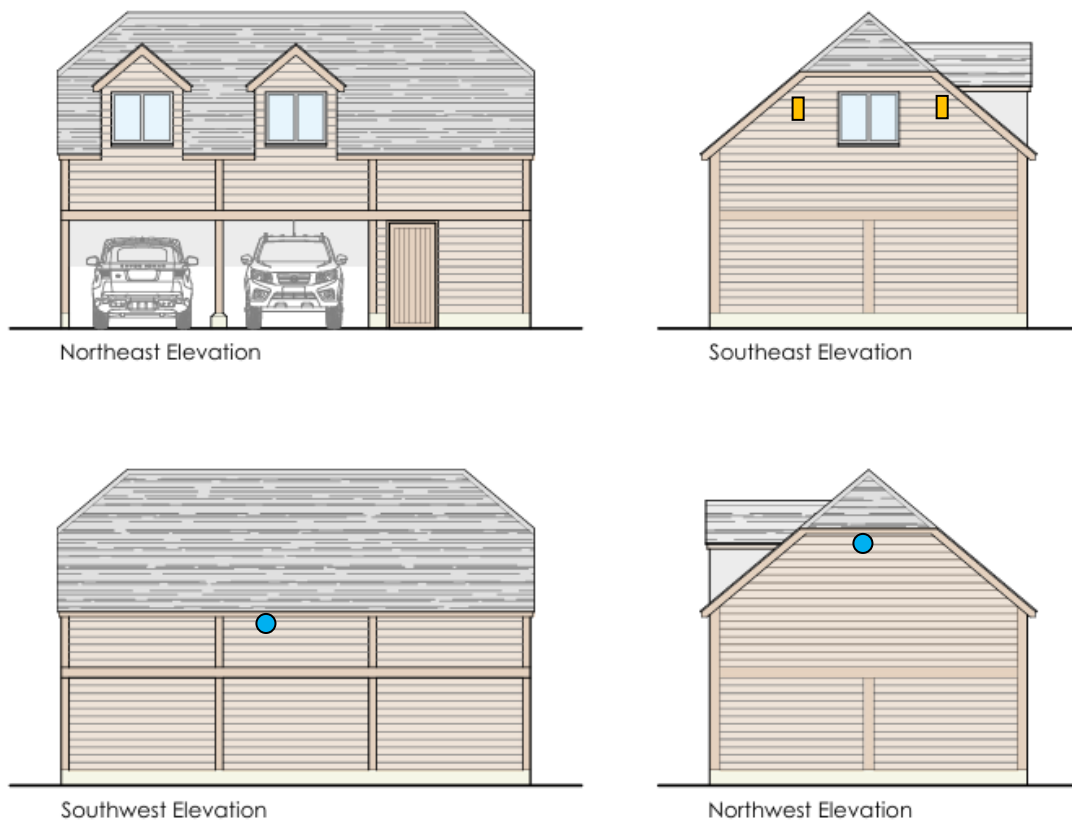


Fig 9: Integrated features for ecological enhancement at The White Cottage.

- Double entrance house sparrow nest cups
- Integrated bat tubes

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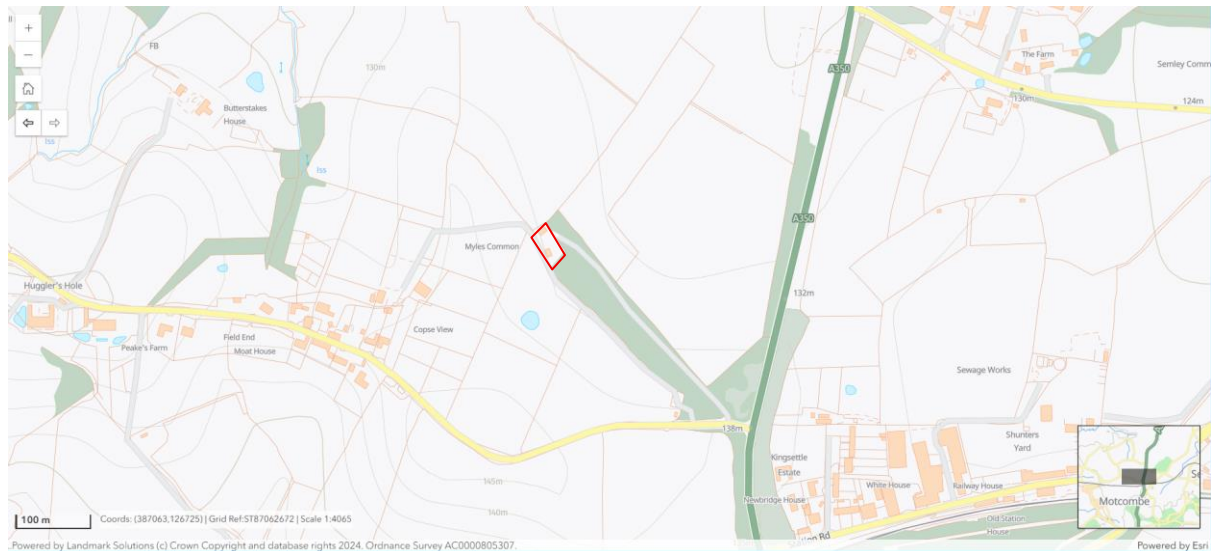
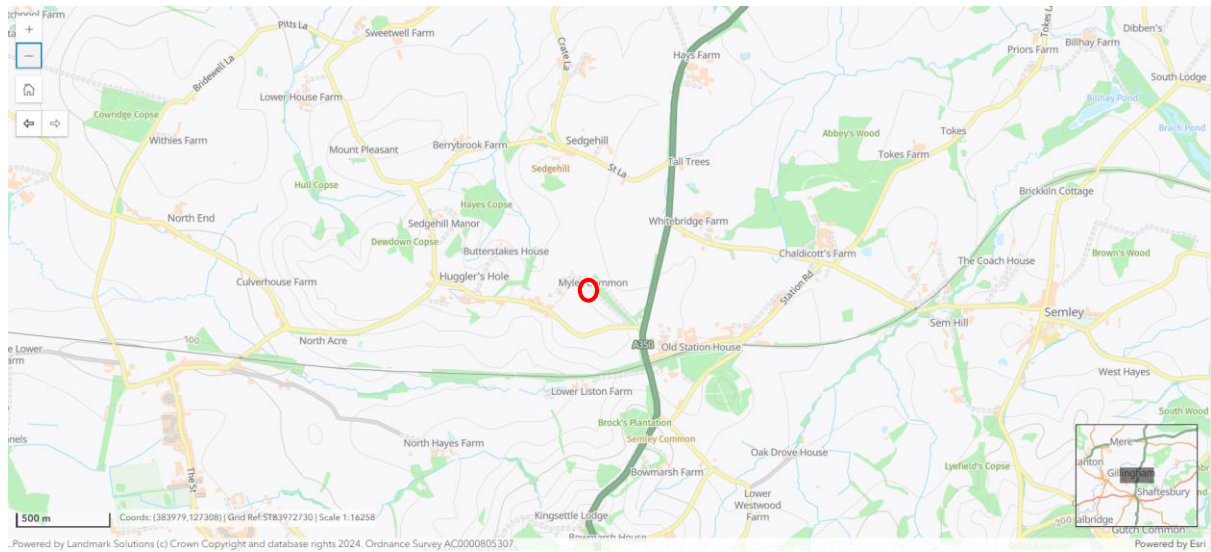
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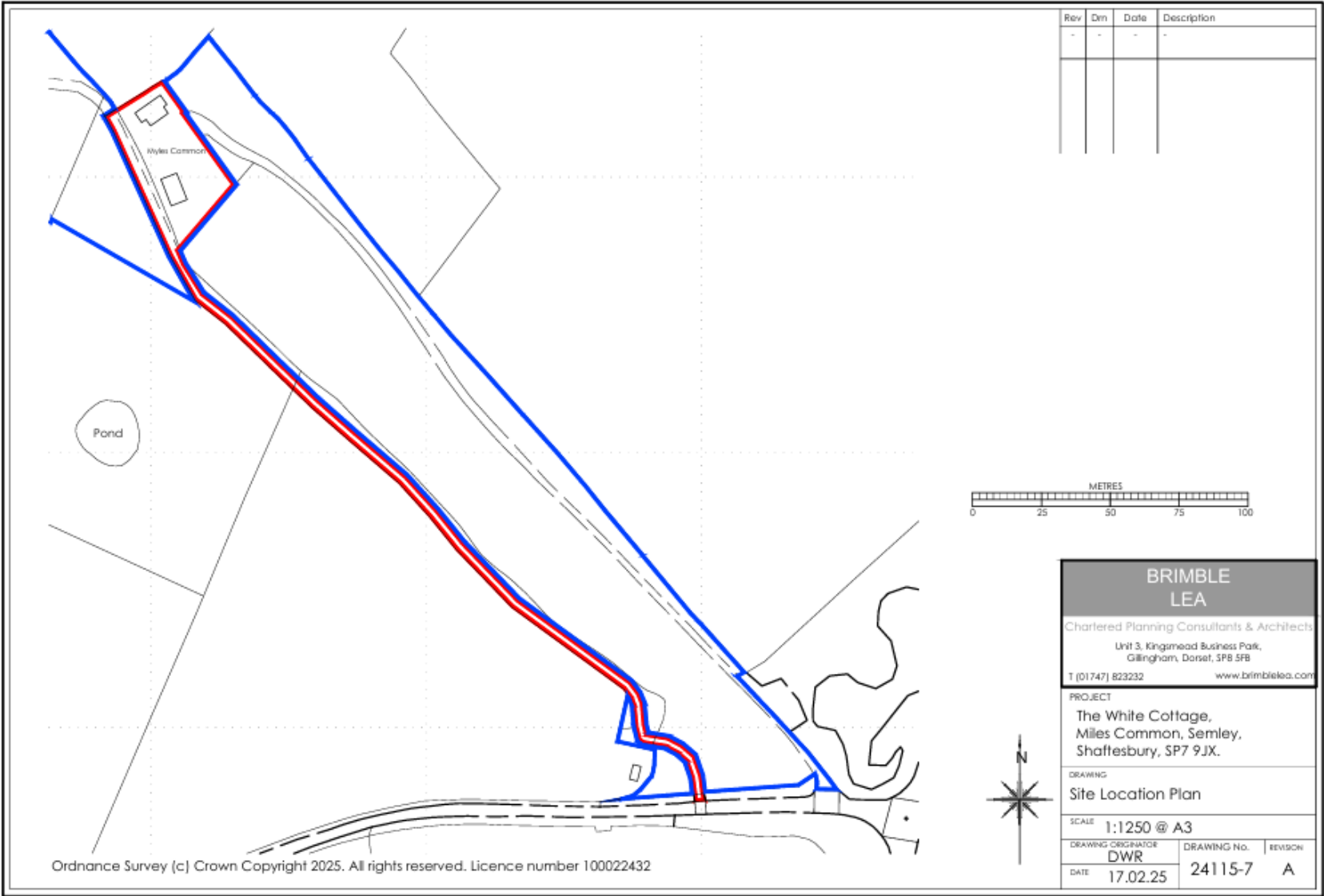
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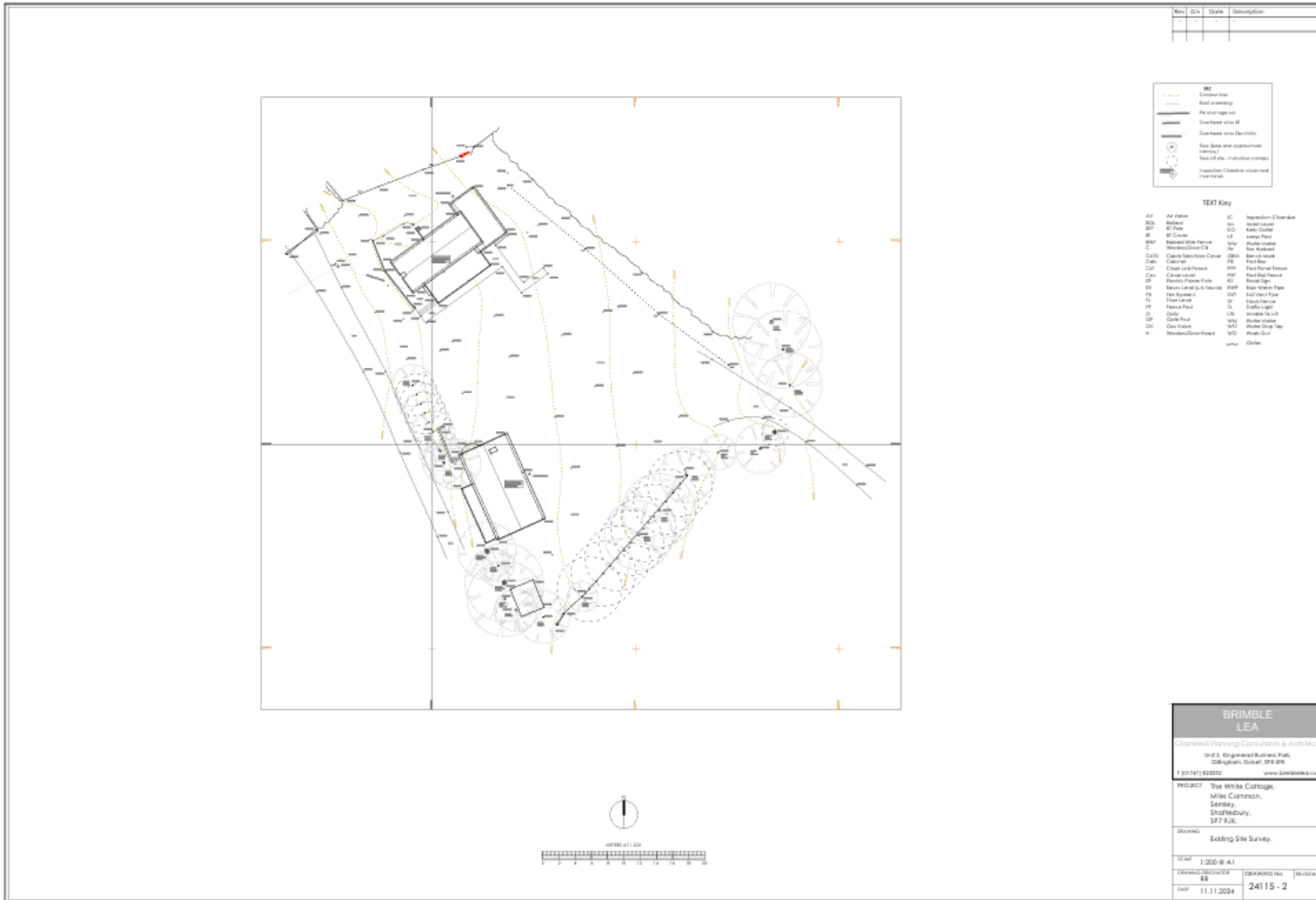
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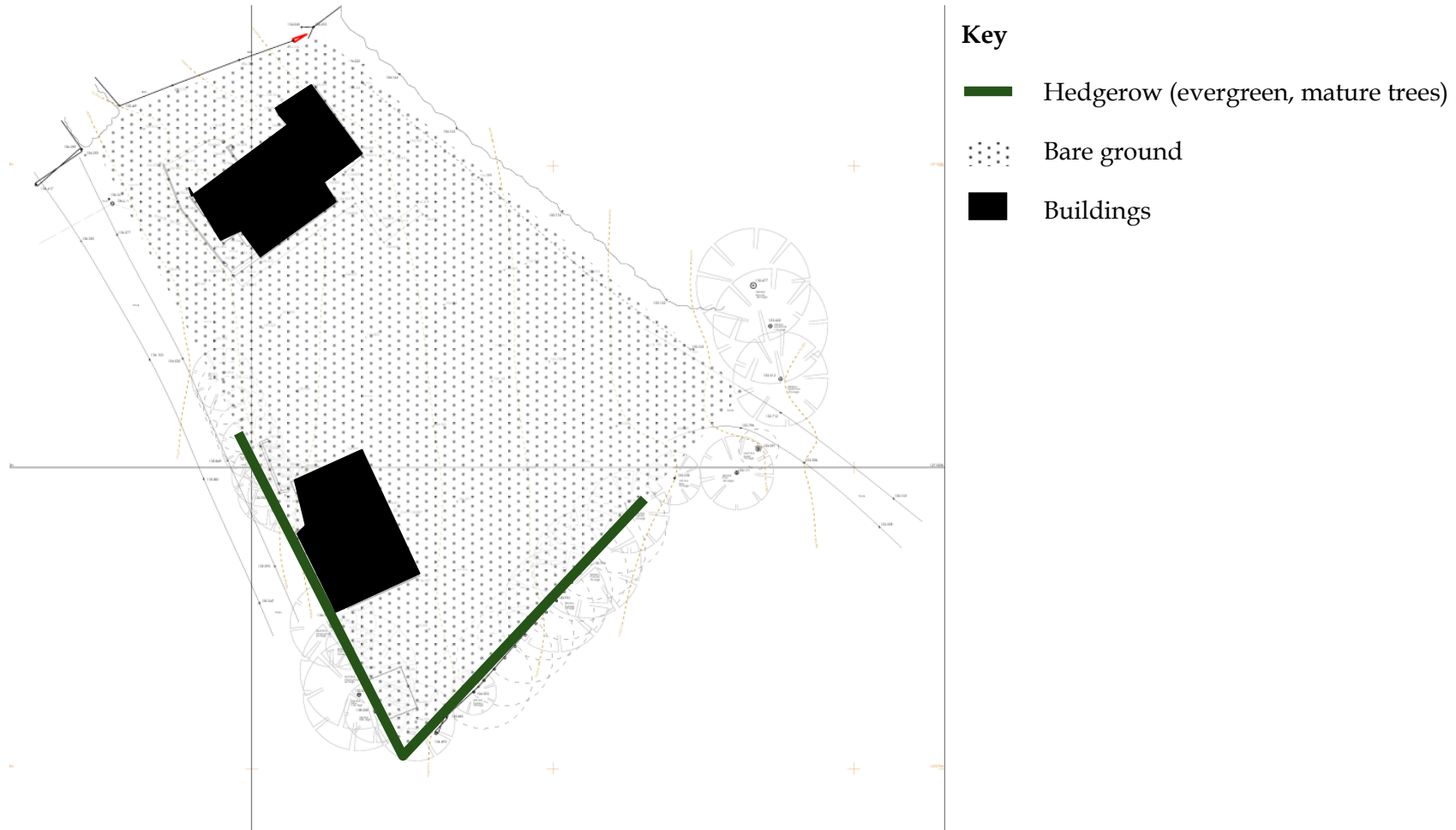
APPENDIX 1: SITE MAPS







Habitat Map

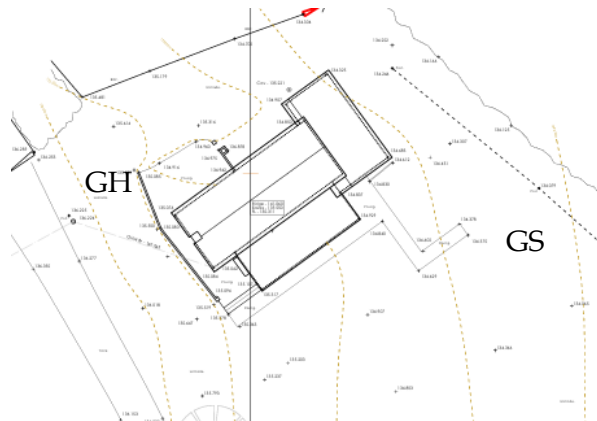


Site Proposals





APPENDIX 2: EMERGENCE SURVEY 5TH MAY 2025



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Survey Sheet – Bat Activity

Site Name: The White Cottage Date: 05/05/25

Weather Conditions: 0% cloud, no rain, wind B3

Max Temp: 9.8°C

Min Temp: 7.3°C

Sunset Time: 2037

Survey Type: Emergence

Survey Starts: 2022

Survey Ends: 2207

Surveyor: GS

Equipment:

EM Touch Pro 2

Panasonic HC-VX870

Nightfox XC5

Time	Map Ref	Species	Activity
2113		45 pip	Commuting over GH

Survey Sheet – Bat Activity

Site Name: The White Cottage Date: 05/05/25

Weather Conditions: 0% cloud, no rain, wind B3

Max Temp: 9.8°C

Min Temp: 7.3°C

Sunset Time: 2037

Survey Type: Emergence

Survey Starts: 2022

Survey Ends: 2207

Surveyor: GH

Equipment:

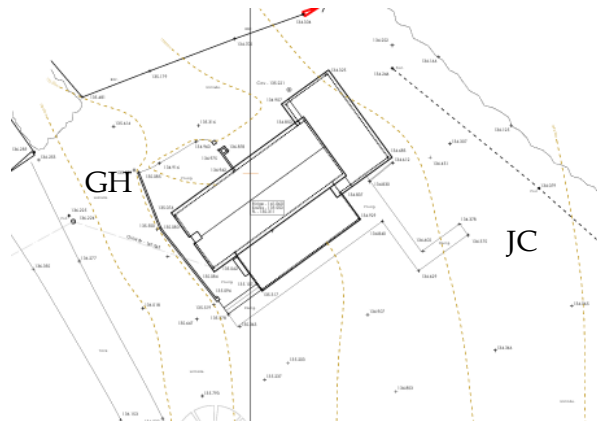
EM Touch Pro 2

Elekon Batscanner

Nightfox Whisker

Time	Map Ref	Species	Activity
2110		45 pip	Commuting along track to northwest of house
2130		LHS	Commuting southwest along track to northwest of house
2139		45 pip	Commuting along tree line to southwest
2142		45 + 55 pip	Foraging over field to northwest
2149		45 pip	Foraging along track to northwest of house
2153		45 pip	Foraging along track to northwest of house
2156		45 pip	Foraging HnS
2159		45 pip	Foraging HnS

APPENDIX 3: EMERGENCE SURVEY 9TH JUNE 2025



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Survey Sheet – Bat Activity

Site Name: The White Cottage

Date: 09/06/2025

Weather Conditions: 100% cloud, no rain, wind B2

Max Temp: 14°C

Min Temp: 13°C

Sunrise Time: 2121

Survey Type: Emergence

Survey Starts: 2106

Survey Ends: 2251

Surveyor: JC

Equipment:

Batlogger M

Pixfra Arc A613

Time	Map Ref	Species	Activity
2137		45 pip	Commuting over site JC to GH
2140		45 pip	Commuting over site
2200		45 pip	HnS
2205		No call	Bat observed commuting close to house
2211		45 pip	HnS
2226		45 pip	HnS
2234		45 pip	HnS
2240		45 pip	Foraging overhead HnS

Survey Sheet – Bat Activity

Site Name: The White Cottage

Date: 09/06/2025

Weather Conditions: 100% cloud, no rain, wind B2

Max Temp: 14°C

Min Temp: 13°C

Sunrise Time: 2121

Survey Type: Emergence

Survey Starts: 2106

Survey Ends: 2251

Surveyor: GH

Equipment:

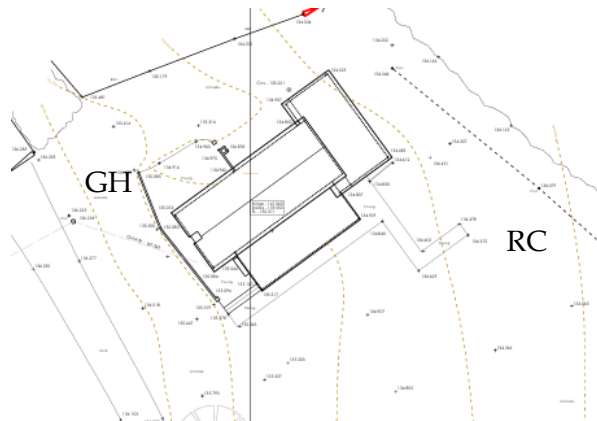
EM Touch Pro 2

Elekon Batscanner

Nightfox Whisker

Time	Map Ref	Species	Activity
2137		Pip	Commuting close to house (footage checked for emergence – none recorded)
2141		45 pip	Foraging along hedge to west
2146		45 pip	Foraging along hedge to west
2152		45 pip	Foraging along hedge to west
2201		45 pip	Foraging along hedge to west
2203		Daubenton's	HnS
2213		45 pip	Foraging HnS
2216		45 pip	Foraging HnS
2220		Natterer's	Seen foraging over pasture to the west
2226		45 pip	Foraging HnS
2233		45 pip	Foraging HnS
2239		45 pip	Foraging HnS

APPENDIX 4: EMERGENCE SURVEY 30TH JUNE 2025



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Survey Sheet – Bat Activity

Site Name: The White Cottage

Date: 30/06/25

Weather Conditions: No cloud, no rain, wind B1

Max Temp: 25°C

Min Temp: 17°C

Sunset Time: 2127

Survey Type: Emergence

Survey Starts: 2113

Survey Ends: 2257

Surveyor: GH

Equipment:

EM Touch Pro 2

Elekon Batscanner

Picfra Arc 613

Time	Map Ref	Species	Activity
2158		45 pip	Commuting across site, above house
2158		Noctule	HnS
2209		45 pip	Foraging along hedgerow to west
2212		45 pip	Foraging along hedgerow to west
2217		45 pip	Foraging along hedgerow to west
2218		LE	Foraging HnS
2224		45 pip	Foraging HnS
2226		45 pip	HnS

Time	Map Ref	Species	Activity
2232		45 pip	Foraging HnS
2239		Noctule	HnS
2241		45 pip	HnS
2241		Natterer's	Quiet pass HnS
2244		Noctule	HnS
2248		LE	HnS
2251		Noctule	HnS

Survey Sheet – Bat Activity

Site Name: The White Cottage

Date: 30/06/25

Weather Conditions: No cloud, no rain, wind B1

Max Temp: 25°C

Min Temp: 17°C

Sunset Time: 2127

Survey Type: Emergence

Survey Starts: 2113

Survey Ends: 2257

Surveyor: RC

Equipment:

EM Touch Pro 2

Canon XA11

Time	Map Ref	Species	Activity
2216		Myotis sp.	HnS
2220		55 pip	HnS
2223		45 pip	HnS
2225		Myotis sp.	HnS
2228		45 pip	HnS
2239		55 pip	HnS
2239		Noctule	HnS
2242		LE	HnS