

Environmental Statement: Chapter 7

Technical Appendix 7.14: Bat Activity Survey

Land East of Blackmore Farm, Melksham

Gleeson Land Ltd

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Figure A7.14.1: Bat activity survey plan

1 Methodology

1.1 Night-time Bat Walkover

- 1.1.1 Following Bat Conservation Trust (BCT) guidelines (Collins [ed.], 2023), night-time bat walkover surveys were undertaken between June and September 2024 (3 June 2024, 24 July 2024 and 2 September 2024). Ecologists were positioned at predetermined locations, primarily at potential flight lines close to potential roost sources such as groups of buildings or trees. Each survey commenced at sunset and the ecologists remained in position for 30-60 minutes to count, observe behaviour and make acoustic recordings with bat detectors (Anabat Scout) of bat activity. The ecologists then walked a predetermined route taking acoustic recordings and noting a time-stamped narrative of their observations. All echolocation calls were recorded and subsequently analysed using 'Anabat Insight' (Titley Electronics) to species or genus.

1.2 Static detector survey

- 1.2.1 Stratified sampling of the survey area using static bat detectors was undertaken between May and October 2024 (inclusive). Seven static bat detectors (Anabat Express) were deployed for a minimum of five nights per month on habitat features likely to be of value for commuting bats; refer to Table A7.14.1.1 and Figure A7.14.1. Detectors were programmed to record from 30 minutes prior to sunset to 30 minutes post-sunrise.

Table A7.14.1 Static Detector Survey details

Static detector location number	Description	Survey periods	Total number of nights
1	Northern field – positioned along species-rich hedgerow with microphone facing west (arable field).	• 16/05 – 20/05 • 14/06 – 18/06 • 17/07 – 21/07 • 14/08 – 18/08 • 12/09 – 16/09 • 16/10 – 20/10	30
2	Located on the western boundary – positioned on a species-rich hedgerow adjacent to a wet ditch with microphone facing east (arable field).	• 16/05 – 20/05 • 14/06 – 18/06 • 17/07 – 21/07 • 23/08 – 27/08 • 12/09 – 16/09 • 16/10 – 20/10	30
3	South-east corner of the survey area – located adjacent to semi-natural broadleaved woodland with the microphone facing north (arable field).	• 16/05 – 20/05 • 14/06 – 18/06 • 17/07 – 21/07 • 14/08 – 18/08 • 12/09 – 16/09 • 16/10 – 20/10	30
4	Located south of the survey area – static detector positioned on a species-rich hedgerow with the microphone facing northeast (arable field).	• 16/05 – 20/05 • 14/06 – 18/06 • 17/07 – 21/07 • 14/08 – 18/08 • 12/09 – 16/09	30

Table A7.14.1 Static Detector Survey details

Static detector location number	Description	Survey periods	Total number of nights
		16/10 – 20/10	
5	Located south of the survey area – static detector positioned adjacent to semi-natural broadleaved woodland and running water with the microphone facing north (across the running water toward a poor semi-improved grassland field).	16/05 – 20/05 14/06 – 18/06 17/07 – 21/07 14/08 – 18/08 12/09 – 16/09 16/10 – 20/10	30

1.3 Analysis

1.3.1 All bat detector data was downloaded and analysed using 'Anabat Insight v2.0.8' (Titely Electronics).

1.3.2 For the night-time bat walkover and static detector surveys, bat registrations for each species were defined as a series of pulses within a single Anabat Insight Full Spectrum (WAV) file. The maximum WAV file length of recordings was set to five seconds to optimise the performance of the British Trust for Ornithology (BTO) Acoustic Pipeline software.

Night-time Bat Walkover survey

1.3.3 The bat registrations recorded during the NBW survey were analysed manually by EAD Ecology staff, using Anabat Insight, against bat call characteristics using reference data from known bat roosts, as well as stock recordings from other bat workers and call parameters detailed in relevant literature (Russ, 2012).

Static detector survey

1.3.4 All recordings were analysed using species identification algorithms (BTO Acoustic Pipeline¹). The BTO Acoustic Pipeline processes recordings from the UK with regional classifiers using full spectrum data processing. Each five-second file was assigned to species level using this system, along with an independent estimate of error in species identification. The 'Import BTO Results' plugin in Anabat Insight was used to automatically label the files and, as recommended by Barre *et al.* (2019), identifications with a probability of less than 0.5 were discarded. Following this, *Myotis* sp. and *Nyctalus/Eptesicus* genus bats were manually checked by EAD Ecology staff to confirm identification, using Anabat Insight v2.1.6 (Titely Electronics).

1.3.5 Species identification from sound files and use of associated sonogram analysis software is constrained where overlaps in the parameters of call structure occur between closely related species. In addition, bats will alter their call characteristics in relation to both habitat structure and their behaviour. This can limit the ability to accurately analyse calls to species level, particularly in the genera *Myotis* and *Nyctalus/Eptesicus*.

¹ <https://www.bto.org/our-science/products-and-technologies/bto-acoustic-pipeline/how-acoustic-pipeline-works>

Myotis species

- 1.3.6 Registrations from *Myotis* genus bats are virtually impossible to separate to species level due to their plasticity in call structure and, as such, where no other information was available, such as visual observation of bat behaviour, habitat structure, position in relation to known roosts, or clear registrations allowing detailed slope profile analysis, identification to species has not been attempted and registrations were grouped as '*Myotis* sp'.

Big bats

- 1.3.7 Registrations from *Nyctalus* and *Eptesicus* genus bats demonstrate overlapping sound characteristics and can therefore be subject to misclassification. For the purposes of this assessment, registrations have only separated to species level where clear distinction can be made. Calls showing some of the characteristics but not meeting all of the parameters set out in Table A7.14.2 were identified as 'big bat' or *Nyctalus*/*Eptesicus* bats.

Table A7.14.2. Registration parameters used to distinguish *Nyctalus* / *Eptesicus* bats

Species	Characteristic registration parameters
Noctule <i>Nyctalus noctula</i>	Registration shows two types of alternating frequency Peak frequency below 21 kHz
Leisler's <i>N. leisleri</i>	Registration shows two types of alternating frequency Peak frequency above 24 kHz
Serotine <i>Eptesicus serotinus</i>	Registrations are of a single, consistent type Peak frequency between 24 kHz and 32 kHz

2 Limitations

- 2.1.1 There were no limitations to surveys that are considered to affect the reliability of the impact assessment conclusions. Minor limitations are as follows:
- Static detector Position 2 in August suffered a malfunction and was subsequently redeployed. This is not considered a significant limitation, given the number of nights the static detectors were deployed between May-August 2024. It is not considered to affect the overall conclusions.
 - Walkover route 3 was modified on 24 July due to the woodland being inaccessible due to dense vegetation.
 - Walkover route 3 was modified on 2 September due to the presence of cattle.

3 Results

- 3.1.1 At least ten bat species were recorded during the NBW and static detector surveys. Species name abbreviations used in the results hereafter are provided in Table A7.14.3.

Table A7.14.3: Bat name abbreviations used in results

Common name	Scientific name	Species code
Common pipistrelle	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	Pp
Soprano pipistrelle	<i>P. pygmaeus</i>	Ppyg
Nathusius' pipistrelle	<i>P. nathusii</i>	Pn
Noctule	<i>Nyctalus noctula</i>	Nn
<i>Nyctalus</i> bat	<i>Nyctalus</i> sp.	Nysp

Common name	Scientific name	Species code
Serotine	<i>Eptesicus serotinus</i>	Es
Noctule, serotine or Leisler's bat	<i>Eptesicus</i> / <i>Nyctalus</i> sp.	EorNy
Greater horseshoe bat	<i>Rhinolophus ferrumequinum</i>	GHS
Lesser horseshoe bat	<i>Rhinolophus hipposideros</i>	LHS
Barbastelle	<i>Barbastelle barbastellus</i>	Bb
<i>Myotis</i> bat	<i>Myotis</i> sp.	Mysp
Long-eared bat	<i>Plecotus</i> sp.	Plsp

3.2 Night-time Bat Walkover surveys

3.2.1 At least seven bat species were recorded within and adjacent to the survey boundary, with the majority of calls from common pipistrelle and soprano pipistrelle bats. These are both common and widespread bat species. The following observations were recorded during the surveys (refer to Figure A7.141):

- Common and soprano pipistrelle bats were recorded commuting and foraging along the majority of the hedgerows within the survey boundary.
- A high concentration of common and soprano pipistrelle foraging activity was recorded in the southwest area of the survey area, near trees and a stream.
- *Nyctalus/Eptesicus* bats were observed commuting across the survey area, predominately in September.
- A single barbastelle registration was recorded in June in the northern portion of the survey area and a second registration was recorded in July along the eastern boundary.
- A small number of long-eared bats (five registrations) were recorded in June and July. These registrations were located in the west of the survey area, predominately adjacent to the watercourse, indicating this feature provides an occasional commuting route for individual long-eared bats at this time of year. A single registration was recorded in September along the western boundary of the survey area.
- *Myotis* bats were recorded commuting and foraging along boundary hedgerows across the survey area. In July, foraging activity was concentrated in the north of the survey area adjacent to Blackmore Farm.
- A small number of lesser horseshoe bat (LHS) calls (seven registrations) were recorded in July and September. These calls were scattered across the survey area, along boundary hedgerows.

3.2.2 Weather conditions recorded during the NBW surveys are provided in Table A7.14.4

Table A7.14.4: Weather conditions during the night-time bat walkover surveys

Date	Start - end times	Sunset	Cloud (Oktas)	Wind speed (Beaufort)	Temp. (C)
03.06.2024	21:18	21:18	6/8	1	16
	23:48		5/8	1	15
24.07.2024	21:04	21:04	8/8	1	16
	23:04		8/8	2	15
02.09.2024	19:51	19:51	8/8	0	20
	21:51		7/8	0	18

3.3 Static detector surveys

General bat assemblage

- 3.3.1 At least ten species of bat were identified during the static detector surveys, with a cumulative total of 87,933 registrations recorded across seven static detector locations; refer to Table A7.14.5. Common pipistrelle accounted for the highest number of registrations within the survey area (72.19%), followed by soprano pipistrelle (14%), *Myotis* bat (5.84%) *Nyctalus/Eptesicus* species (1.7%) and *Nyctalus* species (1.65%). Other species recorded but accounting for less than one percent of the registrations included barbastelle, noctule, long-eared bat, lesser horseshoe bat, greater horseshoe bat, serotine and Nathusius' pipistrelle.
- 3.3.2 Three static detectors recorded levels of bat activity above the mean bat activity index (BAI; refer to Table A7.14.6) recorded across the survey area (BAI 54.92); Positions 2, 3 and 4 (refer to Figure A7.14.1). Bat activity levels were highest at Position 4, which recorded a BAI of 111.44, compared to a BAI of 86.22 at Position 2 which recorded the second highest bat activity levels. Activity at Position 4 was dominated by three species (common pipistrelle, soprano pipistrelle and *Myotis* bat), comprising 98% of registrations recorded at this location. Position 2 followed a similar trend to Position 4, with common and soprano pipistrelle and *Myotis* bat comprising 95% of bat activity. Position 3 recorded a BAI of 56.34 and similarly, *Myotis* bat and pipistrelle species accounted for 82% of activity.
- 3.3.3 The levels of bat activity were lowest in the northern and western areas of the survey area at Position 1 (BAI 8.44) and Position 5 (BAI 12.13).
- 3.3.4 Light-averse bat species recorded within the survey area included *Myotis* species, long-eared bat, barbastelle, lesser horseshoe bat and greater horseshoe bat. Long-eared bat activity was recorded at all static detector positions with a total of 297 registrations. Position 3 recorded the highest levels of long-eared bat activity (479 registrations; BAI 0.41), followed by Position 1 (BAI 0.44). The earliest registration was recorded approximately 35 minutes after sunset in October at Position 3, which suggests this bat may be associated with a nearby roost. The closest known brown long-eared roost to the survey area is approximately 0.8km south-west. Barbastelle bats were recorded at all static detector locations with a total of 1155 registrations recorded across the survey area. Barbastelle activity was highest at Position 3 (917 registrations; BAI 2.84); located on the southern boundary. Of these, 417 registrations were recorded in September.

Myotis species

- 3.3.5 *Myotis* species were recorded at all static detector positions with a total of 5133 registrations recorded. *Myotis* activity was highest at Position 3 (1689 registrations; BAI 5.24), Position 4 (1632 registrations; BAI 5.10) and Position 2 (999 registrations; BAI 3.12); refer to Tables A7.14.5-6 and Graph A7.14.3. The highest *Myotis* bat activity recorded by a single detector was at Position 4 in May (770 registrations; BAI 16.68) and Position 3 in October (704 registrations; BAI 9.71). An increase in *Myotis* bat activity in August could be associated with juvenile dispersal from a nearby roost. In addition to the two tree roosts for Natterers' bat identified onsite (refer to Appendix 7.13), the closest known *Myotis* bat roost was a Natterer's (undetermined) roost approximately 50m north of the survey area. Daubenton's and whiskered bats have also been recorded within 4km of the survey area.

Greater horseshoe bats

- 3.3.6 Greater horseshoe bat (GHS) was recorded in low numbers (six or fewer registrations) at all Positions. A total of 20 registrations were recorded between May and October 2024 (18

individual nights). GHS activity across the survey area as a whole (combined all static locations) was highest in May and September (7 registrations each). Foraging activity was not recorded within the survey area as defined by Miller (2001).

Lesser horseshoe bats

- 3.3.7 LHS were recorded at all static detector locations with a total of 1071 registrations recorded across the survey area. The highest levels of activity were recorded at Position 3 (479 registrations; BAI 1.49) and Position 1 (242 registrations; BAI 0.76); located along the eastern boundary and within the northern portion of the survey area; refer to Figure A7.14.1.
- 3.3.8 Monthly variation in LHS activity was observed within the survey area. LHS activity (BAI) was highest in June at Positions 4 and 7, in July at Positions 5 and 6, in August at Positions 1 and 3 and in September at Position 2 (refer to Tables A7.14.5 - 6 and Graph A7.14.7). The largest observed peak in activity was recorded in July. The peak number of LHS registrations recorded on a single night at a single static location was 133 (Position 3; 20/07/2024). However, this night is considered to be an anomaly and a result of opportunistic foraging. The data indicates that on nights where LHS bat activity was recorded, excluding the above, between 1 and 57 registrations were recorded over any one-night period on any one detector.
- 3.3.9 The temporal activity patterns of LHS registrations across the survey period (May – October) are generally indicative of commuting and occasional foraging within the survey area; refer to Graph A7.14.8². Foraging activity was recorded within the survey area as defined by Miller (2001) at Position 3 in July and August and Position 4 in July. Foraging contacts were also recorded at all positions in the survey area throughout the survey season.

² Lesser horseshoe bats' median emergence is 31 minutes after sunset (Jones & Rydell, 1994).

Table A7.14.5. Summary of registrations recorded

Static Detector Location	Month	Bb	EorNy	LHS	Mysp	Nn	Nysp	Plsp	Pp	Ppyg	GHS	Es	Pn	Total
1	May	0	0	77	23	2	0	0	195	24	2	0	0	323
	Jun	15	15	21	42	62	9	4	137	8	0	0	0	313
	Jul	27	99	26	184	59	26	3	510	27	1	0	0	962
	Aug	8	8	25	54	47	9	7	74	29	0	0	0	261
	Sep	25	11	50	190	52	4	10	150	29	2	0	0	523
	Oct	70	3	43	79	14	9	2	78	18	0	0	0	316
	Total	145	136	242	572	236	57	26	1144	135	5	0	0	2698
2	May	0	0	4	70	157	25	9	5123	69	1	2	2	5462
	Jun	30	17	21	101	60	13	9	4891	661	0	0	0	5803
	Jul	3	40	90	382	72	232	2	5674	101	0	0	1	6597
	Aug	17	0	18	283	242	172	28	6691	619	0	3	0	8073
	Sep	4	22	3	137	7	10	0	950	46	0	23	0	1202
	Oct	3	0	3	26	12	4	8	304	69	0	0	0	429
	Total	57	79	139	999	550	456	56	23633	1565	1	28	3	27566
3	May	40	23	17	32	45	10	10	1564	60	3	0	6	1810
	Jun	75	18	16	29	8	1	11	659	520	0	0	6	1343
	Jul	198	205	271	202	113	46	13	2818	444	0	0	0	4310
	Aug	68	893	84	135	100	40	23	642	1041	1	0	0	3027
	Sep	417	23	55	587	68	49	58	1632	1587	1	12	0	4489
	Oct	119	2	36	704	11	2	16	817	1478	0	0	1	3186
	Total	917	1164	479	1689	345	148	131	8132	5130	5	12	13	18165
4	May	3	32	11	770	0	106	9	13043	4082	1	0	4	18061
	Jun	3	0	29	15	10	2	3	1022	5	1	0	0	1090
	Jul	1	43	117	251	37	83	0	3091	402	1	1	0	4027
	Aug	20	24	29	554	57	44	22	10625	788	0	4	0	12167
	Sep	0	1	4	21	8	7	2	51	3	0	1	0	98

Table A7.14.5. Summary of registrations recorded

Static Detector Location	Month	Bb	EorNy	LHS	Mysp	Nn	Nysp	Plsp	Pp	Ppyg	GHS	Es	Pn	Total
	Oct	0	1	2	21	1	0	3	133	23	0	0	0	184
	Total	27	101	192	1632	113	242	39	27965	5303	3	6	4	35627
5	Apr	0	0	2	62	52	6	14	573	56	0	1	0	766
	Jun	1	8	10	38	36	1	13	114	33	0	0	0	254
	Jul	0	8	4	85	68	530	6	1439	15	2	35	0	2192
	Aug	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	104	0	0	0	0	115
	Sep	0	3	0	11	0	0	0	125	22	4	0	0	165
	Oct	8	0	3	45	9	3	12	250	55	0	0	0	385
	Total	9	19	19	241	165	551	45	2605	181	6	36	0	3877
Total	-	1155	1499	1071	5133	1409	1454	297	63479	12314	20	82	20	87933

Table A7.14.6. Bat Activity Index (BAI) recorded

Static Detector Location	Month	Bb	EorNy	LHS	Mysp	Nn	Nysp	Plsp	Pp	Ppyg	GHS	Es	Pn	Total
1	May	0.00	0.00	1.67	0.50	0.04	0.00	0.00	4.23	0.52	0.04	0.00	0.00	7.00
	Jun	0.36	0.36	0.50	1.00	1.48	0.21	0.10	3.26	0.19	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.45
	Jul	0.60	2.19	0.58	4.08	1.31	0.58	0.07	11.30	0.60	0.02	0.00	0.00	21.32
	Aug	0.15	0.15	0.48	1.03	0.90	0.17	0.13	1.41	0.55	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.98
	Sep	0.41	0.18	0.81	3.09	0.85	0.07	0.16	2.44	0.47	0.03	0.00	0.00	8.50
	Oct	0.97	0.04	0.59	1.09	0.19	0.12	0.03	1.08	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.36
	Total	0.45	0.43	0.76	1.79	0.74	0.18	0.08	3.58	0.42	0.02	0.00	0.00	8.44
2	May	0.00	0.00	0.09	1.52	3.40	0.54	0.20	111.00	1.50	0.02	0.04	0.04	118.35
	Jun	0.71	0.40	0.50	2.40	1.43	0.31	0.21	116.38	15.73	0.00	0.00	0.00	138.08
	Jul	0.07	0.89	1.99	8.47	1.60	5.14	0.04	125.75	2.24	0.00	0.00	0.02	146.20
	Aug	0.32	0.00	0.34	5.40	4.62	3.28	0.53	127.69	11.81	0.00	0.06	0.00	154.07
	Sep	0.07	0.36	0.05	2.23	0.11	0.16	0.00	15.45	0.75	0.00	0.37	0.00	19.54
	Oct	0.04	0.00	0.04	0.36	0.17	0.06	0.11	4.19	0.95	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.92
	Total	0.18	0.25	0.43	3.12	1.72	1.43	0.18	73.92	4.90	0.00	0.09	0.01	86.22
3	May	0.87	0.50	0.37	0.69	0.98	0.22	0.22	33.89	1.30	0.07	0.00	0.13	39.22
	Jun	1.78	0.43	0.38	0.69	0.19	0.02	0.26	15.68	12.37	0.00	0.00	0.14	31.96
	Jul	4.39	4.54	6.01	4.48	2.50	1.02	0.29	62.45	9.84	0.00	0.00	0.00	95.52
	Aug	1.23	16.20	1.52	2.45	1.81	0.73	0.42	11.64	18.88	0.02	0.00	0.00	54.90
	Sep	6.78	0.37	0.89	9.54	1.11	0.80	0.94	26.54	25.80	0.02	0.20	0.00	72.99
	Oct	1.64	0.03	0.50	9.71	0.15	0.03	0.22	11.27	20.39	0.00	0.00	0.01	43.95
	Total	2.84	3.61	1.49	5.24	1.07	0.46	0.41	25.22	15.91	0.02	0.04	0.04	56.34
4	May	0.07	0.69	0.24	16.68	0.00	2.30	0.20	282.61	88.45	0.02	0.00	0.09	391.33
	Jun	0.07	0.00	0.69	0.36	0.24	0.05	0.07	24.32	0.12	0.02	0.00	0.00	25.94
	Jul	0.02	0.95	2.59	5.56	0.82	1.84	0.00	68.50	8.91	0.02	0.02	0.00	89.25
	Aug	0.38	0.46	0.55	10.57	1.09	0.84	0.42	202.77	15.04	0.00	0.08	0.00	232.20

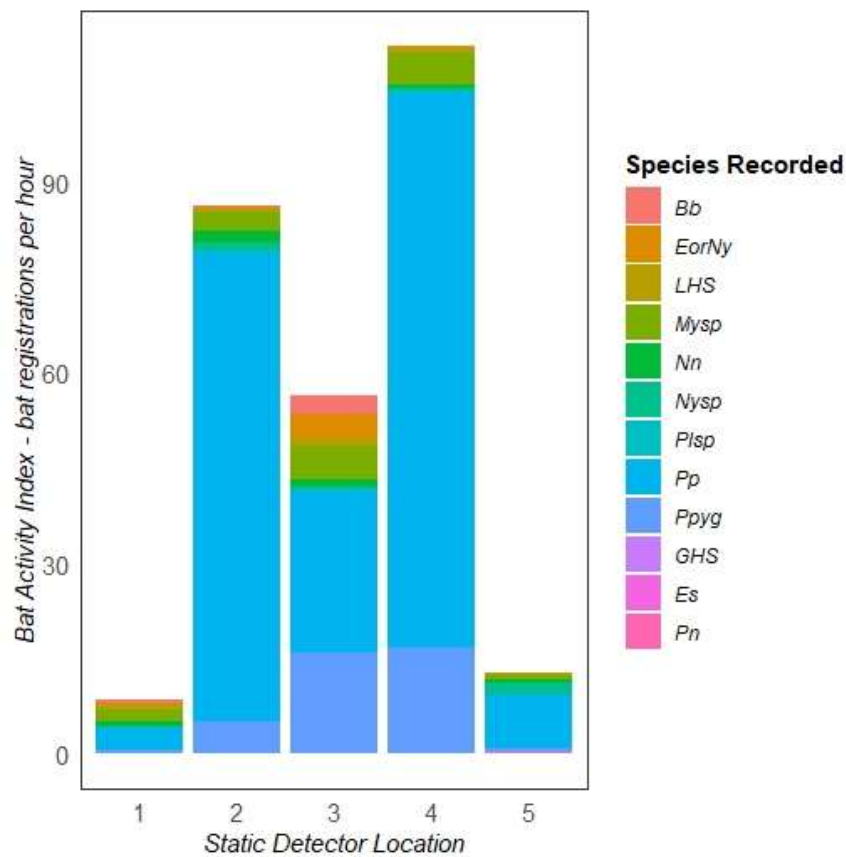
Table A7.14.6. Bat Activity Index (BAI) recorded

Static Detector Location	Month	Bb	EorNy	LHS	Mysp	Nn	Nysp	Plsp	Pp	Ppyg	GHS	Es	Pn	Total
	Sep	0.00	0.02	0.07	0.34	0.13	0.11	0.03	0.83	0.05	0.00	0.02	0.00	1.59
	Oct	0.00	0.01	0.03	0.29	0.01	0.00	0.04	1.83	0.32	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.54
	Total	0.08	0.32	0.60	5.10	0.35	0.76	0.12	87.47	16.59	0.01	0.02	0.01	111.44
5	Apr	0.00	0.00	0.04	1.34	1.13	0.13	0.30	12.42	1.21	0.00	0.02	0.00	16.60
	Jun	0.02	0.19	0.24	0.90	0.86	0.02	0.31	2.71	0.79	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.04
	Jul	0.00	0.18	0.09	1.88	1.51	11.75	0.13	31.89	0.33	0.04	0.78	0.00	48.58
	Aug	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.21	0.00	1.98	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.19
	Sep	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.18	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.03	0.36	0.07	0.00	0.00	2.68
	Oct	0.11	0.00	0.04	0.62	0.12	0.04	0.17	3.45	0.76	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.31
	Total	0.03	0.06	0.06	0.75	0.52	1.72	0.14	8.15	0.57	0.02	0.11	0.00	12.13
Total	-	0.72	0.94	0.67	3.21	0.88	0.91	0.19	39.64	7.69	0.01	0.05	0.01	54.92

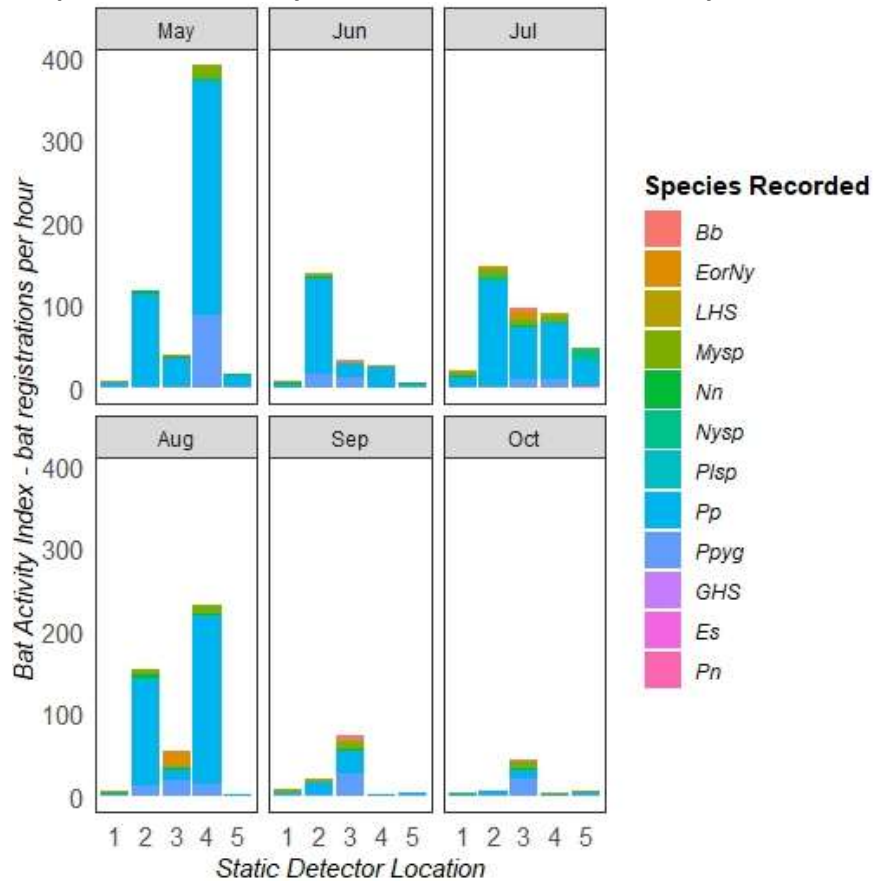
Table A7.14.7. Number of hours static detectors were deployed at each Position (May – October)

Static Detector Location	Month	Total hours of active deployment
1	May	46.15
	Jun	42.03
	Jul	45.12
	Aug	52.40
	Sep	61.50
	Oct	72.50
	Total	319.70
2	May	46.15
	Jun	42.03
	Jul	45.12
	Aug	52.40
	Sep	61.50
	Oct	72.50
	Total	319.70
3	May	46.15
	Jun	42.03
	Jul	45.12
	Aug	55.14
	Sep	61.50
	Oct	72.50
	Total	322.44
4	May	46.15
	Jun	42.03
	Jul	45.12
	Aug	52.40
	Sep	61.50
	Oct	72.50
	Total	319.70
5	May	46.15
	Jun	42.03
	Jul	45.12
	Aug	52.40
	Sep	49.33
	Oct	72.50
	Total	307.53
Total	-	1589.07

Graph A7.14.1. Bat Activity Index (BAI) recorded across the survey area.

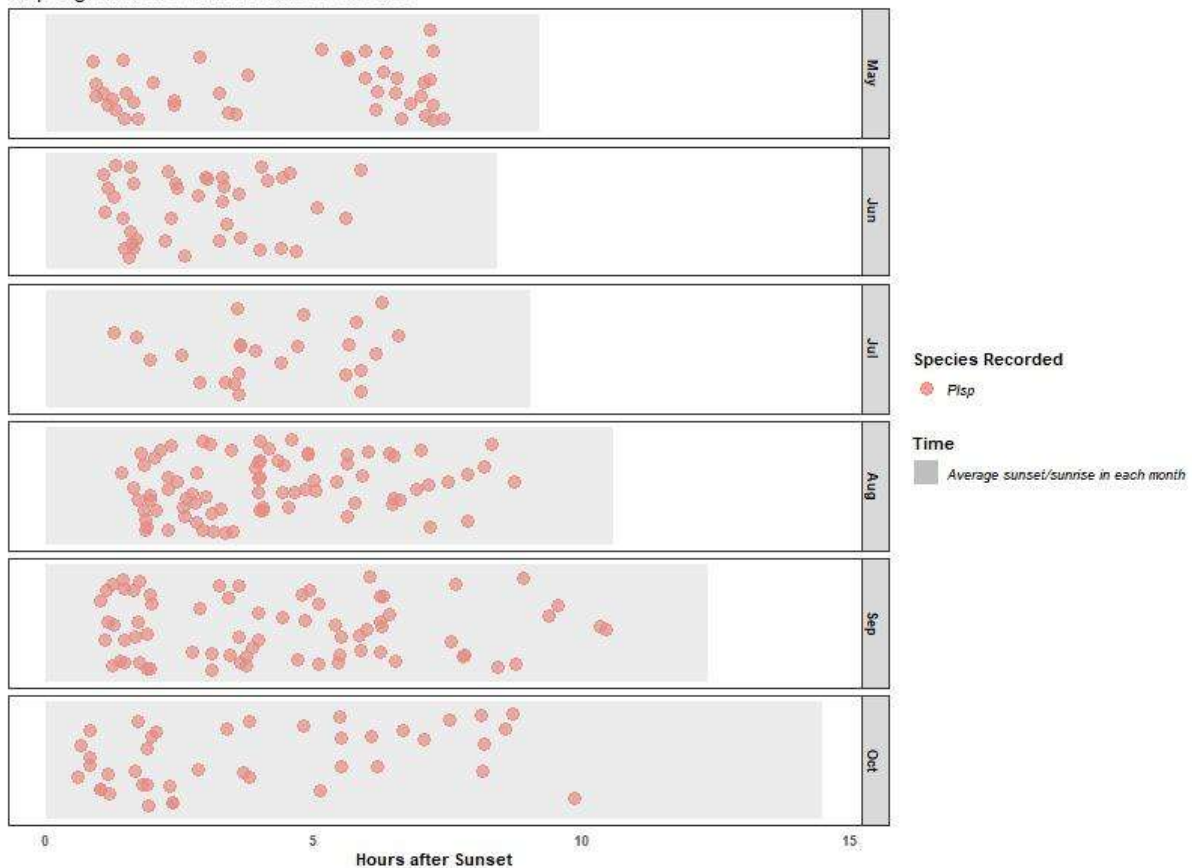
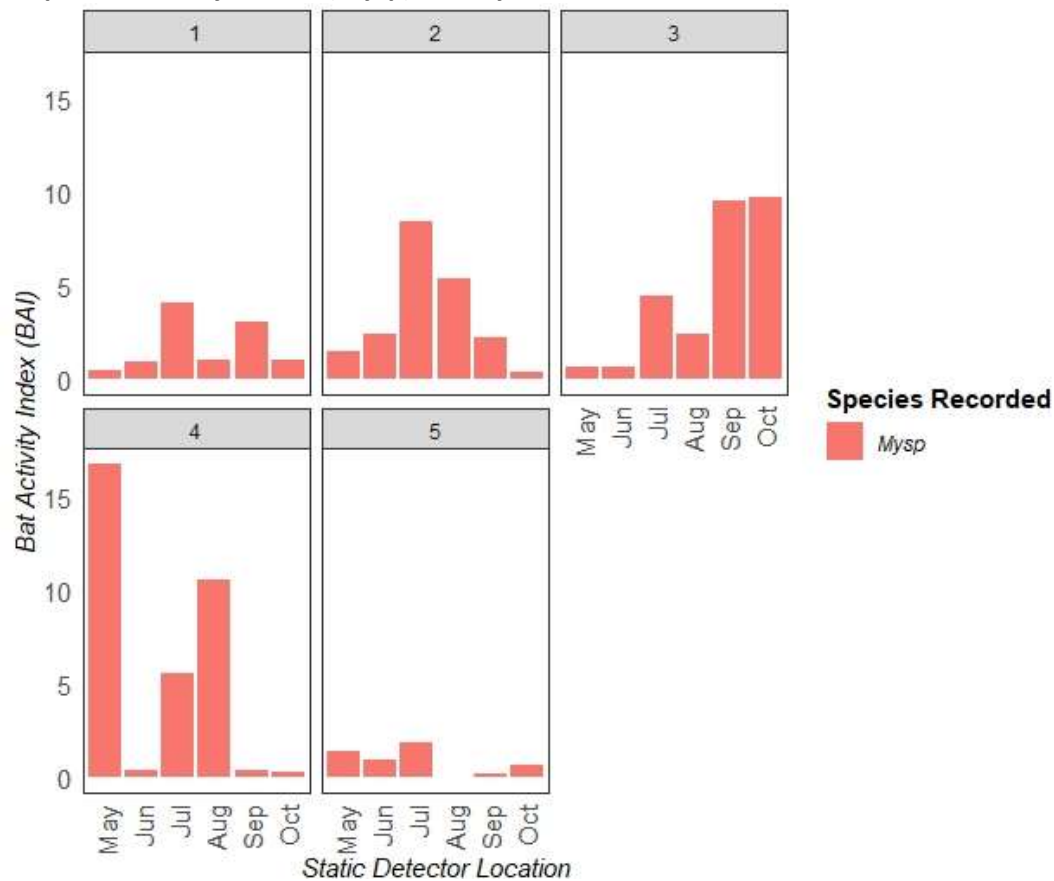


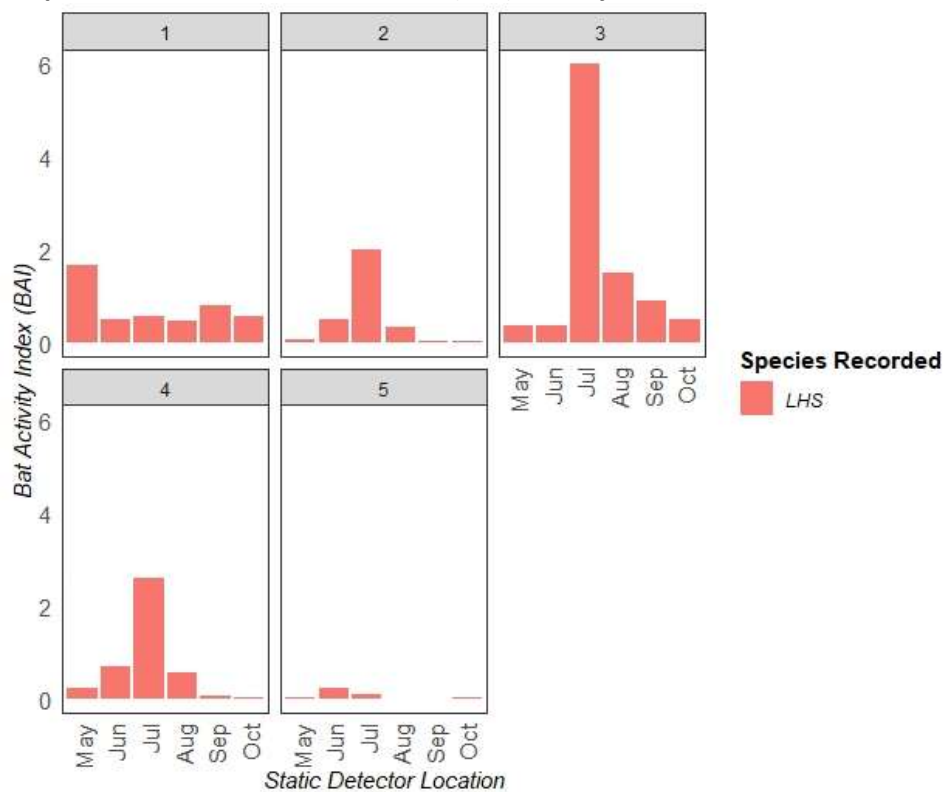
Graph A7.14.2. Monthly variation in BAI across the survey area.

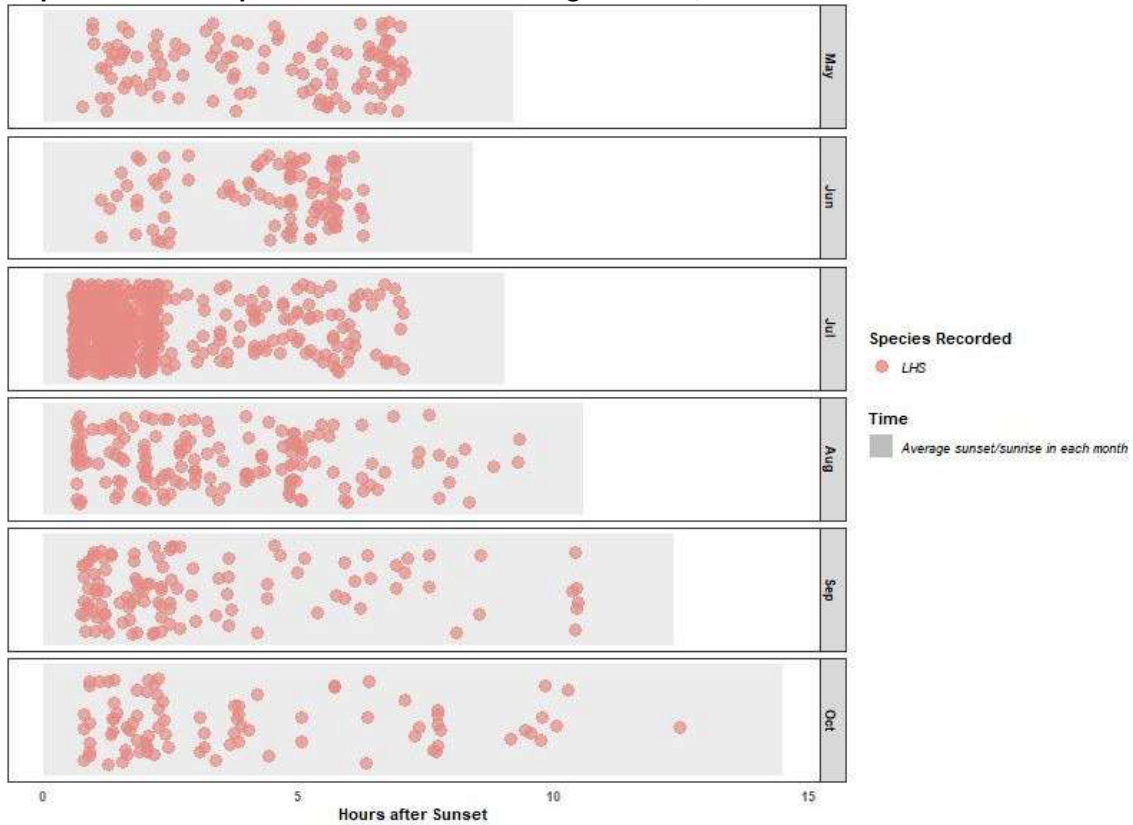


Graph A7.14.3. Long-eared bat (Plsp) activity recorded

Plsp registrations recorded across the Site

**Graph A7.14.3. Myotis bat (Mysp) activity recorded**

Graph A7.14.5. Greater horseshoe bat (GHS) activity recorded**Graph A7.14.7. Lesser horseshoe bat (LHS) activity recorded**

Graph A7.14.8. Temporal distribution of LHS registrations; all static detector locations

4 References

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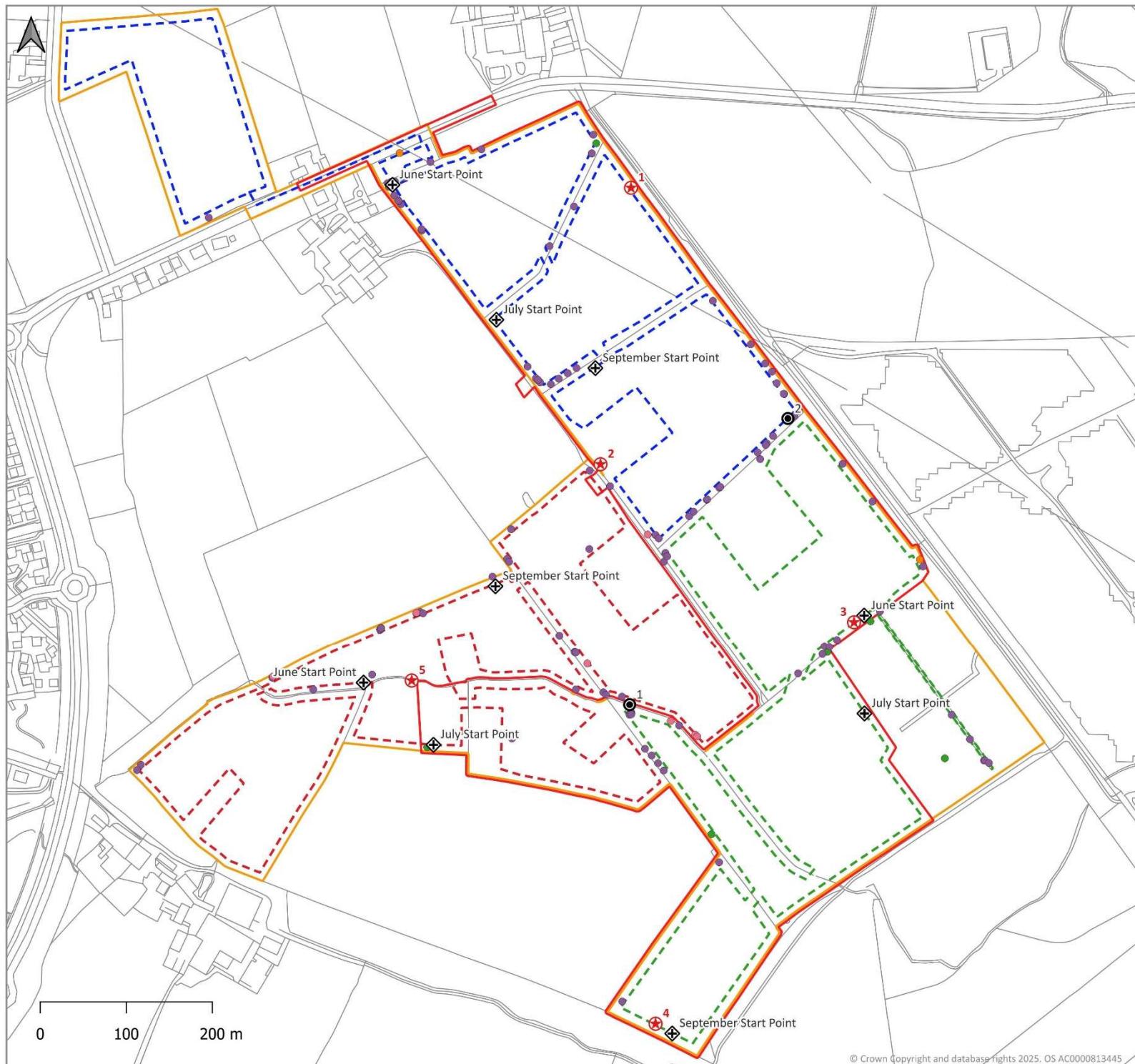
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Figure A7.14.1: Bat Activity Survey Plan



Key

- Site boundary
- Survey boundary
- ★ Static detector location
- ◆ Start point
- NBW Notes

Bat registrations

- Lesser horseshoe bat
- Barbastelle
- Myotis bat
- Long-eared bat

Walkover route

- - - Walkover route 1
- - - Walkover route 2
- - - Walkover route 3

NBW Notes

No.	Habitat use by bats
1	Concentrated common and soprano pipistrelle foraging activity in trees surrounding stream.
2	Frequent myotis bats commuting activity along species-rich hedgerows throughout the survey season.



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