



WE KNOW SERVICES

Bat Survey Report

Site

Sewell Street, Prescott, Knowsley

Client

Knowsley MBC

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Bat Survey Report – Sewell Street, Prescott, Knowsley



Quality Assurance

The information which the author has prepared and provided is true and has been prepared and provided in accordance with the CIEEM's Code of Professional Conduct. We confirm that the opinions expressed are our true and professional bona fide opinions.

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Executive Summary

Contents	Summary
Site Location	The site is located Sewell Street, Prescott, Knowsley and is centred at Ordnance Survey National Grid reference SJ466926.
Proposals	It is understood that the Prescott Picture House (most recently a home to a Community Church) on Kemble Street will be retained and re-developed but that there is potential for the complete redevelopment of the wider site.
Scope of this Survey(s)	An updated bat survey was commissioned to discharge a planning condition relating to bats following completion of a full bat survey in 2021 that accompanied a planning application for the site.
Results and Evaluation	• No bat roosts were identified in association with the buildings. • Limited activity (foraging) was recorded within or in the vicinity of the site. • The site is not considered to be of any notable value for bats currently. • No further surveys are recommended.
Recommendations	The following recommendations have been made: • In order to enhance the site for bats in the long-term it is recommended that consideration is given to bat bricks or bat boxes which can be installed on existing buildings or trees. • If at any stage a bat roost is suspected or a bat is identified, works at that location should cease and a suitably licenced bat ecologist should be contacted for advice. • At the point of works commencing, contractors should remain vigilant for the presence of nesting birds (both in association with buildings and any vegetation to be cleared). • Any proposed lighting scheme associated with the site should be designed to ensure that it is sensitive to wildlife, including bats foraging and commuting through the site.

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1. Introduction

An updated bat survey was commissioned in May 2023 by Knowsley MBC, of the Prescott Picture House site located off Sewell Street/Kemble Street in Prescott town centre, Knowsley, Merseyside. The survey was commissioned to discharge a planning condition relating to bats following completion of a full bat survey in 2021 that accompanied a planning application for the site.

The previous survey did not identify any roosts at that time and only very limited activity was observed across the survey (We Know Services 2021), but as nearly two years has passed since the completion of that survey, an update was required prior to any works commencing. In addition to bats, the survey was also to determine if nesting birds were present in association with the building.

1.1. Site Description

The site is located close to Prescott town centre, Knowsley, Merseyside (Grid Reference: SJ466926) and currently consists of areas of previously developed hardstanding, two buildings and a footpath adjacent to Sewell Street and Kembel Street. The site is situated in an urban area comprised of a mix of residential and commercial properties with the nearest open green space being the grounds and cemetery associated with St Marys/Prescot Parish Church to the west. See Figure 1.



1. Site and surrounding landscape character.

1.2. Proposed Development

It is understood that the Prescott Picture House (most recently a home to a Community Church) on Kemble Street will be retained and re-developed but that there is potential for the complete redevelopment of the wider site.

1.3. Purpose of the Report

The purpose of this report is to:

- Present the results of an updated 'Emergence and Re-entry' surveys and nesting bird assessment.
- Evaluate the survey results; identify any constraints to the sites development and make any recommendations for further surveys, mitigation or enhancement.

The details of this report will remain valid for a period of eighteen months from the date of the survey, after which the validity of this assessment should be reviewed to determine whether further updates are necessary. The recommendations within this report should be reviewed (and reassessed if necessary) should there be any changes to the red line boundary or development proposals which this report was based on.

Scientific names are provided at the first mention of each species and common names (where appropriate) are then used throughout the rest of the report for ease of reading.

2. Methodology

2.1. Historic Surveys

Previous reports relevant to the site have been reviewed for this report. These reports include:

- We Know Services (2021) Full Bat Survey: Sewell St., Prescott.

2.2. Field Surveys

The updated 'Emergence and Re-entry' surveys were conducted in May 2023.

Surveys were completed by the following surveyors. Rob Nicholson BSc (Hons) MCIEEM is a Class 2 Bat licence holder (Natural England), has over 15 years' relevant experience as an ecologist and is a full member of the Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management (CIEEM). Rob has been 'named ecologist' on numerous European Protected Species Licences (EPSL) for bats for a range of species and roost types in both England and Wales.

Sharon Blackhurst is an assistant bat surveyor with 7 years' experience carrying out bat surveys in both England, Scotland and Wales including preliminary roost assessments, emergence and re-entry surveys, activity surveys and EPSL monitoring surveys.

All field work and assessment was led by the above surveyors supported by two additional assistant surveyors, and was undertaken in accordance with current best practice guidelines (Collins, J. (Ed) 2016).

2.3. Pre-development Bat Survey

Emergence & Re-entry and Static Activity Surveys

One dusk emergence survey was undertaken on 15th May 2023 followed by a dusk emergence survey on the 22nd May 2023 and a final dawn re-entry survey on 29th May 2023.

The dusk surveys commenced 30 minutes before sunset and continued for 2 hours after sunset. The dawn survey commenced 2 hours before sunrise and 15 minutes after.

During the surveys, four surveyors were strategically positioned, focusing on features identified as potential access points for bats during the bat scoping survey, to ensure observations could be made of any bats leaving or entering potential roost locations. Surveyor locations are shown on Figure 2.

All observed bat passes were recorded; noting the time, the location and, where possible, the direction of flight, species and behaviour of the bat (i.e., commuting, foraging, social calling).

After completion of each survey session, digital recordings of bat echolocation taken during the survey were analysed using Anabat Insight sound analysis software for full spectrum recordings taken using Anabat Scout detectors and Analook software was used for recordings taken using a Wildlife Acoustics Song Meter SM2+ Bat detector (recording in Zero Crossing format) supported by the use of Pulsar Challenger GS1X20 IR Scope and Nightfox LED IR Flashlights to aid observations after dark.

During the surveys, the following details were noted as appropriate:

- Weather and temperature;
- Time bat detected/observed;
- Frequency at which the bat was detected;
- Location within the survey area;
- Whether bats emerged from a potential roost location;
- Direction of flight;
- Number of bats observed; and
- Whether the bats appeared to be foraging or commuting.

Temperature, wind speed and cloud cover were recorded at the beginning and end of the survey, along with any significant weather changes during the survey.

2.4. Evaluation Methods

The 'Bat Surveys for Professional Ecologists: Good Practice Guidelines' (3rd edition) (Collins, J. (Ed) 2016) are used as a basis to evaluate the value of features for their potential to support bats. In addition, the Bat Mitigation Guidelines (Mitchell-Jones, 2004) was referred to specifically in terms of evaluating the need for an EPS Licence (EPSL).

The potential impacts on bats, bat habitat or their roosts as a result of the proposals are assessed within this report using the above criteria, together with an ecological judgement by an experienced bat surveyor.

2.5. Limitations

The survey was conducted within the month of May at one-week intervals. Typically, surveys would be spaced out over two-week intervals in accordance with current professional survey guidelines (Collins. J (ed) 2016). However, in order to commence the survey from May (start of the active season for bats) onward, but still meet funding deadlines for the project, the survey was condensed into a shorter period.

Given that a full bat survey has already been completed for the site in 2021 with no significant results, it was considered that this was not a significant constraint to survey.

Any absence of desk study records cannot be relied upon to infer absence of a species/habitat as the absence of records may be a result of under-recording within the given search area.

In accordance with CIEEM's Advice Note on the Lifespan of Ecological Reports and Surveys (CIEEM, 2019), the details of this report will remain valid for a period of 18-months from the date of the survey. After which the validity of this assessment should be reviewed to determine whether further updates are necessary. Note that the recommendations within this report should be reviewed (and reassessed if necessary) should there be any changes to the red line boundary or development proposals which this report was based on.

3. Legislation

Bats

In England, all British bats and their roosts are protected under the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 and the Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981 (as amended).

These pieces of legislation combine to give substantial protection to bats and their roost sites, making it an offence to:

- Deliberately or intentionally kill, injure or take a bat;
- Damage, destroy or intentionally or recklessly obstruct access to any place that a bat uses for shelter or protection (this is taken to mean all bat roosts whether bats are present or not);
- Intentionally or recklessly disturb a bat while it is occupying a structure or place that it uses for shelter or protection.

4. Field Survey Results

4.1. Roost Survey

In 2021 the buildings were subject to a full external inspection and assessment for potential to support bat roosts, and any evidence thereof. Internal inspection was not possible at the time of survey (We Know Services, 2021).

An external inspection prior to emergence and re-entry surveys was undertaken as part of the 2023 survey with no significant changes to the buildings observed.

4.2. Emergence & Re-entry and Static Activity Surveys

The emergence and re-entry surveys were informed by the visual inspection and assessment of buildings as detailed above.

The emergence surveys were conducted with the aim of recording any bat activity associated with features identified upon the building in order to assess the status of any bat roosts present.

Each of the surveys was undertaken under suitable weather conditions with temperatures greater than 10°C.

A plan indicating the locations of the surveyors in relation to the building is provided in Figure 2 and full results of the survey are provided in Appendix A.

Dusk Emergence Survey – 15th May 2023

The emergence survey commenced at 20:34hrs, sunset was at 21:04hrs and the survey ended at 23:04hrs. The survey lasted two and a half hours in total and was uninterrupted.

No bats were observed emerging from the building during the survey.

A single Common Pipistrelle was observed entering the site from gardens to the east and then commuting east-west along Wood Street to the south of the site at 21:33hrs (29 minutes after sunset).

This bat was observed foraging along this route and amongst trees to the east of the site between 21:36hrs intermittently until 22:33hrs. There was also occasional foraging around the scrub vegetation boarding the hardstanding to the west of the picture house building at 21:32hrs, 21:37hrs – 21:39hrs and 22:12hrs. At any one time, only a single bat was observed.

No further activity was recorded from 22:33hrs onward and no activity was recorded to the north-east of the site (Kemble Street aspect of the site).

Dusk Emergence Survey – 22nd May 2023

The emergence survey commenced at 20:45hrs, sunset was at 21:15hrs and the survey ended at 23:15hrs. The survey lasted two and a half hours in total and was uninterrupted.

No bats were observed emerging from the building during the survey.

The first bat (Common Pipistrelle) was recorded at 21:29hrs commuting into the site from gardens to the east and heading west toward and along Wood Street. This bat was observed frequently foraging along this route and within the area of hardstanding to the south of the site until 22:32hrs.

At 21:44hrs a single Common Pipistrelle entered the site from the south west (direction of Sewell Street and the cemetery beyond). This bat foraged amongst scrub to the west of the picture house building before again exiting south-west and then foraging amongst trees to the west on Sewell St.

Other occurrences of single Common Pipistrelle to the west of the site were recorded at 21:50hrs, 21:55hrs, 21:57hrs, 22:03hrs, 22:06hrs, 22:13hrs before a lull of around 20 minutes. Two further passes were recorded at 22:33hrs and 22:37hrs.

Again, at any one time, only a single bat was observed.

Dawn Re-Entry Survey – 29th May 2023

The dawn re-entry survey commenced at 02:53hrs, sunrise was at 04:53hrs and the survey ended at 05:08hrs. The survey lasted two hours and fifteen minutes in total.

No bats were observed re-entering the building during the survey and no foraging or other activity was recorded despite optimum conditions.

4.3. Nesting Birds

During each of the emergence and re-entry surveys, observations were also made for any activity or field signs suggesting the presence of nesting birds.

No evidence of nesting birds was identified throughout the survey in association with the buildings.

4.4. Roosts and Habitat

Emergence and re-entry surveys conducted in May 2023 identified no bat roosts in association with the buildings and very limited activity in the vicinity of the site, with only a single foraging Common Pipistrelle (*Pipistrellus pipistrellus*) observed at any one time. This is consistent with the result of the previous survey (We Know Services, 2023)

No other activity to indicate the presence of bat roosts was observed during the surveys.

Limited bird activity was recorded in the vicinity of the buildings. Whilst it is likely that birds will nest in scrub habitat and trees within the site boundary, no evidence of nesting birds in relation to the buildings was observed at the times of survey.

4.5. The Value of the Site for Bats

The site is overall of low suitability for supporting foraging bats due to the limited habitat present for foraging and presence of artificial lighting in the vicinity of the site.

In view of the results of the bat survey the site is not considered to currently support bat roosts and the site is considered to be of low value for bats in the local context (Mitchell-Jones, 2004).

5. Impacts

The proposed development involves the re-development and bringing back into use of the Prescott Picture House (former Community Church building) and re-development of the wider site.

In view of the results of the survey, the site is not considered to be of any notable value for bats currently. As such there is unlikely to be any significant affect upon the favourable conservation status of bats as a result of re-development and refurbishment of the building.

However, any development of the site provides an opportunity to enhance the site for bats (and biodiversity in general) by comparison to the current state.

6. Advice and Recommendations

It is advised that bats and their roosts are protected under the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 and the Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981 (as amended).

It is advised that it is illegal to deliberately/intentionally or recklessly: kill, injure or take a bat; damage, destroy or obstruct access to any place that a bat uses for shelter or protection (this is taken to mean all bat roosts whether bats are present or not); and disturb a bat while it is occupying a structure or place that it uses for shelter or protection.

6.1. Enhancement Measures

Bats

In order to enhance the site for bats in the long-term, it is recommended that consideration is given to the use of bat bricks or bat boxes upon existing (or new) buildings or existing mature trees.

Bat bricks/boxes would need to be installed at a height of >4m, with a southerly aspect, and be unobstructed by lighting, windows or other features. This is to enhance the site by providing potential roost features for bats in the long term.

Chillon Woodstone Bat boxes (or similar) (<https://www.wildcare.co.uk/vivara-pro-chillon-woodstone-11245.html>) are hardwearing and can be mounted in trees. Details provided in Appendix B.

Installation of the above boxes should be supervised by a suitably experienced bat ecologist.

In addition, any lighting scheme associated with the site should be designed to ensure that it is sensitive to wildlife, including bats foraging and commuting through the site.

This would include low-level lighting or similar solutions to prevent artificial light levels from deterring bats from the site (please see *¹Bats and artificial lighting guidance note (2018)* for further information).

6.2. Further Survey

In view of the results of assessment, no further survey is considered necessary where works affecting the buildings are commenced prior to April 2025 (before the active season for bats begins). Where works take place beyond this date the results of this assessment should be reviewed.

If at any stage a bat roost is suspected or a bat is identified, works at that location should cease and a suitably licenced bat ecologist should be contacted for advice.

At the point of works commencing, contractors should remain vigilant for the presence of nesting birds (both in association with buildings and any vegetation to be cleared). Nests can establish at any time during the breeding season (March – August inclusive) and in some cases beyond this. Should an active nest at any stage be suspected then works should cease and the nest remain undisturbed until the young have fledged and the birds have left the nest.

7. Conclusion

In view of the above, where the recommendations are followed, it is considered the appropriate level of assessment has been completed (as per Collin, J (Ed) 2016), and the conservation status of the bats will not be adversely affected by the proposed development but the site could in fact be enhanced for bats and wildlife in general, above the current state of the site.

At the time of survey, no activity or field signs indicating the presence of nesting birds has been observed but there is potential for nest creation at any time during the breeding season and active nests should not be disturbed.

8. Relevant Legislation

Habitats Directive

The Council Directive 92/43/EEC on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora, or the 'Habitats Directive', is a European Union directive adopted in 1992 in response to the Bern Convention. Its aims are to protect approximately 220 habitats and 1,000 species listed in its several Annexes.

In the UK, the Habitats Directive is transposed into national law via the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended) in England and Wales, and via the Conservation (Natural Habitats, etc.) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 1995 (as amended) in Northern Ireland.

Birds Directive

The EC Directive on the Conservation of Wild Birds (79/409/EEC) or 'Birds Directive' was introduced to achieve favourable conservation status of all wild bird species across their distribution range. In this context, the most important provision is the identification and classification of Special Protection Areas (SPAs) for rare or vulnerable species listed in Annex 1 of the Directive, as well as for all regularly occurring migratory species, paying particular attention to the protection of wetlands of international importance.

Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended)

Regulations place a duty on the Secretary of State to propose a list of sites which are important for either habitats or species (listed in Annexes I or II of the Habitats Directive respectively) to the European Commission. These sites, if ratified by Ministers, are then designated as Special Protection Areas (SPAs) within six years. Public bodies must also help preserve, maintain and re-establish habitats for wild birds.

The 2018 amendments mainly related to the impact of the *People Over Wind* decision and some implications arising for neighbourhood plan development and a range of other planning tools including Local Development Orders and Permission in Principle – see here for full details:

<https://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2018/1307/note/made>

The 2019 amendments related to the EU exit. Most of these changes involved transferring functions from the European Commission to the appropriate authorities in England and Wales. All other processes or terms in the 2017 Regulations remain unchanged and existing guidance is still relevant. The obligations of a competent authority in the 2017 Regulations for the protection of sites or species do not change.– see here for full details:

<https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukdsi/2019/9780111176573>

The Regulations make it an offence to deliberately capture, kill, disturb or trade in the animals listed in Schedule 2, or pick, uproot, destroy, or trade in the plants listed in Schedule 5.

Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981 (as amended)

This is the principal mechanism for the legislative protection of wildlife in the UK. This legislation is the chief means by which the 'Bern Convention' and the Birds Directive are implemented in the UK. Since it was first introduced, the Act has been amended several times.

The Act makes it an offence to (with exception to species listed in Schedule 2) intentionally:

- kill, injure, or take any wild bird;
- take, damage or destroy the nest of any wild bird while that nest is in use; or
- take or destroy an egg of any wild bird.

Or to intentionally do the following to a wild bird listed in Schedule 1:

- disturbs any wild bird while it is building a nest or is in, on or near a nest containing eggs or young; or
- disturbs dependent young of such a bird.

In addition, the Act makes it an offence (subject to exceptions) to:

- intentionally or recklessly kill, injure or take any wild animal listed on Schedule 5;
- interfere with places used for shelter or protection, or intentionally disturbing animals occupying such places; and
- The Act also prohibits certain methods of killing, injuring, or taking wild animals.

Finally, the Act also makes it an offence (subject to exceptions) to: intentionally pick, uproot or destroy any wild plant listed in Schedule 8, or any seed or spore attached to any such wild plant; unless an authorised person, intentionally uproot any wild plant not included in Schedule 8; or sell, offer or expose for sale, or possess (for the purposes of trade), any live or dead wild plant included in Schedule 8, or any part of, or anything derived from, such a plant.

Following all amendments to the Act, Schedule 5 'Animals which are Protected' contains a total of 154 species of animal, including several mammals, reptiles, amphibians, fish and invertebrates. Schedule 8 'Plants which are Protected' of the Act, contains 185 species, including higher plants, bryophytes and fungi and lichens. A comprehensive and up-to-date list of these species can be obtained from the JNCC website.

Part 14 of the Act makes unlawful to plant or otherwise cause to grow in the wild any plant which is listed in Part II of Schedule 9.

It is recommended that plant material of these species is disposed of as bio-hazardous waste, and these plants should not be used in planting schemes.

Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006

Section 41 (S41) of this Act requires the Secretary of State to publish a list (in consultation with Natural England) of Habitats and Species which are of Principal Importance for the conservation of biodiversity in England. The S41 list is used to guide decision-makers such as public bodies including local and regional authorities, in implementing their duty under Section 40 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act 2006, to have regard to the conservation of biodiversity in England, when carrying out their normal (e.g. planning) functions. The S41 list includes 65 Habitats of Principal Importance and 1,150 Species of Principal Importance.

Birds of Conservation Concern

This is a review of the status of all birds occurring regularly in the United Kingdom. It is regularly updated and is prepared by leading bird conservation organisations, including the British Trust for Ornithology (BTO), Joint Nature Conservation Committee (JNCC) and The Royal Society for the Protection of Birds (RSPB).

The latest report was produced in 2015 (Eaton *et al*, 2015) and identified 67 red list species, 96 amber species, and 81 green species. The criteria are complex, but generally:

Red list species are those that have shown a decline of the breeding population, non-breeding population or breeding range of more than 50% in the last 25 years.

Amber list species are those that have shown a decline of the breeding population, non-breeding population or breeding range of between 25% and 50% in the last 25 years. Species that have a UK breeding population of less than 300 or a non-breeding population of less than 900 individuals are also included, together with those whose 50% of the population is localised in 10 sites or fewer and those whose 20% of the European population is found in the UK.

Green list species are all regularly occurring species that do not qualify under any of the red or amber criteria are green listed.

Global IUCN Red List

The International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) Threatened Species was devised to provide a list of those species that are most at risk of becoming extinct globally. It provides taxonomic, conservation status and distribution information about threatened taxa around the globe. The system catalogues threatened species into groups of varying levels of threat, which are: Extinct (EX), Extinct in the Wild (EW), Critically Endangered (CE), Endangered (EN), Vulnerable (VU), Near Threatened (NT), Least Concern (LC), Data Deficient (DD), Not Evaluated (NE). Criteria for designation into each of the categories is complex, and consider several principles.

The Environment Act 2021

The Environment Bill has now been entered into legislation becoming The Environment Act 2021, and provides a tool to implement changes in England across environmental sectors including air quality, biodiversity, water, and waste reduction and resource efficiency. The Act includes a target to halt the decline of nature by 2030, and mandates [Biodiversity Net Gain](#) for developments. The Act is described as:

“A Bill to make provision about targets, plans and policies for improving the natural environment; for statements and reports about environmental protection; for the Office for Environmental Protection; about waste and resource efficiency; about air quality; for the recall of products that fail to meet environmental standards; about water; about nature and biodiversity; for conservation covenants; about the regulation of chemicals; and for connected purposes”.

Local Biodiversity Action Plan (LBAP)

Local Biodiversity Action Plans (LBAP) identify habitat and species conservation priorities at a local level (typically at the County level), and are usually drawn up by a consortium of local Government organisations and conservation charities.

Some LBAP's may also include Habitat Action Plans (HAP) and/or Species Action Plans (SAP), which are used to guide and inform the local decision making process.

Wild Mammals (Protection) Act 1996

This Act offers protects a form of protection to all wild species of mammals, irrespective of other legislation, and focussed on animal welfare, rather than conservation.

Unless covered by one of the exceptions, a person is guilty of an offence if he mutilates, kicks, beats, nails or otherwise impales, stabs, burns, stones, crushes, drowns, drags or asphyxiates any wild mammal with intent to inflict unnecessary suffering.

It's application is typically restricted to preventing deliberate harm to wildlife (in general) during construction works etc.

9. References

Bat Conservation Trust (2000). *Distribution atlas of bats in Britain and Ireland 1980-1999*. Bat Conservation Trust, London.

Bat Conservation Trust website: <http://www.bats.org.uk/>

Collins, J (Ed). (2016). *Bat Surveys for Professional Ecologists - Good Practice Guidelines*, 3rd edition. Bat Conservation Trust.

ILP (2018) Bats and artificial lighting guidance note.

Mitchell-Jones, A.J. (2004). *Bat Mitigation Guidelines*. English Nature

Multi-Agency Geographic Information Centre: <http://magic.defra.gov.uk/>

We Know Services (2021) Full Bat Survey: Sewell St., Prescott.

Figure 1: Site Location Plan

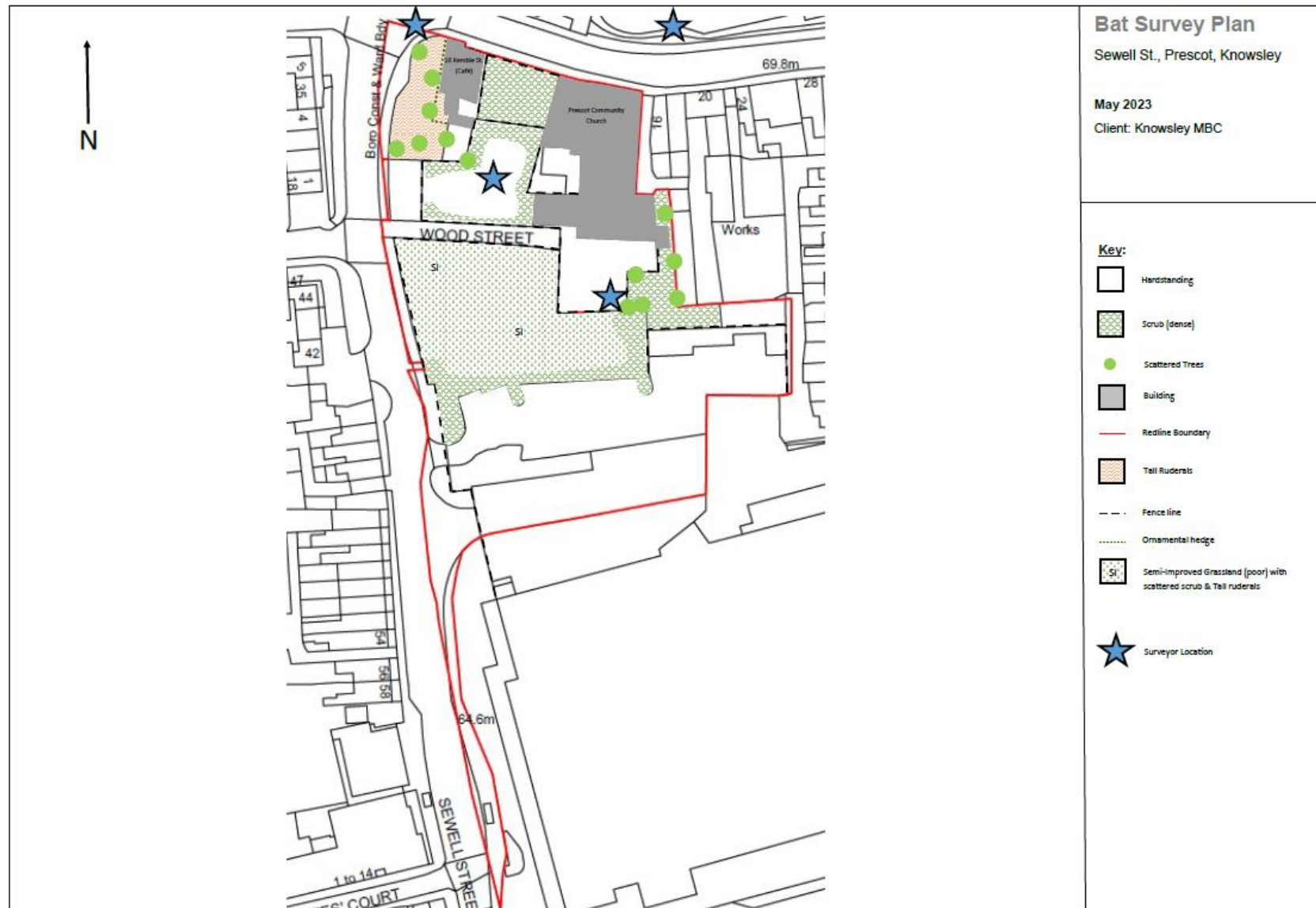
SEE APPENDIX XVI

Figure 2: Surveyor Location Plan

SEE APPENDIX XVII



Bat Survey Report – Sewell Street, Prescott, Knowsley



Appendix A: Survey Data

Date	Start /End	Structure Reference / Location	Equipment Used	Weather Conditions (Start /End temps, precipitation, Beaufort wind-scale.
15/05/2023	20.34hrs 23.04hrs	Prescot Community Church / Picture House & 17-18 Kemble St.	Anabat Scout, SM2+, Pulsar Challenger GS1X20 IR Scope, Nightfox LED IR Flashlight.	14C – 10C, Cloud <5%, Precipitation 0, Wind 0
22/05/2023	20.45hrs 23.15hrs	Prescot Community Church / Picture House & 17-18 Kemble St.	Anabat Scout, SM2+, Pulsar Challenger GS1X20 IR Scope, Nightfox LED IR Flashlight.	18C – 14C, Cloud <5%, Precipitation 0, Wind 1
29/05/2023	02.53hrs 08.08hrs	Prescot Community Church / Picture House & 17-18 Kemble St.	Anabat Scout, SM2+ Pulsar Challenger GS1X20 IR Scope, Nightfox LED IR Flashlight.	10C – 10C, Cloud 5%, Precipitation 0, Wind 1

Visit	Species	Roost Type	Structure Reference	Roost Location	Access Points	Dimension of existing roosts/ Explanation of where the roost is
1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Notes/observations: Common Pipistrelle foraging frequently in low numbers. Observed entering / exiting site and no emergences observed. Single bats recorded (no observations of multiple bats or other species of bat).						
2	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Notes/observations: Common Pipistrelle foraging frequently in low numbers. Observed entering / exiting site and no emergences observed. Single bats recorded (no observations of multiple bats or other species of bat).						
3	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Notes/observations: No activity recorded throughout						

Appendix B: Bat Enhancement Measures

CHILLON WOODSTONE BAT BOX

SPECIFICATIONS



This FSC certified black cavity bat box is designed so that you can accommodate bat species that naturally roost in cavities. You can be confident in the design of this box as it takes into account 12 years of experience and has been developed as a result of customer feedback, expert advice, and scientific thinking.

Key Features:

- Wood supplied from FSC certified source
- Easy fixing point on the back
- Wide entrance hole
- Well-sized bat ladder inside and outside of the box
- Internal heat sink ensuring good thermal properties
- Ceramic heat sinks
- Apex roof with internal grooves

DIMENSIONS: 290 x 440 x 90; 80 x 300 x 50 (INNER)

WEIGHT (KG): 4

BUILDINGS: Common pipistrelle, Nathusius's pipistrelle and Soprano pipistrelle

TREES: Common pipistrelle, Nathusius's pipistrelle, Soprano pipistrelle, Whiskered bat, Brandt's bat, Common noctule, Lesser noctule, and Brown Long-Eared bat

SITING: The bat box can be placed on both a tree or a façade. Preferably choose a sunny spot but do not place under or in artificial light and avoid placing where the rain can directly access the box. Hang the bat box with the supplied screws. In the back of the box, there is a "keyhole" where the mounted screw can be hooked. The pre-drilled hole in the landing board allows you to secure the bat box.

Preferably hang several boxes together. When placing in attics and stables, place the boxes as high as possible against the façade or posts - they should be hung at a minimum height of 3 meters (approx. 10 feet).

MAINTENANCE: The front panel can be removed for cleaning and inspection.