

Ascerta

Landscape, Arboricultural & Ecological Solutions
for the Built Environment

Bat Nocturnal Surveys and Static Detector Deployment

Land at Stakehill

Ref: P.1172.19

October 2022

(see revision dates below)

Rev	Date	Details

Ascerta

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P.1172.19

Bat Nocturnal Surveys and Static Detector Deployment

Of

Land at Stakehill

For

Redrow Homes Ltd, Valerie Drake, Robert Allen & John Thomas Allen, June Greenwood, Willie Green & Mark Greenwood, David Andrew Tetlow and Amanda Jane Tetlow

28 October 2022

Field Work by	Neil Everett BSc (Hons) Grad CIEEM (Natural England Class 1 Bat Licence 2018-37995-CLS-CLS), Tosha Allen BSc (Hons) (Natural England Class 1 GCN Licence 2015-14620-CLS-CLS), Liz Kenyon BSc (Hons), Lizzie Atkinson MSc (Hons), Fran Stallman BSc
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Ascerta has been instructed by Redrow Homes Ltd, Valerie Drake, Robert Allen & John Thomas Allen, June Greenwood, Willie Green & Mark Greenwood, David Andrew Tetlow and Amanda Jane Tetlow to carry out a bat emergence survey on building B2 within the site Land at Stakehill (hereafter referred to as the site). Bat activity surveys and the deployment of static bat detectors have also been carried out within the site.

Buildings B2, B3 and Garages (TN15) within the western section of the site, the former All in One Garden Centre, are due to be demolished.

The site was visited on 22nd, 29th and 30th May 2019 by Neil Everett and Tosha Allen when a Preliminary Ecological Appraisal, which includes an assessment of the potential for protected species to be using the site or surroundings, was carried out in accordance with the *Handbook for Phase 1 Habitat Survey: a Technique for Environmental Audit (JNCC, 2010)*. The report was prepared following methods detailed in the CIEEM 'Guidelines for Ecological Impact Assessment in the UK and Ireland' (2018) and 'Guidelines for Ecological Report Writing' (2017). This report presents the results of the survey including evaluation of habitats on site and the potential for protected species to be using the site. The report includes recommendations for further actions where applicable in order to satisfy current wildlife legislation and to achieve our client's objectives.

During the site visits carried out in May 2019, the site was assessed to provide **high** bat commuting and foraging habitat and building B1 with the site was assessed to provide **low** bat roost potential.

An updated Preliminary Ecological Appraisal of the site was carried out on 17th March 2022 by Liz Kenyon and Lizzie Atkinson. A Preliminary Bat Roost Assessment of the buildings (B2, B3 and Garages) within the western section of the site was carried out in March 2022 by Lizzie Atkinson.

Following the updated site walkover and building inspection carried out in March 2022, the bat roost potential of the buildings with the site were assessed as follows:

- **Negligible** – B3 and Garages (TN15)
- **Low** – B1 and B2

The site was assessed to still provide **high** bat commuting and foraging habitat. Building B1 is to be retained within current proposals, therefore no further survey effort was required. As building B3 and the Garages (TN15) were assessed to provide **negligible** bat roost potential, no further survey effort for bats is required.

A bat emergence survey was carried out on building B2 within the site on 27th July 2022 by Lizzie Atkinson, Liz Kenyon and Fran Stallman.

Two nocturnal activity surveys for bats have been carried out monthly between April 2022 and October 2022 by Ascerta with one final transect survey due to be carried out on the 25th October 2022. Three static bat detectors have also been deployed throughout the site for five consecutive nights per month between April 2022 and October 2022. Only results relating to the bat emergence survey on building B2 carried out on 27th July 2022 will be detailed within this report. Following completion of the final nocturnal transect surveys and analysis of static bat detector data, full results will be detailed within an updated report.

Bat surveys are conducted in accordance with the Bat Surveys for Professional Ecologists - Good Practice Guidelines, published 2016 (the Guidelines) and Interim Guidance Note, May 2022. Strict adherence to these is not necessary, but where practice deviates from them, clear reasons and rationale are required.

The survey area comprises an area of agricultural land and associated buildings (the majority of buildings lie outside the red line boundary). The habitats on site comprise semi improved, improved and wet grassland, hardstanding, semi-natural broadleaved woodland, scattered trees, introduced shrubs, waterbodies, watercourses, hedgerows of varying species richness, scrub and tall ruderal vegetation of mixed species diversity. A garden centre with two buildings (B2 and B3) and garages (TN15) lies within the western section of the site and the buildings are surrounded by hardstanding with introduced shrubs and scattered trees.

On 27th July 2022, moderate bat activity was recorded during the survey on building B2 with only common pipistrelle and noctule bat identified within the site during the survey. No bats were recorded emerging building B2 during the survey and therefore it is considered that bats are not using building B2 as a roost at the time of the survey.

If the recommendations below are followed these species will not be adversely affected by the proposals.

- If works have not begun by July 2023, a further daytime assessment and/or nocturnal survey to confirm building B2 is not being used as a roost;
- A final nocturnal transect survey to be carried out in October 2022 by Ascerta;
- Building works should not be undertaken during the bird breeding season (between 1 March and 31 August) or a nesting bird check will be required by a suitably experienced ecologist; and
- Habitat enhancement with the installation of a mixture of bird nest features and bat box attached to new building with the numbers to be determined following completion of the nocturnal transect surveys.

1.0 Introduction

Ascerta has been instructed by Redrow Homes Ltd, Valerie Drake, Robert Allen & John Thomas Allen, June Greenwood, Willie Green & Mark Greenwood, David Andrew Tetlow and Amanda Jane Tetlow to carry out a bat emergence survey on the building B2 within the site. Bat activity surveys and the deployment of static bat detectors at the site have also been carried out. The OS grid reference is SD 89167 09404 and the extent of the site is displayed in photograph 1.1 below.



The site was visited on 22nd, 29th and 30th May 2019 by Neil Everett and Tosha Allen when a Preliminary Ecological Appraisal, which includes an assessment of the potential for protected species to be using the site or surroundings, was carried out in accordance with the *Handbook for Phase 1 Habitat Survey: a Technique for Environmental Audit (JNCC, 2010)*. The report was prepared following methods detailed in the CIEEM 'Guidelines for Ecological Impact Assessment in the UK and Ireland' (2018) and 'Guidelines for Ecological Report Writing' (2017). This report presents the results of the survey including evaluation of habitats on site and the potential for protected species to be using the site. The report includes recommendations for further actions where applicable in order to satisfy current wildlife legislation and to achieve our client's objectives.

During the site visits carried out in May 2019, the site was assessed to provide **high** bat commuting and foraging habitat and building B1 with the site was assessed to provide **low** bat roost potential.

An updated Preliminary Ecological Appraisal of the site was carried out on 17th March 2022 by Liz Kenyon and Lizzie Atkinson. A Preliminary Bat Roost Assessment of the buildings (B2, B3 and Garages) within the western section of the site was carried out in March 2022 by Lizzie Atkinson.

Following the updated site walkover and building inspection carried out in March 2022, the bat roost potential of the buildings with the site were assessed as follows:

- **Negligible** – B3 and Garages (TN15)
- **Low** – B1 and B2

The site was assessed to still provide **high** bat commuting and foraging habitat. Building B1 is to be retained within current proposals, therefore no further survey effort was required. As building B3 and the Garages (TN15) were assessed to provide **negligible** bat roost potential, no further survey effort for bats is required.

On 27th July 2022, a bat emergence survey was carried out on building B2 by Lizzie Atkinson, Liz Kenyon and Fran Stallman.

Two nocturnal activity surveys for bats have been carried out monthly between April 2022 and October 2022 by Ascerta with one final transect survey due to be carried out on the 25th October 2022. Three static bat detectors have also been deployed throughout the site for five consecutive nights per month between April 2022 and October 2022. Only results relating to the bat emergence survey on building B2 carried out on 27th July 2022 will be detailed within this report. Following completion of the final nocturnal transect surveys and analysis of static bat detector data, full results of the nocturnal bat surveys will be detailed within an updated report.

The bat survey was undertaken following the guidelines set out by the Bat Conservation Trust (Collins 3rd Edition 2016) and Interim Guidance Note, May 2022. The report was prepared following methods detailed in the CIEEM *'Guidelines for Ecological Impact Assessment in the UK and Ireland'* (2018) and *'Guidelines for Ecological Report Writing'* (2017). This report presents the results of the nocturnal bat survey. The report includes recommendations for further actions where applicable in order to satisfy current wildlife legislation and to achieve our client's objectives. Relevant legislation is detailed within Appendix 4.

The survey area comprises an area of agricultural land and associated buildings (the majority of buildings lie outside the red line boundary). The habitats on site comprise semi improved, improved and wet grassland, hardstanding, semi-natural broadleaved woodland, scattered trees, introduced shrubs, waterbodies, watercourses, hedgerows of varying species richness, scrub and tall ruderal vegetation of mixed species diversity. A garden centre with two buildings (B1 and B2) and garages (TN15) lies within the western section of the site and the buildings are surrounded by hardstanding with introduced shrubs and scattered trees.

2.0 Objectives

Our client's objectives are to ascertain the potential ecological constraints and opportunities of the site to inform potential future development of residential dwellings.

Our objectives are as follows:

- Carry out nocturnal activity surveys for bats and the deployment of static bat detectors;
- Carry out a bat emergence survey on the building B2;
- Provide recommendations for mitigation measures where current legislation requires;
- Provide recommendations that seek to enhance the ecological value of the site; and
- Provide recommendations to assist our clients in achieving their objectives whilst satisfying current wildlife legislation.

3.0 Survey Methods

The Preliminary Bat Roost Assessment involved the collection and review of data from a desk study and field survey along with assessment of the value of the habitats following CIEEM guidelines.

3.1 Desk Study

The local biological records centre was consulted for records of bats within 2km of the site in 2019. A review of the designated sites and habitats within 2km of the site has been undertaken using the Multi-Agency Geographic Information for the Countryside (MAGIC) and the Natural England websites. Only findings relating to bats are detailed in this report.

3.2 Bat Emergence Survey Methods

Following the findings of the daytime inspection, a dusk emergence survey on building B2 was carried out on 27th July 2022. The dusk emergence survey commenced 15 minutes before sunset and continued until 1 hour and 30 minutes after sunset.

During the survey, the surveyors were strategically positioned around the building, focusing on areas where potential access points had been identified during the building inspection to observe any bats leaving or entering a roost. Surveyors also recorded general bat activity whilst on the site during the survey. Surveyor locations are marked on drawings *P.1172.19.17* in *Appendix 1*. The time, the location and where possible the direction of flight, species and behaviour of bats (i.e. commuting, foraging, social calling) are detailed within the report.

The weather conditions during the dusk emergence survey is detailed within table 3.1 below.

Table 3.1: Weather conditions

Date	Temperature (°C)	Cloud cover (°/8)	Wind (Beaufort Scale)	Precipitation
27 th July 2022 (start of the survey)	17	8/8	F0	Dry
27 th July 2022 (end of the survey)	17	8/8	F0	Dry

During the survey, the following details were noted:

- Weather and temperature;
- Time bat detected / seen and if they emerged from or entered the building;
- Frequency at which the bat was detected;
- Location of bats and if they were foraging and commuting;
- Direction of flight; and
- Number and species of bats present

3.3 Limitations

During the dusk emergence bat survey on B2, surveyors were strategically positioned around the building in order to monitor all access features identified during the building inspection undertaken in March 2022 therefore not considered to limit the conclusions of this report. The survey was undertaken during the appropriate time of year and within suitable weather conditions.

The absence of biological data records does not necessarily mean the absence of species. This has been taken into account within the conclusions of the report.

4.0 Survey Results

4.1 Desk Study

Records for common pipistrelle, daubenton's bat, noctule bat, soprano pipistrelle, pipistrelle species and unknown bat species were returned within 2km of the site.

One European Protected Species Licence (EPSL) application within 2km of the site since 2016 was identified using Magic Maps;

- 2016-20262-EPS-MIT for the destruction of a resting place for common pipistrelle (758m north east).

4.2 Bat Emergence Survey

During the bat emergence survey, the timing of the survey is detailed below in table 4.1.

Table 4.1: Survey Timings

Date	Dusk/Dawn Time	Survey Start Time	Survey End Time
27 th July 2022	21:14	20:59	22:44

During the emergence survey on building B2 undertaken on 27th July 2022, bat activity commenced at 21:23 (9 minutes after sunset) at surveyor LK, located on the north-eastern corner of B2, with a commuting common pipistrelle that was heard not seen. Surveyor LK recorded a further three commuting common pipistrelle and one noctule commuting and intermittent common pipistrelle foraging between 21:26 and 22:36 with the majority of activity concentrated north of the building.

Surveyor FS, located on the north-western corner of the building, recorded intermittent common pipistrelle foraging and commuting activity between 21:25 (11 minutes after sunset) and 22:43 (1 hour and 29 minutes after sunset) and the majority of activity was heard not seen.

Surveyor LA, located south of the building, recorded a common pipistrelle pass at 22:00 (46 minutes after sunset) which was heard not seen. LA recorded a further two common pipistrelle commuting south-east and brief common pipistrelle foraging, that was heard not seen, between 22:02 and 22:04. Activity ceased at the surveyor location at 22:13 (59 minutes after sunset) with a common pipistrelle commuting north.

No bats were recorded emerging from building B2. Overall, a moderate level of bat activity was recorded with the majority of activity occurring north of the building. All bats recorded by surveyors during the emergence survey were common pipistrelle and noctule. No other species of bat was recorded.

Table 4.2: Survey equipment used by the surveyors during the dusk emergence survey on 27th July 2022.

Date	Surveyors	Equipment
27 th July 2022	Liz Kenyon, Lizzie Atkinson and Fran Stallman	Echo Meter Touch (EMT) connected to Ipad mini, EMT connected to Samsung A12 mobile phone and Peersonic RPA3 detector

5.0 Evaluation and Recommendations

Based on the results of the Preliminary Ecological Appraisal, that habitats within the site were evaluated as having **high** potential for foraging and commuting bats. Nocturnal surveys are still currently being carried out and will be completed in October 2022. Following completion of these nocturnal surveys and analysis of the data provided by the static detector deployment, full results of the nocturnal bat surveys within the site will be detailed within an updated report. Only results relating the nocturnal emergence survey carried out on B2 on 27th July 2022 has been detailed within this report.

Based on the result of the daytime surveys carried out in May 2019 and March 2022 buildings B1 and B2 were assessed to provide **low** bat roost potential. Building B3 and the garages (TN15) were assessed to provide **negligible** bat roost potential. Building B1 is to be retained within current proposals, therefore no further survey effort was required. Following the nocturnal emergence survey at building B2, it was confirmed that bats are not being used as a roost at the time of the survey.

As such, works to buildings B2, B3 and garages (TN15) within the site can proceed without being detrimental to maintenance of the local bat population at a favourable conservation status (i.e. the proposals meet the third test of the 'three test assessment' as outlined in the Habitats Regulations). Features on the building still have a potential for supporting bat roosts and bats are known to move roosts often. If works have not occurred by have not begun by July 2023, a further daytime assessment or nocturnal survey may be required to confirm bats are not using the buildings to roost.

6.0 Enhancements

In order to meet requirements for biodiversity protection and enhancement outlined within the NPPF, it is recommended that ecological enhancements are included. These could include:

1. Provision of bird boxes (25mm or 32mm entrance hole boxes, house sparrow terraces, swift boxes, house martin cups, barn owl boxes), attached to retained trees and new buildings as appropriate on site;
2. Provision of bat boxes (e.g. Schwegler 2F type) attached to a retained tree on site and provision of bat boxes (e.g. Beaumaris woodstone box, Vivara pro products ibstock bat bricks) attached to or incorporated within new buildings. The amount will be determined following completion of the nocturnal transect surveys; and
3. Suitable landscaping incorporating species that provide a food or shelter resource to wildlife to include hawthorn, hazel, holly, blackthorn, field maple, dog rose and honeysuckle as hedgerow species and oak, alder, field maple, silver birch, crab apple, rowan and bird cherry as tree species together with implementing a relaxed mowing regime and establishing wildflowers in these areas.

7.0 Conclusions

Building B2 was subject to a nocturnal emergence survey for bats following the daytime assessment which classified the building as having **low** bat roost potential. During the nocturnal emergence survey carried out on B2, no bats were identified emerging from the building and a moderate level of bat activity was identified within the site with activity concentrated to the north of the building. Therefore, it is considered that bats are not using building B2 as a roost at the time of the survey.

The building provides opportunities for nesting birds.

The following recommendations have been made to avoid impact on bats and birds during the works:

- If works have not begun by July 2023, a further daytime assessment and/or nocturnal survey to confirm building B2 is not being used as a roost;
- A final nocturnal transect survey to be carried out in October 2022 by Ascerta;
- Building works should not be undertaken during the bird breeding season (between 1 March and 31 August) or a nesting bird check will be required by a suitably experienced ecologist; and
- Habitat enhancement with the installation of a mixture of bird nest features and bat box attached to new building with the numbers to be determined following completion of the nocturnal transect surveys.

8.0 References

Bat Conservation Trust (2018) *Bats and lighting in the UK- bats and the built environment series 08/18* Bat Conservation Trust, London.

CIEEM (2017) *Guidelines on Ecological Report Writing*. Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management, Winchester

CIEEM (2018) *Guidelines for Ecological Impact Assessment in the UK and Ireland: Terrestrial, Freshwater, Coastal and Marine*. Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management, Winchester.

CIEEM (2021) *Bat Mitigation Guidelines: A guide to impact assessment, mitigation and compensation for developments affecting bats. Beta version*.

Collins, J. (ed.) (2016) *Bat Surveys for Professional Ecologists: Good Practice Guidelines* (3rd edn) and Interim Guidance Note, May 2022. The Bat Conservation Trust, London.

Joint Nature Conservation Committee (JNCC). *The UK Biodiversity Action Plan (UK BAP)* [online] Available at: www.jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-5155

Maddock, A., (ed) (2011) *UK Biodiversity Action Plan; Priority Habitat Descriptions*, JNCC.

Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (2021), *National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)*

Multi Agency Geographic Information for the Countryside (MAGIC) [online]

Appendix 1



Key

- Buildings
 - Surveyor locations
 - Bat flight lines
 - Target note
- TN15 - Garages

DO NOT SCALE.
ALL COORDINATES RELATED TO LOCAL GRID.
LOCATED TO NG BY BEST FIT TO DETAIL.
EXTRACTED FROM OS DIGITAL DATA.

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CLIENT:
Redrow Homes

PROJECT:
Manchester Road, Slattocks

DRAWING TITLE:
Dusk Emergence Survey 27.07.22

SCALE: NTS@A3	DRAWN BY: LK	DRAWING No: P.1172.19.17
DATE: 20/07/2022	CHKD BY: LA	REV: -

Appendix 2

Relevant Legislation

European Legislation

The following Directives have been adopted by the European Union and provide protection for fauna and flora species of European importance and the habitats which support them:

- Directive 2009/147/EC on the Conservation of Wild Birds (Birds Directive);
- Directive 92/43/EEC of 21 May 1992 on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora (Habitats Directive).

UK Legislation

The Habitats Directive has been transposed into national legislation through the Conservation of Habitats and Species (Amendment) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 (The Habitats Regulations). This provides for the designation and protection of 'European Sites' (SPAs, SACs and Ramsar Sites, including proposed or potential European Sites) and the protection of 'European Protected Species'.

The key UK legislation relating to nature conservation is the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) (W&C Act). This Act is supplemented, *inter alia*, by provision in the Countryside and Rights of Way (CROW) Act 2000, and the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006 (NERC Act). Additional species and habitat specific UK legislation includes the Protection of Badgers Act 1992 and the Hedgerow Regulations 1997.

The Environment Act sets out how the UK will maintain environmental standards following leaving of the EU. The Bill builds on the vision of the 25 Year Environment Plan, with the ambition from the government to leave the environment in a better state than it was when inherited.

The Defra Biodiversity Metric is being implemented to work alongside the Environment Act. This tool calculates potential biodiversity impacts as a result of development and identifies mitigation and compensation requirements to ensure no net loss of biodiversity. In addition, it identifies measures that can be implemented in order to meet Biodiversity gain as a result of development. Defra released a beta version of the biodiversity metric in July 2019. This metric is likely to be the default metric used by councils.

The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) 2021 has been published to provide further planning guidance. Wildlife, biodiversity and ecological networks are referred to in Section 15 '*Conserving and enhancing the natural environment*'. The NPPF states that the planning system should contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment by: recognising the wider benefits of ecosystem services, minimising impacts on biodiversity and providing net gains for biodiversity, including by establishing coherent ecological networks that are more resilient to current and future pressures. Further guidance is provided within Government Circular 06/05: *Biodiversity and Geological Conservation - Statutory Obligations and Their Impact Within the Planning System*.

Species and Habitats of Principal Importance

Species and Habitats of Principal Importance are listed under section 41 of the NERC Act and are a material consideration in planning decisions. Planners require relevant, up to date information from ecological surveys in order to assess the effects of a proposed development on biodiversity as Councils have a statutory obligation under section 40 of the NERC Act to consider biodiversity conservation in the determination of planning applications.

Background information about the lists of priority habitats and species (Species and Habitats of Principal Importance) can be found within the UK Biodiversity Action Plan (UK BAP). Although this has been succeeded by the '*UK Post-2010 Biodiversity Framework*', many of UK BAP tools are still relevant. BAPs identify habitats and species of nature conservation priority on a UK (UK BAP) and Local (LBAP) scale. Most BAP priority habitats and species have Habitat Action Plans (HAP) and Species Action Plans (SAP) and there

are also "grouped action plans" for groups of related species with similar conservation requirements. The LBAP relating to this Site is the Greater Manchester Biodiversity Action Plan.

Bats

In England, all bats and their roosts are protected under the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 and the Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). Several species of bat are also highlighted as Priority Species under the UK Biodiversity Action Plan and within the Local BAP.

Under the current legislation as summarised on pages 8 and 9 of the Bat Surveys for Professional Ecologists Good Practice Guidelines – 3rd Edition (2016) it is a criminal offence to:

“To kill, capture, injure or take a wild bat;

- To damage or destroy a place used by a bat for breeding or resting. All offences of this nature are identified within the Habitats Regulations. This offence is unique in that it can be committed accidentally. No element of intentional, reckless or deliberate action needs to be evidenced;*
- To disturb bats anywhere (roosts, flight lines or foraging areas) if levels of disturbance can be shown to impair their ability to survive, to breed or reproduce, to rear or nurture their young, to hibernate or migrate or to affect significantly local distribution or abundance;*
- To intentionally or recklessly disturb a bat, whilst it is occupying a place of shelter or protection;*
- To intentionally or recklessly obstruct access to any place used by a bat for shelter or protection; and*
- To be in possession or control of a bat alive or dead (or any part of a bat or anything derived from a bat, although bat droppings are generally considered to be acceptable), or to transport a bat, to sell or exchange a bat or to offer to sell or exchange a bat taken from the wild.”*

Breeding Birds

Breeding Birds are protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act which make it an offence to:

- intentionally kill, injure or take any wild bird or take, damage or destroy the nest of any wild bird whilst it is in use or being built;*
- intentionally take or destroy the egg of any wild bird;*
- have in one's possession or control any wild bird, dead or alive, or any part of a wild bird (including eggs), which has been taken in contravention of the Act or the Protection of Birds Act 1954;*
- intentionally or recklessly disturb any wild bird listed on Schedule 1 while it is nest building, or at a nest containing eggs or young, or disturb the dependent young of such a bird.*

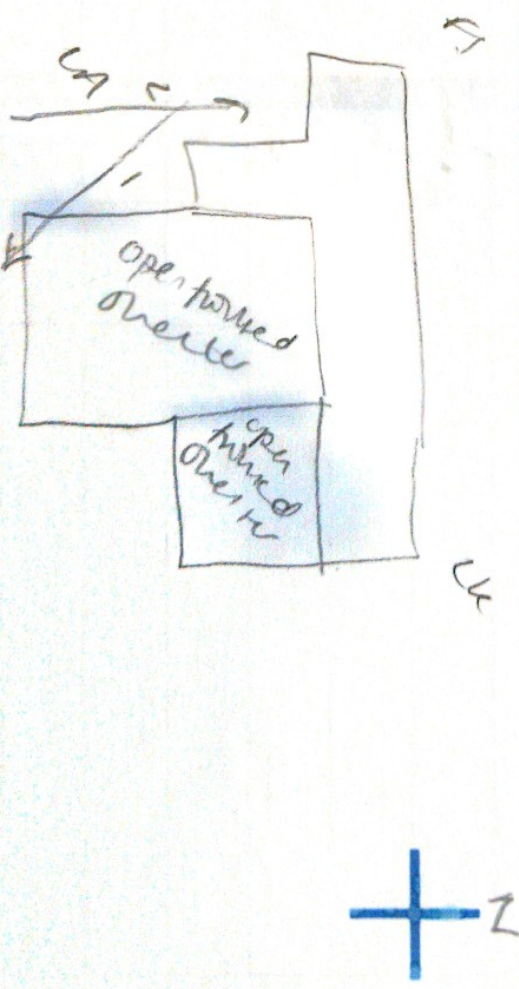
Local Policy

The site lies within Rochdale and is covered by Rochdale Metropolitan Borough Council Unitary Development Plan (Adopted June 2006) and the Rochdale Core Strategy (Adopted October 2016 and updated February 2017). The policies of relevance here are policies NE3, NE4, NE5, NE8 and NE9 and policy G7 respectively and these policies have been taken into account when preparing this report.

Appendix 3

Lead Surveyor Bat Survey Form

Ascerta

Site name/number: <i>Statoculus Garden</i> Building/tree reference: <i>BL</i> Surveyor names: <i>LA, UC, HS</i>	Name: <i>Lucie</i> Date: <i>27/07/22</i> Detector: <i>BAUT + 20MUSUNG M2, BAT</i> Dawn: <i>(Dusk)</i>	Weather: Start End Wind: <i>40</i> <i>40</i> Temperature: <i>17</i> <i>17</i> Precipitation: <i>0</i> <i>0</i> Cloud cover: <i>5/8</i> <i>8/9</i>
Check list: All lead surveyor details filled in North arrow marked on map Drawing/map named & dated Surveyor positions marked on drawing	Sunset/sunrise time: <i>2114</i> Survey start time: <i>2059</i> Survey end time: <i>2244</i>	
Notes/ site information (limitations, access issues, lighting etc.)	Sketch plan view: 	

Bat Survey Form (Non-Lead Surveyor)

Site name/number:

Slacks Gaden Cave

Surveyor name:

Liz Kern
Survey leader? Yes/No

Date: 29.7.22

Detector type:

GMT radar & ipod

Surrounding habitat:

Low scrub plants
Hedgerows / buildings

Surveyors checklist:

Completed all information at top of form

Drawn viewpoint/marked any emergence

Added north arrow to compass

Photo of viewpoint taken at start of survey

Recorded observations and completed summary

Summary:

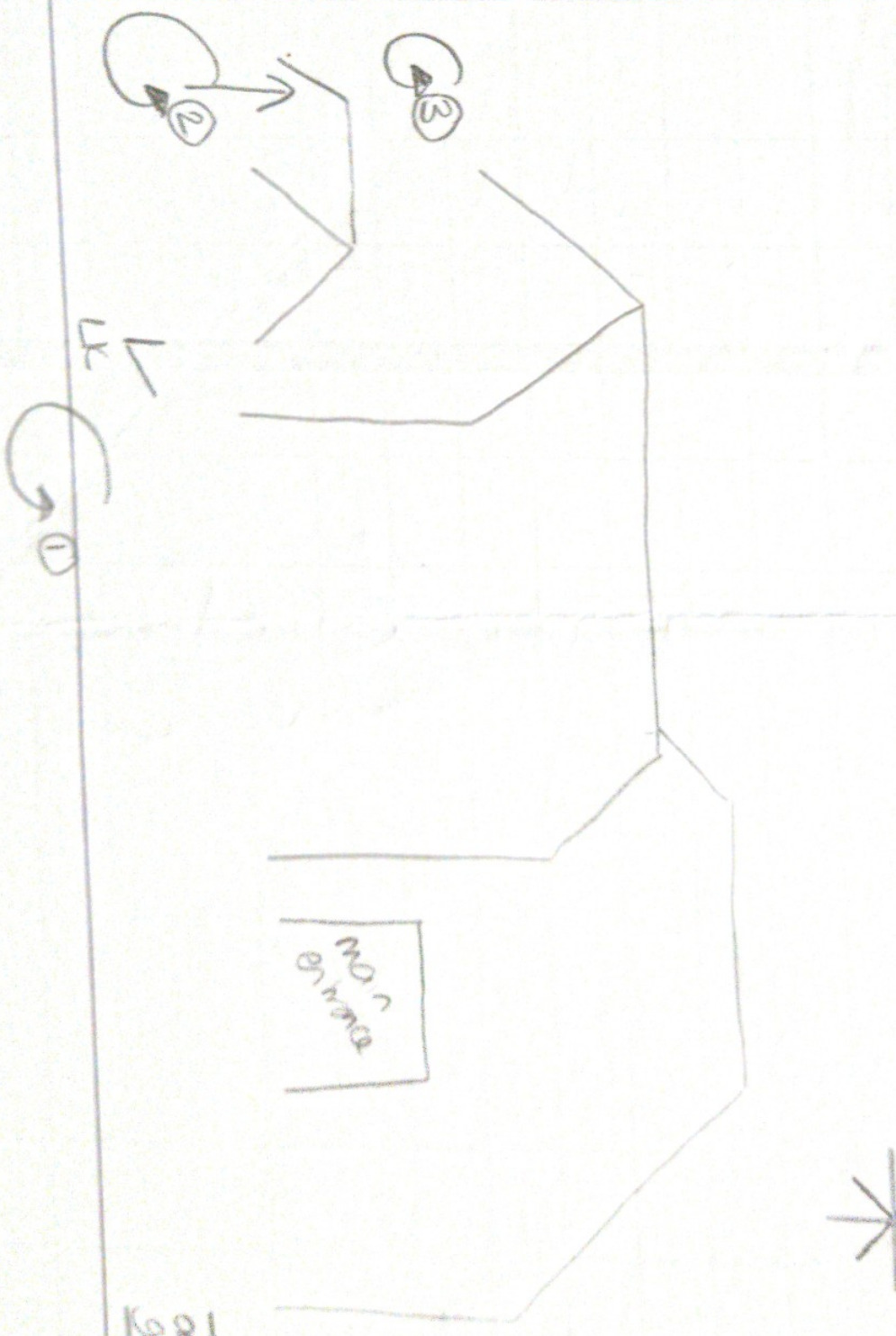
Emergence/Re-entry (Circle): Yes No
(if yes state number and species)

Overall activity levels:

Very low
Low
Medium
High
Constant

Social calling (Circle): Yes No

Sketch of view (mark on any emergence points and significant flight lines/areas of activity):



ascerta
g.c.

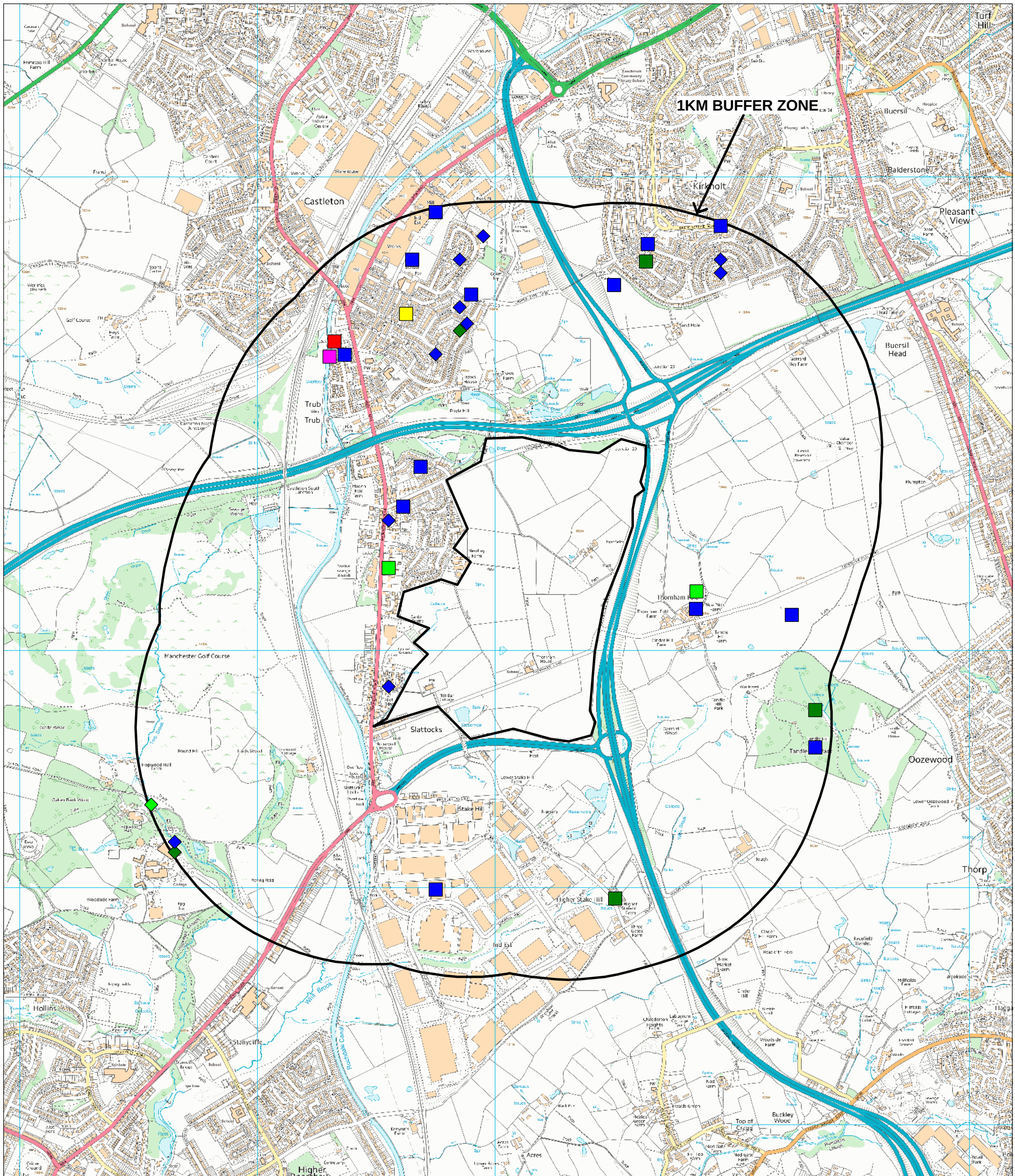
Time	Species	Activity observed (clearly identify any emergence/re-entry)	Flight Line	Total No. of Bats
2123	CP	Commuting HND	1	1
2126	CP	Commuting HND	1	1
2127	CP	Foraging HND until 2141	1	1
2133	CP	Foraging - Commuted HND	1	2
2138	CP	Foraging	2	1
2153	CP	Foraging	3	1
2203	CP	Pass HND	1	1
2212	NCC	Commuting HND	1	1
2214	CP	Commuting HND	1	1
2219	CP	Foraging HND until 2233	1	1
2235	CP	Commuting HND	1	1
2250	CP	Foraging HND until 2304	1	1

Bat Survey Form (Non-Lead Surveyor)

Ascerta

Site name/number: Slatters garden centre	Surveyor name: Ian Survey leader? Yes/No	Date: 27/7/22 Detector type: AFS	Surrounding habitat: mixed scrub woodland close to road
Surveyors checklist: Completed all information at top of form Drawn viewpoint/marked any emergence Added north arrow to compass Photo of viewpoint taken at start of survey Recorded observations and completed summary	Sketch of view (mark on any emergence points and significant flight lines/areas of activity): 		
Summary: Emergence/Re-entry (Circle): Yes No (if yes state number and species) Overall activity levels: Very low Low Medium High Constant Social calling (Circle): Yes No			

Appendix 4



KEY

BAT ROOSTS

- ◆ BAT SP
 - ◆ COMMON PIPISTRELLE
 - ◆ PIPISTRELLE SP
- ### BATS OTHER SIGNS
- BAT SP
 - COMMON PIPISTRELLE
 - DAUBENTON'S BAT
 - NOCTULE BAT
 - PIPISTRELLE SP
 - SOPRANO PIPISTRELLE

GREATER MANCHESTER ECOLOGY UNIT ECOLOGICAL SEARCH - SD 8936 0942 MANCHESTER ROAD - MAP 4

SCALE 1:15,000

BAT DATA COURTESY OF SOUTH LANCS BAT GROUP

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