



Template Method Statement to be used within a Bat Development Licence Application

This template Method Statement is to be used to form part of your Licence Application for a European Protected Species Development Licence. It will be used to determine the impact of the application on the favourable conservation status of the species concerned (Regulation 55(9) (b) of the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017). It must be prepared by a consultant ecologist or other suitably qualified person. You are strongly advised to refer to the Bat Mitigation Guidelines¹, and The Bat Survey Guidelines (3rd Edition). Please submit your Application and supporting Method Statement electronically to the contact details provided below.

Please note as of the 1st March 2018 the declaration box found at the end of this template must be included on any Method Statements submitted in support of a licence application, and must be signed and dated by the applicant and ecologist. Any application containing a Method Statement without this declaration will be rejected.

Contact Details

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Method Statement Title:	Mulberry House, Burton
Method Statement Version Number:	1
Method Statement Issue Date:	13.05.2024
Site Address:	Mulberry House, Burton, Wrexham, Wrexham County Borough, LL12 0HU

¹ Bat Mitigation Guidelines (IN136) available to download from the Natural England website

Background and Supporting Information

An Executive Summary. No more than one side of A4

A suite of bat and protected species surveys, consisting of a Preliminary Roost Assessment (PRA), nesting bird survey and two bat emergence surveys, were carried out by Enfys Ecology from 2021-2022 at Mulberry House, Burton. It is proposed to develop an existing single storey summerhouse on the site with planned extensions and conversion work.

The PRA recorded a number of features on the building exterior which could be utilised by crevice-dwelling bat species, as well as droppings characteristic of both *Pipistrellus* and brown long-eared (BLE) bats in the building interior. DNA analysis of the droppings was inconclusive.

Two bat emergence surveys were carried out in June 2022. One of these surveys was positive with a single soprano pipistrelle bat recorded emerging from the southwest section of the building exterior. The droppings characteristic of pipistrelle were found within Section 1 of the building but no bats were observed using this area on either emergence survey. There were moderate levels of activity around the site with at least three species using the site to commute through or forage within (common and soprano pipistrelle, *Myotis* sp., and noctule). Scattered individual bat droppings and feeding remains characteristic of BLE were found within Section 2 of the building. The open nature of this section does offer the preferred space for species such as BLE's to use for foraging and as a night roost/ resting perch; however, it was also light and open and there was no evidence of the roof space being used as regular roost or during the survey.

Therefore, it is considered that the building is an occasional day roost for an individual/ small number of pipistrelle bats and is being used as an occasional night roost/ feeding perch for an individual BLE.

An EPS bat licence will be required to carry out the works to the building, with the removal of all roofing material being supervised by a licensed bat worker. A new roost will be created within a separate shed within the ownership boundary and two new bat boxes will be installed in the grounds. Any bats found during the roof removal works will be safely translocated by hand, by a licensed bat worker, to one of these new roosts. Recommendations are provided in regard to new lighting in order to create a dark buffer zone around the new roosts and minimise lighting impacts across the whole site.

B Introduction

B.1 Background to activity/development

Enfys Ecology Limited were commissioned by Dr. and Mrs Salmoiraghi, to carry out a Preliminary Roost Assessment (PRA) and bat emergence surveys at Mulberry House, Burton.

The building proposed for works is a single storey rectangular outbuilding/summerhouse that sits in the garden of two residential properties. It is proposed to convert and extend this building.

B.2 Full details of proposed works on site that are to be covered by the licence

The proposed works will include the total reroofing of the building and external works as well as internal conversions, which will destroy all current potential roosting features including the

identified roost of a single soprano pipistrelle bat and the occasional night roost/feeding perch of a BLE within the building interior.

The removal of the all the roof structure including ridge tiles, slates, and fascias should be carried out under license.

B.3 Actions requiring licensing,

The proposed works will result in the potential disturbance of bats and destruction of a day roost used by individual soprano pipistrelle bats as well as the destruction of an occasional night roost/feeding perch of a brown long-eared bat. It may be necessary to capture and translocate individual bats to a temporary receptor roost during roof removal works. A new roost will be created

C Survey and site assessment

C.1 Existing information on the bat species at the survey site.

N/A

C.2 Statutory sites notified for the species (SSSIs or SACs) within 10km

N/A

C.3 Objectives of the survey.

Objectives of the bat surveys at Mulberry House were:

- Identify any signs of the presence of bat species within the building.
- Assess the potential of the building to support roosting bat species.
- Identify any crevice-dwelling species roosting within internal or external features of the building and identify the features they are using.
- Identify any void-dwelling species roosting within the building.
- Identify any night roosting species utilising the building.
- Assess the status of any bat roosts present.
- Identify any emergence points to ensure they are appropriately retained or replicated.
- Assess the levels of potential disturbance and loss of roosting opportunities due to the proposed works.
- Gather detailed evidence to support any ensuing development license application to NRW.
- Recommend mitigation and compensation measures to ensure the continued ecological functionality of the site for bats.
- Identify any other protected species issues associated with the development proposals.
- Identify any bio-security issues associated with the proposals, including the presence of any non-native species.

C.4 Scaled plan/map of survey area



Fig.1: Aerial of site (red)

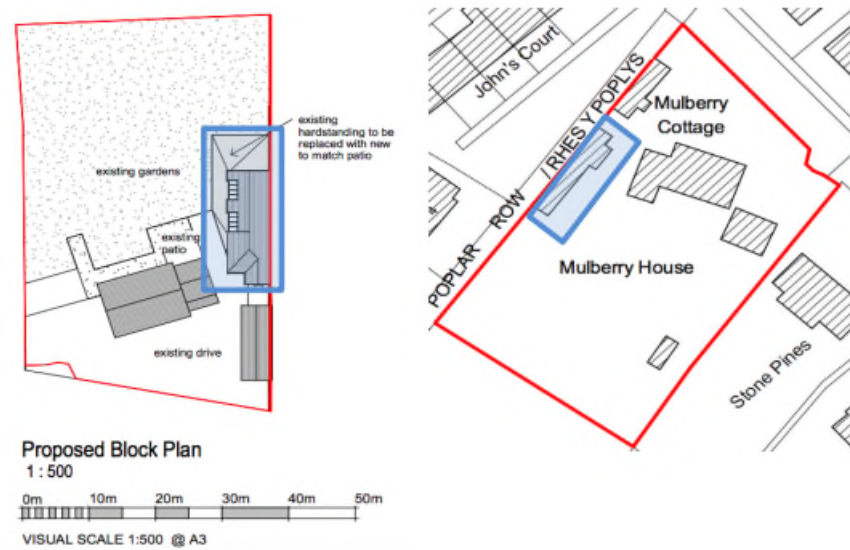


Fig.2: Proposed Site Plan

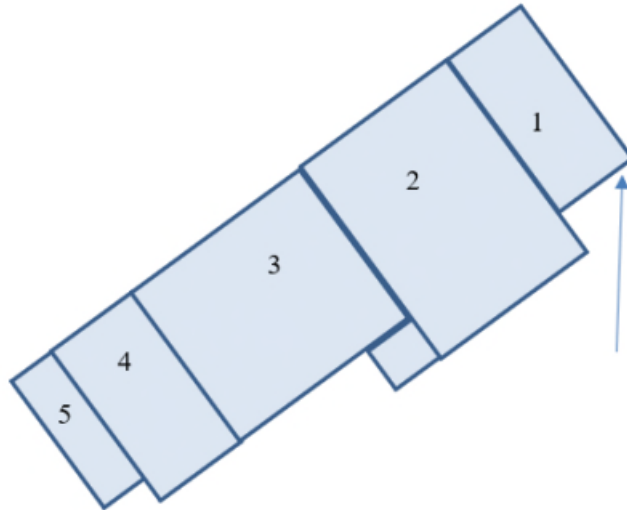


Fig.3: Plan of building proposed for conversion (not to scale) with numbered sections

C.5 Site/habitat description (relevant to bats)

The building proposed for conversion is a single storey, rectangular outbuilding sat within the garden of two residential properties. The building is separated into five sections:

- Sections 1 and 2 are of a timber frame construction with a slate roof with interior spaces being open to the rafters. There is bitumen roofing felt present under the slate tiles.
- Section 3 is of a brick-built construction with a wooden porch and slate roof, the interior is sealed and there is no roof void
- Section 4 is a timber fronted room with a single door and glazed window. There are exposed wooden rafters in the interior and access to the exterior via gaps at the wall tops.
- Section 5 is a timber lean to with open door and window to the side.

On the northern elevation of the building is the gravel hardstanding of the main driveway. Along the front (east) of the property, runs a strip of tarmac hardstanding. The remainder of the plot is predominately amenity grass with a few scattered trees. To the north, east and west lie further residential properties. The wider surrounding habitat is suitable for bats with open pastureland bordered by hedgerows and a strip of broadleaf trees approx. 130m west. There is also connectivity along hedgerows and scattered trees to a further strip of broadleaf trees to the east. There is a pond 260m south but there is a strip of woodland closer to this and open pastureland between the trees and the site.

C.6 Field survey(s).

Building

The external and internal building inspections were carried out on the 2nd December 2021 by Rhian Hughes (accredited agent on Bat Licence No. licence S087351/1) and Jane Kingsley. Potential roost assessments were carried out following the guidelines set by the Bat Conservation Trust, 'Bat

Surveys – Good Practice Guidelines’ (Collins, J. 2016). Photographic evidence was taken where necessary.

Emergence Surveys

Two bat emergence surveys were carried out during June 2022; led by Jane Kingsley and two assistants; surveyors were positioned to be able to observe and monitor all elevations of the building, using Anabat scout detectors. Records were taken of any bats observed emerging from the building, and of any other bat activity taking place in the area during the survey. The survey began approximately half an hour before sunset and continued for 90 minutes after sunset.

The bat call data was analysed using Anabat Insight Software with the BatClassify plugin set at 70% confidence to auto analyse the bat calls; all of the calls were then reviewed and reassessed as required. The surveys began approximately half an hour before sunset and continued for 90 minutes after sunset.

C.7 Survey Results.

Building Survey

There were many access points into the timber framed sections of the building through the open doorways and under the roof rafters along the top of the walls. The timber end wall to the northern elevation finished below the gable end giving access into Section 1 and bat droppings characteristic of pipistrelle were found on top of the mezzanine floor.

Section 2 was open fronted and both bat droppings (characteristic of BLE) and evidence of feeding remains were found here. Feeding remains were also found in Section 4 (the feeding remains were in the form of butterfly wings and it cannot be confirmed if they were from bats or birds).

There were many potential roosting features (PRF's) for crevice dwelling bats. The bitumen lining of the roof was visible in most of the building and was in poor condition with gaps/tears both inside the buildings and on the exterior above the top of the walls. A dead mouse and mouse droppings were found in Section 3. The gaps present along the tops of walls under the roof rafters, allowed access to bats and birds into the majority of the building. Some of the ridge tiles were missing and there were gaps under others. The mortar under the slates was missing in a number of places.

A sample of the bat droppings found in Section 2 (characteristic of BLE) was sent off for DNA analysis, but the results were inconclusive; this could be a result of degradation due to either age or is often found when droppings are exposed to sunlight/ heat. The bat droppings characteristic of Pipistrelle were not sent off for analysis as it is considered the emergence survey results confirm the species identification.

Emergence Surveys

Two emergence surveys were carried out at Mulberry House (see Table 1). The second emergence survey was positive with a single soprano pipistrelle bat recorded emerging from Section 4 of the

building (see Table 3). During both surveys common and soprano pipistrelle, *Myotis* and noctule bat activity was recorded in the vicinity.

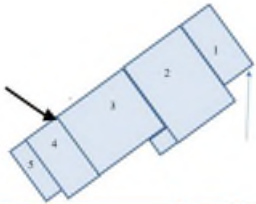
Table 1: Details of the emergence surveys carried out at Mulberry House

Survey Type	Date	Start time	Sunset / sunrise time	End time	Temp. at start	Weather
Dusk Emergence	06/06/2021	21:03	21:33	23:03	12°C	100% cloud cover, dry, no wind
Dusk Emergence	20/06/2021	21:11	21:41	23:11	16°C	>10% cloud cover, dry, no wind

Table 2: Results of the first emergence survey

Time	Species	Activity	Emerge?	Location
21:50– First bat	Common Pipistrelle (C.pip)	Passing through site	No	First seen to the south of the site, circled around building
21:50– end of survey	C.pip	Regular passes and foraging throughout the survey	No	Across the site
21:58– 22:23	Soprano Pipistrelle (S.pip)	5 passes recorded	No	Two observed circling the site
22:27 – 22:30	Noctule	Foraging in site Commuting over	No	Recorded across the site
23:03	Myotis sp.	Call characteristic of whiskered/Brandts	No	Recorded on the detector close to Section 2 (north) only
General Activity There was regular foraging activity from common pipistrelles throughout the survey, around the whole site. There were five calls from soprano pipistrelles during the first half of the survey. A <i>Myotis</i> sp. was heard by one surveyor in the vicinity of the open fronted timber section to the north. A noctule was recorded. No other species of bat were heard or seen throughout the survey.				

Table 3: Results of the second emergence survey

Time	Species	Activity	Emerge?	Location
22:07 – First bat	Soprano Pipistrelle (S.pip)	Emergence	Yes	From Section 4 of building, recorded on detector to southwest only  
22:07- End of Survey	S.pip	Three more passes during survey	No	Recorded across site
22:09	C.pip	Regular passes and foraging throughout the survey	No	Recorded across the site
23:00	Myotis sp.	One pass characteristic of whiskered/ Brandts	No	Recorded on detector to the north of the site only
General Activity A soprano pipistrelle was seen emerging from the southwest section of the building, there were three more calls from soprano pipistrelles. There was regular foraging activity from common pipistrelles throughout the survey, around the whole site. A <i>Myotis</i> sp. was heard by one surveyor to the north of the building. No other species of bat were heard or seen throughout the survey.				

C.8 Interpretation/evaluation of survey results

Under the Good Practice Guidelines (Collins, J., 2023), the building is considered to have moderate potential for bats. This is defined as ‘A structure with one or more potential roost sites that could be used by bats due to its size, shelter, protection, conditions, and surrounding habitat...continuous habitat connected to the wider landscape that could be used by bats for commuting and foraging...but unlikely to support a roost of high conservation status’. There were many PRF’s for individual/ small numbers of crevice bats and cannot be completely discounted that the site could be used as a maternity roost – though there was no evidence of this during any of the surveys. The hibernation potential of the site was low.

During the second emergence survey a soprano pipistrelle was seen to emerge from Section 4 of the building. The droppings characteristic of pipistrelle were found within Section 1 of the building but no bats were observed using this area on either emergence survey. There were

moderate levels of activity around the site with at least three species using the site to commute through or forage within (common and soprano pipistrelle, *Myotis* sp., and noctule). Scattered individual bat droppings and feeding remains characteristic of BLE were found within Section 2 of the building. The open nature of this section does offer the preferred space for species such as BLE's to use for foraging and as a night roost/ resting perch; however, it was also light and open and there was no evidence of the roof space being used as regular roost for during the survey. Therefore, it is considered that the building is an occasional day roost for an individual/ small number of pipistrelle bats and is being used as an occasional night roost/ resting perch for a BLE.

D Impact assessment

D.1 Short-term impacts: disturbance

In the absence of mitigation, the works may cause disturbance due to noise, dust and vibration.

Due to the fact that only a small number of individual bats are present, and breeding is not taking place on this site, it is not considered that this disturbance will have any negative impact on the 'Favourable Conservation Status' (FCS) of the species.

D.2 Long-term impacts: roost modification

N/A

D.3 Long-term impacts: roost loss.

The roosts of the single soprano pipistrelle bat and feeding perch/night roost of BLE will be lost as a result of the proposed works.

The 2022 survey was carried out during the peak maternity period and only a small number of male/non-breeding female bats were present. It is therefore reasonable to conclude that neither of the identified species is breeding on the site although numbers of bats could potentially fluctuate slightly on occasion. Due to the fact that breeding is not taking place, any negative impact as a result of roost loss would be restricted to a local level.

The creation of a new roost on the site will compensate for the loss of roosts within the current building.

D.4 Long-term impacts: fragmentation and isolation.

No trees will be removed as part of the works and no habitat fragmentation or isolation in the vicinity of the building will occur as a result of the proposed works, therefore there will be no impact due to vegetation loss.

Inappropriate exterior illumination can have a similar negative impact on bat movements to physical fragmentation and can cause a 'light barrier' effect in some species, in particular, *Rhinolophus*, *Plecotus* and *Myotis* species. The habitat fragmentation caused by inappropriate exterior illumination can potentially result in a negative impact at a regional level as the impact can extend to roosts some distance from the proposed development site.

D.5 Post-development interference impacts.

The proposed new mitigation roost will be constructed in a separate shed within the ownership boundary of the licence holder. The licence holder will be responsible for ensuring that the roost is maintained in accordance with guidance provided and access to the roost will only be allowed for monitoring purposes by licensed bat workers.

No negative impact at any level is therefore anticipated as a result of post development interference.

D.6 Predicted scale of impact on species status at the site, local county and regional levels.

In the absence of any mitigation measures due to the very low number of animals, combined with the status of the roosts, any impacts on the species associated with the building would be expected to be limited to a local level. If all mitigation measures are carried out then any negative impacts will be avoided.

Delivery Information – Mitigation, compensation and monitoring

E Works to be undertaken

The removal of the all the roof structure including ridge tiles, slates, and fascia will need to be carried out under an EPS license from NRW due to the fact that bats and their roosts are protected from disturbance by both UK & EU legislation.

The ‘Reasonable Avoidance Measures’ (RAMs) outlined here will need to be included within the method statement written to accompany the license application to NRW. If the measures are followed, it should ensure that there is no disturbance and CEF is maintained.

- Prior to works commencing, all contractor personnel will receive a robust, ecological induction from a licensed bat worker, covering the potential locations of roosting bats and the legal issues associated with roosting bats.
- Prior to works commencing, the new mitigation roost will be completed as per the method statement and will be audited by the onsite licensed bat worker.
- Once this roost has been correctly completed, the removal of all roofing material on the workshop building can be carried out under the supervision of the on-site licensed bat ecologist. It may be necessary to temporarily capture individual bats by hand during the supervised roof removal, and safely translocate them to the mitigation roost.
- Due to the fact that breeding is not taking place on the site, it is not intended to place any timing restrictions on the works.
- Once the works are completed, a final audit will ensure that no inappropriate lighting has been installed.

E.1 Capture and exclusion (if applicable).

There is the possibility that individual soprano pipistrelle bats will need to be temporarily captured during the course of the supervised roof removal works. Any bats will be captured by hand and immediately transferred to the mitigation roost.

E.2 Bat roosts and habitat

E.2.1 In-situ retention of roost(s)

N/A

E.2.2 Modification of existing roost(s)

N/A

E.2.3 New roost creation (including bat houses and bat boxes)

A section of the slate roofed shed in the garden (not included within the survey) can be designated and converted into a bat roost suitable for day roosting crevice dwelling bats and a BLE night roost/ feeding perch.

- An area will be partitioned from the rest of the shed (with a stud wall for example). This area should be at least 1.5m long, and the width and height of the shed.
- The windows will be blocked with black paint and then bordered with plywood.
- Batons and timbers removed from the roof removal of the building proposed for works will be installed into the bat loft as additional ridge beams and purlins to provide recognisable and familiar roosting features.
- The bat loft will further be enhanced with a panel box that will be inserted onto the northern gable end within the bat loft. This will comprise a plywood board fitted to 1inch x 1inch timbers with a gap on the underside only so bats can access the space from underneath.
- A rough sawn, untreated timber, double ridge beam should be installed, with rough timber planks placed along the ridge beam to provide roosting opportunities.
- The shed space should be left empty and not used as storage so as to allow free movement and flights of bats inside.
- Two bat access points will be created, these will be 100mm x 20mm slots cut as high as possible at the apex of the northern gable.
- An access hatch will be provided on the stud wall, at the opposite side to the panel box, measuring no more than 0.7m x 0.5m to allow access for monitoring purposes by licenced persons only



Fig. 4: Shed to be modified to provide roost



Fig.5: Shed proposed for mitigation roost (yellow) with dark buffer zone (blue) and building proposed for conversion (red)

Two external bat boxes should be installed on to mature trees within or around the site. It is recommended that Woodstone or Woodcrete boxes are used as they last longer and require much less maintenance than wooden boxes. A range of bat boxes are available online and it is recommended that one each of the Greenwood Ecohabitat crevice and hollow boxes are installed to provide roosting opportunities for a range of species; the ecologist will approve the bat boxes used if different to those suggested.

E.2.4 Maintenance &/or modification of new and existing habitat

The immediate surrounding habitats of the site are suitable for bats and the emergence survey showed bats using these areas to commute and forage. Therefore, any lighting associated with the building during and after the works has the potential to impact bats and nocturnal birds. To reduce the potential impact of any light spillage on commuting bats during the construction and post

construction phases of the development, lighting design for the site (both during the works and of the completed building) should seek to minimise the levels of light along any areas used by bats. The following recommendations should be used when forming the lighting plan for the proposed development (Bat Conservation Trust (20018) and Stone, E.L. (2013)):

General Lighting Guidance

- There must be no lights focused on the trees to the south of the site during or after the works. There will be no illumination of the recommended bat mitigation and bird boxes (see below) once the works are complete. There should be dark buffer zone across the southern section of the garden where the designated bat area will be created (Figure 5).
- As the replacement building proposes sky lights to the eastern roof pitch, internal luminaires in all rooms should be designed to minimise light spill and glare via the windows and sky lights; either through being recessed, using dimmer switches, lamp shades, directed away from the windows and/or through the use of blinds and curtains during the summer months.
- Construction should start at least one hour after dawn and finish at least hour before dusk during the summer months (May – August) to prevent light and noise levels disturbing the bats using the site.
- Any external or security lighting should be limited to provide some dark periods during the night. The lighting should be motion activated, and not stay on longer than one minute, in order to provide maximum darkness when not needed as well as providing safe lighting conditions of residents when required.

The following luminaire specifications are provided by Bat Conservation Trust and Institute of Lighting Professionals (2018) and must be incorporated into the lighting plan for the proposed development:

- All luminaires should lack UV elements when manufactured. Metal halide, fluorescent sources should not be used.
- LED luminaires should be used where possible due to their sharp cut-off, lower intensity, good colour rendition and dimming capability.
- A warm white spectrum (ideally <2700 kelvin) should be adopted to reduce blue light component.
- Luminaires should feature peak wavelengths higher than 550nm to avoid the component of light most disturbing to bats
- Column heights should be carefully considered to minimise light spill.
- Only luminaires with an upward light ratio of 0% and with good optical control should be used.
- Luminaires should always be mounted on the horizontal, i.e. no upward tilt.
- Any external security lighting should be set on motion-sensors and short (1min) timers.
- As a last resort, accessories such as baffles, hoods or louvres can be used to reduce light spill and direct it only to where it is needed.

E.2.5 Scaled maps/plans

N/A

E.3 Mechanisms for ensuring delivery of mitigation and compensation measures

The contractor induction will ensure that all personnel are familiar with the requirements under the terms of the license. The site ecologist will audit the new permanent roosts prior to commencement of works and any new lighting on completion of the works.

E.4 Mitigation contingencies

If any species previously unrecorded are encountered during the works, the mitigation strategy will be reviewed and NRW consulted. It may be that an amendment to the Method Statement will be submitted to NRW at this stage.

E.5 Biosecurity risk assessment

White Nose Syndrome (*Pseudogymnoascus destructans*)

The below relates to Ecologists that come into direct contact with bat species, i.e. handling. The fungal disease is associated with hibernation sites and conditions and is not considered a risk on this site.

There are currently no confirmed cases of White Nose Syndrome in the UK bat population, but this fungal disease has caused widespread mortality in bats in the USA. Cases have been confirmed in some areas of Europe but the disease in this region does not appear to cause high levels of mortality.

Transmission in the UK is most likely to arise due to the increasing trend of 'International Bat Work' with bat ecologists from the UK travelling to other countries where the disease is known to be present. The fungal spores can be persistent on equipment and clothing.

White Nose Syndrome Risk Assessment

Risk	Transmission Vector	Level of Risk	Consequences	Control Measures
Introduction of White Nose Syndrome to the bat population.	Bat ecologists, their equipment & clothing.	High if ecologists have taken part in bat work in areas of known infection outside the UK. Low if ecologists have not taken part in bat work in areas of known infection	The spread of the disease throughout the bat population. Due to bats being very mobile animals the infection could eventually spread throughout the UK.	The most effective way of preventing the spread of white nose syndrome is to use 'site specific' equipment such as gloves and holding bags. Avoid capturing and/or handling bats unless absolutely necessary. The Bat Conservation Trust Guidelines for reducing the risk of transmission of white nose syndrome will be

		outside the UK.		adhered to at all times.
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F Post-development site safeguard

F.1 Habitat/site management and maintenance

All management of the site and its habitat will be the responsibility of the property owner.

F.2 Population monitoring, roost usage etc.

Future monitoring of the use of the roosts will need to be carried out by licensed bat workers, who will be appointed by the licensee. This monitoring will be required as a condition of the necessary EPS development license. It is recommended that this monitoring continues on an annual basis, until such time as the monitoring objectives are met, or five years is complete.

The monitoring will take the form of an emergence survey utilising an appropriate number of surveyors.

An assessment of exterior lighting on the site will also be required due to the potential for this to have a negative impact on bat movements.

The RAMs and mitigation strategy will be judged to have been successful if the following are achieved:

- The new roosts are being used by at least one soprano pipistrelle bat and there is evidence of brown long-eared bat use.
- No exterior lighting has been installed that could impact on the new roost since the previous visit.

F.3 Post-development mitigation contingencies

During the monitoring surveys, if by Year 3 it is found that the new roost is not being used by bats, a full assessment of access to the situation will be made and NRW consulted.

F.4 Mechanism for ensuring delivery of post-development works

There are no post-development works required.

G Timetable of works.

Order of Works	Description of Works and approximate dates
1	Successful planning application (by 05/2024)
2	Successful NRW license application (by 07/2024)
3	All site personnel to be given an ecological site induction by the site ecologist (2024)
4	New mitigation roost completed and bat boxes installed and audit carried out by site

	ecologist (2024)
5	Removal of roofing material at identified roost locations under the supervision of the site ecologist (2024)
6	Completion of works (by 12/2024)
7	Final audit of the new permanent roosts and any new lighting (01/2025)
8	License reporting (01/2025)
9	Monitoring (2025 – 2030)

H Land Ownership – Mitigation Site

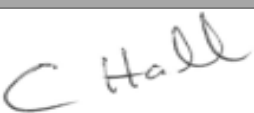
H.1 Mitigation Site/Compensation Site Ownership

The licence holder – Mr Alberto Salmoraghi

H.2 Mitigation Site/Compensation Ownership post construction

The licence holder – Mr Alberto Salmoraghi

I Declaration

I declare that should a licence be granted, the work as proposed in this Method Statement will be strictly adhered to. I understand that any deviation from the works as proposed in this Method Statement without agreement from NRW would result in a breach of the licence. NB. Applicants should note that it is an offence under regulation 59 of the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 to knowingly or recklessly provide false information in order to obtain a licence.			
Signature of the Applicant	Dr Alberto Salmoiraghi	Date	13.05.2024
<i>For electronic submissions please insert an electronic signature above or place an x in the box opposite to confirm agreement with the declarations above.</i>			X
Full name in BLOCK LETTERS	ALBERTO SALMOIRAGHI		
Signature of the Ecologist		Date	13.05.2024
<i>For electronic submissions please insert an electronic signature above or place an x in the box opposite to confirm agreement with the declarations above.</i>			X
Full name in BLOCK LETTERS	CHRIS HALL		

J References

Credits for source information.

Bat Conservation Trust (2018) Bats and artificial lighting in the UK

Collins (2021). *Bat Surveys for Professional Ecologists, Good Practice Guidelines* Bat Conservation Trust

K Annexes

K.1 Pre-existing survey reports

N/A

K.2 Raw survey data.