

Bat Emergence and Re-Entry Surveys (BERS)

Survey site:

114 Chain Road, Manchester, Manchester, M9 6GN

Client:

Winner Chapel International Manchester

Report date:

5th June 2024

Project:

This report is prepared to inform a planning application for the proposal described as:

“The demolition of B1:B4 and B6, erection of a chapel, with associated landscaping works and parking areas”

This report is supplementary to the Preliminary Roost Assessment report completed by Arbtech Consulting Ltd (2023).

BERS survey methodology and legislation can be found in the Arbtech Supplement: [BERS Methodology and Legislation - 2024.](#)

This report is an addendum to and must be read in conjunction with the Preliminary Roost Assessment completed by Arbtech Consulting Limited (2023) for the same site address and [Winner Chapel Internal Manchester] This table may include further work you will need to commission (if any) to obtain planning permission or comply with legislation for other consent. All clients are expected to read and understand this section, or to contact the lead surveyor for advice.	
Executive Summary	
The following bat roosts were identified at the site: three common pipistrelle day roosts within B1. An EPSL application to Natural England will be required to legally permit the proposed works.	
The site surveys were designed and managed by Jessica Sibley BSc (Hons) MSc, Consultant Ecologist (Accredited Agent on Natural England Bat Licence Number: 2022 10404-CL18-BAT).	
See surveyor locations in the BERS plan in Appendix 1.	
<i>Limitations</i>	• The survey trio for B1 deviated slightly from the Collins (2023) guidelines, whereby a dawn survey was undertaken as part of the three surveys to monitor if the building is utilised by brown long-eared bats in any capacity. As such, this deviation is justified. • The first two BERS were completed prior to (visit 1) and recently after (visit 2) the release of the updated Collins (2023) guidelines, therefore, only features recorded in the PRA were covered by IR for these surveys. This was amended for the 2024 May survey, with fuller coverage so is not considered a significant limitation. • The internal courtyard of B1 is inaccessible, however, surveyors were positioned around B1 monitoring potential emergences and therefore, this is not considered a significant limitation.

Field Survey							
Dusk Emergence Survey (survey no. 1)							
Buildings: B1, B3, B5, and B6							
<i>Building inspection prior to survey</i>		The interior of B3 was re-inspected for evidence of roosting bats by Jessica Sibley BSc (Hons) MSc, Consultant Ecologist (Accredited Agent on Natural England Bat Licence Number: 2022 10404-CL18-BAT, and no evidence of bats was recorded, consistent with the PRA (2023).					
<i>Surveyor and position</i>		Surveyor 1: Jessica Barker – 1 st season – Position 1 – observing the north and west elevations and roof structure of B1. Surveyor 2: Caleb Denness – 1 st season – Position 2 – observing the north and east elevations and roof structure of B1. Surveyor 3 (LEAD): Jessica Sibley – 4 th season – Accredited Agent on Natural England Bat Licence Number: 2022-10404-CL18-BAT - Position 3 – observing the features on the southern elevation and roof structure of B1. Surveyor 4: Julie Robinson – 1 st season – Position 4 – observing the south and west elevations and roof structure of B1. Surveyor 5: Kirsty Robinson – 1 st season – Position 5 – observing the south elevation and roof structure of B3. Surveyor 6: Sally Hall – 3 rd season – Accredited Agent on Natural England Bat Licence Number: 2022-10404-CL18-BAT - Position 6 – observing the north and east elevations and roof structure of B5. Surveyor 7: Dez Wilson – 2 nd season – Position 7 – observing the south and west elevations and roof structure of B5. Surveyor 8: Bethany Robinson – 3 rd season – Position 8 – observing the only feature on the eastern elevation and roof structure of B6.					
<i>Weather (start/end)</i>		Temperature (°C): 14 Relative Humidity (%): 64 Cloud Cover (%): 5 Wind (m/s): 0.1 Rain: None			Temperature (°C): 12°C Relative Humidity (%): 67 Cloud Cover (%): 20 Wind (m/s): 0.1 Rain: None		
<i>Equipment used</i>		Echometer Touches, Batbox Duets, Nightfox Red IR cameras, and IR torches.					
Results							
Date of survey	Sunset, start and end time	Species and numbers	Roost type	Structure reference	Roost location	Access points	Dimensions and explanation of roost location

30/08/2023	20:04 19:49-21:34	Roost 1: 2 common pipistrelles	Roost 1: Day roost	B1	Roost 1: Common pipistrelle roost between the roof tiles along the southern elevation.	Roost 1: 1 common pipistrelle emerged from an area of lifted roof tiles, along the southern elevation of B1.	Roost 1: Between the roof tiles along the south elevation (internally this section of roof is vaulted).
Surveyor observations							
<i>Surveyor 1 [position 1]</i>		No roosting activity was recorded for this position (<i>Figure 1</i>), during the survey. The first activity of the survey for this position was a common pipistrelle at 20:13, this pass was heard and not seen. Constant activity by common pipistrelles was recorded between 20:16 and 21:30. The majority were heard and not seen, with two seen passes, one common pipistrelle travelling northeast around B1 and the other travelling southeast over B1.				 Figure 1. Observing the north and west (B1).	
<i>Surveyor 2 [position 2]</i>		No roosting activity was recorded for this position (<i>Figure 2</i>), during the survey. The first activity of the survey for this position was a common pipistrelle passing east to west around the survey building at 20:21. A common pipistrelle was recorded making a low pass at 20:26 travelling south to north, around the survey building.				 Figure 2. Observing the north and east (B1).	

	Occasional common pipistrelle activity was then recorded from 20:31 until 21:16. The majority was heard and not seen.	
<i>IR [position 2]</i>	No roosting activity was recorded for this position, during the survey. IR at the darkest point of the survey (<i>Figure 3</i>).	 Figure 3. IR at the darkest point of the survey.
<i>Surveyor 3 [position 3]</i>	Roosting activity was recorded for this position (<i>Figure 4</i>), during the survey. The first activity of the survey for this position was a distant pass by two common pipistrelles at 20:07 and 20:11, these passes were heard and not seen. At 20:13 a common pipistrelle displayed light sampling activity and emerged from a lifted tile near the apex of one of the southern gables from B1. This was not captured by the IR, which was facing a different feature initially, during the survey. Two passes by common pipistrelle were recorded at 20:23 and 20:29. The first pass was from the north to the south of the survey building, over the survey building. The second pass was from west of the site to east of the site (behind the surveyor position), within the on-site trees.	 Figure 4. Observing the south (B1).

	At 20:30 a common pipistrelle emerged from a lifted tile near the apex of the southern gable. The bat then travelled southwest of the survey building (Figure 5). Feeding and commuting activity were recorded for the remainder of the survey near this position between 20:35 and 21:26, the majority associated with behind the surveyor position (i.e., on-site trees).	 Figure 5. Common pipistrelle emergence from lifted roof tile.
IR [position 3]	One emergence by common pipistrelle from a lifted tile near the apex of one of the southern gables (20:30), was recorded by the IR for this position, during the survey (Figure 5). This was the same as was observed by the surveyor. IR at the darkest point of the survey (Figure 6).	 Figure 6. IR at the darkest point of the survey.
Surveyor 4 [position 4]	No roosting activity was recorded for this position (Figure 7), during the survey. The first activity of the survey for this position was a common pipistrelle pass from south to north, around the survey building at 20:10. Constant common pipistrelle activity was recorded throughout the survey with feeding activity associated with the on-site trees between 20:13 and 21:30.	 Figure 7. Observing the south and west (B1).

	Three brown long-eared passes were recorded during the survey at 21:16, 21:18, and 21:26. These were heard and not seen but were thought to be associated with the on-site trees.	
<i>Surveyor 5 [position 5]</i>	No roosting activity was recorded associated with B3 for this position, during the survey. The first activity of the survey for this position was constant feeding and circling overhead by a common pipistrelle associated with the surrounding trees between 20:30 and 20:45. From 20:51 two common pipistrelles were recorded feeding and circling above the surveyor's position and within the surrounding trees until 21:30.	 Figure 8. Observing B3.
<i>Surveyor 6 [position 6]</i>	No roosting activity was recorded for this position (Figure 9), during the survey. The first activity of the survey for this position was a pass by a common pipistrelle at 20:20, this was heard and not seen. Constant common pipistrelle feeding activity was recorded between 20:28 and 20:44, associated with the nearby trees. Brown long-eared activity was recorded between 21:07 and 21:22, this was heard and not seen.	 Figure 9. Observing north and east (B5).

<i>IR [position 6]</i>	No roosting activity was recorded for this position, during the survey. IR at the darkest point of the survey (<i>Figure 10</i>).	 Figure 10. IR at the darkest point of the survey.
<i>Surveyor 7 [position 7]</i>	No roosting activity was recorded for this position (<i>Figure 11</i>), during the survey. Constant activity around the survey building was recorded during the survey, for this position. This included three passes by noctules, eight passes by brown long-eared bats, and numerous counts of common pipistrelle passes/feeding activity. Of the passes that could be seen, one common pipistrelle was recorded passing the building at 20:19, travelling north to south, west of the survey building. Another common pipistrelle was recorded feeding over the garden, travelling north to south, west of the survey building. Two common pipistrelle passes were recorded at 20:45, travelling in opposite directions. One travelling south to north, west of the survey building, and one travelling north to south, west of the survey building.	 Figure 11. Observing the south and west (B5).

<i>IR [position 7]</i>	No roosting activity was recorded for this position, during the survey. IR at the darkest point of the survey (<i>Figure 12</i>).	 Figure 12. IR at the darkest point of the survey.
<i>Surveyor 8 [position 8]</i>	No roosting activity was recorded for this position during the survey. The first activity of the survey recorded for this position was constant common pipistrelle feeding activity above the surveyor position between 20:30 and 20:45. From 20:51, two common pipistrelles were recorded feeding above the surveyor position and around the surrounding trees. This activity was recorded until 21:30.	 Figure 13. Observing B6.

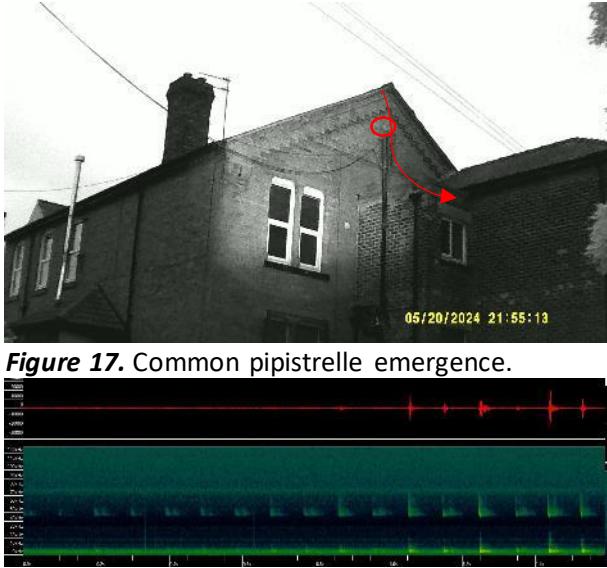
Field Survey							
Dawn Re-entry Survey (survey no. 2)							
Buildings: B1, and B6							
Surveyor and position		Surveyor 1: Kirsty Robinson – 1 st season – Position 1 – observing the north and west elevations and roof structure of B1. Surveyor 2: Oliver Dodd – 2 nd season – Position 2 – observing the north and east elevations and roof structure of B1. Surveyor 3 (LEAD): Beth Robinson – 4 th season – Position 3 – observing the features on the southern elevation and roof structure of B1. Surveyor 4: Julie Robinson – 1 st season – Position 4 – observing the south and west elevations and roof structure of B1. Surveyor 5: David Hill-Chambers – 1 st season – Position 8 – observing the only feature on the east elevation and roof structure of B6.					
Weather (start/end)		Temperature (°C): 11 Relative Humidity (%): 92 Cloud Cover (%): 100 Wind (m/s): 1.8 Rain (%): <5			Temperature (°C): 11 Relative Humidity (%): 90 Cloud Cover (%): 50 Wind (m/s): 1.8 Rain (%): <5		
Equipment used		Echometer Touches, Batbox Duets, Nightfox Red IR cameras, and IR torches.					
Results							
Date of survey	Sunset, start and end time	Species and numbers	Roost type	Structure reference	Roost location	Access points	Dimensions and explanation of roost location
27/09/2023	07:03 05:03-07:18	N/A	N/A	B1 and B6	N/A	N/A	N/A
Surveyor observations - five surveyors, one on each elevation, two Nightfox Red cameras present covering position 3 and position 8 to cover the features recorded in the PRA.							
Surveyor 1 [position 1]		No roosting activity was recorded for this position during the survey.					

	During the survey, three common pipistrelle and two brown long-eared passes were recorded between 06:38 and 06:48, these passes were all heard and not seen.
<i>Surveyor 2 [position 2]</i>	No roosting activity was recorded for this position during the survey. The first activity of the survey for this position was a common pipistrelle pass at 05:02, with the bat travelling northeast to the west around the survey building. Six passes were recorded for common pipistrelle between 05:06 and 06:20, travelling northeast to southwest and southwest to northeast, around the survey building. Two common pipistrelle passes were heard and not seen, one at 05:23 and 06:35. The final activity of the survey for this position was a common pipistrelle pass at 06:47, with the bat travelling northeast to west, around the survey building.
<i>Surveyor 3 [position 3]</i>	No roosting activity was recorded for this position during the survey. The first activity of the survey for this position was common pipistrelle feeding activity, between 05:21 and 05:59. This activity was associated with the on-site trees behind the survey position (south of B1). Four passes by common pipistrelles were recorded during the survey. The first pass (06:12) was recorded with the bat travelling from the north to the south over the survey building. The second and third passes (06:13 and 06:37) were recorded with the bats travelling west to east near the southern gable. The fourth and final pass (06:47) was recorded with the bat travelling from the southwest to the northeast over the survey building.
<i>IR [position 3]</i>	No roosting activity was recorded for this position during the survey.
<i>Surveyor 4 [position 4]</i>	No roosting activity was recorded for this position during the survey. The first activity of the survey for this position was a common pipistrelle pass at 05:07, this was heard and not seen.

	Two later common pipistrelle passes were recorded during the survey at 06:35 and 06:46. One of the bats travelled east to west around the survey building (06:35). The other bat pass was recorded west to east, around the survey building. Feeding activity was associated with the on-site trees at 06:49, behind the survey position (southwest of B1).
<i>Surveyor 5 [position 8]</i>	No roosting activity was recorded for this position during the survey. The first activity of the survey for this position was a common pipistrelle pass at 06:02, this was heard and not seen. Two common pipistrelle passes were recorded at 06:25 from the east of the site to the northwest of the site, around B1. Feeding activity by a common pipistrelle was recorded associated with the on-site trees, southeast to northwest, at 06:35. The final activity of the survey for this position was a common pipistrelle pass at 06:49, this was heard and not seen.
<i>IR [position 8]</i>	No roosting activity was recorded for this position during the survey.

Field Survey							
Dusk Emergence Survey (survey no. 3)							
Building: B1							
<i>Building inspection prior to survey</i>		The three loft spaces within B1 were re-inspected for evidence of roosting bats by Jessica Sibley BSc (Hons) MSc, Consultant Ecologist (Accredited Agent on Natural England Bat Licence Number: 2022 10404-CL18-BAT and no bat evidence was recorded. Loft void ambient internal conditions: temperature (°C): 22, relative humidity (%): 63.3.					
<i>Surveyor and position</i>		Surveyor 1: Alexandra Gilbert – 1 st season – Position 1 – observing the north and west elevations and roof structure of B1. Surveyor 2: Beth Mazier – 1 st season – Position 2 – observing the north and east elevations and roof structure of B1. Surveyor 3 (LEAD): Jessica Sibley – 4 th season – Accredited Agent on Natural England Bat Licence Number: 2022-10404-CL18-BAT – Position 3 – observing the features on the southern elevation and roof structure of B1. Surveyor 4: Beth Robinson – 4 th season – Position 4 – observing the south and west elevations and roof structure of B1. Surveyor 5: Nic Baxter – 1 st season – Position 9 – observing the north elevation and roof structure of B1. Surveyor 6: Julie Robinson – 2 nd season – Position 10 – observing the south elevation and roof structure of B1.					
<i>Weather (start/end)</i>		Temperature (°C): 21 Relative humidity (%): 61.2 Cloud cover (%): 80 Wind (m/s): 0.0 Rain: None			Temperature (°C): 16 Relative humidity (%): 66.5 Cloud cover (%): 70 Wind (m/s): 0.1 Rain: None		
<i>Equipment used</i>		Each surveyor was equipped with an Echometer Touch, assisted by a Batbox Duet, a Nightfox Whisker IR camera, and IR torches.					
Results							
Date of survey	Sunset, start and end time	Species and numbers	Roost type	Structure reference	Roost location	Access points	Dimensions and explanation of roost location
20/05/2024	21:12 20:57-22:43	Roost 1: 1 common pipistrelle	Roost 1: Day roost	B1	Roost 1: Between the roof tiles along the southern elevation.	Roost 1: Lifted roof tiles along the southern elevation of B1.	Roost 1: Between the roof tiles along the south elevation (internally this section of roof is vaulted).

		Roost 2: 3 common pipistrelles Roost 3: 1 common pipistrelle	Roost 2: Day roost Roost 3: Day roost		Roost 2: Within the soffit near the southwestern corner of the building. Roost 3: Beneath bitumen along a flat section of roof.	Roost 2: Hole in soffit along the southwestern corner of B1. Roost 3: Area of flat roof along northwestern corner of B1.	Roost 2: Within the soffit along the southwestern corner of B1. Roost 3: Underneath a section of flat roof bitumen.
Surveyor observations							
Surveyor 1 [position 1]	Roosting activity was recorded for this position during the survey. An emergence by a common pipistrelle was recorded at 22:10 from beneath some flat roof bitumen (Figure 14). Other bat activity recorded for this position included common pipistrelle passes and feeding activity between 21:24 and 22:32, associated with the adjacent trees, north to south, west of the survey building.						
IR [position 1]	A common pipistrelle emergence from beneath some roof bitumen was recorded for this position (Figure 14), during the survey. This was the same as was observed by the surveyor. IR at the darkest point of the survey (Figure 15).						
Surveyor 2 [position 2]	No roosting activity was recorded for this position during the survey. Consistent common pipistrelle feeding and commuting was recorded for this position, throughout the survey, commencing at 21:22, and concluding at 22:33, east of the survey position.						

<i>IR [position 2]</i>	No roosting activity was recorded for this position during the survey. IR at the darkest point of the survey (<i>Figure 16</i>).	 Figure 16. IR at the darkest point of the survey.
<i>Surveyor 3 [position 3]</i>	Roosting activity was recorded for this position during the survey. An emergence by a common pipistrelle was recorded at 21:55 from a lifted roof tile near the apex (<i>Figures 17 and 18</i>). Other bat activity recorded for this position included common pipistrelle passes and feeding activity between 21:22 and 22:37, associated with the adjacent trees.	 Figure 17. Common pipistrelle emergence. Figure 18. Common pipistrelle emergence call.

<i>IR [position 3]</i>	A common pipistrelle emergence from a lifted roof tile was recorded for this position (Figure 17), during the survey. IR at the darkest point of the survey (Figure 19).	 Figure 19. IR at the darkest point of the survey.
<i>Surveyor 4 [position 4]</i>	Roosting activity was recorded for this position during the survey. The first bat activity of the survey was a noctule pass at 21:04, over B1 north to south. Three common pipistrelle emergences were recorded from a small gap in the soffit (Figure 20) at 21:26, 21:29, and 21:34. These were not captured by the IR which was positioned slightly away from the surveyor for fuller coverage. Common pipistrelles were also constantly active (i.e., feeding and commuting), between 21:26 and 22:23. Feeding activity by common pipistrelles was also recorded between 21:49 until 22:05, in overhead trees southwest of the survey building.	 Figure 20. Gap in soffit.

IR [position 4]	No roosting activity was recorded for this position during the survey. IR at the darkest point of the survey (Figure 21).	 Figure 21. IR at the darkest point of the survey.
Surveyor 5 [position 9]	No roosting activity was recorded for this position during the survey. The first activity was a pass from a common pipistrelle at 21:36 travelling from the western edge of the site passing around the northern elevation of the building. Activity was infrequent with two more common pipistrelle passes at 21:51 and 21:56 travelling north of the building towards the treeline at the east of the building. The final activity was a common pipistrelle pass at 22:30, west to east.	
IR [position 9]	No roosting activity was recorded for this position during the survey. IR at the darkest point of the survey (Figure 22).	 Figure 22. IR at the darkest point of the survey.

<i>Surveyor 6 [position 10]</i>	No roosting activity was recorded for this position (<i>Figure 23</i>) during the survey. The first bat activity recorded was a noctule pass at 21:04, which was heard but not seen. Common pipistrelle activity was constant throughout the survey for this position (feeding and commuting), until the last activity recorded at 22:37.	 Figure 23. Observing the south (B1).
<i>IR [position 10]</i>	No roosting activity was recorded for this position during the survey. IR at the darkest point of the survey (<i>Figure 24</i>).	 Figure 24. IR at the darkest point of the survey.

Conclusions, Impacts and Recommendations	
Survey Results Summary	<u>Roost 1 (within B1):</u> Species: common pipistrelle Peak count: 2 Roost type: day roost Roost location: between the southern roof tiles Access points: lifted tiles <u>Roost 2 (within B1):</u> Species: common pipistrelle Peak count: 3 Roost type: day roost Roost location: within the southwestern corner soffit Access points: hole in soffit <u>Roost 3 (within B1):</u> Species: common pipistrelle Peak count: 1 Roost type: day roost Roost location: under the bitumen on a flat section of roof along the northwestern corner of B1 Access points: under bitumen These roosts are considered to have low conservation value, in line with the Bat Mitigation Guidelines (English Nature, 2004). The building is not of a construction, nor does it contain roost features which would typically support hibernation roosts. <u>B3, B5, and B6:</u> No roosting activity recorded.
Impact Assessment	Proposed works: demolition of B1:B4 and B6. B5 will now not be directly impacted by the proposed works.

	Destruction: yes – 3 common pipistrelles roosts will be destroyed within B1. The proposed development will also include the use of lighting which could spill onto bat roosting, foraging, or commuting habitat and deter bats from using these areas.
<i>Recommendations</i>	An EPSL application to Natural England will be required to legally permit the proposed works. The EPSL application requires that surveys have been undertaken within the most recent active bat season (optimal May to August, suboptimal September). Planning permission must have been granted and all relevant wildlife-related conditions have been discharged prior to submission, where possible to do so. The survey effort should include at least one survey between May and June when the detection rate of bat roosts is highest. A Material Changes Check will be required within three months of the EPSL submission, if no survey work has been undertaken within that period. If bat droppings were found during the PRA, a sample will need to be sent off for DNA analysis to confirm the bat species present, to inform the EPSL application. Biological records data will also need to be obtained to inform the application. The EPSL will detail any mitigation and compensation measures that will be required for the proposed development to comply with the standing advice and will be designed to reduce any impacts to an acceptably low level so as to maintain (or enhance) the Favourable Conservation Status (FCS) of the local bat population. The EPSL will include the following measures: • The installation of three bat boxes at the site prior to works commencing to form a receptor site for any bats found during the works. These boxes may be installed on buildings or trees or can be pole mounted but must be in an undisturbed location and will need to be maintained in this location post-development. Bat boxes should be positioned 3-5m above ground level facing in a south or south-westerly direction with a clear flight path to and from the entrance, away from artificial light. • The provision of a toolbox talk to contractors, by the Named Ecologist or an Accredited Agent, to inform them of the presence of bat roosts.

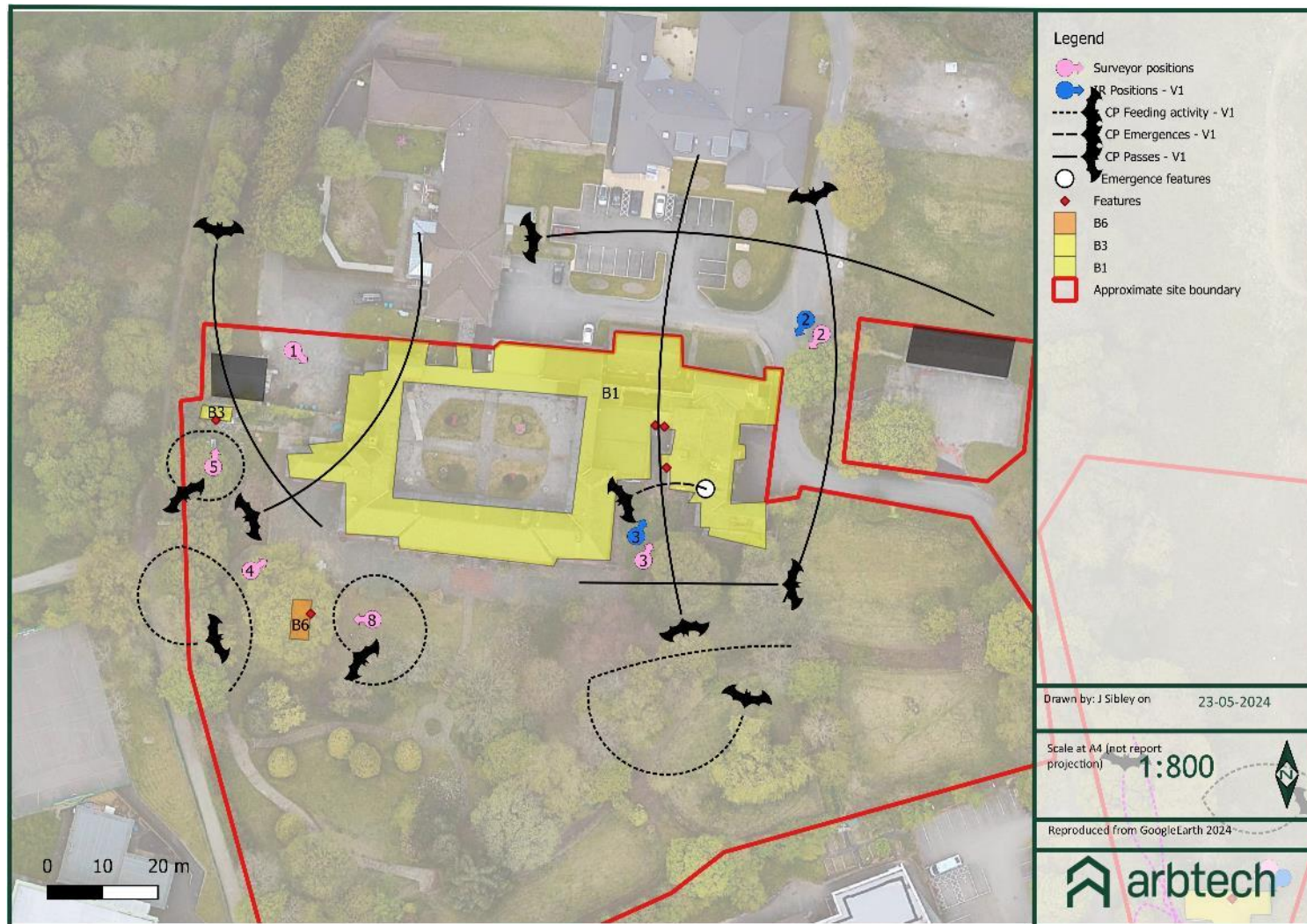
	• A pre-commencement inspection of any roost features by the Named Ecologist or an Accredited Agent using a torch and an endoscope (this may be via ladders, scaffolding or a mobile elevated platform). • The removal of bat roost features by hand under the supervision of the Named Ecologist or an Accredited Agent (where it is not possible conclude absence of bats during the pre-commencement inspection). • Avoiding the use of unnecessary lighting, particularly at night, or implementing a low impact lighting strategy to avoid illumination of retained or newly created roosts or roost features. • Avoiding excessive noise or vibration disturbance e.g. from power tools or radios, within close proximity of retained or newly created roosts or roost features. You must include a certificate that proves the roofing membrane has passed a 'snagging propensity test' if you're using a non-bitumen coated roofing membrane. A snagging propensity test checks that the membrane can stand the repeated snagging actions of roosting bats. To pass, a membrane must show no change in the average number of loops per cm2 as rotations are increased from 0 to 1000. You do not need a certificate for bitumen 1F felt that has a non-woven, short fibre construction. Should timber treatment be required this should follow guidance set out at the below link: https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/bat-roosts-insecticides-and-timber-treatments/timber-treatment-products-suitable-for-use-in-or-near-bat-roosts The EPSL will only include the bat species, numbers and roost types listed above. If bats are found during periods of adverse weather conditions, these must be left undisturbed until weather conditions become more favourable to move bats to the receptor bat box. EPSLs do not allow for the disturbance of hibernating bats. Therefore, if any bats are found during the hibernation period November to March or if any unexpected bat species or roost types are identified works must cease and advice must be sought from the Named Ecologist regarding the possible requirement for timing restrictions for works, the completion of further bat surveys or a modification to the EPSL.
<i>Enhancements</i>	The installation of three additional bat boxes at the site will provide additional roosting habitat for bats. The bat boxes will be installed on mature trees or the new building.

	Bat boxes should be positioned 3-5m above ground level facing in a south or south-westerly direction with a clear flight path to and from the entrance, away from artificial light. The bat boxes will be a specification suitable for crevice-dwelling or void-dwelling species such as: • Habibat Bat Access Tile (buildings) • Integrated Eco Bat Box (buildings) • Habibat Bat Box (buildings) • Beaumaris Bat Box (buildings) • NHBS Improved Cavity Bat Box (trees or buildings) • Vivara Pro Woodstone Bat Box (trees or buildings) • Eco bat box (trees or buildings) (Or a similar alternative brand).
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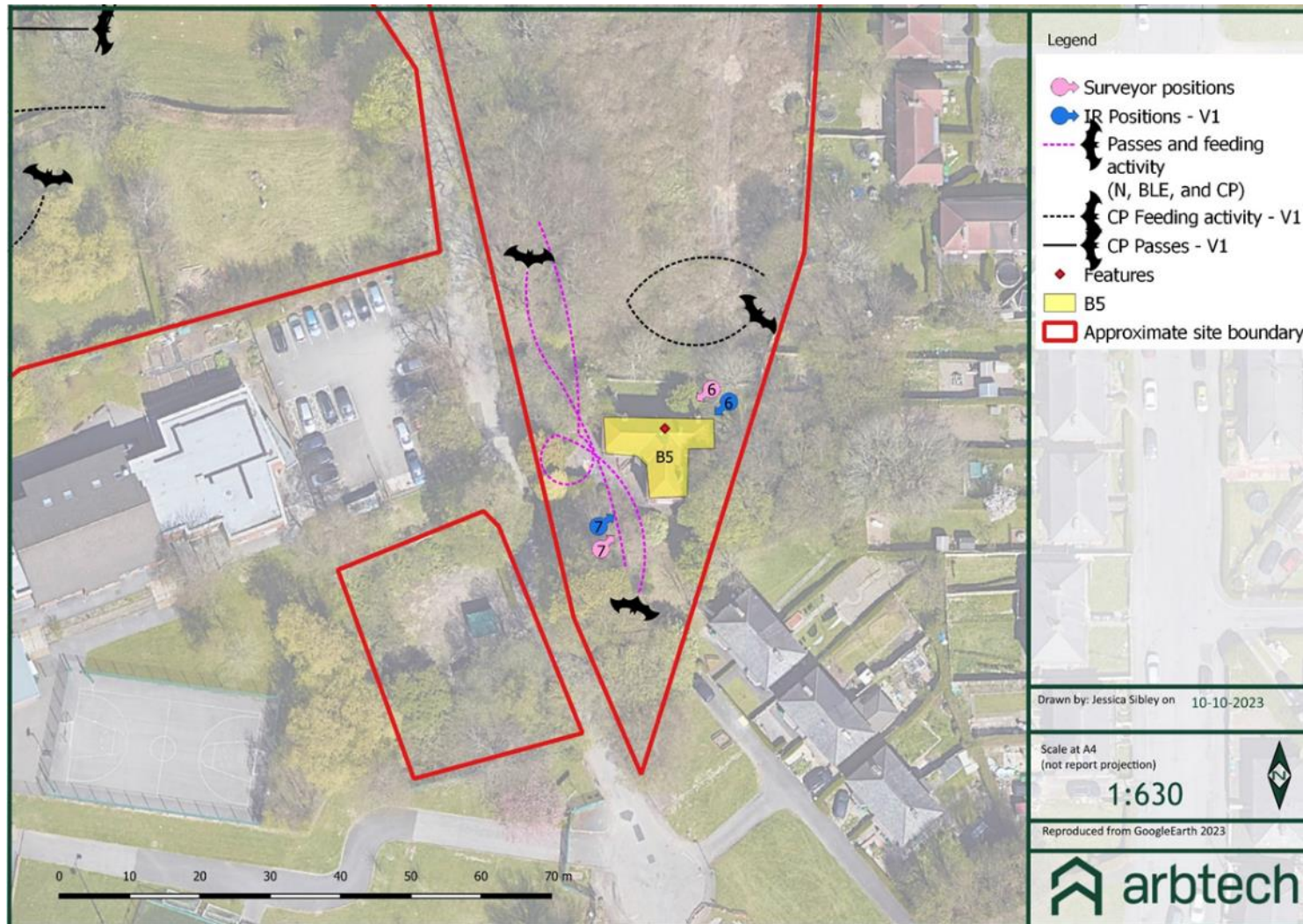
Version control			
Status	Issue	Name	Date
Draft	0.1	Jessica Sibley BSc (Hons) MSc, Consultant Ecologist	23/05/2024
Proof	0.2	Natalie Evans BA (Hons), MA, MRSB, Principal Consultant	04/06/2024
Final	1.0	Jessica Sibley BSc (Hons) MSc, Consultant Ecologist	05/06/2024

Appendix 1: BERS plans

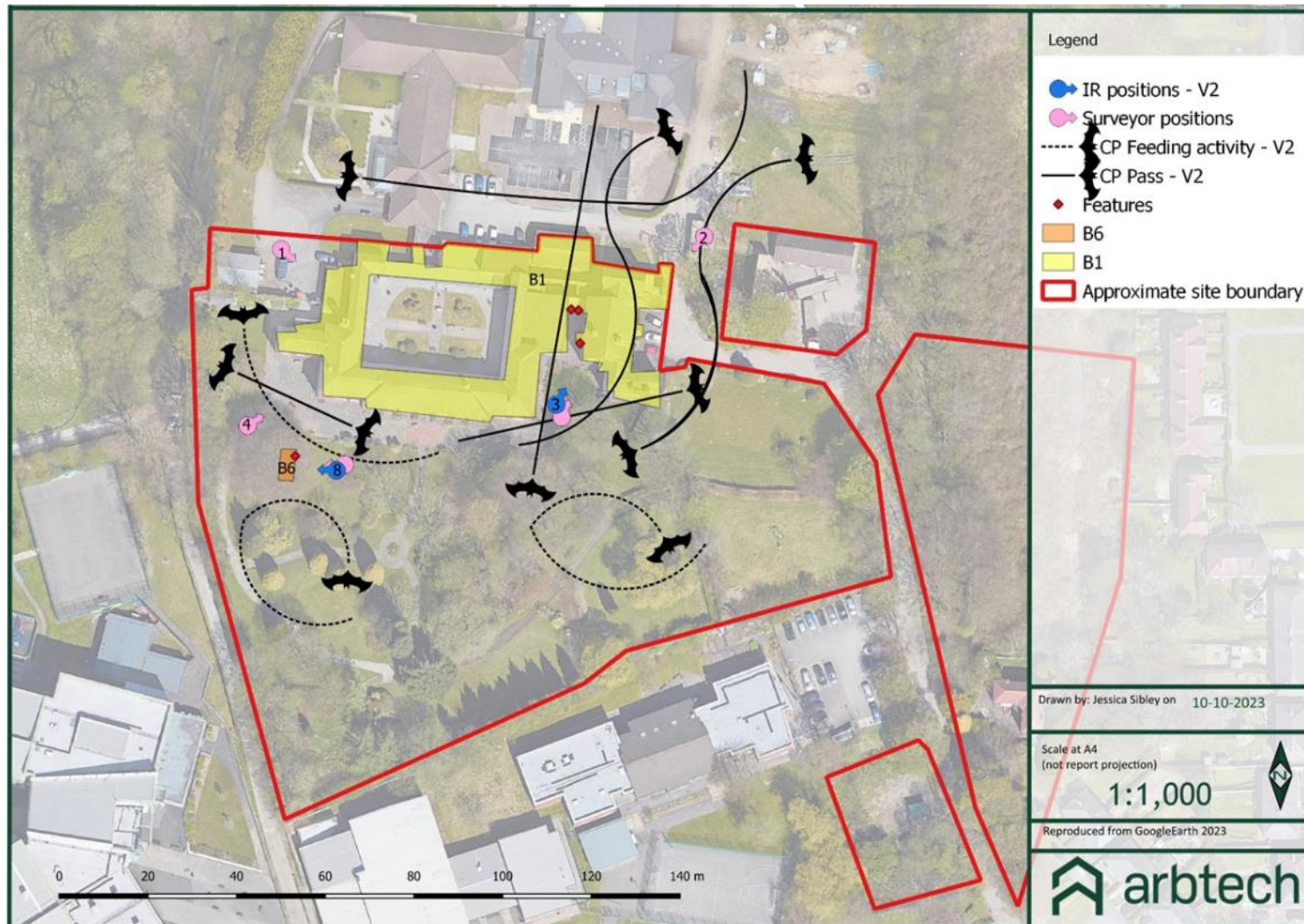
Visit 1 (B1, B3 and B6):



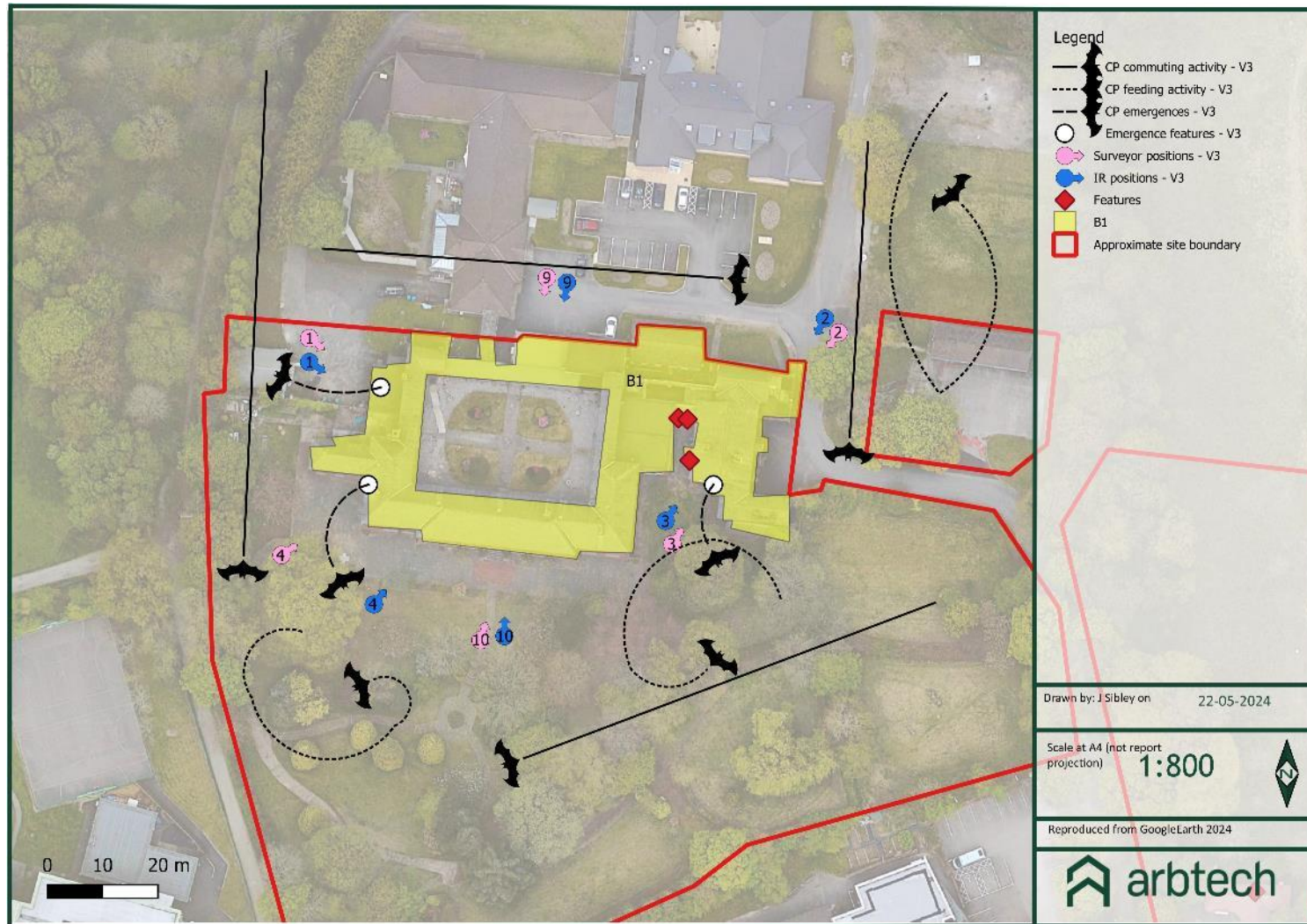
Visit 1 (B5):



Visit 2 (B1 and B6):



Visit 3 (B1):



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