Appendix 12.7

Protected Species Survey Part 2



Annex 3 Photographs

Otters



9_01_16



9_012_27



9_012_28



9_015_29



9_018_26



9_HS1_93



9_HS2_94

Water Voles



9_WVH1_30



9_WVH2_38

Red Squirrels



9_RS2_33



9_RS3_36



9_RS7_44



9_RS9_45



9_RS11_48

35



9_RSH5_52



9_RSH9_76

Bats



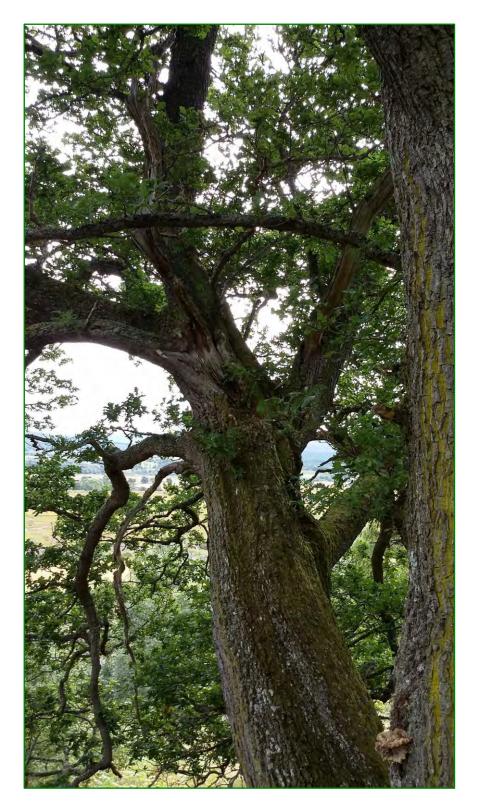
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9_BA9_22



9_BA13_25



9_BA14_28



9_BA14_29



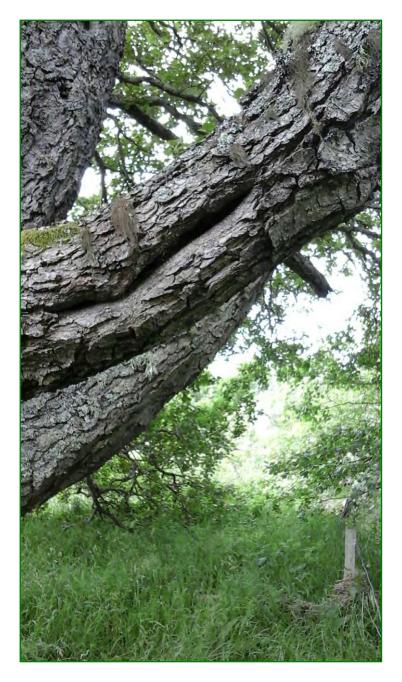
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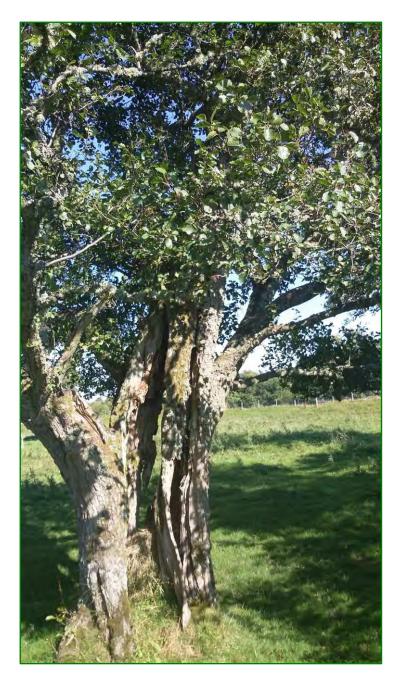
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9_BT13_1021



9_BT17_1074



9_BT19_1024



9_BT22_1029



9_BT26_1026



9_BT29_1046



9_BT31_1048



9_BT32_1027



9_BT34_1051

49



9_BT38_1057



9_BT40_1066



9_BT45_1033

52



9_BT46_1060

Annex 4 Desk Study – Table and Figures

Project 9 Desk Study Table

Map Code	Species	Comment	Section	Closest Chainage (Distance in m)	National Grid Reference	Date
BG2	Badger	A well-worn animal path near a cottage, which could possibly be a badger path	1	44050 (73)	271412 797550	
BG3	Badger	Road casualty	1	48200 (35)	275200 799100	2013
BG4	Badger	Possible badger snuffle holes and runs on the edge of a narrow band of mixed plantation woodland on a steep slope adjacent to the B970 road	2	49250 (22)	276056 799691	
BG5	Badger	Road casualty. Within 10 m of BG6.	3	56950 (300)	282000 804000	04/10/2009
BG6	Badger	Road casualty. Within 10 m of BG5.	3	56950 (300)	282000 804000	04/10/2009
BG7	Badger	2 dead badgers within 10m	3	56950 (305)	282000 804400	04/10/2009
BG8	Badger	2 dead badgers within 10m	3	56950 (305)	282000 804400	04/10/2009
BG9	Badger		3	56950 (305)	282000 804400	
BT4	Bat	Bat dropping	1	40750 (25)	269187 795333	2014
BT5	Bat	Building with bat roost potential	1	43000 (45)	270451 797083	
BT6	Bat	Building with bat roost potential	1	44050 (72)	271412 797550	
BT7	Bat	Tree with bat roost potential	1	44700 (73)	271917 797877	

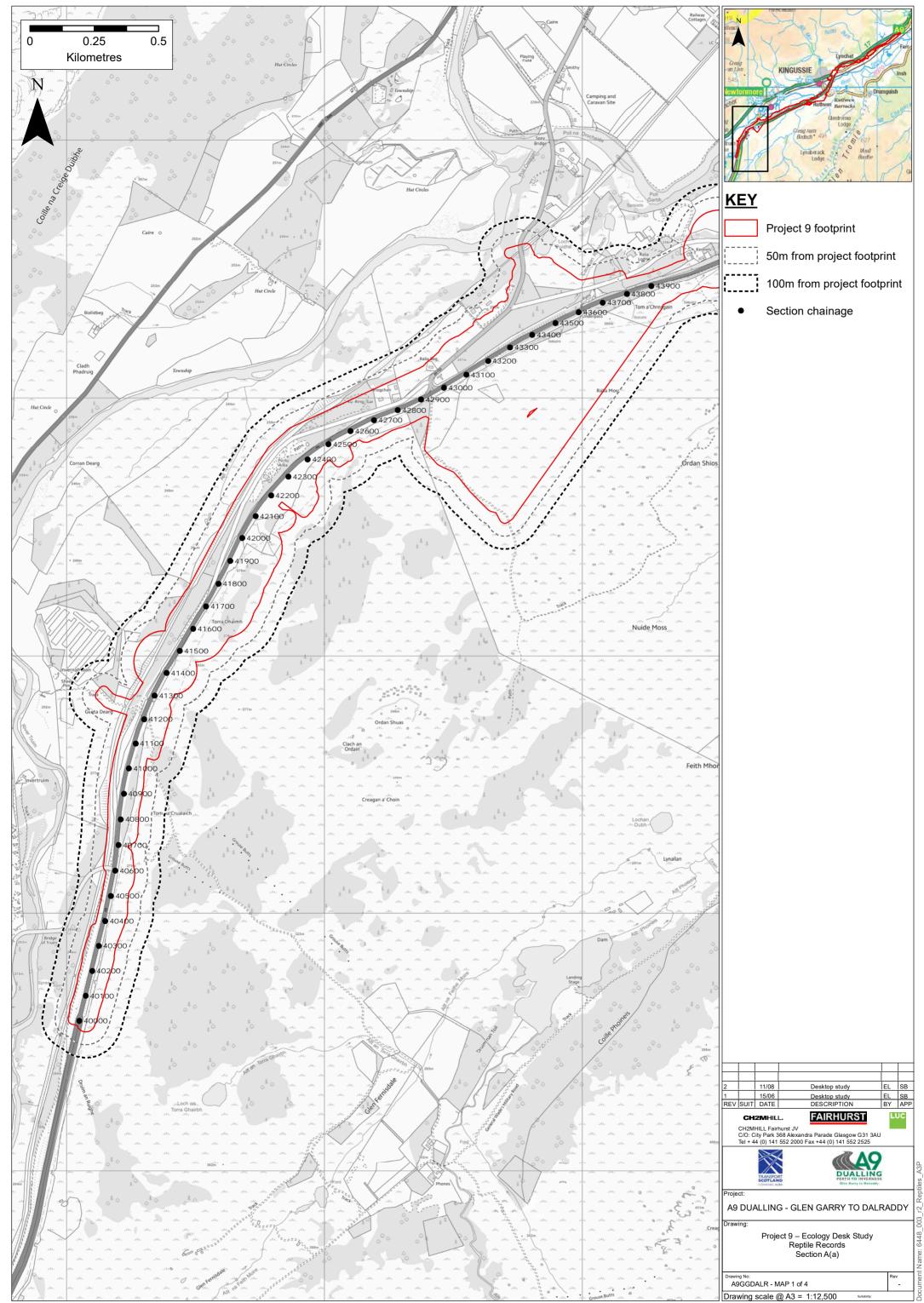
Map Code	Species	Comment	Section	Closest Chainage (Distance in m)	National Grid Reference	Date
BT8	Bat	Tree with bat roost potential	2	49300 (58)	276028 799782	
BT9	Bat	Tree with bat roost potential	2	49450 (37)	276132 799885	
BT10	Bat	Bridge/ culvert with bat roost potential	2	50500 (3)	276566 800827	
BT11	Bat	Bridge/ culvert with bat roost potential	2	50750 (20)	276624 801052	
BT12	Bat	Tree with bat roost potential	3	53250 (40)	278746 802113	
BT13	Bat	Tree with bat roost potential	3	53600 (43)	279114 802240	
BT14	Bat	Tree with bat roost potential	3	54900 (35)	280074 803097	
BT15	Bat	Tree with bat roost potential	3	55300 (43)	280404 803245	
BT16	Bat	Tree with bat roost potential	3	55450 (25)	280550 803315	
BT17	Bat	Tree with bat roost potential	3	55350 (45)	280456 803349	
BT18	Bat	Tree with bat roost potential	3	55650 (31)	280748 803398	
BT19	Bat	Tree with bat roost potential	3	55650 (36)	280709 803453	
BT20	Bat	Tree with bat roost potential	3	55900 (23)	280931 803574	
BT21	Bat	Tree with bat roost potential	3	56200 (28)	281210 803724	
BT22	Bat	Tree with bat roost potential	3	56950 (70)	281842 804206	
BT23	Bat	Tree with bat roost potential	3	56950 (167)	281924 804268	
BT24	Bat	Tree with bat roost potential	3	56950 (88)	281793 804282	

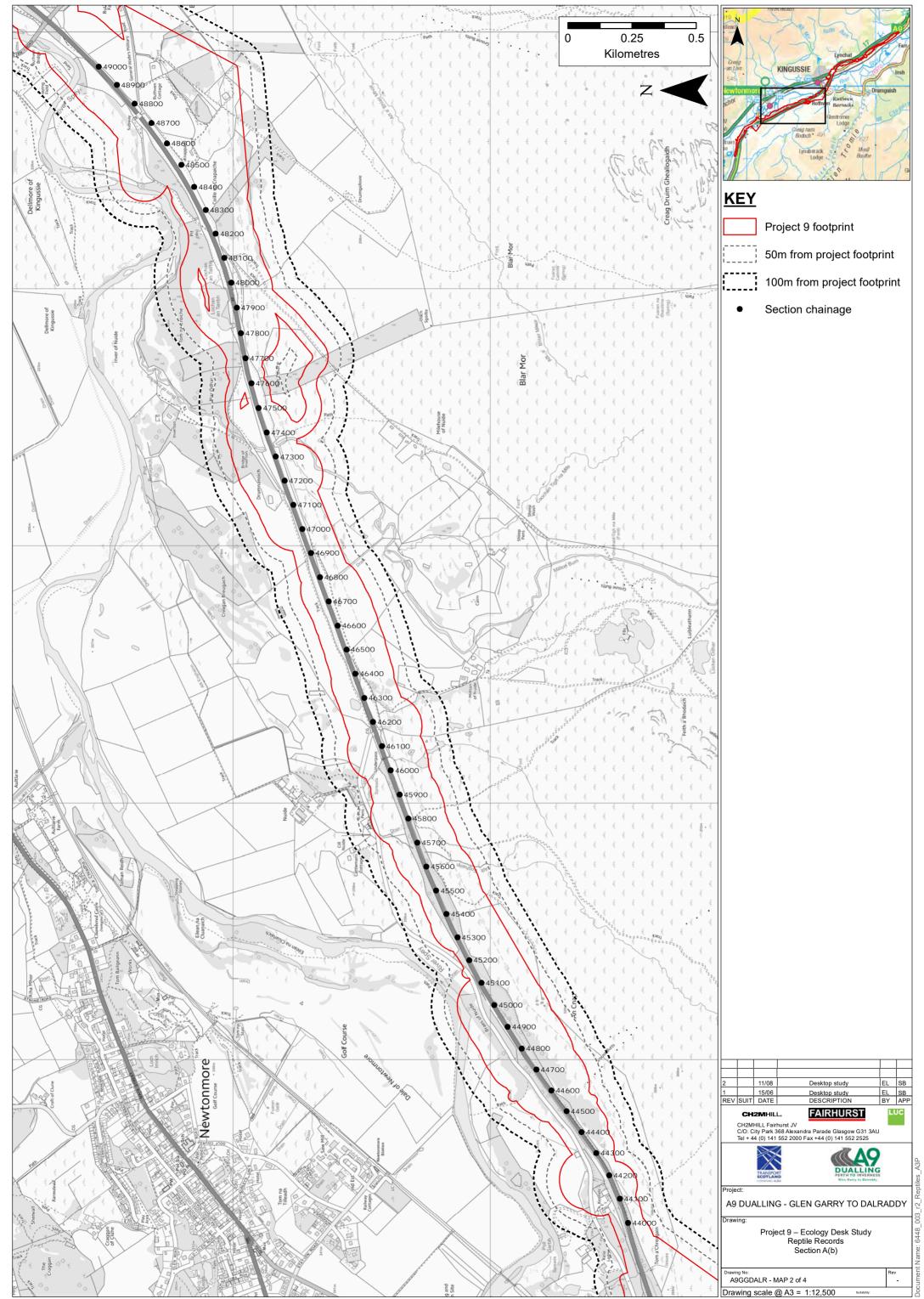
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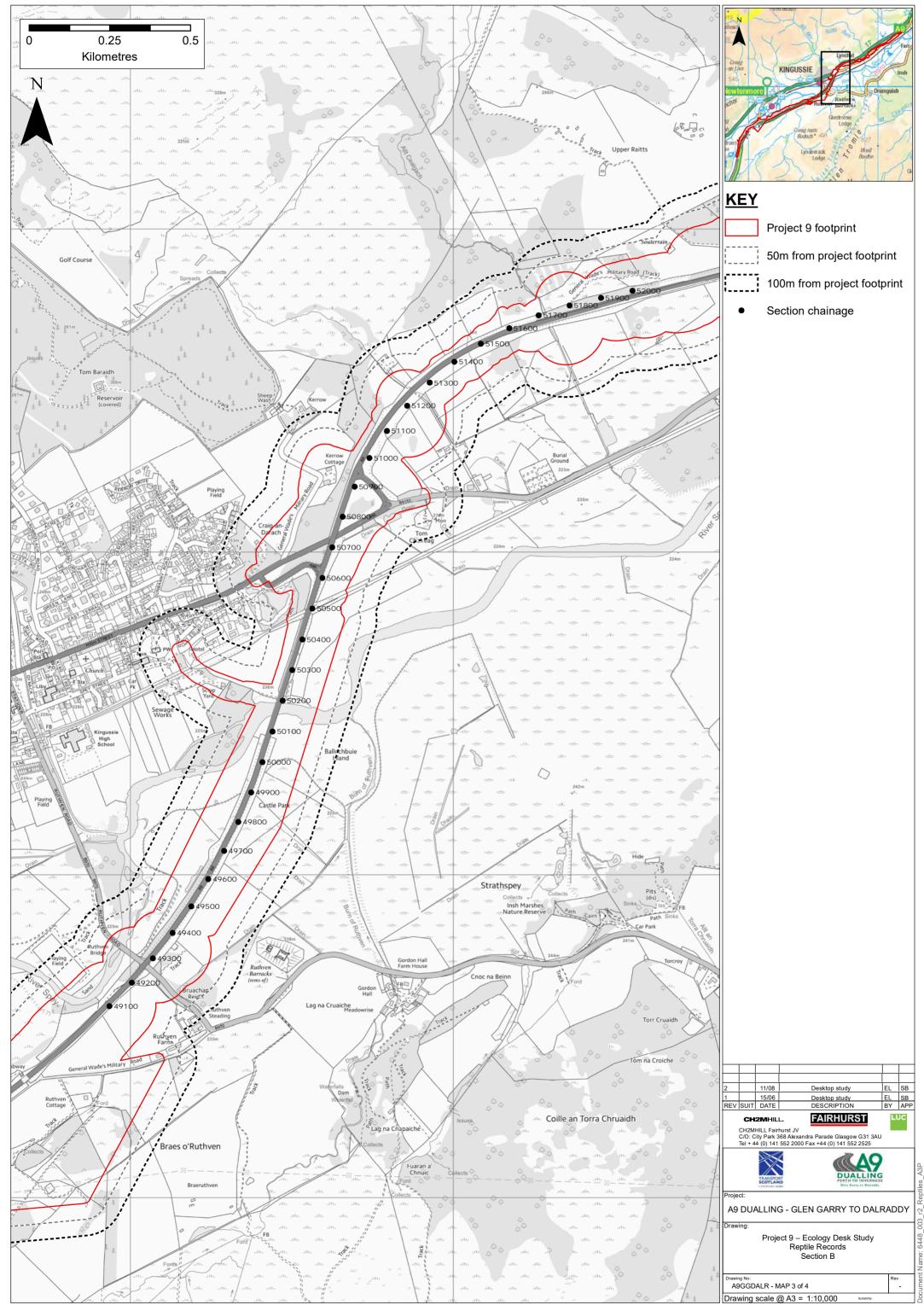
Map Code	Species	Comment	Section	Closest Chainage (Distance in m)	National Grid Reference	Date
BT25	Bat	Tree with bat roost potential	3	56950 (388)	282014 804500	
O25	Otter	Dead otter	2	50150 (56)	276400 800500	15/03/2010
O26	Otter	Dead otter	2	50150 (56)	276400 800500	15/03/2010
027	Otter	Road casualty	2	50150 (56)	276400 800500	15/03/2010
O28	Otter		2	50150 (56)	276400 800500	
029	Otter	Road casualty	3	55100 (75)	280253 803143	30/8/2013
O30	Otter	Road casualty	3	55100 (75)	280253 803143	30/08/2013
O31	Otter	Sprainting evident upstream of culvert under the embankment of the A9	3	56200 (30)	281155 803743	01/06/2006
O32	Otter		3	56200 (30)	281155 803743	
O33	Otter	Footprints in soft sediments near shoreline of Loch Insh	3	56950 (342)	282112 804241	01/06/2006
O34	Otter		3	56950 (342)	282112 804241	
RS1	Red squirrel		3	53600 (42)	279114 802240	
RS2	Red squirrel	Red Squirrel RTA found on the B9152 near the Mains of Balavil steading	3	53600 (45)	279114 802240	
RS3	Red squirrel	Red Squirrel RTA on the B9152 road	3	54050 (21)	279396 802557	
RS4	Red squirrel		3	54050 (21)	279396 802557	

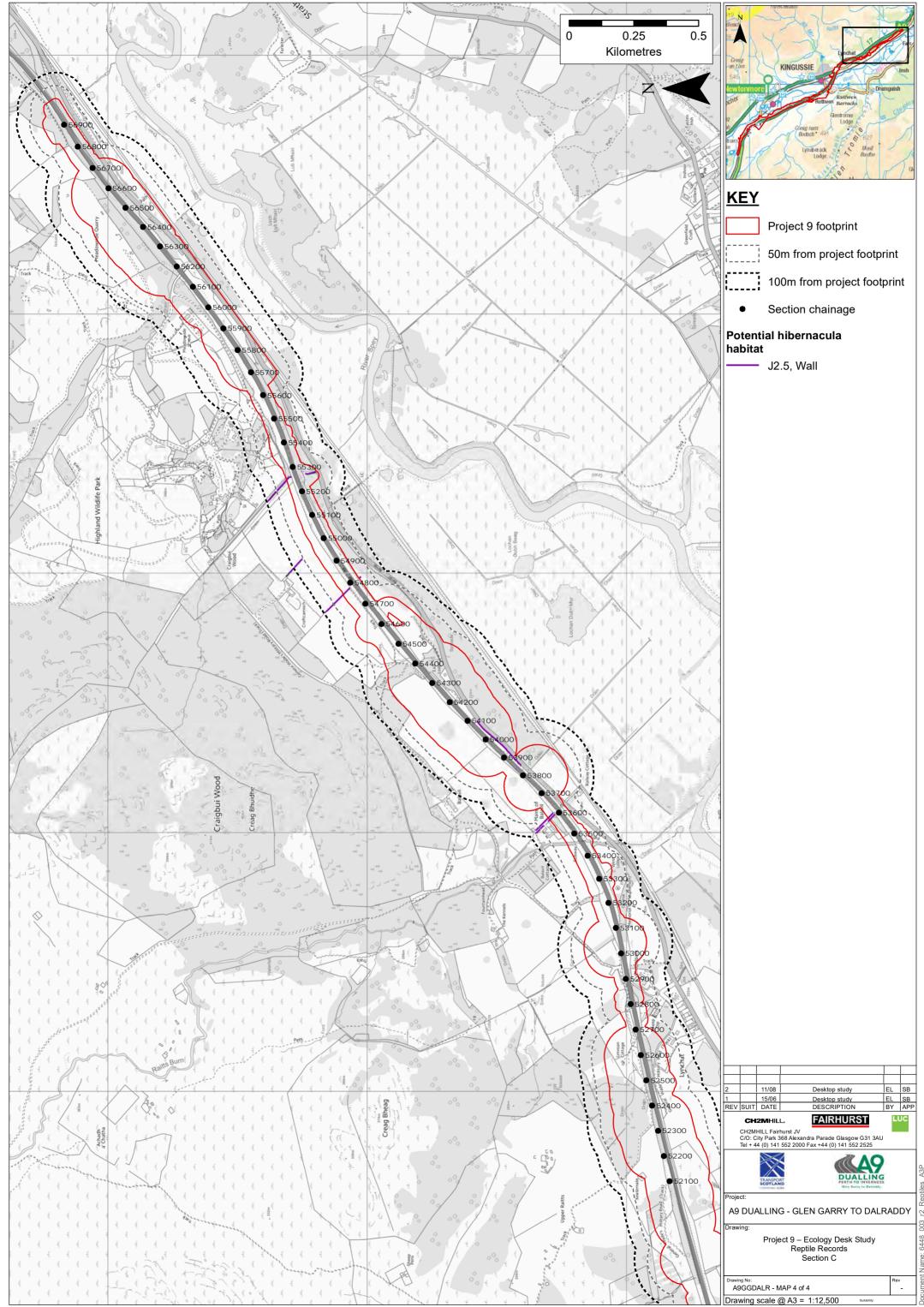
Map Code	Species	Comment	Section	Closest Chainage (Distance in m)	National Grid Reference	Date
RSA1	Red squirrel area	NBN record	A(a)	40000 (586)	268500 793500	31/10/2004
RSA2	Red squirrel area	NBN record	A(a)	41500 (0)	269500 796500	25/02/2011
RSA3	Red squirrel area	NBN record	A(a)	43800 (525)	270950 797950	07/03/2011
RSA4	Red squirrel area	NBN record	A(a)	43650 (0)	271500 797500	24/11/2007
RSA5	Red squirrel area	NBN record	A(a)	43750 (625)	270850	29/08/2009
RSA6	Red squirrel area	NBN record	В	50850 (137)	276850	20/04/2010
RSA7	Red squirrel area	NBN record	С	52500 (0)	278500	17/09/2007
RSA8	Red squirrel area	NBN record	С	54850 (0)	280500	17/09/2007
RSA9	Red squirrel area	NBN record	С	55500 (41)	280550	11/04/2008
RSA10	Red squirrel area	NBN record	С	55350 (204)	280350	03/01/2009
WC2	Wildcat	Camera trap in grassland/woodland	3	55350 (112)	280400	18/01/2010
WC3	Wildcat	Camera trap in grassland/woodland	3	55450 (78)	280500	23/02/2010

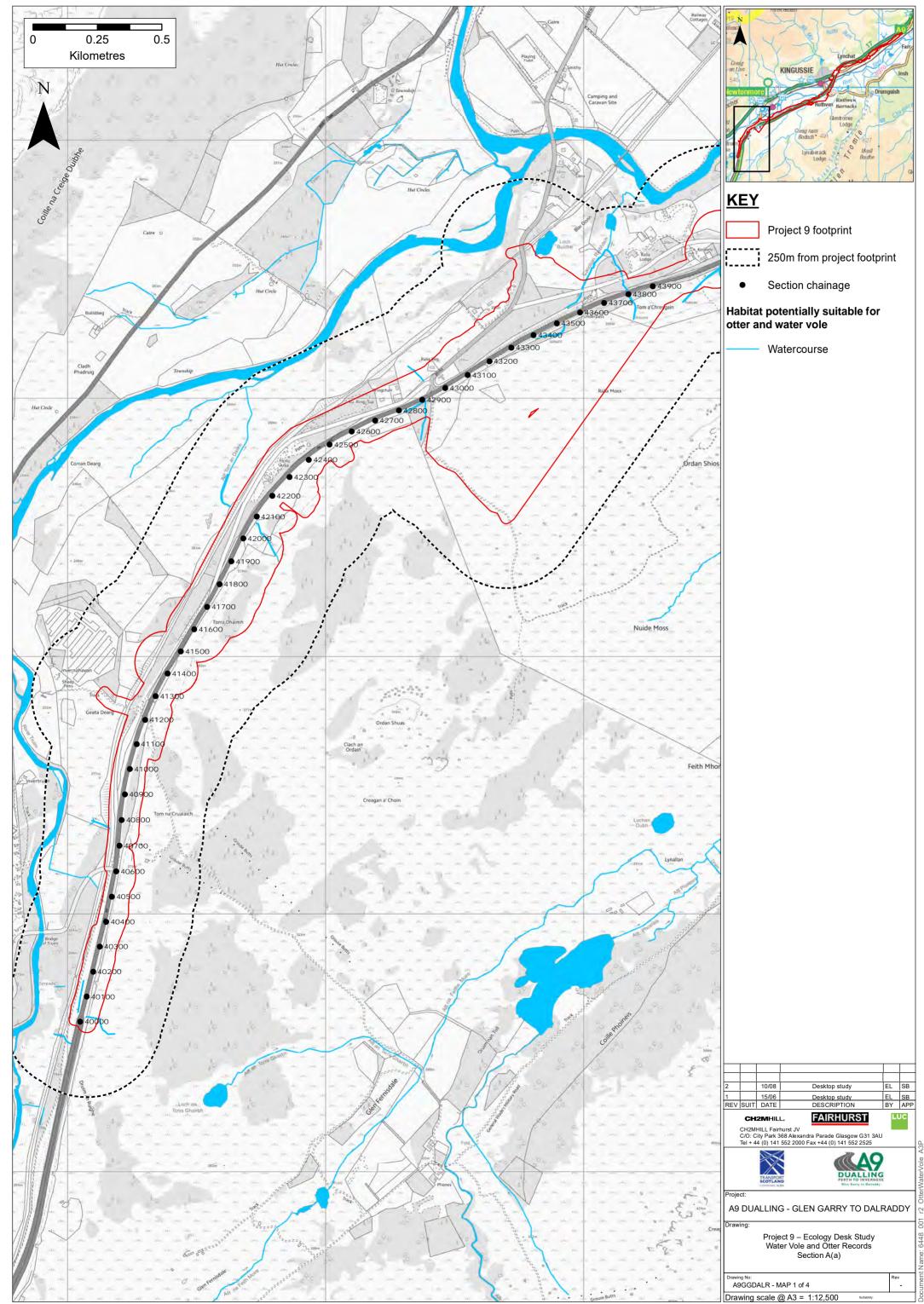
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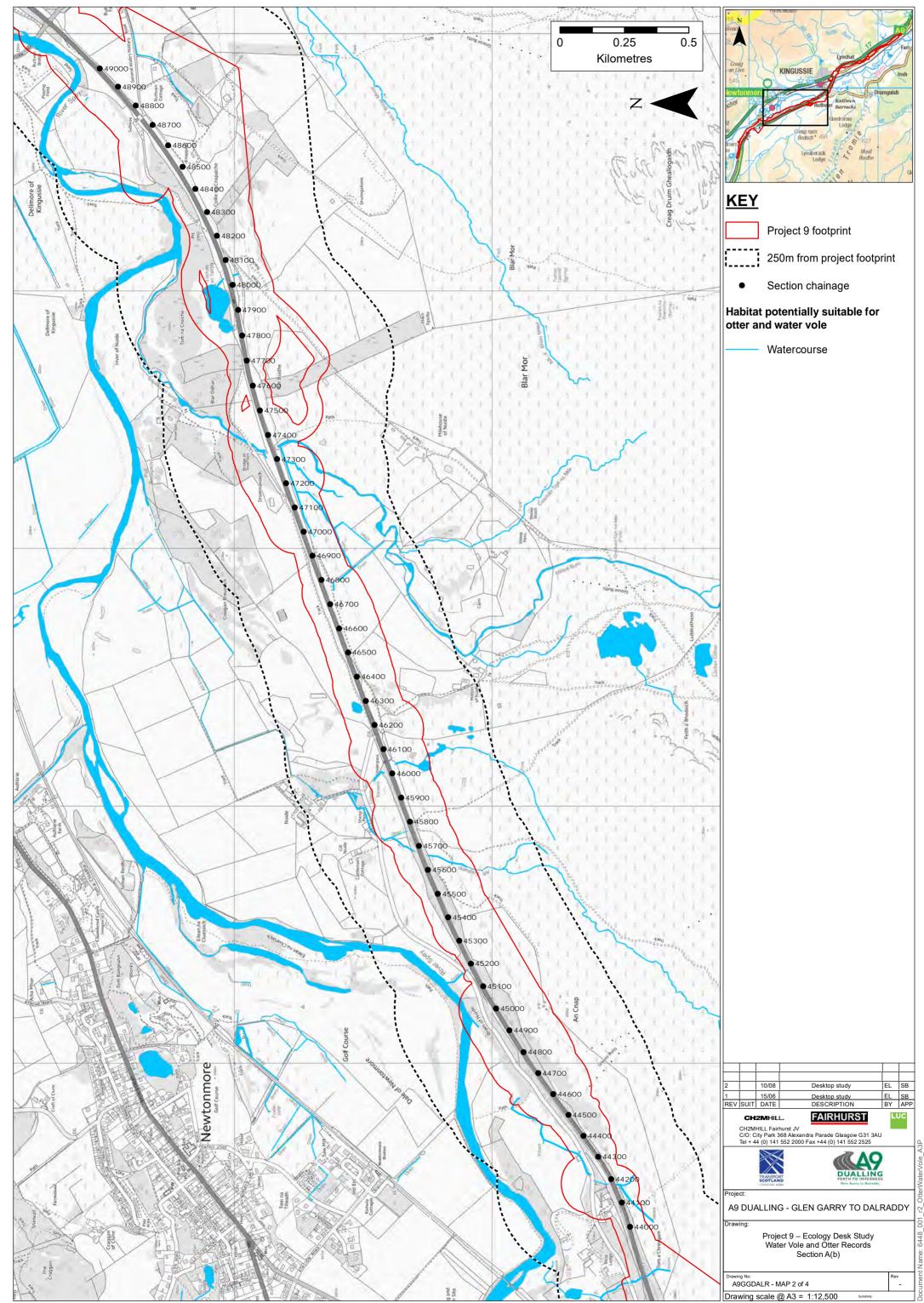


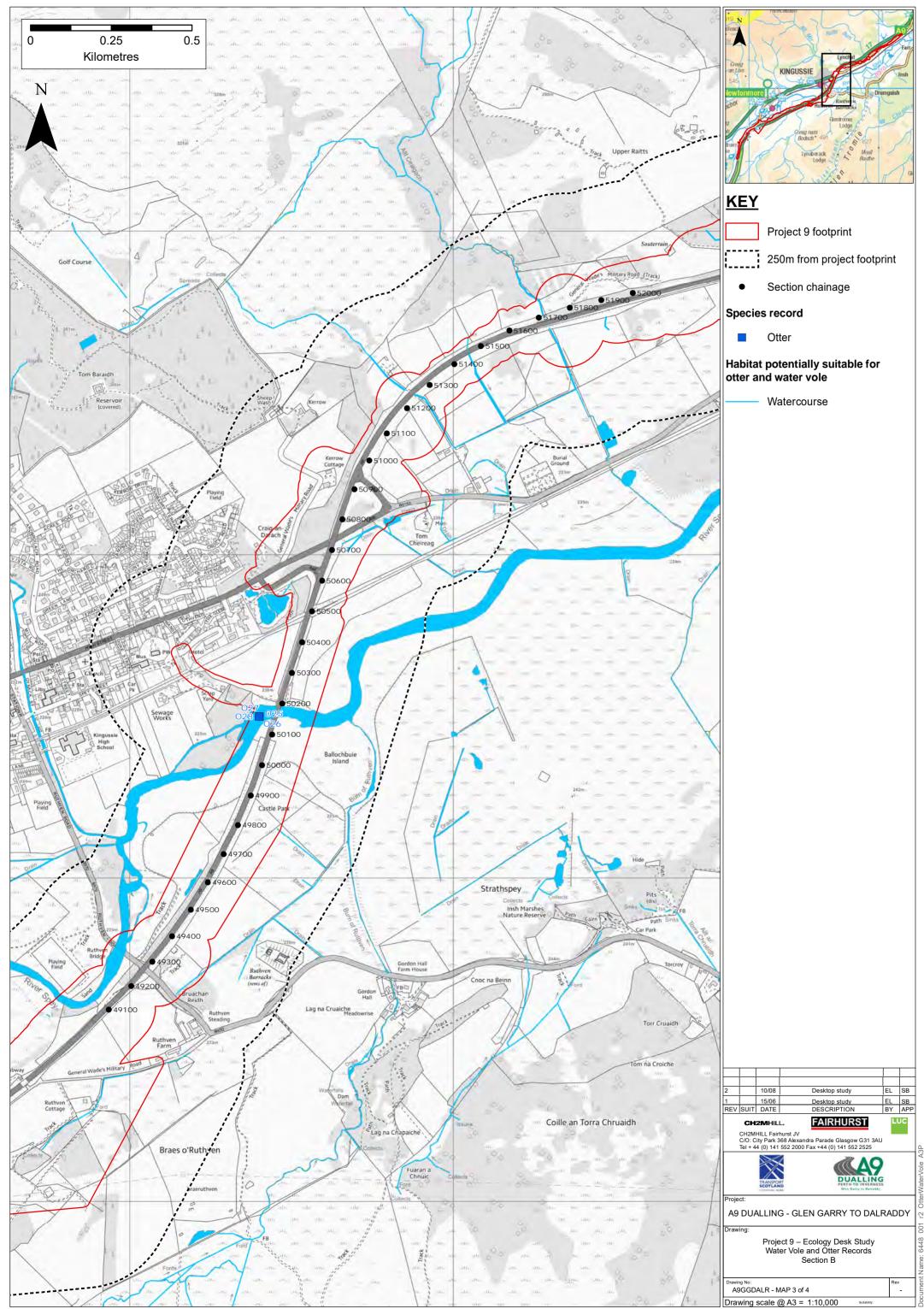


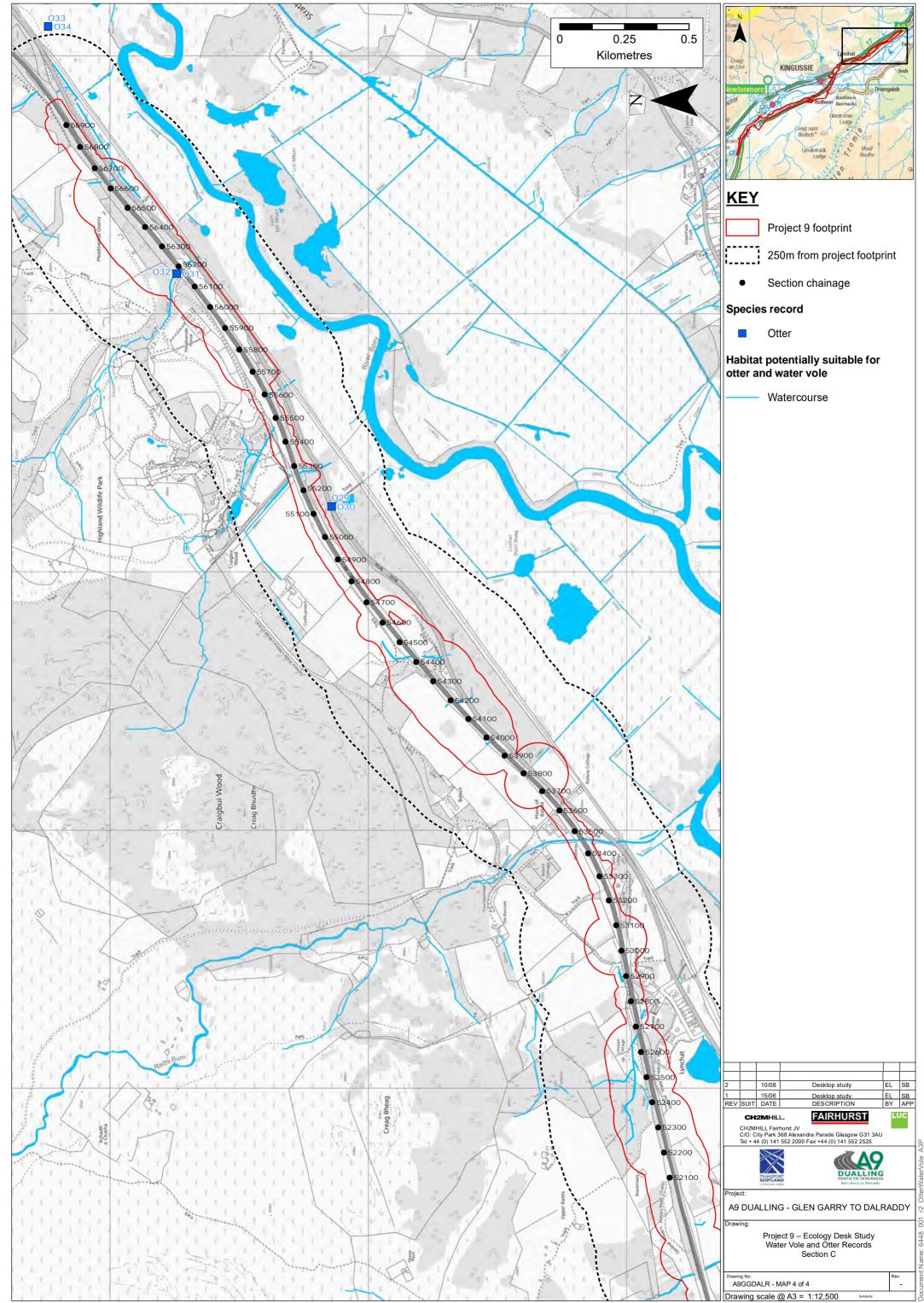


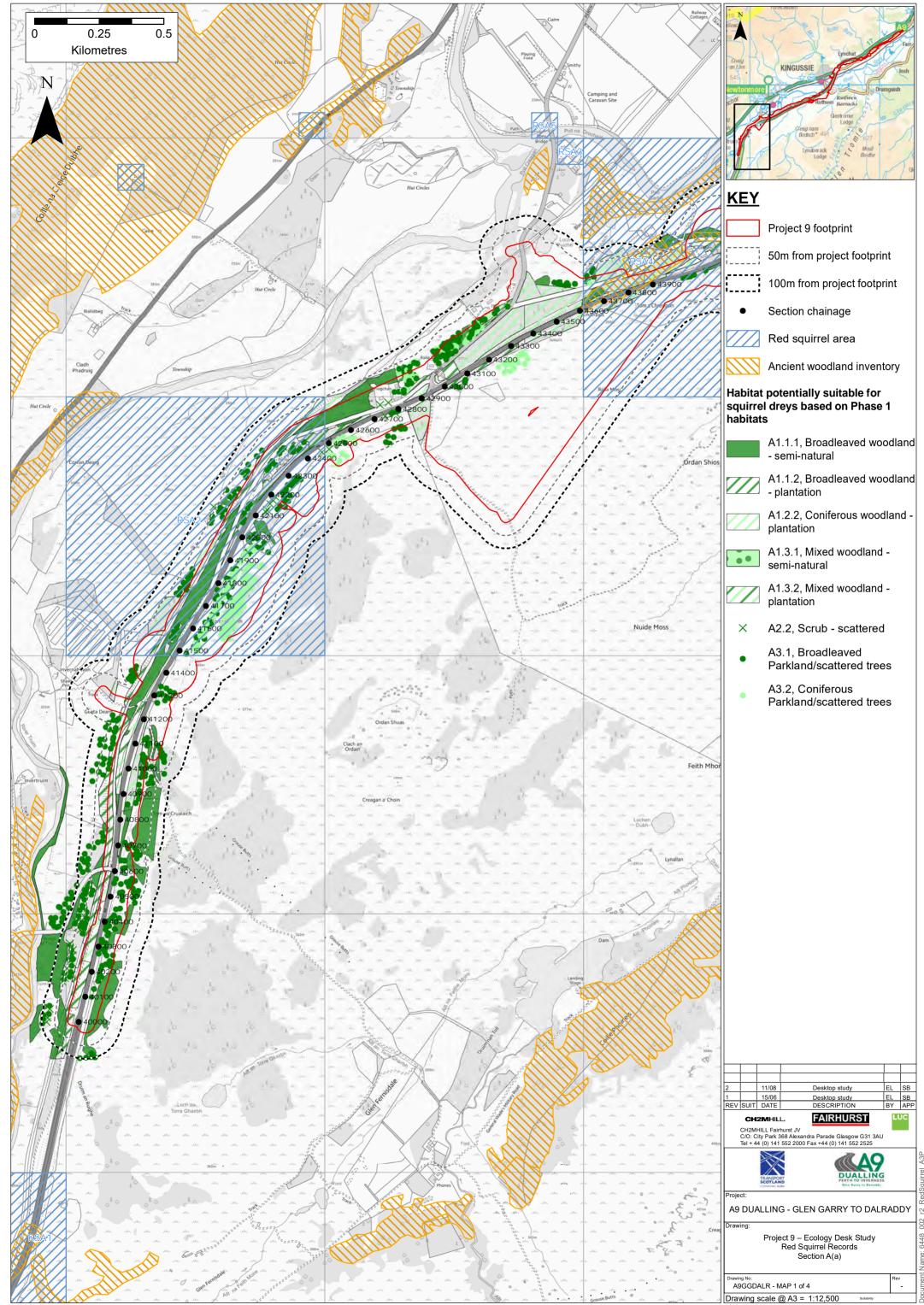


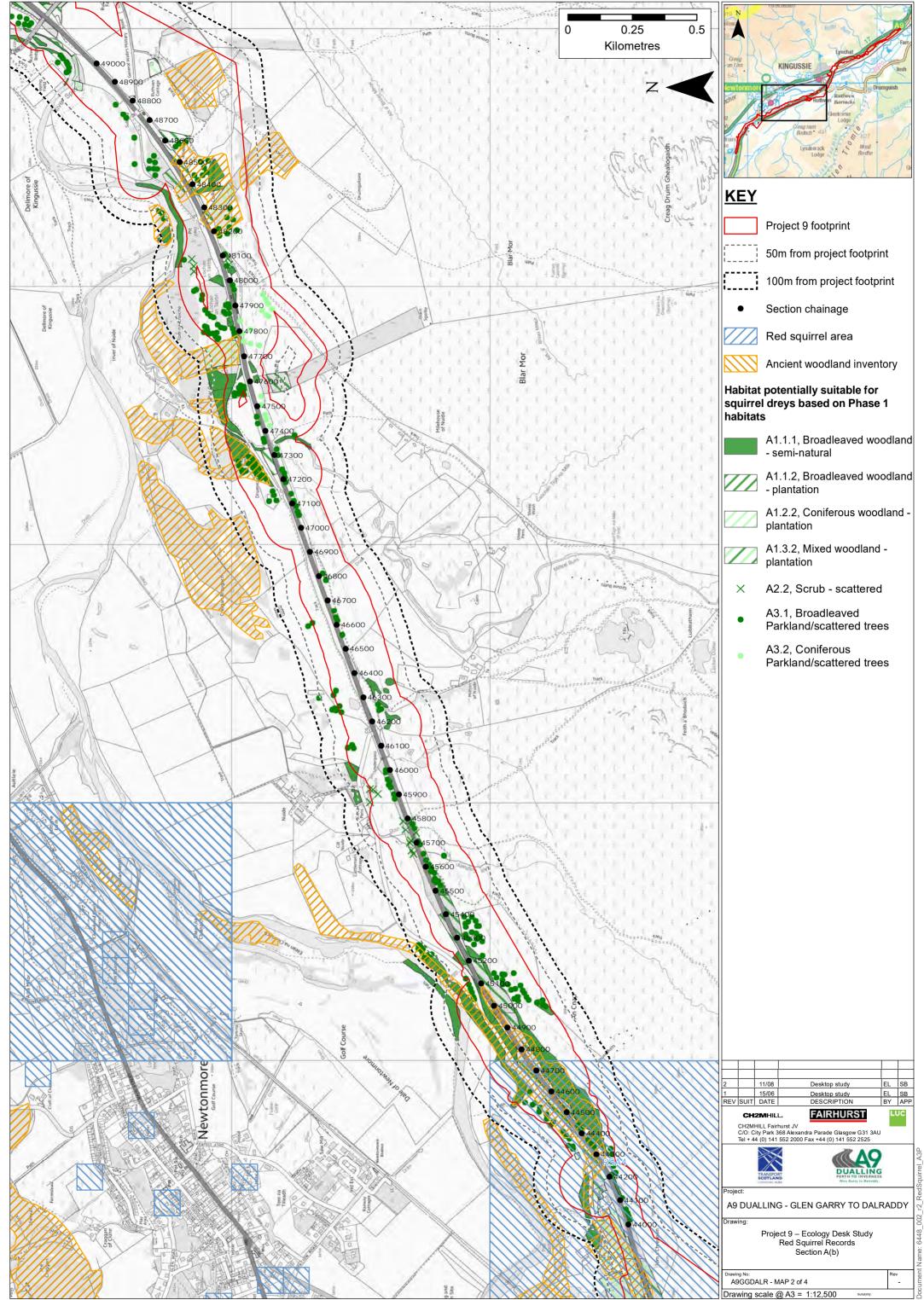


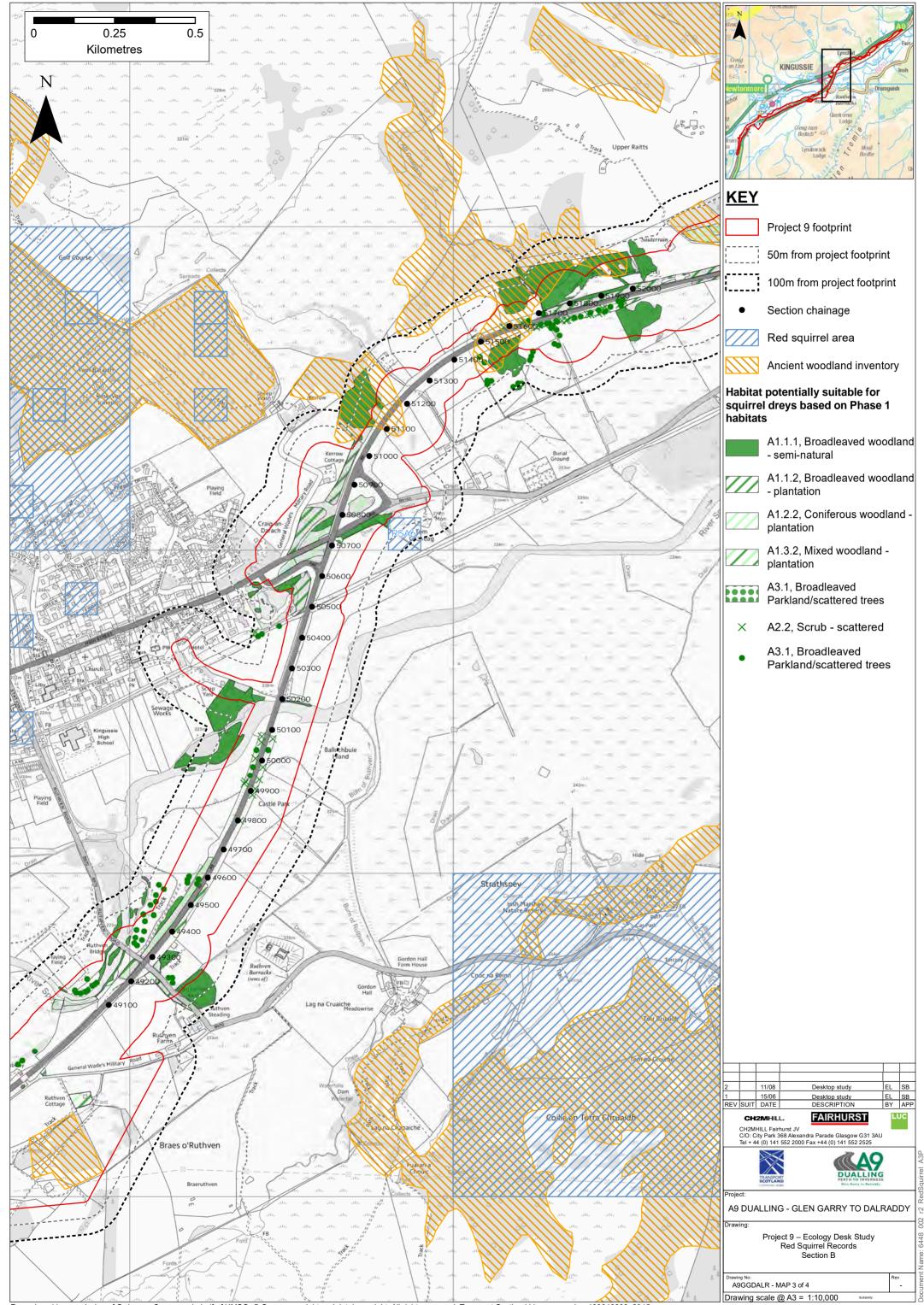


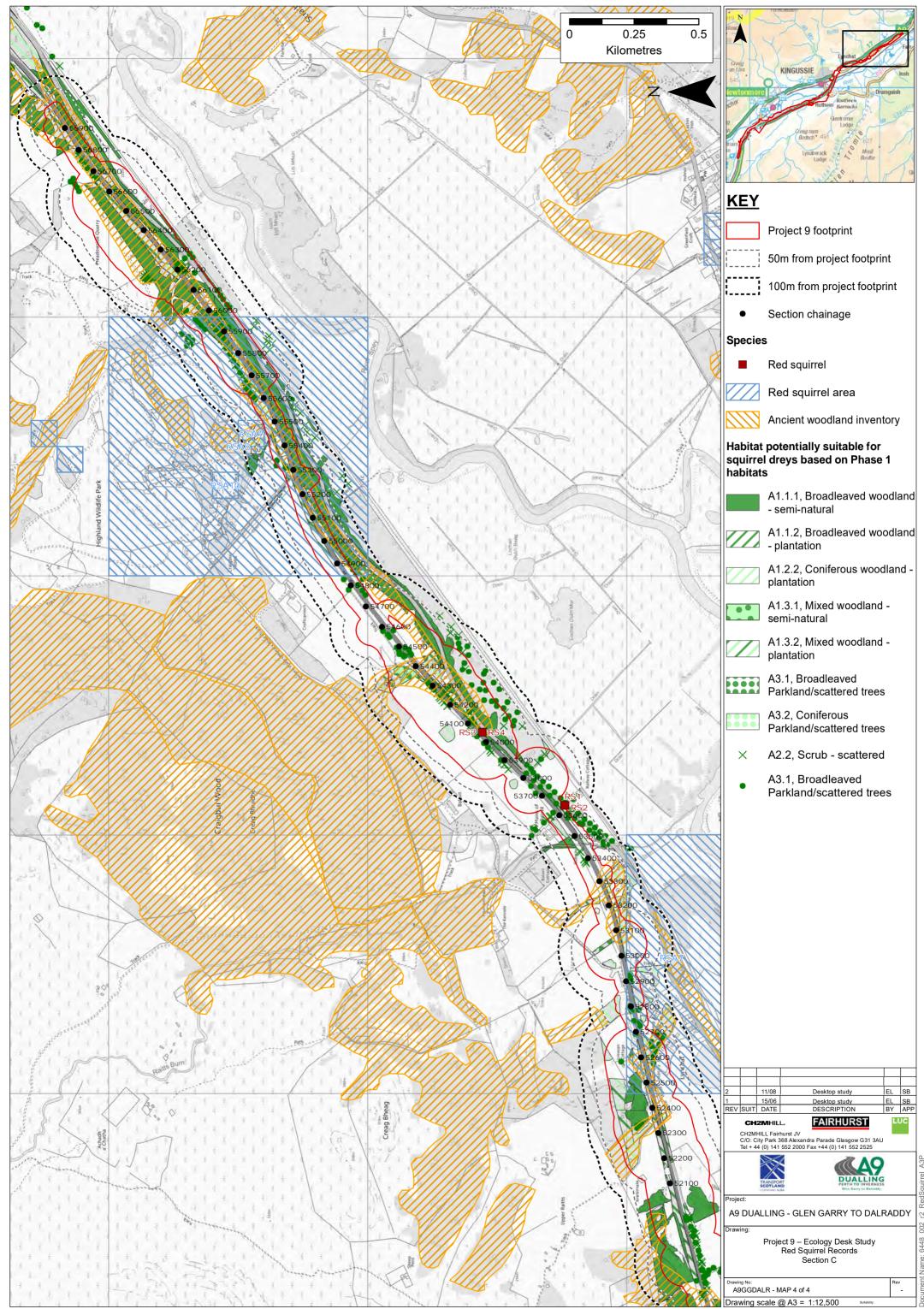


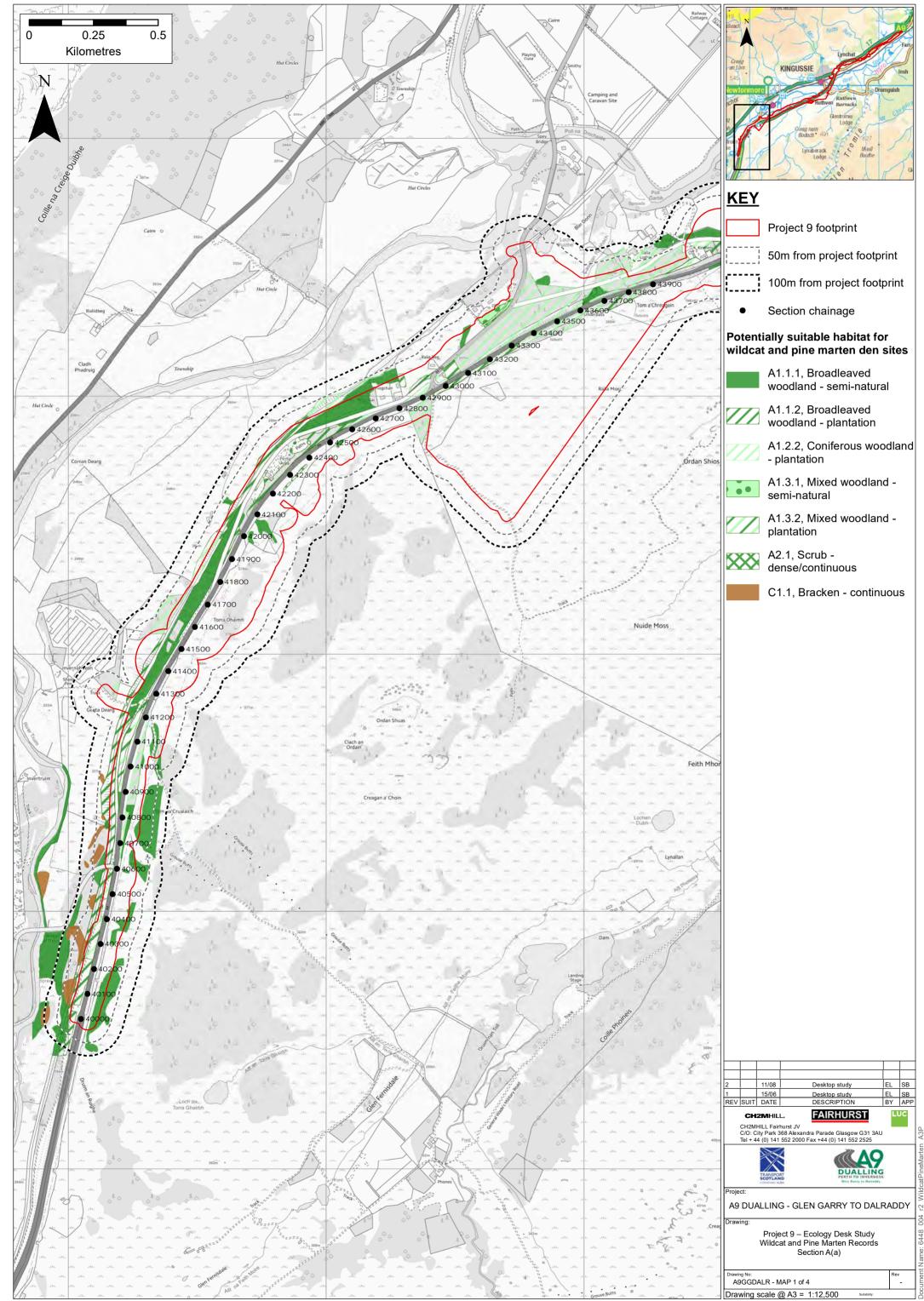


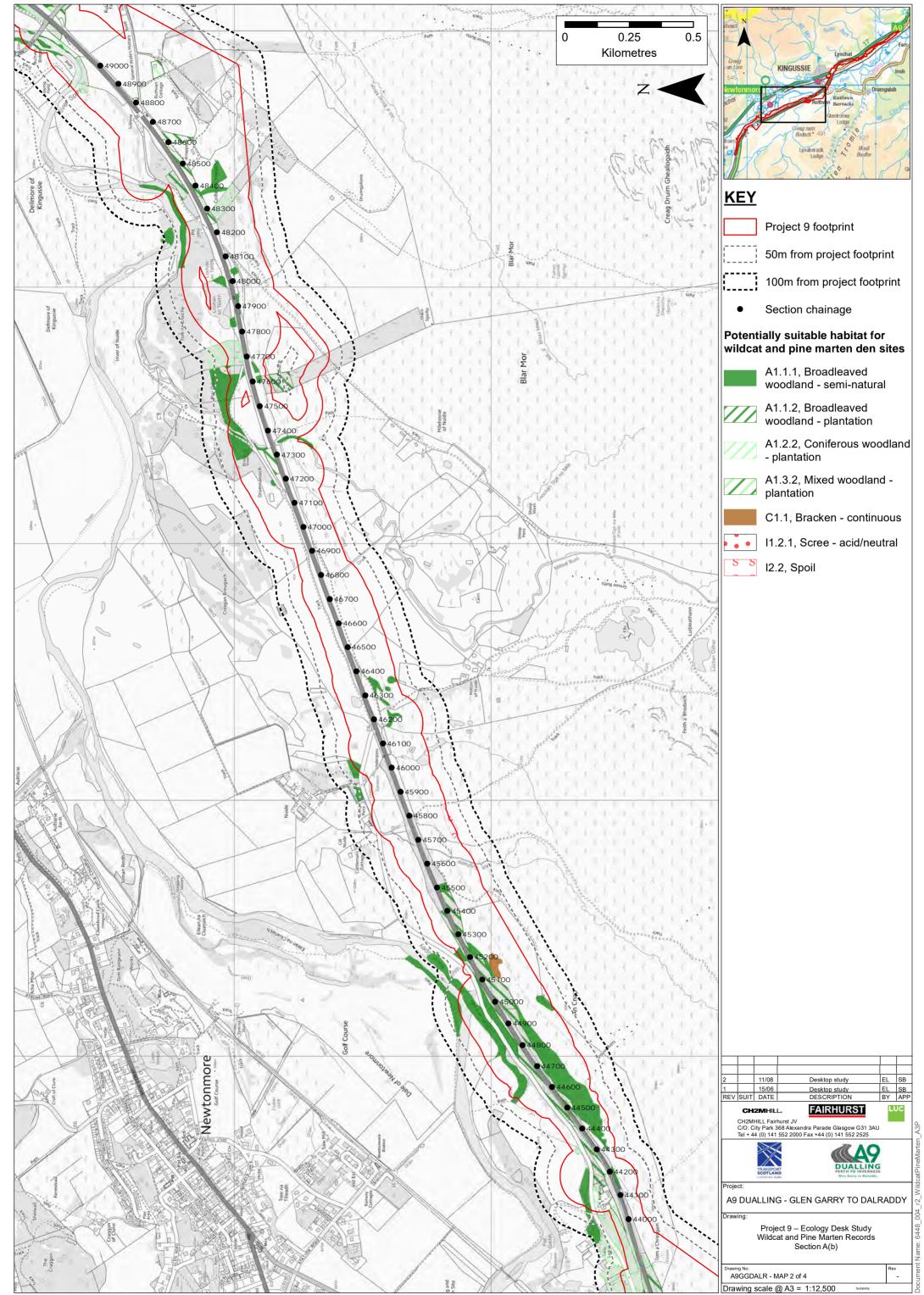


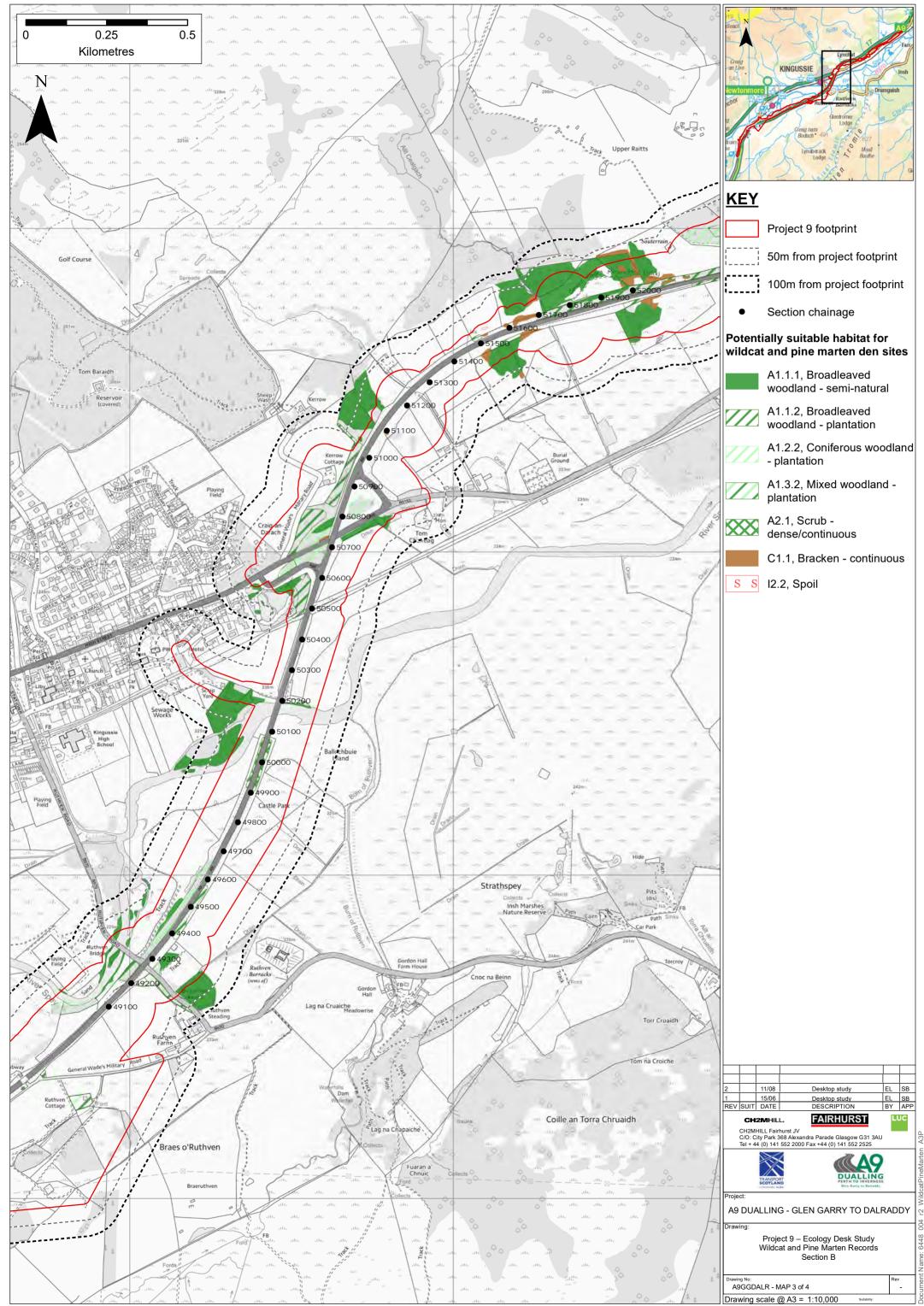


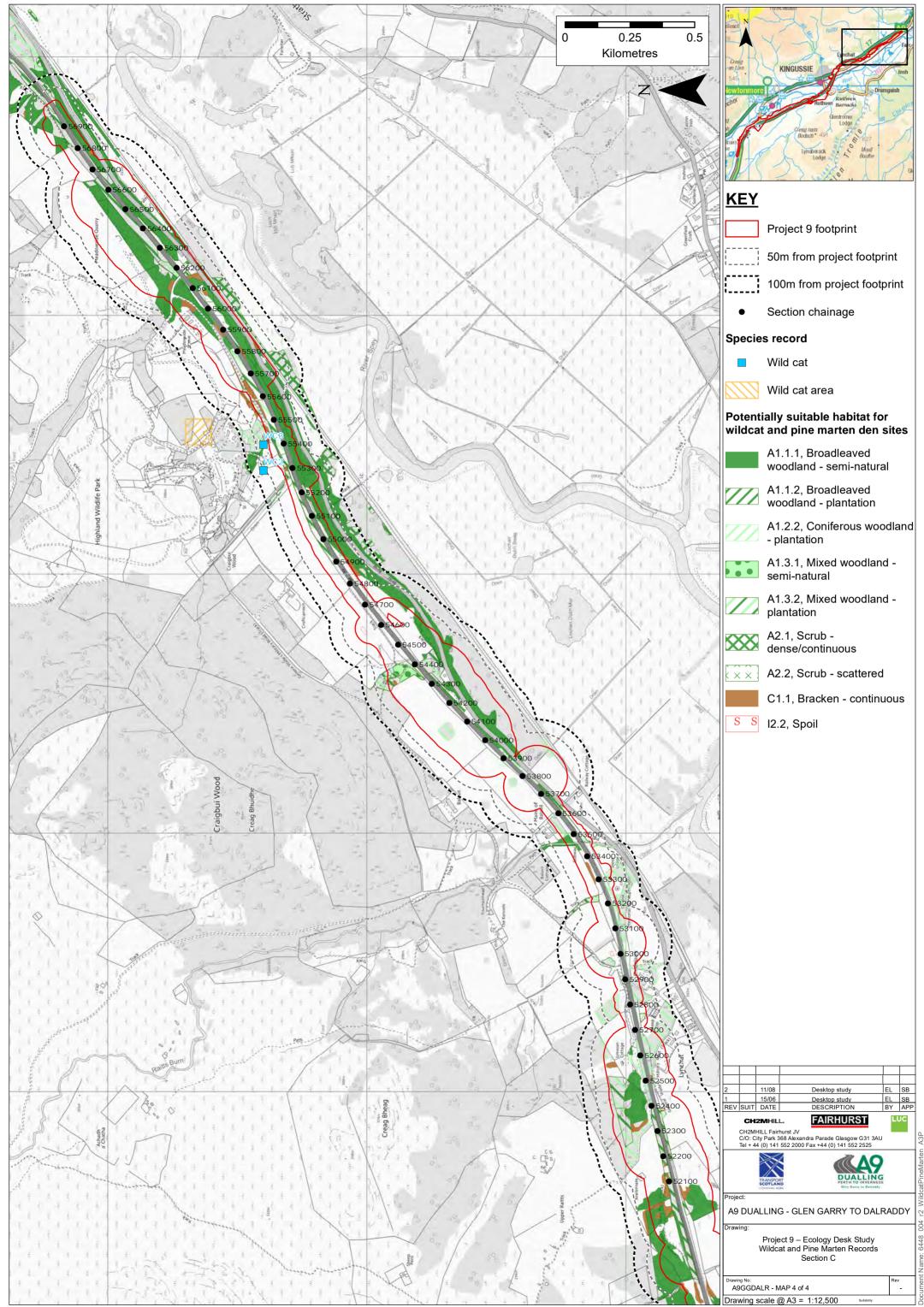


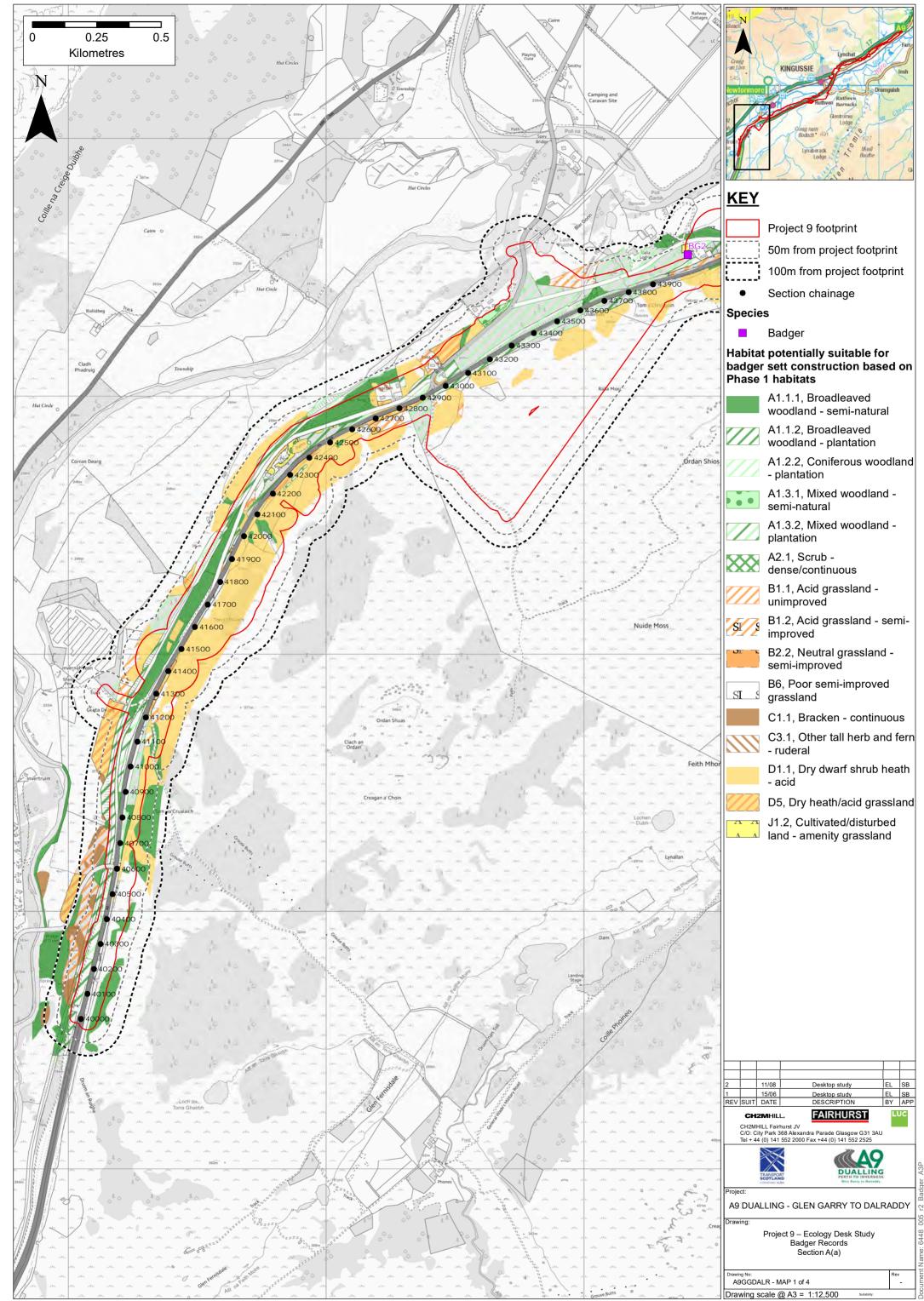


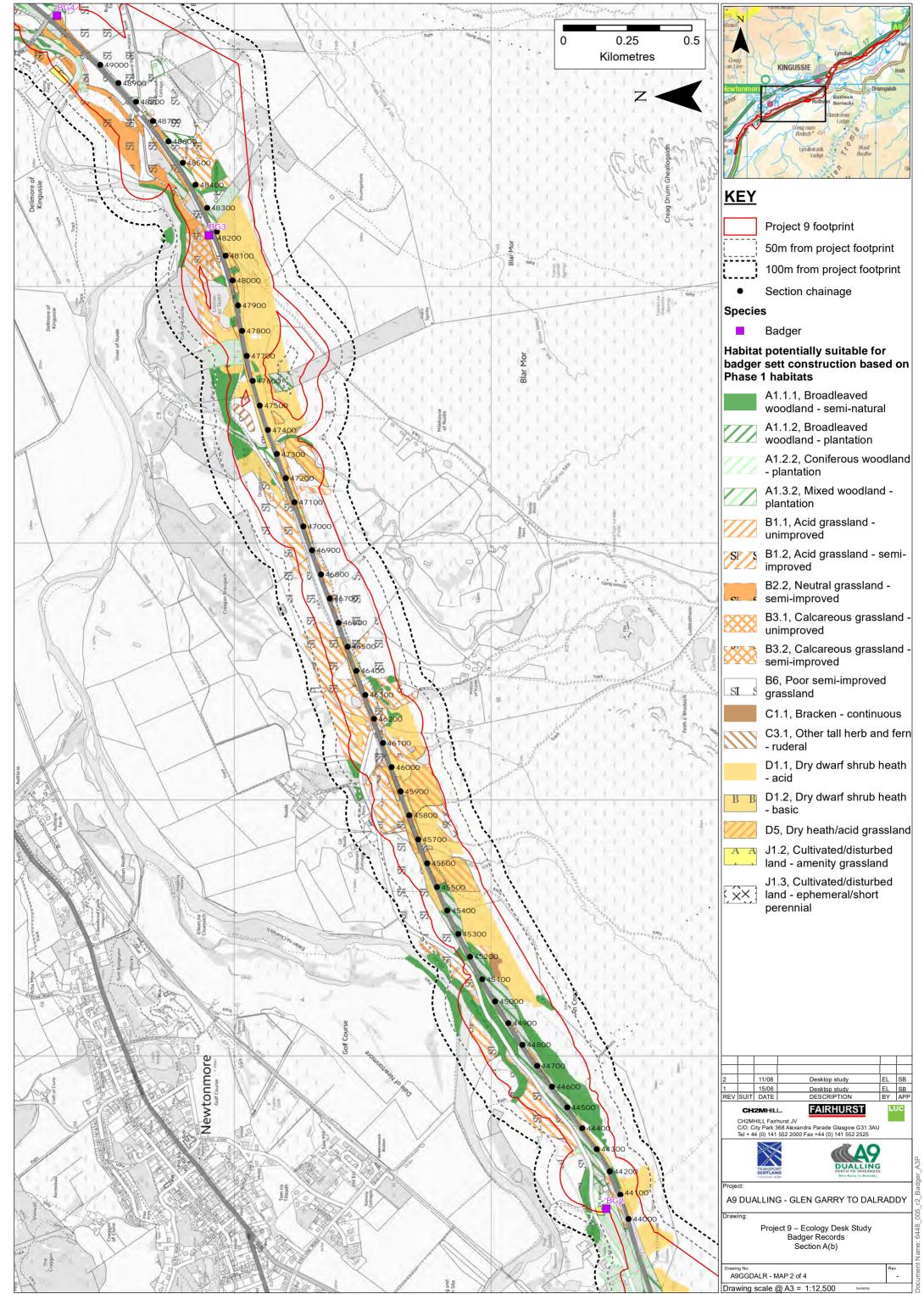


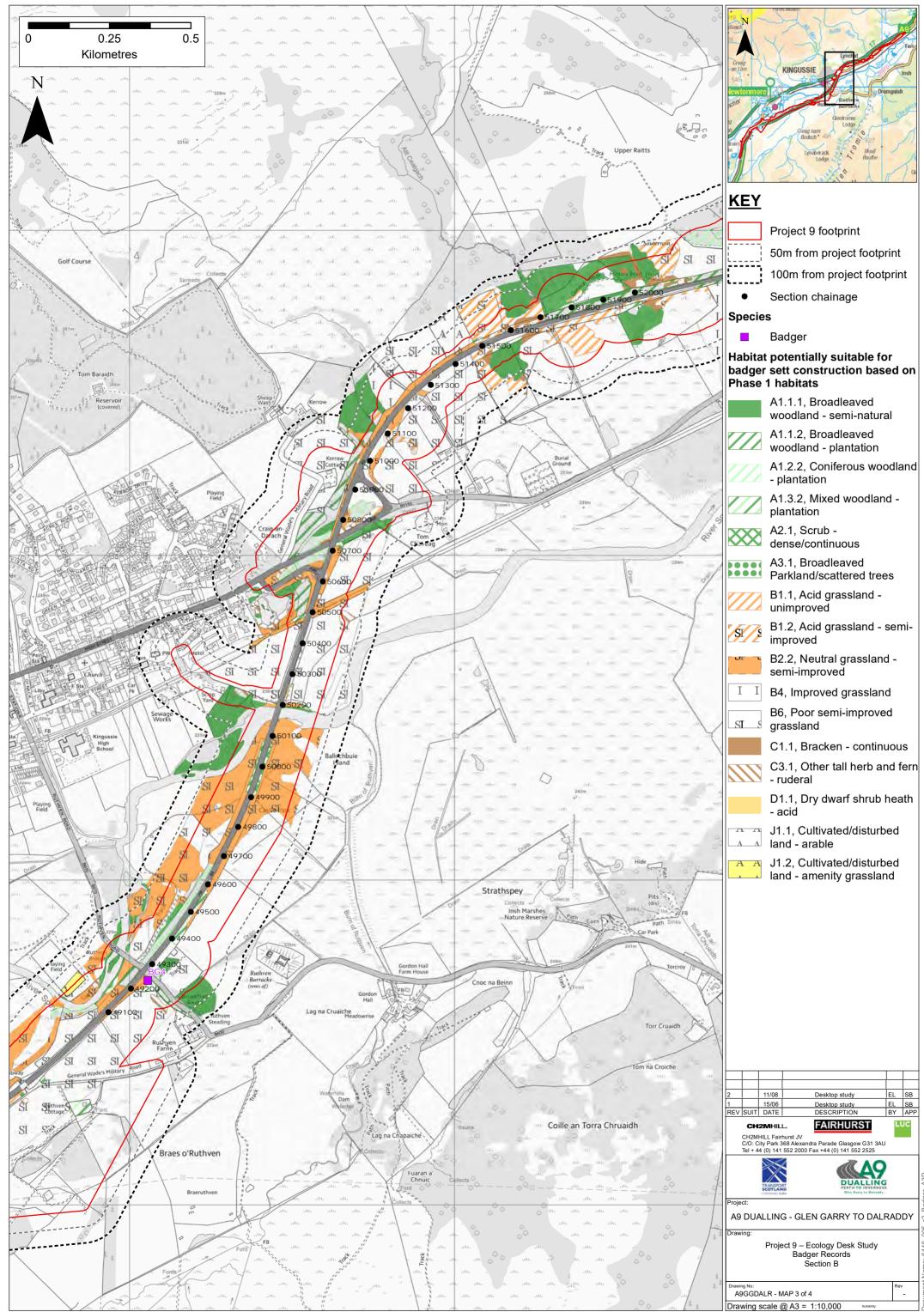


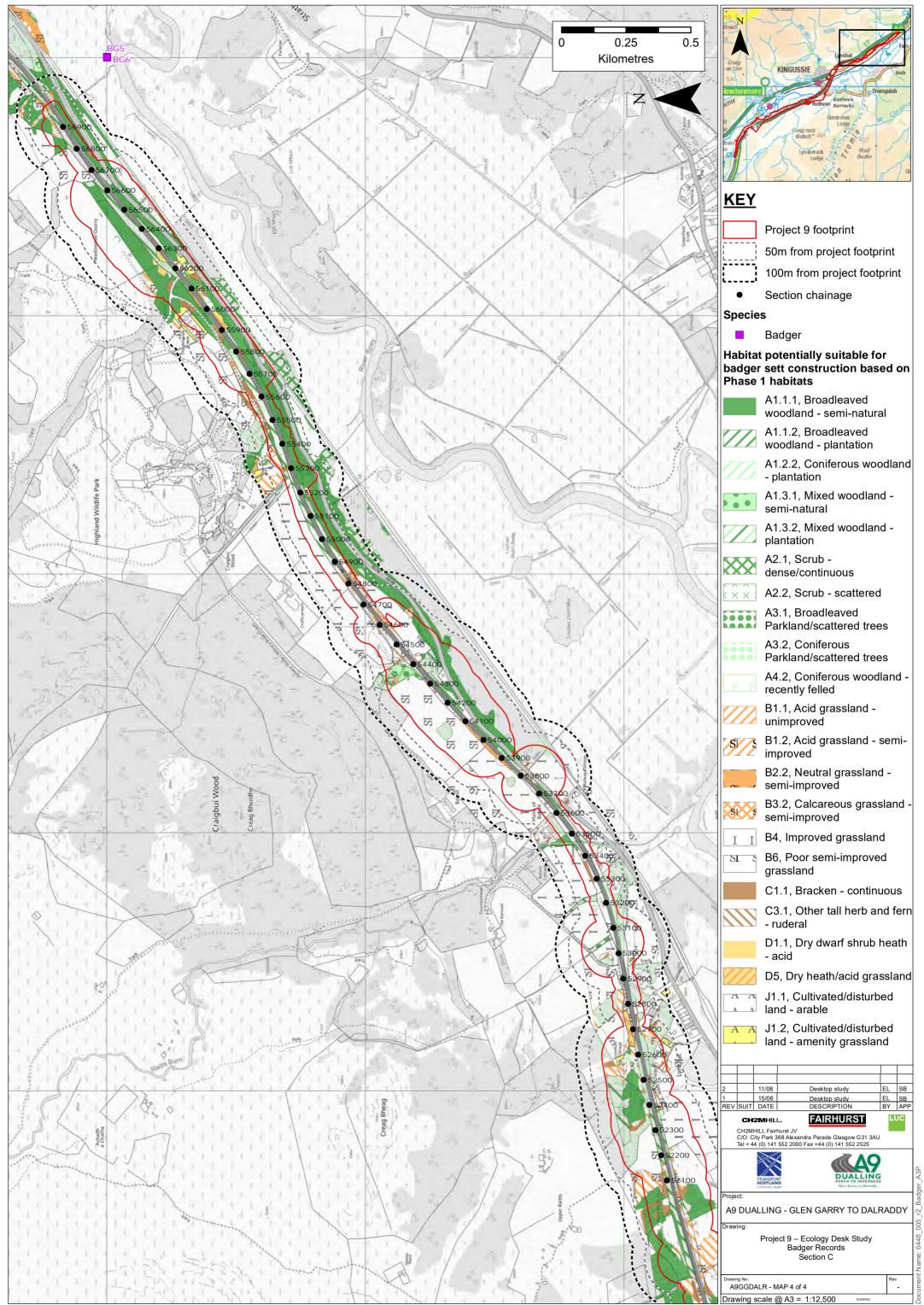


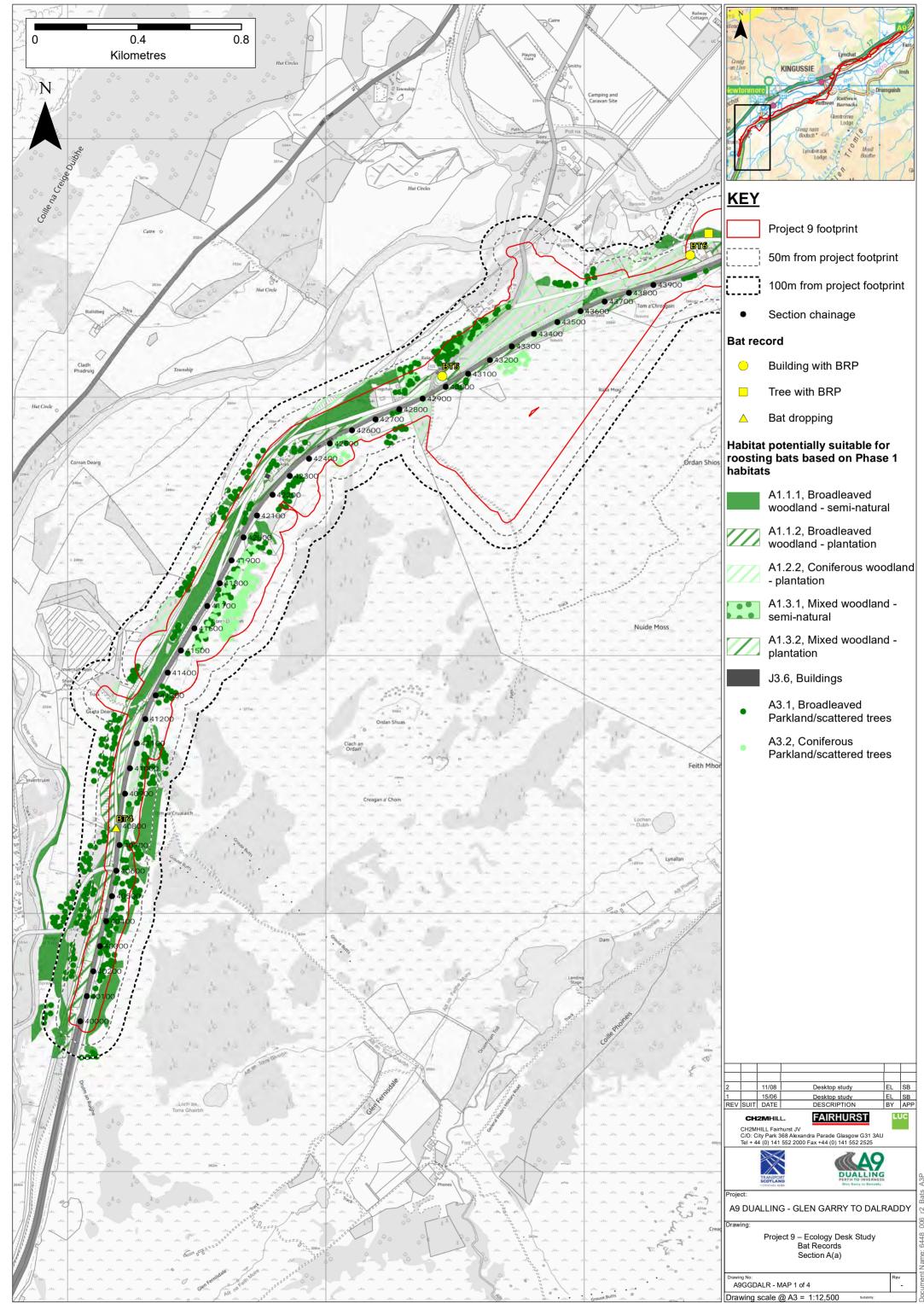


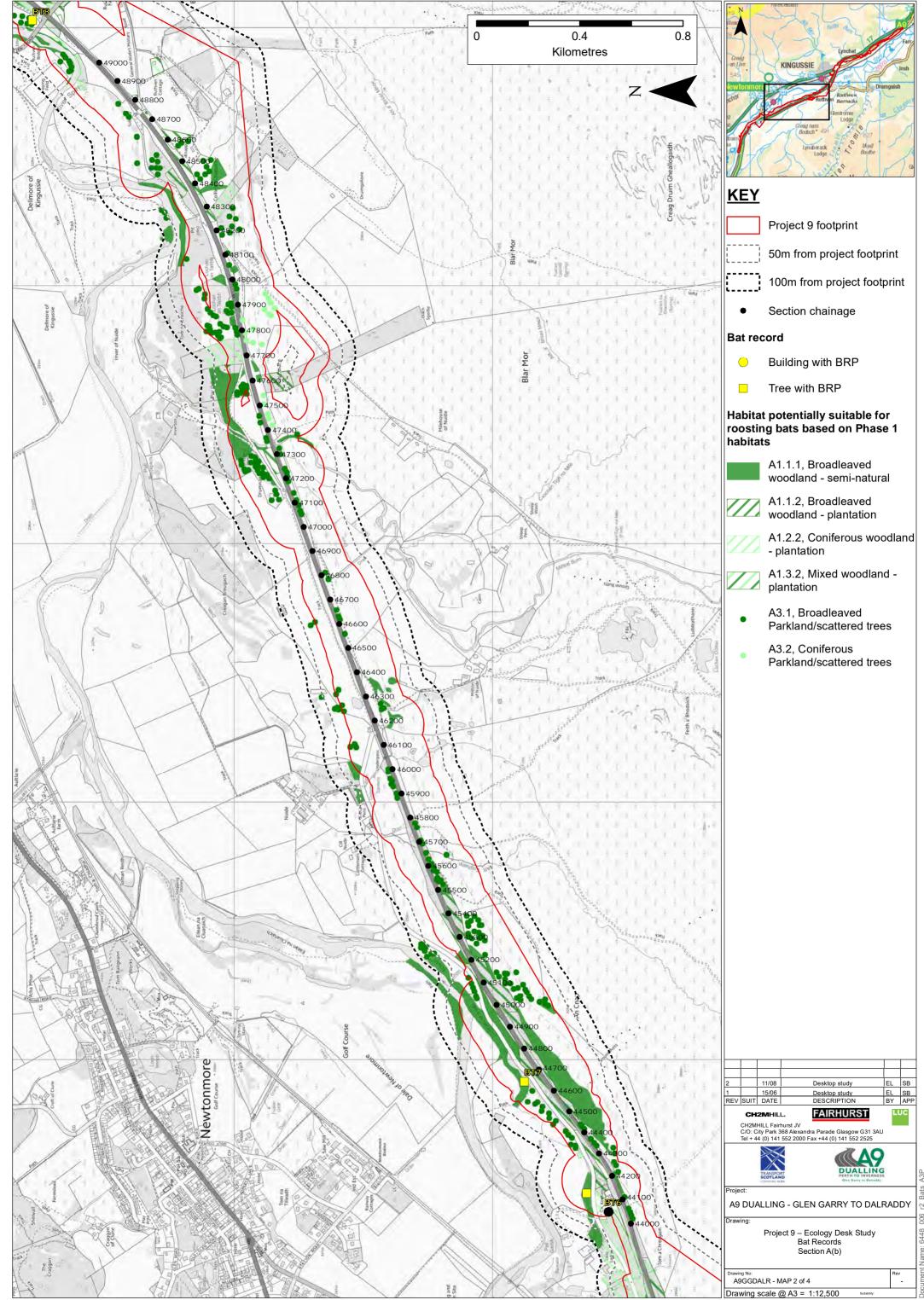


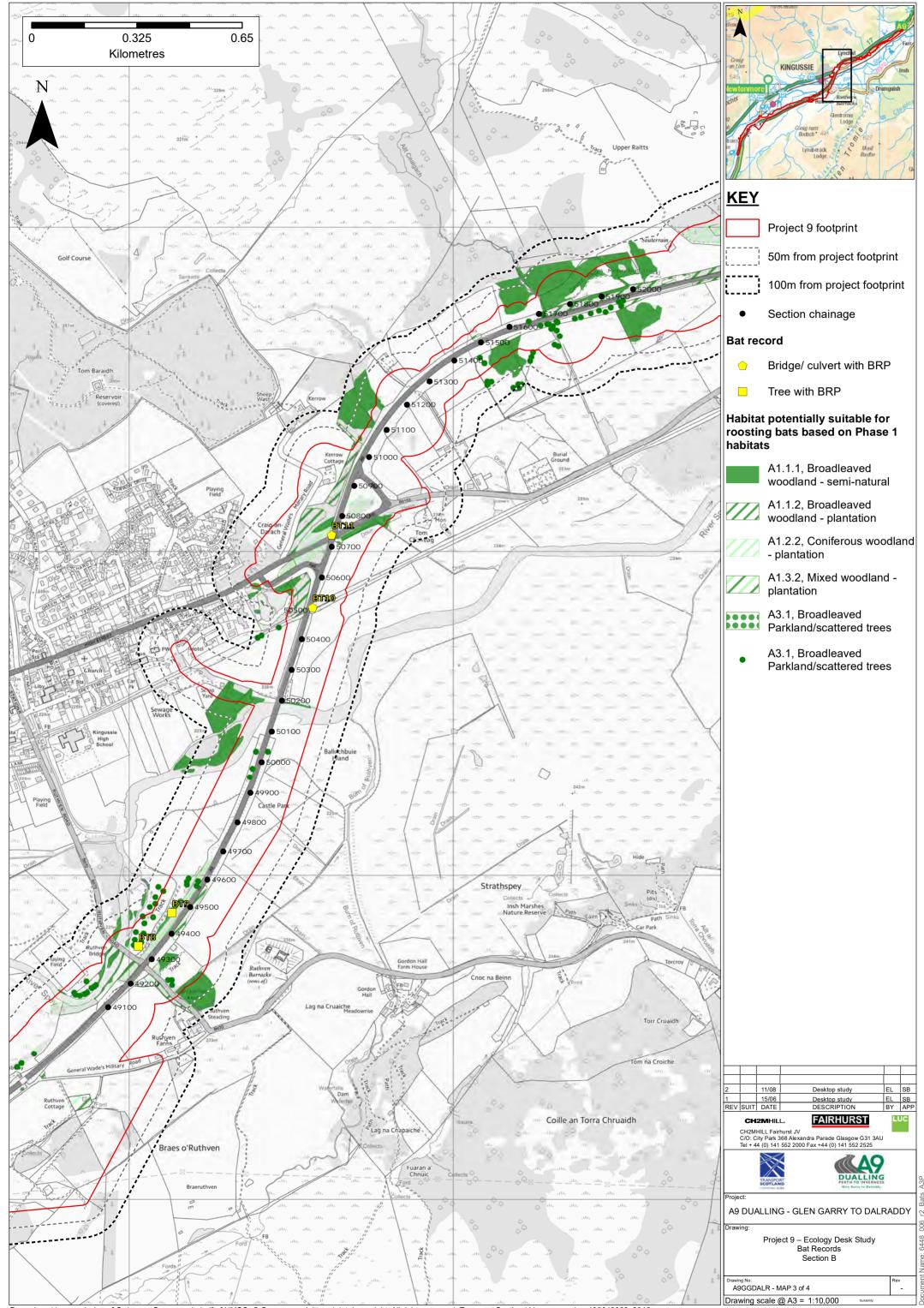


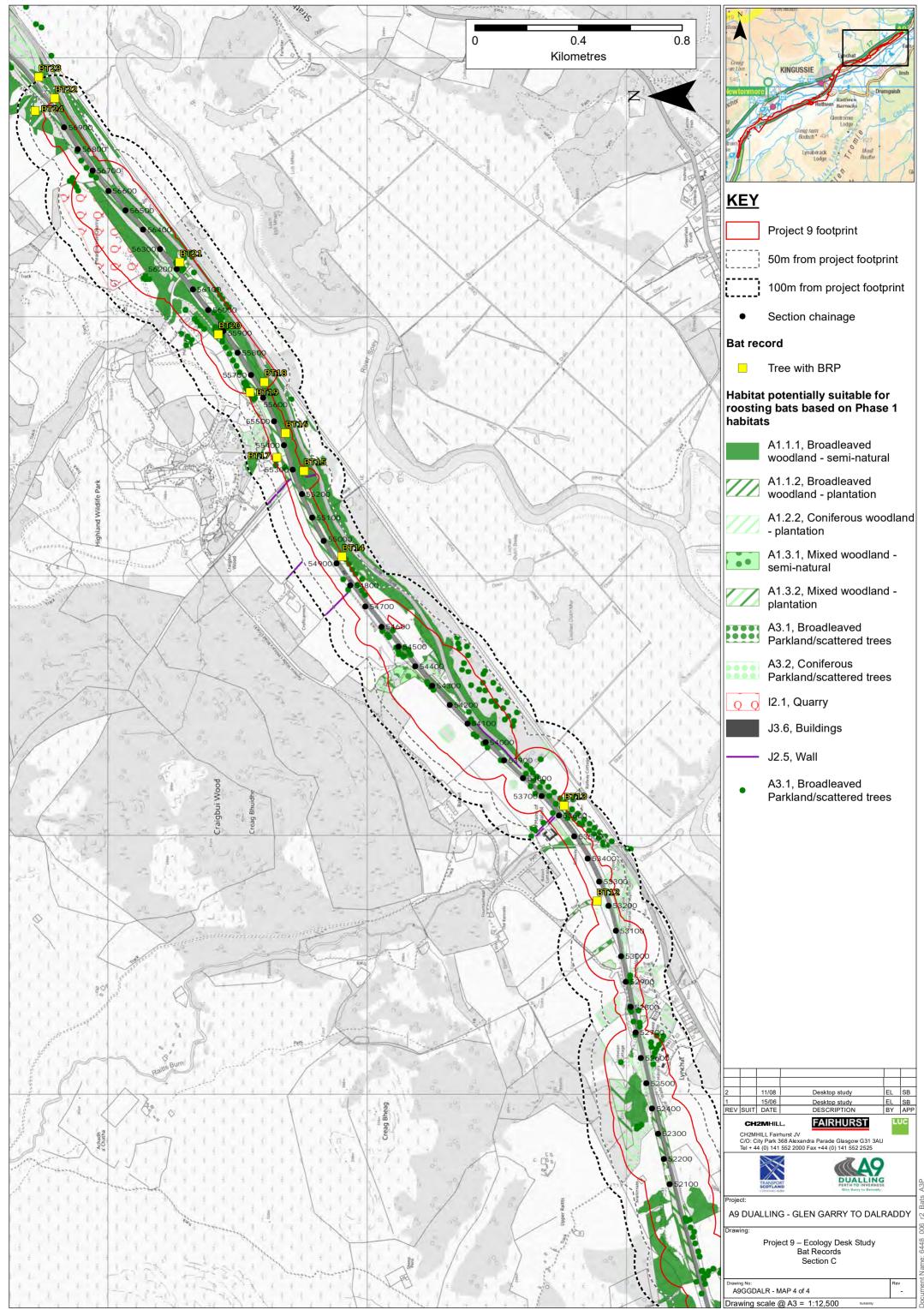












Annex 5 Project 9 Bat Activity Survey Results

Introduction

1.1 A preliminary Bat Roost Potential (BRP) assessment was undertaken of trees and buildings within the Project 9 survey area during daylight hours in August 2015. The BRP survey was designed to identify and assess structures which could provide suitable roosting opportunities for bats and may therefore require targeted survey effort. Details of this survey can be found in the main body of the protected vertebrates baseline report (Section 4⁹). This annex provides the results of the activity surveys undertaken as a result of the BRP assessment.

Methods

2.1 Project 9 contained more diverse habitats and opportunities than the areas to the south of the survey area (i.e. Projects 7 and 8 survey areas of Glen Garry to Crubenmore). As such, approach to BRP classification required a more flexible and pragmatic approach than was applied in those areas to the south. Wherever possible, individual trees, structures and buildings were assessed for their bat roosting potential. Structures identified within the Project 9 area were classified for the level of potential they offered bats, using the guideline found in Table 3.1 of the main body of the baseline report⁹. The number of activity survey visits to each structure was determined by its individual BRP classification, to keep methods in line with best practice guidelines, updated in early 2016¹⁰. Table 2.1 outlines the approach taken to the activity survey effort within Project 9. This approach was determined by the CFJV, based on current best practice guidance. Not all structures, trees or areas identified in the BRP survey were followed up with activity surveys. The CFJV provided a list of survey targets based on their detailed information of design options and other aspects of the DMRB process.

Roost Suitability	No. of Survey Visits	Detail					
Structures							
High BRP 1	3	At least one dusk and one dawn survey					
Moderate BRP 2	2	(within the main active season for bats)					
Low BRP 3	1	One dusk or one dawn survey					
Trees							
High BRP 1	3	At least one dusk and one dawn survey					

⁹ LUC. (October 2016) A9 Dualling – Project 9 Crubenmore to Kincraig: Protected Terrestrial Vertebrate Species Survey.

¹⁰ Collins, J. (ed. (2016) *Bat Surveys for Professional Ecologists: Good Practice Guidelines* (3rd edn.) The Bat Conservation Trust, London

Roost Suitability	No. of Survey Visits	Detail
Moderate BRP 2	2	
Low BRP 3	0	None

- 2.2 However, where a larger area, i.e. woodland, tree belt, collection of buildings, was assessed as having bat roosting potential to such a level as to make classification of individual features impractical, the area was classified as a whole. For example, a mature broadleaved woodland containing a high proportion of trees with BRP features would be identified as a 'Bat Area' with appropriate BRP classification (e.g. BRP 1). The Bat Areas of BRP 1 or BRP 2 classification were subject to at least two transect-based or vantage point (VP) surveys, depending on ground conditions. This allowed surveyors to sample levels of bat activity, the species assemblage and, extent of usage of the supporting habitats; further details on the methods applied are found below.
- 2.3 In accordance with the current BCT guidance¹⁰, survey visits (for either points or areas) were undertaken a minimum of two weeks apart to ensure robust data collection.
- 2.4 All inspections were undertaken by Juli Titherington (Comery) BA MSc MCIEEM AEECW, LUC Senior Ecologist, who also holds a personal bat roost licence from Scottish Natural Heritage (SNH) and has 10 years' experience in bat ecology. Juli was also the lead surveyor for all roost activity surveys undertaken; she was supported by Steve Jackson-Matthews CEnv MCIEEM MEECW, Sophie Punteney BSc (Hons) ACIEEM AEECW, Carolyn Drane BSc (Hons) MSc GradCIEEM AEECW, Katie Luxmoore BSc (Hons) MSc, Rory Glackin BSc, and Rosie MacLellan BA (Hons) MSc, all of whom have several years' experience undertaking bat surveys.

Roost Surveys

- 2.5 Following standard methods¹⁰, dusk emergence and dawn re-entry surveys were undertaken in June, July and August 2016 (within the optimal survey season for bats) to determine the presence/probable absence of bat roosts. Surveys were conducted during suitable, mostly dry, mild weather conditions. Emergence surveys commenced at least 20 minutes prior to sunset and continued until at least 90 minutes after sunset. Re-entry surveys commenced 90 minutes before sunrise and continued until 15 minutes after sunrise.
- 2.6 Bat surveys rely on heterodyne detectors to allow surveyors to hear bat echolocation; the frequency and sound of the call is used to help determine the species of bat. While surveys depend on bat detector technology, site surveyors are sufficiently skilled and experienced to determine the species according to their flight patterns and emergence/re-entry behaviour in conjunction with the bat calls. An Anabat Express bat detector was also deployed during the surveys to record any calls for later analysis, using Analook sonogram analysis software. This approach increases the confidence of species identification and helps to ensure no passes were missed due to background noise (e.g. road traffic) or because they were too quiet (e.g. brown long-eared bats) to hear on a hand-held heterodyne detector.
- 2.7 In addition to roost activity surveys, several trees were located very close to a busy local road and activity surveys were expected to be challenging to undertake safely and robustly (safe survey positions were found to be sub-optimal for viewing all aspects of the tree). As the features on this group of trees were generally no higher than three metres, they were considered for inspection from a ladder. These six trees, located on the Balavil Estate, were inspected on a single day by SNH licensed bat workers Juli Titherington and Steve Jackson-Matthews. Each accessible feature was inspected using a torch and endoscope, if required. In addition to physical inspections, a single activity visit was undertaken (either dawn or dusk) on each tree to provide extra information on activity around the trees.

2.8 Table 2.2 outlines the survey dates and conditions for LUC's roost point surveys. Please read this table in conjunction with the Bat Records Figure in Annex 2 of the baseline report⁹.

Structure ID	Date & Sunrise/set Time	Start Time	Finish Time	Weather
	13 July 2016 s/s 22:02	21:30	23:32	Good visibility, 10-13° C, 88-100 % cloud cover, brief rain shower 23:00-23:15, no wind
BT 3	28 July 2016 s/r 05:08	03:38	05:23	Good visibility, 10° C, 100 % cloud cover, no rain, breezy at start of survey progressively calming down
	14 July 2016 s/r 04:43	03:10	04:58	Good visibility, 9-10° C, 100 % cloud cover, no rain, no wind
BT 5	28 July 2016 s/s 21:36	21:00	23:06	Good visibility, 9-15° C, 25-75 % cloud cover, no rain, no wind
	21 July 2016 s/r 04:53	03:23	05:08	Good visibility, 12° C, 38 % cloud cover, no rain, lightest breeze
BT 7	8 August 2016 s/s 21:12	20:55	22:42	Showers during the day with acceptable visibility, 10° C, 25-38 % cloud cover, no rain, lightest breeze gusting to moderate
	21 July 2016 s/s 21:49	21:30	23:19	Good visibility, 16° C, 50-100 % cloud cover, no rain, light breeze
BT 8	22 August 2016 s/r 05:59	04:30	06: 15	Slight mist at start, 11-14° C, 100 % cloud cover, no rain, no wind leading to light breeze
	21 July 2016 s/r 04:53	03:23	05:08	Good visibility, 12° C, 38 % cloud cover, no rain, lightest breeze
BT 9	8 August 2016 s/s 21:12	20:55	22:42	Showers during the day with acceptable visibility, 10° C, 25-38 % cloud cover, no rain, lightest breeze gusting to moderate
DT 10	17 July 2016 s/s 21:53	21:23	23:23	Hot day with excellent visibility, 19° C, 25-50 % cloud cover, no rain, lightest breeze
BT 10	21 August 2016 s/r 05:59	04:30	06:15	Light mist at start, 11-14° C, 100 % cloud cover, no rain, no wind leading to light breeze

 Table 2.2 LUC 2016 Roost Survey Metadata

Structure ID	Date & Sunrise/set Time	Start Time	Finish Time	Weather
	14 July 2016 s/s 22:00	21:30	23:30	Acceptable visibility, 9-12° C, 100 % cloud cover, no rain, light breeze
BT 17	28 July 2016 s/r 05:08	03:38	05:23	Good visibility, 10° C, 100 % cloud cover, no rain, breezy at start of survey progressively calming down
DT 00	15 July 2016 s/r 04:43	03:13	05:58	Sufficient visibility but with unforecasted showers, 10-11° C, 100 % cloud cover, light drizzle showers intermittent, no wind
BT 22	28 July 2016 s/s 21:36	21:00	23:06	Good visibility, 9-15° C, 25-75 % cloud cover, no rain, no wind
BT 25	13 July 2016 s/r 04:40	03:10	04:45	Sufficient visibility, 6-7° C, 88 % cloud cover, light drizzle shower at 04:39, lightest breeze
DT 23	26 July 2016 s/s 21:40	21:08	23:10	Good visibility, 10-11° C, 100 % cloud cover, no rain, light breeze
BT 32	21 June 2016 s/s 22:16	21:55	23:36	Good visibility 13° C, 88 % cloud cover, no rain, breezy with moderate gusts
	19 July 2016 s/r 04:50	03:25	05:05	Good visibility, 13-15° C, 25-88 % cloud cover, no rain, lightest breeze
BT 35	12 July 2016 s/r 04:39	03:10	04:55	Good visibility, 10° C, 100 % cloud cover, no rain, lightest breeze
	26 July 2016 s/s 21:40	21:08	23:10	Good visibility, 10-11° C, 100 % cloud cover, no rain, light breeze
BT 36 (ladder inspection)	12 July 2016 s/r 04:39	03:10	04:55	Good visibility, 10° C, 100 % cloud cover, no rain, lightest breeze
BT 38 (ladder inspection)	17 July 2016 s/s 21:53	21:30	23:27	Good visibility, 15° C, 75 % cloud cover, no rain, light breeze
BT 39 (ladder inspection)	20 July 2016 s/s 21:51	21:25	23:21	Good visibility, 16° C, 75 % cloud cover, no rain, lightest breeze
BT 40 (ladder inspection)	20 July 2016 s/s 21:51	21:25	23:21	Good visibility, 16° C, 75 % cloud cover, no rain, lightest breeze

Date & Structure ID Sunrise/set Time		Start Time	Finish Time	Weather
BT42	12 July 2016 s/s 22:03	21:45	23:33	Excellent visibility, 10-14° C, 100 % cloud cover, no rain, lightest breeze
D142	22 August 2016 s/r 06:01	04:30	06:16	Good visibility, 10-13° C, 100 % cloud cover, no rain, no wind
BT 43 (ladder inspection)	18 July 2017 s/s 21:53	21:30	23:27	Good visibility, 15° C, 75 % cloud cover, no rain, light breeze
BT 45 (ladder inspection)	18 July 2016 s/s 21:53	21:30	23:27	Good visibility, 15° C, 75 % cloud cover, no rain, light breeze
BT 46 (ladder inspection)	19 July 2017 s/s 21:53	21:23	23:23	Good visibility after hot day, 19° C, 25-50 % cloud cover, no rain, lightest breeze
	11 July 2016 s/s 22:04	21:40	23:35	Good visibility, 10-14° C, 100 % cloud cover, one light, brief shower at 23:25, lightest breeze
BT 48	26 July 2016 s/r 05:04	03:30	05:20	Good visibility, 10-12° C, 88 % cloud cover, no rain, breezy in exposed areas, but calmer within the woodland though picked up close to sunrise
	9 August 2016 s/r 05:32	04:00	05:45	Sufficient visibility, 9° C, 100 % cloud cover, very light mizzle on and off throughout survey, no wind
	11 July 2016 s/s 22:04	21:40	23:35	Good visibility, 10-14° C, 100 % cloud cover, one light, brief shower at 23:25, lightest breeze
BT 49	26 July 2016 s/r 05:04	03:30	05:20	Good visibility, 10-12° C, 88 % cloud cover, no rain, breezy in exposed areas, but calmer within the woodland though picked up close to sunrise
	9 August 2016 s/s 21:08	20:43	22:38	Good visibility, 5-9° C, 25-38 % cloud cover, no rain, no wind

- 2.9 All ladder inspections were undertaken on 10 August 2016, on mild (15° C), but overcast day. Showers began during the inspections, causing short delays throughout, but wind was no more than a light breeze.
- 2.10 Activity surveys were not undertaken on any dwellings or other buildings in 2016, at the request of the CFJV. Several trees, structures and areas were also scoped out due to design considerations. This report provides the results of those trees ad areas which were considered to require survey by the CFJV.

Bat Area Surveys

- 2.11 As indicated above, woodlands and collections of buildings were recorded as Bat Areas and surveyed as a whole. Wherever possible, two surveyors walked transect routes through the Bat Area to record the species composition and activity levels. Walked transects at dusk began 30 minutes prior to sunset and finished after at least 90 minutes after sunset. Walked transects at dawn commenced 90 minutes prior to sunrise and finished 15 minutes after sunrise. As transect lengths were not long, surveyors walked for the total length of their transect, then stopped for 15 minutes before walking back to the start, then repeating for the duration of the survey.
- 2.12 As ground conditions made some transects unsafe in the dark, they were surveyed by ecologists positioned at key locations while supported by Anabats deployed in the more difficult to access locations. The Anabats were deployed and collected during daylight hours before sunset and after sunrise. Where surveyor access in the dark was particularly dangerous, Anabats were deployed to be used in the given area with no surveyor back up; this occurred only once, within Bat Area 14.
- 2.13 During VP surveys, surveyors were in place at least 30 minutes prior to sunset for dusk visits and 90 minutes prior to sunrise during dawn visits. The dusk surveys lasted for a duration of at least two hours (minimum of 90 minutes after sunset) and dawn visits finished 15 minutes after sunrise.
- 2.14 Table 2.3 outlines the survey dates and conditions for the Bat Area surveys. Please note, as discussed above, not all areas were surveyed for bat activity. As such, though the target note numbering is sequential, there are gaps where some areas have been scoped out, leaving only seven areas to be surveyed at this time. Please refer to the Bat Records figure in Annex 2 of the baseline report for locations.

Area ID Sunrise/set		Finish Time	Weather	
	17 June 2016 s/r 04:20	02:50	04:35	Good visibility, 8° C, 88 % cloud cover, no rain, light breeze
BA 2			Good visibility, 16° C, 50 % cloud cover, no rain, light breeze	
	16 June 2016 s/s 22:12	21:42	23:43	Sufficient visibility, 9° C, 100 % cloud cover, light drizzle at start which ended quickly, light breeze
BA 9	27 July 2016 s/r 05:06	03:25	05:21	Good visibility, 9-11° C, 100 % cloud cover, initial drizzle which stopped within 10 minutes, light breeze
DA 10	22 June 2016 s/s 22:16	21:47	23:45	Good visibility, 10-15° C, 88 % cloud cover, light rain at start then dry, lightest breeze
BA 10	27 July 2016 s/r 05:06	03:25	05:21	Good visibility, 9-11° C, 100 % cloud cover, initial drizzle which stopped within 10 minutes, light breeze

Table 2.3 LUC 2016 Bat Area Survey Metadata

Area ID	Date & Sunrise/set Time	Start Time	Finish Time	Weather
DA 11	13 June 2016 s/s 22:10	21:40	23:50	Excellent visibility, 14° C, 88 % cloud cover, no rain, light breeze with gusts
BA 11	19 July 2016 s/r 04:50	03:25	05:05	Good visibility, 13-15° C, 25-88 % cloud cover, no rain, lightest breeze
DA 10	13 June 2016 s/s 22:10	21:40	23:50	Excellent visibility, 14° C, 88 % cloud cover, no rain, light breeze with gusts
BA 12	19 July 2016 s/r 04:50	03:25	05:05	Good visibility, 13-15° C, 25-88 % cloud cover, no rain, lightest breeze
BA 14	20-21 July 2016 s/s 21:51 s/r 04:53	21:21	05:08	Good conditions, 12-16° C, 75% cloud cover, no rain, lightest breeze
(remote survey, all night)	8-9 August 2016 s/s 21:12 s/r 05:32	20:55	05:50	Good conditions, 9-10° C, 38 % cloud cover, light rain showers overnight (after midnight), mostly calm wind with moderate breezes through the night
BA 15	14 June 2016 s/s 22:12	22:00	23:42	Good visibility, 12° C, 100 % cloud cover, light rain showers though sheltered within woodland, light breeze
	22 July 2016 s/r 05:55	03:25	06:10	Good visibility, 16° C, 100 % cloud cover, no rain, no wind

Survey Constraints

- 2.15 Evidence of protected species is not always discovered during a survey. This does not mean that a species is not present; hence surveys also record and assess the ability of habitats to support **protected species. The timeframe in which the survey is implemented provides a 'snapshot' of** activity on the site and cannot necessarily detect all evidence of use by a species. Most bat species are transient and may use roosts for a short time only. It is therefore not possible to confirm that all roosts that may have existed at the site have been identified and described in this report. The surveys have, however, been undertaken in accordance with the most up to date guidance on bat surveys to ensure a high level of confidence in findings is held.
- 2.16 Weather in the highlands is also highly changeable and though every effort was made to undertake surveys in optimal conditions, it was not always possible. Most surveys were conducted above the preferred temperature of 10° C and where temperatures dipped below this (usually closer to midnight) the survey was undertaken above the threshold for flying insects (i.e. 6° C). In only one instance did the temperature fall to 5° C, but this was at the end of a dusk survey and flying insects were present throughout the survey. Indeed for all surveys the presence of prey insects was noted as being present and factored into the professional judgement made by the lead surveyor in any less than ideal conditions (e.g. light rain, moderate gusts). It is

considered that the conditions experienced during the survey period accurately reflect the cooler, more variable weather usually experienced in the central highlands.

2.17 Despite the use of hand-held bat detectors during surveys, some bat calls can be easily missed due to very quiet or lack of echolocation (e.g. brown long-eared bats), being drowned out by larger number of louder species (such as pipistrelles), and similarity of call patterns (e.g. *Myotis* species). This is why bat surveyors record their surveys using digital recording devices attached to bat detectors or all-in-one devices, such as Anabats. This allows analysis of bat calls by assessing sonograms based on the recordings. Despite applying extensive experience and skill in identifying bat species through observation of the call pattern and frequency during the survey, there is no guarantee that all species can be confirmed. The calls of those quiet species can be distorted by background noise. Additionally, the similarities between calls, for example between *Myotis* bats, are such that it still may not be possible to identify all species through sound analysis. No single technique is perfect and failsafe. However, professional judgement is applied and where there is any doubt as to species, this is indicated in the results by referring to genus or applying a qualifier.

Results

Roost Surveys

- 3.1 Only one bat roost was identified during all survey work. The roost, which is described further below, was located in BT48, which was located in one of the best quality habitats for bats, BA14.
- 3.2 The number of bat passes recorded across the site was variable and likely to be very dependent on factors such as exposure, quality and availability of foraging nearby, and weather. The number of passes recorded varied between numbers as low as one pass (possible brown-long eared) at BT46 up to 884 passes of common pipistrelle *Pipistrellus pipistrellus* and soprano pipistrelles *Pipistrellus pygmaeus*, Daubenton's *Myotis daubentonii*, and probable brown longeared bats *Plecotus auritus* at BT25. The locations for all surveyed trees and areas can be found in Annex 2 of the baseline report.

3.3 Discovered roosts

Only one tree (BT48) was confirmed as a roost, thought to be used by soprano pipistrelles and possibly brown long-eared bats. This tree is located within the mature oak and birch broadleaved woodland along a steep slope separating the A9 from the B9152 road at the northern end of the project area. BT48 was originally classified as BRP 2, with a neighbouring tree (BT49) being classified as BRP 1.

3.4 Classified as BRF

During the first survey visit, three bats were observed leaving a small crevice under the edge of a branch on BT48, between eight and fourteen minutes after sunset (22:04) though they were not echolocating. At the time, it was assumed the bats were pipistrelles as these were the only species heard on the detectors during the survey, at both trees, and due to the early time of emergence. A single bat was seen circling the main trunk of the tree between 23:17 and 23:35, with light touches on the upper branches (possible gleaning), though no echolocation was picked up.

3.5 ^u

3.6

During the second visit, swarming behaviour was observed commencing at 04:07, almost an hour before sunrise. At this time, the species heard most frequently was soprano pipistrelle with very few passes by common pipistrelle. The pipistrelles started to disappear approximately half an hour before sunrise, with seven bats observed entering the roost by 18 minutes prior to sunrise. Most of these bats were not heard/recorded echolocating but they had the appearance of pipistrelles and the surveyor was confident they were not another species. There were 43 brown long-eared bat passes were recorded on the Anabat during the period of 60 to 30 minutes prior to sunrise. This number dropped to 13 during the next half hour with the last brown long-eared being recorded at 04:41, 23 minutes prior to sunrise. It is possible, though not confirmed, that brown long-eared bats could have entered the roost along with soprano pipistrelles.

By the third roost survey visit, bat activity around BT48 had dropped considerably. Only around six bats were recorded for the total survey, though there was a very light drizzle intermittent

through the survey period. Two brown long-eared bats were recorded in the period of 60 to 30 minutes prior to sunrise. Only four soprano pipistrelles were observed, with three being recorded in the last half hour before sunrise. No swarming behaviour was observed and no bats were seen entering the roost.

Other findings

- 3.7 Despite good BRP features, no bats were seen using the BRP 1 tree (BT49) adjacent to the roost tree, for shelter or demonstrating any swarming behaviour around this tree. Bat activity in this woodland (BA14) was recorded through the deployment of Anabats and the results of these observations are discussed in the Bat Areas section, below.
- 3.8 Detailed results for each roost survey visit can be found in the Annex of this report. No other roosts were confirmed through the survey. No bats were recorded either before sunset or after sunrise. Activity in the half hour immediately after sunset was only observed at six locations other than the two discussed above. Activity in the half hour immediately before sunrise was observed in just four other locations than the two trees discussed above.
- 3.9 Swarming behaviour was observed around BT22 though no bats were ever observed entering or exiting the feature on this tree. The bats observed swarming widely around this tree and its neighbours were eventually seen flying south, at exactly 20 minutes prior to sunrise, towards the large house and garage nearby, though it was too far away to observe whether they entered a roost there.
- 3.10 No bats were observed either exiting or entering a roost in these remaining trees. Additionally, excepting BT22, no incidental behaviour was observed which would lead any of the surveyors to conclude bats were roosting in other nearby features, which to date have not been subject to formal surveys.
- 3.11 More details on the survey results for each tree can be found in the Annex of this report.

Bat Area Surveys

- 3.12 The mature woodland (BA14), surrounding BT48 and BT49, was surveyed slightly differently from the other areas due to a change in classification once surveying began and an assessment of health and safety. Seven BRP trees, in addition to BTs 48 and 49, were originally recorded in this area. However, after re-examining the woodland in 2016, it was decided that more roosting potential could be found within the woodland due to winter storm damage. Additionally, it was established that the steep slope, and trees overhanging a historic borrow pit, made accessing the trees too dangerous in the dark. It became clear after the first survey that this woodland was the area with the most bat roosting potential for all of the Project 9 survey area. Anabats were deployed before dusk and collected after dawn, allowing data to be recorded through the night, but without any surveyor observations being made simultaneously. Therefore totals will include the inter-survey period (the period of time which would not have been observed with surveyors), as well as two full dusk and two full dawn survey periods.
- 3.13 The mature woodland of BA14 yielded the highest level of activity and the greatest diversity of species, with a total of 6,667 passes/calls and five different species confirmed. Even without the extra recordings during the inter-survey period and the incidental extra dawn/dusk survey data, this area would still yield the largest dataset by at least 300-800 more passes/calls. The species and numbers of bats recorded within woodland at BA14 can be found in Table 3.1.

Species	First Survey Count (inter-survey period count)	Second Survey Count (inter-survey period count)	Total Count (inter-survey period count)
Soprano pinistralla	706	3377	4083
Soprano pipistrelle	(183)	(895)	(1078)

Table 3.1 Species and Bat Counts for BA14

Species	First Survey Count	Second Survey Count	Total Count
	(inter-survey period	(inter-survey period	(inter-survey period
	count)	count)	count)
Common pipistrelle	35	789	824
	(12)	(80)	(92)
Brown long-eared	5	11	16
	(2)	(2)	(4)
Daubenton's	5	3	8
	(1)	(0)	(1)
Natt erer's	2 (1)	0	2 (1)

- 3.14 The rest of the observations are composed of unidentified *Myotis* species, probable but unconfirmed brown long-eared, and pipistrelle social calls; the latter of which totals 1697 (287 outwith inter-survey period).
- 3.15 All of the other bat areas were surveyed at only dusk or only dawn for each visit and included two surveyors to observe general bat behaviour. Of these areas, the area with the largest dataset was BA11, with 164 passes (2 social calls) and three species. The remaining areas surveyed recorded bat counts (over two visits) as listed below:
 - BA2 56 passes
 - BA9 101 passes
 - BA10 149 passes
 - BA12 92 passes, 5 social calls
 - BA15 14 passes
- 3.16 More detailed results for each area are provided in the Annex of this report.

Discussion

- 4.1 While the data set is comprehensive, it is a challenge to assess bat activity levels and population numbers for central Highland as there is little historic data with which to compare. No cohesive bat survey effort has been made in this part of Scotland and what survey has been undertaken has been in small, targeted locations to inform individual developments. What data is available can be found on the National Biodiversity Network (NBN) Gateway, which was searched by Jacobs UK as part of a scheme-wide desk study (summary for Project 9 in Annex 4 to the baseline report⁹). As such, professional judgement based on experiences in other regions of Scotland, as well as **the** Highland**s**, will be integral to forming conclusions regarding bat populations within the study area.
- 4.2 The Project 9 survey area includes good quality bat roosting and foraging habitat, especially when compared to the areas surveyed for Projects 7 and 8, to the south. The larger areas of mature mixed and broadleaved woodland both close to the A9 and connected to it through tree lines, gardens and hedges, has unsurprisingly resulted in much higher levels of bat activity.
- 4.3 The increase of human habitation and agricultural buildings is likely to have offered a significant increase of bat roosting potential. This may account for the increased bat activity but the low

number of roosts found during surveying in 2016, as no houses or buildings were surveyed in 2016.

- 4.4 The broadleaved woodland of BA14 is the only area which has a confirmed bat roost (BT48); though, considering the large numbers and the times which bats were recorded, it is likely more roosts could be found in this area. Soprano pipistrelles were observed entering the roost during the second visit but it is possible that brown long-eared could also have entered without being picked up. During such swarming periods, pipistrelles can be very loud and very active around the roost which can make it possible to miss the very quiet bats, such as brown long-eared. Considering the late time at which brown long-eared bats were recorded, it is very likely that they are either using BT48 as a roost or another tree very close by. Care should be taken if any of these trees will be removed or otherwise directly affected by the road development. Updated surveys or tree inspections must be undertaken immediately prior to any direct works.
- 4.5 Where bat activity was recorded very close to emergence or re-entry times, it is assumed that roosts can be found very close by. For example, the surveyors of the dawn survey at BT22 observed considerable swarming behaviour around this tree but all bats suddenly flow south towards the line of large houses and garages nearby.
- 4.6 As with all highly mobile species, baseline conditions can change from month to month and year to year, so it is advisable that should any of these features be directly impacted, then pre-works checks must be made to ensure that bats have not moved into any of these features.

Annex 6 Bat Activity Survey Results Tables

Bite Special S		
Horizolatile Barrano pipetratele Social nervo site of mixed age sprano pipetratele Social nervo sincocial sprano pipetratele Social nervo site of	าร	
MA2 Common plastical Co		
BA2 Lating plastrate O O D <thd< th=""> <thd< th=""> D</thd<></thd<>	ated nearby.	
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BAP Index definition is ball 0 0 13 11 0 0 0 13 11 0 0 0 0 13 11 0 <		
BA9 Daubenton's bat 0 0 0 1 0		
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Another instant Another in	ally compared	
Balan Common pipistrelle 0 47 Continuous (oraging) Continuous (oraging) <td></td>		
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Image: Daubenton's bat Image: Daubenton's bat<	minimal activity	
And Antiput Soprano pipistrelle O O O I O I		
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BA12 BA12 BA12 BA12 BA12 BA12 BA12 BA12		
	getation. Bats	
Daubenton's bat 0 0 0 1 around 22 trees in 2 rough rows	ne	
Common pipistrelle		
19/07/2016 Soprano pipistrelle 1 0 0 0 0		
Common pipistrelle 0 0 1 23 10 0 1 0		
Soprano pipistrelle 0 18 48 4 523 66 34 13 0		
Pipistrelle social call 0 1 0 79 9 3 0 0		
Daubenton's bat 0 0 1 4 0 0 0 Soprano pipistrelle activity close to de		
20/07/2016 Myotis Sp. 0 0 0 1 0		
Brown long-eared 0 0 0 3 1 1 0 0	d5565.	
Probable Brown 0 0 0 0 1 2 0 0 Area of mature woodland between		
BA14 Iong-eared O O O O O O B9152 road and A9. Mixed age Natterer's 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 composition, dominated by birch		
Common pipistrelle 0 0 0 70 709 10 0 0 and oak.		
Soprano pipistrelle 0 32 307 262 2482 191 92 11 0	<u></u>	
Pipistrelle social call0592851331761500Soprano pipistrelle activity close to d	lusk and dawn	
OB/OB/2016 Daubenton's bat O O O O O O O O O		
Brown long-eared 0 0 1 0 9 0 1 0 9 0 1 0 survey period. Bats at this time are I		
Probable brown long		
eared 0 1 2 1 24 3 2 0 0		
Common pipistrelle 0 0 0 3 Very low activity levels, no bats heat sunset. Bat activity observed though	nt to be brief	
14/06/2016 Soprano pipistrelle 0 0 3 0 Area of wet birch woodland foraging passes made by bats common patiential Daukestande		
BA15 Daubenton's bat 0 0 1 3 A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A		
22/07/2016 Common pipistrelle 2 1 0 0 Very low levels of activity		
Brown long-eared 1 0 0 0		

Structure ID (Scheme wide)		Time ObservedSpecies from sonogram **Species from observation* 	Species	Before sunset		Sunset +30 to +60 mins	Sunset +60 to +90 mins	Sunrise - 90 to -60 mins	Sunrise - 60 to -30 mins	Sunset - 30 mins to sunrise	Sunrise onwards
		Roosting behaviour log			Dusk	Activity Levels	;		Dawn Activit	y Levels	
	13/07/2016	No roosting behaviour observed during survey	Pipistrelle sp.	0	3	0	0				
BT3	28/07/2016	No roosting behaviour observed during survey	No bats recorded		I	•	I	0			
	4.4./7./004./	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Common pipistrelle					9	15	3	0
	14/7/2016	No roosting behaviour observed during survey	Soprano pipistrelle					0	2	1	0
			Common pipistrelle	0	0	2	2				
BT5	20/07/2016	No reacting behaviour observed during our way	Soprano pipistrelle	0	0	0	0				
	28/07/2010	No roosting behaviour observed during survey	Daubenton's bat Probable Brown Long-	0	0	0	1				
			eared	0	0	1	0				
	21/07/2016	No roosting behaviour observed during survey	Soprano pipistrelle					49	0	0	0
BT7			Pipistrelle sp.	0	0	1	0				
	08/08/2016	No roosting behaviour observed during survey (Recording error during survey)	Common pipistrelle	0	0	2	0				
			Soprano pipistrelle	0	0	1	0				
	21/07/2016	No roosting behaviour observed during survey.	Soprano pipistrelle	0	0	1	1				
BT8			Daubenton's bat Common pipistrelle	0	0		0	7	25	0	0
	22/08/2016	No roosting behaviour observed during survey.	Soprano pipistrelle					4	25	0	0
	21/07/2016	No roosting behaviour observed during survey						55	0	0	0
	21/07/2010		Soprano pipistrelle					55	0	0	U
BT9	00/00/2014	No reacting behaviour observed during survey. (Decording error during survey)	Pipistrelle sp.	0	0	1	0				
	00/00/2010	No roosting behaviour observed during survey (Recording error during survey)	Common pipistrelle Soprano pipistrelle	0	0	2	1				
			Common pipistrelle	0	0	0	3				
	19/07/2016	No roosting behaviour observed during survey.	Soprano pipistrelle	0	0	1	3				
BT10			Daubenton's bat	0	0	0	1				
	21/08/2016	No roosting behaviour observed during survey.	Common pipistrelle					1	0	0	0
	21/00/2010		Soprano pipistrelle					1	12	0	0
	14/07/001/		Common pipistrelle	0	6	7	4				
	14/07/2016	No roosting behaviour observed during survey.	Soprano pipistrelle Pipistrelle social call	0	5	3	3				
BT17			Common pipistrelle		2	0	0	1	11	0	0
	28/07/2016	No roosting behaviour observed during survey.	Soprano pipistrelle					16	9	0	0
			Pipistrelle social call					0	1	0	0
	15/07/2016	No roosting behaviour observed at target tree, however swarming and late feeding was observed around this	Common pipistrelle					6	34	85	0
	10/07/2010	group of trees before all flying off towards the end house to the south at 04:38.	Soprano pipistrelle					0	1	2	0
			Common pipistrelle	0	19 3	35	7				
BT22			Soprano pipistrelle Pipistrelle social call	0	3 0	1	3				
	28/07/2016	No roosting behaviour observed during survey.	Daubenton's bat	0	0	0	1				
			Probable Brown Long-	0	0	0	0				
			eared	0	U	0	0	115	0.0	0.1	
	13/07/2016	No roosting behaviour observed during survey.	Common Pipistrelle Soprano pipistrelle					115 111	90 49	31 0	0
	13/07/2010	no roosting benaviour observed during survey.	Pipistrelle social call					26	13	0	0
			Common pipistrelle	0	69	208	96		-		
BT25			Soprano pipistrelle	0	1	24	1				
	26/07/2016	No roosting behaviour observed during survey.	Pipistrelle social call	0	8	24	8				
			Daubenton's bat	0	0	5	3				
			Probable Brown Long- eared	0	0	1	1				
			Pipistrelle sp.	0	0	1	1				
	21/06/2014	No roosting behaviour observed during survey.	Common pipistrelle	0	0	1	0				
BT32	21/00/2010	nie roosting beneviour observed during survey.	Soprano pipistrelle	0	0	2	1				
DIJZ			<i>Myotis</i> Sp.	0	0	0	1				
	19/07/2016	No roosting behaviour observed during survey.	Pipistrelle sp.					1	0	0	0
			Common pipistrelle					1	0	0	0

(Scheme wide)	Date				bats (S/NS)	Type (E/R/C/F)	Comments	Species	sunset	to + 30 mins	to +60 mins		Sunrise - 90 to -60 mins		30 mins to sunrise	Sunrise onwards
						Dusk	Activity Levels			Dawn Activit	Dawn Activity Levels					
													0	9	0	0
1	12/07/2016	No roostin	g behaviour obser	ved during surve	У			Soprano pipistrelle					1	1	0	0
													1	0	0	0
BT35								Common pipistrelle	0	0	2	5				
								Soprano pipistrelle	0	0	1	9				
	26/07/2016	No roosting	g behaviour obser	ved during surve	У			Pipistrelle social call	0	0	0	2				
								Daubenton's bat	0	0	0	3				
								Brown Long-eared Common pipistrelle	0	0	0	1	Δ	0	0	0
	12/07/2016	No roostin	g behaviour obser	ved during surve	У			Soprano pipistrelle					0	1	0	0
DTO (24/07/2014							Common pipistrelle	0	0	1	1				
BT36		No reaction		Soprano pipistrelle	0	0	0	5								
	26/07/2016	NO FOOSLIN	g behaviour obser	ved during surve	y			Pipistrelle social call	0	0	0	1				
								Daubenton's bat	0	0	0	2				
	17/07/2016	No roostin	g behaviour obser	ved during surve	V.			Common pipistrelle	0	0	1	2				
BT38								Soprano pipistrelle	0	1	0	1				
	10/08/2016		SPECTION - Oper e of roosting bats		ed and found to k	e damp and fill	ed with tree debris - BRP low and	No bats recorded					0			
								Common pipistrelle	0	0	3	0				
BT39	20/07/2016	NO FOOSTIN	g behaviour obser	ved during surve	y.			Soprano pipistrelle	0	1	10	5				
	10/08/2016						es which could be checked were edges and adjacent to tree.	No bats recorded					0			
	20/07/2016			Common pipistrelle	0	0	2	1								
BT40		No roosting behaviour observed during survey.						Soprano pipistrelle	0	0	5	5				
_								Pipistrelle social call	0	0	1	0				
	10/08/2016	LADDER IN	ISPECTION - Sma	II hole in far side	is ideal for bats	out no evidence	e of roosting was found.	No bats recorded					0			
	12/07/2016	No roosting	g behaviour obser	ved during surve	Y .			Common pipistrelle	0	0	2	5				
BT42								Soprano pipistrelle	0	0	3	2	1	2	2	0
	22/08/2016	No roostin	a behaviour obser	wed during surve	N			Common pipistrelle Soprano pipistrelle					6	6	3 5	0
	22/00/2010	/2016 No roosting behaviour observed during survey						Pipistrelle social call					5	3	1	0
									0	0	1	1	0	0		
BT43	18/07/2016	016 No roosting behaviour observed during survey.							0	0	2	2				
	10/08/2016	LADDER IN bats.	ISPECTION - One	owl pellet found	within open hollo	w in centre of t	ree. No evidence of roosting	Soprano pipistrelle No bats recorded			•		0			
	18/07/2016	No roostin	g behaviour obser	wed during surve	N			Common pipistrelle	0	0	1	2				
BT45	10/07/2010		-	_				Soprano pipistrelle	0	0	2	3				
	10/08/2016		ISPECTION - Knot f roosting bats.	hole inspected an	nd found to be sh	allow and dam	p and well occupied by slugs; no	No bats recorded					0			
BT46	19/07/2016	No roostin	g behaviour obser	ved during surve	y.			Probable brown long- eared	0	0	0	1				
	10/08/2016		NSPECTION - SE fa to be wet and sh				revice was endoscoped and ture.	No bats recorded			I	I	0			
	11/07/2016	22.12	Soprano pipistrelle only recorded at this time	not heard to			Three bats appeared to emerge from tree at 22:12 and 22:18, although bats were not echolocating. Between 23:17, and 23:35 a bat circled around main trunk of tree, touching the branches, but not echolocating. Several pipistrelle passes recorded (commuting and foraging) during the survey.	Common pipistrelle	0	0	0	1				
					2 Seen	Emergent		Soprano pipistrelle	0	10	14	3				
BT48								Possible Daubenton's	0	0	0	0				
	26/07/2016							Common pipistrelle					6	0	0	0
			Brown long- Social calling only heard - Much swarming activity from										14	13	0	0
		04:36 -	eared bats only	was assumed	around 04:07. Mostly soprano pipistrelle bats heard on	Pipistrelle social call Brown Long-eared					2	0	0	0		
		04:47	04:47 recorded at this time to be pipistrelle social calling pipistrelle bats heard on heterodyne detectors										0	43	13	0
ų I													1	0	0	0

Structure ID (Scheme wide)	Survey Date	Time Observed	Species from Sonogram **	Species from observation* *	hate LSC	een 1	ctivity Type R/C/F)	Comments	Species	Before sunset	Sunset to + 30 mins	Sunset +30 to +60 mins	Sunset +60 to +90 mins	Sunrise - 90 to -60 mins	Sunrise - 60 to -30 mins	Sunset - 30 mins to sunrise	Sunrise onwards
		Roosting behaviour log							Dusk Activity Levels				Dawn Activity Levels				
	00/00/2016	No roosting behaviour observed during survey, but swarming behaviour observed before bats flew away from						Soprano pipistrelle					1	0	c. 3	0	
	09/08/2016	view. (Recording error during survey)							Brown Long-eared					0	2	0	0
BT49	11/07/2014	No reacting	No roosting behaviour observed during survey.						Soprano pipistrelle	0	39	34	9				
	11/0//2010	no roosting							Pipistrelle social calls	0	1	0	0				
									Common pipistrelle					4	0	0	0
								Soprano pipistrelle					12	5	0	0	
	26/07/2016	No roosting	No roosting behaviour observed during survey.						Pipistrelle social call					1	0	0	0
	20/07/2010	11010031119							Brown Long-eared					0	14	8	0
								Probable Brown Long- eared					1	0	0	0	
									Common pipistrelle	0	0	3	0				
	00/00/201/	No roosting behaviour observed during survey.						Soprano pipistrelle	0	7	95	116					
	09/08/2016							Pipistrelle social calls	0	4	23	1					
								Probable brown long- eared	0	0	1	0					

