



FUTURESECOLOGY

Cygnnet Health Care Ltd.

Cygnnet Hospital Bury, Bury

BAT REPORT

Report Reference Number: FE566/BAT01

November 2025

Please note that the report is likely to be valid for a period of 12 months¹. Where specific protected species surveys are undertaken the validation period of these surveys differs and must be considered carefully when utilising the data present within this report. For example, bat nocturnal emergency surveys are likely to be valid for a period of two seasons (a season being May – September) to support a planning application though to apply for a European Protected Species Licence surveys must be up to date and should be conducted in the current or most recent optimal survey season.

Futures Ecology Ltd

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REV	Issue Status	Author or Reviewer	Name & Qualifications	Position	Date
-	Draft 1	Author	A. French MBiol, BSc (Hons)	Assistant Ecologist	14/08/2025
		Reviewer	K. Haymes MCIEEM BSc (Hons)	Senior Ecologist	07/11/2025
	Final	Author & Reviewer	K. Haymes MCIEEM BSc (Hons)	Senior Ecologist	14/11/2025

¹ <https://cieem.net/wp-content/uploads/2019/04/Advice-Note.pdf>

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 The following report has been prepared by Futures Ecology Ltd. on behalf of Cygnet Health Care Ltd. It provides the results of bat surveys undertaken at Cygnet Hospital Bury, Bury, BL8 2BS (central grid reference: SD7906810071) in 2025.

SITE LOCATION AND CONTEXT

- 1.2 The site comprises a former gatehouse, that forms part of a complex of hospital buildings. The site is located adjacent to woodland to the north and west and the rest of the hospital complex to the southeast.

DEVELOPMENT PROPOSALS

- 1.3 The proposed development is to demolish the existing building on the site.

2.0 METHODOLOGY

PERSONNEL

- 2.1 The building bat roost assessment and nocturnal surveys were led by K. Haymes MCIEEM, BSc (Hons). K. Haymes has over 10 years' experience in ecological consultancy, including external and internal assessments for roosting bats and holds a Level 2 bat licence (2020-46132-CLS-CLS). K. Haymes is also registered to use a GCN licence (2018-35049-CLS-CLS) and a barn owl *Tyto alba* licence (2023-11761-CL29-OWL). K. Haymes was certified in May 2021 to conduct River Condition Assessments (RCA).

DESK STUDY

- 2.2 To support the field survey and compile baseline information of relevance to the site, ecological information was sought from Greater Manchester Local Record Centre (GMLRC), including records of bat species from within 2km of the site.
- 2.3 Relevant data requested included records of bat species and sites designated for bats conservation interest.

FIELD SURVEY

Daytime Bat Walkover (DBW)

- 2.4 The DBW was undertaken on 9th of June 2025.

Roost Habitat – Buildings

Internal & External Building Visual Inspection

- 2.5 The building within the site boundary were assessed for its potential to support roosting bats using statutory guidance (Natural England¹⁰) and best practice survey methodology¹¹.
- 2.6 The building was inspected externally using close focussing binoculars, a high-powered torch and endoscope where appropriate. Features such as small gaps around or under barge/soffit/fascia boards, windows, lintels, flashing, external pipework and or raised or missing roof/ridge tiles or gaps at gable ends, which have the potential for use as access points, were noted. Evidence that bats actively used such features included: staining within and around the gaps or bat droppings / urine staining under gaps. The presence of cobwebs and or general detritus within and around potential access points was used as an indicator that bats had not recently used the area to access the building.
- 2.7 Where accessible and safe to do so, the interiors of the building including roof voids and cellars were assessed for evidence of bat activity and for the potential to be used by roosting bats. Evidence of a roost would be determined by the presence of live or dead bat(s), concentrated piles or scattered bat droppings, feeding remains such as insect wing fragments as well as scratch marks and or staining from mammalian fur oil/ urine.
- 2.8 An assessment was made on the level of bat roosting potential offered by the structures, based on the presence of the features detailed above. Table 1 below broadly classifies the potential categories and discusses the relevance of such features, where present.

Table 1: Bat Roost Potential Classification Buildings - Based on Table 4.1 and Table 7.3 of *Bat Surveys for Professional Ecologists: Good Practice Guidelines* (Collins, 2023).

Classification / Suitability	Description of Roosting Habitat within buildings	Likely Further Survey Work
None	No features onsite to be used by any roosting bats at any time of year.	No further survey required.
Negligible	No obvious features likely to be used by roosting bats; however, a small element of uncertainty remains as bats can use small and apparently unsuitable features on occasion.	No further survey required.
Low	A structure with one or more potential roost sites that could be used by individual bats opportunistically at any time of the year. However, these do not provide enough space, shelter, protection, appropriate conditions, and/or suitable surrounding habitat to be used on a regular basis or by larger numbers of bats (i.e. unlikely to be suitable for maternity and not a classic	Nocturnal presence / likely absence surveys are likely to be required to give confidence in a negative result. At least one dusk emergence survey during the appropriate survey period. Further roost characterisation surveys would be required should a roost be confirmed that will be affected by development proposals.

¹⁰ <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/bats-surveys-and-mitigation-for-development-projects>

¹¹ Collins, J. (ed.) (2023) *Bat Surveys for Professional Ecologists: Good practice Guidelines* (4th edition), The Bat Conservation Trust, London.

Classification / Suitability	Description of Roosting Habitat within buildings	Likely Further Survey Work
	cool/stable hibernation site but could be used by individual hibernating bats).	
Moderate	A structure with one or more potential roost sites that could be used due to their size, shelter, protection, conditions, and surrounding habitat but unlikely to support a roost of high conservation status (with respect to roost type only, such as maternity and hibernation site).	At least two nocturnal presence / likely absence required to give confidence in a negative result. Two dusk emergence surveys during the appropriate period. Surveys should be evenly spread throughout the season with a minimum of at least 3 weeks apart. Should a roost be confirmed further roost characterisation surveys be required.
High	A structure with one or more potential roost sites that are obviously suitable for use by larger numbers of bats on a more regular basis and potentially for longer period of time due to their size, shelter, protection, conditions, and surrounding habitat. These structures have the potential to support high conservation status roosts, e.g. maternity or classic cool/stable hibernation site.	At least three nocturnal presence / absence surveys required to give confidence in a negative result. Surveys should be evenly spread throughout the season with a minimum of at least 3 weeks apart.
Confirmed Roost	Evidence of roosting bats in the form of live or dead bats, droppings, urine staining, mammalian fur oil staining etc.	At least three nocturnal surveys to ascertain the status of the roost during appropriate survey period. Surveys should be evenly spread throughout the season with a minimum of at least 3 weeks apart.

Nocturnal Building Surveys

- 2.9 The bat nocturnal building surveys were undertaken at dusk on 26th of June 2025 and 31st July 2025, in accordance with standard industry guidance (Collins, 2023)¹².
- 2.10 Surveyors were positioned around the building to ensure all aspects of the building could be observed (Figures 1 & 2). Wildlife Acoustics Inc. Echo Meter Touch Pro2[®] bat detectors in conjunction with the Echo Meter Touch[®] app for the Apple Inc iPad[®] and Android were used during the surveys. Each Echo Meter Touch is tested annually using the ultrasonic calibrator as per the manufacturer's guidelines¹⁴.
- 2.11 Night vision aids (NVA's) in the form of infra-red cameras (Canon XA10 or XA11) and 850nm infra-red lights (IRL) (Night fox or 20-LED Irl Emitter) 850nm were also utilised during the dusk survey to assist with visibility. This footage was analysed following the survey.
- 2.12 The dusk emergence surveys were undertaken approximately 15 minutes prior to sunset and for a duration of between 90-120 minutes. Data collected, namely recorded bat calls, were analysed, where necessary, using Kaleidoscope© version 12 (Wildlife Acoustics Inc) software package, by taking measurements of the peak frequency, inter-pulse interval,

¹² Collins, J. (ed.) (2023) Bat Surveys for Professional Ecologists: Good Practice Guidelines (4th edn). The Bat Conservation Trust, London.

¹⁴ <https://www.wildlifeacoustics.com/uploads/user-guides/EMT-ANDROID-GUIDE-EN-12112023.pdf>

call duration and end frequency. This method was used to confirm the species of bat recorded during the survey.

- 2.13 The surveys were undertaken during suitable weather conditions, when the ambient air temperature exceeded 10°C and there was little to no rain or wind (Beaufort 3 or 5m/s). Table 2 below provides a summary of the survey date and weather conditions.

Table 2: Nocturnal Building Survey Date and Weather Conditions

Date	Buildings Surveyed	Sunset	Temperature (°C)	Rain (0-5)	Wind (0-5)	Cloud (%)
26.06.2025	B1	21:43	16-15	0-1	1-0	60-100
31.07.2025	B1	21:08	17-15	0-0	1-1	5-0

Survey Limitations

- 2.14 The roof void of the second storey of the gatehouse could not be accessed. To take into account this constraint, the building classification was increased from Low to Moderate. The additional nocturnal survey effort, required of a building with Moderate roosting potential was considered to compensate for this constraint.
- 2.15 There was a rain shower during the first nocturnal survey on 26th June 2025, however the rain cleared up and bats continued to be recorded by surveyors, so the results of the survey were considered to be sufficient to ascertain the presence / likely absence of roosting bats.

3.0 RESULTS

DESK STUDY

- 3.1 A summary of relevant information provided by third party consultees is provided in Tables 3 and 4 below. The original data has not been included in this report.

Table 3: Summary of Bat Related Designated Sites

Site Name	Designation	Proximity to Site (approximate)	Description
Daisy Field	Site of Biological Importance (SBI)	87m east	Mosaic of habitats consisting of secondary broadleaved woodland, scrub, bramble, bracken and flushes on steep slopes with reedbed, open water, species-rich flush/marshy grassland, sedge beds and neutral and acidic grassland on the valley floor. Many of these are Biodiversity Habitats both in the UK and Greater Manchester. The culvert to the north where the watercourse runs under the disused railway (outside the SBI) supports a roost for Daubenton's bats. The bats will primarily be feeding over wetland areas in the vicinity of the roost.

Site Name	Designation	Proximity to Site (approximate)	Description
Barracks Lodge	SBI	562m northwest	A disused reservoir and its embankments together with an adjacent area of acid, neutral and marshy grassland supporting a small pond. Daubenton's and Pipistrelle bats feed over the lodge.

Table 4: Summary of Bat Records Within 2km

Species	Scientific Name	Conservation Status	Total No. of Records	Location / Minimum distance of records from Site boundary (m)	Grid ref. accuracy of nearest record
Common pipistrelle	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	Regs (Sch2), WCA (Sch5), GMBAP	Roost: 28 Field Record: 367 Total: 395	Roost: 283m north Field record: 189m north	Roost: 100m Field record: 10m
Soprano pipistrelle	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	Regs (Sch2), NERC (SPI), WCA (Sch5), GMBAP	Roost: 1 Field Record: 28 Total: 29	Roost: 702m west Field record: 758m south	Roost: 100m Field record: 10m
Nathusius's Pipistrelle	<i>Pipistrellus nathusii</i>	WCA (Sch5), Regs (Sch2), GMBAP	Roost: 0 Field Record: 4 Total: 4	Roost: - Field record: 758m south	Roost: - Field record: 10m
Pipistrelle bat species	<i>Pipistrellus</i> spp.	Regs (Sch2), WCA (Sch5), GMBAP	Roost: 73 Field Record: 117 Total: 190	Roost: 296m west Field record: 159m north	Roost: 10m Field record: 100m
Noctule bat	<i>Nyctalus noctula</i>	Regs (Sch2), NERC (SPI), WCA (Sch5), GMBAP	Roost: - Field Record: 50 Total: 50	Roost: - Field record: 10m south	Roost: - Field record: 100m
Leisler's	<i>Nyctalus leisleri</i>	WCA (Sch5), Regs (Sch2), GMBAP	Roost: - Field Record: 1 Total: 1	Roost: - Field record: 1197m south	Roost: - Field record: 10m
Daubenton's bat	<i>Myotis daubentonii</i>	WCA (Sch5), Regs (Sch2), GMBAP	Roost: 1 Field Record: 67 Total: 68	Roost: 384m north east Field record: 304m south	Roost: 100m Field record: 100m
Whiskered bat	<i>Myotis mystacinus</i>	WCA (Sch5), Regs (Sch2), GMBAP	Roost: - Field Record: 5 Total: 5	Roost: - Field record: 1082m north	Roost: - Field record: 100m

Species	Scientific Name	Conservation Status	Total No. of Records	Location / Minimum distance of records from Site boundary (m)	Grid ref. accuracy of nearest record
Brandt's Bat	<i>Myotis brandtii</i>	Regs (Sch2), WCA (Sch5), GMBAP	Roost: - Field Record: 1 Total: 1	Roost: - Field record: 1958m south	Roost: - Field record: 100m
Whiskered/ Brandt's Bat	<i>Myotis</i> spp.	Regs (Sch2), WCA (Sch5), GMBAP	Roost: - Field Record: 5 Total: 5	Roost: - Field record: 393m north	Roost: - Field record: 10m
<i>Myotis</i> bat species	<i>Myotis</i> spp.	Regs (Sch2), WCA (Sch5), GMBAP	Roost: - Field Record: 28 Total: 28	Roost: - Field record: 758m south	Roost: - Field record: 10m
Brown long-eared bat	<i>Plecotus auritus</i>	Regs (Sch2), NERC (SPI), WCA (Sch5), GMBAP	Roost: 1 Field Record: 7 Total: 8	Roost: 1322m north Field record: 1070m south west	Roost: 10m Field record: 1m
Unidentified bat species	-	Regs (Sch2), WCA (Sch5), GMBAP	Roost: 1 Field Record: 2 Total: 3	Roost: 1476m east Field record: 596m north east	Roost: 1km Field record: 1km

Status Key: Regs - The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (*as amended*). WCA - The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (*as amended*). Sch 1 - Schedule 1. Sch 2 – Schedule 2. Sch5 - Schedule 5. Sch8 - Schedule 8. Sch9 - Schedule 9. NERC - England Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act (2006) Section 41. SPI - Species of Principal Importance. GMBAP – Greater Manchester Biodiversity Action Plan.

3.2 A search of the MAGIC online resource revealed there were seven European Protected Species Licences (EPSL) relating to bats within 2km of the Site boundary.

- License reference: 2019-40402-EPS-BDX-1 for Common pipistrelle, c. 441m west (26/04/2019 to 03/05/2019).
- License reference: 2019-40402-EPS-BDX for Common pipistrelle, c. 441m west (11/04/2019 to 30/04/2019);
- License reference: 2018-33380-EPS-BDX for Common pipistrelle, c. 441m west (01/04/2018 to 30/04/2018);
- License reference: 2015-8936-EPS-MIT for Common pipistrelle, c. 500m north-east (01/05/2015 to 30/06/2020);
- License reference: 2015-8936-EPS-MIT-1 for Common pipistrelle, c. 500m north-east (01/05/2015 to 30/06/2020);
- License reference: EPSM2012-5060 for Common pipistrelle, c. 417m north (08/04/2013 to 01/10/2015);
- License reference: EPSM2012-4607 for Common pipistrelle, c. 1717m north-east (31/08/2012 to 30/09/2012);

FIELD SURVEY

Roost Habitat – Buildings

Internal & External Building Visual Inspection

- 3.3 Building descriptions, photographs and details of Potential Roosting Features (PRFs) are provided in Appendix A.
- 3.4 No evidence of roosting bats was identified during the survey. Due to the limited extent of potential roosting features / bat access points associated with building B1, these were considered to provide Low bat roosting potential, however due to the lack of access into the main roof void, this was increased to Moderate bat roosting potential to take into account this constraint. Therefore, in accordance with the Bat Survey Guidelines at least two nocturnal surveys were undertaken during May – August to establish the presence / likely absence of roosting bats.

Nocturnal Building Surveys

- 3.5 A summary of the survey results are provided below. Refer to Figures 1 & 2 for the nocturnal survey results and the surveyor and NVA positions.

Bat Nocturnal Emergence Survey – 26.06.2025 (Figure 1)

- 3.6 The survey began at 21:28 and finished at 23:13. The first bat detected was a commuting common pipistrelle at 21:53, 25 minutes after sunset. This bat was not visually identified and is likely to have been commuting outside the observed area. Occasional common pipistrelle commuting activity was observed visually and non-visually after this point.
- 3.7 No bats were observed emerging or re-entering any part of the building on this survey.

Bat Nocturnal Emergence Survey – 31.07.2025 (Figure 2)

- 3.8 The survey began at 20:53 and finished at 22:38. The first bat detected was a noctule at 21:34, 41 minutes after sunset. This bat was visually identified, and was flying high over the site. Common pipistrelles commuting out of the observed area made up the majority of activity detected on this survey, with some foraging within the woodland offsite.
- 3.9 No bats were observed emerging or re-entering any part of the building on this survey.

Bird Nesting Habitat – Buildings

- 3.10 No birds were observed to be nesting in association with the onsite building, however it does provide nesting potential.

4.0 DISCUSSION, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

- 4.1 All species of UK bats and their roosts are listed on the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended) making it illegal to deliberately disturb any such

animal or damage / destroy a breeding site or roosting place of any such animal. Bats are also afforded full legal protection under Schedule 5 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). Under this legislation it is illegal to recklessly or intentionally kill, injure or take a species of bat or recklessly or intentionally damage or obstruct access to or destroy any place of shelter or protection or disturb any animal whilst they are occupying such a place of shelter or protection. Seven bat species, including brown long-eared *Plecotus auritus*, noctule and soprano pipistrelle are Species of Principal Importance under the NERC Act 2006.

DESK STUDY

- 4.2 The desk study returned records of up to 11 species / species groups within 2km of the site, comprising roost and activity records (common pipistrelle, soprano pipistrelle, Nathusius' pipistrelle, a Pipistrelle bat species, noctule, Leisler's, Daubenton's, whiskered, Brandt's, a Myotis bat species, brown long-eared and an unidentified bat species).
- 4.3 Daisy Field SBI is located just 87m east of the site, and provides suitable foraging and roosting habitat for bats in the local area.

ROOSTS – BUILDINGS

- 4.4 B1 provided moderate bat roosting potential, so was surveyed twice during the 2025 survey season to ascertain the presence / likely absence of a roost. No bats were observed emerging from the onsite building and therefore roosting bats do not pose a constraint to the demolition of the building.
- 4.5 Due to the transitional nature of bats roosts the bat nocturnal survey data will be valid for a period of one year. Thus, should the demolition works be undertaken after the 31st July 2026, an updated nocturnal survey would be required.
- 4.6 As an enhancement, it is recommended that a bat box is installed on a retained building or tree within the wider hospital area to provide alternative roosting opportunities for the local bat population. This should be installed at least 4m high on a south facing aspect and positioned away from artificial lighting.

NESTING BIRDS

- 4.7 All wild bird species are protected while nesting by the Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981) (as amended). This legislation protects wild birds, their nests, and eggs from intentional harm; makes it illegal to intentionally kill, injure or take any wild birds; take, damage, or destroy the nest of a wild bird while the nest is in use or being built; or take / destroy an egg of a wild bird.
- 4.8 The demolition of the building may lead to disturbance of nesting birds, if present at the time of demolition, which would be a breach of the legislation.
- 4.9 However, mitigation such as suitable timing of building demolition outside the nesting season (March – August inclusive) or else pre-clearance checks by an ecologist, would prevent harm to any nesting birds present.

APPENDIX A: INTERNAL / EXTERNAL BAT BUILDING ASSESSMENTS

Building Reference Number	Building External Description / Potential Access Points / Evidence of Occupation	Building Internal Description / Potential Roost Features / Evidence of Occupation	Roost Potential Classification: Negligible, Low, Moderate, High or Confirmed Roost	Building Photographs
B1	Description: Brick building with pitched tiled roof and a mono pitched, single storey section on the eastern aspect. Potential roost Feature and Access Points: Minor gaps under ridge tiles A couple of lifted roof tiles Lifted flashing associated with the chimney stack Minor gap under fascia on northern aspect of south facing gable Evidence: No evidence of bat occupation.	Roof void of second storey not accessible. No obvious access points externally visible. Roof void of first storey eastern aspect lined with internal beams exposed, no evidence of a bat roost.	Low but main roof void inaccessible so increased to Moderate.	

APPENDIX B: NIGHT VISION AID (NVA) IMAGES

Date	Surveyor & Reference	NVA Screenshot at the end of the survey
26.06.2025	A. French Assistant Ecologist Position 2	 A black and white night vision image showing a building with a bright light source on the right side, creating a large glare. The timestamp '26. Jun. 2025 23:14' is visible in the bottom right corner.
26.06.2025	J. Ginn Assistant Ecologist Position 3	 A black and white night vision image showing a building with a bright light source on the right side, creating a large glare. The timestamp '26. Jun. 2025 23:13' is visible in the bottom right corner.

Date	Surveyor & Reference	NVA Screenshot at the end of the survey
26.06.2025	K.Haymes Senior Ecologist Position 1	

Date	Surveyor & Reference	NVA Screenshot at the end of the survey
31.07.2025	A. French Assistant Ecologist Position 2	 31. Jul, 2025 22:38 17:32:56:24  2025/08/01 05:41:49

Date	Surveyor & Reference	NVA Screenshot at the end of the survey
31.07.2025	J. Ginn Assistant Ecologist Position 3	
31.07.2025	K. Haymes Senior Ecologist Position 1	



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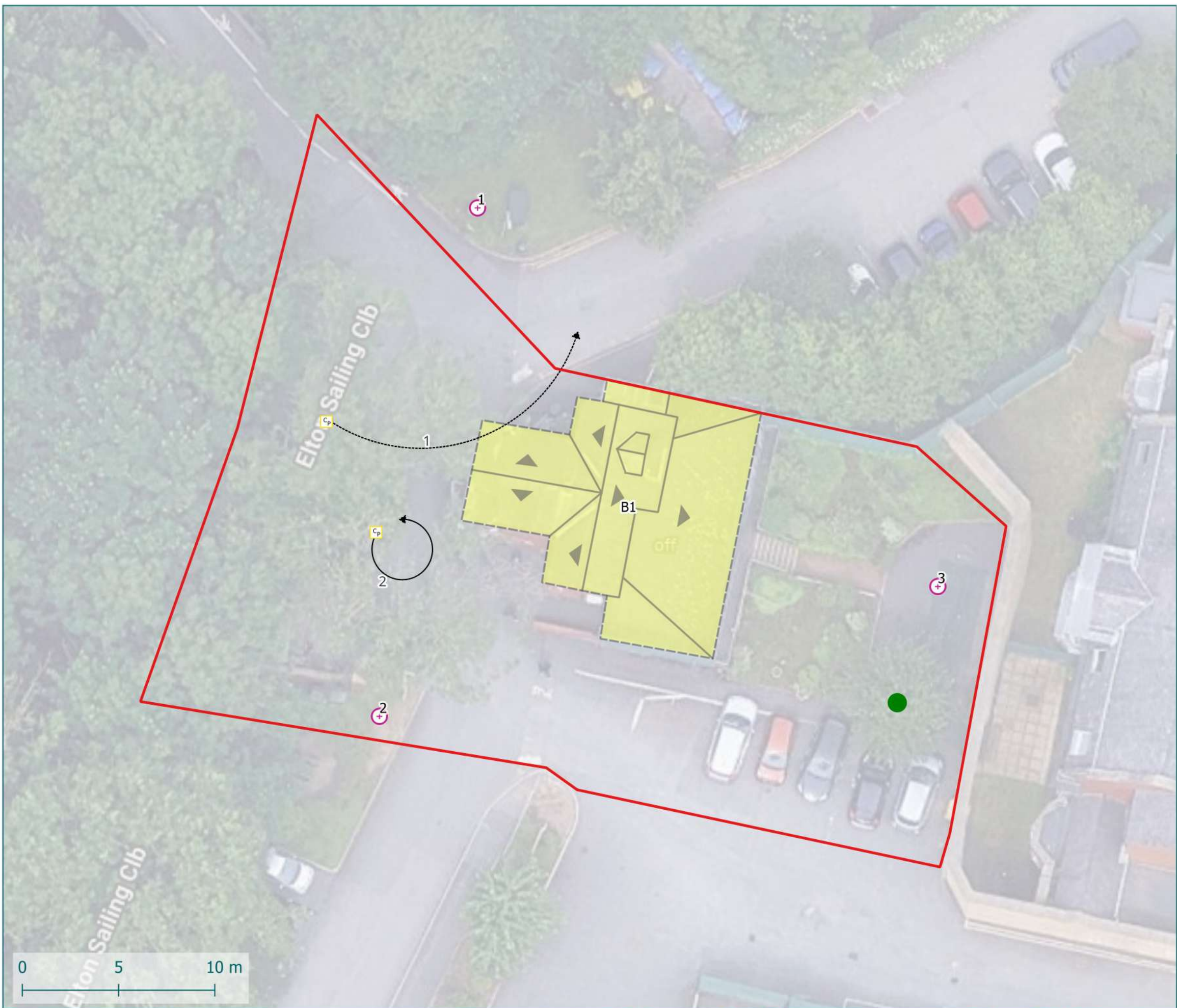
Telephone: 01133 372185

Unit 9, The Tangent Business Hub, Weighbridge Road, Shirebrook, Mansfield, Derbyshire, NG20 8RX

Telephone: 01623 749709

Key

- Site Boundary
- Buildings - low bat roost potential
- Broadleaved tree
- Surveyor & NVA location
- Roof lines
- Roof direction
- Common pipistrelle bat
- Flight lines



Client: Cygnet Health Care
Project: Cygnet Hospital Bury, Bury, BL8 2BS
Title: Figure 1 - Bat Emergence Survey Plan (26.06.2025)

Plan Reference: FE566_01
Project Reference: FE566
Report Reference: FE566/BAT01

Author: AF / KEH
Date: 7/11/2025
Scale: 1:200



C:\Users\kate.haymes\OneDrive - Futures Ecology Ltd\Projects\FE566 Hospital Bury, Bury, BL8 2BS\QGIS\1_Plans\FE566_Bat Plan.qgs
Copyright © Futures Ecology
No dimensions are to be scaled from this drawing. All dimensions must be checked on site. Any measurements are for indicative purposes.
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AF				
Reference	Time	Species	Behaviour	Passes
Non visual	21:53	Common Pipistrelle	Pass	1
Non visual	22:20	Common Pipistrelle	Pass	1
Non visual	23:04	Common Pipistrelle	Pass	1
Non visual	23:11	Common Pipistrelle	Pass	4
JG				
Reference	Time	Species	Behaviour	Passes
Non visual	23:01	Common Pipistrelle	Pass	1
Non visual	23:11	Common Pipistrelle	Pass	1
KEH				
Reference	Time	Species	Behaviour	Passes
Non visual	21:59	Common Pipistrelle	Pass	1
1	22:04	Common Pipistrelle	Pass	1
Non visual	22:59	Common Pipistrelle	Pass	1
Non visual	23:01	Common Pipistrelle	Pass	1
2	23:03	Common Pipistrelle	Pass	2
Non visual	23:11	Common Pipistrelle	Pass	1
Non visual	23:12	Common Pipistrelle	Pass	2



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Key

- Site Boundary
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- Flight lines



Client: Cygnet Health Care
Project: Cygnet Hospital Bury, Bury, BL8 2BS
Title: Figure 2 - Bat Emergence Survey Plan (31.07.25)

Plan Reference: FE566_02
Project Reference: FE566
Report Reference: FE566/BAT01

Author: AF / KEH
Date: 7/11/2025
Scale: 1:200



C:\Users\kate.haymes\OneDrive - Futures Ecology Ltd\Projects\FE566 Hospital Bury, Bury, BL8 2BS\QGIS\1_Plans\FE566_Bat Plan.qgs
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KEH				
Reference	Time	Species	Behaviour	Passes
1	21:34	Common Pipistrelle	Commuting	3
Non visual	21:43	Common Pipistrelle	Pass	2
Non visual	22:12	Common Pipistrelle	Pass	2
2	22:20	Common Pipistrelle	Foraging	Continuous
Non visual	22:28	Common Pipistrelle	Pass	1
Non visual	22:31	Common Pipistrelle	Pass	1
Non visual	22:33	Common Pipistrelle	Pass	1
JG				
Reference	Time	Species	Behaviour	Passes
Non visual	22:38	Common Pipistrelle	Pass	1
AF				
Reference	Time	Species	Behaviour	Passes
Non visual	21:38	Common Pipistrelle	Pass	2