The Sizewell C Project

6.13   Additional Ecology Survey Report (September 2021)

Revision: 1.0

Applicable Regulation: Regulation 5(2)(a)

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Additional Ecology Survey Report (September 2021)

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INTERIM BAT SURVEY REPORT 2021

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1 SUMMARY

1.1.1 This interim report document outlines the methodology and schedule of the ongoing 2021 bat static surveys conducted in the main development site. This report outlines how this data will be analysed, with the data analysis to be provided once all of the 2021 surveys are completed.

1.1.2 The ongoing surveys build on the previous static detector surveys completed in 2020 and will provide a robust baseline for proposed future monitoring.

2 OVERVIEW

2.1 The Aims of the 2021 Survey Updates

2.1.1 The overall aims of the 2021 bat survey update were to:

- Provide a baseline for future monitoring (the focus of the bat static survey). The 2021 surveys include a number of static detector positions which were removed during the 2020 surveys.

- In response to consultee comments, undertake additional surveys of the activity levels of 'rare' and 'rarest' bat species activity present on the main development site, again to inform mitigation.

2.2 Site Description

2.2.1 The main development site is located on the Suffolk coast, approximately halfway between Felixstowe and Lowestoft; to the north-east of the town of Leiston and within the administrative boundary of East Suffolk Council (ESC). Once constructed, the Sizewell C nuclear power station would be located directly to the north of the existing Sizewell A and B power station complex.

2.3 Submitted Baseline (2013-2019)

2.3.1 This section of the report provides a summary of the baseline status of the bats within the main development site as presented within the DCO submission. The full results of the surveys to date can be found in **Volume 2**, **Chapter 14** of the Sizewell C Project **ES** and its supporting appendices [**APP-242**, **APP-243**, **APP-244**, **APP-245** and **APP-246**].

2.3.2 At least ten species of bat have been recorded within the main development site boundary: barbastelle (*Barbastella barbastellus*); serotine (*Eptesicus serotinus*); Daubenton's bat (*Myotis daubentonii*); Natterer's bat (*Myotis nattereri*); Leisler's bat (*Nyctalus leisleri*); noctule (*Nyctalus noctula*); Nathusius' pipistrelle (*Pipistrellus nathusii*); common pipistrelle (*Pipistrellus*

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pipistrellus); soprano pipistrelle (*Pipistrellus pygmaeus*); and brown long-eared bat (*Plecotus auritus*).

2.3.3 The main development site supports: maternity colonies of barbastelle, Natterer's bat, brown long-eared bat, and soprano pipistrelle; non-breeding roosts of the breeding species and also noctule and common pipistrelle; and hibernation roosts for the majority of these species. The main development site boundary and ZoI consists of a mosaic of habitats suitable for commuting and foraging bats.

2.3.4 A number of roosts have been identified at:

- Upper Abbey Farm including a brown long-eared bat maternity roost, a Natterer's bat mating roost, hibernating barbastelle, Daubenton's bat, Natterer's bat and probable brown long-eared bat, as well as occasional common pipistrelle, soprano pipistrelle and barbastelle roosts.

- Brown long-eared bat roosts have also been identified at Ash Wood Cottages.

- Brown long-eared bat roosts have also been identified at Lower Abbey Farm, with occasional roosting by common pipistrelle also identified.

- A high proportion of bat boxes installed in Kenton Hills have shown signs of use by bats, including Natterer's bat, noctule and soprano pipistrelle roosts.

- A Natterer's bat roost is present within Leiston Old Abbey, immediately adjacent to the main development site boundary.

- Additional bat roost potential has been identified within Lower Abbey Farm, Plantation Cottage, and the Laboratory, off Lover's Lane.

- Activity suggests serotine and Leisler's bat are unlikely to be roosting within the main development site.

- Potential roosts have been noted for barbastelle in Goose Hill and Broom Covert.

- For noctule in The Grove, the eastern end of Goose Hill and Leiston Old Abbey.

- There is potential roosting for Myotis spp. at The Grove, Leiston Abbey and within bat boxes in Kenton Hills.

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2.3.5   Several locations on and close to the main development site boundary have significant numbers of trees with roosting potential for bats, including Fiscal Policy woodland, Ash Wood, the northern edge of Kenton Hills, Goose Hill, and The Grove. In addition, Minsmere and Ash Wood are considered to be key roost areas for barbastelle due to the high number of potential tree roosts present, as well as the presence of a number of identified roosts.

2.3.6   Clear evidence of commuting activity within the main development site boundary is limited, although west-east commuting at the crossroads of Fiscal Policy and Kenton Hills has been noted for common pipistrelle, soprano pipistrelle, "big bat" spp. and Myotis spp. and north-south commuting on the Upper Abbey Farm bridleway (bridleway 19) for common pipistrelle, soprano pipistrelle, Myotis spp., and potentially barbastelle. Barbastelle commuting has been noted.

2.3.7   Activity surveys found barbastelle to be widespread and the species has been recorded within almost all habitats present within the main development site boundary, while common and soprano pipistrelle were the most frequently recorded species. Activity levels in open areas were low while higher levels of activity were recorded at Goose Hill, Upper Abbey Farm bridleway, Leiston Old Abbey woodland, Ash Wood, Nursery Covert, Fiscal Policy woodland and the northern edge of Kenton Hills.

2.3.8   Radio-tracking surveys have identified an interchange of bats between Minsmere and the EDF Energy estate as well as the use of the EDF Energy estate by bats throughout the bat active season.

2.3.9   All bat species in the UK are protected under Schedule 5 of the W&CA (Ref. 1) and Schedule 2 of the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations (Ref. 2). Five species (barbastelle, brown long-eared, lesser horseshoe, noctule and soprano pipistrelle bat) are listed as priority species on the Suffolk BAP (Ref. 3); these and two species not normally present in Suffolk (greater horseshoe and Bechstein's bat) are priority species in England under Section 41 of the NERC Act (Ref. 4).

a)   Ecological Receptor Status

2.3.10   **Table 2-1** provides a summary of the value of the receptors present within the proposed development site boundary as assessed in **Volume 2**, **Chapter 14** of the Sizewell C Project **ES** and its supporting appendices [**APP-242**, **APP-243**, **APP-244**, **APP-245** and **APP-246**].

Table 2-1: Summary of the importance of ecological receptors as assessed in the Main Development Site Environmental Statement

Species	Importance under CIEEM guidelines (Ref. 5)	Importance under EIA-specific methodology
Barbastelle	National	High
Natterer's	County	Medium
Leisler's bat and Nathusius' pipistrelle	Local (District)	Low
Noctule and serotine	Local (Zol)	Low
Daubenton's bat, brown long-eared bat, common pipistrelle, and soprano pipistrelle	Local (Zol)	Low

2.4 Updated surveys in 2020

2.4.1 Bat Static Monitoring surveys were undertaken of land associated with the proposed Sizewell C main development site in 2020 [AS-037]. The surveys confirmed the continued presence of the bat assemblage within the proposed development site along with the continued presence of important foraging and commuting routes.

2.4.2 The analysis of the results suggests that certain areas (and habitats) present on the main development site have higher levels of activity for bats. The areas of highest activity appeared to be the following:

- The North-east edge of Goose Hill woodland (MS12)

- The Bridleway adjacent to Upper Abbey Farm (MS14)

- The Northern edge of Kenton Hills woodland (MS15)

- The southern edge of Goose Hill woodland adjacent to the SSSI triangle (MS20)

- The Bridleway adjacent to Fiscal Policy woodland (MS22)

- The Western edge of the existing Sizewell A and B power stations (MS27)

- The Western edge of Reckham Pits Wood (MS33)

2.4.3 Other areas with high levels of activity were the middle of Kenton Hills woodland (MS18) and the Southern edge of the EDF Energy Estate at the Sizewell gap (MS28).

2.4.4 The assessment of activity from the static detectors was reviewed alongside the habitats within which detector was placed to determine the habitats which support the highest levels of bat activity. It was assessed that the most important areas around the main development site for foraging bats are:

- Woodlands throughout the EDF Energy Estate; and

- The tree lined bridleway (Bridleway 19) from Lover's Lane to the north.

2.4.5 In addition to reviewing the activity levels at each detector position, the proportion of 'rarer' bats (i.e. not common pipistrelle or soprano pipistrelle) at each location was assessed. These locations may not have the highest level of activity but may support the populations of rarer bats on the site. Two

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monitoring locations had a notable higher proportion of the rarer bat species. These locations were:

- MS03 – In a small patch of woodland south of Lower Abbey Farm

- MS06 – North-east corner of Ash Wood

2.4.6   In these areas, calls by 'rarer' bats made up more than 10% of the overall calls. This suggests that these areas have importance for rarer bats. These areas were of particular value for Nathusius pipistrelle and Barbastelle bats.

2.4.7   The results of the 2020 bat static monitoring survey supported the DCO assessment based on the previous baseline survey data submitted in **Volume 2**, **Chapter 14** of the Sizewell C Project **ES** and its supporting appendices [**APP-242**, **APP-243**, **APP-244**, **APP-245** and **APP-246**].

3   METHODS

3.1   Static Monitoring

a)   Survey Methodology

3.1.1   The deployment of static detectors was based upon the prescriptions present within the relevant Bat Survey Guidelines (Ref. 6). The survey was conducted between April and September 2021. This period was selected as it is a period of high bat activity and can be utilised to compare the 2021 results against the static results utilised to inform the ES and the application for development consent. At each static detector position, five nights of data were analysed for each deployment. Static detector positions were selected according to the following criteria:

- Where static data collected would allow comparison with data collected previously to identify changes in the baseline status;

- Areas where impacts are foreseen and which have not previously been subject to static monitoring;

- Where requested by stakeholders; and

- Where static data collected in 2021 could be used to inform monitoring throughout the construction of the proposed development.

3.1.2   Further details of the rationale behind the detector positioning in 2020 and 2021 is provided below and in **Table 3-1**. The 2020 positioning information is

included here to demonstrate the evolution of the baseline data collection approach in response to consultee comments.

b) Static Detector Positioning and Placement

3.1.3   The initial placements from which the 2021 survey locations were based were positioned according to judgemental positioning employed the following assessment considerations:

- Distributed across the main development site to gain maximum area coverage;

- Positioned where static data could be utilised to infer the presence of roosting bats;

- Positioned within or adjacent to a range of habitats present on and around the main development site, ensuring that all broad habitats received coverage from the detectors; and

- Positioned where information on bats moving between key locations could be obtained.

3.1.4   A subset of the detectors was positioned on linear features considered likely to be of value for bats (in particular where fragmentation may arise during construction of Sizewell C) and within proposed mitigation areas;

3.1.5   The detector microphones were positioned at 1 - 2m above the ground where possible, attached to landscape features (fence posts, trees, structures) with the microphones in a 45 degree downwards position. Where the microphones were positioned in linear features, the microphones were positioned at 90 degrees to the direction of the feature. Positioning of the microphones was selected to be in areas where vegetation etc would not interfere with the microphone.

Image 1: Previous Monitoring Locations 2015 – 2019 (*Copyright: Reproduced from Ordnance Survey map with the permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of the controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office © Crown Copyright (2015). All Rights reserved. NNB GenCo 0100050480)*
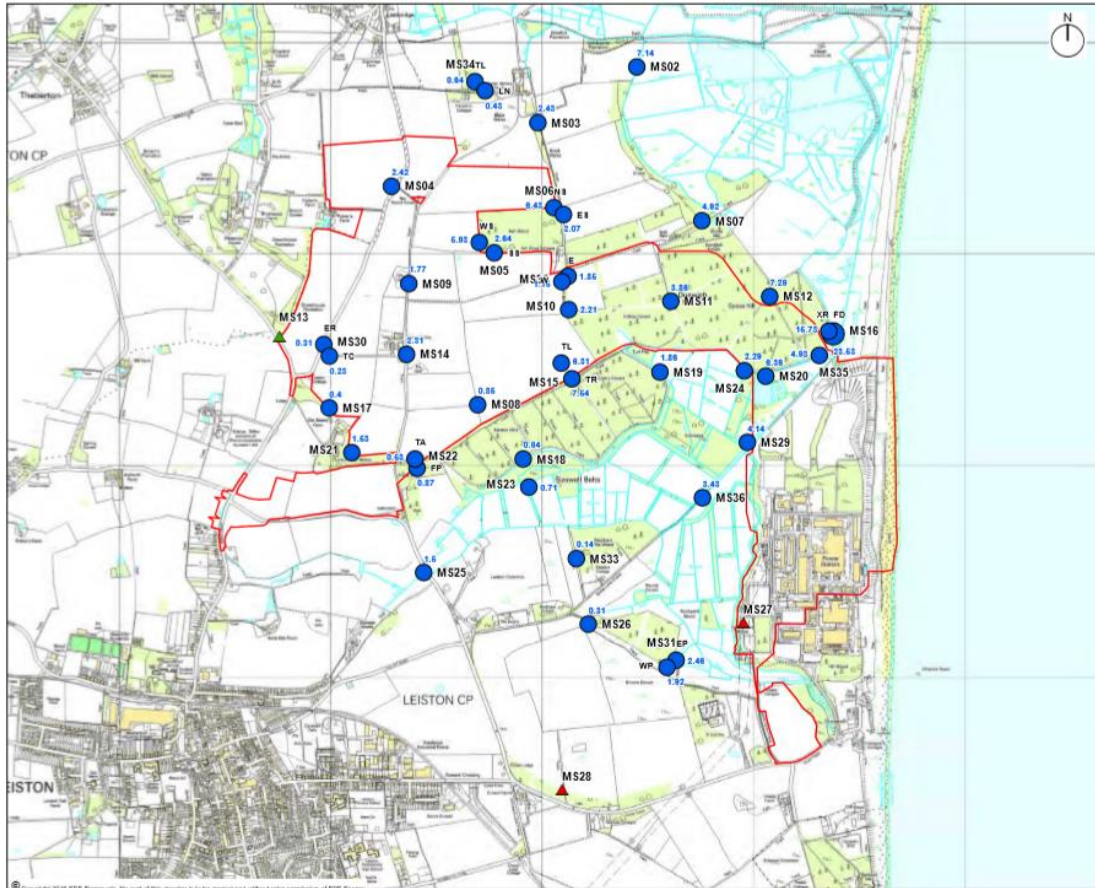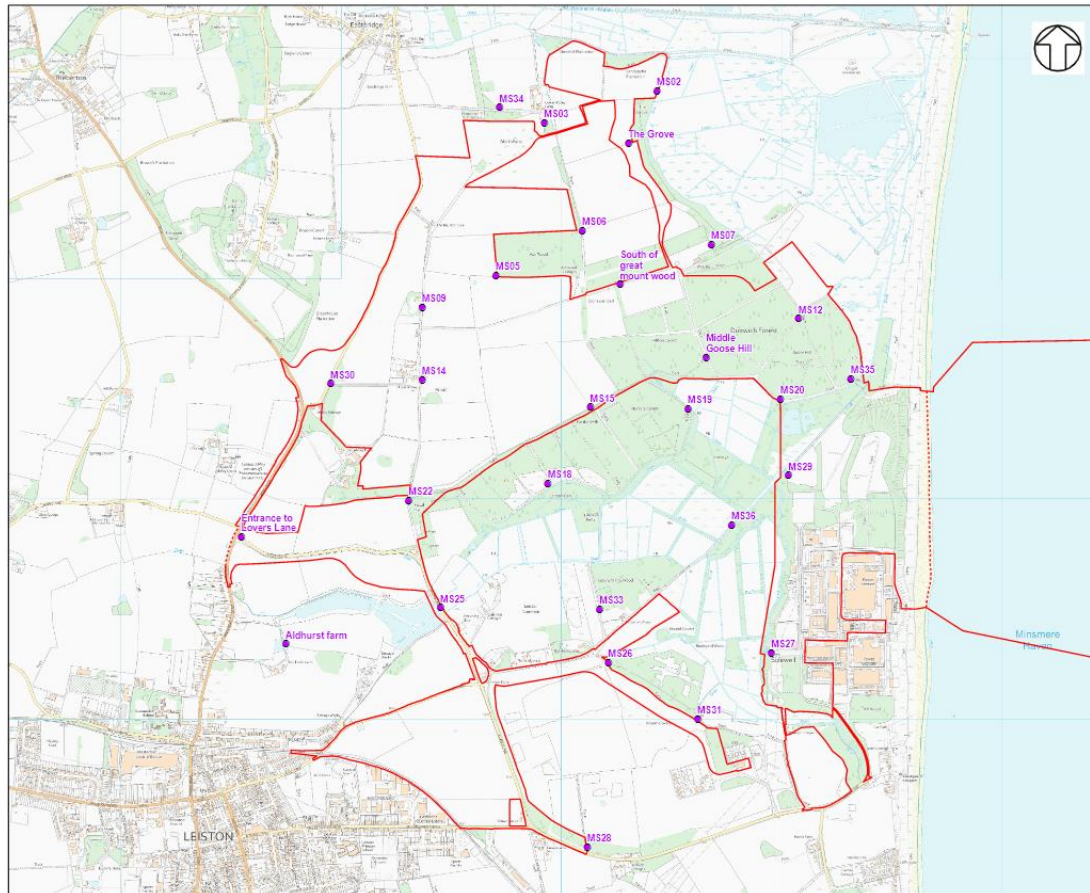
Image 2: Previous Monitoring Locations 2020 *(Copyright: Reproduced from Ordnance Survey map with the permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of the controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office © Crown Copyright (2019). All Rights reserved. NNB GenCo 0100060408.)*

3.1.6   The monitoring locations used in previous surveys are shown on **Image 1** and **Image 2** above and the rationale behind their inclusion / exclusion (where previous monitoring locations were omitted from the 2020 surveys) from the 2020 monitoring is detailed in **Table 3-1** below. The 2021 static detector survey locations are presented in **Figure 1**.

Table 3-1: Rationale behind the selection of different detector deployment locations

Monitoring Station utilised to inform the DCO submission and new submissions	Reason for inclusion in previous surveys	Reason for inclusion / exclusion in surveys 2020	Reason for inclusion / exclusion in surveys 2021
MS01, MS2; MS3	Potential commuting routes north (based on a concern raised by RSPB)	MS2, MS3 – to monitor effect on Minsmere MS01 – was not surveyed in 2016 so there is no baseline for comparison	MS2, MS3 – to monitor effect on Minsmere MS01 – was not surveyed in 2016 so there is no baseline for comparison
MS4; MS9; MS14	Upper Abbey track: north-south bridleway (important commuting route; location of proposed environmental corridor/buffer)	MS9, MS14 – to monitor important commuting route MS4 – further away from the impact area since scheme design changes.	MS9, MS14 – to monitor important commuting route MS4 – to monitor the connection with the AD sites.
MS5; MS6; MS10	On the edge of Ash Wood and on commuting route south from here	MS6, MS5 – To monitor commuting and activity within woodland. MS10 – will be lost beneath construction footprint therefore this is not an appropriate	MS6, MS5 – To monitor commuting and activity within woodland. MS10 – to provide a baseline for the

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Monitoring Station utilised to inform the DCO submission and new submissions	Reason for inclusion in previous surveys	Reason for inclusion / exclusion in surveys 2020	Reason for inclusion / exclusion in surveys 2021
		location to assess against future construction impacts	proposed green corridor along central belt
MS7	Track between the Grove and Goose Hill; potential north-south and east-west corridor (subject of concern raised by NE)	MS7 – Monitor corridor between Grove and Goose Hill	MS7 – Monitor corridor between Grove and Goose Hill
MS8; MS15	On tree-line / hedge leading into arable fields north of Kenton Hills	MS15 – Monitor tree line MS8 – will be lost beneath construction footprint therefore this is not an appropriate location to assess against future construction impacts	MS15 – Monitor tree line MS8 – To Monitor commuting along top of woodland
MS11; MS12; MS16	Crossroads within Goose Hill (subject of concern raised by NE); M16 north of new site access bridge	MS12 – Monitor crossroads within goose hill MS11 and 16 – will be lost beneath construction footprint therefore this is not an appropriate location to assess against future construction impacts	MS11, MS12 and MS16 – Monitor crossroads within goose hill
MS13; MS17	Potential commuting route adjacent to southern boundary of Campus Option 1 [Access restrictions currently prevent deployment at M13 further to the west; replaced by M30]	MS13 and MS17 – No important commuting route identified	MS13 and MS17 – Monitor the western extent of the development
MS21; MS22	Strong east-west	MS22 – Monitor	MS22 – Monitor

Monitoring Station utilised to inform the DCO submission and new submissions	Reason for inclusion in previous surveys	Reason for inclusion / exclusion in surveys 2020	Reason for inclusion / exclusion in surveys 2021
	commuting corridor, both west and east of Upper Abbey track. Focus on bats arising from Leiston Old Abbey / Fiscal Policy and crossing proposed rail/ road junction (concern raised by several consultees)	crossing point of important commuting routes (Fiscal Policy) M21 – Low levels of activity recorded previously	crossing point of important commuting routes (Fiscal Policy) M21 – Monitor the commuting route
MS18; MS19	Commuting corridor along peripheral ride	MS18, MS19 – Monitor commuting corridor	MS18, MS19 – Monitor commuting corridor
MS20; MS24	Junction between northern Sizewell Belts and Goose Hill	MS20 – Monitor junction between Sizewell Belts and Goose Hill MS24 – Duplication of M20	MS20 – Monitor junction between Sizewell Belts and Goose Hill MS24 – Monitor the SSSI triangle
MS23	Edge of Sizewell Belts (area used for foraging)	MS23 – Duplication of M18	MS23 – Monitor Sizewell Belts
MS25; MS26; MS28; MS31	Fields to the south (less intensively surveyed previously); M28 will also monitor use of new reptile habitat by bats as it develops	MS25, MS26, MS28; MS31 – Fields to the south including reptile mitigation area	MS25, MS26, MS28; MS31 – Fields to the south including reptile mitigation area
MS27	On the edge of Coronation Wood, which may be affected by the proposals	MS27 – Monitor Coronation Wood	MS27 – Monitor Coronation Wood
MS29	Junction between	MS29 – Monitor	MS29 – Monitor

Monitoring Station utilised to inform the DCO submission and new submissions	Reason for inclusion in previous surveys	Reason for inclusion / exclusion in surveys 2020	Reason for inclusion / exclusion in surveys 2021
	SSSI and Grimsey's; corner of SSSI to be lost, but bat movement corridor to be maintained under proposed bridges	junction between SSSI and Grimsey's Corner	junction between SSSI and Grimsey's Corner
MS30	Eastbridge Road and lane to Upper Abbey Farm	MS30 – Monitor Eastbridge Road and lane to Upper Abbey Farm	MS30 – Monitor Eastbridge Road and lane to Upper Abbey Farm
MS32	Stonewall Belt, running south from Ash Woods.	MS32 – will be lost beneath construction footprint therefore this is not an appropriate location to assess against future construction impacts	MS32 – to monitor the proposed green corridor along central belt
MS33	Consultees requested monitoring at Reckham Pits.	MS33 – Monitor Reckham Pits	MS33 – Monitor Reckham Pits
MS34	Replaced MS1 due to access restrictions	MS34 – Monitor activity at Lower Abbey Fam	MS34 – Monitor activity at Lower Abbey Fam
MS35	Proposed SSSI bridge location.	MS35 – Monitor proposed SSSI bridge location	MS35 – Monitor proposed SSSI bridge location
MS36	SSSI	MS36 – To monitor SSSI	MS36 – To monitor SSSI
N/A new position Aldhurst Farm	N/A	To monitor the mitigation area	To monitor the mitigation area
N/A new position Lover's Lane Entrance	N/A	To monitor the Aldhurst farm mitigation area and the new rail crossing	To monitor the Aldhurst farm mitigation area and the new rail crossing
N/A new position The Grove	N/A	To monitor the woodland and commuting route	To monitor the woodland and commuting route

Monitoring Station utilised to inform the DCO submission and new submissions	Reason for inclusion in previous surveys	Reason for inclusion / exclusion in surveys 2020	Reason for inclusion / exclusion in surveys 2021
N/A new position South of Great Mount Wood	N/A	To monitor the woodland and commuting route	To monitor the woodland and commuting route
N/A Middle of Goose Hill	N/A	Requested during consultation with Natural England in August	Requested during consultation with Natural England in August

Static Detector Programming

3.1.7   The 2021 surveys used SM4 detectors. The detectors were programmed to commence recording 30 minutes prior to sunset and continue recording throughout the night until 30 minutes after sunrise, in line with good practice guidelines. Details of the programming of the detectors is presented in **Appendix A**.

Table 3-2: Dates of Bat Static Monitoring

Month	Subset	Deployment Dates
April	1	7th – 20th April
	2	21st – 27th April
May	1	5th – 18th May
	2	18th May – 2nd June
	1	8th – 22nd June

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Month	Subset	Deployment Dates
June	2	24th – 29th June
July	1	6th – 20th July
	2	22nd – 27th July
August	1	24th August – 6th September
	2	13th – 20th September
September	1	27th September – 4th October
	2	4th – 11th October

Data Analysis Methodology

3.1.8   All recordings were stored on memory cards and analysed using an automated analysis process, Kaleidoscope Pro. This was due to the large amount of data to be analysed..

3.1.9   Kaleidoscope Pro analysis software produces an output which presents the automated identification of each recording. When the recordings show bats to be present, Kaleidoscope Pro identifies the echolocation call down to species level. Kaleidoscope Pro is able to look at individual pulses and the overall bat sequence of pulses and make a classification.

3.1.10   The data assessed over the season was utilised to determine the likelihood of a roost of a given species being in close proximity to the detector location. Information upon the average emergence / re-entry time of various species recorded on the main development site was used alongside this information to make a qualitative assessment of the potential for bat roosts to be present around the static detector positions.

c)   Activity Normalisation

3.1.11   Subsequent to each set of static data being analysed, the data was 'normalised' to allow activity levels between positions to be compared. This was conducted by dividing the number of calls recorded by the number of hours that a detector was recording.

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d)   Valuation of 'bat rarity'

3.1.12   Within the main development site in order to subdivide the bats into meaningful subsets, it was necessary to categorise the 'rarity' of species present (after Wray 2010, Ref. 7). This categorisation is based upon the rarity of each species within its range. **Table 3-4** lists the three bandings of rarity utilised within the assessment.

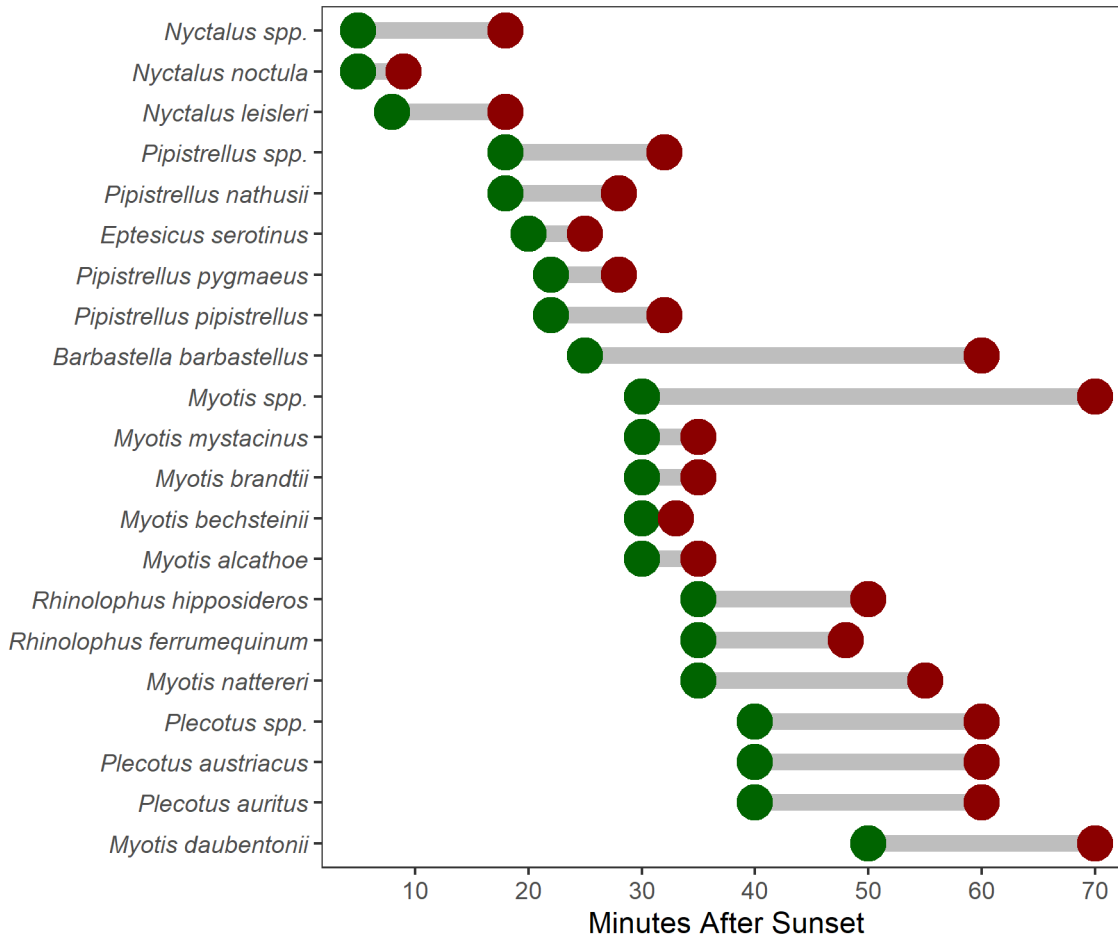**Table 3-3: Categorisation of Bats according to Wray 2010 (Ref. 7)**

Rarity within range	Species	Notes on presence on main development site
Rarest (population under 10,000)	Greater horseshoe, Bechstein's, alcathoe, greater mouse-eared, barbastelle, grey long-eared.	Barbastelle recorded on the main development site.
Rarer (population 10,000 – 100,000)	Lesser horseshoe, whiskered, Brandt's, Daubenton's, Natterer's, Leisler's, noctule, Nathusius' pipistrelle, serotine.	Myotis bats, Leisler's, noctule, Nathusius' pipistrelle and serotine recorded on the main development site.
Common (population over 100,000)	Common pipistrelle, soprano pipistrelle, brown long-eared.	All of these species are present within the main development site

e)   Assessment of likelihood of nearby roosts at each detector location

3.1.13   The static detector data were utilised to provide a quantitative assessment of the likelihood of a nearby roost being present. This assessment was able to identify where roosts were likely to be present but was not used to exclude the possible presence of nearby roosts (as bats may have left roosts and not passed the detector).

3.1.14   In order to conduct this assessment, the first and last bats recorded of each species were investigated. As bats emerge to forage etc around sunset, the amount of time after sunset that bats tend to emerge differs between species. The graph below (**Plot 1**) shows the average emergence time after sunset for each bat species recorded / likely to be present on the main development site.

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Plot 1: Bat Emergence Times

3.1.15   The time after sunset and / or before sunrise that the first and last bat of each species was recorded was assessed. Where this was close to or before the average emergence / re-entry time of a species this was noted. This combined with an assessment of the roosting opportunities around a location were combined, along within the results from other surveys, to assess the likelihood of nearby roosts. It should be noted that his is a qualitative assessment only for risk assessment and was utilised as such.

f)   Survey Limitations (March – September)

3.1.16   Within the survey design, it was not possible to deploy detectors to all locations simultaneously, due to the size of the main development site, risk of interference by members of the public and practical considerations. The detectors were deployed in two sets (19 and 21 respectively), ensuring both sets were undertaken on a monthly basis. However, due to the rotational deployment for the purposes of this study, considering the large amount of

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data collected, and the normalisation calculations applied (assessing 'passes per hour'), this issue is unlikely to have affected the value of the data. The rotations utilised are presented in **Table 3-5**.

Table 3-4:Monitoring Location Deployment Subsets

Deployment Subset	Monitoring Locations	
1	MS02 MS03 MS04 MS05 MS06 MS07 MS09 MS13 MS14 MS17	MS21 MS22 MS25 MS30 MS32 MS34 The Grove South of Great Mount Wood Entrance to Lover's Lane
2	Aldhurst Farm Sizewell Marshes MS08 MS10 MS11 MS12 MS15 MS16 MS18 MS19 MS20	MS23 MS24 MS26 MS27 MS28 MS29 MS31 MS33 MS35 MS36

3.1.17 It is difficult within automated survey data to determine a 'bat 'pass', as without visual observations, the same individual bat may pass multiple times or multiple bats may pass the detector. However, to address this issue, the same parameters for file partitioning were utilised on all detectors, and a single sound file was identified as a bat 'pass'. This allows a repeatable comparison of activity levels between static locations. It is not possible from this data (or any static (automated) detector data) to accurately assess the number of bats within an area, however an assessment of bat 'activity' can be made.

3.1.18 The deployment of the August and September SM4 detectors was delayed due to the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic and unavoidable logistical obstacles. However, they were deployed as soon after as practicable, and the same number of deployments was achieved.

3.1.19 During the deployments, some SD cards became corrupted, some SM4 detectors failed and in some cases no recordings were found on the SD

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cards. In which case, no data was recoverable. This applies to MS21, MS13, MS22, MS23 in April, MS06, MS27 in May, MS05, MS10, MS21, MS25 in June and MS07, MS09, MS34 and Entrance to Lover's Lane in July. During May, the SSSI Triangle /Sizewell Marsh and MS29 positions were unable to be deployed due to flooding. Also, the mic was found unattached for MS17 in July and so only 2-nights of data was recorded and so analysis was not possible. Similarly, only 1 night of data was recorded for MS12 in April and MS28 in July. However, these locations were redeployed where practicable as part of the following deployments, therefore this is not considered to be a limitation to the survey.

3.1.20   On two occasions,MS02 and MS13 in July, the SM4 detector only partially recorded and seemed to malfunction for the remaining days that it was deployed. Consequently, the dates taken forward for data analysis were different to the remainder of July. As it was for the same number of nights, it is not considered to have impacted upon the comparability of activity at different positions.

3.1.21   Despite these survey issues, the equipment functioned correctly in the vast majority of the surveys.

3.1.22   In addition, in the analysis, all data was assessed using a 'passes per hour' manipulation/normalisation, in order to ensure that variations in deployment period were minimised within the comparative results.

3.1.23   It should be noted that some bat species are difficult to record on statics (i.e. brown long-eared) due to the 'quiet' nature of their echolocation calls. This was taken into consideration when analysing the results. Automatic identification is considered suitably accurate for the purposes of this survey, however, this type of software will provide false identifications in a low percentage of instances. As such, where species which are not present in Suffolk were identified, these were manually removed (less than 10 calls in total).

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4   RESULTS

4.1.1   This section is currently awaiting the completion of the 2021 surveys to complete the data input.

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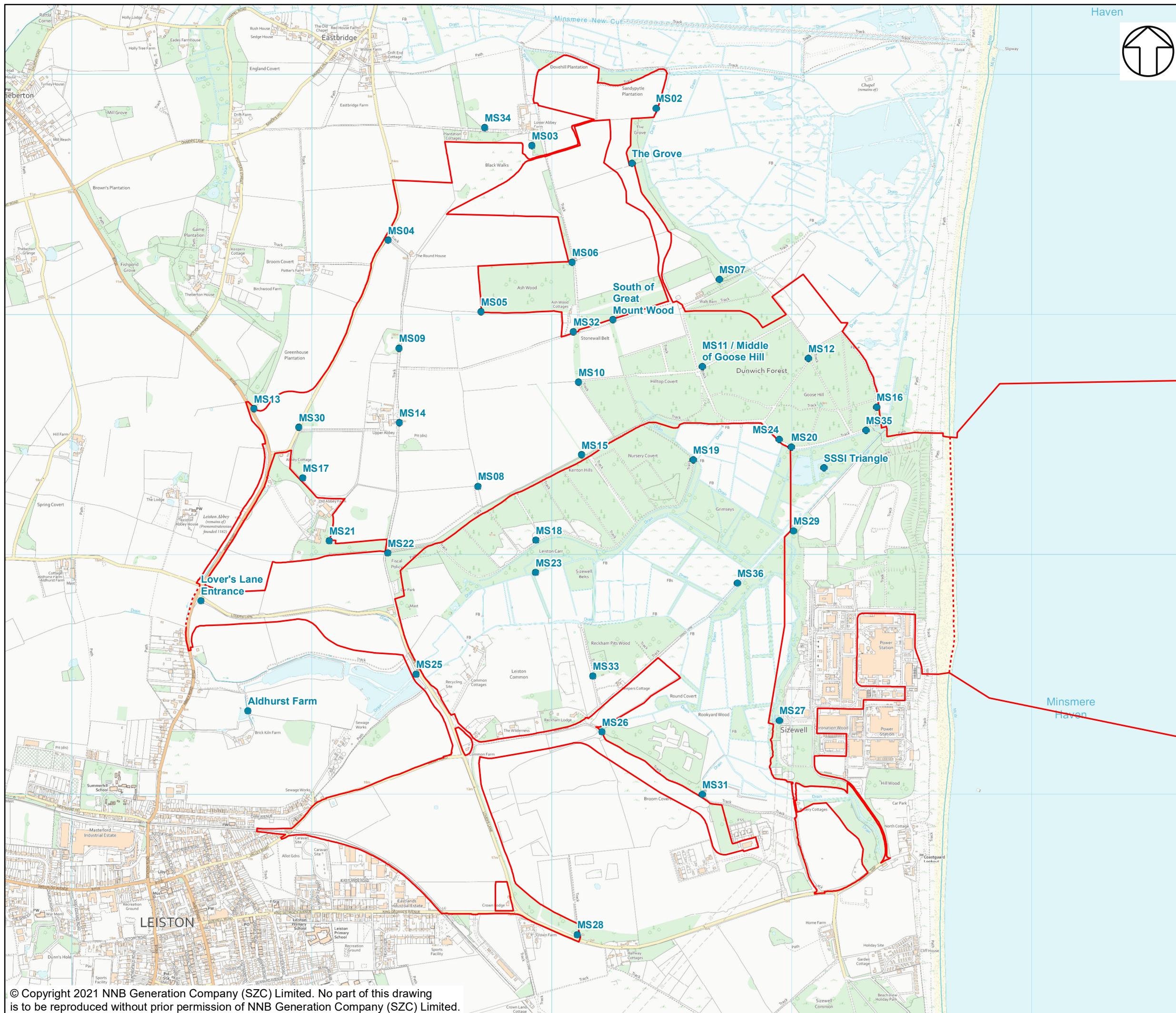Interim Bat Static Monitoring Survey Report 2021 | **20**

5   DISCUSSION

5.1.1   This section is currently awaiting the completion of the 2021 surveys to complete the data input.

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FIGURE 1

KEY

⎯⎯⎯ MAIN DEVELOPMENT SITE BOUNDARY

┈┈┈ DEMARCATION LINE

● STATIC MONITORING LOCATIONS

Map labels:

Haven

Eastbridge

Theberton

MS34
MS02
MS03
The Grove
MS04
MS06
MS07
South of Great Mount Wood
MS05
MS32
MS11 / Middle of Goose Hill
MS12
MS10
MS09
MS16
MS13
MS35
MS30
MS14
MS24
MS20
MS15
MS19
SSSI Triangle
MS17
MS08
MS29
MS21
MS18
MS22
MS23
MS36
Lover's Lane Entrance
MS25
MS33
Aldhurst Farm
MS26
MS27
Sizewell
MS31
MS28
LEISTON
Minsmere Haven

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DOCUMENT:
SIZEWELL C
INTERIM BAT STATIC MONITORING
SURVEY REPORT 2021

DRAWING TITLE:
FIGURE 1 - STATIC MONITORING LOCATIONS 2021

DRAWING NO:
FIGURE 1

DATE: SEPT 2021   DRAWN: R.C.   SCALE: 1:15,000 @A3

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0 100 200 300 400 500
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