**Table 1**. Descriptive statistics of predictor variables in the Generalised Linear Mixed Model (GLMM) for bat activity (Table 2), on their original (unstandardised) scale.

**Table 2**. Candidate set of Generalised Linear Mixed Models for bat activity (probability of bat activity ha-1, binomial errors, complementary log-log link) within 4 AICc points of the “top” model. Coefficients are parameter estimates based on models fit using standardised (centered and scaled to 2 SD) inputs. In the case of factorial predictors, their inclusion is indicated by a +. Empty cells indicate the predictor was not included in a given model. K is the number of parameters in the models. All models included site and transect within site as a nested random effect structure.

**Table 3**. Model-averaged (using the zero-method, Burnham & Anderson 1998) parameter estimates (b) and their standard errors based on the candidate set of Generalised Linear Mixed Effects Models (GLMMs) for bat activity (probability of a bat pass ha-1) shown in Table 2. Coefficients are parameter estimates based on model fits using standardised (centered and scaled to 2 SD) inputs. The reference categories for distance band is the first band (0-100m from turbines) and the standardised inputs for no. of turbines (two-way factor; therefore only centered – see main text and Gelman (2008)) were -0.538 and 0.462 for single and multiple turbines respectively. All models included site and transect within site as a nested random effect structure, and all models had binomial errors and were fitted with a complimentary log-log link.

**Figure 1**. Example of a bat transect layout.

**Figure 2**. Observed (bars) and predicted (points and lines) bat activity (probability of a bat pass ha-1) based on Generalised Linear Mixed Effects Models (GLMMs, Tables 2 and 3), in each of five distance bands around small wind turbines. White bars and grey circles are for single-turbine sites, and grey bars and black circles are for multiple-turbine sites. The error bars (lines) represent the predictive uncertainty, calculated as the 95% quantiles of predicted distributions based on N = 1000 samples from the estimated parameter distributions (Gelman & Hill 2007).