

**7 School Lane
Emmer Green
Reading
Berkshire
RG4 8LL**

Updated Building Inspection & Bat Emergence Survey

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Ref: R3575/a**

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1	EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	3
	INTRODUCTION	4
1.1	Project Background.....	4
1.2	Legislative Background.....	4
1.3	Site Location and Context.....	6
3	SURVEY METHODOLOGY.....	7
3.1	Bat Survey	7
3.2	Survey Constraints.....	7
3.3	Evening Emergence Surveys.....	8
3.4	Background Data Search.....	8
3.5	Survey Constraints.....	8
4	SURVEY FINDINGS.....	9
4.1	Updated Internal Building Survey.....	9
4.2	Emergence Survey Results	10
4.3	Evening Emergence Survey – 27 th June 2023	10
4.4	Evening Emergence Survey – 13 th July 2023.....	11
4.5	Habitat Features Suitable for Bats	12
4.6	Background Data Search Findings	12
5	DISCUSSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS.....	13
5.1	Assessment of Bat Roost Status.....	13
5.2	Impact of Proposals and Recommendations.....	13
6	NON-LICENCED MITIGATION MEASURES	ERROR! BOOKMARK NOT
	DEFINED.	
7	REFERENCES.....	14
	APPENDIX 1 - SITE PHOTOGRAPHS	15
	APPENDIX 2 – UPDATED INTERNAL ASSESSMENT FINDINGS	17
	APPENDIX 3 – FLIGHT PATHS	18
	APPENDIX 4 – BAT EMERGENCE SURVEY RAW DATA	19

1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- 1.1.1** John Wenman Ecological Consultancy LLP was commissioned by John and Cyrus Goodall to undertake an updated survey for the presence of bats within the house at 7 School Lane in Emmer Green, Berkshire. An updated internal inspection of the house was carried out on the 13th July 2023.
- 1.1.2** The updated survey was commissioned in connection with a planning application lodged with Reading Borough Council seeking to renew consent for the proposed demolition of the existing dwelling and erection of a new dwelling (Consent granted in 2017 – 170316).
- 1.1.3** An initial preliminary bat roost assessment was conducted by John Wenman Ecological Consultancy LLP on 11th December 2012 (Report Reference: 526/a) which revealed the presence of large numbers of roosting opportunities between gaps in the clay-tiled roof of the house and garage and gaps at the eaves and between timbers and brickwork in the house. An emergence survey was carried out in July 2013 (Report Reference: 613/a) in which no bats were recorded emerging from the house or garage, however, activity was abundant and so precautions during demolition of the garage were recommended.
- 1.1.4** The updated building inspection in 2023 showed features associated with the three roof voids were identical to those identified in the previous loft inspection carried out in 2012 and no evidence of roosting bats was found. Furthermore, no bats were observed emerging from the house during the emergence surveys in 2013 and 2023.
- 1.1.5** The survey data demonstrates that the proposed demolition of the existing dwelling is highly unlikely to result in the damage or destruction of any bat roosts or lead to the disturbance of bats occupying roosts. As such, a European Protected Species (EPS) mitigation licence will not be required for the planned works to go ahead lawfully.

2 INTRODUCTION

2.1 Project Background

2.1.1 John Wenman Ecological Consultancy LLP was commissioned by John and Cyrus Goodall to undertake an updated survey for the presence of bats within the house at 7 School Lane in Emmer Green, Berkshire. An updated internal inspection of the house was carried out on the 13th July 2023.

2.1.2 The updated survey was commissioned in connection with a planning application lodged with Reading Borough Council seeking to renew consent for the proposed demolition of the existing dwelling and erection of a new dwelling (Consent granted in 2017 – 170316).

2.1.3 An initial preliminary bat roost assessment was conducted by John Wenman Ecological Consultancy LLP on 11th December 2012 (Report Reference: 526/a) which revealed the presence of large numbers of roosting opportunities between gaps in the clay-tiled roof of the house and garage and gaps at the eaves and between timbers and brickwork in the house. As such, an emergence survey was carried out in July 2013 (Report Reference: 613/a) in which no bats were recorded emerging from the house or garage, however, activity was abundant and so precautions during demolition were recommended. An updated emergence survey, as a precautionary approach to its demolition, was carried out for the garage in September 2017 (Report reference: 1731/a) and no bats were observed emerging.

2.1.4 The report in 2013 recommended that in the event that the demolition of the house and garage was scheduled to take place during or after the following survey season i.e. May to August 2014, a repeat survey of the buildings was recommended to confirm that bats have not subsequently occupied the buildings. As the house is now scheduled for demolition, an update of the survey findings was recommended in the form of an updated loft inspection and two evening emergence surveys, the findings of which are detailed within this report.

2.2 Legislative Background

2.2.1 All British bat species are fully protected by the Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) and by the Conservation of Habitats and Species

Regulations 2017 ('Habitat Regulations'). In summary, the legislation combined makes it an offence to:

- Damage or destroy a breeding site or resting place or intentionally or recklessly obstruct access to a structure or place used for shelter by a bat;
- Deliberately, intentionally or recklessly disturb bats; in particular any disturbance which is likely to impair the ability of bats to survive, breed or reproduce or nurture their young; or in the case of hibernating or migrating bats, to hibernate or migrate; or to affect significantly the local distribution or abundance of the species;
- Deliberately kill, injure or take any bat.

2.2.2 The government's statutory conservation advisory organisation, Natural England, is responsible for issuing European Protected Species Mitigation Licences (EPSML) that would permit activities that would otherwise lead to an infringement of the Habitat Regulations. An EPSML can be issued if the following three tests have been met:

- **Regulation 55(9)(a)** - there is "no satisfactory alternative" to the derogation;
- **Regulation 55(9)(b)** - the derogation "will not be detrimental to the maintenance of the population of the species concerned at a favourable conservation status in their natural range"; and
- **Regulation 55(2)(e)** - the derogation is for the purposes of "preserving public health or public safety or other imperative reasons of overriding public interest, including those of a social or economic nature and beneficial consequences of primary importance for the environment".

2.2.3 Local authorities have a statutory duty under Regulation 7(3e) of the Habitat Regulations to have regard to requirements of the Habitats Directive in the exercise of their functions. The Council must therefore consider and determine whether these three tests are likely to be satisfied by applications

where survey findings show that an EPSML is necessary before granting planning permission.

2.2.4 EPSML applications can be submitted once all necessary planning consents have been granted and Natural England aim to issue a licence decision within 30 working days.

2.2.5 Licensable projects affecting small numbers of seven commonly occurring species occupying roosts of low conservation importance may fall under the remit of the Bat Mitigation Class Licence WML-CL21 (BMCL). The BMCL permits 'Registered Consultants' or accredited agents appointed by them to carry out licensable operations on site on behalf of clients following the registration of sites with Natural England at least 15 working days before the work is due to start.

2.2.6 Survey data supporting EPSML applications or the registration of the site under the BMCL must be up to date i.e., have been conducted within the current or most recent optimal survey season i.e., May to August. Therefore, if surveys show bats are present and licensable work is delayed until during or after the next survey season, updated surveys will be required to support an application or site registration.

2.3 Site Location and Context

2.3.1 The semi-detached house is situated on the eastern side of School Lane, sandwiched between two further properties in Emmer Green on the edge of Reading, Berkshire (OS grid reference: SU 71977 76504).

2.3.2 The house is situated between residential properties and there are further properties at the rear of the site. The front garden borders a duck pond to the south east and a small group of trees next to the pond provides on-site foraging habitat for bats and the parkland and allotments to the north provides further foraging habitat ideal for bats.

3 SURVEY METHODOLOGY

3.1 Internal Building Inspection

3.1.1 An updated internal building inspection of the house for bats was undertaken on the 13th July 2023 by ecologist Conor Watson registered under Natural England Bat Survey Class Licence CL17 (Registration no.: 2020-44817-CLS-CLS).

3.1.2 The survey was undertaken with the aid of binoculars, a ladder and a high power (1 million candle power) torch and looked for any signs of occupation by bats, and for features that could offer potential roosting sites following standard survey guidelines (Collins 2016; Mitchell-Jones 2004; Mitchell-Jones & McLeish 2004).

3.1.3 The following may indicate the presence of a bat roost within a building:

- Droppings (these can be found externally, in sheltered areas such as window sills, underneath roost entrances or internally within a roof space);
- Piles of insect remains e.g. moth wings (these may be indicative of regular feeding sites used by species such as brown long-eared bat);
- Staining at roost entrances or within the roost (urine and oil from fur can leave stains on timbers when bats are gathered for long periods);
- Bats (live or dead).

3.1.4 Residential properties may offer potential roosting sites in a number of locations, favoured locations include:

- Under roof and ridge tiles, especially when loose or missing tiles are present or sections of mortar are missing;
- At the eaves – gaining access via gaps between the soffits and wall;
- At the gable ends – access is typically gained at the roof apex via gaps in the soffits or under roof tiles;
- Within an enclosed roof space – long-eared bats (*Plecotus* sp.) for example, will often cluster at the ridge beam.

3.2 Evening Emergence Surveys

3.2.1 Evening emergence surveys were undertaken on the 27th June 2023 and 13th July 2023. Each survey was completed by two surveyors. One surveyor was situated on the east elevation of the house (surveyor location 1) and one surveyor was situated on the southwest corner of the house (surveyor location 2). The first emergence survey was undertaken by Conor Watson registered under Natural England Bat Survey Class Licence CL17 (Registration no.: 2020-44817-CLS-CLS) and Beth England. The second emergence survey was undertaken by Emma Turnbull, an experienced bat ecologist registered under Class Licences CL18, CL19 and CL20 (CL18 - 41628, CL19 - 10824, CL20 - 10825, SCI-SCI-44140) and Conor Watson.

3.2.2 The surveys were conducted with the aid of Elckon Batlogger M and Batlogger M2 bat detectors in conjunction with Sionyx Aurora Pro night vision cameras with Sionyx infrared torches. The Batlogger recordings were later analysed on the BatExplorer computer software package and the night vision camera footage was examined in VLC Media Player.

3.2.3 Each of the emergence surveys commenced 15 minutes prior to sunset and continued for 1 hour and 30 minutes after sunset.

3.3 Background Data Search

3.3.1 The Berks & South Bucks Bat Group (BSBBG) was commissioned to carry out a search of pre-existing records held by them for the site and land within a 2km radius. In addition, the MAGIC map software was used to look at previous licenses granted within a 1km radius.

3.4 Survey Constraints

3.4.1 Full access was available to the interior of the property, thus there were no significant constraints to the survey.

3.4.2 There were no significant constraints to the surveys, which were undertaken at a suitable time of year for conducting emergence surveys i.e., May to August and in conditions suitable for bat activity i.e., dry with air temperatures at 10°C or above during sunset/sunrise (Collins 2016).

4 SURVEY FINDINGS

4.1 Updated Internal Building Survey

- 4.1.1** The house had two roof spaces and both were accessed from loft hatches. The original loft space had an estimated floor-to-ridge height of 1.25 metres and covered the footprint of the roof running from south west to north east (**Photograph 1**). The roof was lined with bitumen and hessian-style roofing felt which was mostly intact and sealed to the timber ridge beams, which were fairly cobwebbed throughout (**Photograph 2; Target notes 1 & 2**). The floor of the roof space was insulated with fibreglass insulation which was pushed up to the eaves (**Photograph 3; Target note 3**). The two gable ends were constructed from breeze block and there were narrow gaps between the end rafter and the block work providing potential roosting opportunities for bats (**Photograph 4; Target note 4**). A large hornet nest was present at the south west gable end and dead hornets were present throughout the space (**Photograph 5; Target note 5**).
- 4.1.2** The newer roof space had an estimated floor-to-ridge height of 1.25-1.5 metres and covered the footprint of the roof running from south east to north west (**Photograph 6**). The roof was lined with plastic roofing felt and fibreglass insulation which was all in place (**Photograph 7; Target note 6**). The floor was boarded and used for storage with fibreglass insulation beneath which covered the eaves (**Photograph 8; Target note 7**). The ridge was cobweb-free indicating possible use by roosting bats (**Photograph 9; Target note 8**).
- 4.1.3** The roof space in the converted stable block was accessed from a central loft hatch. The roof void covered the south eastern roof elevation up to the eaves and a wall divided the space from the neighbouring roof space (**Photograph 10**). The roof was lined with bitumen and hessian style roofing felt, which was tightly fitted and intact (**Photograph 11; Target note 9**). The floor was insulated with fibreglass insulation under boarding which was not tight to the eaves (**Photograph 12; Target note 10**). There were ventilation gaps in the brickwork at the gable ends allowing free access into the roof space for roosting bats (**Photograph 13; Target note 11**). There was daylight at the ridge in the centre of the roof space with roof tiles visible, indicating further potential access points for bats (**Photograph 14; Target**

note 12). Rat droppings and dead hornets were found scattered throughout the roof space.

4.2 Updated Emergence Survey Results

4.2.1 Bat activity is summarised in **Tables 1-4** below, described in **Sections 4.3-4.4**, detailed in a survey plan in **Appendix 3** and raw detector data is presented in **Appendix 4**.

4.3 Evening Emergence Survey – 27th June 2023

4.3.1 No bats were observed emerging from the roof of the building during the survey. Activity was moderate throughout the survey which primarily consisted of soprano pipistrelle (*Pipistrellus pygmaeus*) foraging passes over the rear garden at surveyor location 2. Whilst no *P. pygmaeus* bats were observed emerging from the building, the first call recorded was ten minutes after sunset which falls within the typical emergence period for this species, suggesting that the individual was likely to have been roosting nearby. In addition, a noctule (*Nyctalus noctula*) and long-eared (*Plecotus* sp.) bat were heard passing overhead twenty-six and eighty-eight minutes after sunset respectively which falls within the upper quartile of the typical emergence period for these species. Common pipistrelle (*Pipistrellus pipistrellus*) and *Myotis* sp. bats were heard passing over surveyor location 2 after their typical emergence periods, indicating that they are not roosting nearby.

Table 1. Weather conditions and survey timings.

Weather	Wind (BF0-12)	Cloud cover (%)	Precipitation	Temperature (°C)	
				Start	Finish
	1	95	Dry	20	19
Start time	21:10	Sunset time	21:25	Finish time	22:55

Table 2a. Surveyor Location 1 recordings.

Species	Recordings*	Emergences	First recording (minutes after sunset)
<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	23	0	21:35 (10)
<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	6	0	22:10 (45)
<i>Nyctalus noctula</i>	4	0	21:51 (26)
<i>Plecotus</i> sp.	2	0	22:53 (88)
<i>Myotis</i> sp.	2	0	22:17 (52)

*recordings are the number of times that the detector was triggered when bat calls were detected.

Table 2b. Surveyor Location 2 recordings.

Species	Recordings*	Emergences	First recording (minutes after sunset)
<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	4	0	22:24 (59)
<i>Nyctalus noctula</i>	2	0	21:51 (26)

*recordings are the number of times that the detector was triggered when bat calls were detected.

4.4 Evening Emergence Survey – 13th July 2023

- 4.4.1 No bats were seen emerging from the building during the survey. Activity was low throughout the survey and primarily consisted of soprano pipistrelle (*Pipistrellus pygmaeus*) foraging passes over the rear garden with intermittent common pipistrelle (*Pipistrellus pipistrellus*) passes. Whilst neither species were observed emerging from the building, both were recorded within the typical emergence period and so are likely to have been roosting nearby. Serotine (*Eptesicus serotinus*) bat foraging and social calls were recorded by both surveyors with the first being thirty-three minutes after sunset which falls outside of this species typical emergence period. In addition, a *Myotis* sp. bat was heard passing overhead fifty-three minutes after sunset.

Table 3. Weather conditions and survey timings.

Weather	Wind (BF0-12)	Cloud cover (%)	Precipitation	Temperature (°C)	
				Start	Finish
	2	15-20	Dry	20	17
Start time	21:01	Sunset time	21:16	Finish time	22:46

Table 4a. Surveyor Location 1 recordings.

Species	Recordings*	Emergences	First recording (minutes after sunset)
<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	23	0	21:31 (15)
<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	7	0	21:33 (17)
<i>Eptesicus serotinus</i>	11	0	21:49 (33)
<i>Myotis</i> sp.	1	0	22:09 (53)

*recordings are the number of times that the detector was triggered when bat calls were detected.

Table 4b. Surveyor Location 2 recordings.

Species	Recordings*	Emergences	First recording (minutes after sunset)
<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	2	0	22:22 (66)
<i>Eptesicus serotinus</i>	9	0	22:29 (73)

*recordings are the number of times that the detector was triggered when bat calls were detected.

4.5 Habitat Features Suitable for Bats

- 4.5.1** The habitats on site consisted of typical residential garden habitats surrounding the main dwelling with amenity grassland, scattered trees and shrub beds. A large pond was present to the east of the house offering foraging habitat for bats. The front of the property consisted of a hardstanding courtyard that was illuminated by artificial lighting. The garden habitats provide good foraging habitat for bats adapted to suburban environments.

4.6 Background Data Search Findings

- 4.6.1** The record search from the Berks & South Bucks Bat Group (BSBBG) returned records dating from 1996 comprising at least twelve species: common pipistrelle (*Pipistrellus pipistrellus*), soprano pipistrelle (*Pipistrellus pygmaeus*), brown long-eared (*Plecotus auritus*), noctule (*Nyctalus noctula*), lesser noctule (*Nyctalus leisleri*), Daubenton's bat (*Myotis daubentonii*), serotine (*Eptesicus serotinus*), Natterer's bat (*Myotis nattereri*), Brandt's bat (*Myotis brandtii*), Alcahoe bat (*Myotis alcathoe*), Nathusius' pipistrelle (*Pipistrellus nathusii*), and unidentified *Myotis* sp. bats.
- 4.6.2** There have been four European Protected Species Mitigation Licences granted within a 1km radius of the survey site; the closest is approximately 510 metres to the northwest for the destruction of brown long-eared non-breeding roosts (Case reference: EPSM2013-6025). The second is for a site 700 metres to the northeast for the destruction of brown long-eared, Daubenton's bat and Natterers bat non-breeding roosts (Case reference: EPSM2012-4078). The third is for a site situated 820 metres to the northwest for the destruction of common pipistrelle non-breeding roosts (Case reference: 2018-35917-EPS-MIT). The final licence granted within a 1km radius of the survey site is for the destruction of a soprano pipistrelle non-breeding roost situated approximately 1 kilometres to the northeast (Case reference: 2017-32046-EPS-MIT).

5 DISCUSSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Assessment of Bat Roost Status

5.1.1 A summary of the updated loft inspection and further survey is as follows:

The features associated with the three roof voids were identical to those identified in the previous loft inspection carried out in 2012 (Report Reference: 526/a). No evidence of roosting bats was found during the surveys.

5.1.2 No bats were observed emerging from the house in 2013 and during the two emergence surveys in 2023. Activity was generally low-moderate across both surveys in which soprano pipistrelle (*Pipistrellus pygmaeus*), common pipistrelle (*Pipistrellus pipistrellus*), noctule (*Nyctalus noctula*) and long-eared (*Plecotus* sp.) bats were all recorded within their typical emergence period, indicating that these species are likely roosting nearby.

5.2 Impact of Proposals and Recommendations

5.2.1 With the emergence data matching the previous survey effort carried out in 2013 in which no bats were observed emerging from the roof of the building, the survey data demonstrates that the proposed demolition of the existing dwelling is highly unlikely to result in the damage or destruction of any bat roosts or lead to the disturbance of bats occupying roosts. As such, a European Protected Species (EPS) mitigation licence will not be required for the planned works to go ahead lawfully.

5.2.2 In the unlikely event that bats are encountered during the course of the demolition, the work will stop immediately and a licensed ecologist will be called to site to attend to the bat(s) and provide further advice on how to proceed; work must continue only once further written advice has been received. At this point, an EPS mitigation licence may be required to permit the work to continue lawfully.

REFERENCES

Collins, J. (ed.) (2023). *Bat Surveys for Professional Ecologists – Good Practice Guidelines 4th Edition*. Bat Conservation Trust, London.

Mitchell-Jones, A. J. (2004). *Bat Mitigation Guidelines*. English Nature, Peterborough.

Mitchell-Jones, A. J. & McLeish, A. P. (2004). *Bat Workers' Manual (3rd Edition)*. JNCC, Peterborough.

Reason, P.F. and Wray, S. (2023). *UK Bat Mitigation Guidelines: a guide to impact assessment, mitigation and compensation for developments affecting bats*. Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management, Ampfield.

APPENDIX 1 - SITE PHOTOGRAPHS



1. The original roof space within the main house.



2. Mostly intact bitumen and hessian felt roof lining against cobwebbed beams.



3. Fibreglass insulation that was tight to the eaves.



4. Slight gap between timbers and breezeblock gable.



5. Large hornet's nest at the southwestern gable end.



6. The newer roof space within the main house.



7. Plastic roofing felt behind fibreglass insulation.



8. Eaves filled with fibreglass and void used for storage.

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9. Ridge cobweb free, indicating a possible use by bats.



10. The roof space within the converted stable block.



11. Bitumen roofing felt fully intact throughout.



12. Fibreglass insulation under boarding which did not reach the eaves,

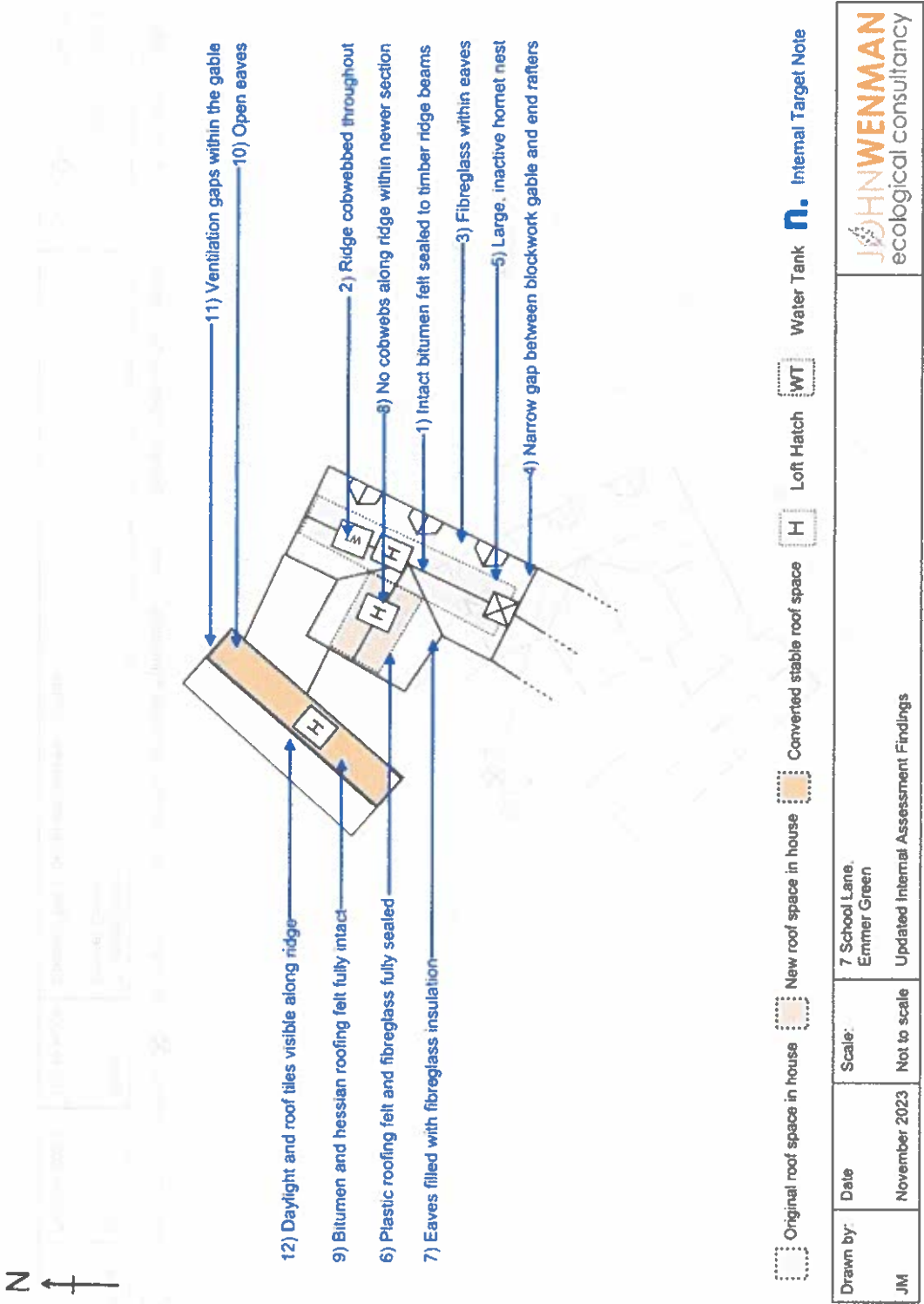


13. Ventilation bricks within the stone blockwork gable.



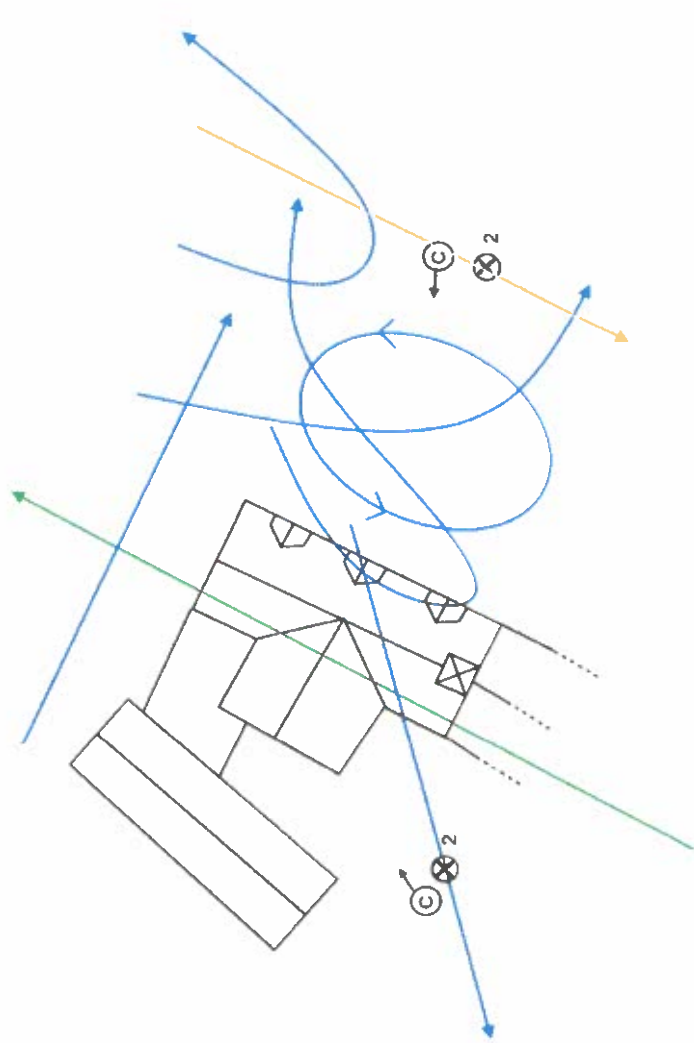
14. Daylight and roof tiles visible along the ridge.

APPENDIX 2 – UPDATED INTERNAL ASSESSMENT FINDINGS



APPENDIX 3 – FLIGHT PATHS

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 Chimney	 Camera	 Surveyor	 Common pipistrelle flight paths	 Soprano pipistrelle flight paths	 Serotine flight paths
Drawn by:	Date	Scale:	7 School Lane, Emmer Green		
JM	October 2023	Not to scale	Updated Bat Emergence Survey Findings		



APPENDIX 4 – BAT EMERGENCE SURVEY RAW DATA 2023

Evening Emergence Survey – 27th June 2023

Survey Location 1 – Elekon Batlogger M

Time	Species	Calls [#]
21:35	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	5
21:50	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	28
21:51	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	15
21:51	<i>Nyctalus noctula</i>	1
21:51	<i>Nyctalus noctula</i>	3
21:51	<i>Nyctalus noctula</i>	2
21:51	<i>Nyctalus noctula</i>	2
21:59	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	31
22:06	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	19
22:08	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	14
22:08	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	12
22:09	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	18
22:09	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	0
22:10	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	29
22:11	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	0
22:11	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	7
22:16	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	6
22:17	<i>Myotis spec.</i>	23
22:19	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	16
22:20	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	1
22:22	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	2
22:22	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	11
22:24	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	7
22:24	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	10
22:25	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	13
22:28	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	11
22:28	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	3
22:28	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	18
22:32	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	20
22:34	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	19
22:35	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	24
22:39	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	3
22:43	<i>Myotis spec.</i>	26
22:48	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	24
22:49	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	18
22:53	<i>Plecotus spec.</i>	5
22:53	<i>Plecotus spec.</i>	9

Survey Location 2 – Elekon Batlogger M2

Time	Species	Calls [#]
21:51	<i>Nyctalus noctula</i>	2
21:51	<i>Nyctalus noctula</i>	4

22:24	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	9
22:28	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	14
22:34	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	15
22:45	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	11

Evening Emergence Survey – 13th July 2023

Survey Location 1 – Elekon Batlogger M

Time	Species	Calls [#]
21:31	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	9
21:33	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	13
22:40	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	5
21:43	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	13
21:43	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	1
21:46	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	6
21:49	<i>Eptesicus serotinus</i>	12
21:49	<i>Eptesicus serotinus</i>	12
21:49	<i>Eptesicus serotinus</i>	10
21:58	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	49
22:08	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	20
22:09	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	33
22:09	<i>Myotis spec.</i>	20
22:09	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	13
22:09	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	24
22:09	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	14
22:09	<i>Eptesicus serotinus</i>	6
22:09	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	10
22:10	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	4
22:10	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	1
22:10	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	96
22:10	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	36
22:13	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	9
22:13	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	1
22:15	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	2
22:15	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	5
22:15	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	6
22:17	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	14
22:20	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	12
22:22	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	19
22:23	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	11
22:24	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	18
22:30	<i>Eptesicus serotinus</i>	17
22:32	<i>Eptesicus serotinus</i>	39
22:34	<i>Eptesicus serotinus</i>	22
22:34	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	12
22:35	<i>Eptesicus serotinus</i>	11
22:35	<i>Eptesicus serotinus</i>	10
22:40	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	72

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22:42	<i>Eptesicus serotinus</i>	20
22:43	<i>Eptesicus serotinus</i>	21
22:46	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	18

Survey Location 2 – Elekon Batlogger M

Time	Species	Calls [#]
22:39	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	44
22:22	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	3
22:29	<i>Eptesicus serotinus</i>	15
22:31	<i>Eptesicus serotinus</i>	1
22:32	<i>Eptesicus serotinus</i>	12
22:34	<i>Eptesicus serotinus</i>	1
22:34	<i>Eptesicus serotinus</i>	2
22:34	<i>Eptesicus serotinus</i>	7
22:41	<i>Eptesicus serotinus</i>	13
22:42	<i>Eptesicus serotinus</i>	0
22:43	<i>Eptesicus serotinus</i>	10

