



Bat Activity Surveys 2022

Sandgate Nursery, Henfield

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Contents

1.0 INTRODUCTION.....	3
BACKGROUND.....	3
SITE CONTEXT AND STATUS.....	3
LEGISLATION	4
2.0 METHODOLOGY.....	5
BAT TRANSECT ACTIVITY SURVEYS	5
LIMITATIONS.....	7
3.0 RESULTS	8
BAT TRANSECT SURVEYS.....	8
ANABAT EXPRESS STATIC RECORDERS	9
4.0 DISCUSSION	10
BAT SPECIES AND ACTIVITY.....	10
EVALUATION	10
MITIGATION RECOMMENDATIONS.....	12
ENHANCEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS	15
5.0 CONCLUSIONS.....	19
6.0 REFERENCES	20
APPENDIX 1- RAW ANABAT DATA.....	21

LIABILITIES:

Whilst every effort has been made to guarantee the accuracy of this report, it should be noted that living creatures are capable of migration and whilst protected species may not have been located during the survey duration, their presence may be found on a site at a later date.

The views and opinions contained within this document are based on a reasonable timeframe between the completion of the survey and the commencement of any works. If there is any delay between the commencement of works that may conflict with timeframes laid out within this document, or have the potential to allow the ingress of protected species, a suitably qualified ecologist should be consulted.

It is the duty of care of the landowner/developer to act responsibly and comply with current environmental legislation if protected species are suspected or found prior to or during works.

1.0 Introduction

Background

- 1.1 The Ecology Partnership Ltd was commissioned by Solve Planning to undertake monthly bat activity surveys of land at Sandgate Nursery, Henfield.
- 1.2 A desk study of the site identified a series of woodland, tree lines, scrub, and rank grassland on site suitable to support commuting and foraging bats. Due to this, bat activity transect surveys were recommended, to assess the value of the site for bats and inform any future ecological impact assessments.
- 1.3 This report presents the results of The Ecology Partnership's surveys in and around the site so far, which aims specifically to assess how bats are using the site over the course of the 2022 survey season.
- 1.4 Section 2 of this report sets out the methodology of The Ecology Partnership's survey and the results in Section 3 and the implications discussed in Section 4. Conclusions are provided for in chapter 5 of this report.

Site Context and Status

- 1.5 The site comprises a disused and overgrown nursery, and is approximately 3.7ha and located on the western edge of Henfield, bound by West End Lane to the north, residential gardens to the east, Hollands Lane to the south, and farmland to the west (TQ 20454 15995). The wider surrounding area comprises residential areas to the north and east and green open space to the south and west, largely comprising horse pasture.
- 1.6 The aerial photograph below (Figure 1) shows the site and its immediate surrounds with the approximate site boundary.



Figure 1: Approximate location of the red line boundary
Satellite imagery obtained from Google Earth Pro on 16/11/2022

Description of Proposed Development

- 1.7 The final plans are expected to be for a small residential development, however further details are yet to be finalised.

Legislation

- 1.8 Under the NERC Act (2006) it is now the duty of every Government department in carrying out its functions *“to have regard, so far as it is consistent with the proper exercise of those functions, to the purpose of conserving biological diversity in accordance with the Convention”*.
- 1.9 Bats are covered by the following relevant legislation: the Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981) (as amended); the Countryside and Rights of Way Act, 2000; the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act (NERC, 2006); and by the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations (2010).

1.10 Under the WCA 1981 it is an offence to:

- intentionally, recklessly or deliberately disturb a roosting or hibernating bat i.e. disturbing it whilst it is occupying a structure or place used for shelter or protection)
- intentionally or recklessly obstruct access to a roost (i.e. a structure or place used for shelter or protection).

1.11 Under the CHSR 2010 it is an offence to:

- deliberately capture (or take), injure or kill a bat
- intentionally, recklessly or deliberately disturb a bat, in particular (i) any disturbance which is likely to impair their ability to survive, to breed or reproduce, or to rear or nurture their young; (ii) any disturbance which is likely to impair their ability in the case of hibernating or migratory species, to hibernate or migrate; or (iii) any disturbance which is likely to affect significantly the local distribution or abundance of the species to which they belong
- damage or destroy a breeding site or resting place (roost) of a bat.

2.0 Methodology

Bat Transect Activity Surveys

2.1 Monthly dusk activity surveys were carried out between 20th July, and 12th October 2022.

2.2 The surveys followed BCT guidelines (Collins, 2016). A predetermined transect route was agreed and followed for the duration of the survey, during which bat flyovers and activity were recorded. The transect route was walked twice during the surveys. The transect route was designed to follow linear features such as treelines, scrub and woodland edge which bats are known to use as commuting corridors. These habitats also provide the most suitable habitat on site for foraging.

2.3 The dusk surveys started at sunset and observations were maintained until at least 2 hours after sunset. Bats usually emerge about twenty minutes after sunset depending on the species, light level, weather conditions and time of year. Peak activity will normally last for about two hours after sunset, during times of peak insect activity. Surveyors were equipped with one of the following recording devices: Batlogger and an Echo Meter Touch with an

iPad.

2.4 The date, time and weather conditions during for each monthly survey is shown in Table 1.

Table 1. Summary of the date, time and weather conditions during each monthly survey.

Survey date	Time of sunset	Weather conditions
20 th July 2022	21:09	Conditions were overcast and calm with temperature starting 21°C and then dropping to 20°C at the end of the survey
24 th August 2022	20.08	Conditions were still and humid with patchy cloud. The temperature was initially 22°C, dropping to 19°C by the end of the survey.
26 th September 2022	18.50	Conditions were calm with patchy cloud and temperature starting 13°C and then dropping to 11°C at the end of the survey.
12 th October 2022	18:15	Conditions were overcast and calm. The temperature was initially 14°C and remained at this temperature throughout the survey.

2.5 Three Anabat Express static recording devices were also deployed across the site over periods of at least five consecutive nights after each walked transect survey. In 2022 three anabats were deployed around the transect route. The recording devices were placed within habitats that was considered suitable for use by commuting or foraging bats in order to gauge activity levels and species diversity on site (see Figure 2). The subsequent recordings from the Anabat Express device were analysed using Anabat Insight software.



Figure 2. Transect route (purple) and anabat locations (blue)

Limitations

- 2.6 It should be noted that whilst every effort has been made to provide a comprehensive description of the site, no single investigation could ensure the complete characterisation and prediction of the natural environment.
- 2.7 The Anabats recording ability are limited by the quantity of insect noise picked up over the bat calls, which varies over the season. This is a limit of the zero-crossing functionality of the Anabat recording devices. The number of bat calls recorded was particularly low some months because the loudest calls at a single frequency are always recorded. The actual number of passes is expected to have been higher.

- 2.8 The northern anabat ran out of batteries in August and as such did not record any bats on the fifth night. However, the previous four nights were recorded in full, along with all other nights in the other three months. As such, this is not considered to represent a significant limitation on the findings of this survey.
- 2.9 BCT guidance recommends monthly transect surveys are carried out between April and October. As surveys did not start until July the months of April, May and June were not covered. This is not considered to represent a significant limitation on the findings of this survey. Sufficient data has been collected, to confidently predict impacts resulting from the development. No further surveys are therefore considered necessary.
- 2.10 Filters are created and used on Analook for the bat call analysis, which will have a certain degree of error, although tests are carried out to ensure the highest accuracy possible.

3.0 Results

Bat Transect Surveys

- 3.1 Bat activity surveys have been carried out in July to October 2022. The following section summarises the results from these surveys per transect route.

Table 2: Total number of bats recorded along each transect route in 2022

	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Totals
Common pipistrelle	2	4	4	3	13
Soprano pipistrelle	9	1	0	0	10
Myotis spp.	1	0	0	0	1
Brown long-eared	0	1	0	0	1
Noctule	6	1	0	0	7
Totals	18	7	4	3	32

- 3.2 Overall, only five bat species were recorded across all the transects, however only a single pass was recorded for myotis, and brown long-eared bat. Common pipistrelle made up for c.40.6% of the calls, with soprano pipistrelle accounting for c.31.3%, and noctules c.21.9%.
- 3.3 Bats were recorded across all areas of the site, with a marginally higher frequency of passes recorded in the north-west and south-western corners. .

Anabat Express Static Recorders

- 3.10 Three Anabat Express static recording devices were deployed monthly across the site between July to October 2022. The data for each Anabat across the survey period is presented in Appendix 1.
- 3.11 In total **3,494** bat passes were recorded over the survey period, comprising at least eight species (See Figure 7). It should be noted that on 30th September the western anabat recorded 847 common pipistrelles and 266 soprano pipistrelle passes, which is a large outlier, considering that the proceeding four nights the peak count was 6 and 40 for these species. If we exclude this outlier, the most frequently recorded species were Myotis, followed by common and soprano pipistrelle, accounting for *c.*32.4%, *c.*31% and 31.6% of all passes respectively. The remaining *c.*5% of passes were made up of noctule (*c.*2.5%), brown long-eared (*c.*1.1%), Serotine (*c.*0.8%), Barbastelle (*c.*0.3%), and Leisler's (*c.*0.2%). Bats of the Myotis genus have been grouped together owing to difficulties in identifying calls to species level.

Table 3. Total passes recorded by each anabat¹

Anabat	C.Pip	S.Pip	Myotis	Noctule	Leisler's	Serotine	BLE	Barb	Total
East	125	57	127	23	3	14	12	6	367
North	146	28	13	8	0	3	3	1	202
West	1314 (467)	934 (668)	632	29	1	3	11	1	2925 (1,812)
Total	1585 (738)	1019 (753)	772	60	4	20	26	8	3494 (2,381)

- 3.12 Clear differences were observed between the anabats on site. The western anabat recorded a significantly higher number of bat passes for both pipistrelles, and myotis, as well as marginally higher number of noctules. However, the eastern anabat did record higher numbers of Leisler's, serotine, brown long-eared and barbastelles. The northern anabat recorded the lowest number of passes for all species. .

¹ Totals excluding the outliers are presented in brackets, and the following species have been abbreviated: Common pipistrelle (C.Pip); Soprano pipistrelle (S.Pip), Brown long-eared bat (BLE), and barbastelle (Barb).

4.0 Discussion

Bat Species and Activity

Transect Activity Surveys

- 4.1 In general, only low levels of bat activity was recorded during the transect surveys, with the highest frequency of passes recorded around the north-western and southwestern corners of the site. Activity was largely restricted to frequent common and soprano pipistrelles, with occasional noctules, and, only a single pass from myotis, and brown long-eared bat.

Anabat Data

- 4.2 Much higher levels of bat activity were recorded across the site on the Anabat detectors in comparison with the walked transect surveys. The highest levels of activity were recorded by the anabat on the western site boundary, which recorded significantly higher numbers of passes than those on the eastern and northern site boundaries.

Evaluation

Common & Soprano pipistrelle

- 4.3 Along both the walked transects and Anabat surveys, the majority of bat passes recorded on site was from common and soprano pipistrelles, together making up approximately 63% of all bat calls (75% if including outliers). These species are both common and widespread across the UK. Foraging bats are likely to make repeated passes within a small area whilst hunting for invertebrates. Consequently, a high number of passes could be generated by a small number of bats foraging in a small area, as opposed to a large number of bats making individual passes. This is likely why on the 30th of November the western anabat recorded 847 common pipistrelles and 266 soprano pipistrelles, whilst the previous night only three and one were recorded respectively. The population of these species using the site is therefore considered to be of **local** value.

Myotis species

- 4.4 If you exclude the outliers for pipistrelles Myotis were the most commonly recorded bat at approximately 32% of the total calls on site (22% if including outliers). Due to the difficulty

in identifying myotis calls to species level using call analysis software, none of the calls on site were identified to species level, however, calls were largely indicative of Daubenton's, and, Natterer's bats. Daubenton's especially are associated with wetland habitats, of which there are plenty in the wider area to the south in the floodplain grasslands. Due to relatively high number of myotis passes being recorded across the site, the populations on site are considered to be of **local** value.

Big bats

- 4.5 Noctules were the next most frequently recorded bat, however even so, only made up 2% of all calls picked up on anabats, with Serotine and Leisler's together only accounting for 1% of calls. The fragmentation of small woodlands, with poor connectivity in the surrounding area likely accounts for the relatively low numbers of these species. Subsequently the population of these species using the site is considered to be of **site** value.

Brown long-eared bat

- 4.6 Brown long-eared (BLE) bats only accounted for 1% of recorded calls, however, it is considered likely that further activity by this species may have been missed due to the quietness of their low-amplitude echolocation calls, which could be obscured by louder species such as pipistrelles, and their reliance upon their hearing and sight for foraging. This species is both common and widespread across the UK and within Sussex, and, the numbers recorded on site were relatively low. Consequently, the population of this species using the site is considered to be of **site** value.

Barbastelle

- 4.7 Only eight barbastelle passes were recorded throughout the entire survey period, with six of these along the eastern site boundary. It is therefore considered likely that the habitats on site are used on an occasional basis only by this species and that the site do not form part of their core habitat. Consequently, the population of these species using the site is considered to be of **site** value.

Mitigation Recommendations

- 4.8 It is important to provide habitat for foraging bats on site and ensure connectivity through the site in order to maintain the favourable conservation status of bats in the area post-development. As such, a number of recommendations have been outlined below to be considered when designing the scheme.

Commuting and foraging habitat

- 4.9 Maintaining and enhancing the existing linear features around on site, particularly the scrub and mature treelines along the southern and western site boundaries, would be considered necessary to ensure that bats would not be adversely affected by the proposals. The northern and western boundaries appeared to support much lower numbers of bats, however, still provide some value. It is understood that part of the treeline along the northern boundary is to be lost to facilitate access onto the site, and the extensive areas of goat willow and bramble scrub in the east of the site will be lost to facilitate the development.
- 4.10 In line with the mitigation hierarchy, the highest value habitat along the southern and western boundaries should be retained and protected, avoiding any direct impacts. As impacts on the northern treeline are unavoidable to enable safe access for the development, these impacts should be reduced through minimising the loss of trees as much as possible. The loss of the majority of bramble and willow scrub in the east of the site is unavoidable to make the development viable. As such, loss of this habitat should be compensated by creating a new linear habitat along the eastern boundary to maintain and enhance connectivity across the site for foraging and commuting bat. This could be in the form of a double layered native hedgerow with trees. In addition, higher value foraging habitat, such as ponds and wildflower meadows could be incorporated into the east of the site. These features should be planted in such a way as to create variety in the species composition, structure and age which would provide a number of niches for bats favoured invertebrate prey.

Lighting recommendations

- 4.11 As a number of bat species make use of the linear features across the site, it is recommended that light should be directed away from these features, maintaining these as 'dark corridors'. In particular the western and southern site boundaries. Any lighting necessary within proximity to other commuting features (mature linear scrub/tree lines) should comprise sensitive low-level lighting to minimise any potential impacts on light sensitive species such as brown long-eared bats, barbastelle, and some myotis species (Stone *et al.*, 2012).
- 4.12 Lighting can alter bat behaviour significantly in terms of light avoidance with some species unable to cross lit areas even at low light levels. In addition, lighting can affect the availability of insect prey with some groups attracted to lights, creating a 'vacuum effect' in adjacent habitats. Some of the species on site, such as brown long-ears, barbastelles and *Myotis* species, are known to avoid all street lights (Stone *et al.*, 2009, 2012, 2015), meaning that development could seriously impact the abundance of these species on site post-development without careful design and mitigation.
- 4.13 Dark corridors could be implemented through the inclusion of dark buffer zones along important features highlighted above in addition to the new linear features and woodland screens to be created as part of the proposals. These will help to ensure that light levels (measured in lux) within a certain distance of a feature do not exceed certain defined limits. The feature itself, such as the woodland edge or hedgerow, would not have any artificial lighting (Zone A in Figure 3). The habitats between these important features and the development area would then act as a transition with lighting limits (Zones B and C in Figure 8). Within the transition zone, it is important to use screening methods and to carefully consider whether lighting is appropriate and at what levels. The size of these buffers will be dependent on the importance of the feature. A lighting specialist in collaboration with an ecologist would help determine these levels and zone sizes. The development area itself (Zone D in Figure 3) should then be subject to a sensitive lighting scheme.

Example of illuminance limit zonation

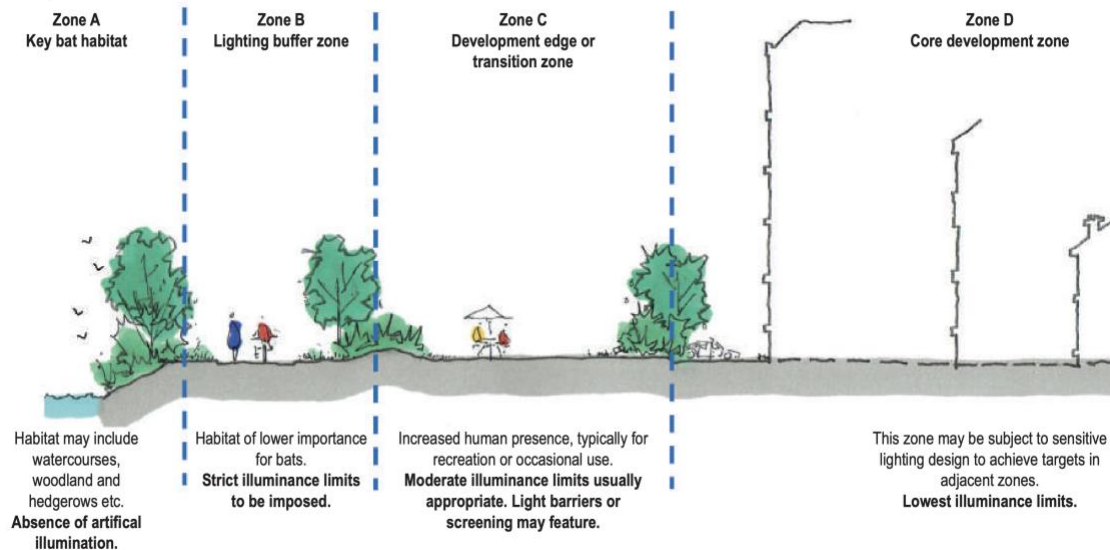


Figure 3: Examples of lighting buffers which can be included within the design of the scheme. Image sourced from the Bat Conservation Trusts [Guidance Note 08.18 - Bats and artificial lighting in the UK](#):

4.14 Where lighting is required on site, a sensitive lighting scheme must be implemented. Again collaboration between a lighting professional and ecologist may be required in order to help design this scheme but measures should include:

- The impact on bats can be minimised by the use of Light emitting diodes (LEDs) instead of mercury, fluorescent or metal halide lamps where glass glazing is preferred due to their sharp cut-off, lower intensity and their dimming capability. Lighting should be directed to where it is needed and light spillage avoided.
- This can be achieved by the design of the luminaire and by using accessories such as hoods, cowls, louvres and shields to direct the light to the intended area only.
- Soft landscape planting should also be used as a barrier or manmade features such as walls or fencing with planted climbers where required within the build can be positioned so as to form a barrier between any development and the linear features used by bats.

4.15 The southern and western edges of the site are recommended to be maintained as dark corridors with no lighting installed in these areas. Where lighting is necessary near other commuting features (mature linear scrub \ mature trees), bollard lighting is recommended, in

place of full street lighting (Figure 4). This will maintain the integrity of these corridors for foraging bats. Warm-white or red lights are recommended to be used if health and safety concerns are great as these are said to limit the impact on insects and therefore bat activity.



Figure 4: Example of low level bollard lighting

- 4.16 If any future scheme follows the above recommendations for retention of existing commuting and foraging habitat on site, and sufficiently protects it from artificial light, then a significant impact on foraging/commuting bats would be unlikely.

Enhancement Recommendations

Newly created water-bodies and SUDS

- 4.17 The creation of new wildlife ponds and wetland areas on-site would encourage a greater number and diversity of bats to use the site. New ponds should be designed to facilitate the foraging habits of the bats found on-site. This can be achieved through suitable placement, management of surrounding vegetation and design of the water body itself. There is no need to plant ponds with vegetation as pioneer species will quickly establish, this also reduces the likelihood of invasive species, such as New Zealand pigmyweed, contaminating the pond from commercial stockists.
- 4.18 There are a number of things to consider when designing these ponds in relation to bats:
- Medium to large ponds (5m x 10m upwards) will benefit a wider range of bat species;
 - Ponds should include a mixture of shallow areas to benefit invertebrate prey as and deeper areas to maintain areas of open surface water for bats;

-
- Ponds should be created along landscape features to ensure good connectivity with other habitat features in the area;
 - Ponds within or close to a woodland will benefit rare species such as barbastelles as well as brown long-eared bats, soprano pipistrelles and Natterer's bats which require shelter when commuting and foraging;
 - Pond edges should include a mixture of vegetated and open areas – taller vegetation provides shelter from wind and rain meaning insects accumulate there whilst larger bats need open approach routes to access the pond (Figure 5).

4.19 The vegetation surrounding ponds should be managed with consideration for bats. Trees around the edges of waterbodies provide shelter from wind and rain as well as increasing invertebrate activity, trees in proximity to waterbodies are also particularly attractive to bats as roosts. It is also recommended some areas are left free from vegetation to provide an approach route for larger bats, excessively shaded banks can also reduce the abundance of

invertebrates such as Diptera.

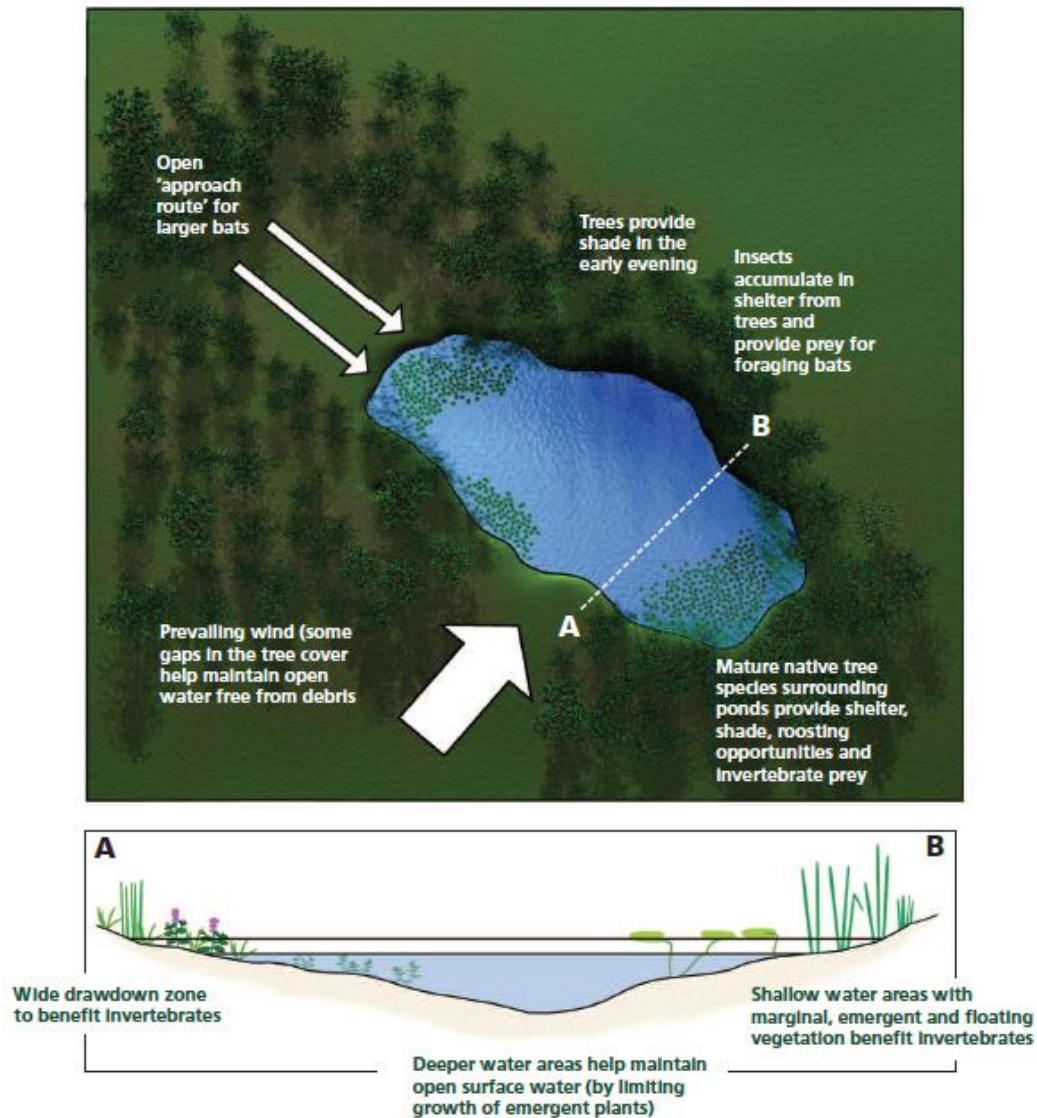


Figure 5: Pond features which benefit bats (Pond Conservation 2011)

Roost enhancements - Bat boxes and tubes

- 4.20 It is recommended that new roosting opportunities are created on site through installing bat boxes on retained mature treelines along the southern and western site boundaries, within areas devoid of artificial light. This would enhance the site for local bat populations and would provide further roosting opportunities. Recommended boxes include:

- Vivara Pro WoodStone Bat Box – A general purpose bat box that supports a range of species (Figure 6). These can be hung on trees in a variety of heights and aspects in order to provide a variety of micro-climates.
- Large Multi Chamber WoodStone Bat Box – This is a multipurpose box designed for larger colonies and a range of bat species including pipistrelles, noctules and brown long-eared bats. These should be hung on mature trees around the site (Figure 6).



Figure 6: Vivara Pro WoodStone Bat Box (left) and Large Multi Chamber WoodStone Bat Box (right)

- 4.21 Incorporating specially designed bat boxes into the design can enhance the habitat on site for bats. Suitable bat boxes include a variety of wooden bat boxes, such as an improved cavity box, a double chamber bat box and other wood based varieties.

5.0 Conclusions

- 5.1 Relatively low levels of bat activity were recorded during transect surveys at Sandgate Nursery. Current surveys have identified key areas of habitat used by bats, including the woodlands, treelines and boundary scrub. The highest level of activity was recorded in the north-west and south-western corners of the site.
- 5.2 Three static Anabat detectors were set up and left recording for 5 consecutive nights each month between July and October in the north-east and west of the site. Significantly higher number of bats were recorded by the anabat on the western site boundary, with the fewest bats recorded by the anabat on the northern site boundary.
- 5.3 Activity on site was dominated by pipistrelle and myotis species, which together made up 97% of the calls. The remaining 3% of calls was made up of noctule, Lesser, serotine, brown long-eared and barbastelle. Numbers of myotis and pipistrelles were considered to be of local value, whilst, other species were of site value.
- 5.4 Recommendations have been made to retain and enhance the identified key features along the southern and western site boundaries and protect them from any new artificial lighting to ensure that any future proposals would not impact upon the favourable conservation status of bats within the local area post-development. It has also been recommended that loss of trees along the northern site boundary is minimised as much as feasible, planting of a new native hedgerow and treeline along the eastern site boundary and creation of areas ponds and meadows within the west of the site.

6.0 References

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The Ecology Partnership (2022) Sandgate Nursery - Preliminary Ecological Appraisal

Appendix 1- Raw Anabat Data

Table 1: Anabat data for the western anabat (Outliers in red)

Night	C. Pip	S. Pip	Myotis	Noctule	Leisler's	Serotine	BLE	Barbastelle	Total
21/07/2022	13	58	0	1	0	0	0	0	72
22/07/2022	52	14	42	2	0	0	0	0	110
23/07/2022	35	39	46	3	0	0	0	0	123
24/07/2022	36	144	31	3	0	1	0	0	215
25/07/2022	22	22	51	3	0	1	0	0	99
Total	158	277	170	12	0	2	0	0	619
24/08/2022	7	12	17	2	0	0	2	0	40
25/08/2022	17	1	32	1	0	0	3	0	54
26/08/2022	24	5	34	3	1	1	1	0	69
27/08/2022	30	2	19	3	0	0	2	0	56
28/08/2022	10	1	33	0	0	0	0	0	44
Total	88	21	135	9	1	1	8	0	263
26/09/2022	1	40	12	0	0	0	0	0	53
27/09/2022	4	3	23	0	0	0	0	0	30
28/09/2022	6	1	4	1	0	0	0	0	12
29/09/2022	3	1	5	1	0	0	0	0	10
30/09/2022	847	266	34	0	0	0	0	0	1147
Total	861	311	78	2	0	0	0	0	1252
12/10/2022	70	88	66	1	0	0	0	1	226
13/10/2022	2	3	6	1	0	0	0	0	12
14/10/2022	28	10	14	1	0	0	0	0	53
15/10/2022	53	188	143	0	0	0	3	0	387
16/10/2022	54	36	20	3	0	0	0	0	113
Total	207	325	249	6	0	0	3	1	791

Table 2: Anabat data for the eastern anabat

Night	Common pip	Soprano	Myotis	Noctule	Leisler's	Serotine	BLE	Barbastelle	Total
21/07/2022	2	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	5
22/07/2022	0	1	0	6	2	1	0	0	10
23/07/2022	0	2	0	5	0	0	0	0	7
24/07/2022	0	0	0	6	0	3	0	0	9
25/07/2022	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	2	3	1	17	3	5	0	0	31
24/08/2022	36	3	0	2	0	1	0	1	43
25/08/2022	6	0	11	0	0	4	2	1	24
26/08/2022	6	0	35	0	0	1	1	0	43
27/08/2022	17	25	51	0	0	0	3	0	96
28/08/2022	13	6	27	0	0	0	4	1	51
Total	78	34	124	2	0	6	10	3	257
26/09/2022	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
27/09/2022	4	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	9
28/09/2022	14	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	16
29/09/2022	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	6
30/09/2022	7	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	10
Total	31	3	1	2	0	2	2	3	44
12/10/2022	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
13/10/2022	0	2	1	1	0	1	0	0	5
14/10/2022	5	11	0	1	0	0	0	0	17
15/10/2022	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
16/10/2022	8	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
Total	14	17	1	2	0	1	0	0	35

Table 3: Anabat data for the northern anabat

Night	Common pip	Soprano	Myotis	Noctule	Leisler's	Serotine	BLE	Barbastelle	Total
21/07/2022	40	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	42
22/07/2022	11	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	14
23/07/2022	15	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	16
24/07/2022	39	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	41
25/07/2022	11	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	12
Total	116	7	0	2	0	0	0	0	125
24/08/2022	4	5	0	2	0	1	0	0	12
25/08/2022	1	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	7
26/08/2022	3	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
27/08/2022	14	4	1	0	0	0	1	0	20
28/08/2022	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	22	15	6	2	0	1	1	0	47
26/09/2022	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	4
27/09/2022	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
28/09/2022	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
29/09/2022	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
30/09/2022	0	0	3	1	0	0	1	0	5
Total	3	4	3	2	0	1	1	0	14
12/10/2022	0	1	2	1	0	1	0	1	6
13/10/2022	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
14/10/2022	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
15/10/2022	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2
16/10/2022	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	4
Total	5	2	4	2	0	1	1	1	16

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