

BLUE WILLOW HERITAGE

Notes on Bat Survey

A Preliminary Roost Assessment (PRA) has been submitted as part of this application, the results of which identified the presence of bats. A full dusk emergence survey is presently scheduled for 24th/25th June 2024, the findings of which will be submitted on receipt (within one week of the survey).



Bat, Breeding Bird and Barn Owl Scoping Survey
Cockshotts Barn, Sabden

January 2024

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Site:

Cockshotts Barn
Wesley Street
Sabden
Clitheroe
BB7 9EH

Dates:

Scoping Survey: 30th August 2023

Client:

Huntroyde Estate

Client's agent:

Blue Willow Heritage Ltd

Planning Authority:

Ribble Valley Borough Council

Our ref:

2023 - 1605

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1 Summary

A bat, breeding bird and barn owl scoping survey was carried out at Cockshotts Barn, Sabden, a traditional stone built, slate tile agricultural building, to accompany a planning application for development of the site.

The building was determined to have a low risk of supporting bats due to the level of potential bat roosting habitat (PBRH) identified during the scoping survey and the high suitability of the surrounding habitat for bat foraging and commuting. PBRH was identified in the form of masonry crevices, lifted roof tiles, wall top gaps and gaps surrounding the door and window lintels. The loft void was unable to be accessed due to safety concerns regarding the damp flooring. No evidence of bats was found on site, though due to the inability to access all areas and the cluttered conditions, this cannot be ruled out. The building has low suitability for maternity roosting due to very poor condition and water penetration, leading to a cold and damp environment.

Further survey effort is therefore required in the form of emergence surveying within the optimal survey season (May-September) to confirm the presence or absence of a bat roost. Following this surveying, if it is found that proposed works will affect roosting bats, then a Natural England protected species license will be required and appropriate mitigation recommended.

There were no signs of barn owl; barn owl usage can be ruled out at this stage, although the site is suitable for the species.

Nesting birds are likely to be present within the masonry, wall tops and on timbers.

2 Introduction

MAB Environment and Ecology Ltd was commissioned by Blue Willow Heritage Ltd on behalf of Huntroyde Estate to undertake a bat, breeding bird and barn owl scoping survey on an agricultural property at Cockshotts Barn, Sabden, to accompany a planning application.

The site is located within Sabden, Clitheroe (Central grid reference: SD78063768). The location of the site is shown on Figure 1 below, and the existing site plan is shown in Figure 2.

The report was written by Rachel Boulton of MAB Environment and Ecology Ltd.

The report's primary objective is to provide an impact assessment for the development on bats, define any necessary mitigation proposals, and to assess the requirement for a Protected Species Licence. A secondary objective is to assess potential impact on breeding birds.



Figure 1: Site location. Streetmap 1:25000

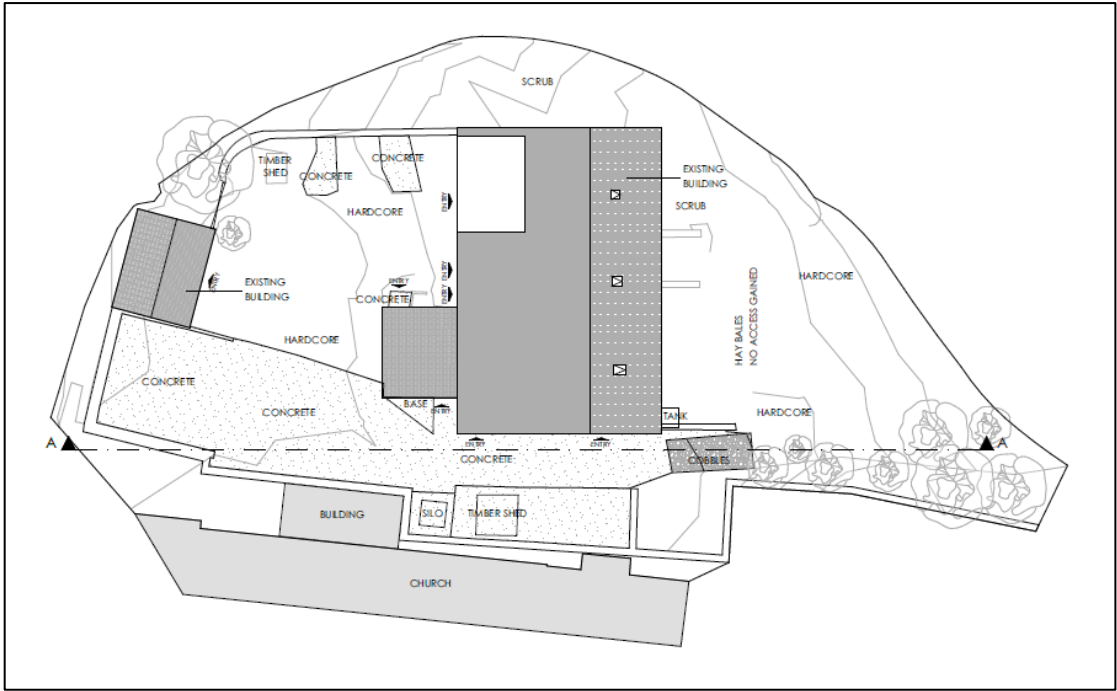


Figure 2: Existing Site Plan.

3 Methodology

3.1 Desktop Study

3.1.1 Bat roost records for a 2km radius around the site were commissioned from the Lancashire Environment Record Network.

3.1.2 Aerial imagery from Google Earth and 'MAGIC' government website were used to assess the location of the site and the surrounding habitat for value to bats. This includes proximity of the site to good bat foraging habitat such as woodland and water bodies and if the site is linked to such habitats by linear features like hedgerows, woodland edges or rivers which bats use to commute around the environment.

3.2 Field Survey

3.2.1 The site was surveyed by Giles Manners CEnv MCIEEM, a director of MAB Environment & Ecology Ltd. Mr Manners has been a professional bat ecologist since 2004 and has a Class Survey Licence WML CL20 (Bat Survey Level 4) registration number 2015-10306-CLS-CLS and also holds a Class Licence WML CL16 (Volunteer Bat Roost Visitor Level 2) – Natural England trainer license 2015-10305-CLS-CLS. Giles is also licensed by NE to survey for GCN's - Class Licence WML-CL08 (Great Crested Newt Class 1) registration number 2014-5604-CLS-CLS. Giles is a registered consultant for the Bat Low Impact Class Licence, registration ref RC037. He is also a zoologist of over 20 years' experience, a full member of the Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management and a Chartered Environmentalist. The surveys were carried out in accordance with the Bat Conservation Trust, Bat Surveys for Professional Ecologists: Good Practice Guidelines (3rd edn).

3.2.2 The interior and exterior of the buildings were inspected during the day using halogen torches (500,000 candle power), binoculars and ladders. All normal signs of bat use were looked for, including bats, bat droppings, feeding waste, entry and exit holes, grease marks, dead bats, and the sounds/smells of bat roosts.

3.2.3 All signs of breeding bird activity and barn owl (*Tyto alba*) activity were looked for. Signs looked for included white droppings, often vertical down walls or beams; active nests and nesting materials; (birds flying into and out of barns: generally,

summer only); bird feathers, particularly swift (*Apus apus*), swallow (*Hirundo rustica*) and house martin (*Delichon urbica*), bird corpses, feeding waste (including pellets), and the sound/smell of birds.

3.2.4 Other trees within the site and areas of vegetation were also assessed for value to bats and their importance as foraging and commuting habitat.

3.2.5 The buildings were assessed for their degree of potential to support roosting bats. This includes assessing the building design, materials and condition. See Table 1 for more information.

Colour code	Bat roost potential.	Roosting habitats	Commuting and foraging habitats
	Confirmed	Signs of roosting bats present (e.g. entry / exit points, accumulated bat droppings, visible bats).	
Red	High risk	A structure or tree with one or more potential roost sites that are obviously suitable for use by larger numbers of bats on a more regular basis and potentially for longer periods of time due to their size, shelter, protection, conditions and surrounding habitat.	Continuous, high-quality habitat that is well connected to the wider landscape that is likely to be used regularly by commuting bats such as river valleys, streams, hedgerows, lines of trees and woodland edge. High-quality habitat that is well connected to the wider landscape that is likely to be used regularly by foraging bats such as broadleaved woodland, tree-lined watercourses and grazed parkland. Site is close to and connected to known roosts.
Amber	Moderate risk	A structure or tree with one or more potential roost sites that could be used by bats due to their size, shelter, protection, conditions and surrounding habitat but unlikely to support a roost of high conservation status (with respect to roost type only-the assessments in this table are made irrespective of species conservation status, which is established after presence is confirmed).	Continuous habitat connected to the wider landscape that could be used by bats for commuting such as a line of trees and scrub or linked back gardens. Habitat that is connected to the wider landscape that could be used by bats for foraging such as trees, scrub, grassland or water.
Yellow	Low risk	A structure with one or more potential roost sites that could be used by individual bats opportunistically. However, these potential roost sites do not provide enough space, shelter, protection, appropriate conditions and/or suitable surrounding habitat to be used on a regular basis or by larger numbers of bats (i.e. Unlikely to be suitable for maternity or hibernation)	Habitat that could be used by small numbers of commuting bats such as gappy hedgerow or unvegetated stream, but isolated, i.e. Not very well connected to the surrounding landscape by other habitat. Suitable but isolated habitat that could only be used by small numbers of foraging bats such as a lone tree (not in a parkland situation) or a patch of scrub.
Green	Very low risk	All potential bat roost habitat <i>comprehensively</i> inspected and found to be clear of past or present bat usage.	
Grey	Negligible risk	Negligible habitat features on site likely to be used by roosting bats.	Negligible habitat features on site likely to be used by commuting or foraging bats.

Table 1: Guidelines for assessing the suitability of proposed development sites for bats. Adapted from BCT Bat surveys for Professional Ecologists, Good Practice Guidelines 2016.

4 Constraints

The surveys were constrained as the loft void could not be accessed due to safety concerns. Bird nesting season had finished at the time of the survey.

5 Site Description

Traditional stone built agricultural building with some areas of intact tile roof and other areas with a caved in roof. The building is quite damp, and the second floor was not accessible as a result.



6 Results

6.1 Desktop Study

The area surrounding the site comprises of mainly of residential housing and agricultural fields. The site is situated to the eastern edge of the village, with housing to the west and open fields to the east. Strip woodland is present across the local landscape connecting the site to wider areas of woodland. There is an area of riparian woodland to the north of the site for example, providing optimal foraging and commuting habitat for bats. In the wider area, there is a larger waterbody to the north (Churn Clough Reservoir 0.65km), connected via the afore mentioned riparian woodland, as well as Sabden brook to the south (0.4km). There is also a large area of woodland to the south (Black Hill Wood 0.9km). Therefore, the site is situated within an area of optimal foraging and commuting habitat for bats.



Figure 3. Aerial view of the surrounding landscape.

6.1.2 Bat Group Records

A 2km bat record search was conducted using the Lancashire Environment Record Network. 13 records were returned, most relating to a site 0.5km to the southwest, land at Watt Street/ Whalley Road from 2017. Species identified include common pipistrelle, soprano pipistrelle, brown long eared and noctules bats. These were mainly lone bats, with the highest number of observations at a given time being 8.

A further 25 bat records for Sabden were provided by South Lancashire Bat Group, again these consisted of mainly foraging or commuting bats. Two bat roosts were identified, though these were historic records from 2009 and 2007 respectively. Species included within these records include common and soprano pipistrelle, Daubenton's bats, and Myotis bat species. The full bat records can be found in Appendix 3.

6.2 Visual Inspection



Figure 4. Surveyed building. Google Earth.

Building ref	Description & photos				PBRH features
Low risk of supporting roosting bats	Traditional agricultural building, stone built with an unlined slate roof. Interior is cluttered and damp with windows open to the exterior. Abundance of gaps between stone slate tiles, gaps along wall tops, internal and external masonry crevices, crevices surrounding door and window lintels. Loft void could not be accessed due to safety concerns. No evidence of roosting bats (droppings/feeding remains) identified. Evidence of nesting birds was identified in the form of swallow nests.				Gaps in tiles Wall top gaps Internal and external masonry crevices Gaps around door and window lintels
	 Photo 1: Eastern aspect.	 Photo 2: Eastern aspect.	 Photo 3: Northern aspect.	 Photo 4: Western aspect.	
	 Photo 5: Western aspect.	 Photo 6: Eastern aspect – lifted tiles, external crevices, wall top gaps.	 Photo 7: Internal view.	 Photo 8: Internal view of roof.	

7 Discussion and Analysis

The area surrounding the site provides optimal foraging and commuting habitat for bats. This is due to its proximity to several waterbodies and areas of extensive woodland which is well connected to the site itself through strip woodland. Several bat records were returned within the locality, mainly of pipistrelle species foraging and commuting.

The site was assessed as having low risk of supporting roosting bats. This is due to the areas of potential bat roosting habitat including: wall top gaps, masonry crevices, gaps around the lintels and gaps between tiles. The full loft void could not be accessed due to the damp, unsafe conditions of the flooring. There was no evidence of bats found on site, which indicates an absence of maternity roosts. In addition, the poor condition of the building (cold and damp) makes maternity roosting unlikely. However, bat roosts cannot be ruled out entirely as not all areas were accessible. In particular, the external masonry crevices are likely to support some day roosting bats, given the habitat suitability in the surrounding area.

There is a risk of hibernating bats due to the deep masonry crevices.

Additional survey effort is required in the form of emergence surveying within the optimum survey period (May-September) to confirm if bats are present, and to what capacity they may be utilising the site. Following this, further mitigation relevant to any potential bat roosts can be recommended.

Evidence of bird nesting was found on site in the form of swallow nests within the building. Bird nesting within external masonry by passerine species is also very likely.

8 Impact Assessment

The full impact works to this site may have on bat species cannot be fully assessed at this stage. Following emergence surveying, the full impact upon bats will be determined. See table 4 below for potential impacts on any bats which may be present.

Impact on bats	Impact on roosting habitats
Physical disturbance	Modification of access point to roost either physically or through, for example lighting or removal of vegetation.
Noise disturbance through, for example increased human presence or use of noise generating equipment.	Modification of roost either physically, for example by roof removal, or through, for example, changed temperature, humidity, ventilation or lighting regime.
Injury/mortality (e.g. in roost during destruction or through collision with road/rail traffic)	Loss of roost.

Table 2: Impacts on bats that can arise from proposed activities (from BCT survey guidelines 2016)

Works will have an impact on breeding birds due to the loss of suitable habitat and potential loss of nests.

9 Mitigation & Compensation

9.1 Mitigation Summary

Further survey effort in the form of emergence surveying is required to determine the impact this development will have on bat species and therefore the mitigation needed for bats.

Swallow nesting habitat should be provided as part of the development – this requires a covered area suitable for nesting with walls on at least 2 sides to prevent predation.

The extensive masonry crevices also provide bird nesting opportunities. Bird nest boxes will be installed as part of the new development to account for the habitat which will be lost due to works.

9.2 Method Statement

Bats

9.2.1 Prior to the commencement of any works to areas where potential bat roost habitat has been identified, bat emergence surveys, in line with current Bat Conservation Trust Good Practice Guidelines will be carried at the appropriate time of year (May-September) and in suitable weather conditions.

9.2.2 If any roosting bats or evidence of roosting is found to be present, further advice will be sought regarding the need to apply for a Natural England Protected Species Licence (NEPSL). If an NEPSL is needed, no work shall take place until this has been obtained.

9.2.3 Provision or retention of suitable and appropriate bat habitat will be determined following summer surveys.

Breeding birds and barn owls

9.2.4 An assessment of the use of the site by nesting birds should take place during the nesting season.

9.2.5 Works should not commence within bird breeding season (between 1st March and 31st August). If this is not possible, then a pre-works check must be completed before work commences, although this is not recommended due to the high risk of nesting bird presence.

9.2.6 Compensatory habitat for birds should be provided, the nature of which will be confirmed following further assessment. Selected external crevices may be retained, and suitable bird nest boxes will be installed.

9.2.7 Habitat for barn swallows should be incorporated into the development; this will require a building into which the birds can fly, with exposed timbers for nest building. The building should have walls on at least 3 sides to prevent predation, or 4 sides with a gap above the doorway for access.

10 Recommended Ecological Enhancement

To enhance this site, swift boxes could be installed. Examples include No.17 Schwegler swift nest box, No.16 Schwegler swift box and No.18 Schwegler swift box.

11 Information concerning bat protection and the planning system

11.1 Relevant Legislation

All bat species are protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act (WCA) 1981 (as amended), the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000 and The Conservation of Habitats and Species (Amendment) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019.

Under the WCA it is an offence for any person to intentionally kill, injure or take any wild bat; to intentionally disturb any wild bat while it is occupying a structure or place that it uses for shelter or protection; to intentionally damage, destroy or obstruct access to any place that a wild bat uses for shelter or protection; to be in possession or control of any live or dead wild bat, or any part of, or anything derived from a wild bat; or to sell, offer or expose for sale, or possess or transport for the purpose of sale, any live or dead wild bat, or any part of, or anything derived from a wild bat.

Under The Conservation of Habitats and Species (Amendment) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019, it is an offence to (a) deliberately capture, injure or kills any wild animal of a European protected species (EPS), (b) deliberately disturb wild animals of any such species, (c) deliberately take or destroy the eggs of such an animal, or (d) damages or destroys a breeding site or resting place of such an animal. Deliberate disturbance of animals of a European protected species (EPS) includes in particular any disturbance which is likely to impair their ability (i) to survive, to breed or reproduce, or to rear or nurture their young; or (ii) in the case of animals of a hibernating or migratory species, to hibernate or migrate; or to affect significantly the local distribution or abundance of the species to which they belong.

Prosecution could result in imprisonment, fines of £5,000 per animal affected and confiscation of vehicles and equipment used. In order to minimise the risk of breaking the law it is essential to work with care to avoid harming bats, to be aware of the procedures to be followed if bats are found during works, and to commission surveys and expert advice as required to minimise the risk of reckless harm to bats.

11.2 Licences

Where it is proposed to carry out works which will damage / destroy a bat roost or disturb bats to a significant degree, an EPS licence must first be obtained from the Natural England (even if no bats are expected to be present when the work is carried out). The application for a license normally requires a full knowledge of the use of a site by bats, including species, numbers, and timings. Gathering this information usually involves surveying throughout the bat active season. The licence may require ongoing monitoring of the site following completion of the works.

Licences can only be issued if Natural England are satisfied that there is no satisfactory alternative to the development and that the action authorised will not be detrimental to the maintenance of the population of the species at a favourable conservation status in their natural range.

11.3 Planning and Wildlife

National planning guidance for ecological issues is set out in the updated September 2023 National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF). The requirements are consistent with those specified in the July 2018 NPPF; which advocate biodiversity net gain and improvement where possible, as evidenced below.

Paragraph 179 refers to the requirement of plans to “protect and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity” In order to do this, “plans should:

- a) Identify, map and safeguard components of local wildlife-rich habitats and wider ecological networks, including the hierarchy of international, national and locally designated sites of importance for biodiversity; wildlife corridors and stepping stones that connect them; and areas identified by national and local partnerships for habitat management, enhancement, restoration or creation; and
- b) promote the conservation, restoration and enhancement of priority habitats, ecological networks and the protection and recovery of priority species; and identify and pursue opportunities for securing measurable net gains for biodiversity.”

In paragraph 180 the NPPF indicates that “when determining planning applications, local planning authorities should apply the following principles:

- a) if significant harm to biodiversity resulting from a development cannot be avoided (through locating on an alternative site with less harmful impacts), adequately mitigated, or, as a last resort, compensated for, then planning permission should be refused;
- b) development on land within or outside a Site of Special Scientific Interest, and which is likely to have an adverse effect on it (either individually or in combination with other developments), should not normally be permitted. The only exception is where the benefits of the development in the location proposed clearly outweigh both its likely impact on the features of the site that make it of special scientific interest, and any broader impacts on the national network of Sites of Special Scientific Interest;
- c) development resulting in the loss or deterioration of irreplaceable habitats (such as ancient woodland and ancient or veteran trees) should be refused, unless there are wholly exceptional reasons and a suitable compensation strategy exists; and
- d) development whose primary objective is to conserve or enhance biodiversity should be supported; while opportunities to incorporate biodiversity improvements in and around developments should be encouraged, especially where this can secure measurable net gains for biodiversity.”

The accompanying ODPM/Defra Circular 06/2005 remains pertinent; circular 06/2005 is prescriptive in how planning officers should deal with protected species, see paragraphs 98 and 99:

The presence of a protected species is a material consideration when considering a proposal that, if carried out, would be likely to result in harm to the species or its habitat (see ODPM/Defra Circular, para 98)

LPAs should consider attaching planning conditions/entering into planning obligations to enable protection of species. They should also advise developers that

they must comply with any statutory species protection issues affecting the site (ODPM/Defra Circular, para 98)

The presence and extent to which protected species will be affected must be established before planning permission is granted. If not, a decision will have been made without all the facts (ODPM/Defra Circular, para 99)

Any measures necessary to protect the species should be conditioned/planning obligations used, before the permission is granted. Conditions can also be placed on a permission in order to prevent development proceeding without a Habitats Regulations Licence (ODPM/Defra Circular, para 99).

The need to ensure ecological surveys are carried out should therefore only be left to coverage under planning conditions in exceptional circumstances.

Further to NPPF and OPDM Circular 06/2005, Section 40 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act (2006) states that 'Every public authority must, in exercising its functions, have regard, so far as is consistent with the proper exercise of those functions, to the purpose of conserving biodiversity'. Section 40(3) also states that 'conserving biodiversity includes, in relation to a living organism or type of habitat, restoring or enhancing a population or habitat'.

12 References

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Andrews Henry (2018) *Bat Roosts in trees A guide to identification and Assessment for tree-care and ecology professionals*

BS42020. Biodiversity - Code of Practice for planning and development. British Standards Institution 2013.

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<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-planning-policy-framework--2>

Stebbing, R.E., Yalden, D.W., & Herman, J.S. (2007). *Which bat is it? A guide to bat identification in Great Britain and Ireland*. The Mammal Society

Conservation of Habitats and Species (Amendment) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019

<https://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2019/579/regulation/1/made>

Appendix 1: Glossary of bat roost terms

Bat Roost Definitions:

Day roost: a place where individual bats, or small groups of males, rest or shelter in the day but are rarely found by night in the summer.

Night roost: a place where bats rest or shelter in the night but are rarely found in the day. May be used by a single individual on occasion or it could be used regularly by the whole colony.

Feeding roost: a place where individual bats or a few individuals rest or feed during the night but are rarely present by day.

Transitional / occasional roost: used by a few individuals or occasionally small groups for generally short periods of time on waking from hibernation or in the period prior to hibernation.

Swarming site: where large numbers of males and females gather during late summer to autumn. Appear to be important mating sites.

Mating sites: where mating takes place from later summer and can continue through winter.

Maternity roost: where female bats give birth and raise their young to independence.

Hibernation roost: where bats may be found individually or together during winter. They have a constant cool temperature and high humidity.

Satellite roost: an alternative roost found in close proximity to the main nursery colony used by a few individual breeding females to small groups of breeding females throughout the breeding season.

Appendix 2: Standard good working practices in relation to bats

Bats are small, mobile animals. Individual bats can fit into gaps 14-20mm wide. They can roost in a number of places including crevices between stonework, under roof and ridge tiles, in cavity walls, behind barge boards, in soffits and fascias and around window frames. Builders should always be aware of the potential for bats to be present in almost any small gap accessible from the outside in a building. The following guidelines are provided in order to reduce the risk of harm to individual bats.

- Roofs to be replaced, or which are parts of a building to be demolished, should be dismantled carefully by hand. Ridge tiles, roof tiles and coping stones should always be lifted upwards and not slid off as this may squash/crush bats.
- Re-pointing of crevices should be done between April and October when bats are active. Crevices should be fully inspected for bats using a torch prior to re-pointing.
- Any existing mortar to be raked should be done so by hand (not with a mechanical device).
- Look out for bats during construction works. Bats are opportunistic and may use gaps overnight that have been created during works carried out in the daytime.
- If any bats are found works should stop and the Bat Conservation Trust (0845 1300 228) or a suitably qualified bat ecologist should be contacted.

If it is necessary to pick a bat up always use gloves. It should be carefully caught in a cardboard box and kept in a quiet, dark place. The Bat Conservation Trust or a suitably qualified bat ecologist should be contacted.

Appendix 3: Bat records

Species	Site	Grid ref	Present	Date	Status
Unknown	Land at Watt Street/ Walley Road	SD7760637282	2	22/08/2017	
Nocyle	Land at Watt Street/ Walley Road	SD7760637282	1	27/09/2017	
Common pipistrelle species	Land at Watt Street/ Walley Road	SD7760637282	6	05/09/2017	
Common pipistrelle species	Land at Watt Street/ Walley Road	SD7760637282	6	27/09/2017	
Common pipistrelle species	Land at Watt Street/ Walley Road	SD7760637282	2	26/09/2017	
Common pipistrelle species	Land at Watt Street/ Walley Road	SD7760637282	5	06/09/2017	
Common pipistrelle species	Land at Watt Street/ Walley Road	SD7760637282	3	21/08/2017	
Common pipistrelle species	Land at Watt Street/ Walley Road	SD7760637282	8	22/08/2017	
Pipistrelle species		SD7636		1986-1996	Roost in house
Pipistrelle species		SD7737		1986 – 1996	Roost in house
Soprano pipistrelle	Land at Watt Street/ Walley Road	SD7760637282	4	27/09/2017	
Brown Long Eared	Land at Watt Street/ Walley Road	SD7760637282	2	27/09/2017	

Brown Long Eared	Land at Watt Street/ Walley Road	SD7760637282	1	26/09/2017	
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Species	Grid ref	Present	Date	Status
Unknown	SD7837	1	02/07/2008	Casualty – died
Unknown	SD776372		31/05/2007	Roost
Myotis	SD778375	1	27/04/2008	Foraging
Myotis	SD778375	1	01/05/2008	Commuting
Myotis	SD776372	2	14/07/2009	Roost
Daubenton's	SD776372	5	21/06/2007	
Daubenton's	SD778375	1	01/05/2008	Foraging
Daubenton's	SD776372	4	31/05/2007	Foraging
Daubenton's	SD772371	3	20/09/2007	Foraging
Daubenton's	SD776372	2	30/08/2007	
Daubenton's	SD778375	1	27/04/2008	Foraging
Daubenton's	SD776372	2	14/07/2009	Commuting
Pipistrelle species	SD776372	1	11/07/1998	Casualty
Common Pipistrelle	SD778375	3	01/05/2008	Foraging
Common Pipistrelle	SD777371	1	07/05/2009	Casualty – released
Common Pipistrelle	SD776372	1	20/07/2009	Foraging
Common Pipistrelle	SD772371	2	20/09/2007	Foraging
Common Pipistrelle	SD776372	6	30/08/2007	
Common Pipistrelle	SD776372	3	21/06/2007	Roost
Common Pipistrelle	SD776372	2	14/07/2009	Foraging
Common Pipistrelle	SD778375	4	27/04/2008	Foraging
Common Pipistrelle	SD776372	7	31/05/2007	Foraging

Common Pipistrelle	SD777373	1	28/06/2011	Foraging
Common Pipistrelle	SD776360	1	03/08/2009	Bat Casualty – died
Soprano Pipistrelle	SD776372	1	14/07/2009	Commuting