

41 Charwood Road
Wokingham
Berkshire
RG40 1RY

Bat Emergence Survey

Report ref.: R2886_BES_a

Report Quality Control Information	
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1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- 1.1.1** John Wenman Ecological Consultancy LLP was instructed by Jo Wearing to undertake a Bat Emergence Survey (BES) of the house at 41 Charwood Road, a semi-detached house in Wokingham, Berkshire. The BES was commissioned to accompany a householder planning application to be submitted to Wokingham Borough Council seeking consent for a second-storey extension over the existing garage and raising the front dormer window.
- 1.1.2** The survey follows a Preliminary Roost Assessment (PRA) completed by John Wenman Ecological Consultancy LLP on the 4th March 2025. The PRA found no evidence of roosting bats but identified multiple potential access points and roost features suitable for crevice-dwelling bat species. The property was assigned moderate suitability for roosting bats.
- 1.1.3** Emergence surveys of the property were conducted on the 9th and 31st July 2025. No bats were observed emerging from the property during the surveys. The emergence survey findings, combined with the PRA findings, demonstrate that it is highly unlikely that the property supports roosting bats.
- 1.1.4** The survey data shows that the proposals are highly unlikely to result in bat roosts being damaged or destroyed, or lead to bats being disturbed. As such, a European Protected Species (EPS) mitigation licence is not required for the planned works to go ahead lawfully.
- 1.1.5** To be in line with the ecological enhancements recommended in the National Planning Policy Framework, we recommend the incorporation of a bat box within the new dwelling to enhance the site for roosting bats.

2 INTRODUCTION

2.1 Project Background

- 2.1.1** John Wenman Ecological Consultancy LLP was instructed by Jo Wearing to undertake a Bat Emergence Survey (BES) of the house at 41 Charwood Road, a semi-detached house in Wokingham, Berkshire
- 2.1.2** The survey was commissioned to accompany a planning application to Wokingham Borough Council seeking consent for a second-storey extension over the existing garage and raising the front dormer window.
- 2.1.3** The BES was commissioned following a Preliminary Roost Assessment (PRA) completed by John Wenman Ecological Consultancy LLP on the 4th March 2025 (ref.: R2886_PRA_a).
- 2.1.4** The PRA found no evidence of roosting bats but identified potential external features resembling potential roosting sites suitable for crevice-dwelling bats: crumbling verge mortar, gaps under lifted roof tiles, gaps between the timber soffit and gable, uneven and lifted hanging tiles, lifted lead flashing, gaps behind uPVC fascia and gaps between dormer window and pitched roof . The property was assigned moderate suitability for roosting bats.
- 2.1.5** In accordance with good practice guidance (Collins 2023), two evening emergence surveys were conducted for the property on the 9th and 31st July 2025.

2.2 Site Location and Context

- 2.2.1** The semi-detached two-storey property is located on the northern side of Charwood Road in Wokingham, Berkshire (central OS Grid Reference: SU 82453 69017).
- 2.2.2** The property is situated within a suburban area with neighboring properties and their associated gardens along Charwood Road. Recreational grounds are situated approximately 80 metres to the southwest, 80 metres to the north and 90 metres to the northwest. Furthermore, mixed priority woodland is situated approximately 80 metres to the north, 220 metres to the west and 260 metres to the northeast. Further surroundings are primarily suburban in all directions.
- 2.2.3** These nearby habitats provide commuting and foraging opportunities of moderate suitability for bats adapted to the built environment.

2.3 Report Objectives

- 2.3.1** The aim of the BES is to determine the presence or likely absence of roosting bats and to characterise the bat roost(/s) in cases where presence is confirmed. The emergence survey findings inform an impact assessment and mitigation strategy for the development proposals and ascertain whether a European Protected Species (EPS) mitigation licence would be required to allow the works to proceed lawfully.

3 LEGISLATIVE AND POLICY BACKGROUND

3.1 Relevant Legislation

3.1.1 In England and Wales, all bat species found in the wild are fully protected under the Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) (WCA) and Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended); the regulations are commonly referred to as the Habitat Regulations and hereafter referred to as such. The Habitat Regulations refer to European Protected Species (EPS) and all species of bats in the United Kingdom (UK) are EPS. Although the UK left the European Union on the 31st January 2020 and is therefore no longer tied to European legislation, the Habitat Regulations have been retained in their current format.

3.1.2 The legal framework underpinned by the WCA and Habitat Regulations makes these specific actions an offence as follows:

- Deliberately kill, injure, capture or take a wild bat;
- Deliberately, intentionally or recklessly disturb bats; in particular any disturbance which is likely to impair their ability to survive, to breed or reproduce, to rear or nurture their young, to hibernate or migrate, or to significantly affect local distribution or abundance;
- Damage or destroy a place used by a bat for breeding or resting; and
- Intentionally or recklessly obstruct access to any place used by a bat for shelter or protection.

3.2 Planning Policy

3.2.1 The biodiversity duty imposed through the Environment Act 2021 states that Local Planning Authorities (LPAs) must consider what action they can take to conserve and enhance biodiversity in England. Government planning policy, such as the ODPM Circular 06/2005, requires LPAs to account for the conservation of protected species when considering and determining planning applications.

3.2.2 The ODPM Circular 06/2005 states that *'the presence of a protected species is a material consideration when a planning authority is considering a development proposal that, if carried out, would be likely to result in harm to the species or its habitat.'* This policy means that in instances where there is a reasonable likelihood

of bats being present and affected by a development, surveys must be undertaken to inform a mitigation strategy to be agreed prior to granting planning permission.

- 3.2.3** The revised National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), published in December 2024, sets out the Government's planning policies for England and how they should be applied. Section 15 of the NPPF sets out the approach local authorities should adopt to conserve and enhancing the natural environment when preparing planning policy and when considering planning applications.

3.3 Mitigation Licensing

- 3.3.1** The government's statutory nature conservation body, Natural England, is responsible for issuing European Protected Species (EPS) mitigation licences that would permit activities that would otherwise lead to an infringement of the Habitat Regulations. An EPS mitigation licence can be issued if the following three tests derived from Regulation 55 have been satisfied:

- (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.'*
- (9)(a) – there is *'no satisfactory alternative'* to the derogation; and
- (9)(b) – *'the action authorised will not be detrimental to the maintenance of the population of the species concerned at a favourable conservation status in their natural range.'*

- 3.3.2** LPAs have a statutory duty under Regulation 7(3)(e) of the Habitat Regulations to consider and determine whether these three tests are likely to be satisfied by planning proposals affecting EPS before granting planning permission. If an EPS mitigation licence is necessary, a licence can be sought once all the necessary planning consents have been granted. Natural England aims to issue a decision on licence applications within 30 working days of submission.

- 3.3.3** The Bat Mitigation Class Licence (BMCL) scheme allows ecologists to apply to become Registered Consultants to use this licence for low conservation status roosts, i.e. roosts comprising small numbers of seven commonly occurring species. A site registration form must be completed as a condition of the licence and submitted to Natural England at least three weeks before the licensable activities

are due to start; Natural England aims to register sites within two weeks of submission.

- 3.3.4** Baseline survey information supporting EPS mitigation licence applications or BMCL site registrations must be up-to-date and have been completed within the current or most recent optimal season. A suitably experienced ecologist will be required to undertake a site walkover/check within three months prior to application/registration submission to confirm that conditions have not changed since the most recent survey.

4 SURVEY METHODOLOGY

4.1 Emergence Survey

4.1.1 Dusk emergence surveys were undertaken on the 9th and 31st July 2025 by experienced bat surveyors John Wenman (Registration no. CL18 2016-23859-CLS-CLS), Conor Watson (Registration no. CL18 2024-11877-CL18-BAT), Emma Turnbull (Registration no.: 2022-10825-CL20-BAT) and Hannah McEwen (Assistant Ecologist).

4.1.2 The equipment used during the survey included full-spectrum sampling bat detectors (Elekon Batlogger M/M2), and thermal imaging/infrared night vision aids (Sionyx Sport, Sionyx Auora Pro, Pixfra ARC A613 and Guide TK612). A still shot of the darkest points/viewpoints of the survey has been included for all night vision aids in **Appendix 1**.

4.1.3 The surveyors were located within the front garden on the south west elevation of the property (Survey Location 1) and in the rear garden on the north west elevation of the property (Survey Location 2) covering all potential roost features identified in the PRA – refer to emergence survey plan in **Appendix 2**.

4.1.4 The emergence survey started 15 minutes before sunset and continued for 1 hour and 30 minutes after sunset. The Batlogger recordings were analysed using the BatExplorer software. The night vision aid video footage was examined using the VLC Media Player.

4.2 Desk Study

4.2.1 The MAGIC website was used to search for previous European Protected Species (EPS) licenses granted within a 2km radius.

4.3 Survey Constraints

4.3.1 There were no significant constraints to the bat emergence surveys, which were undertaken during the optimal survey season, i.e. May to August, and in conditions suitable for bat activity, i.e. dry and calm with air temperatures 10°C or above at sunset (Collins 2023).

4.3.2 This report contains information regarding a mobile species so it will likely be valid for up to 12 months only (CIEEM 2019b).

5 SURVEY FINDINGS

5.1 Overview

- 5.1.1 The bat emergence survey findings are described below, summarised in the **Tables 1-6** below and illustrated in the survey plan in **Appendix 2**; the raw detector data is supplied in **Appendix 3**.

5.2 Emergence Survey

9th July 2025

- 5.2.1 No bats were seen emerging from the property during the survey.

Table 1. Weather conditions and survey timings.

Weather	Wind (BF0-12)	Cloud cover (%)	Precipitation	Temperature (°C)	
	1-2	4/8	Dry	Start	Finish
Start time	21:03	Sunset time	21:18	Finish time	22:48

Table 2. Surveyor Location 1 (JW) recordings.

Species	Recordings*	Emergences	First recording (minutes after sunset)
<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	17	None	21:45 (27 minutes)
<i>Nyctalus noctula</i>	7	None	21:31 (13 minutes)

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

Table 3. Surveyor Location 2 (CW) recordings.

Species	Recordings*	Emergences	First recording (minutes after sunset)
<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	55	None	21:39 (21 minutes)
<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	12	None	21:58 (40 minutes)
<i>Nyctalus noctula</i>	21	None	21:02 (-16 minutes)

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

- 5.2.2 The first bats recorded during the survey were the noctule (*Nyctalus noctula*) from 21:02 (16 minutes before sunset) indicating a roost in close proximity and the common pipistrelle (*Pipistrellus pipistrellus*) at 21:39 (21 minutes after sunset). This timing falls within the typical emergence period for this species, indicating a roost in the local area. Overall bat activity during the survey was low, with the majority of foraging in the rear residential gardens.

31st July 2025

5.2.3 No bats were seen emerging from the property during the survey.

Table 4. Weather conditions and survey timings.

Weather	Wind (BF0-12)	Cloud cover (%)	Precipitation	Temperature (°C)	
	0-1	20	Dry	Start	Finish
Start time	20:38	Sunset time	20:53	Finish time	22:23

Table 5. Surveyor Location 1 (ET) recordings.

Species	Recordings*	Emergences	First recording (minutes after sunset)
<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	59	None	21:06 (13 minutes)
<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	1	None	21:20 (27 minutes)

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

Table 6. Surveyor Location 2 (HM) recordings.

Species	Recordings*	Emergences	First recording (minutes after sunset)
<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	23	None	21:06 (13 minutes)
<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	1	None	21:20 (27 minutes)

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

5.2.4 The first bats recorded during the survey at both survey locations was the common pipistrelle (*Pipistrellus pipistrellus*) bat from 21:06 (13 minutes after sunset). Soprano pipistrelle (*Pipistrellus pygmaeus*) bats joined soon after at 21:20 (27 minutes after sunset). These timings fall within the typical emergence period for these species, indicating nearby roosts. Foraging activity was similar to that of the first survey with low level pipistrelle activity, the majority of which was in the front garden on this occasion.

5.3 Habitat Features Suitable for Bats

5.3.1 The habitats on site consisted of connected private gardens and mature trees providing continuous habitat that could be used as bat flight paths and feeding habitat, connecting to additional high-quality foraging habitats in the nearby area, such as the mixed priority woodland to the north, west and northeast for any bats roosting locally

5.3.2 The local landscape comprises suburban housing and associated gardens in all immediate directions with a network of scattered trees, hedgerows and gardens providing connectivity through the suburban landscape.

5.4 Desk Study Findings

5.4.1 Three bat mitigation licences have been granted within a 2-kilometre radius of the property, covering the damage and destruction of resting places for common

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

6 DISCUSSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1 Assessment of Bat Roost Status

- 6.1.1** During the emergence survey, whilst common pipistrelle (*Pipistrellus pipistrellus*) and soprano pipistrelles (*Pipistrellus pygmaeus*) were recorded within their typical emergence period, no bats were observed emerging from the property. The emergence survey findings from an optimal time of year for identifying day roosts and maternity roosts, combined with the PRA findings, demonstrate that it is highly unlikely that the property supports roosting bats.

6.2 Impact of Proposals and Recommendations

- 6.2.1** The survey data shows that the development proposals are highly unlikely to result in the damage or destruction of any bat roosts, or 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.
- 6.2.2** Bats are highly mobile and therefore it is possible that bats could be present in the future. In the unlikely event that bat(s) are discovered during the course of the proposed works, work must stop immediately, and a licensed ecologist must be called to site to provide further advice and attend to the bat(s).
- 6.2.3** To be in line with the NPPF that recommends ecological enhancements when considering planning applications, we recommend the incorporation of an integral or wall-mounted bat box on the newly extended dwelling.

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

Mathews F., Kubasiewicz L.M., Gurnell J., Harrower C.A., McDonald R.A., Shore R.F. (2018). *A Review of the Population and Conservation Status of British Mammals*. A report by the Mammal Society under contract to Natural England, Natural Resources Wales and Scottish Natural Heritage. Natural England, Peterborough. ISBN 978-1-78354-494-3.

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.

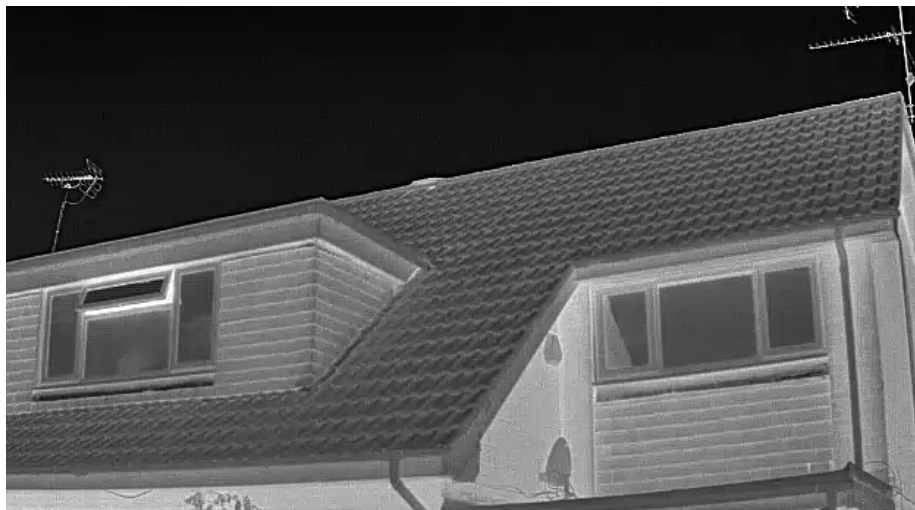
APPENDIX 1 – DARKEST POINT OF SURVEY FOR NIGHT VISION AIDS



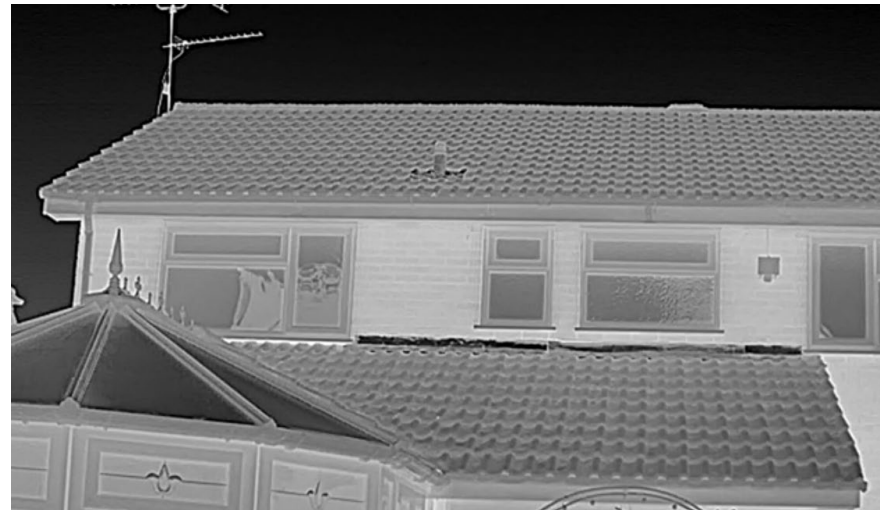
Sionyx Sport at Survey Location 1 on 9th July 2025.



Sionyx Aurora at Survey Location 2 on 9th July 2025.

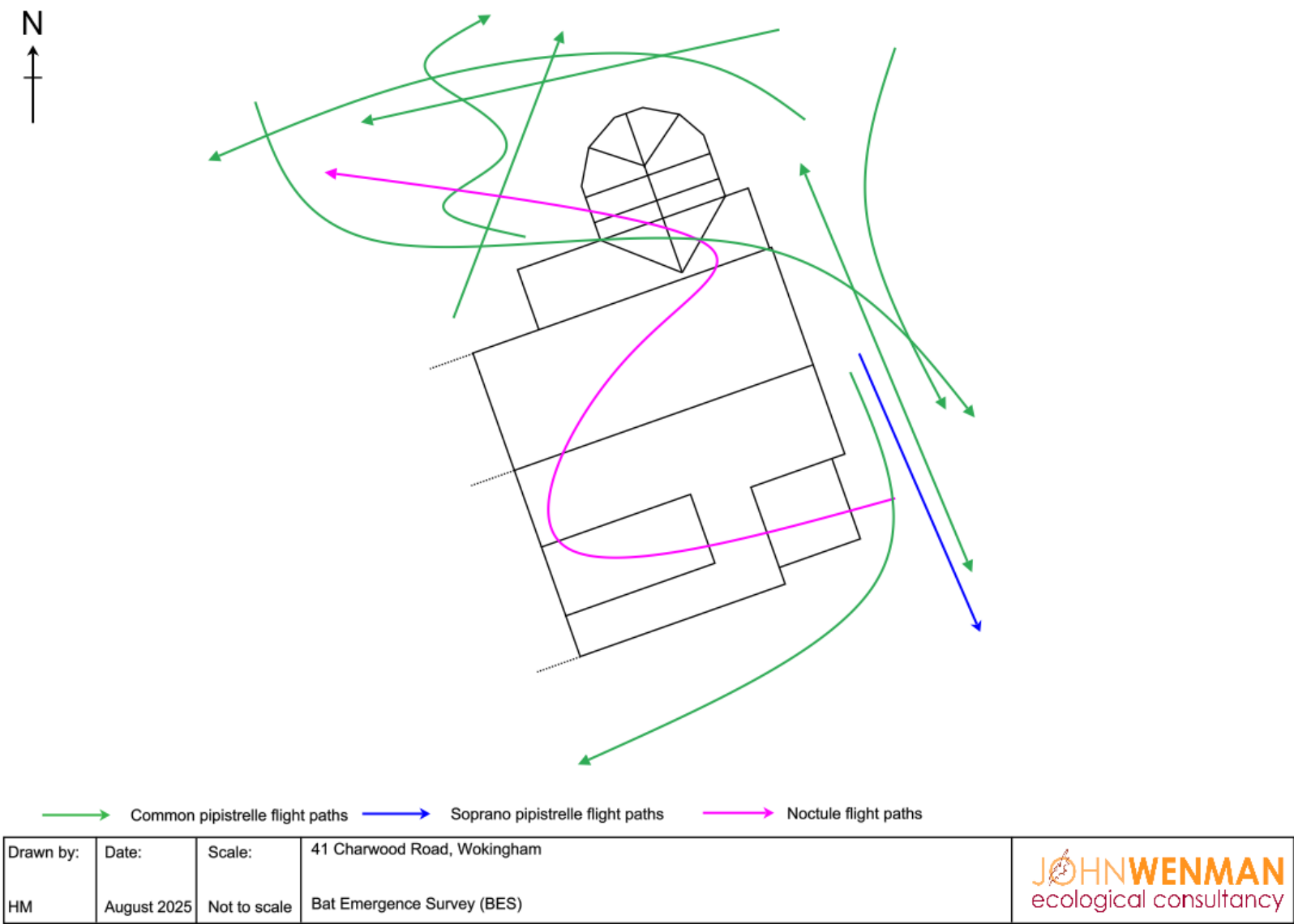


Guide TK 612 at Survey Location 1 on 31st July 2025.



Pixfra ARC A613 at Survey Location 2 on 31st July 2025.

APPENDIX 2 – BAT EMERGENCE SURVEY FINDINGS



APPENDIX 3 – BAT EMERGENCE SURVEY RAW DATA TABLES

9th July 2025 – John Wenman at Location 1 (Batlogger M)

Time	Species	Number of calls [#]
21:31	<i>Nyctalus noctula</i>	1
21:31	<i>Nyctalus noctula</i>	1
21:31	<i>Nyctalus noctula</i>	2
21:31	<i>Nyctalus noctula</i>	2
21:32	<i>Nyctalus noctula</i>	5
21:45	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	6
21:47	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	14
21:56	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	9
21:57	<i>Nyctalus noctula</i>	23
21:57	<i>Nyctalus noctula</i>	2
22:00	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	8

22:12	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	12
22:12	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	9
22:12	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	8
22:12	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	15
22:14	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	13
22:14	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	8
22:22	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	21
22:24	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	19
22:26	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	3
22:26	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	5
22:41	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	17
22:45	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	7
22:47	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	0*

9th July 2025 – Conor Watson at Location 2 (Batlogger M)

Time	Species	Number of calls [#]
21:02	<i>Nyctalus noctula</i>	4
21:05	<i>Nyctalus noctula</i>	4
21:06	<i>Nyctalus noctula</i>	1
21:07	<i>Nyctalus noctula</i>	1
21:31	<i>Nyctalus noctula</i>	5
21:31	<i>Nyctalus noctula</i>	23
21:31	<i>Nyctalus noctula</i>	22
21:32	<i>Nyctalus noctula</i>	1
21:32	<i>Nyctalus noctula</i>	2
21:32	<i>Nyctalus noctula</i>	5
21:32	<i>Nyctalus noctula</i>	26
21:39	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	3
21:44	<i>Nyctalus noctula</i>	3
21:44	<i>Nyctalus noctula</i>	1
21:45	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	6
21:45	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	2
21:47	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	5
21:51	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	6
21:51	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	3
21:51	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	3
21:55	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	16
21:56	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	8

21:56	<i>Nyctalus noctula</i>	5
21:56	<i>Nyctalus noctula</i>	3
21:56	<i>Nyctalus noctula</i>	7
21:57	<i>Nyctalus noctula</i>	11
21:57	<i>Nyctalus noctula</i>	32
21:58	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	1
21:59	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	8
22:00	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	11
22:04	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	2
22:05	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	2
22:09	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	2
22:09	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	1
22:10	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	1
22:10	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	1
22:10	<i>Nyctalus noctula</i>	1
22:10	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	1
22:11	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	3
22:11	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	2
22:11	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	2
22:11	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	1
22:12	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	3
22:12	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	2
22:12	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	20
22:12	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	7
22:12	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	3

22:13	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	4
22:13	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	1
22:13	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	1
22:13	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	3
22:13	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	1
22:13	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	2
22:13	<i>Nyctalus noctula</i>	1
22:13	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	6
22:13	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	1
22:14	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	2
22:14	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	1
22:15	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	1
22:15	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	14
22:15	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	1
22:15	<i>Nyctalus noctula</i>	12
22:16	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	9
22:16	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	5
22:16	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	15
22:16	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	3
22:16	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	1
22:16	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	5

22:17	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	2
22:17	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	15
22:19	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	18
22:19	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	12
22:20	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	13
22:20	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	2
22:20	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	4
22:20	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	5
22:22	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	2
22:22	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	9
22:24	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	13
22:26	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	22
22:26	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	34
22:26	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	7
22:27	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	9
22:41	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	12
22:44	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	4
22:44	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	9
22:45	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	3
22:48	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	2

31st July 2025 – Emma Turnbull at Location 1 (Batlogger M2)

Time	Species	Number of calls [#]
21:06	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	19
21:20	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	12
21:25	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	13
21:27	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	10
21:27	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	20
21:28	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	22
21:29	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	9
21:29	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	12
21:30	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	15
21:30	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	25
21:31	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	11
21:31	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	18
21:32	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	9
21:32	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	25
21:33	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	15
21:34	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	15
21:36	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	17
21:37	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	9
21:37	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	21
21:37	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	4

21:38	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	15
21:38	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	1
21:38	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	13
21:39	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	27
21:40	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	1
21:40	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	21
21:40	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	5
21:41	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	15
21:41	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	16
21:41	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	9
21:42	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	17
21:42	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	13
21:42	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	17
21:42	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	18
21:42	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	16
21:42	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	16
21:43	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	9
21:44	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	19
21:45	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	16
21:46	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	4
21:47	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	21
21:48	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	18

21:48	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	16
21:49	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	12
21:49	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	14
21:50	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	6
21:50	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	31
21:51	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	14
21:52	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	36
21:53	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	14
21:55	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	11

21:58	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	24
21:59	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	17
22:04	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	20
22:11	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	8
22:14	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	6
22:15	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	19
22:22	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	4
22:22	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	9
22:22	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	11

31st July 2025 – Hannah McEwen at Location 2 (Batlogger M2)

Time	Species	Number of calls [#]
21:06	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	7
21:17	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	4
21:20	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	7
21:24	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	1
21:26	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	4
21:27	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	2
21:28	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	14
21:32	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	6
21:32	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	1
21:32	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	6
21:32	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	3

21:38	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	10
21:39	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	1
21:39	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	14
21:41	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	4
21:42	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	13
21:43	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	12
21:50	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	12
21:53	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	6
21:54	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	4
21:58	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	14
22:03	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	3
22:22	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	3
22:22	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	2

NB. The number of calls are calculated by the BatExplorer Software during analysis of the data

* 0 calls is when the software has not been able to recognise individual calls (it being distant) and therefore cannot calculate the number of calls within the recording.

