Great North Road Solar and Biodiversity Park

Environmental Statement

Volume 4 – Technical Appendices

Technical Appendix A8.6 – Bats Baseline

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Contents

A8.6.1 INTRODUCTION

A8.6.1.1 INTRODUCTION

1 This Technical Appendix (TA) presents the methods and results of baseline studies for bats in relation to the Great North Road Solar and Biodiversity Park (the Development).

2 The scope of the studies has been determined through a combination of a Preliminary Ecological Appraisal (PEA), comprising a desk study and site walkover, and professional judgement with reference to prevailing good practice.

3 This TA includes no valuation or assessment of potential effects. These aspects are presented in Chapter 8: Ecology and Biodiversity [EN010162/APP/6.2.8] of the Environmental Statement (ES).

4 This TA is supported by the following appendices:

- Appendix A – Figures; and
- Appendix B – Data Tables.

A8.6.1.2 LEGISLATION AND POLICY

A8.6.1.2.1 Legislation

5 All British bats are classed as European Protected Species under The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017[1] (as amended) and are also listed under Schedule 5 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981[2] (as amended). This legislation makes it an offence to:

- Deliberately take, injure, or kill a wild bat;
- Intentionally or recklessly disturb a bat in its roost or deliberately disturb a group of bats;
- Damage or destroy a place used by bats for breeding or resting (roosts) (even if bats are not occupying the roost at the time);
- Possess or advertise/sell/exchange a bat of a species found in the wild in the EU (dead or alive) or any part of a bat; and
- Intentionally or recklessly obstruct access to a bat roost.

A8.6.1.2.2 Conservation Status

6 Bats are designated as species of Principal Importance for the purpose of conserving biodiversity under the Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act 2006 and are included in the Nottinghamshire Local Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP)[3], under their Species Action Plan (SAP)[4].

[1] Available at: https://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2010/490/contents/made [accessed 16/05/2025]
[2] Available at: https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1981/69 [accessed 16/05/2025]
[3] The Nottingham Biodiversity Action Group (1998). Action for Wildlife in Nottinghamshire. Local Biodiversity Action Plan for Nottinghamshire. Available at: https://www.newark-sherwooddc.gov.uk/media/newark-and-sherwood/images-and-files/planning-policy/pdfs/notts-lbap/CD4-Notts-LBAP.pdf [accessed 20/05/2025]
[4] Wright, S. (1998). Species Action Plan for Bats. Nottingham Local Biodiversity Action Plan. Available at: https://nottsbag.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2020/10/SAP-Bats.pdf [accessed 20/05/2025]

7 The IUCN Red List for British Mammals identified the following four bat species are classified as being at imminent risk of extinction: greater mouse-eared bat, grey long-eared bat, serotine and barbastelle. A further two species are classified as Near Threatened: Leisler's bat and Nathusius' pipistrelle[5].

A8.6.1.3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

8 The aim of the study was to provide a robust baseline against which the effects of the Development can be assessed. A combination of desk study and field surveys were undertaken to meet this aim by addressing the following objectives:

- Determine the suitability of habitats to support bats; and
- Determine the species assemblage and patterns of activity.

A8.6.1.4 STUDY AREA

9 The Study Area (Figure A8.6.1) for surveys included all land within the Order Limits and some areas outside and bordering the Order Limits, thereby providing coverage of the likely Development area and the surrounding landscape. The Study Area also included mature broadleaved woodlands immediately surrounding the Order Limits which have the potential to provide important roosting, commuting and foraging habitat for some species.

A8.6.1.5 NOMENCLATURE

10 For ease of reference and accessibility, only the common/vernacular names of species are reported in the body of this TA. Full common and scientific names are provided in Table A8.6.1.

Table A8.6.1: Bat Species Nomenclature

Common name	Scientific name
Barbastelle	*Barbastella barbastellus*
Brandt's bat	*Myotis brandti*
Brown long-eared bat	*Plecotus auritus*
Common pipistrelle	*Pipistrellus pipistrellus*
Daubenton's bat	*Myotis daubentonii*
Leisler's bat	*Nyctalus leisleri*
Myotis species	*Myotis* sp.
Nathusius' pipistrelle	*Pipistrellus nathusii*
Natterer's bat	*Myotis nattereri*
Noctule	*Nyctalus noctula*

[5] Mathews F. L., et al. (2018). Natural England Joint Publication JP025. A Review of the Population and Conservation Status of British Mammals.

Common name	Scientific name
Nyctalus species	*Nyctalus* sp.
Pipistrelle species	*Pipistrellus* sp.
Serotine	*Eptesicus serotinus*
Soprano pipistrelle	*Pipistrellus pygmaeus*
Whiskered bat	*Myotis mystacinus*

A8.6.2 METHODS

A8.6.2.1 DESK STUDY

11 A desk study was undertaken to assess the characteristics of the surrounding landscape and to obtain pre-existing ecological data and information relevant to the assessment. The desk study included the following elements:

- An assessment of aerial imagery and Ordnance Survey mapping;
- A search of the MAGIC[6] website for European Protected Species (EPS) licences within 2 km of the Order Limits; and
- Nottinghamshire Biological and Geological Records Centre (NBGRC) records of bats within 2 km of the Order Limits (January 2024).

A8.6.2.2 SURVEY

12 Surveys were designed and initiated in 2022 and were in line with the prevailing guidance of the time[7]. Due to changes in the Order Limits in 2023, the Study Area was modified accordingly to exclude and include areas. These changes necessitated the exclusion of earlier survey locations and the inclusion of new survey locations. The survey methods have been consistent in all areas.

13 Bat activity surveys were undertaken in the following periods (full dates provided in Appendix B):

- May–October 2022;
- May–October 2023; and
- May–October 2024.

14 Ground Level Tree Assessment (GLTA) surveys were undertaken in the following periods:

- March and April 2025.

A8.6.2.2.1 Habitat Assessment

15 Habitats within the Study Area were assessed for their suitability to support roosting, commuting and foraging bats, both within the Study Area and the

[6] Available at: www.magic.gov.uk [accessed on 15/04/2025]
[7] Collins, J. (2016). Bat Surveys for Professional Ecologists: Good Practice Guidelines (3rd Edition). Bat Conservation Trust.

surrounding area. Habitats were assessed as having negligible, low, moderate or high suitability. No buildings will be affected by the Development and so they were excluded form surveys.

A8.6.2.2.2 Ground Level Tree Assessment

16 A GLTA was undertaken on trees where proposed works may encroach on tree buffer zones (as determined by the preliminary Root Protection Areas (RPA) defined in TA A8.12 Arboricultural Impact Assessment (AIA) [EN010162/APP/6.4.8.12]). Trees were subject to an inspection of the exterior of the tree from ground level to identify Potential Roost Features (PRFs) which bats could use for roosting The GLTA assesses the suitability of trees as follows:

- None: Either no PRFs in the tree or highly unlikely to be any;
- FAR: Further Assessment Required to establish if PRFs are present in the tree; and
- PRF: A tree with at least one PRF present.

A8.6.2.2.3 Transect and Static Detector Survey

17 Results from the Habitat Assessment informed the scope of Transect and Static Detector Surveys. Figure A8.6.1 shows the transect survey routes and static detector survey locations.

18 A transect survey comprises a planned, walked route on which a surveyor records observations of bats such as number of bats, flight direction, flight height and behaviour (e.g. feeding buzzes). This survey is aided with a bat detector which records bat echolocation. A total of 31 separate transects (99 separate surveys) have been surveyed.

19 Surveyors walked a transect route covering representative habitats throughout the whole Study Area with particular focus on areas likely to support commuting and foraging bats, such as edge habitats. Bat identification was recorded along with activity such as commuting, foraging and social calls. Transects started at approximately sunset and continued for approximately two hours.

20 A static detector survey comprises the deployment of an automated, remote monitoring device to record bat echolocation. A total of 131 static detector deployments, typically on or near transect routes, have been conducted across the Study Area.

21 Static detectors were deployed in a fixed location prior to the transect surveys commencing and were situated in areas likely to support commuting and foraging bats, such as edge habitats. Static detectors recorded for five consecutive nights from shortly before sunset until shortly after sunrise.

22 The majority of the Study Area – dominated by arable land – was assessed as having low suitability for foraging and commuting bats and therefore seasonal (spring, summer and autumn) surveys were conducted. Within these areas, one static detector was deployed seasonally on each transect.

23 Two areas were assessed to have moderate suitability for foraging and commuting bats and were therefore subject to monthly transects. Within

these areas, two static detectors were deployed monthly (April to October) on each transect route.

A8.6.2.2.4 Barbastelle Survey

24 Preliminary results from the above activity surveys suggested the widespread occurrence of barbastelle bat registrations, albeit at very low levels. The East Midlands is at the northern extent of the species' UK range, and it is the bat species of highest conservation concern in this region. Consequently, additional surveys were introduced to provide additional information about this species which is very closely associated with woodlands. Most woodlands have been excluded from the Order Limits and so these additional surveys focused on woodlands outside but adjacent or very close to the Order Limits (Figure A8.6.1).

2.2.4.1 Daytime Reconnaissance Survey

25 Daytime Reconnaissance Surveys were conducted to assess the potential of woodlands to support roosting (including maternity roosts) and foraging barbastelle. Woodlands included those comprising broadleaved, mature trees (including ancient woodlands) and adjacent to the Study Area. Barbastelle bats are known to favour cracks and crevices in wood for breeding, mostly in old or damaged trees[8].

2.2.4.2 Bat Trapping Survey

26 Suitable woodlands were subject to Advanced Licensed Bat Survey Techniques (ALBST), also known as 'bat trapping'. Each survey was completed by two surveyors with CL19[9] and CL20[10] 'advanced' bat survey licences and in accordance with good practice[11,12]. In line with good practice, three nights of advanced surveys were planned in each woodland to acquire a good understanding of the bat assemblage. Surveys were completed in suitable weather of at least 10°C ambient temperatures and predominantly calm and dry conditions.

27 Free-flying bats were caught using harp traps, mist nets, and acoustic bat lures. Acoustic bat lures such as the Sussex Autobat have been demonstrated to improve catch efficiency in woodland habitats[13,14]. All caught bats were released at the site of capture following processing, whereby the species, sex, age class, and reproductive status of each bat

[8] Available at: https://sac.jncc.gov.uk/species/S1308/ [accessed 24/07/2024]
[9] Bats: survey or research level 3 licence (CL19). Available at: https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/bats-survey-or-research-licence-level-3/cl19 [accessed 16/05/2024]
[10] Bats: survey or research level 4 licence (CL20). Available at: https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/bats-survey-or-research-licence-level-4 [accessed 16/05/2024]
[11] Mitchell-Jones, T. and McLeish A. (2004). Bat Workers' Manual (3rd Edition). Joint Nature Conservation Committee.
[12] EUROBATS (2003). Resolution No. 4.6. Guidelines for the Issue of Permits for the Capture and Study of Captured Wild Bats.
[13] Hill, D. A. and Greenaway, F. (2005). Effectiveness of an acoustic lure for surveying bats in British woodlands. Mammal Review 35(1):116–122.
[14] Hill, D. A. and Cook, M. (2020). Optimising the Sussex Autobat acoustic lure for catching bats in British woodlands: A preliminary report. British Islands Bats (Volume One).

was recorded, along with key biometric measurements and faecal samples (droppings) to aid identification.

A8.6.2.2.5 Analysis

28 Bat calls were analysed using appropriate analysis software, enabling the full spectrum of a call to be assessed for data recorded with Anabat Scout, Anabat Swift and Echo Meter Touch bat detectors.

29 If possible, bat calls were identified to species, referencing published call parameters[15,16,17]. However, there can be significant overlap in call parameters in some species, particularly the *Myotis* genus. *Myotis* bat calls are assessed using a range of indicators, though due to their modulated calls a number of external factors can impact the reliability. As such *Myotis* bats will often be identified as *Myotis* sp. where identification to species cannot be confirmed. The use of full spectrum detectors has given a greater success rate in identification.

A8.6.2.2.6 Limitations

30 Static detector AE failed to record during the summer and autumn 2022, static detector ZC failed to record during spring 2024, and some detectors (A May, AA April, AD May, K April and Z April) recorded for fewer than five consecutive nights. However, given the large amount of fully compliant survey data from nearby and similar locations and habitats, this minor under sampling is very unlikely to qualitatively alter conclusions.

31 Transect route ZA did not proceed during the summer 2023 visit due to restricted access through an impenetrable rape seed crop. Spring and autumn transects were, however, successfully completed and static detectors were also deployed, so the data from this area are considered sufficient.

32 In line with good practice, three nights of bat trapping surveys are recommended, but, due to weather and health and safety constraints and woodland suitability, two surveys were undertaken at Laxon Wood, High Wood, Kneesall Wood, Muskham Wood, Cheveral Wood and Lady, Mather and Coppice Woods. Nonetheless, these woodlands were not considered to be of particularly high value (see results, below) and the surveys provided sufficient data.

[15] Russ, J. (2012). British Bat Calls: A Guide to Species Identification. Pelagic Publishing.
[16] Middleton, N., Froud, A. and French, K. (2022). Social Calls of the Bats of Britain and Ireland (2nd Edition). Pelagic Publishing.
[17] Barataud, M. (2015). Acoustic Ecology of European Bats – Species Identification, Study of their Habitats and Foraging Behaviour.

A8.6.3 RESULTS

A8.6.3.1 DESK STUDY

33 The desk study returned 500 records of 13 taxa within 2 km of the Study Area from 2012 onwards, including 19 confirmed roosts, one possible roost and the remaining records pertaining to sightings of foraging/commuting bats. MAGIC returned seven granted EPS licenses for bats.

A8.6.3.2 SURVEY

A8.6.3.2.1 Ground Level Tree Assessment

34 The GLTA identified 254 trees classified as PRF or FAR and which had the potential to be directly affected by the Development (Table A8.6.2). Of these trees, only 16 were subsequently identified by the Arboricultural Impact Assessment (AIA) (TA A8.12, [EN010162/APP/6.4.8.12]) to be at risk of removal and these are shown in Figure A8.6.2.

Table A8.6.2: Ground Level Tree Assessment Survey Results

Suitability for Bats	Number of Trees Assessed	Number of Trees to be Removed
Potential Roosting Features	113	5
Further Assessment Required	141	11

A8.6.3.2.2 Transect and Static Detector Surveys

35 Tables A8.6.B1 and A8.6.B2 (Appendix B) summarise, respectively, the transect and static detector surveys between 2022 and 2024.

36 The transect and static detector surveys recorded an assemblage dominated by common and widespread species, although the assemblage also included Nathusius' pipistrelle and Barbastelle, which are considered to be 'Rare' bats in the county[18].

37 The transect surveys recorded 4,951 registrations. Common pipistrelle was by far the most frequently recorded species (*n* = 2,828 registrations; 57.1% of total). The static detector surveys recorded 113,740 bat passes. Common pipistrelle again was by far the most frequent bat species (*n* = 71,309 registrations; 62.7% of total). Collectively, registrations from common and soprano pipistrelle bats accounted for 76.4% and 83.2% of registrations, respectively, in the transect and static surveys.

38 All bat species known to Nottinghamshire were recorded during the transect and static detector surveys. *Myotis* sp. cannot be readily identified to species level using bat call analysis software therefore it is unknown which *Myotis* species were recorded.

[18] Crouch, N.C. (2018). Nottinghamshire LWS Handbook – Guidelines for the selection of Local Wildlife Sites in Nottinghamshire. Part 2A – Local Wildlife Sites selection criteria: species. 2nd Edition. Nottinghamshire Biological and Geological Records Centre, Nottingham.

39 Of the rarer species, 12 serotine, 15 Nathusius' and 13 barbastelle calls were recorded during the transect surveys and 63 serotine, 217 Nathusius' and 291 barbastelle calls were recorded during the static detector surveys.

40 Based on the survey locations with the most comprehensive data (i.e., excluding transects and statics with fewer than three seasonal surveys and monthly transect surveys), it is possible to highlight key patterns in bat activity.

41 Transect 25 had the highest number of bats recorded (*n* = 395). The transect sampled grassland and woodland along a watercourse, slightly downstream of Eakring and Maplebeck Site of Special Scientific Interest.

42 Transect 20 had the lowest number of bats recorded (*n* = 21) and sampled predominantly arable fields near the A616 Newark Road.

43 Across all transect surveys the most bat passes were recorded in spring (*n* = 1,326), with slightly fewer in autumn (*n* = 1,267) and summer (*n* = 983). This result is unexpected given that in the summer, bats are born and maternity colonies begin to disperse and move to mating roosts, which should result in more bat activity. However, the prevailing weather and land use before and during surveys has a profound effect on recorded activity and may explain the pattern.

44 Static detector V had the highest number of bats recorded (*n* = 17,713). The detector was placed on the edge of a small patch of woodland surrounded by arable fields and may indicate an important commuting/foraging location sheltered from prevailing south-westerlies wind.

45 Static detector AD had the lowest number of bats recorded (*n* = 232). The detector was placed on a tree beside a ditch surrounded by extensive arable fields.

46 Static detector ZD was deployed on the southeastern edge of Kelham Hills and recorded (*n* = 130) Nathusius' pipistrelle in autumn. This is in keeping with the behavioural patterns for this species which is known to be migratory, whereby most Nathusius' pipistrelle recorded in autumn, although some do remain all year and breed in the UK.

47 Static detectors in summer (*n* = 42,408) recorded the most bat registrations, with slightly fewer in spring (*n* = 34,651) and far fewer in autumn (*n* = 18,944).

A8.6.3.2.3 Daytime Reconnaissance Surveys

48 The results of the daytime reconnaissance survey results are summarised in Table A8.6.3.

Table A8.6.3: Daytime Reconnaissance Survey Results

Woodland	Summary
Ossington Lake Woodlands	Multiple PRFs apparent, various heights. Church present within woodland – very suitable for bats.
North Wood and Speakers Plantation	North Wood: Multiple PRFs in old oaks suitable for barbastelle. Speakers Plantation: Few PRFs apparent and none suitable for barbastelle; however, central ride (east/west) likely to provide key commuting route.
Laxton Wood	PRFs apparent including some for breeding barbastelle, albeit limited in number. Most favourable area for roosting bats, including barbastelle, is west of central N/S ride including within and surrounding central game pen.
Muskham Wood	Some PRFs apparent at height but not abundant – trees generally in good condition/vigour – few barbastelle PRFs apparent. Overall low suitability for barbastelle breeding roosts – no declining/veteran oaks apparent – but could support commuting/foraging barbastelle and other roosting bat species.
High Wood	Most trees semi-mature with limited damage or dysfunction and therefore few PRFs apparent. Woodland most likely to be of value to foraging and commuting bats of various species.
Lady, Mather and Coppice Woods	Limited PRFs apparent generally, perhaps more in ash and sycamore of Coppice Wood and beech of Lady Wood. Most trees semi mature and in good condition. Woodland unlikely to be suitable for barbastelle maternity roosts, and may not support many roosts overall; however, they are very favourable for foraging and commuting bats of various species.
Cheveral Wood	Multiple PRFs apparent especially damage and decay in ash, and some oak and field maple, likely more PRFs near exposed edges and rides. Hut within woodland also has some suitable PRFs, principally behind timber cladding. Few classic barbastelle roost trees and unlikely to support a maternity roost, but highly suitable for barbastelle foraging and a diverse bat assemblage.
Kneesall Wood	PRFs present in more mature deciduous compartments. Few veteran/decaying oaks with barbastelle PRFs apparent. Woodland probably unlikely to support barbastelle maternity roost but could support foraging/commuting barbastelle. Deciduous areas highly suitable for other bat species.

A8.6.3.2.4 Bat Trapping Surveys

49 The bat trapping surveys captured ten species and a total of 465 individual bats. Two whiskered/Brandt's bats and one pipistrelle bat were caught but escaped the mist net before they could be identified to species level. Both

males and females of all ten species were caught. Female bats included breeding (post-lactating or parous) animals of all ten species. Juvenile animals of all species except barbastelle were also captured. A summary of the bat trapping results is presented in Table A8.6.B3 in Appendix B.

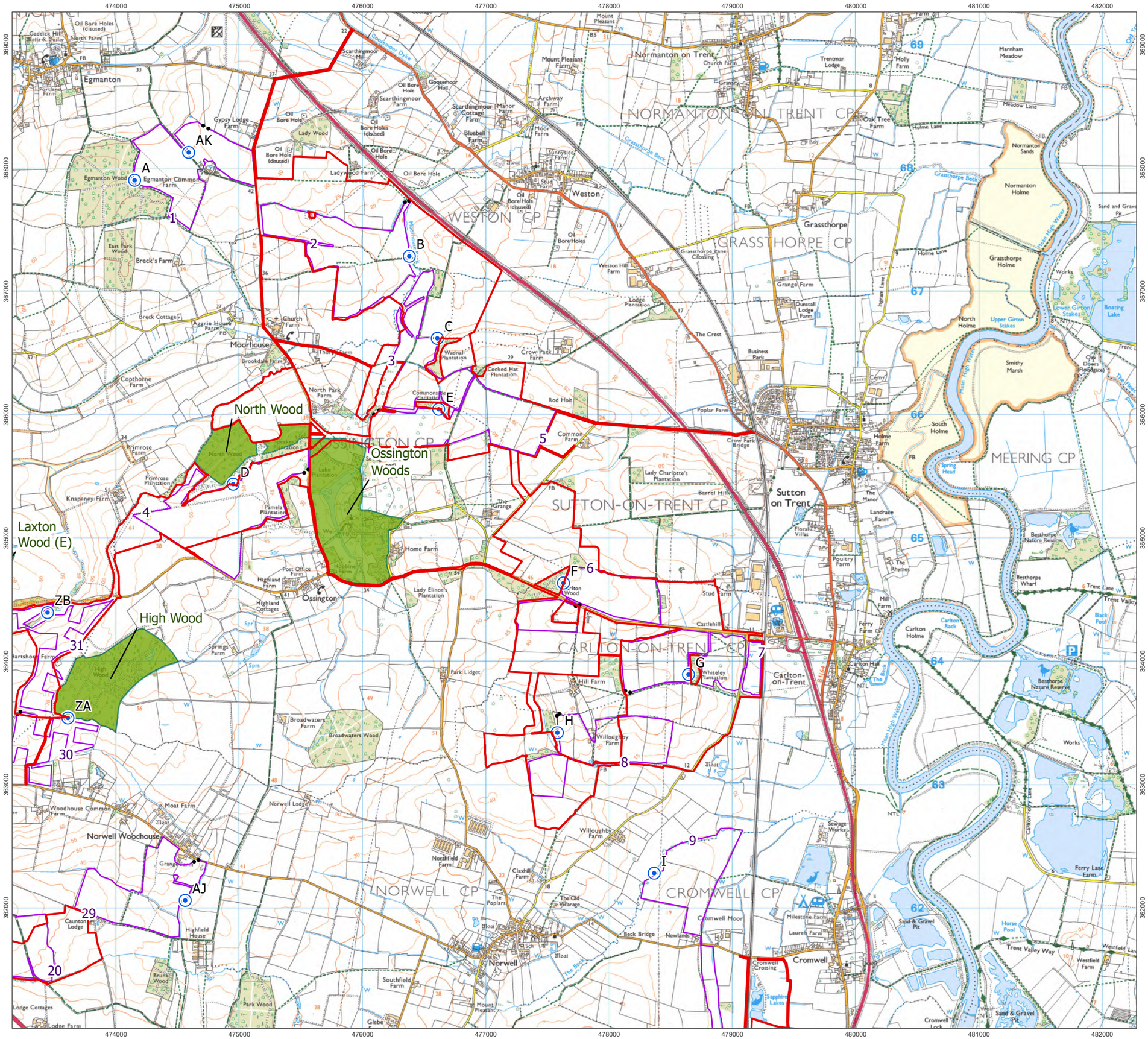
50 Nine barbastelles were caught in two woodland areas in August: six adult male barbastelle and one non-breeding female barbastelle in the Ossington Lake Woodlands, an adult male in Speakers Plantation, and a breeding female barbastelle in North Wood.

51 Of the 465 bats caught, soprano pipistrelle was the most frequent (*n* = 95) and barbastelle the least frequent (*n* = 9).

52 The highest number of bats caught and highest species diversity on one survey was 64 bats of ten species caught in the Ossington Lake Woodlands on 22/08/23. The lowest number of bats caught was from the constrained survey at High Wood on 28/05/24. The lowest species diversity was from the constrained surveys at Laxton Wood; however, despite the constraints, five species were caught including breeding Natterer's bat and brown long-eared bat.

53 Only two bat species known to Nottinghamshire were not captured: serotine, which is the rarest recorded bat in the county, with only a handful of confirmed records, and Nathusius' pipistrelle. Given the propensity of Nathusius' pipistrelle to frequent large water bodies surrounded by woodland during spring and autumn migration, it is reasonably likely that this species frequents the Ossington Lake Woodlands during these two periods.

APPENDIX A – FIGURES



Solar & Biodiversity Park

- Order Limits
- Surveyed Woodland
- Static Detector (A, B, C...)
- Transect Route (1, 2, 3...)

NW NE SW SE

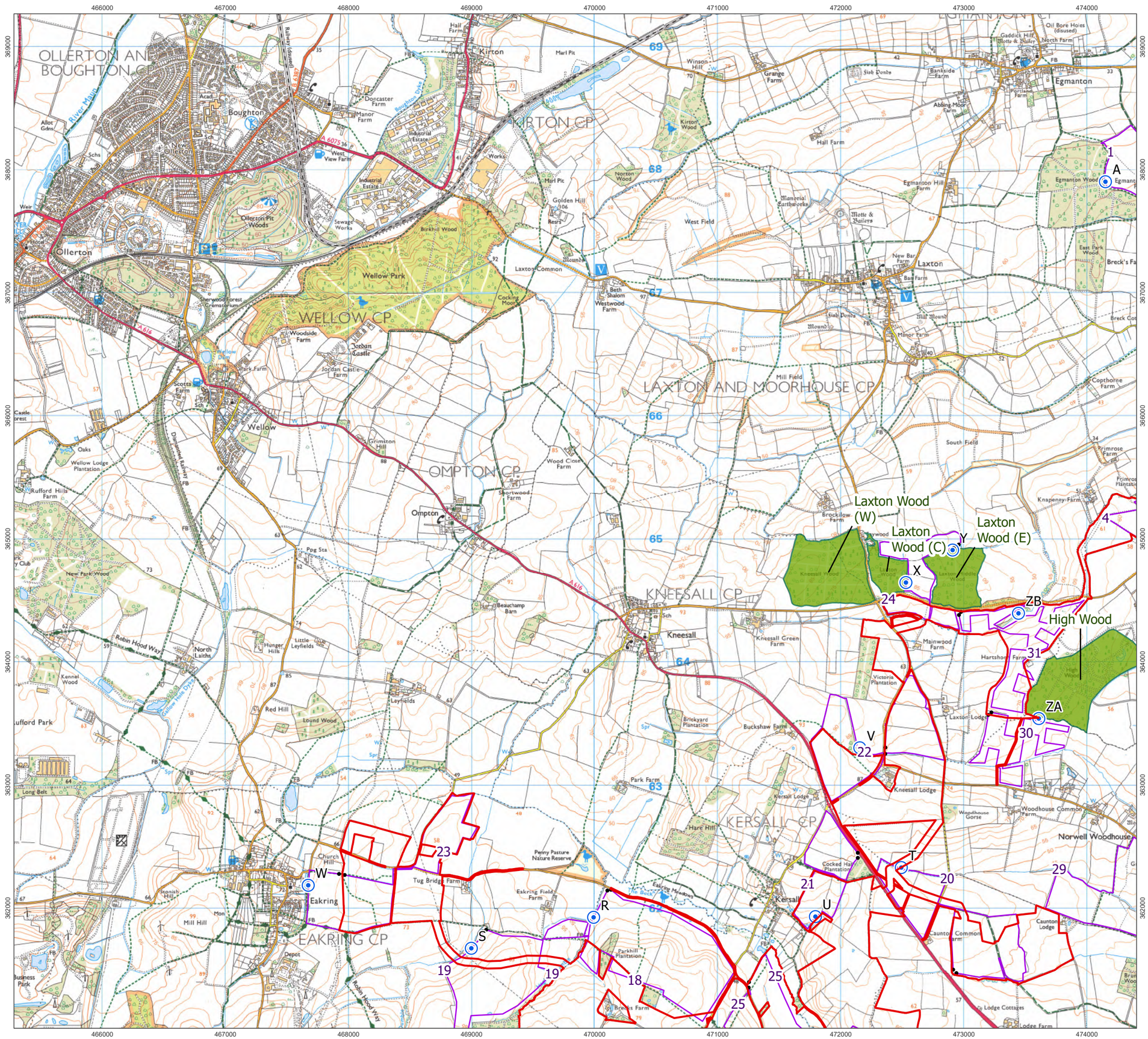
1:30,000 Scale @ A3

0 0.25 0.5 1 km

Ref: 026-ES-A8.6.1	Date: 20/06/2025

Bat Survey Locations
Figure A8.6.1 NE

Great North Road Solar and Biodiversity Park
Environmental Statement



Solar & Biodiversity Park

- Order Limits
- Surveyed Woodland
- Static Detector (A, B, C...)
- Transect Route (1, 2, 3...)

NW NE SW SE

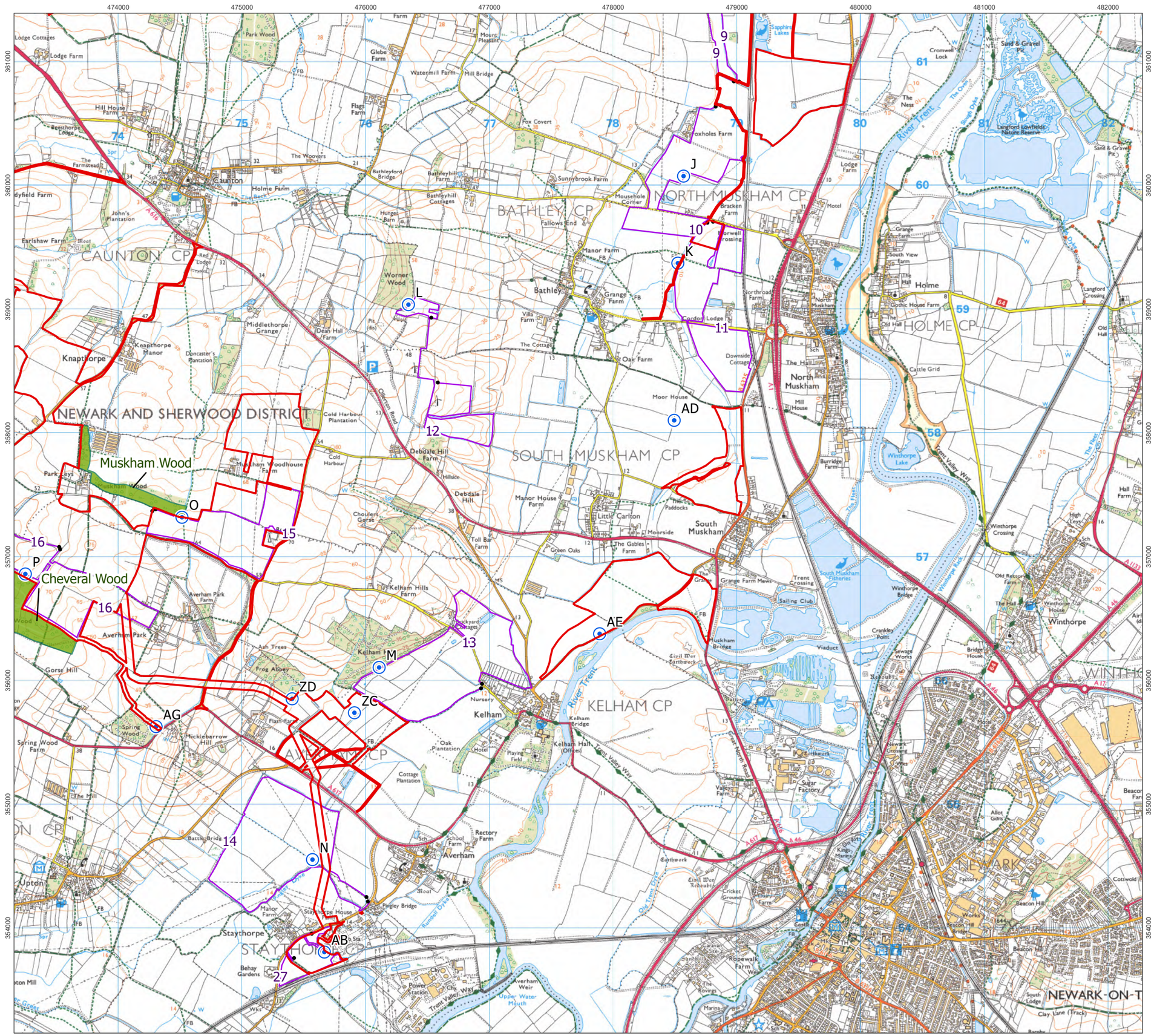
1:30,000 Scale @ A3

0 0.25 0.5 1 km

Ref: 026-ES-A8.6.1	Date: 20/06/2025

Bat Survey Locations
Figure A8.6.1 NW

Great North Road Solar and Biodiversity Park
Environmental Statement



Solar & Biodiversity Park

- Order Limits
- Surveyed Woodland
- Static Detector (A, B, C...)
- Transect Route (1, 2, 3...)

NW NE SW SE

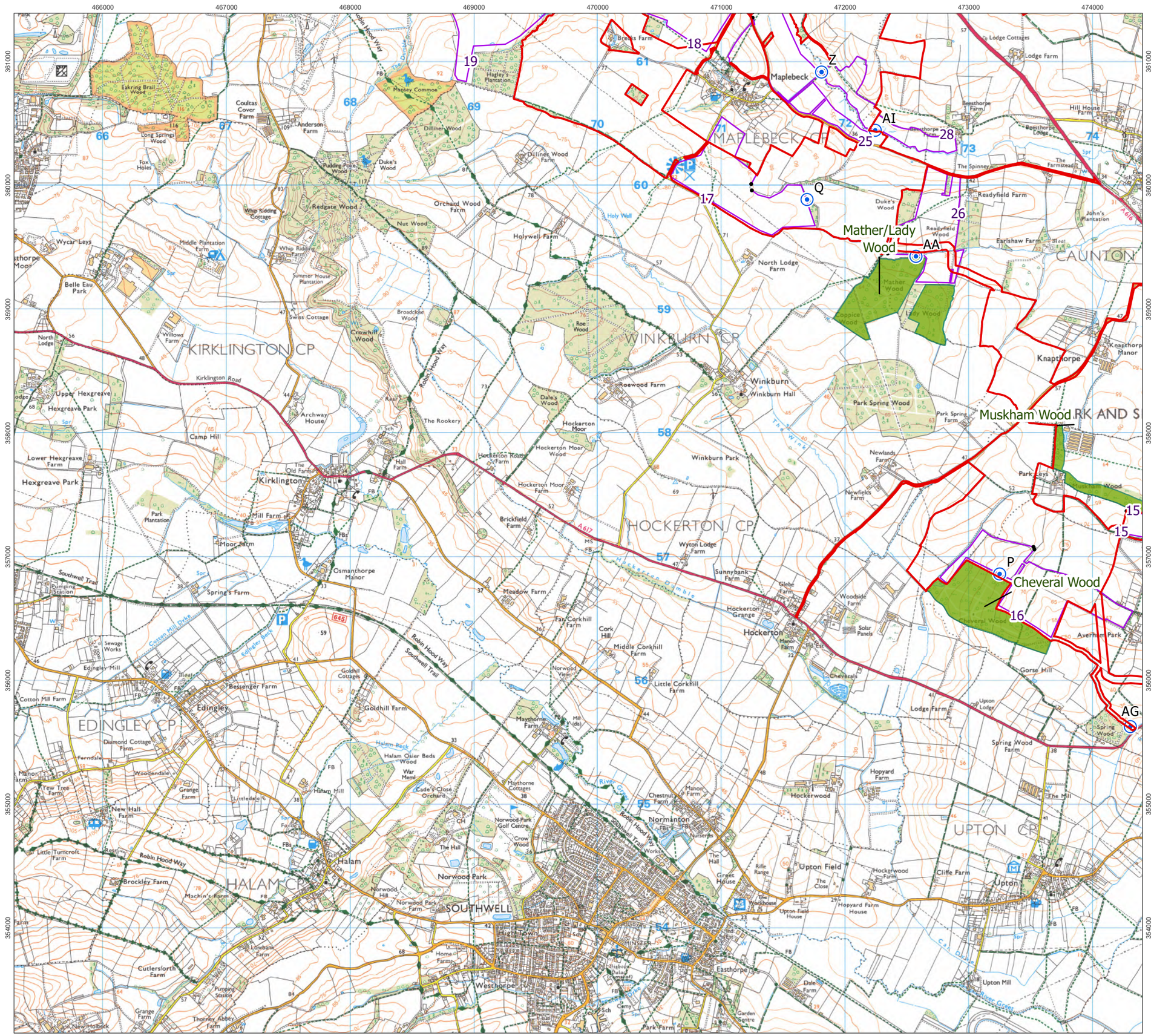
1:30,000 Scale @ A3

0 0.25 0.5 1 km

Ref: 026-ES-A8.6.1	Date: 20/06/2025

Bat Survey Locations
Figure A8.6.1 SE

Great North Road Solar and Biodiversity Park
Environmental Statement



Solar & Biodiversity Park

- Order Limits
- Field Boundaries

Ground Level Tree Assessment

- Further Assessment Required
- Potential Roosting Features

NW NE SW SE

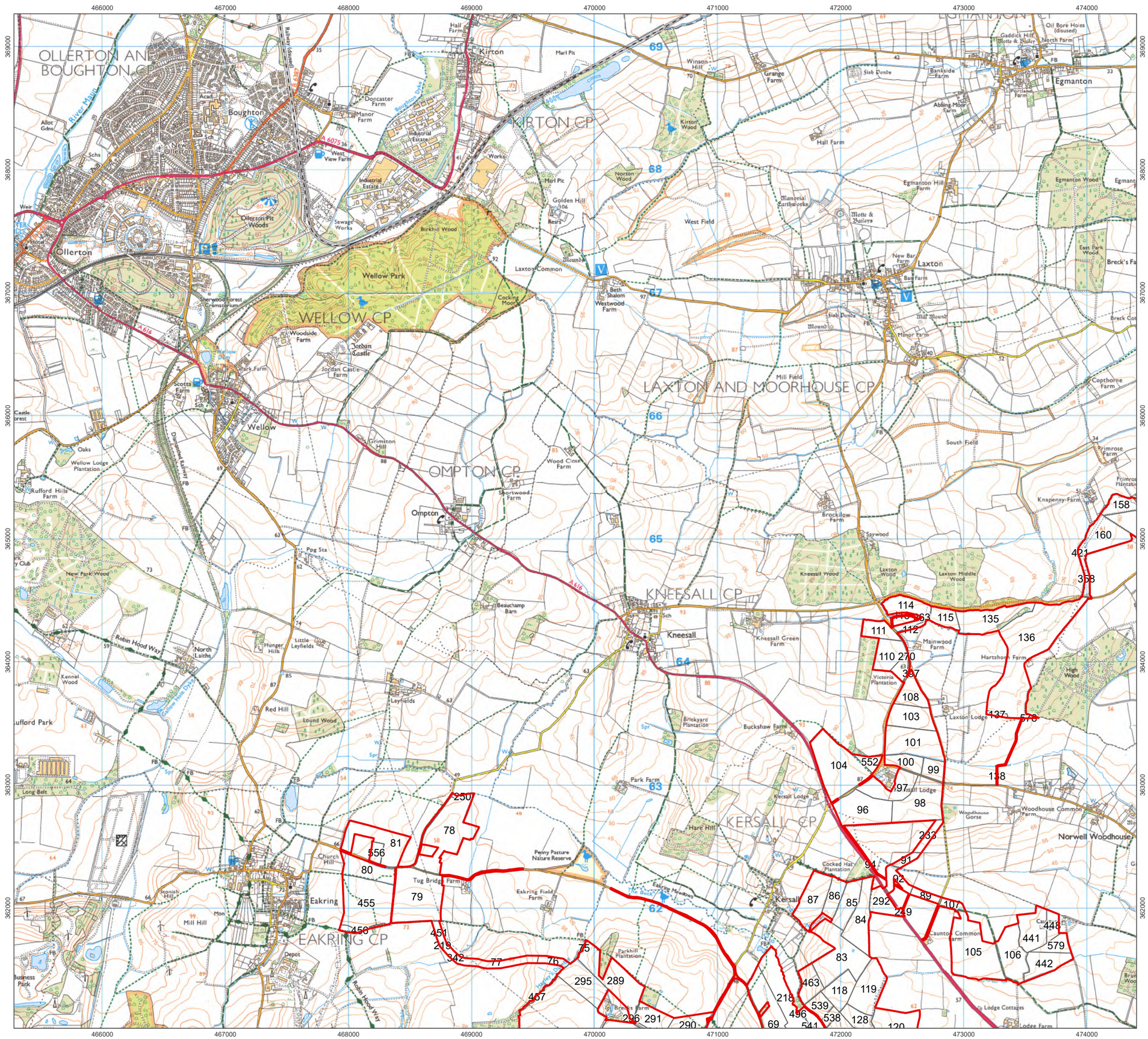
1:30,000 Scale @ A3

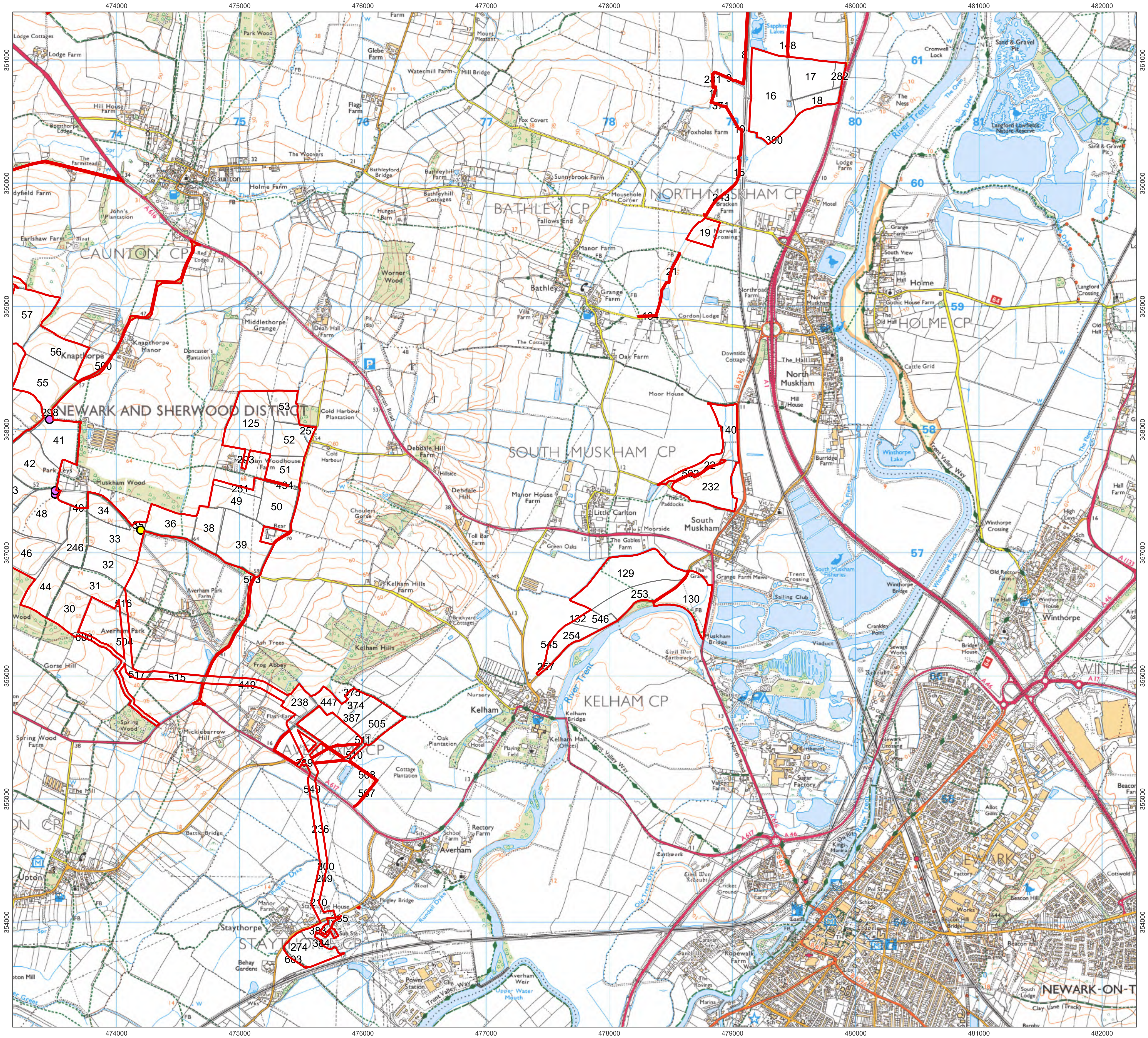
0 0.25 0.5 1 km

Ref: 026-ES-A8.6.2	Date: 20/06/2025

Ground Level Tree Assessment Results
Figure A8.6.2 NE

Great North Road Solar and Biodiversity Park
Environmental Statement





![Solar & Biodiversity Park logo]

Order Limits

Field Boundaries

Ground Level Tree Assessment

Further Assessment Required

Potential Roosting Features

NW NE SW SE

1:30,000 Scale @ A3

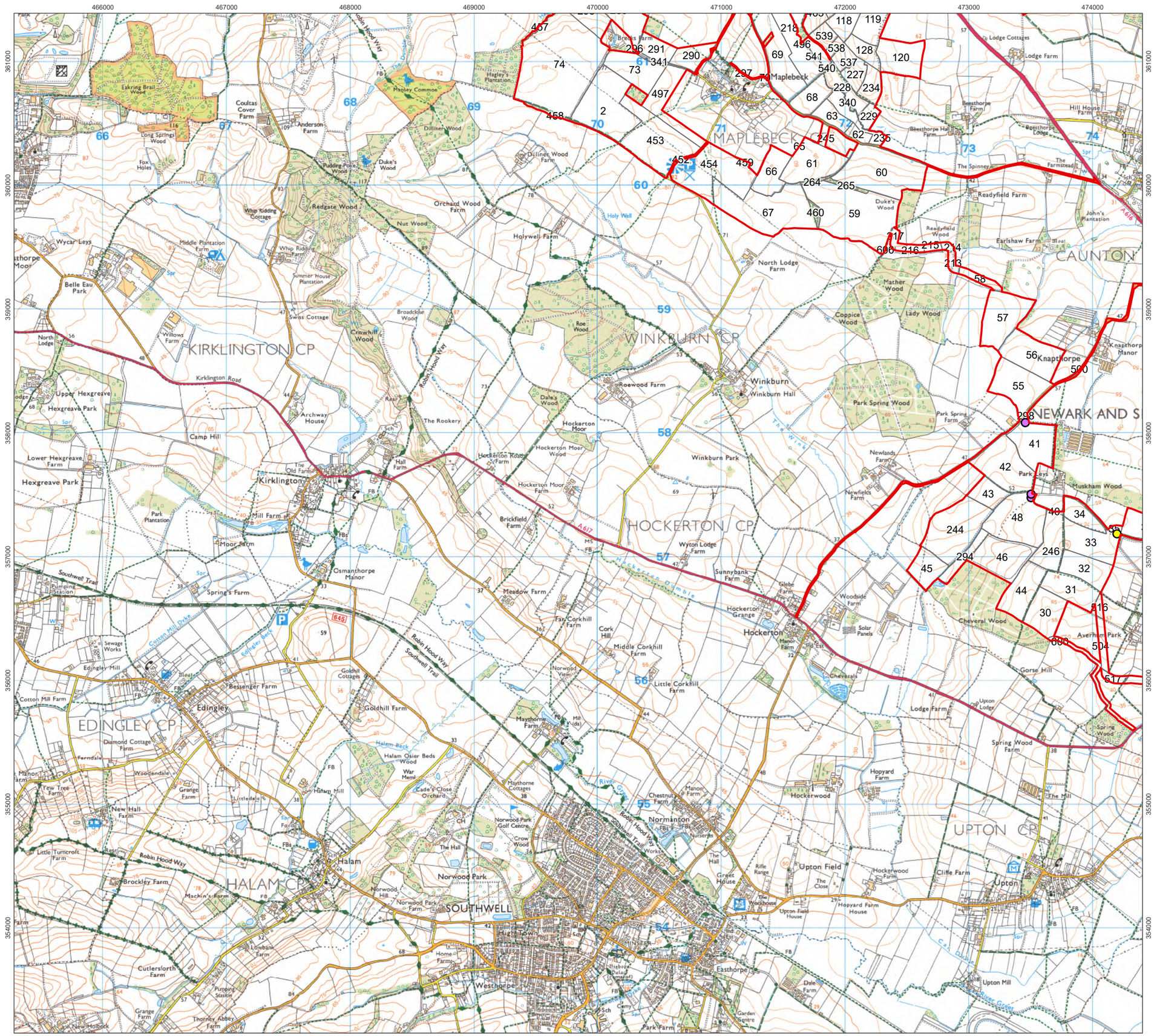
0 0.25 0.5 1 km

Ref: 026-ES-A8.6.2

Date: 20/06/2025

Ground Level Tree Assessment Results
Figure A8.6.2 SE

Great North Road Solar and Biodiversity Park Environmental Statement



Solar & Biodiversity Park

Ref: 026-ES-A8.6.2	Date: 20/06/2025

Ground Level Tree Assessment Results
Figure A8.6.2 SW

Great North Road Solar and Biodiversity Park
Environmental Statement

APPENDIX B – DATA TABLES

Table A8.6.B1: Transect Survey Results. *Values are the number of registrations.*

Reference	Date	Common pip.	Soprano pip.	Pipistrellus sp.	Nathusius' pip.	Brown long-eared	Barbastelle	*Myotis* sp.	Noctule	Leisler	*Nyctalus* sp.	Serotine	Total
1 (monthly)	April: 11/04/22	17	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	**19**
	May: 25/05/22	95	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	**96**
	June: 01/06/22	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**9**
	July: 21/07/22	12	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	**15**
	Aug: 08/08/22	32	1	0	0	2	0	0	10	2	0	0	**47**
	September: 21/09/22 (Dusk)	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	**2**
	September: 22/09/22 (Dawn)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
	October: 14/10/2022	7	3	0	0	0	0	1	1	3	0	0	**15**
2 (seasonal)	Spring: 12/04/22	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	**12**
	Summer: 06/06/22	12	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	**13**
	Autumn: 05/09/22	53	2	0	0	0	0	2	4	1	1	0	**63**
3 (seasonal)	Spring: 13/04/22	74	34	0	0	0	0	2	11	0	0	0	**121**

Reference	Date	Common pip.	Soprano pip.	Pipistrellus sp.	Nathusius' pip.	Brown long-eared	Barbastelle	*Myotis* sp.	Noctule	Leisler	*Nyctalus* sp.	Serotine	Total
	Summer: 13/06/22	18	6	0	1	0	0	3	32	3	0	0	**63**
	Autumn: 12/09/22	12	1	0	0	2	0	2	14	3	0	2	**36**
4 (seasonal)	Spring: 19/04/22	9	8	0	0	0	0	9	7	0	0	0	**33**
	Summer: 22/06/22	5	2	0	0	0	0	1	9	0	0	0	**17**
	Autumn: 13/09/22	5	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	**12**
5 (seasonal)	Spring: 20/04/22	11	7	0	0	1	0	1	4	0	0	0	**24**
	Summer: 23/06/22	1	3	0	0	0	0	1	1	32	0	0	**38**
	Autumn: 19/09/22	7	5	0	0	1	0	9	3	20	0	0	**45**
6 (seasonal)	Spring: 17/05/22	19	22	0	0	0	1	21	1	1	0	0	**65**
	Summer: 05/07/22	16	11	0	0	1	0	12	0	0	0	0	**40**
	Autumn: 06/10/22	3	6	0	0	0	0	3	2	0	0	0	**14**
7 (seasonal)	Spring: 03/05/22	43	20	0	0	0	0	14	17	0	0	0	**94**
	Summer: 06/07/22	9	0	0	0	1	1	18	5	4	0	0	**38**
	Autumn: 13/10/22	3	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	8	0	0	**16**

Reference	Date	Common pip.	Soprano pip.	Pipistrellus sp.	Nathusius' pip.	Brown long-eared	Barbastelle	*Myotis* sp.	Noctule	Leisler	*Nyctalus* sp.	Serotine	Total
8 (seasonal)	Spring: 04/05/22	8	11	0	0	0	0	10	1	3	0	0	**33**
	Summer: 11/07/22	0	3	0	0	0	0	16	1	5	0	1	**26**
	Autumn: 07/10/22	30	78	0	1	2	0	4	0	2	0	0	**117**
9 (seasonal)	Spring: 09/05/22	15	1	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	**22**
	Summer: 12/07/22	6	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**9**
	Autumn: 27/09/22	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	**2**
10 (seasonal)	Spring: 10/05/22	25	6	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	1	0	**38**
11 (seasonal)	Spring: 24/04/22	6	2	0	0	0	0	1	9	0	0	0	**18**
	Summer: 24/06/22	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	0	3	1	**43**
	Autumn: 05/09/22	7	0	0	0	0	0	1	10	4	0	0	**22**
12 (seasonal)	Spring: 20/05/22	30	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**37**
	Summer: 09/08/22	27	0	0	0	0	0	0	23	8	0	5	**63**
	Autumn: 02/09/22	51	7	0	0	2	0	4	14	26	5	0	**109**
13 (seasonal)	Spring: 22/04/22	16	23	0	0	0	0	1	4	0	2	0	**46**

Reference	Date	Common pip.	Soprano pip.	Pipistrellus sp.	Nathusius' pip.	Brown long-eared	Barbastelle	*Myotis* sp.	Noctule	Leisler	*Nyctalus* sp.	Serotine	Total
	Summer: 30/06/22	38	12	0	1	0	0	12	27	0	2	0	**92**
	Autumn: 06/09/22	38	36	0	1	0	0	16	11	5	0	0	**107**
14 (seasonal)	Spring: 20/04/22	32	16	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	**49**
	Summer: 01/07/22	8	1	0	1	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	**21**
	Autumn: 07/09/22	27	7	0	0	0	0	2	7	2	1	0	**46**
15 (seasonal)	Spring: 21/04/22	19	49	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	**70**
	Summer: 16/06/22	66	3	0	1	1	1	4	0	2	0	0	**78**
	Autumn: 05/09/22	107	46	0	1	1	0	4	6	2	0	0	**167**
16 (seasonal)	Spring: 29/04/22	3	17	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	**24**
	Summer: 23/06/22	73	29	0	0	0	0	4	4	1	0	0	**111**
	Autumn: 01/09/22	24	31	0	0	0	0	1	4	0	0	0	**60**
17 (seasonal)	Spring: 12/04/22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	**4**
	Summer: 12/08/22	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	**17**
	Autumn: 25/10/22	43	18	0	5	0	1	0	0	6	0	0	**73**

Reference	Date	Common pip.	Soprano pip.	Pipistrellus sp.	Nathusius' pip.	Brown long-eared	Barbastelle	*Myotis* sp.	Noctule	Leisler	*Nyctalus* sp.	Serotine	Total
18 (seasonal)	Spring: 11/05/22	10	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	**13**
	Summer: 25/08/22	5	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	**8**
	Autumn: 19/10/22	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	**3**
19 (seasonal)	Spring: 26/05/22	43	4	0	0	1	0	4	0	0	0	0	**52**
	Summer: 22/08/22	5	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	**8**
	Autumn: 13/10/22	24	12	0	0	0	0	11	1	8	1	0	**57**
20 (seasonal)	Spring: 27/05/22	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	**18**
	Summer: 19/07/22	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**1**
	Autumn: 11/10/22	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	**2**
21 (seasonal)	Spring: 10/05/22	11	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**25**
	Summer: 15/07/22	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	**20**
	Autumn: 17/10/22	13	1	0	0	1	0	4	0	0	0	0	**19**
22 (seasonal)	Spring: 19/05/22	36	12	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	**52**
	Summer: 11/08/22	16	1	0	0	2	0	3	0	0	0	0	**22**

Reference	Date	Common pip.	Soprano pip.	Pipistrellus sp.	Nathusius' pip.	Brown long-eared	Barbastelle	*Myotis* sp.	Noctule	Leisler	*Nyctalus* sp.	Serotine	Total
	Autumn: 20/10/22	59	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	**63**
23 (seasonal)	Spring: 19/04/22	63	2	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	**74**
	Summer: 18/07/22	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	**10**
	Autumn: 17/10/22	17	3	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	**22**
24 (monthly)	April: 19/04/22	2	10	0	0	0	1	1	8	0	0	0	**22**
	May: 24/05/22	55	7	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	**72**
	June: 14/06/22	13	19	0	0	0	0	16	8	0	0	0	**56**
	July: 12/07/22 (Dusk)	89	25	0	0	1	0	38	0	5	1	1	**160**
	July: 13/07/22 (Dawn)	75	17	0	0	1	0	23	1	6	4	1	**128**
	August: 30/08/22	88	40	0	1	2	0	4	0	14	1	0	**150**
	September: 14/09/22	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	0	0	0	0	**5**
	October: 11/10/22	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	2	6	2	0	**16**
25 (seasonal)	Spring: 20/04/22	175	25	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	**204**
	Summer: 19/07/22	36	1	0	0	6	0	16	2	9	0	1	**71**

Reference	Date	Common pip.	Soprano pip.	Pipistrellus sp.	Nathusius' pip.	Brown long-eared	Barbastelle	*Myotis* sp.	Noctule	Leisler	*Nyctalus* sp.	Serotine	Total
	Autumn: 10/10/22	41	34	0	0	0	0	37	0	3	5	0	**120**
26 (seasonal)	Spring: 20/04/22	38	21	0	0	1	0	4	2	0	0	0	**66**
	Summer: 25/07/22	77	24	0	0	0	0	4	3	2	0	0	**110**
	Autumn: 27/09/22	5	3	0	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	0	**12**
27 (seasonal)	Spring: 09/05/22	61	22	0	0	0	0	4	3	0	0	0	**90**
	Summer: 13/07/22	29	2	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	**43**
	Autumn: 28/09/22	11	34	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	**46**
28 (seasonal)	Spring: 10/05/22	110	2	0	0	0	0	13	3	0	0	0	**128**
	Summer: 11/08/22	165	22	0	0	4	0	37	9	1	1	0	**239**
29 (seasonal)	Spring: 09/05/22	94	5	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	**105**
	Summer: 03/08/22	43	3	0	2	0	0	0	4	1	0	0	**53**
30 (seasonal)	Spring: 31/05/23	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	**6**
	Summer: 29/08/23	3	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	**6**
	Autumn: 26/09/23	3	6	0	0	0	0	3	1	4	0	0	**17**

Reference	Date	Common pip.	Soprano pip.	Pipistrellus sp.	Nathusius' pip.	Brown long-eared	Barbastelle	*Myotis* sp.	Noctule	Leisler	*Nyctalus* sp.	Serotine	Total
31 (seasonal)	Spring: 31/05/23	49	21	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	**74**
	Summer: 29/08/23	13	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	**15**
	Autumn: 26/09/2023	2	10	0	0	0	1	4	0	0	0	0	**17**
Total Bat Passes		**2,828**	**957**	**1**	**15**	**43**	**13**	**448**	**381**	**216**	**37**	**12**	**4,951**
Percentage (%) of total (*n* = 4,951)		**57.1**	**19.3**	**0.0**	**0.3**	**0.9**	**0.3**	**9.0**	**7.7**	**4.4**	**0.7**	**0.2**	

Table A8.6.B2: Static Detector Survey Results. *Values are the number of registrations.*

Reference	Start Date	Common pip.	Soprano pip.	*Pipistrellus* sp.	*Nathusius'* pip.	Brown long-eared	Barbastelle	*Myotis* sp.	Noctule	Leisler	*Nyctalus* sp.	Serotine	Unidentified	Total
A (monthly)	April: 11/04/22	96	14	1	0	0	181	0	0	0	7	0	0	**299**
	May: 25/05/22	154	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**155**
	June: 01/06/22	228	20	0	0	0	1	85	2	5	2	0	0	**343**
	August: 08/08/22	28	7	0	0	2	0	26	2	5	1	0	0	**71**
	September: 21/09/22	46	4	0	0	0	0	5	3	1	0	0	0	**59**
	October: 14/10/22	45	30	0	0	0	0	41	1	3	0	0	0	**120**
AA (seasonal)	Spring: 20/04/22	29	9	0	0	0	0	14	0	0	0	0	0	**52**
	Summer: 25/07/22	283	34	0	0	4	0	597	2	0	0	0	0	**920**
	Autumn: 27/09/22	24	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**28**
AB (seasonal)	Spring: 09/05/22	149	28	0	0	0	0	2	31	0	0	0	0	**210**
	Summer: 13/07/22	96	25	0	0	0	0	2	32	4	1	0	0	**160**
	Autumn: 28/09/22	12	5	0	1	0	0	8	12	1	1	0	0	**40**
AD (seasonal)	Spring: 25/05/2022	47	7	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	**56**
	Summer: 24/08/2022	61	43	0	0	0	0	5	5	0	0	0	0	**114**
	Autumn: 13/09/2022	27	27	0	2	0	0	4	0	1	1	0	0	**62**
	Spring: 25/05/2022	188	12	0	0	0	0	7	2	0	2	0	0	**211**

Reference	Start Date	Common pip.	Soprano pip.	*Pipistrellus* sp.	*Nathusius'* pip.	Brown long-eared	Barbastelle	*Myotis* sp.	Noctule	Leisler	*Nyctalus* sp.	Serotine	Unidentified	Total
AE (seasonal)	Summer: 24/08/2022	No data available.												
	Autumn: 13/09/2022	No data available.												
AG (seasonal)	Spring: 20/04/2022	15	43	0	0	0	0	39	14	7	10	0	0	**128**
	Summer: 24/08/2022	36	77	0	0	1	0	88	15	8	6	0	0	**231**
	Autumn: 13/09/2022	23	149	0	0	0	0	25	9	1	2	0	1	**210**
AI (seasonal)	Spring: 10/05/22	1,677	24	0	0	0	0	442	3	3	16	0	1	**2,166**
	Summer: 11/08/22	451	52	0	0	0	0	51	13	4	16	0	0	**587**
AJ (seasonal)	Spring: 09/05/22	62	24	2	0	0	0	9	1	1	1	2	0	**102**
	Summer: 03/08/22	96	31	0	0	0	0	33	9	0	1	3	0	**173**
AK (monthly)	May: 25/05/22	685	5	0	0	0	0	14	0	0	0	0	0	**704**
	June: 01/06/22	183	86	0	0	0	0	236	8	3	1	0	0	**517**
	August: 08/08/22	49	9	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	**68**
	September: 21/09/22	44	1	0	0	0	0	6	1	0	0	1	0	**53**
	October: 14/10/22	20	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	**23**
B (seasonal)	Spring: 12/04/22	381	245	0	1	0	0	31	5	0	2	2	0	**667**
	Summer: 06/06/22	962	47	1	0	0	0	334	1	0	0	1	0	**1,346**

Reference	Start Date	Common pip.	Soprano pip.	*Pipistrellus* sp.	*Nathusius'* pip.	Brown long-eared	Barbastelle	*Myotis* sp.	Noctule	Leisler	*Nyctalus* sp.	Serotine	Unidentified	Total
	Autumn: 05/09/22	5	25	0	0	0	0	35	0	0	0	0	0	**65**
C (seasonal)	Spring: 13/04/22	534	1,998	0	0	2	11	3	0	0	225	0	0	**2,773**
	Summer: 13/06/22	68	312	0	0	5	1	18	251	7	5	0	0	**667**
	Autumn: 12/09/22	0	13	0	0	0	0	9	61	1	0	0	0	**84**
D (seasonal)	Spring: 19/04/22	17	10	0	0	1	5	0	8	0	0	0	0	**41**
	Summer: 22/06/22	41	39	0	0	0	4	71	4	25	1	1	0	**186**
	Autumn: 13/09/22	11	17	0	0	0	0	142	7	1	7	0	0	**185**
E (seasonal)	Spring: 20/04/22	17	50	0	0	0	1	6	6	0	0	0	0	**80**
	Summer: 23/06/22	221	332	0	0	1	13	81	51	16	3	1	0	**719**
	Autumn: 19/09/22	102	154	0	0	1	3	131	4	93	17	0	0	**505**
F (seasonal)	Spring: 17/05/22	69	77	0	0	1	8	24	8	4	34	1	0	**226**
	Summer: 05/07/22	118	58	0	1	2	1	237	45	91	31	0	0	**584**
	Autumn: 06/10/22	3	15	0	0	0	0	20	0	1	0	0	0	**39**
G (seasonal)	Spring: 03/05/22	28	428	0	0	0	0	33	49	1	0	0	0	**539**
	Summer: 06/07/22	121	884	0	0	0	0	123	81	3	1	0	0	**1,213**
	Autumn: 13/10/22	0	154	0	0	0	0	128	0	0	0	0	0	**282**

Reference	Start Date	Common pip.	Soprano pip.	*Pipistrellus* sp.	*Nathusius'* pip.	Brown long-eared	Barbastelle	*Myotis* sp.	Noctule	Leisler	*Nyctalus* sp.	Serotine	Unidentified	Total
H (seasonal)	Spring: 04/05/22	5,261	690	0	0	1	0	316	112	22	135	1	0	**6,538**
	Summer: 11/07/22	387	7	0	0	0	0	42	15	12	0	0	0	**463**
	Autumn: 07/10/22	278	848	0	0	0	0	103	6	106	8	0	0	**1,349**
I (seasonal)	Spring: 09/05/22	2,483	103	0	0	0	0	13	0	2	1	0	0	**2,602**
	Summer: 12/07/22	1,303	37	0	0	0	0	7	36	1	0	0	0	**1,384**
	Autumn: 27/09/22	15	33	0	0	0	0	79	0	1	0	0	702	**830**
J (seasonal)	Spring: 10/05/22	3,277	405	0	0	1	0	31	55	0	2	0	0	**3,771**
	Summer: 11/08/22	3,518	946	0	0	0	0	59	148	10	5	0	0	**4,686**
K (seasonal)	Spring: 24/04/22	224	28	1	0	0	0	58	6	0	0	0	0	**317**
	Summer: 24/06/22	453	35	1	1	0	0	52	110	0	1	0	0	**653**
	Autumn: 05/09/22	33	19	1	0	0	0	17	23	1	0	0	0	**94**
L (seasonal)	Spring: 20/05/22	2,335	87	0	1	4	1	226	29	4	8	4	0	**2,699**
	Summer: 09/08/22	3,503	714	0	0	5	3	45	231	28	23	2	0	**4,554**
	Autumn: 02/09/22	114	134	0	0	1	0	58	98	126	165	6	0	**702**
M (seasonal)	Spring: 22/04/22	195	541	1	0	0	1	125	101	2	24	4	0	**994**

Reference	Start Date	Common pip.	Soprano pip.	*Pipistrellus* sp.	*Nathusius'* pip.	Brown long-eared	Barbastelle	*Myotis* sp.	Noctule	Leisler	*Nyctalus* sp.	Serotine	Unidentified	Total
	Summer: 30/06/22	1,415	2,546	0	0	5	2	300	215	8	19	19	0	**4,529**
	Autumn: 06/09/22	105	711	0	0	4	2	82	85	9	3	2	0	**1,003**
N (seasonal)	Spring: 20/04/22	2,091	381	173	0	0	0	308	16	0	0	0	0	**2,969**
	Summer: 01/07/22	1,588	380	1	1	1	0	18	108	4	8	0	0	**2,109**
	Autumn: 07/09/22	685	203	2	1	0	0	263	4	3	0	0	0	**1,161**
O (seasonal)	Spring -21/04/22	772	1,246	1	1	0	2	134	64	3	5	0	0	**2,228**
	Summer: 16/06/22	615	85	0	0	2	2	202	139	31	63	0	0	**1,139**
	Autumn: 05/09/22	46	48	0	0	0	1	36	13	6	3	0	0	**153**
P (seasonal)	Spring: 29/04/22	0	3	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	**9**
	Summer: 23/06/22	31	15	0	1	0	0	16	58	5	7	0	0	**133**
	Autumn: 01/09/22	92	379	0	1	4	2	19	26	120	9	0	0	**652**
Q (seasonal)	Spring: 12/04/22	44	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	**50**
	Summer: 12/08/22	218	30	0	0	4	2	57	5	4	0	0	0	**320**
	Autumn: 25/10/22	12	7	0	0	0	2	1	0	4	0	0	0	**26**
R (seasonal)	Spring: 11/05/22	1,068	142	6	1	1	11	108	1	0	2	1	0	**1,341**

Reference	Start Date	Common pip.	Soprano pip.	*Pipistrellus* sp.	*Nathusius'* pip.	Brown long-eared	Barbastelle	*Myotis* sp.	Noctule	Leisler	*Nyctalus* sp.	Serotine	Unidentified	Total
	Summer: 25/08/22	464	68	0	0	0	0	151	17	1	4	0	0	**705**
	Autumn: 19/10/22	709	1,626	0	0	0	0	1,384	0	1	3	0	0	**3,723**
S (seasonal)	Spring: 26/05/22	289	29	0	0	0	0	48	6	2	3	0	0	**377**
	Summer: 22/08/22	105	54	0	0	0	0	41	6	18	8	1	0	**233**
	Autumn: 13/10/22	96	435	0	0	0	0	185	1	2	7	0	0	**726**
T (seasonal)	Spring: 27/05/22	1,036	28	0	0	0	1	33	6	4	2	0	0	**1,110**
	Summer: 19/07/22	625	48	5	0	3	1	16	6	3	7	0	0	**714**
	Autumn: 11/10/22	40	7	0	0	0	2	9	1	3	0	0	0	**62**
U (seasonal)	Spring: 10/05/22	263	93	2	0	0	0	18	0	0	0	0	0	**376**
	Summer: 15/07/22	285	35	1	0	4	1	56	40	17	15	0	0	**454**
	Autumn: 17/10/22	550	235	0	0	2	0	125	0	5	5	0	0	**922**
V (seasonal)	Spring: 19/05/22	2,572	1,970	0	0	1	2	483	1	0	1	1	0	**5,031**
	Summer: 11/08/22	9,333	494	0	1	0	0	885	29	11	5	0	0	**10,758**
	Autumn: 20/10/22	1,631	216	0	0	0	2	39	0	31	5	0	0	**1,924**
W (seasonal)	Spring: 19/04/22	12	0	0	0	0	0	4	3	0	1	0	0	**20**

Reference	Start Date	Common pip.	Soprano pip.	*Pipistrellus* sp.	*Nathusius'* pip.	Brown long-eared	Barbastelle	*Myotis* sp.	Noctule	Leisler	*Nyctalus* sp.	Serotine	Unidentified	Total
	Summer: 18/07/22	167	33	0	0	0	4	12	48	23	5	0	0	**292**
	Autumn: 17/10/22	148	24	0	0	9	0	3	0	1	1	1	0	**187**
X (monthly)	April: 19/04/22	6	1	1	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	**12**
	May: 24/05/22	107	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**107**
	June: 14/06/22	35	2	0	0	0	0	37	0	0	0	0	0	**74**
	July: 12/07/22	20	0	0	0	0	0	4	3	19	8	0	0	**54**
	Aug: 30/08/22	88	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	**94**
	Sept: 14/09/22	751	159	0	0	0	0	110	0	6	1	0	0	**1,027**
	Oct: 11/10/22	14	32	1	0	0	0	3	0	2	5	0	0	**57**
Y (monthly)	April: 19/04/22	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	**3**
	May: 24/05/22	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	**6**
	June: 14/06/22	73	56	0	1	0	8	75	3	91	3	3	0	**313**
	July: 12/07/22	49	3	0	0	1	0	36	10	4	3	0	0	**106**
	Aug: 30/08/22	77	34	0	0	0	0	21	1	1	4	0	0	**138**
	Sept: 14/09/22	44	10	0	0	0	0	54	7	0	2	0	0	**117**
	Oct: 11/10/22	19	34	0	0	0	0	13	0	5	5	0	0	**76**

Reference	Start Date	Common pip.	Soprano pip.	*Pipistrellus* sp.	*Nathusius'* pip.	Brown long-eared	Barbastelle	*Myotis* sp.	Noctule	Leisler	*Nyctalus* sp.	Serotine	Unidentified	Total
Z (seasonal)	Spring: 20/04/22	26	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**30**
	Summer: 19/07/22	282	31	0	0	2	0	595	2	0	0	0	0	**912**
	Autumn 10/10/22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
ZA (seasonal)	Spring: 31/05/23	113	31	0	0	0	0	237	36	0	0	0	0	**417**
	Summer: 29/08/23	0	0	0	0	2	0	28	0	0	0	0	0	**30**
	Autumn: 26/09/23	49	9	0	0	3	0	0	5	30	0	0	0	**96**
ZB (seasonal)	Spring: 31/05/23	87	6	0	0	0	0	269	9	0	0	0	0	**371**
	Summer: 29/08/23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
	Autumn: 26/09/23	1,372	324	0	0	0	2	740	71	11	0	0	0	**2,520**
ZC (seasonal)	Spring: 27/05/24	No data available.												
	Summer: 17/07/24	365	66	0	9	0	0	27	63	9	0	2	0	**541**
	Autumn: 03/09/24	368	171	0	2	0	0	97	99	167	0	0	0	**904**
ZD (seasonal)	Spring: 27/05/24	2,114	132	0	14	0	1	98	29	8	0	4	0	**2,400**
	Summer: 17/07/24	6,565	49	0	46	0	0	49	177	0	0	0	0	**6,886**
	Autumn: 03/09/24	642	276	0	130	0	7	30	147	82	0	0	0	**1,314**
Total Bat Passes		**71,309**	**23,264**	**202**	**217**	**81**	**291**	**11,975**	**3,285**	**1,360**	**989**	**63**	**704**	**113,740**

Reference	Start Date	Common pip.	Soprano pip.	*Pipistrellus* sp.	*Nathusius'* pip.	Brown long-eared	Barbastelle	*Myotis* sp.	Noctule	Leisler	*Nyctalus* sp.	Serotine	Unidentified	Total
Percentage (%) of total (*N* = 113,740)		**62.7**	**20.5**	**0.2**	**0.2**	**0.1**	**0.3**	**10.5**	**2.9**	**1.2**	**0.9**	**0.1**	**0.6**	

Table A8.6.B3: Bat Trapping Results. *Values are the number of individuals captured.*

Woodland	Date	Common pip.	Soprano pip.	Pipistrelle sp.	Brown long-eared	Barbastelle	Daubenton's	Whiskered	Brandt's	Whiskered / Brandt's	Natterer's	Noctule	Leisler	Total
Ossington Lake Woodlands	25/07/2023	1	2	0	1	0	14	16	5	1	3	1	1	**45**
	09/08/2023	7	16	0	6	2	2	3	6	1	6	1	0	**50**
	22/08/2023	3	25	0	12	5	8	3	2	0	2	1	3	**64**
North Wood, including Speakers Plantation	10/08/2023	8	10	0	8	0	2	3	7	0	1	2	0	**41**
	30/08/2023	4	1	1	0	1	3	1	0	0	14	0	7	**32**
	01/08/2023	0	5	0	5	1	6	8	3	0	4	1	0	**33**
Laxton Wood	02/08/2023	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	**6**
	21/08/2023	0	3	0	3	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	**9**
High Wood	29/08/2023	2	1	0	9	0	5	7	2	0	14	0	0	**40**
	28/05/2024	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	**2**
Kneesall Wood	23/05/2024	8	6	0	2	0	0	3	4	0	1	0	0	**24**
Muskham Wood	29/05/2024	4	2	0	11	0	0	2	0	0	0	4	0	**23**
	07/08/2024	0	4	0	4	0	3	1	0	0	3	3	0	**18**
Cheveral Wood	30/07/2024	2	10	0	4	0	4	2	0	0	2	5	3	**32**
	08/08/2024	3	5	0	3	0	3	2	0	0	1	0	1	**18**

Woodland	Date	Common pip.	Soprano pip.	Pipistrelle sp.	Brown long-eared	Barbastelle	Daubenton's	Whiskered	Brandt's	Whiskered / Brandt's	Natterer's	Noctule	Leisler	Total
Lady, Mather and Coppice Woods	31/08/2024	7	5	0	2	0	0	4	0	0	0	8	2	**28**
Total Species		**49**	**95**	**1**	**72**	**9**	**50**	**58**	**31**	**2**	**54**	**26**	**18**	**465**
Percentage (%) of total (*N* = 465)		**10.5**	**20.4**	**0.2**	**15.5**	**1.9**	**10.8**	**12.5**	**6.7**	**0.4**	**11.6**	**5.6**	**3.9**	