Russettings & Lytlewood, Riding Lane, Hildenborough, Kent

Bat Survey and Mitigation Strategy

20th July 2023 / Ref No 2023/03/16

Client: The Estate of Pamela Olley

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1 Introduction

Following a 'Preliminary Ecological Appraisal'[1] which identified the risk of bats being present in two dwellings (assessed as having moderate suitability for roosting bats), KB Ecology Ltd was commissioned to undertake night-time bat surveys and provide a suitable mitigation strategy.

1.1 Survey Objectives

The purpose of the survey was to assess the likely impact of the scheme on bats, and to assist in demonstrating compliance with wildlife legislation and planning policy objectives.

The key objectives of this survey were to:

- Confirm the presence / likely absence of bats;
- Confirm the species and usage of the building, if present;
- Provide recommendations for necessary mitigation work.

1.2 Limitations

The findings of this report represent the professional opinion of a qualified ecologist and do not constitute professional legal advice. The client may wish to seek professional legal interpretation of the relevant wildlife legislation cited in this document.

2 Methodology

The Bat Conservation Trust's guidelines provide a table stating the 'minimum number of presence/absence survey visits required to provide confidence in negative preliminary roost assessment from buildings, built structures and trees in summer.

Table 7.3 Recommended minimum number of survey visits for presence/absence surveys to give confidence in a negative result for structures (also recommended for trees but unlikely to give confidence in a negative result).

Low roost suitability	Moderate roost suitability	High roost suitability
One survey visit. One dusk emergence or dawn re-entry survey[a] (structures). No further surveys required (trees).	Two separate survey visits. One dusk emergence and a separate dawn re-entry survey.[b]	Three separate survey visits. At least one dusk emergence and a separate dawn re-entry survey. The third visit could be either dusk or dawn.[b]

[a] Structures that have been categorised as low potential can be problematic and the number of surveys required should be judged on a case-by-case basis (see Section 5.2.9). If there is a possibility that quiet calling, late-emerging species are present then a dawn survey may be more appropriate, providing weather conditions are suitable. In some cases, more than one survey may be needed, particularly where there are several buildings in this category.

[b] Multiple survey visits should be spread out to sample as much of the recommended survey period (see Table 7.1) as possible; it is recommended that surveys are spaced at least two weeks apart, preferably more. A dawn survey immediately after a dusk one is considered only one visit.

[1] Report by KB Ecology, dated 6th June 2023 / Ref No 2023/03/16

Table 7.1 Recommended timings for presence/absence surveys to give confidence in a negative result for structures (also recommended for trees but unlikely to give confidence in a negative result).

Low roost suitability	Moderate roost suitability	High roost suitability
May to August (structures) No further surveys required (trees)	May to September[a] with at least one of surveys between May and August[b]	May to September[a] with at least two of surveys between May and August[b]

Two emergence surveys and one dawn re-entry were undertaken for each building in May-July 2023 with two surveyors for each building (K Bresso[2], M Austin[3], T Austin[4], L Hoadley[5], L Carter-Lilley[6]) using Bat Box Duet / Batscanner / Anabat Express / Echo Meter Touch 2 Pro / Batlogger M bat detectors[7]. Nightscopes with infra-red light and a Pulsar Quantum thermal imaging scope were also used. A Canon XA11 video recorder on tripod was used to record the survey (with infrared illuminators).

3 Results

During the May 2023 survey, no bats were seen emerging from the buildings.

During the June 2023 emergence survey, one common pipistrelle bat was seen emerging from Lyttlewood and one common pipistrelle bat and two brown long-eared[8] bats seen emerging from Russetting.

During the July 2023 dawn re-entry survey, no bats were seen returning to any of the buildings.

This means that the dwellings are used as day[9] roosts by a low number of brown long-eared and common pipistrelle bats.

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[2] CEnv MCIEEM, a qualified professional consultant ecologist with over 20 years of experience[2], licensed bat surveyor (Class Survey Licence Registration Number 2015-11917-CLS-CLS (CL15 Bat Roost Visitor Level 1) and 2015-11918-CLS-CLS (CL18 Bat Survey Level 2)) and Registered Consultant of the Bat Low Impact Class Licence with Natural England

[3] 12 years' experience in bat surveys

[4] 2 years' experience in bat surveys

[5] 5 years' experience in bat surveys

[6] second survey season

[7] All surveyors were able to take recordings of bat species in either frequency division or full spectrum formats and were equipped with a bat detector that could produce audible bat calls during the survey. Also, at least one experienced surveyor was present on all of the surveys.

[8] It is expected that it is brown long-eared bat (rather than grey) as the site is not coastal (being in-land in the middle of Kent) and there hasn't been any records of grey long-eared bats since the 1960's in Kent. This may need to be verified via DNA analysis of droppings although none have been found to date.

[9] 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.

4 Legislation

All species of bat are afforded full legal protection under Schedule 5 of the Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). They are also listed under Schedule 2 of the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 and are therefore an EPS). Some species of bats (noctule, soprano pipistrelle, brown long-eared bat, barbastelle) are also listed as species of principal conservation importance [10].

The first official IUCN Red List for British Mammals shows that four of the 11 mammal species native to Britain classified as being at imminent risk of extinction are bats. These are: 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. The serotine is also an Indicator Species under the Kent Biodiversity Strategy[11].

Bats rarely use the same roosting place all year round as they need different conditions for breeding and hibernating. But bats are creatures of habit and tend to return to the same sites at the same time year after year. For this reason, roosts are legally protected even if bats don't seem to be living there at certain times of year.

The legislation makes it a criminal offence to:

- Deliberately capture, injure or kill a bat;
- Intentionally or recklessly disturb[12] a bat in its roost or deliberately disturb a group of bats;
- Damage or destroy a bat roosting place (even if bats are not occupying the roost at the time);
- Possess or advertise/sell/exchange a bat (dead or alive) or any part of a bat;
- Intentionally or recklessly obstruct access to a bat roost.

For more information, Natural England have produced a Standing Advice Species Sheet available at https://www.gov.uk/bats-protection-surveys-and-licences

5 Impact and Mitigation Strategy

The dwellings are not used as a maternity roost but are used as a day roost by a small number of brown long-eared and common pipistrelle bats, both common species. Thus:

1. the roost should be regarded as being of low conservation significance as referred in the 'Bat Mitigation Guidelines' (English Nature, 2004).

2. the following mitigation strategy should be followed to ensure the local bat population stays at a favourable conservation status and include the mitigation/compensation requirements suggested in the 'Bat Mitigation Guidelines' (English Nature, 2004):

'Flexibility over provision of bat boxes,

[10] Please note that this legal information is a summary and intended for general guidance only. The original legal documents should be consulted for definitive information.

[11] http://kentnature.org.uk/uploads/files/Nat-Env/Kent%20Biodiversity%20Strategy%202020.pdf

[12] Disturbance, as defined by the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010, includes in particular any action which impairs the ability of animals to survive, breed, rear their young, hibernate or migrate (where relevant); or which affects significantly the local distribution or abundance of the species.

access to new buildings etc.
No conditions about timing or monitoring'.

5.1 Mitigation Strategy

The development needs to satisfy the requirements of the 'mitigation hierarchy' to maintain the continued ecological functionality of the site, through appropriate mitigation if needed; this hierarchy means:

1. Avoidance of any impacts should be the first consideration[13],
2. The next step is mitigation of any impacts that cannot be avoided; where significant harm cannot be wholly or partially avoided, it should be minimised by design or by the use of effective mitigation measures[14];
3. And lastly compensation[15] should be used to off-set unavoidable remaining impacts.

For the proposed development, avoidance of bat impact would mean that demolition of the dwellings could not be carried out, which would make the proposed development uneconomical and thus isn't an option. Therefore mitigation and compensation measures[16] are proposed below to maintain the conservation status of bats on site in the long-term.

Thus it is recommended that:

- Two bat boxes should be installed onto retained trees prior to conversion works starting to provide continued roosting opportunities locally during the works;
- A stand-alone bat room should be created along the north boundary, near trees, away from disturbance and lighting.
- Two 'Build-in Wood Stone Bat Boxes' (or similar) should be integrated in the fabric of south elevation of Plot 3 and west elevation of Plot 1 to provide long-term roosting habitat (as high as possible but not directly above windows to avoid droppings).

[13] Avoidance is always the preferred form of mitigation. It involves steps taken to avoid deliberate killing, injury or disturbance to bats and to existing roosts. The great majority of roosts are used only seasonally so there is usually some period when bats are not present and works can occur without impacting bats. It may also be possible to 'design out' the impacts of a development by retaining the roosting site and building around it, as well as commuting routes to and from the roost.

[14] Mitigation refers to measures to protect the bat population from damaging activities and to reduce or remove the impact of development (for example, by carrying out works to a summer roost site when bats aren't present in the winter).

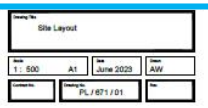
[15] Compensation refers to the offsetting of remaining impacts in the form of roost creation, restoration or enhancement as a result of loss of breeding or resting places (for example, by building a new roosting site when the original roosting site is lost through demolition of a building).

[16] If a roosting site cannot be retained in situ or will be modified by development or maintenance works, then the works must ensure the roost must be restored to its former roosting opportunities or re-created to mimic the roost lost.

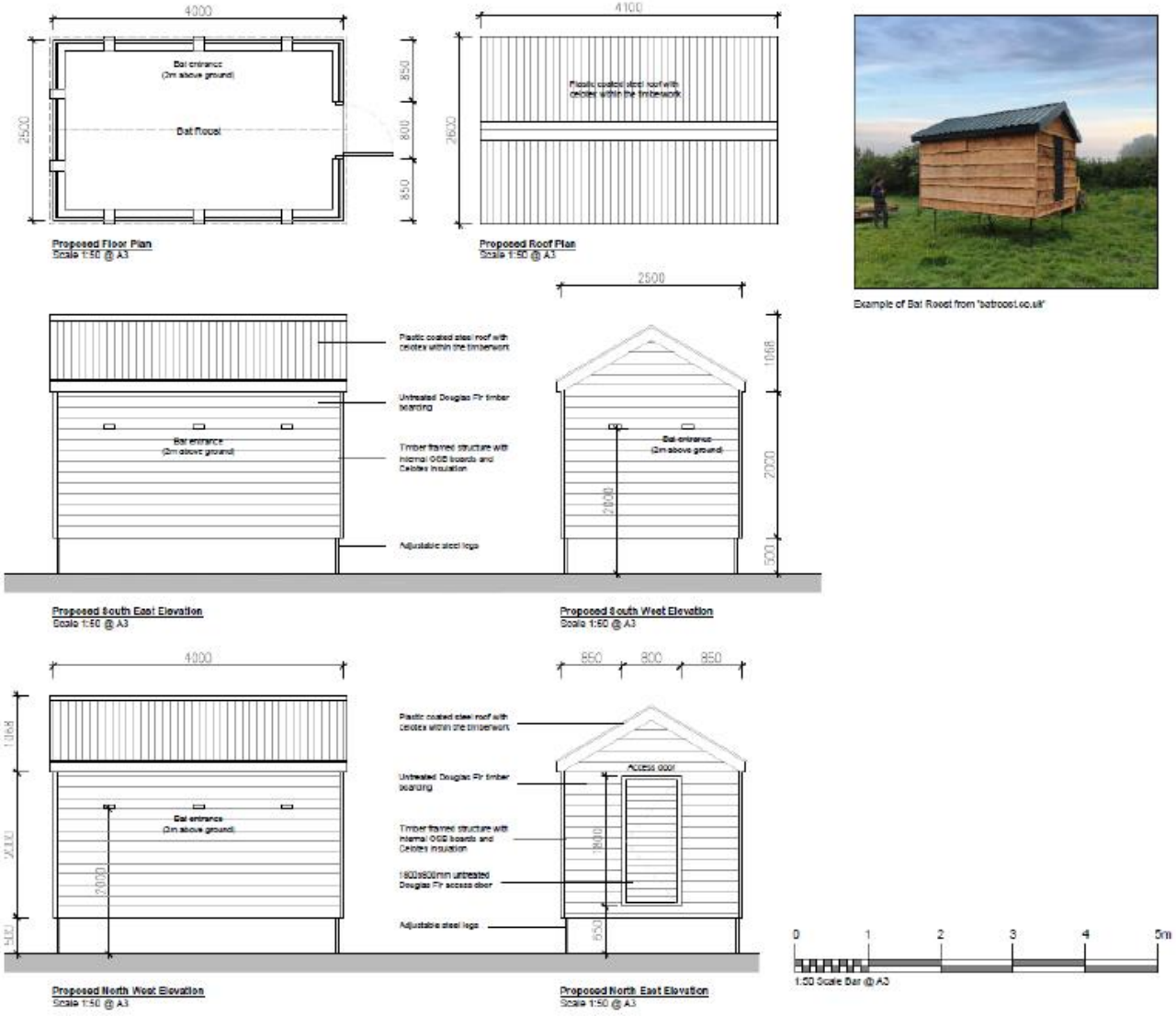
Stand Alone Bat Room

No 1 x Build-in WoodStone Bat Box or similar

No 1 x Build-in WoodStone Bat Box or similar



Bat Room



Example of Bat Roost from 'batroost.co.uk'

Once a licence is in place, dismantling prior to demolition shall be done as such:

- Briefing to contractors – A toolbox talk will be delivered to contractors in advance of works commencing on site. This will include information on relevant legislation relating to bats, and contractor's responsibilities. It will also include confirmed bat roosts proposed for retention during works and the protection measures to be enforced.
- The soft strip of the building will not start during the hibernation period (which extends between November and March included).
- Supervision by a licensed bat handler – Any works affecting suitable roosting opportunities will be undertaken under the supervision of a licensed bat handler. Soft techniques will be employed, with dismantling carried out by hand in a vertical rather than horizontal sliding motion checking for roosting bats, under the supervision of a licensed bat handler.
- If any bats are found during the dismantling works, they will be captured by hand, by the licenced bat worker, checked for injury and released at the site in the evening on the same day (depending on weather conditions, should weather conditions be bad, the bat would be kept in captivity by the licence holder for as little time as possible, until suitable weather conditions) or transferred to a suitable bat box which will be plugged for a short period of time to allow the bat to become acclimatised to the box.
- The licenced bat worker will decide how long to supervise the works or whether to stay 'on-call' once the works have started. If a bat is discovered at other unsupervised times, work will cease immediately, and the licensed ecologist will be called for advice. This advice will include leaving the bat to disperse of its own accord or wait for the licensed ecologist to appear and move the bat. Builders and contractors are explicitly forbidden from handling bats.

Should landscaping be proposed, it should include species known to benefit bats (as per the document 'Encouraging Bats' by the Bat Conservation Trust[17]), such as planting of hawthorn, hazel, honeysuckle, hornbeam, jasmine, rowan, silver birch, buddleia, common alder, dog rose, elder, English oak, gorse, guelder rose.

Besides, as lighting can be detrimental to roosting, foraging and commuting bats[18], the recommendations from the Bat Conservation Trust and the Institution of Lighting Professionals, titled 'Guidance Note 8 Bats and Artificial Lighting'[19], should be considered, when designing any lighting scheme for the proposed development.

5.2 Need for application for a EPSM licence or for registration of the site under a Bat Low Impact Class Licence

As the proposed works would result in the loss of bat roosts, the works should only be undertaken once a licence is in place for the project, which can be done as below:

A. A Bat Mitigation Licence (A13) could be sought from Natural England to permit the proposed works. An application would need to be prepared and submitted to Natural England for determination, once full planning permission has been granted. A decision on the application would be made by Natural England within 30 days of receipt (although it has taken Natural England considerably more time in the last two

[17] http://www.bats.org.uk/publications_detail.php/231/encouraging_bats

[18] http://www.bats.org.uk/pages/bats_and_lighting.html and http://www.batsandlighting.co.uk/index.html for more information

[19] https://www.theilp.org.uk/documents/guidance-note-8-bats-and-artificial-lighting/

years). The licence application would need to include full details of the proposed ecological mitigation / compensation and a program for these works.

B. Alternatively, a Registered Consultant of Bat Earned Recognition (ER) Class Licence could register the site under their licence to undertake the works[20].

C. Alternatively, if the hibernation check shows that the barn is not used for hibernation, a Registered Consultant of the bat 'low impact' licence (CL21)[21] could register the site under their licence to undertake the works; i.e.:
   - To disturb and capture up to 3 'common or widespread' bat species (which are those listed in each annex);
   - To damage or destroy up to 3 'low conservation status roosts' (these are: feeding, day, night and transitional roosts);
   - If the project has a low or temporary impact on bats or their roosts.
   - If the dismantling works (i.e. works impacting bats) would last a maximum of six months.

In all cases, the species protection provisions of the Habitats Directive, as implemented by the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017, contain three "derogation tests" which must be applied by Natural England when deciding whether to grant a licence to a person carrying out an activity which would harm a European Protected Species.

For development activities, this licence is obtained after planning permission has been obtained. The three tests are that:
- the activity to be licensed must be for imperative reasons of overriding public interest or for public health and safety;
- there must be no satisfactory alternative; and
- favourable conservation status of the species must be maintained.

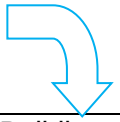
More information is present in:
https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/bats-apply-for-a-mitigation-licence
http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/113030?category=8004

Please note that the bat surveys used for licence application need to have been conducted within the current AND/OR most recent optimal season and need to follow the Bat Conservation Trust's guidelines.

[20] https://www.bats.org.uk/our-work/project-collaborations-partnerships/earned-recognition-project

[21] https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/bats-licence-to-interfere-with-bat-roosts-cl21

Proposed Timeline:

Installation of bat boxes on trees	 EPS licence granted	
	Dismantling of bat roosting features under watching brief by licensed ecologist	
		Building demolition and construction starting with insertion of integrated bat boxes and construction of bat room

Appendix A – Night-time Bat Survey Results

Site Name and Building Numbe	Russettings, Riding Lane, Hildenborough	**Surveyor Name / Equipment**	Steve Stanley / Batlogger M2
Weather Conditions	90% Cloud, Wind 1, Rain 0	**Date**	16th May 2023
Start Time	20:29	**Finish Time**	22:14
Air Temperature (°C) at Start of Survey	13	**Air Temperature (°C) at End of Survey**	11
Sunset	20:44	**Sunrise**	

Position: NW of building

Time	Species	Activity*	Comments
21:15	Pip 45	C	Brief pass, not seen.
21:21	BLE	F	Brief F along north side of building, from NE and back again.
21:33	BLE	F	Brief F along north side of building, from NE and back again.
21:43	Pip 45	C	Distant pass, not seen.
21:46	Pip 45	C	From south to north past west side of building.
21:53	Pip 45	F	Brief and distant F, not seen.

*Activity - 'E' = emergence; 'R' = return; 'F' = foraging; 'C' = commuting *'S' = seen; 'NS' = not seen

Site Name and Building Numbe	Russettings, Riding Lane, Hildenborough	**Surveyor Name / Equipment**	Alyx Penny / Echo Meter Touch 2 Pro
Weather Conditions	90% Cloud, Wind 1, Rain 0	**Date**	16.5.23
Start Time	20:29	**Finish Time**	22:14
Air Temperature (°C) at Start of Survey	13	**Air Temperature (°C) at End of Survey**	11
Sunset	20:44	**Sunrise**	

Position: South East corner

Time	Species	Activity*	Comments
21:01	C. Pip	F	Foraging around treeline to SE of building, from SW to E in front garden
21:03	C. Pip	NS	Heard clearly
21:09	C. Pip	NS	Heard clearly
21:15	C. Pip	F	came from SW into front garden, circled garden anti-clockwise twice then flew towards S along trees
21:26	C. Pip	F	circled garden anti-clockwise
21:33	Longeared	F	foraging around west corner of house, from N then back N
21:34	C. Pip	SNH, F	came from over garage, then flew towards treeline to E
21:39	Longeared	F	Travelled towards North West corner of house via south and west side, from south east of house
21:40	C. Pip	F	foraging around front garden several times
21:47	S. Pip	NS	most likely foraging amongst treeline to SW of house
21:49	C. Pip	F	foraging amongst treeline to SW of house
21:53	S. Pip	NS	most likely foraging amongst treeline to SW of house

Site Name and Building Numbe	Lytlewood, Riding Lane, Hildenborough	**Surveyor Name / Equipment**	Steve Stanley / Batlogger M2
Weather Conditions	Cloud: 80%, Wind 1, Rain 2 (heavy rain showers for 10 mins at start of survey, and	**Date**	10th May 2023
Start Time	20:20	**Finish Time**	22:05
Air Temperature (°C) at Start of Survey	12	**Air Temperature (°C) at End of Survey**	11
Sunset	20:35	**Sunrise**	

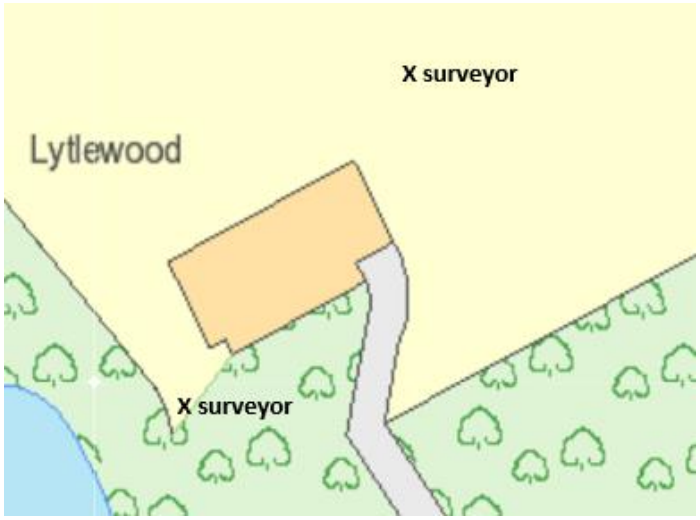
Position: West of building

Time	Species	Activity*	Comments
20:40	Pip 45	C	Distant pass, not seen.
20:45	Pip 55	F	F over pond to SW of building for 7 mins.
20:55	Pip 45	F	F over pond to SW of building for 6 mins.
21:13	Pip 55	F	Along treeline from SE to NW and back, for 2 mins.
21:17	Pip 55	F	F over pond to SW of building for 5 mins.
21:18	BLE	C	Brief pass, not seen.
21:29	Pip 45	F	F over pond to SW of building for 2 mins.
21:36	Pip 45	F	Along treeline from SE to NW and back, for 4 mins.
21:47	Serotine	C	Brief pass, not seen.
21:48	Pip 45	F	F over pond to SW of building for 5 mins.

Site Name and Building Numbe	Lytlewood, Riding Lane, Hildenborough		Alyx Penny / Echo Meter Touch 2 Pro
Weather Conditions	Cloud: 80%, Wind 1, Rain 2 (heavy rain showers for 10 mins at start of survey, and	**Date**	10/5/23
Start Time	20:20	**Finish Time**	22:05
Air Temperature (°C) at Start of Survey	12	**Air Temperature (°C) at End of Survey**	11
Sunset	20:35	**Sunrise**	

Position: East Corner

Time	Species	Activity*	Comments
20:55	C. Pip	F, SNH	2 pips foraging in tree canopy to SW of property (above pond), origin not seen
21:02	C. Pip	F	from S corner behind drive to W of house, below roofline
21:19	C. Pip	NS	
21:20	C. Pip	SNH	Foraging around drive, low from S corner, then flew back to S corner behind drive.
21:21	C. Pip	NS	
21:22	S. Pip	NS	Tree cover and very dark cloud making visibility very low.
21:24	C. Pip	F	Foraging in tree canopy in front of property
21:29	C. Pip	NS	
21:32	C. Pip	NS	
21:35	C. Pip	F	From SW to SE below roofline via S of house.
21:47	Serotine	NS	Distant but clear
21:49	C. Pip	F	Foraging below canopy over pond, origin not seen.
21:55	C. Pip	NS	



Site Name and Building Number	Lytlewood, Riding Lane, Hildenborough TN11 9LR	Surveyor Name / Equipment	Megan Austin, Elekon Batscanner, Anabat express (D1), Canon XA10
Weather Conditions	0% cloud, light wind	Date	07.06.2023
Start Time	20:56	Finish Time	22:41
Air Temperature (°C) at Start of Survey	13	Air Temperature (°C) at End of Survey	11
Sunset	21:11	Sunrise	

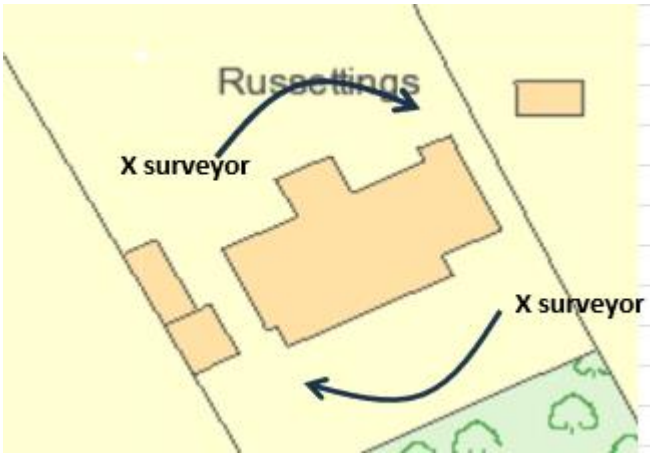
North corner

Time	Species	Activity*	Comments
21:27	**45 pip**	**E**	**Emerging from side of dormer window**
21:46	45 pip	F	faint audio only
21:52	55 pip	CNS	2 passes, NS
21:56 onwards	55pip	F	West to east then intermittent foraging around garden
22:13	45pip	CNS	1 pass
22:26	BLE	F	East to west, 1 pass

Site Name and Building Number	Lytlewood, Riding Lane, Hildenborough, TN	**Surveyor Name / Equipment**	Liam Hoadley/Echo Meter Touch 2 Pro
Weather Conditions	cloud - 0% wind - light wind rain - 0	**Date**	07/06/2023
Start Time	20:56	**Finish Time**	22:41
Air Temperature (°C) at Start of Survey	13	**Air Temperature (°C) at End of Survey**	11
Sunset	21:11	**Sunrise**	N/A

position around building: S corner of house

Time	Species*	Activity**	Comments
21.22	45 pip	F	NS, brief foraging
21.25	45 pip	C	S, flew NE to SW past SE side of house, 1 bat, 1 pass
21.46	45 pip	F	S, over pond then flew SE briefly
22.02	45 pip	F	S, briefly over pond
22.06	45 pip	F	S, on and off foraging over pond till the end of the survey
22.31	BLE	C	S, pass from E to W past S corner



Site Name and Building Number	Russeting, Riding Lane, Hildenborough, TN	Surveyor Name / Equipment	Liam Hoadley/Echo Meter Touch 2 Pro
Weather Conditions	cloud - 0% wind - light wind rain - 0	Date	08/06/2023
Start Time	20:57	Finish Time	22:42
Air Temperature (°C) at Start of Survey	15	Air Temperature (°C) at End of Survey	13
Sunset	21:12	Sunrise	N/A

position around building: W corner then moved to N corner at 21:51

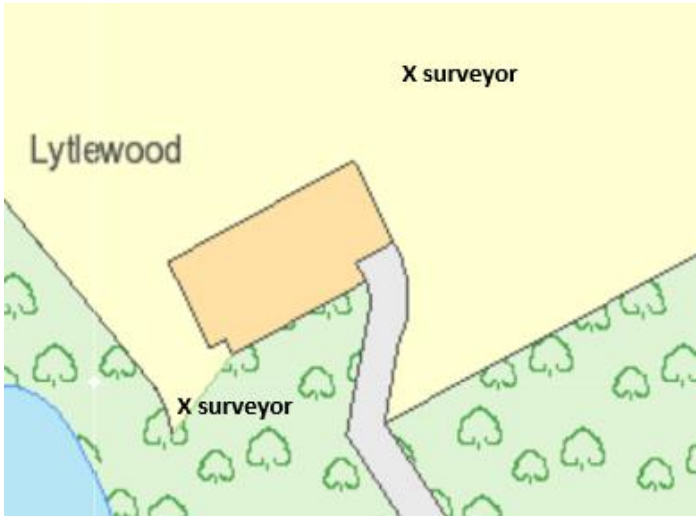
Time	Species*	Activity**	Comments
21.31	45 pip	C	S, flew SE to NW past S corner up garden, 1 bat, pass
21.41	45 pip	C	S, flew S to N past W corner, 1 bat, 1 pass
21.51	BLE	F	S, came from N corner then foraged NW of house then flew NW
21.58	45 pip	F	S, foraging NW of house for 20 mins then flew NW
22:25	45 pip	F	S, foraging NW of house till end of the survey

Site Name and Building Number	Russeting, Riding Lane, Hildenborough, TN	Surveyor Name / Equipment	K Bresso / Elekon BatScanner Batlogger M
Weather Conditions	cloud - 0% wind - light wind rain - 0	Date	08/06/2023
Start Time	20:57	Finish Time	22:42
Air Temperature (°C) at Start of Survey	15	Air Temperature (°C) at End of Survey	13
Sunset	21:12	Sunrise	N/A

position around building: SE corner then moved to SW corner at 21:51

Time	Species*	Activity**	Comments
21:17	45 pip	CNS	S, flew SE to NW past S corner up garden, 1 bat, pass
21:22	55 pip	C	commuting west towards Lytlewood
21:24	55 pip	C	commuting west towards Lytlewood
21:25	**45 pip**	**E**	**emerging from side of front hip see photo**
21:28	45 pip	C	from east towards pond
21:29	45 pip	C	from east towards pond
21:42	45 pip	F	foraging 45 pip in front garden/ parking, on and off till 22:23
21:50	**BLE**	**E**	**2 BLEs emerging from SW corner of house, just above entrance door (cavity present?), then flew along bottom of building towards pond**


Common pipistrelle Emergence
2 x brown long-eared bats Emergence



Site Name and Building Number	Lytlewood, Riding Lane, Hildenborough, TN	**Surveyor Name / Equipment**	Liam Hoadley/Echo Meter Touch 2 Pro
Weather Conditions	cloud - 100% wind - light wind rain - 0	**Date**	11/07/2023
Start Time	02:57	**Finish Time**	05:10
Air Temperature (°C) at Start of Survey	18	**Air Temperature (°C) at End of Survey**	18
Sunset	N/A	**Sunrise**	04:57

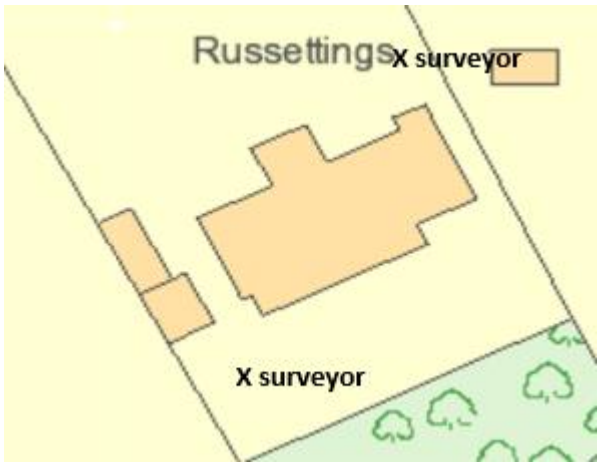
position around building: North Corner

Time	Species*	Activity**	Comments
03.01	45 pip	F	NS, brief foraging nearby
03.03	BLE	F	S, flew Northeast to Southwest past North corner
03.40	Noc	C	NS, brief pass
04.17	45 pip	F	S, flew Southwest to Southeast around roof of building
04.20	45 pip	F	S, flew Southwest to Southeast around roof of building
04.23	Noc	C	NS, long pass
04:23	45 pip	F	S, foraging around North corner then flew South towards Lewis by pond
04:28	Noc	C	S, flew Southeast to Southwest directly over house
04:30	45 pip	F	NS, brief faint foraging
04:39	45 pip	F	S, flew around house clockwise 1 loop

Site Name and Building Number	Russettings & Lytlewood, Riding Lane, Hildenbor	**Surveyor Name / Equipment**	Lewis Carter-Lilley / Elekon BatScanner
Weather Conditions	100% cloud, light wind	**Date**	11/07/23
Start Time	02:57	**Finish Time**	
Air Temperature (°C) at Start of Survey	18	**Air Temperature (°C) at End of Survey**	18
Sunset		**Sunrise**	04:57

position around building: Lyttlewood - south east corner

Time	Species*	Activity**	Comments
02:57-04:42	45pip	F	S by pond south of house (2+ individuals)
03:28	55pip	F	S by pond to south
03:40	55pip	F	NS
03:57	55pip	F	NS
04:05	55pip	F	S by pond to south
04:23	Noc	C	NS
04:28	Noc	C	NS
04:38-52	55pip	F	NS
04:38	noc	C	NS



Site Name and Building Number	Russetting, Riding Lane, Hildenborough TN11 9LR	Surveyor Name / Equipment	Megan Austin, Elekon Batscanner, Anabat express (D1), Canon XA10
Weather Conditions	100% cloud, light wind	Date	11.07.2023
Start Time	02:57	Finish Time	04:57
Air Temperature (°C) at Start of Survey	18	Air Temperature (°C) at End of Survey	18
Sunset		Sunrise	04:57

South corner

Time	Species	Activity*	Comments
02:57-04:43	45 pip	F	intermittent foraging
03:00	BLE	C	1 pass, over vegetation and roof
03:41	BLE	C	Overhead, 4 passes, then west
03:53	BLE	F	East to west along treeline
	Noctule	F	East to west, 1 pass
04:43	45 and 55 pip	C	Eastwards along the treeline

Site Name and Building Number	Russetting, Riding Lane, Hildenborough TN11 9LR	Surveyor Name / Equipment	Tess Austin, Elekon Batscanner, Anabat express (D2),
Weather Conditions	100% cloud, light wind	Date	11.07.2023
Start Time	02:57	Finish Time	04:57
Air Temperature (°C) at Start of Survey	18	Air Temperature (°C) at End of Survey	18
Sunset		Sunrise	04:57

North corner

Time	Species	Activity*	Comments
03:40	BLE	C	from the east over garage and conservatory
03:47-04:25	45 pip	F	faint foraging, NS