

Cliffe House Farm, Cubley
Bat and Barn Owl Survey Report
15th June 2018



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1. Summary

- 1.1.1 The bat and barn owl survey was commissioned by architect Britt Harwood on behalf of the clients Kevin Cooper and Gemma Garnham on 29th November 2017.
- 1.1.2 The survey was undertaken to inform a planning application for conversion of the two farm buildings at Cliffe House Farm to residential use.
- 1.1.3 The preliminary bat roost assessment survey was conducted on the 4th December 2017 followed by a barn owl survey on 5th December 2017. Bat activity surveys were undertaken on 11th and 29th May and 13th June 2018.
- 1.1.4 There were no signs of bat presence on the inside of the surveyed buildings. The buildings display a high number but moderate diversity of roost features and were considered to offer a high level of bat roost potential overall.
- 1.1.5 The nocturnal surveys further demonstrated the probable absence of roosting bats from the surveyed buildings.
- 1.1.6 No further bat survey effort is considered necessary, providing that works commence within 12 months of the nocturnal survey date. If works commence after this time then Middleton Bell Ecology should be contacted to determine the requirement for an update survey.
- 1.1.7 Building 1 supports nesting barn owl and anecdotal evidence suggests the barn has been used by this species for at least 70 years. In order to mitigate scheme impacts it is considered that a programme of mitigation should be implemented, including integration of a permanent integrated nesting location within the converted barns. The surveyed barns are also used for nesting by a substantial number of swallows and mitigation options for this species are also detailed.
- 1.1.8 No works to the interior or exterior of Building 1 should take place until an inspection by a licensed barn owl surveyor has confirmed that no active barn owl nest is present within this structure. Works on any building during the main bird nesting period (March – September) should be preceded by a nesting bird check. Groundworks outside the barns may take place at any time of year.

2. Introduction

- 2.1.1 The bat and barn owl *Tyto alba* survey was commissioned by architect Britt Harwood on behalf of the client Kevin Cooper and Gemma Garnham on 29th November 2017.
- 2.1.2 The site comprises a complex of farm buildings including a large stone built barn, together with a stone built single storey wing and a modern concrete block extension. Middleton Bell Ecology were contracted initially to conduct a baseline assessment to determine the likely presence or absence of roosting bats and to identify roost locations, access points, species present, level of use and the importance of nearby landscape features.
- 2.1.3 The red line boundary of the site includes an area of poor quality semi improved grassland and a copse of mainly fairly mature beech *Fagus sylvatica* trees.
- 2.1.4 The farm buildings, which were subject to survey, are located at Cliffe House Farm, which lies off Mortimer Road at Cubley near Penistone. The farm is located in a rural location at a fairly high altitude, approximately 500m south of the centre of Cubley.

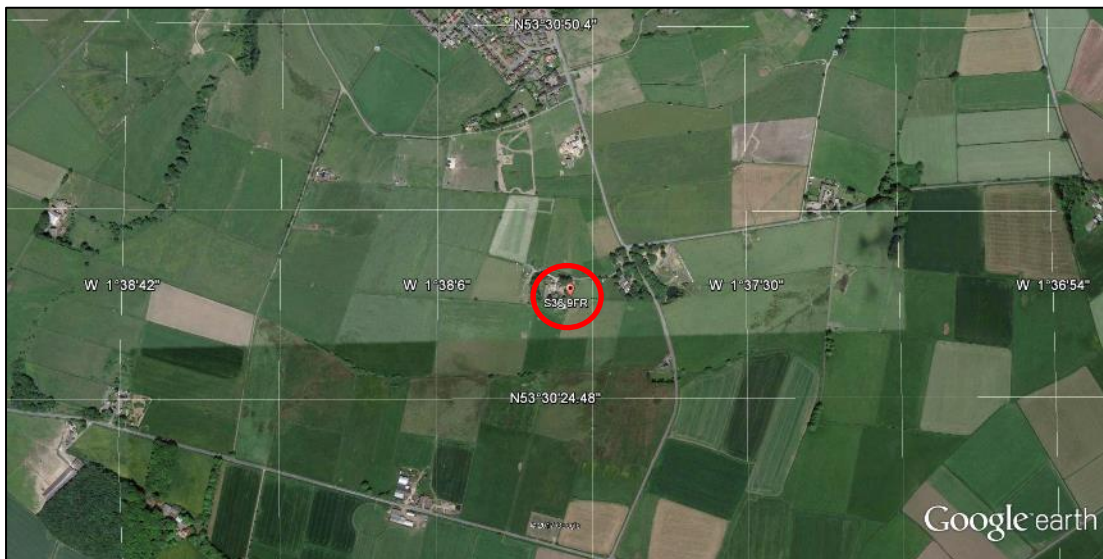
3. Habitat Assessment

- 3.1.1 The surrounding area consists predominantly of grassland together with a little arable and small copses. Relatively good quality foraging habitat for bats is present in the wider area and therefore many of the locally occurring species are likely to be present. Habitat surrounding the site displays good suitability for use by foraging barn owl.
- 3.1.1 Table 1 summarises the habitats present, adjacent to and further afield of the surveyed building.

Table 1. Location and habitat table

Name and address: Cliffe House Farm, Cubley, Penistone, S36 9FR			
OS Grid Ref. SE 2454 0142		Altitude. 287m	
Local Planning Authority: Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council			
Features on site and adjacent to site			
Feature	On site	Adjacent	Comments
Buildings	✓	✓	Farm house and associated outbuildings located in same farm complex
River bordered by trees			
Standing water			None within 1 kilometre
Bridges tunnels and culverts			
Trees	✓	✓	Adjacent 160m east
Woodland			Nearest woodland almost 1km southwest
Grassland	✓	✓	Mostly improved

Figure 1. Site location, as indicated by red circle



3.2 Aims

3.2.1 The survey was conducted to help determine the following:

- The presence/absence of roosting bats.
- The presence/absence of roosting and/or nesting barn owl.
- Potential roosting areas and access/egress points into structure.
- Determine the level of bat roost potential associated with the structure.
- Identify further survey work or mitigation requirements.

4. Methodology

4.1 Data Consultation

4.1.1 Bat records were requested from Barnsley Biological Data Search (BBRC) and South Yorkshire Bat Group (SYBG) for locations within a 2km radius of the site. Barn owl records were also requested from BBRC. A search of the Multi-Agency Geographical Information for the Countryside (MAGIC) website was undertaken to identify historic European Protected Species (EPS) mitigation licences obtained for locations within 2km of the site.

4.2 Field Survey

4.2.1 The following personnel conducted the surveys on 4th & 5th December 2017:

- Peter Middleton (MCIEEM; Bat Survey Class license WML-A34-Level 4, 2017-27977-CLS-CLS)
- Robert Bell (MCIEEM; Bat Survey Class Licence WML-A34-Level 4, 2016-25236-CLS-CLS; Barn Owl Survey Class Licence WML – CL29, 00070)

4.2.2 The following activities were carried out during the surveys in compliance with relevant Bat Survey Guidelines (Collins 2016) and barn owl survey guidance (Shawyer, 2011):

- A brief inspection and assessment of the site and habitats present to within 300m.
- An extensive examination of all parts of the building both inside and out to record structural features and condition and to record features that may be suitable for roosting bats. Particular attention was paid to any crevices or gaps in walls, lintels, gaps between beams and joists and to the possibility of finding droppings stuck to walls, floors or other surfaces, or insect remains below beams, among a number of other factors. All signs indicative of a bat roost presence including live or dead bats, droppings, feeding remains, scratch marks and staining were recorded.
- An assessment of the building's bat roost potential (negligible, low, moderate, high or confirmed roost).
- An inspection of the building for signs of usage by barn owl, including live or dead animal, pellets, feather and droppings. A direct search of all potential nest sites (including wall tops) undertaken from a ladder.
- If barn owl signs are present, determination of whether the building comprises an Occupied Breeding Site (OBS), Active Roost Site (ARS) or Temporary Roost Site (TRS).

4.2.3 The following equipment was used or at hand during the survey:

- Clulight
- Binoculars
- Endoscope
- Ladders
- Camera

Nocturnal survey

4.2.4 One nocturnal emergence survey was undertaken by Peter Middleton (PM), Robert Bell (RB), Carl Dixon (CD) and Stephen Frost (SF) on 11th May 2018. A second emergence survey was undertaken by PM, CD and SF on 29th May 2018 and on 13th June 2018 a dawn return survey undertaken by PM and SF completed the programme of nocturnal surveys.

4.2.5 Surveyors were positioned to cover all elevations of the main building on all three surveys whilst the single storey wing was covered by the first survey only. All surveyors were equipped with Wildlife Acoustic EM Touch full spectrum bat detectors or an Anabat SD2 coupled with a Batbox Duet.

4.3 Survey Limitations

4.3.1 No significant limitations to an effective survey were encountered.

5. Results

5.1 Data Consultation

5.1.1 Barnsley Biological Data Centre (BBRC) provided nine records of bats within a 2km radius of the site. Species included common pipistrelle *Pipistrellus pipistrellus*,

soprano pipistrelle *Pipistrellus pygmaeus*, an unidentified *Myotis* spp. and noctule *Nyctalus noctula*. Only two of the records provided comprised roosts (common pipistrelle) within a location almost 1km NNE of the application site. No barn owl records were provided by BBRC for locations within 2km radius of the site. South Yorkshire Bat Group provided 23 records of bats within a 2km radius of the site. The closest known roost to site is again almost 1km NNE of the site (see Appendix 1).

- 5.1.2 No historical bat EPS mitigation licences have been issued for locations within 2km of the surveyed building.

5.2 Field Survey

- 5.2.1 No definitive evidence of bat roosting was recorded on site. The surveyed building displays a high number but moderate diversity of bat features. The features are described in detail below. A barn owl nest site was recorded during the internal inspection.

Description

- 5.2.2 The surveyed buildings comprise a large rectangular stone built two storey barn on a North-South axis (Building 1) together with an adjoining single storey stone built east wing (Building 2). Building 1 has a pitched Welsh slate roof supported by king-post roof timbers; a large central opening leads to a section that is open to the underside of the roof covering and either side of this the building comprises several compartments at both ground level and first floor level (see Plate 1). At the south end of this building is a modern single storey concrete block extension which has a metal framed pitched corrugated asbestos cement sheet roof (see Plate 3). The single storey adjoining wing (Building 2) is again built of stone beneath a pitched York stone/grey slate roof (see Plate 2).

Plate 1. Main barn (Building 1)



External inspection

- 5.2.3 The east facing external wall of Building 1 has been maintained and potential bat roosting opportunities are limited to a few small holes. However, the western elevation of this building has a relatively large number of crevices in mortar joints leading to the rubble filled core of the walls. The inside walls also display bat roost features with both large and small holes present. The York stone slates of Building 2 contain an abundance of gaps beneath slates. Gaps between lintels above doorways on building 1 also provide good potential roost features.

Plate 2. Adjoining east wing (Building 2)



Plate 3. Concrete block extension on south gable of Building 1



Plate 4. Inside of central section of Building 1 and a first floor compartment within the same building



Internal inspection

- 5.2.4 There is no membrane beneath the roof slates throughout any section of either building. Crevices between floor timbers and wall stonework, and gaps between the ridge beam and ridge tiles ridge were mainly filled with detritus and 'cobwebs'.
- 5.2.5 More than 20 defunct swallow *Hirundo rusitca* nests at various locations were located within the main barn (Building 1). Other defunct nests of blackbird *Turdus merula* and wren *Troglodytes troglodytes* were also found recorded within the building.

Plate 5. Barn owl pellets on upper floor of main barn (Building 1)



Plate 6. Inspection of wall top from ladder

- 5.2.6 Accumulations of barn owl pellets were located in the central section of the main barn (Building 1). The amount of pellets (c300) was considered indicative of long-term use by a breeding pair (see Plate 5). Inspection of the wall top with the aid of a ladder revealed previous nesting locations in the centre of the western wall top (see Plates 6 & 7), with two adult barn owls flushed from this area of wall top. The nest location was evidenced by thick accumulations of pellet debris including small mammal bones on the wall top, where pellets have been crushed by the movement of birds. During the field survey, a previous owner of the barn commented that barn owl had bred within the barn for the past four years following a period of absence, with barn owl usage of the barn going back at least 70 years. On the basis of survey information gathered during the survey, it is considered that the barn can be classified as an Occupied Breeding Site (OBS) for barn owl (Schawyer, 2011).

Plate 7. Barn owl nest location on wall top*Red line boundary*

- 5.2.7 A sewage treatment unit and associated pipe and soakaway will impact on an area of vegetated land falling within the red line boundary (see Figure 2). The land includes a small area of poor semi improved grassland, both mature and immature beech and sycamore *Acer pseudoplatunus* trees and a small area of improved grassland (silage).

Figure 2. Red line boundary Proposed sewage treatment unit location

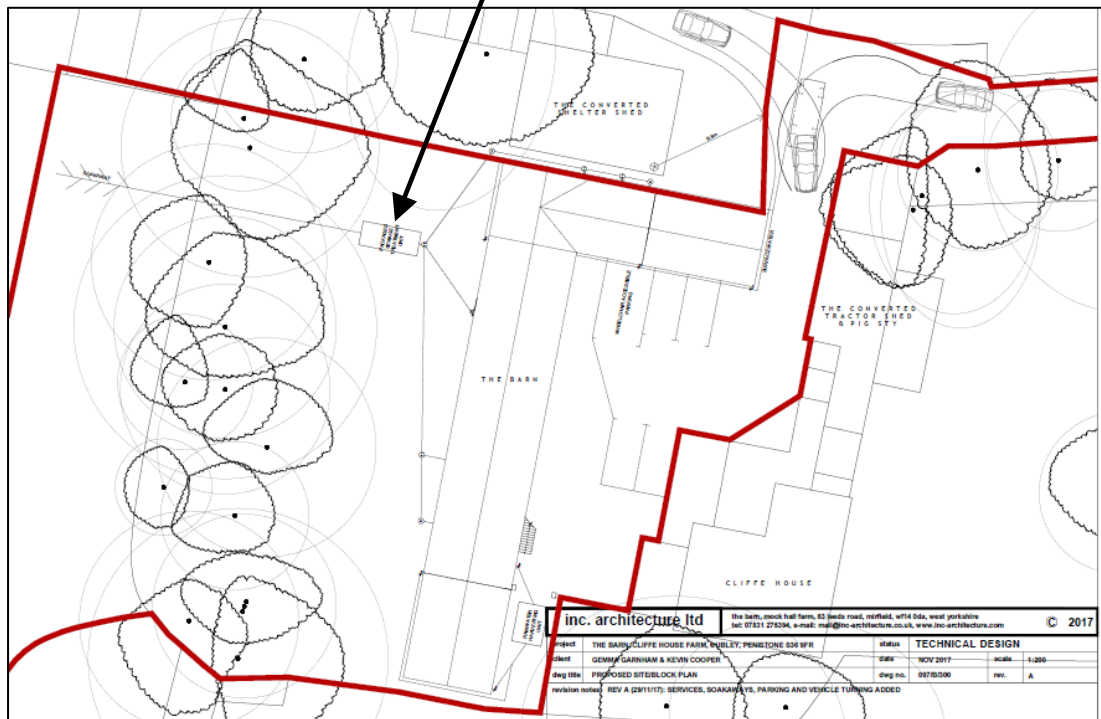


Plate 8. Area proposed for construction of sewage treatment unit (top left on Figure 2)



- 5.2.8 None of the trees likely to be impacted by the works display features with potential to accommodate roosting bats (see Plate 8). With the exception of the trees, the habitats are of low ecological value. Works for the sewage treatment unit will not result in impacts of greater than site level importance to nature conservation.

Nocturnal survey

- 5.2.9 **Dusk survey, 11th May 2018** – (Sunset 20:33) – The temperature at the beginning of monitoring was 12°C with a Beaufort Scale Force 3 southerly wind and 100% cloud. The temperature decreased to 11 °C by the end of monitoring and the wind increased to a Force 4 level.
- 5.2.10 No bats emerged from the surveyed building. The first bat recorded comprised a foraging noctule that was heard but not seen at 21:19. A barn owl emerged from a portal on the west elevation at 21:20 and a common pipistrelle flew over the barn from the direction of the farm house at 21:23. The barn owl re-entered the barn via the gap above the boarded entrance on the east elevation at 22:13 and a common pipistrelle foraged occasionally around the buildings thereafter.
- 5.2.11 **Dusk survey, 29th May 2018** – (Sunset 21:22) – The temperature at the beginning of monitoring was 13°C with a force 3 north easterly wind and 100% cloud. The conditions remained the same throughout the survey.
- 5.2.12 No bats emerged from the surveyed building. A noctule began to forage in the vicinity at 21:20 (2 minutes before sunset) and did so intermittently until 22:09. Common pipistrelle activity began at 21:51 with occasional passes until 22:21. A single bat of a unidentified *Myotis* spp. was heard at 22:12. Barn owls were seen to enter and exit the barn throughout the survey.
- 5.2.13 **Dawn survey, 13th June 2018** – (sunrise 04:37) – The temperature at the beginning of monitoring was 11°C with a Force 1 westerly wind and a clear sky. The temperature decreased to 9°C by the end of the survey and the wind increased a little to a westerly Force 2.
- 5.2.14 No bats returned to roost in the surveyed building. Common pipistrelles were heard foraging around the buildings and trees on site from the beginning of the survey. They continued to forage constantly and at 03:25 there were at least five bats present. The last bat to leave the site was at 03:55 when it was seen to commute east. Several noctule bat passes were recorded between 03:23 and 03:47 and a barn owl was seen to enter and exit the barn several times during the survey.

6. Assessment

6.1 Summary and Evaluation of Findings

- 6.1.1 No bats were found roosting in the building during the preliminary daytime assessment and no signs of bat roost presence were recorded. Nevertheless, the building is considered to display a high level of bat roost potential.
- 6.1.2 The nocturnal surveys further demonstrated the probable absence of roosting bats from the surveyed building. The survey is considered to be an accurate account of the status of bats at the site.
- 6.1.3 The buildings support a high number of nesting swallows plus a resident breeding pair of nesting barn owls. Anecdotal evidence suggests the farm buildings have supported barn owls for at least 70 years.

6.2 Legislation and Policy Guidance

Bats

- 6.2.1 Bats receive protection under the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 and the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended).
- 6.2.2 It is an offence to:
- Deliberately capture (or take), injure or kill a bat.
 - Intentionally or recklessly disturb bats whilst they are occupying a structure or place used for shelter or protection, or obstruct access to any such place.
 - Damage or destroy the breeding or resting place (roost) of a bat.
 - Possess a bat (live or dead), or any part of a bat.
 - Intentionally or recklessly obstruct access to a bat roost.
 - Sell (or offer for sale) or exchange bats (dead or alive), or parts of parts.
- 6.2.3 The Convention on Biological Diversity, signed in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil in 1992, requires member states to develop national strategies and to undertake a range of actions aimed at maintaining or restoring biodiversity. The UK Biodiversity Strategy was produced in response to the Convention.
- 6.2.4 In England & Wales, the Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act, 2006 imposes a duty on all public bodies, including local authorities and statutory bodies, in exercising their functions, “to have due regard, as far as is consistent with the proper exercise of those functions, to the purpose of conserving biodiversity”. It notes that “conserving biodiversity includes restoring or enhancing a population or habitat”. Barbastelle *Barbastella barbastellus*, Bechstein's *Myotis bechsteinii*, brown long-eared *Plecotus auritus*, greater horseshoe *Rhinolophus ferrumequinum*, lesser horseshoe *Rhinolophus hipposideros*, noctule and soprano pipistrelle bats are included as priority species within Section 41 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act 2006. At a more local level there are Local Biodiversity Action Plans for smaller geographical areas which may cover a greater or lesser range of bat species.
- 6.2.5 Where it is proposed to carry out works which will have an adverse impact on roosting bats, the site must either be registered on the Bat Low Impact Class Licence (BLICL) or a European Protected Species (EPS) license must first be obtained from Natural England. This requirement applies even if no bats are expected to be present when the work is carried out.
- 6.2.6 NPPF: 11 Conserving and enhancing the natural environment. The planning system should contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment by:
- Protecting and enhancing valued landscapes, geological conservation interests and soils.
 - Recognising the wider benefits of ecosystem services.
 - Minimising impacts on biodiversity and providing net gains in biodiversity where possible, contributing to the Government's commitment to halt the overall decline in biodiversity, including by establishing coherent ecological networks that are more resilient to current and future pressures.

Birds

- 6.2.7 Special penalties relate to offences concerning birds listed on Schedule 1 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). In addition to the offences detailed above relating to all wild birds, it is illegal to intentionally or recklessly disturb any Schedule 1 bird or their dependent young while nesting.
- 6.2.8 All wild birds are protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended by the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000), which makes it illegal (subject to exceptions) to:
- Intentionally kill, injure or take any wild bird.
 - Take, damage or destroy the nest (whilst being built or in use) or eggs of any wild bird.

6.3 Mitigation/enhancements/further survey

Bats

- 6.3.1 No bats were recorded roosting on site during the survey works and consequently there is no compulsory requirement for mitigation. However, in order to enhance the ecological value of the site and in accordance with the aims of the National Planning Policy Framework (2012), it is suggested that a bat roosting feature is added as part of the re-development. Normally an integrated box is recommended as an enhancement measure. In this case however, considering that owls predate bats, it is recommended that two Schwegler woodcrete bat boxes (see Plates 9 and 10) are installed on nearby trees. The boxes should be sited at least 4m from the ground in an uncluttered environment. For further information on appropriate bat roosting features please contact Middleton Bell Ecology.

Plate 9 and 10. Recommended bat box products

Schwegler 1FF



Schwegler 1FD



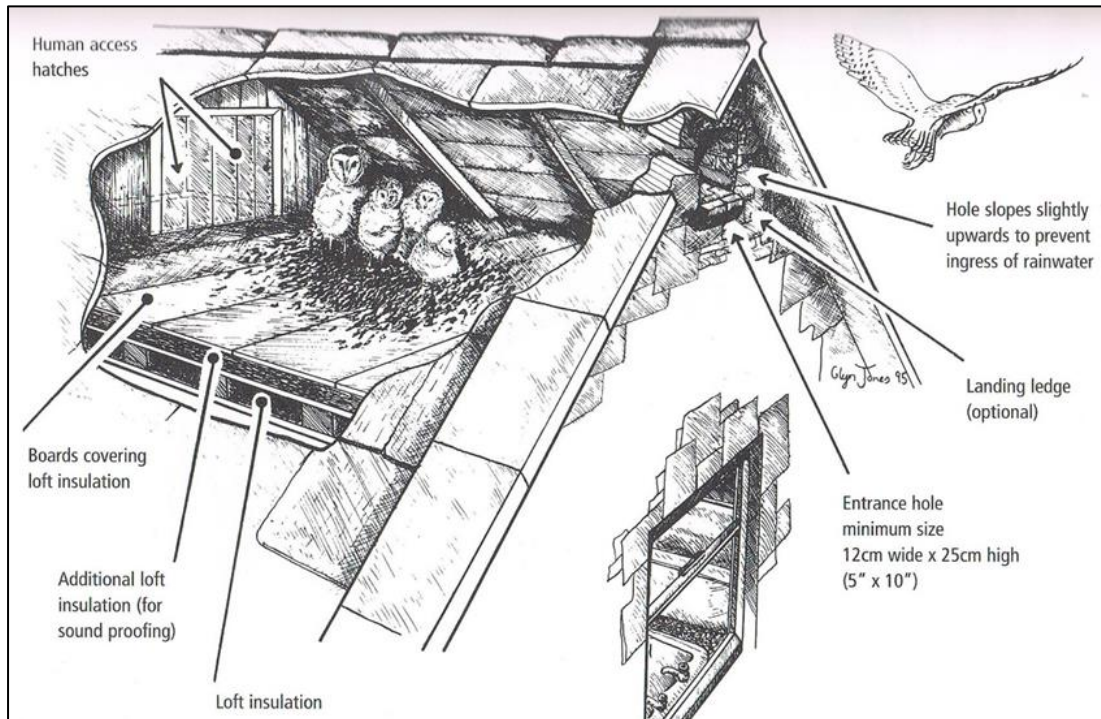
Birds

- 6.3.2 The surveyed buildings support a breeding pair of barn owls. In accordance with the Barn Owl Trust guidance (TBOT 2015), the following mitigation/compensation is required when barn owls historical nest on site.
- Temporary alternative provision nearby (within 200m).
 - Impose a timing restriction (Outside the period March – August inclusive).

- Re-inspect the nest site immediately prior to works commencing.
- Include a built-in nesting place within the converted building.

6.3.3 An integrated box within the barn conversion scheme is required to secure the long-term future of this species at the site. Figure 3 shows a proposed design for this integrated barn owl nest box.

Figure 3. Proposed design for built-in barn owl provision



6.3.4 In the short term, two barn owl boxes were installed close to the surveyed buildings in December 2017. Fitted barn owl boxes include one Eco Barn Owl Box installed on a beech tree to the west of the barn (Plate 11) and one Wooden Barn Owl Nest Box installed with the local farmer's consent on a modern barn approximately 25m east of Building 1 (Plate 12). Despite the presence of these boxes through 2018, the barn owls remained using their historic nest site within Building 1 during the nocturnal surveys.

Plates 11 and 12. Installed barn owl boxes



- 6.3.5 The conversion of the barns will also result in the loss of breeding habitat for a substantial number of swallows. It is therefore advisable to compensate for this by incorporating an open sided lean-to extension as part of the development or alternatively, a large detached wood store.
- 6.3.6 No works to the interior or exterior of Building 1 should take place until an inspection by a licensed barn owl surveyor has confirmed that no active barn owl nest is present within this structure. Works on any building during the main bird nesting period (March – September) should be preceded by a nesting bird check. Groundworks outside the barns may take place at any time of year.

6.4 Conclusion

- 6.4.1 The surveyed buildings display a high number but moderate diversity of roost features. Considering the age and size of the buildings, these structures were considered to offer high bat roost potential overall. No evidence of bat roosting was however recorded during the subsequent nocturnal surveys and it is considered that the probable absence of roosting bats can be confidently determined.
- 6.4.2 No further bat survey effort is necessary for the building subject to the planning application providing that works commence within 12 months of the nocturnal survey date. If works commence after this time then Middleton Bell Ecology should be contacted to determine the requirement for an update survey.
- 6.4.3 Works should proceed with caution and vigilance for unexpected bat presence, as single bats can roost almost anywhere. If bats are subsequently discovered, work should be stopped and further advice sought without delay.
- 6.4.4 Building 1 supports nesting barn owl and a mitigation scheme is required to offset impacts associated with the residential conversion of the buildings.
- 6.4.5 No works to the interior or exterior of Building 1 should take place until an inspection by a licensed barn owl surveyor has confirmed that no active barn owl nest is present within this structure. Works on any building during the main bird nesting period (March – September) should be preceded by a nesting bird check. Groundworks outside the barns may take place at any time of year.

7. References

- TBOT (2015) Barn Owls and Rural Planning Applications, a Guide. The Barn Owl Trust
- Collins, J. (ed.) (2016) Bat Surveys for Professional Ecologists: Good Practice Guidelines. The Bat Conservation Trust.
- Shawyer, C. (2011) Barn Owl *Tyto alba* Survey Methodology and Techniques for use in Ecological Assessment: Developing Best Practice in Survey and Reporting. IEEM, Winchester.

Appendix 1

Data provided by BBRC

<i>Grid Ref</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Location Name</i>	<i>TextDate</i>	<i>Scientific Name</i>	<i>Common Name</i>	<i>Comments</i>
SE241023	Penistone	Gledhill Avenue	27/06/2001	Pipistrellus pipistrellus	Pipistrelle	maternity roost 40 count by householder
SE241023	Penistone	Gledhill Avenue	22/04/2002	Pipistrellus pipistrellus	Pipistrelle	maternity roost present
SE242029	Penistone	Bluebell Avenue	23/07/2001	Pipistrellus pygmaeus	55 Khz Pipistrelle	1
SE249033	Penistone	Penistone Cinema	08/03/1988	Pipistrellus pipistrellus	Pipistrelle	1 found
SE2526503250	Penistone	Lairds Way	26/07/2016	Pipistrellus pipistrellus	Common Pipistrelle	Foraging bats recorded
SE2526503250	Penistone	Lairds Way	26/07/2016	Myotis	Unidentified Bat	Commuting bat recorded
SK2499	Sheephouse Wood		28/05/2015	Pipistrellus pygmaeus	55 Khz Pipistrelle	Foraging
SK2499	Sheephouse Wood		28/05/2015	Nyctalus noctula	Noctule	Foraging
SK2499	Sheephouse Wood		28/05/2015	Pipistrellus pipistrellus	Pipistrelle	Foraging

Data provided by SYBG

<i>Recorder</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>GridRef 6Fig</i>	<i>Address line 1</i>	<i>Notes</i>	<i>Species</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Evidence</i>	<i>Distance to site</i>
Natural England	18/07/2007	SE243021	Hackings Avenue	Bat found in garden. Dusk release instructions given. To call back in morning. Bat died	Vespertilionidae	1		0.72
Karen Larkin	05/09/2014	SE242021			Common pipistrelle	1		0.76
Eric Bennett	27/06/2001	SE241023	Gledhill Ave		Pipistrelle sp.	40		0.98
Owner	22/04/2002	SE241023	Gledhill Ave		Pipistrelle sp.	Unknown		0.98

Recorder	Date	GridRef 6Fig	Address line 1	Notes	Species	Number	Evidence	Distance to site
SYBG/ Martin Derbyshire	01/06/2011	SE246025	Penistone	2 bats found in the house - one dead. Possible roost but no further information received once initial advice had been given	Possibly Leislars	2		1.08
Martin Derbyshire	28/08/2013	SE238006	Juddfield Lane	Report to the bat group of a single dead bat found in the garden of this address. Species unknown.	Vespertillionidae	1		1.10
Karen Larkin	12/09/2016	SE 247026		Bat Care/Callout - - DIED	PIP	1	Bat Care/Callout	1.19
Eric Bennett		SE243027	Wordsworth Avenue		Common pipistrelle	Unknown		1.30
English Nature	29/04/2003	SE242027	Wordsworth Avenue	Bat found during building works. OK to continue.	Vespertillionidae	1		1.32
English Nature	29/11/2004	SE245028	Site at Green Road	Bat found in building being prepared for demolition. EB to contact. Bat gone.	Vespertillionidae	1		1.38
Natural England	28/11/2007	SE253027	Bosville Street	Bat flying in attic bedroom last night. Advice given. Bat released ok.	Vespertillionidae	1		1.49
Eric Bennett	23/07/2001	SE242029	Bluebell Ave	Grounded bat	Soprano pipistrelle	1		1.52
Eric Bennett	18/08/2004	SE2601	Roughbirkworth h Lane	Bats present for about 2 weeks.	Vespertillionidae	Present		1.53
Karen Larkin	12/08/2014	SE252029		PTS	Whiskered Bat	1		1.62
Eric Bennett	08/02/1993	SE2403	Talbot Road	Bat reported flying in bedroom	Vespertillionidae	1		1.67

Recorder	Date	GridRef 6Fig	Address line 1	Notes	Species	Number	Evidence	Distance to site
English Nature	01/11/2004	SE256028	Sheffield Road	Bat on beam - very high inside barn conversion. Advice given to open velux windows. DB also advised by phone. Bat flew out ok.	Vespertilionidae	1		1.74
Karen Larkin	11/07/2016	SE 255029		Bat Care/Callout - SWOLLEN Knee - REL	PIP	1	Bat Care/Callout	1.77
ECUS	26.07.16	SE252032	Lairds Way		Common pipistrelle		Foraging bats recorded	1.90
ECUS	26.07.16	SE252032	Lairds Way		<i>Myotis</i> spp.		Commuting bat recorded	1.90
Eric Bennett	08/03/1988	SE249033	Penistone Cinema	Bat trapped in cinema.	Pipistrelle sp.	1		1.91
Eric Bennett	09/09/2008	SE253032	Westacre	Present for 2-3 years. Dr heavy on cills	Pipistrelle sp.	dr		1.94
Karen Larkin	11/08/2014	SE258029		R.30.08.14	Common pipistrelle	1		1.95
Karen Larkin	06/04/2013	SE261026	Longley Ings	Female	Common pipistrelle	1		1.96