

## Bats of Chafford Gorges Tajinder Lachhar recounts her first hibernation survey

I am the new Warden at Chafford Gorges Nature Park. In my last role, I had done bat surveys for planning applications and walks for the public. In January 2012, during my first week at work, I was invited to attend a survey of winter bat roosts at the site. Now, most sensible women would probably freak because (i) I would be going into dark places such as tunnels and bunkers and (ii) with two men I had never met before. However, these were exceptional circumstances. They were bat ecologists and in the conservation world you don't get many opportunities to work alongside one. So, off I went.



(Photos: Pat Hatch)

Clockwise: Tunnel 2, Grays bunker, Tunnel 3. Chafford Gorges, Grays

I have to say, you definitely need a great deal of skill to look between the gaps and differentiate between different limbs and body parts to work out how many bats are all crammed in together. Pat Hatch would ask how many bats I saw and he always counted more than I did. He'd say, 'Didn't you see the one behind?' Clearly many years of experience stood between Pat and this newbie Warden.

Finding sleeping bats in various nooks and crannies has to be the highlight of any bat survey work I've ever done. It has definitely been



the highlight of my job at Chafford so far. The most amazing thing we discovered was a first site record for a brown long eared bat. Other species which use the tunnels for hibernation are common pipistrelles, Daubenton's and Natterer's.



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# Pill Box Project Update

**Hazel Robson** on pill box monitoring and enhancement in the Colne Valley

In approximately 2003, four pill boxes were converted into bat hibernacula as part of the Colne River Countryside Project. The gun ports were bricked up, leaving just a single small entrance for bats to fly through and bat bricks were cemented to the ceiling. Finally, a steel door was fitted to each pill box and secured with a padlock to prevent disturbance to any bats that might use the sites.



A converted pill box used by Brown Long-eared Bats  
(Photo: Pat Hatch)

In 2011 some additional wooden log features were added to three of the pill boxes to provide a greater variety of roost habitat, similar to features that have been successful in converted air raid shelters at the nearby Marks Hall Estate.

This year we had our best ever results from hibernation counts in January with a total of four brown long-eared bats and one Natterer's bat using bricks in three of the pill boxes. Previously we'd only found bats in two of the sites and the Natterer's is a new species record for the project.

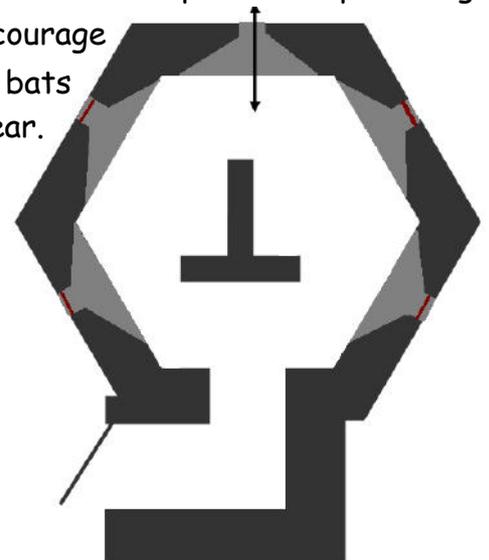
Over the coming year we'll be making further improvements to the boxes, including scrub clearance around the entrance to one of the boxes where access for bats is currently poor and addition of new features. The cast concrete structure of the pill boxes provides few, if any, of the nooks and crannies that bats like to squeeze into but this project has proved that with a little modification pill boxes can become ideal hibernation sites. We're hopeful that providing a wider range of features, such as bat bricks and logs, will encourage



New bat logs inside a pill box  
(Photo: Hazel Robson)

increasing numbers of bats to use the sites each year.

Pill box layout: showing internal anti-ricochet walls and gun ports



## Pill box latest:

Essex Bat Group has recently been advising two projects run by Essex Wildlife Trust about potential new pill box conversions in the county. The Living Landscapes Project is looking at pill boxes in the Hanningfield area and the Living Seas Project is looking into converting boxes on EWT coastal nature reserves (providing a stop off roost for Nathusius' pipistrelles migrating across the North Sea.....? .....watch this space).

# Saint Peter's Bats

Many Essex churches are important roost sites.

**Sylvia and Roger Jiggins** describe work to conserve roosts at Great Totham, near Maldon

St Peter's church at Great Totham is home to at least three species of bats, Brown Long-eared bats, Natterer's bats and one of the Pipistrelle species. Most churches in Essex are used by bats and probably have been since they were first built. Indeed the bats at Great Totham today will be the descendants of those that chose to roost there when the church was built in the Fourteenth Century.



St Peter's Church, Great Totham  
(Photo: Roger Jiggins)

The church is currently being completely re-roofed and careful attention is being paid to the needs of the bats. We were first asked to carry out a bat survey in 2008. This gave us plenty of time to build up a picture of how the bats use the building as money still had to be raised. We soon realised that this is a very 'batty' church.

From our surveys we learnt that the timber framed Belfry is a maternity roost site for Natterer's bats and probably for both of the other species. The Belfry is typical of many churches in Essex. In a county with no natural building stone, timber was often used to construct the bell towers of churches. Mortise and tenon joints were used to join the timbers together and over the years these joints shrink, opening up a gap that Natterer's bats find very much to their liking as a safe place to roost. Natterer's and Brown Long-eared bats also roost between timbers in the ceiling of the Silent Floor of the Belfry. On our first visit we found Brown Long-eared and Natterer's bats looking down at us, one of the latter species had a newly born pup attached to it.

Inside the church there are over 40 mortise and tenon joints in the ceiling and wall timbers of the Nave and Chancel. Natterer's bats use these joints, favouring some joints but also probably changing to different joints in some years.

The Belfry is clad in shingles and during evening surveys bats had been seen to emerge from under the shingles. When the old shingles were taken off the contractors removed a barrow-load of bat droppings that had accumulated behind them. The gap behind the shingles was obviously a long-standing bat roost. From the appearance of these droppings we could see



Sylvia investigates the chancel roof  
(Photo: Roger Jiggins)

that the bats that roost behind the shingles are Pipistrelles.

Between the organ and the Vestry is a crossing wall. At the top of this wall is a small void. This is another place where the Pipistrelles roost. They enter the church at the eaves in the corner where the new hall joins the north aisle and fly through the Nave and Chancel to enter their roost at the top of the crossing wall.

Over the Chancel there is a roof void. The only time it is possible to look into this void is when the roof is removed.

Every roof void in Essex churches that we have looked into has been found to be a bat roost and St Peter's is no exception. We found a dead Brown Long-eared bat and concentrations of droppings below the ridge, the favoured roosting position of this species.

All bats in Europe are protected by law because they have declined dramatically in the 20<sup>th</sup> Century and most species are still declining. Eastern Europe still has large populations of bats with some churches containing roosts of several thousand bats. The law relating to bats is very strict and it means that the places where they roost must be preserved or re-instated when re-roofing work is carried out. The work also has to be timed so that it is done at a time that will cause the least disturbance to the bats. Also, of course, the bats' access to their roost must be maintained. All these factors have to be determined by the bat surveys that are carried out before work starts.

When the tiles were put back on the Chancel roof bat accesses have been specially built in so that the bats are still able to enter and roost in the roof void. The Belfry is being re-clad with oak shingles and these are fixed to wooden battens. Here provision is being made to allow bats to continue to roost under the shingles by cutting gaps in the battens at intervals on the west facing side.

The east gable end of the north aisle is clad with hanging tiles. When these are re-fixed bat access behind them onto a void at the top of the end wall will be retained.

We would like to thank Reverend Jonathan Pearce, Phil Attersley of Lodge and Sons and the architect Chris Betts for their co-operation to ensure that Saint Peter's bats can continue to use the church as a safe roost for many years to come.

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## News

- Essex Bat Group has recently established new links with all of our neighbouring bat groups: Kent, London, Lea Valley, Hertfordshire & Middlesex, Cambridge-shire and Suffolk. We have joined Herts & Middx Bat Group in a radio tracking project (see below) and are looking into joint projects with Suffolk BG.
- Herts & Middlesex BG radio tracked a barbastelle near our mutual borders last year and have invited EBG to join them in further tracking this year. Contact Pat Hatch ([pathatch@live.co.uk](mailto:pathatch@live.co.uk)) for details.
- The Committee are pleased to welcome Graham Hart to their number. He was co-opted after expressing an interest in joining the Committee at the AGM. Graham is a co-ordinator of the exemplary bat project at Weald Country Park and is also heavily involved with dormice and newts.
- Graham has taken up the role of Projects Officer. This is a new role on the Committee which includes maintaining links with local bat projects, providing help and support to projects where needed, and encouraging the sharing of reports and records and the formation of new projects.
- Kim Wallis volunteered for the role of Treasurer and was voted in at the first Committee meeting following the 2012 AGM in March. Kim replaces Peggie King, who stood down at the AGM after 3 years' sterling service.
- The Committee would like to remind all EBG members that we are here to help in any way we can, from information on bats, bat detectors and books to ideas or funding for a local project. Contact Pat Hatch ([pathatch@live.co.uk](mailto:pathatch@live.co.uk))

## In

## Brief

# AGM Report

Robin Cottrill summarises our recent AGM

Thanks to all our members who attended this year's Annual General Meeting at Boreham. The local focus of the talks seemed to go down well and is something we hope to repeat in the future. During the business part of proceedings, reports were given by the Chairman and Treasurer. Peggie King stepped down as Treasurer and was thanked for her work over the past few years, and the rest of the Committee were re-elected. Kim Wallis, who recently volunteered and was co-opted on to the Committee, was elected and a constitution was adopted. It is hoped that having a constitution will help with funding applications. Here is a summary of the talks which followed.

## Epping Forest studies: Andy Froud and Keith French

The Epping Forest Project started off looking at the whole forest. Its focus has gradually become more refined until they could end up looking at one single tree! This year they are particularly interested in a tunnel below the M25 which was constructed to allow deer and cattle to pass through. The tunnel was found to be used by up to 100 bats an hour as a route between roosts on one side of the M25 and feeding areas on the other. Feeding bats seem to ignore water



Underpasses are important to bats  
(Photo: Andy Froud)

habitats and hunt in a woodland belt. No roosts have been found in the tunnel but it may possibly be a swarming site. It has very good potential for trapping, but care must be taken to avoid disturbance which could make the bats fly over the carriageway. So far six species have been recorded passing through the tunnel, including barbastelle.

**iBats: Ralph Cordey** Ralph explained that 2011 was the 6<sup>th</sup> year of operating the Bats and Roadside Mammals survey in Essex. The project had now become part of the international iBats scheme. Ralph described the methodology which, in terms of data recording had not changed, the main difference being the data were uploaded to the iBats website for identification rather than being sent out to individual analysts as before. There is a small team of surveyors in Essex, with two routes being repeated every year to provide continuity and comparability of results, and many new bat records had been recorded and sent to the group's Recorder Peter Lane. Ralph will be discussing with the Committee whether the survey could be adapted to provide even more valuable information about bat distribution in Essex.

**Churchyard Survey: Robin Cottrill** The Churchyard Survey was set up in response to a serious lack of information about how bats use individual churches. This was significant in a context of churches requiring repairs, re-roofing etc. The survey was designed in such a way that a contribution could be made by any observer, no matter what their skill level. Instructions for the survey methods had been drawn up and were available via the website. It was important to note that the survey was intended to be carried out externally to the church and did not purport to serve the same function as an official, Natural England-endorsed bat survey. Those taking part were asked to obtain permission from vicars or wardens of local churches as a matter of courtesy.

There are some 750 parish churches in Essex of which about 35 have been visited as part of this project. Our membership could make a big contribution by visiting, and reporting on, one or a few churches each. Robin will issue a list of the churches that have already been visited.

**Soprano pipistrelle roost, Hanningfield Visitor Centre: Peter Claughton** Peter gave an account of his involvement at the site, which started with his daughter winning a prize which helped fund an outdoor classroom at Hanningfield! Peter and Becky have carried out colony counts of the pip roost in the visitor centre roof since 2007. A large pole mounted bat box was put up in 2008 and was first used by bats in 2011. The counts are done on a fortnightly basis, with four per season being submitted to the Bat Conservation Trust as part of a national colony monitoring scheme. One count per year is held as a public event and is very well attended. Recently larger bats have been seen leaving the building; it is thought they are Serotines but that has not been confirmed. Peter showed a graph with the annual counts superimposed but said there was, as yet, no clear trend over the short time scale of the project. Counts may be affected by the weather, which is recorded on every occasion.

**Work of Natural England Bat Roost Visitors: Sylvia and Roger Jiggins** Our Secretaries described their work with churches. All too often their first experience of a case is that work has already started. However the situation has improved recently, with the diocese issuing agendas of potential church works, which Sylvia and Roger can check for the type of work that calls for a bat survey. Requests for a survey go to BCT who ensure that a survey is carried out on behalf of Natural England. Photos showing typical church roost situations were shown, together with some of the mitigation that can be put in place, such as special bat tiles, or an arrangement of cut tiles leaving an unobtrusive gap big enough for a bat to crawl into. Ways of adapting sound outlet windows, on church towers, were also shown. Sylvia and Roger find their trainees can often get to places they can't! Training is labour intensive and takes a long time and a shortage of trainers is a universal problem.

**Life of a Bat Carer: Jan Ragg** Jan showed some impressive statistics showing a high success rate measured in terms of bats released (154 released in 2011). 143 bats went through the flight cage, of which 127 could be released from it. Many baby bats passed through her care. Jan wished to thank several key helpers including Chester, Colin, Mick and Sue.

**Bats, churches and the Living Landscape: Madeleine Ryan** Madeleine is writing a PhD focusing on the use of buildings and the landscape by Soprano Pip maternity roosts. The study involves daytime visits and evening emergence surveys. About 20 Norfolk churches were visited. All of these had some evidence of bats, and many had tried various forms of disturbance to expel their bats! Madeleine had carried out a radio-tracking study based on Cley Church. This showed equal proportions of use of wetland and woodland habitat, with the woodland used earlier in the evening and wetland when properly dark. This was believed to be a predator avoidance strategy due to high density of predatory birds. Madeleine was able to locate many roosts and observe frequent song-flying behaviour. Her planned work for 2012 involves work at the United Reformed Church in Chappel in April and early May and late July/August. As part of the project she will be trying out the use of heated bat boxes as an alternative to exclusion. Contact details: madeleineryan@hotmail.com, 07891 307626.



(Photo: Pat Hatch)

# East of England Bat Conference Pat Hatch

About a dozen EBG members attended the regional bat conference at Ickworth House, near Bury St Edmonds in Suffolk. The event provided a good opportunity to mingle with fellow bat workers and find out what our neighbours are up to. Workshops included bats and trees, bat care and surveying buildings for roosts and the following talks were given.

**Bats and Woodlands - Carol Williams, Bat Conservation Trust** An update on this national project looked at associated research, monitoring, recent policy changes and implications of these and BCT's role. Recent developments include the UK Forestry Standard, Biodiversity 2020, the Independent Panel on Forestry and changes to farming scheme payments. Carol also gave an update on some projects in the region.

**Church surveying in Essex: working with the Diocese, architects and contractors - Roger and Sylvia Jiggins, Essex Bat Group** Our very own Secretaries described their work with churches in a similar talk to the one they gave at our AGM. Surveys need to give a picture of how bats use a church so that roost positions and access to them are maintained when work is carried out. The importance of working closely with architects and contractors and maintaining good relations with the church communities was stressed.

**Mitigation for Bats: the National Trust Experience - Joanne Hodgkins, National Trust** The National Trust is the single biggest owner of bat roosts in England, Wales and Northern Ireland. With over 50,000 buildings, at any one time hundreds are being repaired, restored or subject to change of use. Based on earlier sampling, it is reasonable to assume that around 95% of these buildings support bats, leading to a working presumption that there are roosts in all National Trust buildings and structures. Joanne gave an appraisal of the success or otherwise of mitigation for bats in 50 buildings where works had taken bat roosts into account.

**Bat Detector Surveys: The Suffolk Bat Group Way - Arthur Rivett, Suffolk Bat Group** The SBG started carrying out bat detector surveys in 2004 using the BCT barbastelle survey methodology. Theirs is a laudably pro-active, conservation-orientated approach. Target woodlands are identified from aerial photographs and maps and ways are sought to work with land owners to manage sites to the benefit of bats.

**The National Bats and Wind Turbines Project - Ali Moyle, University of Exeter** Little is known about the interactions between bats and wind turbines in the UK. As a result there is currently a lack of thorough evidence-based guidance available to help inform decisions by local authorities and ecological consultants in relation to bats and planning applications for wind turbines. The University of Exeter is leading research to find out whether wind turbines affect bats in the UK and, if they do, to determine whether these impacts are significant at the population level.

**Bats for All - Dan Merrett, BCT Count Bat Project** Since the Count Bat Pilot Project of 2006 BCT has been working with bat groups across the country to see how it can open up bat conservation to individuals and communities who tend to be missing from our events and activities. From bat walks for deaf groups to engaging local communities in the hunt for England's most northerly Nathusius' pipistrelles, Dan's presentation summarised the findings and experiences of the outreach work done under the Count Bat banner.

# Bats of the Oslo mines

Jan Ragg

reports from Norway  
(Photos: Jeroen van der Kooij)



I was invited to help with hibernation counts in some mines in the Oslo area by Jeroen van der Kooij of the Norwegian Zoological Society. I was a little apprehensive as I am not as fit or agile as I used to be, but he assured me that you just walk in. I thought that it would be an interesting experience, so I decided to go. I arrived on Friday, 27th January and, after a lovely meal, a lady who runs a bat hospital in Sweden and I talked about how our hospitals run.

A few other people came along, including a vet from South Sudan, who was visiting his wife who lives in Norway. We also had a tour of Jeroen's facilities, which I found very interesting, but the two Northern Bats that I fed were nearly naked, so did not help my identification skills, as the distinguishing feature for these bats is the golden tips to their fur.

On the Saturday morning we set off for the first mine. I had been warned that there was a little walk to get to it after parking the car, but I had not appreciated that it was up quite such a steep mountain. The highest point in Harlow is only about 80m above sea level, so I am not used to mountains. I was exhausted by the time we arrived. I had a little while to recover though, as there was an ice waterfall blocking the entrance, which took a lot of effort to clear. Then we 'just' had to climb over a 6 foot high fence and negotiate about a 50 foot length of ice stalagmites and stalactites with an uneven ice floor before we could start to look for bats. We also had to wear waders as the water reached knee level in places. The tally for this mine was 15 Whiskered/Brandts, 4 Daubenton's, one Northern Bat and 4 BLE.

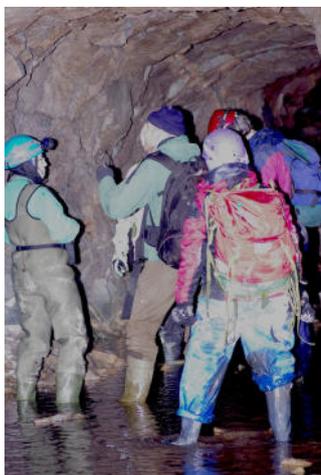
In the evening we went to a meeting of the local bat group. This started with a visit to The Bat Hut. This is a 3 level structure erected in mitigation for the destruction of a BLE roost. The basement was built as a hibernation roost, the ground floor is an education display, and the first floor was designed to encourage a maternity colony. Then we went indoors for a series of talks on the research projects that had been carried out by the group in the last year - with tea and cakes!

On the Sunday we went to a cobalt mine. This is a tourist attraction in the summer, so there are fixed ladders which made it very easy to get around the mine. My group found a BLE on the



Hibernating Northern Bats

ground when we had nearly finished our section. I gave it a drink and could see that it was starving. I was not carrying a cloth bag, so I took one of my socks off to carry it in - I was wearing 2 pairs. I put it in my pocket to warm up. It was  $-12^{\circ}\text{C}$  outside, so I did not want the bat to be exposed to those conditions. It took quite a while to get back to Jeroen's house, and I could feel the bat moving during the journey, but unfortunately she was dead when I had a look at her. The tally for Sunday's mine was 37 Whiskered/Brandts, 11 Daubenton's, 2 other Myotis, 11 Northern Bats, 15 BLE and 7 which could not be identified.



It was a fascinating (but tiring) trip and I met a lot of interesting people. I expected to meet Norwegians in Oslo and there were about 25 of them, but I also met 5 from the Netherlands and 2 British people. There were also 1 each from Italy, Germany, Switzerland and Sweden, and I can't forget the 2 from South Sudan. All of them were switching easily between several languages, but they were forced to speak English to me of course.



Above left: Getting started again after a break for lunch - that is me on the left.

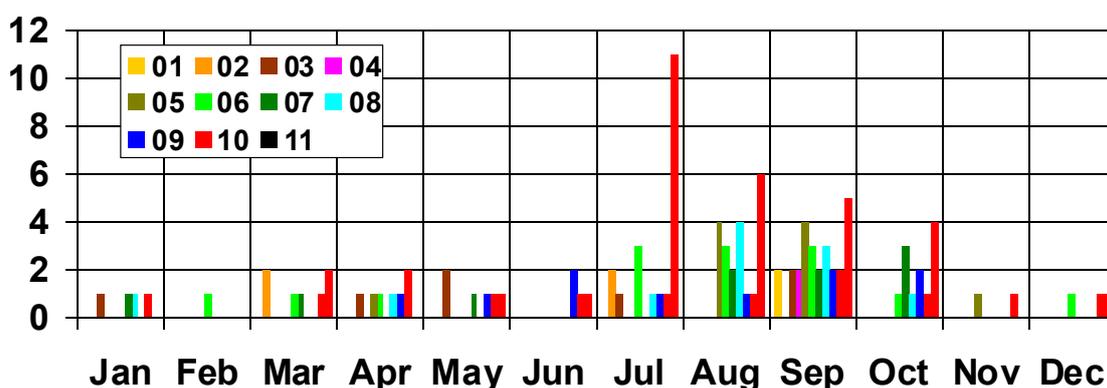
Above right: A BLE covered in condensation and in the typical hibernation pose, with ears tucked under his wings

# Concern for brown long-eared bats

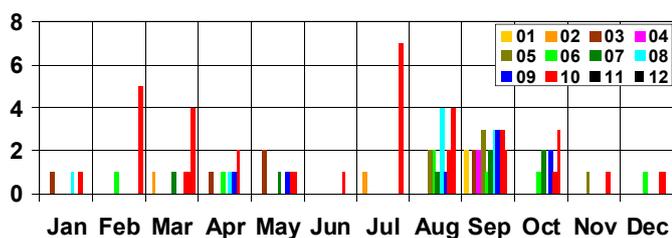
Jan Ragg relates evidence of the impact of adverse weather

I am rather worried about the number of starving BLEs that we have had in Essex recently - 10 so far this year, when we would normally only have two. We started getting large numbers last July with 11 when we normally have two, and they continued coming through the autumn. We usually do get a few starving BLEs in August and September, but nothing like this. I think the drought has affected their prey, but also they have not properly hibernated, because it has been too warm, then they have been unable to find anything to eat.

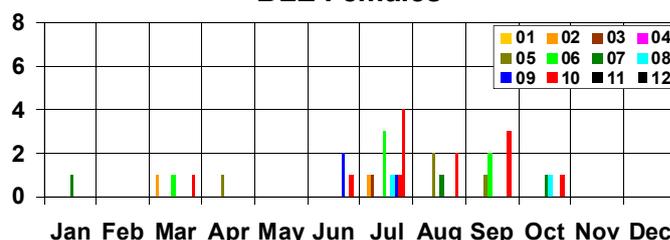
## BLE



## BLE Males



## BLE Females



# Events Programme 2012

**Hanningfield EWT Visitor Centre Roost Counts** Count the soprano pips as they leave the maternity roost. Fortnightly counts on Wednesdays. Contact Pete Cloughton (pete.cloughton@btinternet.com)

**Bat Walk Saturday 5<sup>th</sup> May - Colchester Castle Park** Event in partnership with Colchester Borough Council. 20.15 start. Booking essential 01206 282962. £4 adults, children and EBG members free.

**Bat Survey Friday 11<sup>th</sup> May - Audley End House, Saffron Walden** An emergence survey of the house followed by a detector survey of the grounds. Contact Pat hatch pathatch@live.co.uk for details.

**Bat Survey Monday 14<sup>th</sup> May - Weald Country Park, Brentwood** Ideal for those with frequency division and/or time expansion detectors looking to gain more experience in surveying, recording and sound analysis. Notable species include barbastelle, Nathusius pipistrelle and serotine. Contact Graham Hart (thehart@btinternet.com) for details.

**Bat Evening Friday 18<sup>th</sup> May - Lexden Park, Colchester** Event in partnership with Colchester Borough Council. Exceptional views of bats are often gained over the lake. 20.00 start. Booking is essential 01206 853588. £3 for adults, children free. EBG members free. Numbers limited. Please confirm meeting place on booking.

**Bat Survey Monday 11<sup>th</sup> June, 30<sup>th</sup> July & 13<sup>th</sup> August - Weald Country Park, Brentwood** See above,

**Bat Survey Thursday 16<sup>th</sup> August - Hintlesham Woods, near Ipswich** Suffolk Bat Group have kindly invited EBG members to join them for a detector survey of this ancient woodland RSPB reserve. Contact Pat hatch pathatch@live.co.uk for details of time and place.

**Bat Walk Friday 17<sup>th</sup> August - High Woods Country Park, Colchester** Event in partnership with Colchester Borough Council. 20.00 start. Booking is essential 01206 853588. £3 for adults, children free. EBG members free. Numbers limited. Please confirm meeting place on booking.

**Bat Walk Saturday 15<sup>th</sup> September - Hilly Fields, Colchester** Event in partnership with Colchester Borough Council. 19.00 start. Booking is essential 01206 853588. £3 for adults, children and EBG members free. Numbers limited. Please confirm meeting place on booking.

**Bat Survey Monday 17<sup>th</sup> September - Weald Country Park, Brentwood** See above,

**Bat Walk Saturday 22<sup>nd</sup> September - Colchester Castle Park** Event in partnership with Colchester Borough Council. 18.40 start. Booking is essential 01206 282962. £4 for adults, children free. EBG members free. Numbers limited. Meet at the café in the park.

**Bat Survey Monday 8<sup>th</sup> October - Weald Country Park, Brentwood** See above,



Committee members  
and other contacts

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# EBG Clothing Order Form

<u>Item</u>	<u>Size</u>	<u>Cost</u> per item	<u>Number</u> per item	<u>Total</u>
Sweat Shirt	S/M/L/XL/XXL	£15		
Polo Shirt	S/M/L/XL/XXL	£15		
Fleece	S/M/L/XL/XXL	£25		
Gillet	S/M/L/XL/XXL	£20		
Subtotal				£ _____
P&P (£2.35 per item)				£ _____
Donation				£ _____
Total				£ _____



- [ ] I enclose cheque made payable to EBG for the sum of £ \_\_\_\_\_  
 [ ] I would like my clothing sent to me and have enclosed p&p.  
 [ ] I will collect my item from Hornchurch / Harlow / Ingatestone

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Address \_\_\_\_\_  
 Email \_\_\_\_\_ Telephone \_\_\_\_\_

Please enclose a cheque made payable to EBG for the total amount. please allow 3-4 weeks for delivery.  
 If you can collect your clothing from Harlow, Hornchurch or Ingatestone then please do not add the postage.  
 Return form to Sue Burton, 2 Mellish Way, Hornchurch, Essex. RM11 2GU.

## Membership Form

You can use this form to renew your membership or recruit a friend

We are indebted to our members for their support and enthusiasm. If you would like to help your local bats, please fill in the form and send to: Helen Miller, EBG Membership Secretary, 16 Hogarth Ave, Brentwood, Essex CM15 8BE

Yes, I would love to become a member of E.B.G. for 2012\*, 2013, 2014 (delete as appropriate)

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Address \_\_\_\_\_

Email \_\_\_\_\_ Telephone \_\_\_\_\_

Using email means we can send your newsletter and other correspondence electronically, saving on postage and stationery so more of your membership money is used for bat conservation. Your email address will not be passed on to any other organisation or used for any other purpose

How did you hear about EBG? (internet, local bat walk, EWT, friend etc): \_\_\_\_\_

Please tick the appropriate box:

\_\_\_ Standard membership of the group is just £5 for 1 year

\_\_\_ OR a *SPECIAL OFFER* of £12 for 3 years

DONATION: I would also like to make a donation of £ \_\_\_\_\_

I enclose a cheque for £ \_\_\_\_\_ (made payable to Essex Bat Group)

\*Your first year's membership will run until 31<sup>st</sup> December 2012.