

Whiskered bat discovered in Essex

In late August 2019, Frank Street, one of our 'ambulance drivers', brought a bat into care. It had been seen on the wall of a pedestrian underpass in Wickford town centre for several days and was reported to us by a concerned member of the public, who thought it was a strange place for a bat to roost and wondered if there was something wrong with it.

The bat was handed over to Kim Wallis, one of our carers, who immediately suspected that it was a species of small Myotis, most likely a whiskered bat. It was a male and fairly under-weight at around 5 grams. After some excited texts, phone calls and e-mails, Tim, Graham and Pat paid a visit to Kim's care facility and all agreed on the identification. Some droppings were sent off to the University of Warwick, where DNA tests confirmed it.

This is the first county record since the 1980s and the first one to be confirmed by DNA analysis. The previous record arose when a grounded bat was found in Chelmsford and identified as a whiskered on the basis of dentition and shape of the male parts.



Whiskered of Wickford
[Photo: Kim Wallis]

In 2018, Essex Bat Group joined the national Small Myotis Project and began searching for these species in earnest, using harp traps to survey woodlands. We thought it made sense to start by targeting woods in the north of the county, closer to the locations of a small number of modern records from neighbouring areas. No one suggested that we look for them in town centres in south Essex!

It is not beyond the bounds of possibility that our Wickford bat was a stowaway on a lorry brought to England from the continent. Funnily enough, a bat which is said to have been a whiskered bat was collected from Tilbury Docks and taken into care at South Essex Wildlife Hospital the same week, but we were unable to confirm the identification before it was released again.

Nevertheless we will now be including south Essex sites as we continue trapping woodlands as part of the Small Myotis Project, in the hope of shedding more light on the county status of these species.

We also plan to make a concerted effort to survey Hatfield Forest in some detail, as this large, ancient site is likely to be a good place to look for scarce, under-recorded species.



[Photos: Kim Wallis]

Surveying the Thames Estuary

Roland Taylor reports from the end of the pier

In 2017, Pat Hatch asked me if it would be possible to install a bat detector on Southend Pier, close to where I live. It was an idea that had been around for some time but had not been able to be carried through. As a new member of Essex Bat Group, I set aside ideas that this might be the bat group equivalent of sending the apprentice to the stores for a long stand and made enquiries with Southend-on-Sea Borough Council and the pier management team.

The pier management and staff could not have been more helpful and have accorded us permission to select an appropriate place to install a bat detector, and to leave it there almost permanently. They have also allowed free access to the pier on those days it is open and offered to make out of hours arrangements if required.

Southend Pier is the longest pleasure pier in the world, despite a number of attempts by commercial boat skippers to shorten in by ramming. It stretches for 2.16 kilometres into the Thames estuary, at a location where the estuary is about 6.8km wide. The only vegetation at the seaward end of the pier is seaweed, and there is little else to support an insect population which might attract bats.

The bat detector in use is a Batlogger A+. Depending on the time of year and the level of bat activity, the battery life is between 4 and 7 nights. The detector is installed in a generator room on the west side of the pier and about 40 metres from the south west corner. The microphone is in an exposed location and does pick up quite high levels of wind and rain noise in addition to some man-made noise and other wildlife. The recordings are initially run through Bat-Classify and then further analysed with Batscope 4 and Raven Lite 2.0.

In 2017, the detector was deployed for 18 nights between 17th November and 16th December, but no bats were recorded in this period. In 2018 recordings were made on 79 nights between 10th September and 29th December. Bats were recorded on 17 of these nights. The most prolific dates were:

12th Sept - 14 sequences 13th Sept - 20 sequences
17th Sept - 35 sequences

No sequences were recorded after 10th October.



Southend Pier, with Essex in the far background
[Roland Taylor]

In 2019, recordings were made on 215 nights between 2nd January and 16th December. Bats were recorded on 54 of these nights; the first possible bats recorded on 3rd March and 7th April and the first identified bat, a *Pipistrellus nathusii*, on 15th April. The most prolific dates were:

22nd April - 12 sequences	20th May - 416 sequences
21st May - 516 sequences	25th May - 18 sequences
22nd July - 29 sequences	24th July - 14 sequences
23rd Aug - 50 sequences	24th Aug - 50 sequences
25th Aug - 29 sequences	26th Aug - 26 sequences
8th Sept - 63 sequences	10th Sept - 174 sequences
13th Sept - 33 sequences	14th Sept - 155 sequences
15th Sept - 515 sequences	16th Sept - 62 sequences
22nd Oct - 34 sequences	

No sequences have been recorded since 7th November and it is rare to record a feeding buzz.

Trying to identify bats from the call recordings seems to be as much an art as a science and I have found this to be particularly difficult on the pier. With nothing to hold them, bats normally appear to just fly past; a high number of the sequences contain fewer than five calls. Apart from the pier structure itself and associated buildings, the calls are often of the open landscape type, so parts of the call that could help with identification are missing.

Dietz and Kiefer, in *Bats of Britain and Europe*, suggest that the detection distance in open landscape for the bats that have been identified range from 25 metres for *Pipistrellus pygmaeus* to 100m for *Nyctalus noctula*. Some of the pipistrelle calls are likely to have been made by bats either crossing over the pier or passing along its length. The bigger bats could have been off the end of the pier.

Although many of the sequences are so brief that they would not allow positive identification in isolation, I have examined some of the longer sequences and the following species have been identified. I have also interrogated Batscope to show the numbers of recordings of each species in 2019 – this number is based on the auto classifiers built into the programme so it is unlikely to be totally accurate, but may give an indication of the relative frequency of the species recorded.

Species	Number of sequences
P.pygmaeus	21
P.pipistrellus	342
P.nathusii	235
N.noctula	1164
N.leisleri	965

The auto classifiers also show parti-coloured bat *Vespertillio murinus* but it has not been possible to positively identify these and separate them from the *Nyctalus* calls

This small project has raised a number of questions. Does it confirm the idea that the Thames is used as a migration route, or are the bats commuting between Essex and Kent. Are the bats recorded at the pierhead a small portion of those using or crossing the Thames or are they attracted to the structure? There is some research showing *Nathusius'* and soprano pipistrelles being attracted to green light and to red light (see references below). The pierhead has two stacked green navigation lights at each end (to stop the pier being shortened again). Are the bats attracted to these and, if so, could they also follow navigation buoys along the shipping lanes? Trying to answer these, and other questions, is a puzzle for the future.

References:

<https://phys.org/news/2017-05-nathusius-soprano-green.html#nRlv>
<https://phys.org/news/2018-08-red-night-potentially-fatal-migratory.html#nRlv>

Editor's note: On the continent, where large-scale ringing studies have been carried out, noctule and Leisler's bat are known to migrate long distances. It is only recently that *Nathusius'* pipistrelle has been shown to migrate to our shores and it is entirely possible that noctule and Leisler's bat do the same. Interestingly, Roland's records show a clear increase in number in spring and autumn, which would appear to fit nicely with the theory that at least some of the bats recorded at the end of the pier are indeed on migration.

EBG Committee News

The committee is an essential part of our Bat Group; guiding its direction, deciding its priorities, organising our finances and supporting our projects and members in any way we can.

We are looking for new committee members to help with the running of the Bat Group. There are several roles available (see below), but volunteers are welcome to join with no specific role.

We would like to express our heartfelt gratitude to Helen Miller, who is standing down after an astonishing 15 years on the committee! Helen has made a huge contribution to the stability, growth and development of the group. She has played a key role in planning and encouraging new projects and designing our training programme, plus welcoming new members and chasing lost souls as Membership Secretary. Helen spent some years working for the Bat Conservation Trust in various roles and we have benefited a great deal from her knowledge and experience. Such is her dedication that she continued on the committee long after she moved out of the county, for which we are also thankful.

Thanks too to Ella Barnett and Steve and Frances Donovan, who are also standing down from the committee. Ella has been a great Events Officer and will continue her involvement in the group, including talks, surveys, bat care and her work as a Voluntary Bat Roost Visitor. Likewise, the Donovans are continuing with their other EBG work, notably bat care, running the Harlow flight cage, talks and other events. Thanks all for your help and participation.

We are very happy to welcome Roland Taylor to the committee, where he will take over Helen's role as Membership Secretary. Roland is currently training for both a survey licence and a Voluntary Bat Roost Visitor licence and enjoys looking for bats at the end of Southend pier.

If you are interested in joining the committee, we have several vacant posts, as follows:

Minutes Secretary: Taking minutes at meetings.

Publicity Officer: publicising the group through local press, TV, radio and social media.

Events Officer: Producing an events calendar, arranging stalls at public events and stocktaking.

New committee members with no specified role are also welcome.

Colchester Bat Project

Sonya Lindsell with news from the ancient capital

EBG received funding from Essex Recorders' partnership to purchase static bat detectors for use on community projects. As a Ranger for Colchester Borough Council (CBC) and a member of the bat group, I was offered one of the devices to use in the Colchester area. The CBC Ranger Team look after 16 sites throughout Colchester but none of the sites has been surveyed closely for bat activity, only *ad hoc* checks on specific trees or via hosting public bat walk events. Having the static detector provided us with an exciting opportunity to build a more in-depth picture of species present in our local area.

When selecting where to position the device we ideally wanted to select an area we thought to be a well-used bat commuting route rather than a foraging area. Foraging areas may seem to be a good choice because they would have a lot of bat activity but the recordings may end up being all of the same bat flying repeatedly past in circles as it forages or of multiple bats circling making overlapping calls on the recordings that are then difficult to isolate and analyse. A commuter route would hopefully record individual bats as they make a single pass of the detector on their way to forage or roost.

Finding such a location is easier said than done as there is not always a suitable tree or branch to mount the detector on where you would want it. Also, we were assuming we knew what makes a good commuter route. We were having to 'think' like a bat when we made our location decisions.

The detector needed to be positioned up a tree at about 3.6m, which is about as high as we could get with the ladder; this should be high enough to keep it out of sight and reach so it isn't tampered with or stolen. For the same reason, the device was disguised with camouflage netting, twigs and leaves.

As with all technology the static detectors can save time and can gather a huge amount of data but user error can occur! Pre-deployment checks included:

- Make sure the battery is fully charged
- Make sure the memory card is empty of data
- Make sure the memory card is in the device (it's a tiny micro card, very easily mislaid!)
- Make sure before you secure it in place and leave it for 5 days that you did actually turn the detector on!

With so many sites worthy of investigation it was hard to know where to start. Working with another couple of EBG members (Nicola Haining and Dawn Youngs) we decided to start at Bourne Valley.

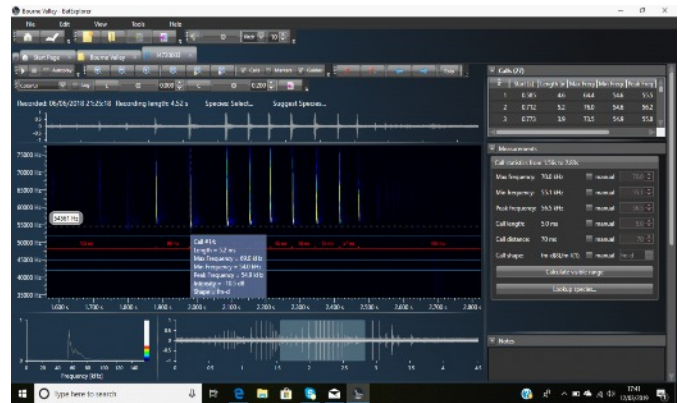
Colchester Borough Council Countryside Sites (managed by the ranger team)	Location	Area (Hectares)
Bourne Valley Local Wildlife Site	Bourne Rd entrance TM 005 238	5.7
Bull Meadow Local Nature Reserve (LNR)	Behind Leisure Centre Cowdray Avenue, centre of site TM 001 259	1
Colne LNR, Wivenhoe (inc. Lower Lodge Farm, Ferry Marsh SSSI & Wivenhoe Woods)	Rosabel Avenue entrance TM 035 223	32
Cowdray Avenue Nature Conservation Land	Meander Mews entrance TM 005 259	2.5
Cymbeline Meadows Local Wildlife Site	Spring Lane entrance TL 973 258	74
Gosbecks Archaeological Park	Maldon Rd entrance TL 966 228	65
High Woods Country Park	Visitor Centre TL 999 270	150
Hilly Fields Local Nature Reserve	Sussex Rd entrance TL 984 252	32
Hythe Lagoons Local Wildlife Site	Haven Quay entrance TM 023 234	14.3
Lexden Park Local Nature Reserve	Church Lane entrance TL 971 250	7.7
Lexden Springs Local Nature Reserve	Spring Lane entrance TL 972 252	1.8
Rowhedge Marsh SSSI	Oxten Close entrance TM 030 219	2.6
Salary Brook Local Nature Reserve	Scarfe Way entrance TM 023 247	19.5
Spring Lane Nursery Meadow	Spring Lane entrance TL 972 256	2.3
Welsh Wood Local Nature Reserve	Woodlands Rd entrance TM 025 264	2.7
Westlands Country Park (Essex County Council)	James Carter Rd entrance TL 965 234	16
	Total hectares	429.2

Bourne Valley is a 5.7ha site along a stream valley corridor of fantastic habitat squeezed between two housing estates. Bourne Brook forms the backbone of the site with Bourne Pond (part of the National Trusts Bourne Mill property) and Blythe Pond punctuating the stream along the way. The valley sides are covered mainly in over mature sweet chestnut coppice and willow. From a bat point of view the site looks like an ideal commuting route, with water bodies along the way providing foraging sites. Also, the site management plan was due to be updated so it would be beneficial to have some baseline bat data for the site. We deployed the detector on 6th June and collected it on 11th June 2018.

The second site we chose was High Woods Country Park. The park is a 150ha site so several locations throughout the site would ideally need to be surveyed to cover the varied habitats available. We deployed the detector on two occasions in different locations; the first on 25th June 2018 at an area of the park known as the Five-ways Junction - a meeting of several (well five actually!) wide pathways through sweet chestnut woodland; the second, on 30th July, at an area known as the Culvert Junction. This is a crossroads near a stream (yes it does have a culvert at this point!) and grazing meadows, so is hopefully on a bat commuting route to the park's central lake. The third site in 2018 was Wivenhoe Woods, a 32ha site comprising marshland, sweet chestnut coppice and open grassland on the edge of the tidal part of the River Colne. On 9th July we deployed the detector in a small glade in the wood. In the end we had to repeat the deployment in the same area on 22nd August due to a fault with the memory card on our previous attempt.

In 2019 we surveyed Endseigh Meadow, part of the Salary Brook Local Nature Reserve (LNR) on the edge of the Greenstead Estate, from 2nd to 7th May. We deployed at Cowdray Marsh from 22nd to 28th May, a very small wetland site sandwiched between Cowdray Avenue and the River Colne. Welsh Wood LNR, an area of mixed coppice ancient woodland near Greenstead, was surveyed from 14th to 18th June. From 28th June to 2nd July we surveyed along a main path leading to the ponds on Hilly Fields, an acid grassland, scrub and secondary woodland site.

Finally for 2019, on 11th September, while carrying out roost surveys in Colchester Cemetery, we



Soprano pipistrelle call recorded at Bourne Valley

took the static detector along to see if we could get some good quality recordings of long-eared bats.

Our first deployment at Bourne Valley provided us with 2,467 recordings to sort through. Thankfully BatExplorer does the initial hard work for you! Once the recordings are imported into BatExplorer you can make a cup of tea whilst it analyses the recordings and extracts anything it recognises as a bat call. At this stage for Bourne Valley we had 36,706 bat calls to look through. After a short panic at the volume of work we got ourselves in to, some time spent getting familiar with the software makes this daunting task much easier. The software can provide a suggested species ID for each call and enables you to filter the calls by various parameters and qualities so it is possible to narrow the thousands down to a few calls for closer analysis to confirm species. Our aim was not to ID every call recorded but to confirm presence of species and hopefully add to the known species on each site.

So far no new species have been identified for any of the sites but this has been a project of learning as we go along so we hope to improve our records with more experience in selecting deployment sites and analysing the recordings. There may be species we have recorded but not yet identified, so we will keep the recordings for further analysis.

We were pleased, though not surprised, to record brown long-eared at Bourne Valley as we assumed the bats from the roost at the adjacent site of Colchester Cemetery would be using Bourne Valley as a foraging or commuting location.

Our first deployment at Highwoods Country Park provided plenty of recordings but of much poorer quality than at Bourne Valley. The junction where we deployed the detector was relatively wide, with several routes off.

We considered that the amount of space and choice of routes at these locations possibly meant the bats just didn't get close enough to the detector for good recordings despite there being plenty of activity.

In addition to the species shown in the table below, there was a possible recording of one of the larger bat species at Wivenhoe Wood, but it was too poor quality to confirm; it may have been flying high above the canopy.

In 2019 we were a bit disappointed not to get more species at Salary Brook but it was quite early in the season. In fact, we only had 200 recordings for the whole of the deployment which is a very low number. The detector was placed on the side of a wide, open meadow so perhaps the bats were not being funnelled into flying close enough to the recorder.

Cowdray Marsh gave some good quality recordings but not a wide range of species. We assumed we would record Daubenton's in the area due to the proximity of the river but that was not the case.

At Welsh Wood we had good quality recordings of common pip and not a lot else. We think we may have picked an area which was used for foraging rather than commuting.

We stayed at the site after setting up the static on the evening of the 14th June and walked around with hand held detectors to see if we would pick up anything. There wasn't a lot of activity; we only had a couple of passes of noctule over the adjacent farmland and a couple of soprano pips feeding over the newly coppiced area of the wood.

At Hilly Fields, again we stayed on after setting up the static detector on 28th June. We walked a circuit

and were treated at the end of the evening to the lovely sight (just about in the dark!) and sound of two, if not four serotine foraging over the acid grassland. Disappointingly, over the deployment period serotine was not picked up by the static, but this was placed along a woodland ride, some distance away from where we saw them foraging.

We deployed the static detector at a small grassland site called Lexden Springs on the 26th July, but we haven't included the results in the table below. Again, on the first night of deployment we stayed on with hand held detectors. There was very little bat activity considering it seemed a perfect night for bats. When we collected the static detector in after the 5-day deployment, strangely the memory card was 100% full. This would have equated to a lot of bat activity which didn't tally with what we experienced on the first evening. When analysing the data the memory card was full within the first couple of nights and the recordings were all inconclusive. We think we ended up with a memory card fully of grasshopper and cricket recordings! We had picked the wrong time of year and the grassland was humming and chirping all night. It was a good job we had carried out the hand held detector survey so we had heard the insect activity first hand otherwise we wouldn't have known what on earth was going on!

In 2020 we hope to continue deploying the static detector throughout the Colchester sites and see how many of the remaining sixteen we can get through, as well as returning to some of the bigger sites to look at different locations.

If you are interested in helping out, contact Sonya at: sonya.lindsell@colchester.gov.uk

Site	Bourne Valley	High-woods	Wivenhoe Wood	Hilly Fields	Cemetery	Welsh Wood	Salary Brook	Cowdray Marsh
Year	2018	2018	2018	2019	2019	2019	2019	2019
Noctule	Green			Green	Green	Yellow	Green	Green
Common pipistrelle	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green
Soprano pipistrelle	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green
Brown-long eared bat	Green				Green			
Daubenton's bat	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow					
Natterer's bat	Yellow		Yellow					
Serotine				Green	Yellow			

Green indicates confirmed presence; yellow indicates possible presence, notably where it was difficult to differentiate between Myotis species

Woodland Project: 2019 Update

This report first appeared in the *Essex Naturalist*

Recent surveys carried out as part of Essex Woodland Bat Project (EWBP) have continued to improve our knowledge of the occurrence of bat species in wooded sites across the county. Following localised searches for barbastelle in west Uttlesford and Writtle Forest in 2014 and 2015, the funding of new equipment by Essex Recorders' partnership enabled the launch of the full project in 2016. Sites in the south and east were targeted with the objective of establishing the county distribution of barbastelle, a species with a strong woodland association which was previously recorded almost exclusively from the north and west of the county.

In 2018, following the discovery of this species on the Danbury Ridge, a new project began to investigate the area in more detail, including the use of passive detectors, regular survey transects and searches for tree roosts using endoscopes. Our surveys have shown barbastelle to be widespread in the area, being found in almost every location we have looked for it so far.

Last year, Essex Bat Group also joined a national project looking into the distribution and status of the 'small *Myotis*' bats (whiskered bat, Brandt's bat and Alcahoie bat). The study involves trapping bats at woodland sites using harp traps and acoustic lures, an activity which has enabled us to confirm some of our detector records of other species with bats identified in the hand. This is particularly useful in the case of quietly echolocating species, such as long-eared and Natterer's bats and those whose calls are similar, such as *Myotis* species.

From the outset of the overall woodland project, surveys began recording barbastelle in new areas and this species has now been recorded from 22 new woodland sites since 2014. This has included a significant extension of the known range to the south and east, with new sites in the Chelmsford and Maldon areas and at Hainault Forest, in addition to Danbury. This species is considered scarce in Britain and Europe, to the extent that important sites can be designated as Special Areas of Conservation on the basis of its presence under Annex II of the Habitats Regulations.

To date, however, woodland surveys have failed to locate barbastelle in southern districts from which there were no existing records, namely Basildon, Thurrock, Castle Point, Rochford and Southend.



Broaks Wood, Uttlesford
[Pat Hatch]

In the Brentwood area, this species was first recorded from Weald Country Park several years ago but has not been encountered at Thorndon Country Park, in spite of extensive recent coverage. It is beginning to look likely that there is a southern limit to barbastelle distribution in Essex.

Natterer's bat has been recorded from just one site in the loose band of discontinuous but cumulatively extensive woodland between Thundersley and Leigh-on-Sea. However, more surveys will be required before any firm conclusions can be drawn about the presence or absence of this quietly echolocating and, therefore, easily overlooked species.

Daubenton's bat has a well known association with water bodies, but is also a woodland species and the project has confirmed its occurrence in woodland in Essex, including sites which lack large water bodies, such as those of Writtle Forest and Danbury.

Brown long-eared bat, a widespread species, appears to be more or less ubiquitous in our woods and this quiet bat is likely to be present at some of the surveyed sites at which it has yet to be recorded.

As we may have expected, common and soprano pipistrelle, our two most common and widespread species, were recorded at almost every site.

True to form, Nathusius' pipistrelle was recorded at every site with a large water body, but also occurs at drier sites, such as Hazeleigh Wood and Crowsheath Wood. It would be interesting to know whether this migratory species roosts at such sites or simply passes through. Crowsheath lies on a flightpath used by at least one female of the species, that was radio-tracked in 2013 commuting between Hanningfield reservoir and a roost in a nearby village.

Latest news...

Barbastelle licence granted for new project

Natural England has kindly granted a licence to allow the trapping of bats as part of the Danbury Barbastelle Project, which we are hoping will lead to the discovery of maternity colonies in the area.

The objectives of the project are:

- To produce a barbastelle distribution map for the Danbury Living Landscape.
- To confirm the presence of maternity colonies within the area.
- To identify core roosting areas.
- To identify core foraging areas.
- To identify important commuting routes.
- To improve conservation advice to land owners in the Danbury Living Landscape.

EBG Never Stops!

When most bat folk have put away their detectors for the winter, EBG volunteers just keep on going! Sure enough, the continuing deployment of static machines in the Danbury woods has shown that barbastelles are active during the winter.

Videmus Serotinus!

Our new serotine project has had early success in finding the species at several north Essex churches. Droppings were sent for DNA tests to confirm identification. The species has also been confirmed at a farm in the Stour valley, an area that could do with its own bat project, if anyone would like to start one!



A noctule in a tree roost, Danbury
[Jennifer Wrayton]

Noctule, a tree roosting species which does not necessarily rely on woodland *per se* as either roosting or foraging habitat, was nevertheless recorded at a high proportion of sites, with a wide distribution.

Leisler's bat, which utilises both trees and buildings as roost sites, was recorded at fewer sites, as anticipated given its apparent status as the less common *Nyctalus*, both nationally and locally. The lack of knowledge of the local status of this species would warrant a study of its own, but it was encouraging to encounter Leisler's bat at a good number of sites in the Chelmsford, Danbury and Brentwood areas.

The serotine is thought to be suffering a serious decline in south east England, so it is interesting to note that this species has been recorded at approximately 40% of surveyed sites, with a fairly widespread distribution. This species is the subject of a new EBG project aiming to investigate its county status in more detail.

The large volume of data accumulated in the first few years of the project includes additional information of potential interest. For example, the time of the first evening recording of a bat may indicate whether it is likely to have emerged from a roost at that site, by comparing it with the typical emergence time for that species. This simple comparison has indicated the presence of barbastelle roosts in several small woods in Uttlesford and, no doubt, analysis will continue to reveal further useful information.

The Woodland Bat Project aims to work to conserve bat populations as well as recording their presence. Locating tree roosts can help in this process, ensuring individual roosts are protected, informing surveyors and site managers about the kind of features used by bats and helping to inform future habitat management. To date, the fledgling Danbury Barbastelle Project has succeeded in locating tree roosts used by common pipistrelle, brown long-eared bat, Daubenton's bat, Natterer's bat and noctule.

The project helps site managers by sharing survey results and providing help and support, including workshops covering bats and woodland, assessing trees for roost potential and taking bats into account during tree work.

EBG is grateful to Essex Recorders' partnership for financial support for EWBP and to the numerous conservation bodies and other land owners who have allowed us to survey their sites.



Committee members and other contacts



EBG Committee

Ella Barnett	Events Secretary	events@essexbatgroup.org
Graham Hart	Vice-Chair & Projects Officer	danburyweald@essexbatgroup.org
Pat Hatch	Chair & Newsletter Editor	pathatch@live.co.uk; 07548 220589
Roger & Sylvia Jiggins	Joint Secretaries	r.jiggins@btconnect.com
Tim Sapsford	Treasurer & Fundraising Officer ,	
	Records Officer, Conservation Officer	records@essexbatgroup.org
Roland Taylor	Membership Secretary	membership@essexbatgroup.org

Other Contacts

Bat Care Network (to report a grounded bat):	See EBG website for contact phone numbers
Bat Care Network (other enquiries):	batcare@essexbatgroup.org
Danbury Barbastelle Project:	danburyweald@essexbatgroup.org (Graham Hart)
Hanningfield Roost Counts:	hannersbats@gmail.com (Pete Cloughton)
Nathusius' Pipistrelle Project:	records@essexbatgroup.org (Tim Sapsford)
Woodland Project/Small Myotis Project:	pathatch@live.co.uk (Pat Hatch)
Other enquiries:	enquiries@essexbatgroup.org

Membership Form

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

Send to: Roland Taylor, 88 Hillside Crescent, Leigh-on-Sea, Essex SS9 1HQ

Yes, I would love to become a member of EBG for 2020* / 2021 / 2022 (delete as appropriate)

Name _____ Address _____
 Email _____ Telephone _____

Using e-mail means we can send your newsletter and correspondence electronically, saving on postage and stationery so more of your membership money is used for bat conservation. Your e-mail 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 as appropriate:

- Standard membership of the group is just £5 for 1 year
- or £12 for 3 years
- Group / organisation membership is available for a minimum subscription of £30 per annum.

I would also like to make a donation of £ _____

I enclose a cheque for £ _____ made payable to Essex Bat Group

If you wish to pay by BACS, please contact Roland at membership@essexbatgroup.org

*Your first year's membership will run until 31st December 2020