

Survey for Bats



May/June 2021

Surveyor: Nicholas Bunn

Address: 33 Glanbrydan Avenue, Uplands, Swansea SA2 0HX

Licence No:
S086667/1 (Bats)

Client:
John & Laura David

Address: Llety Piod Farm, Goetre, Port Talbot SA13 2YF

Signed:



Executive Summary

A bat survey was carried out at the above property (Grid Ref SS 784 893) during May/June 2021. Three visits were made to the site and it has been determined that part of the building is currently being used by a single bat as a transitory roosting place. Evidence of bat use was found during the scoping visit in the form of a live bat behind the fascia board of the flat roof over the kitchen at the rear of the property. The bat was subsequently seen emerging on the infra red footage. The species in question is a common pipistrelle (*Pipistrellus pipistrellus*) and is roosting in a part of the building that is to be unaffected by the proposed development.

The bat was seen during the first visit to site but was absent during the two subsequent visits. It is therefore presumed that the bat present was a transient male that are known to frequent a network of roost sites in any given season.

There was no evidence of nesting birds during the three visits to site.

There are no species licensing requirements at this site.



Figure 1: Proposed development

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1. Introduction

1.1 Purpose of Survey

The survey was requested and carried out to determine if the property and its current structure/features are being used by bats as a roosting/breeding place and if so to develop a mitigation plan to enable their re-use of the building post development.

1.2 Proposed Development

The proposed development entails an upgrade of the existing dwelling including roofing works to elevate the single storey frontage of the building into a two storey dwelling with a traditional pitched roof. The rear, single storey flat roofed section of the building will remain unaltered and does not form part of the proposals.

1.3 Site Context

The property is situated in a rural setting to the east of Port Talbot (see Figures 1 - 3 below). The property lies on the upper hills on the southern side of the valley Cwm Dyffryn and 150 m south of the village of Goetre. There is ample prime foraging and large areas of woodland to the North and east of the site, including Margam Country Park and associated grounds (known to be rich and diverse in bat populations). There are other small, unnamed areas of woodland in all directions from the site.



Figure 2: Survey Location (arrowed) in the wider context

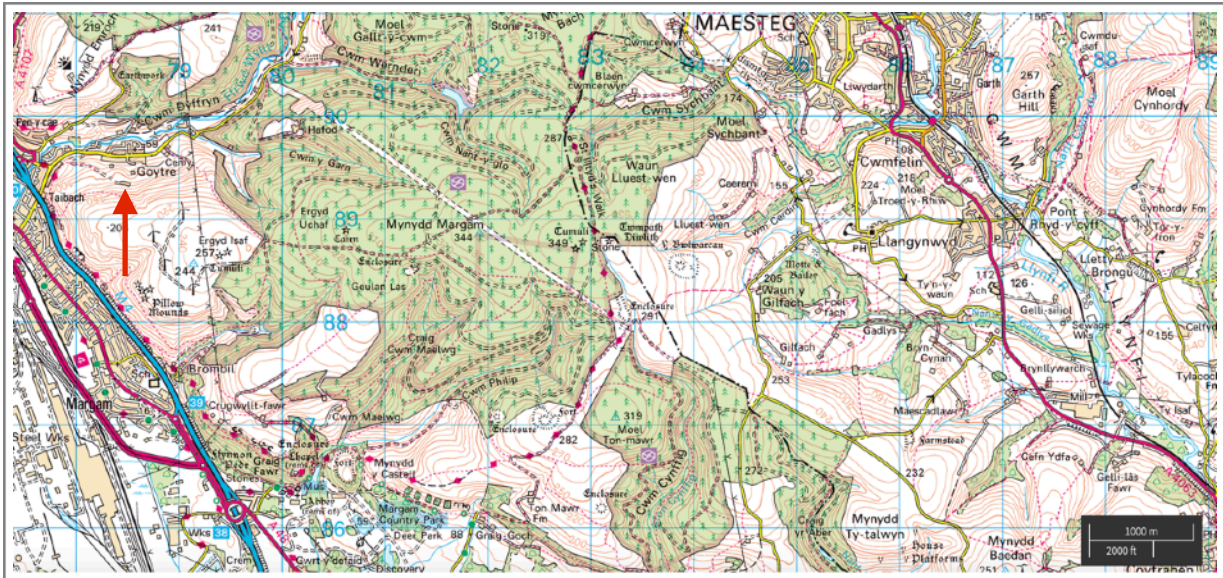


Figure 3: Survey Location (arrowed) in the context of nearby woodland and foraging areas



Figure 4: Survey Location (arrowed) in detail

The nearest watercourse is Nant Ffrwd Wyllt, which flows east to west into Port Talbot Docks.

1.4 Survey Details

The survey consisted of two main activities. The first was a physical examination of the site in May 2021 for bats and evidence of their presence. This was repeated on subsequent visits into June 2021. The second activity involved monitoring for live bats either using the internal spaces, leaving the property or returning to the property.

This was done to establish a potential range of bat species using the internal spaces of the property for roosting or foraging. A total of three external surveys were made, one at dawn and two at dusk.

Hand held bat detectors and an infra-red camera were also deployed during the activity survey visits.

The dawn survey was carried out to observe swarming bats. Swarming is the term that describes bat behaviour when they fly up to and round the entry to their roosting places. They may land on the wall and make repeated attempts before entering. This behaviour is normally associated with a large numbers of bats but individual or small numbers of bats can behave in the same way.

Roosting locations in the main part of the house are very limited with fascia/soffit boards, lead flashing around chimneys and roof tiles all being very tight offering no opportunity for bat entry.

1.5 Previous Reports

There is no record of any previous bat surveys ever being carried out at this site.

2. Methodology

2.1 Desk Study

A bat data search request was submitted to South East Wales Biodiversity Records Centre (SEWBReC) with a buffer of 2 km following the first visit to site. The request was made based on the findings of the building inspection and the determination, based on the evidence found, that the building is currently being used by bats.

Aerial photographs were studied to establish the suitability of the surrounding landscape for bat use.

2.2 Survey Methodology & Details

Survey Personnel:

- **Nicholas Bunn:** Licensed lead surveyor who has been involved in bat conservation work since 2006
- **Peter Doody:** Trainee ecologist working towards gaining a bat licence

Specialist equipment used:

- 2 Anabat Walkabout bat detectors, for hand held live recording
- High powered LED LENSER hand held torch (P17.2) and head torch (H14.2)
- Canon XA30 Camcorder with Infra Red capability
- Infra Red Lamps
- Ladders
- Camera
- Close focus binoculars
- Anemometer (Climemet CM2030) to record wind speed and temperature
- Anabatinsight & AnalookW software on PC to analyse bat sonograms recorded during survey

The survey was designed based on the geographical location, i.e., in a rural setting with woodland foraging opportunities nearby. It was envisaged during initial internet searches that the building may present some roosting opportunities, the nature of which would be determined by the inspection and emergence/return surveys.

2.3 Building inspection and dusk survey 10th May 2021

Table 1: Environmental data

Time on site	Temperature	Wind Speed	Cloud Cover	Sunset Time
19:00 - 22:05	12°C	Moderate	Cloudy & dry	20:53

The property was fully inspected internally and then externally, the following observations were made:

- No opportunities are available for bats to enter the internal parts of the house through gaps behind the fascia/soffit boards, ridge tiles and lead flashing around the chimneys on the roof
- The roof void was inspected for live and/or signs of bat occupation. No evidence of bat activity in the loft space was observed
- One common pipistrelle (*Pipistrellus pipistrellus*) was observed roosting behind the fascia board of the flat roof area over the kitchen on the eastern elevation
- The small number of commuting/foraging bats were recorded as soprano pipistrelles (*Pipistrellus pygmaeus*), common pipistrelles (*Pipistrellus pipistrellus*) and were present shortly after sundown and were evident foraging in the tree canopy immediately south of the property for a short period of time after sunset and were observed commuting from an unknown location north of the site
- The common pipistrelle was seen leaving from its roost at 21:16, no other bats were seen leaving/entering the building

2.4 Building inspection and dusk survey 31st May 2021

Table 2: Environmental data

Time on site	Temperature	Wind Speed	Cloud Cover	Sunset Time
20:30 - 22:45	15°C	Moderate to low	Cloudy & dry	21:22

- All the external observations made on the 10th May visit still applied on this second visit
- A small number of commuting and foraging soprano pipistrelles (*Pipistrellus pygmaeus*) and common pipistrelles (*Pipistrellus pipistrellus*) were observed during the survey with the first activity starting shortly after sunset and lasting approximately 10 minutes
- No bats were observed either leaving or entering the property during this dusk survey

2.5 Building inspection and dawn survey 15th June 2021

Table 3: Environmental data

Time on site	Temperature	Wind Speed	Cloud Cover	Sunrise
03:30 - 05:15	14°C	Very light breeze	<5% cloud cover	04:56

- All the external observations made on previous visits still applied on this third visit
- A small number of foraging bats comprising soprano pipistrelles (*Pipistrellus pygmaeus*) and common pipistrelles (*Pipistrellus pipistrellus*) were observed during the survey with the first activity starting immediately upon arrival at the site and continued sporadically until the bats were observed commuting in a northerly direction approximately 20 minutes before sunrise. No other bat activity was noted
- No bats were observed leaving or entering the building during this survey



Photo 1: Bat exit point on 10th May



Photo 2: South and west elevations



Photo 3: North and west elevations with mature trees to the south



Photo 4: North facing elevation



Photo 5: Flat roof over the kitchen at the east side of the property

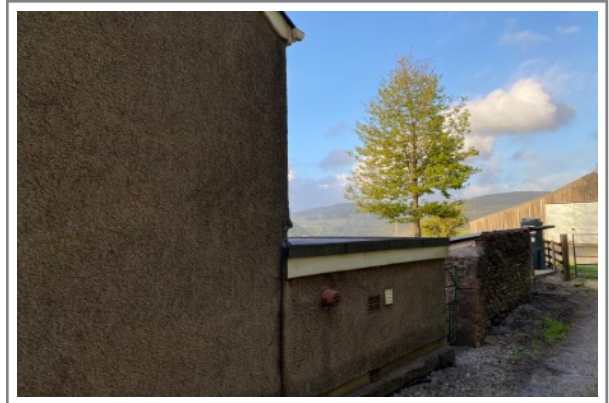


Photo 6: South facing elevation adjacent to the barn access lane



Photo 7: Main east facing elevation with no gaps for bat access behind fascia boards

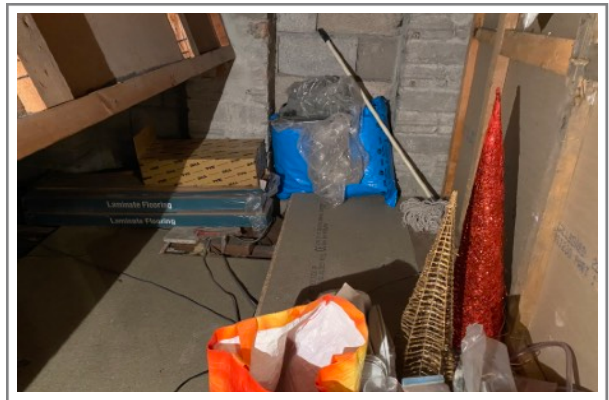


Photo 8: General view of loft space



Photo 9: View of the north facing elevation looking east towards Cwm Dyffryn



Photo 10: Infra red camera set up

3. Results

3.1 Ecological Appraisal (Desk Study)

A bat data search request was submitted to SEWBReC (an edited version of the data is appended to this report) with a buffer of 2 km and the following information pertinent to the survey was reported¹:

- Field observations of common pipistrelle (*Pipistrellus pipistrellus*), soprano pipistrelle (*Pipistrellus pygmaeus*), brown long-eared Bat (*Plecotus auritus*), and noctule (*Nyctalus noctula*), have been recorded within 2 km of the site

3.2 Ecological Appraisal (Fieldwork)

One common pipistrelle was observed emerging from a location of the property which is to be unaffected by the proposed development (see Photo 1) during the first of the three site visits. No bats were seen leaving or entering the building during the subsequent evening and dawn surveys.

Three visits were made to site, with sporadic bat activity in the form of foraging and commuting throughout each visit shortly after sunset and up to just before dawn during the morning visit.

3.3 Preliminary Roost Assessment

The property surveyed comprises a traditional stone/brick built house of historic origin dating back several centuries with many modifications in the interim years (see Photo's 1-10 above).

Due to the limited evidence of bat occupation and the single roosting bat seen using the building it is deemed unlikely that this is a maternity/nursery site. It is more likely to be a satellite roost for random male occupation.

¹ Please note the information contained in the WWBIC report is confidential data and can therefore not be included in this report in any greater detail.

3.4 Bat Activity Summary

Table 4: Summary of bat roost activity observed during the three visits to site:

Date	Species	Number	Exit/ entry ref.	Sunrise /sunset	Time of emergence/return & behaviour
10.05.21	Soprano pipistrelle (<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>); common pipistrelle (<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>)	1 emerging from behind fascia panels of the flat roof over the kitchen	Photo 1 (arrowed)	20:53	Two species of bats were observed foraging around and above the property and continued to forage sporadically until leaving the site
31.05.21	Soprano pipistrelle (<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>); common pipistrelle (<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>)	None entering or leaving the building	N/A	21:22	Similar activity to 10.05.21 in terms of foraging/commuting activity
15.06.21	Soprano pipistrelle (<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>); common pipistrelle (<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>)	None entering or leaving the building	N/A	04:56	Similar activity to 10.05.21 in terms of foraging/commuting activity

3.5 Roost Characterisation

The observed evidence collected during each visit points to the house being a satellite roost for occasional occupation by males and not likely to be a maternity/nursery roost due to the single bat present.

4. Discussion

4.1 Data Evaluation

The following conclusions are based on the evidence found during the three visits to site:

- The building presents very limited roosting opportunities for bats in its current state
- One bat was seen leaving a roost from behind the fascia boards of the flat roof over the kitchen during the first dusk survey
- No bats were observed entering or leaving the property during the subsequent dusk/dawn surveys

4.2 Limitations of Survey

The specific limitations to this survey were as follows:

- The roof was viewed from the ground using powerful binoculars but was not directly accessed

All other areas were subject to reasonable access.

4.3 Relevant EU & UK Legislation

Planners and Natural Resources Wales will require that the site maintains, restores or creates such features on completion of the work that will ensure continued/new use of the location by bats, and that the status of the species is not jeopardised if they consent to the development proceeding.

All bats and their roosts are protected by various legislation including:

- 1. The Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981) (as amended)**
- 2. The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations (2017) (as amended)**

Under these laws it is an offence to deliberately kill or injure a bat, to disturb a bat or to damage, destroy or block access to a roost. Bat roosts are protected under these laws whether the animals are present at the time of survey or not. Natural Resources Wales are empowered to issue licences to carry out work to bat roosts for reasons of overriding public interest.

Under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981, all nesting birds and their nests are protected. Once a bird places a single piece of material then it constitutes a nest.

It is then an offence to cause damage to the bird, nest, eggs or chicks and immediate habitat which is likely to result in damage by causing the bird to desert its nest. This covers all bird species, with a small number of exceptions (pest species which can be controlled by special license).

5. Impact Assessment

5.1 Discussion

The findings of the survey i.e. the single bat using a part of the building which will not be affected by the proposed development therefore presents a negligible risk to the Favourable Conservation Status (FCS) of bats. As such no licensing with regard to protected species will be required prior to the development proceeding should planning permission be granted.

Enhancement measures will be required to help meet obligations within the Environment (Wales) Act 2016 and Planning Policy Wales 10th Edition (Dec 2018). Long-term enhancement can be delivered by implementing one or more of the measures outlined below:

- Small gaps behind fascia boards and entrances to soffits
- Specialist roof tiles designed to allow bats to crawl into the void between roof tiles and felt
- Specialist bat bricks to be incorporated into walls at suitable height
- Mortar free end ridge tiles to allow access within the gaps
- Bat boxes may be placed on the building itself or nearby mature trees

6. Recommendations

6.1 Further Surveys

No further surveys are required unless a period of two years elapses prior to the works commencing at which time it would be advisable to carry out a further assessment of bat use at the site.

6.2 EPS License Requirements

Bats and their roosts are protected by UK and European legislation and as the proposed development will not impact on bat use at the site, an EPS License will not be required.

Appendix 1: Mitigation

i) Mitigation Discussion

The site will inevitably be disturbed by the dismantling and construction activity and it is not anticipated that bats will be resident during the proposed works.

The proposed development should provide alternative roosting in the same geographical location. There will be an enhanced range of roosting microclimates which may extend the periods when it will be suited to bat use. The structure will be secure and maintained.

A number of suggested enhancement features are presented below. It must be borne in mind that these are suggestions only and can be incorporated into the development at the client's discretion, but one or more will be desirable to meet the requirements outlined in Section 5 above.

No bats are likely to be harmed by the work and roosting will be made available in the same locality. The increased range of microclimates will improve its potential value to the species identified nearby and possibly attract other species in the area.

External lighting should be low and not near bat sensitive locations.

The outlook should be positive and beneficial.

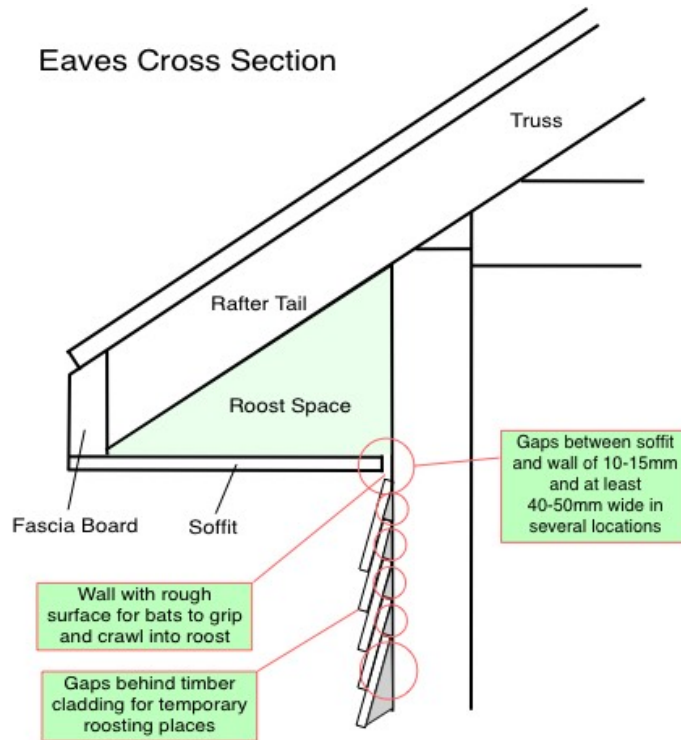
ii) Mitigation Measures

The bats that have been identified as being active around the property are crevice dwellers and the enhancement features should be commensurate with their ecological needs. Common pipistrelles and other crevices dwellers in general will typically find roosting opportunities at gable end apexes. Other areas are also used i.e. behind fascia boards (as in this case), within soffits, beneath roof tiles and ridge tiles, around chimneys, etc., this list is not exhaustive but illustrates the diversity of locations within a building that bats will use for roosting purposes.

The current, unaffected roost location will be retained and not modified or disturbed in any way.

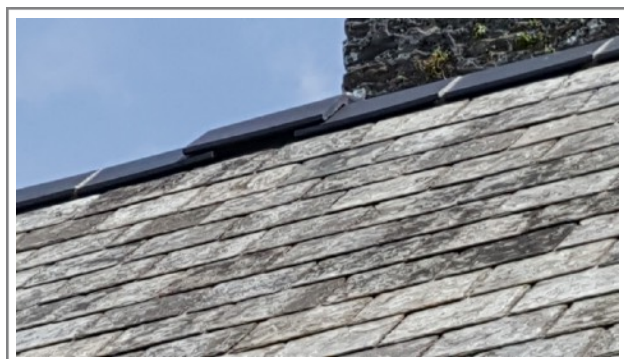
iii) Soffits, Fascia Boards and Timber Cladding

The diagram below is of a typical configuration. This layout may be adapted to suit the design proposals.



iv) Bat Ridge and Roof Tiles

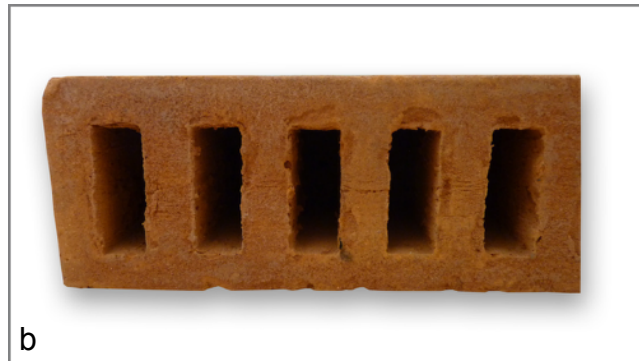
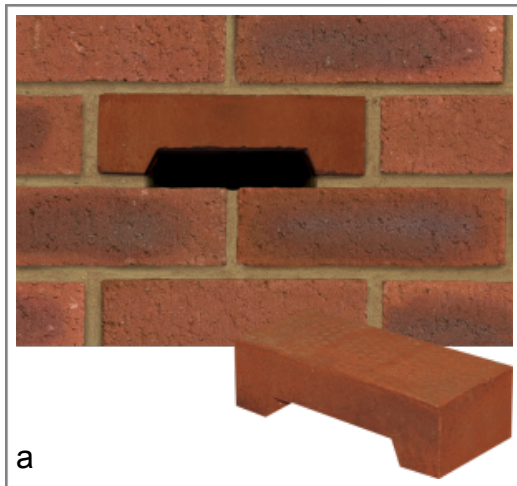
These can be incorporated at various locations on all roof ridges and faces. There are numerous types on the market and the ones most sympathetic to the proposed development may be used.



v) **Bat Bricks**

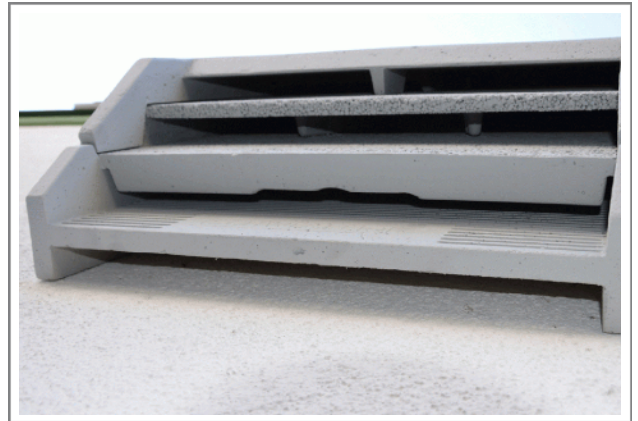
It is dependant upon the design if it is possible to locate these in discreet locations within the brickwork, if it is possible then it should be recommended.

Entry into the wall cavity (a), or crevices in the brick itself (b)



vi) **Bat Box Example**

Bat boxes can provide enhancement to encourage bat use at the site. In this instance they could be used as a permanent measure. A typical type is presented below but there are many variations on the market.



vii) Notes on Lighting

External lights can delay the timing and prolong the duration of emergence for some species. External lighting reduced the number of *Pipistrellus pygmaeus* emerging from roosts (Downs et al. 2003)². Bats may miss the peak in abundance of insects that occurs at dusk, thereby reducing the quality of foraging time, impacting the fitness of individuals and the roost as a whole. Lighting which spills directly into a roost can cause roost abandonment or death and should be avoided. Such disturbance would constitute an offence.

Illumination of a roost entrance can have consequences for predation and connectivity. Bats may be forced to use alternative exits if available. Alternative exits may be suboptimal in terms of predation risk. Alternative exits may increase predation risk due to their location in relation to the surrounding landscape (e.g., bats may be forced to fly across open areas or roads once leaving the exit) or due to their situation (e.g., located low to the ground or near a window sill enabling easy access for predators such as domestic cats)³. External lighting should be kept to a minimum and not be directed at roost entrances or emergence pathways. Lighting should be positioned below the horizontal plane of bat emergence points and have Passive Infra Red (PIR) triggers to minimise illumination.

viii) Notes on Roofing Membranes

When bats and breathable roofing membranes come together, anecdotal evidence suggests it may not end well for either party. There have been some reports of bats becoming entangled in membranes and damage to membranes caused by bats. When/if roofing felt is to be installed in a roof that is used by bats then the use of bituminous roofing felt is encouraged. Bituminous felt is dark-coloured, with a rough surface that bats can grip onto and will help maintain a suitable and safe environment for bats within the roof void/structure.

Breathable Roofing Membranes (BRMs), made from spun-bond polypropylene/polyethylene filaments, should not be installed into a roof that is used by bats. The long fibres that make up BRMs have a tendency to be pulled out by roosting bats and pose an entanglement threat to the bats.

BRMs are not obligatory under any Building Regulations. Ventilation, regardless of the roofing felt or BRM used, is still required (see British Standard BS 5250:2011).

² Downs, N.C., Beaton, V., Guest, J., Polanski, J., Robinson, S.L. & Racey, P.A. (2003) The effects of illuminating the roost entrance on the emergence behaviour of *Pipistrellus pygmaeus*. *Biological Conservation*, 111, 247-252.

³ Stone, E.L. (2013) Bats and lighting: Overview of current evidence and mitigation

Appendix 2: Site Layout

Site Layout Key

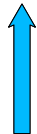
Address:

Llety Piod Farm
Goetre
Port Talbot
SA13 2YF

Grid Reference:

SS 784 893

N



Surveyor Positions:



IR Camera Positions:



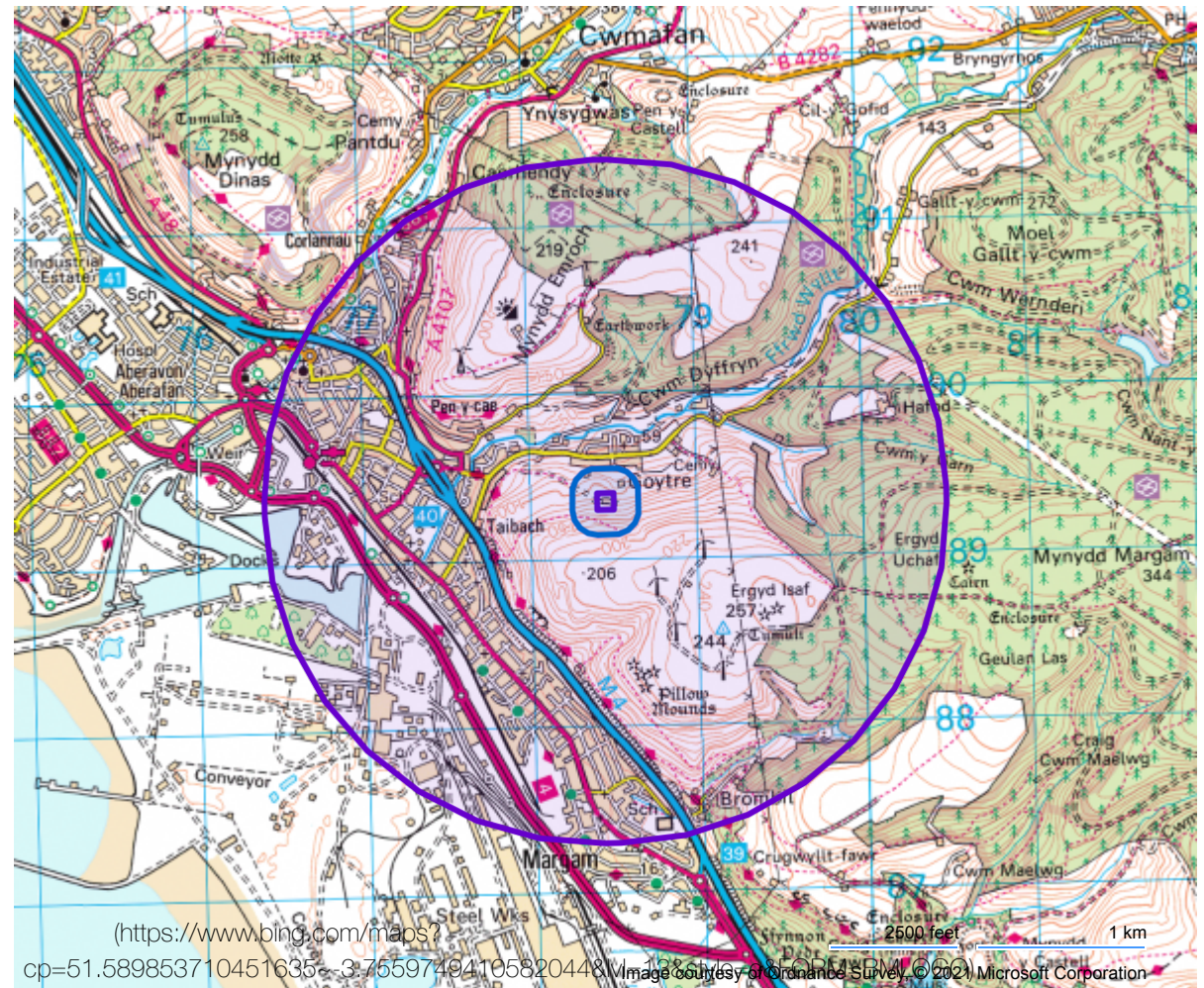
Bat Foraging Pathways:



Bat Roost Entry/Exit Point:



Appendix 3: Bat Data Search



Additional Access Names (Data Users)

No additional access names.

Important Dates

Enquiry Created	09/06/2021
Enquiry Delivered	09/06/2021
Data Use Expires	09/06/2022

Important Issues

- Use of the data is governed by the Aderyn Terms & Conditions as agreed on the client's Data Enquiry and Release Form.
- Unless otherwise agreed, you must not share the data or the method for accessing it with anyone other than specified Data Users.
- Confidential information has been removed from this Public report.
- You should not amend any part of the downloaded records.
- Unless otherwise agreed, use of the data is valid until the Expiry Date (09/06/2022).
- The data was generated on the Enquiry Created date (09/06/2021) and is not live.
- Please contact us if you have any questions about using the data or wish to add further Data Users.

Notes

- The LERC Wales Aderyn commercial enquiries system uses a search system which reports species (usually high priority or protected species) within a specified search radius or buffer (as specified in the selected search package). With the exception of Package A (BARB searches), a search will also include high priority 'Mobile Species', such as bats, otters, amphibians and certain invertebrates, which lie outside the specified search radius. They have been selected as 'Mobile Species' as their territory (possibly due to foraging activity or life cycle) could intersect with the search radius.
 - NRW have identified a number of species for which data is exempt from general release as described under Environmental Information Regulations. For further information click on this link (http://www.bis.org.uk/storage/library/NRW_Data_EFGR__resolution_release.pdf).
 - For further ecological advice on records in this report please contact relevant County Recorder which can be found on LERC websites (where relevant).
 - For detailed information on Designated Sites in Wales go to NRW website (<https://naturalresourceswales.gov.uk/guidance-and-advice/environmental-topics/wildlife-and-biodiversity/protected-areas-of-land-and-seas/find-protected-areas-of-land-and-sea/?lang=en>).
 - Package A (BARB searches): If this is a Bats and Roof-nesting Birds report, please note that 'roof-nesting birds' includes all records (including non-breeding sightings) of the following species which habitually nest in buildings and roof-spaces: Common Kestrel (*Falco tinnunculus*), Peregrine (*Falco peregrinus*), Lesser Black-backed Gull (*Larus fuscus*), Herring Gull (*Larus argentatus*), Barn Owl (*Tyto alba*), Little Owl (*Athene noctua*), Common Swift (*Apus apus*), Jackdaw (*Corvus monedula*), Swallow (*Hirundo rustica*), House Martin (*Delichon urbicum*), Wren (*Troglodytes troglodytes*), Starling (*Sturnus vulgaris*), Black Redstart (*Phoenicurus ochruros*), Common Redstart (*Phoenicurus phoenicurus*), House Sparrow (*Passer domesticus*), Pied Wagtail (*Motacilla alba*).
 - Please note that records of the same grid reference and species have been concatenated into a single row in all the provided data outputs. This process will be indicated in the 'date' column, which will state the number of records plus first and last year of recording, e.g. '2 records, between 2011 and 2013'. Other fields such as Recorder(s) and Comments will be concatenated. If you require the full details for each record, please contact the LERC.
-

Data Description

- **Distance:** Indicates the distance, in metres, between the grid reference of the record (using the central point of the grid square) and the centre of the search location.
 - **Grid Reference:** Full grid reference based on the Ordnance Survey grid system. For any Sensitive Species Records, this cannot be released into the Public Domain.
 - **Status:** Any local, national or international conservation statuses or legal protection which apply to this species and whether it is included in any Local Biodiversity Action Plans. See 'Abbreviations' for more details.
-

Abbreviations

- BA = Protection of Badgers Act
- UKBAP = UK Biodiversity Action Plan Priority Species
- UKBAP (R) = UK Biodiversity Action Plan Priority Species (Research only species)
- BDir1 = EC Birds Directive Annex 1 Species
- BDir21 = EC Birds Directive Annex 2.1 Species
- BDir22 = EC Birds Directive Annex 2.2 Species
- Bern = The Bern Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats
- Bonn = The Bonn Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals Species
- CITES = Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species
- EPS = European Protected Species
- HDir = EU Habitats Directive Species
- NRW = Natural Resources Wales Priority Species
- RD1 (Wales) = Welsh Red Data Book listing based on IUCN guidelines
- RD1 (UK) = UK Red Data Book listing based on IUCN guidelines
- RD2 (UK) = UK Red Data Book listing not based on IUCN guidelines (Nationally Rare and Scarce)
- WBR (RSPB) = RSPB Welsh Red listed birds (not based on IUCN criteria)
- WBAm (RSPB) = RSPB Welsh Amber listed birds (not based on IUCN criteria)
- UKBR (RSPB) = RSPB UK Red listed birds (not based on IUCN criteria)
- UKBAm (RSPB) = RSPB UK Amber listed birds (not based on IUCN criteria)

Abbreviations (cont.)

- S7 = Environment Act (Wales) Section 7 Species
 - WCA1.1 = Wildlife and Countryside Act Schedule 1 Part 1 Species
 - WCA5 = Wildlife and Countryside Act Schedule 5 Species
 - WCA8 = Wildlife and Countryside Act Schedule 8 Species
 - WCA9 = Wildlife and Countryside Act Schedule 9 Species
 - INNS = Invasive Non-Native Species
 - WSG.P = Guidelines for the Selection of Wildlife Sites in South Wales - Primary species
 - WSG.C = Guidelines for the Selection of Wildlife Sites in South Wales - Contributory species
 - WVP = IUCN Threat Listing of Welsh Vascular Plants
 - LBAP (xxx) = Local Biodiversity Action Plan Species (see key below)
 - LI (SEWBRc) = Locally Important Species (as identified by local specialists) in SEWBRc area
 - LI (BIS) = Locally Important Species (as identified by local specialists) in BIS area
 - LI (BRYO-MON) = Locally or nationally scarce or rare bryophyte in Monmouthshire
 - LI (VC##) = Locally Important Species (as identified by local specialists) in Vice County ##
 - LI (VC##, LS) = Locally Scarce in Vice County ##
 - LI (VC##, LR) = Locally Rare in Vice County ##
 - LI (VC##, EX) = Extinct in Vice County ##
 - LI (VC##, UR) = Under Recorded in Vice County ##
-

Local Biodiversity Action Plan abbreviations

- ANG: Isle of Anglesey
- BBNP: Brecon Beacons National Park
- BGW: Blaenau Gwent
- BRG: Bridgend
- CDF: Cardiff
- CER: Ceredigion
- CLY: Caerphilly
- CON: Conwy
- CRM: Carmarthenshire
- DEN: Denbighshire
- FLI: Flintshire
- GWY: Gwynedd
- MON: Monmouthshire
- MTR: Merthyr Tydfil
- NEW: Newport
- NPT: Neath Port Talbot
- PEM: Pembrokeshire
- POW: Powys
- RCT: Rhondda Cynon Taff
- SNP: Snowdonia National Park
- SWN: Swansea
- TRA: Trunk Roads Estate
- TRF: Torfaen
- VoG: Vale of Glamorgan
- WRE: Wrexham

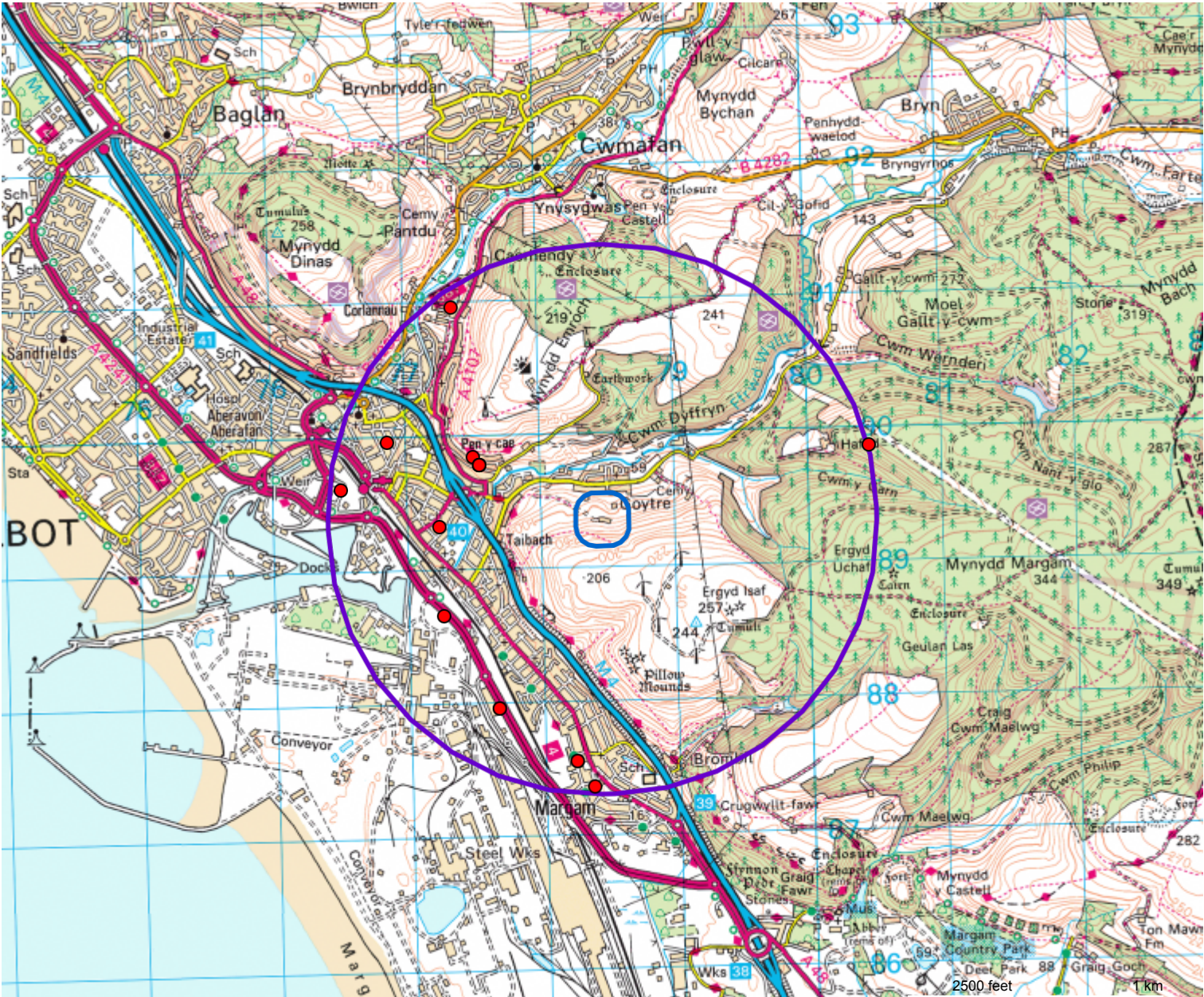
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Species Map

Species records are mapped below. Records are mapped as centred points (centre of grid reference polygon).



Icon	Name
	Bats

Species

Species records are listed below. The distance listed below is the distance from the record polygon centroid to the search polygon centroid.

Records exist in the following taxon groups: and Bats (16).

Bats

Grid Ref.	Dist. (m)	Scientific Name	Taxon Group	Date	Abundance	Source	Verification
SS7789	967	<i>Plecotus auritus</i> (Brown Long-eared Bat)	terrestrial mammal	2 records, both from 2019	1; 1	Wildwood Ecology Records	Unassessed
SS7789	967	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i> (Soprano Pipistrelle)	terrestrial mammal	2 records, both from 2019	1; 1	Wildwood Ecology Records	Unassessed
SS7789	967	<i>Nyctalus noctula</i> (Noctule Bat)	terrestrial mammal	2 records, both from 2019	3; 3	Wildwood Ecology Records	Unassessed
SS7789	967	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i> (Common Pipistrelle)	terrestrial mammal	31/07/2019	2	Wildwood Ecology Records	Unassessed
SS7789	1,039	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i> (Common Pipistrelle)	terrestrial mammal	23/09/2008	1	Rob Colley Associates Survey Records	Unassessed
SS7789	1,233	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i> (Common Pipistrelle)	terrestrial mammal	4 records, all from 2011	Present; Present; 2; Present	MapMate Data (New)	Unassessed
SS7788	1,442	<i>Nyctalus noctula</i> (Noctule Bat)	terrestrial mammal	2 records, both from 2007	Present; 1	MapMate Data (New); Neath Port Talbot Peripheral Distribitor Road	Unassessed
SS7689	1,676	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i> (Common Pipistrelle)	terrestrial mammal	28/05/2007	1	Rob Colley Associates Survey Records	Unassessed
SS7787	1,700	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i> (Soprano Pipistrelle)	terrestrial mammal	2 records, both from 2007	Present	MapMate Data (New); Neath Port Talbot Peripheral Distribitor Road	Unassessed
SS7787	1,700	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i> (Common Pipistrelle)	terrestrial mammal	2 records, both from 2007	1; Present	Neath Port Talbot Peripheral Distribitor Road; MapMate Data (New)	Unassessed
SS7790	1,860	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i> (Common Pipistrelle)	terrestrial mammal	01/08/2006	21	Rob Colley Associates Survey Records	Unassessed
SS7887	1,922	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i> (Common Pipistrelle)	terrestrial mammal	02/06/2020		Hawkeswood Ecology	Unassessed
SS7887	1,922	<i>Nyctalus noctula</i> (Noctule Bat)	terrestrial mammal	02/06/2020		Hawkeswood Ecology	Unassessed
SS7689	1,956	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i> (Common Pipistrelle)	terrestrial mammal	27/05/2008		Rob Colley Associates Survey Records	Unassessed
SS8089	2,039	<i>Nyctalus noctula</i> (Noctule Bat)	terrestrial mammal	25/08/1975	1	Stebbing's Bat Records	Unassessed
SS7887	2,102	<i>Chiroptera</i> (Bats)	terrestrial mammal	2 records, between 2002 and 2004		NRW (Cardiff) Bat Casework File 2004; NRW (Cardiff) Bat Casework File 2002	Unassessed

Species List & Statuses

Unique species within this report are listed below along with their full statuses.

MAMMALS (TERRESTRIAL)

Scientific Name	Common Name	Category	Status
<i>Chiroptera</i>	Bats	Priority Species (CAT1)	EPS, WCA5, LBAP (ANG, DEN, FLI, RCT, SNP, TRA, TRF)
<i>Nyctalus noctula</i>	Noctule Bat	Priority Species (CAT1)	EPS, HDir, WCA5, S7, Bern, RDB2 (UK), LBAP (ANG, CLY, CON, DEN, FLI, GWY, POW, SNP, TRA, TRF, VOG)
<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	Common Pipistrelle	Priority Species (CAT1)	EPS, HDir, WCA5, S7, Bern, RDB2 (UK), LBAP (ANG, BBNP, CER, CLY, CON, CRM, DEN, FLI, GWY, PEM, POW, SNP, TRA, TRF, VOG)
<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	Soprano Pipistrelle	Priority Species (CAT1)	EPS, HDir, WCA5, S7, Bern, RDB2 (UK), LBAP (ANG, BBNP, CLY, DEN, FLI, GWY, PEM, POW, SNP, TRA, TRF, VOG)
<i>Plecotus auritus</i>	Brown Long-eared Bat	Priority Species (CAT1)	EPS, HDir, WCA5, S7, Bern, RDB2 (UK), LBAP (ANG, CLY, CON, DEN, FLI, GWY, POW, SNP, TRA, TRF, VOG)

Designated Sites

Sorry, no records found.



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