Fferm Solar Larnog

Environmental Statement

Volume IV, Appendix 7E: Bat Activity Report

November 2026

Issue Sheet

Report Prepared for Trydan Gwyrdd Cymru

Document Title

Volume IV, Appendix 7E: Bat Activity Report

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1. Executive Summary

1.1.1. WSP UK Limited (hereafter referred to as 'WSP') was commissioned by Trydan Gwyrdd Cymru to undertake bat activity surveys to support the development of Larnog Solar Farm (the 'Proposed Development') to the south of Cosmeston (central National Grid Reference: ST 17739 68268); hereafter referred to as the 'Site'. These surveys were designed to inform the ecological assessment of the Site and provide evidence to support the planning process for the 'Proposed Development'.

1.1.2. The surveys carried out included bat activity surveys in the form of automated static detector surveys and Night-time Bat Walkovers (NBWs) to assess the suitability and use of the Site by commuting and foraging bats.

1.1.3. Overall, bat activity surveys within the Site recorded at least nine bat species including: common pipistrelle *Pipistrellus pipistrellus*; brown long-eared *Plecotus auritus*; Leisler's bat *Nyctalus leisleri*; lesser horseshoe *Rhinolophus hipposideros*; myotis bat species *Myotis sp.*; Nathusius' pipistrelle *Pipistrellus nathusii*; noctule *Nyctalus noctula*; serotine *Cnephaeus serotinus*; and soprano pipistrelle *Pipistrellus pygmaeus*.

1.1.4. Automated detector surveys identified variation in bat activity across the five static locations, with the highest overall activity recorded in the southeast of the Site and the lowest in the centre of the Site. Species richness was broadly comparable across locations, and the assemblage was dominated by common pipistrelle, followed generally by soprano pipistrelle. Activity varied seasonally, with the highest overall levels recorded in spring, although peak activity at detectors in the west and northeast of the Site occurred in autumn. The three NBWs undertaken in May, June and September 2025 recorded a total of 969 bat passes across eight identified taxa, with common and soprano pipistrelles accounting for the majority of records; serotine and lesser horseshoe bats were recorded infrequently.

1.1.5. This report discusses how habitats and features sensitive to bats have been avoided through project design. Measures which will be implemented within the project design, and which serve to minimise effects on bats, include the sensitive design of lighting to minimise effects on bats and avoidance of illumination of retained habitats and trees. Net Benefit for Biodiversity (NBB) measures are set out in the NBB Report (**Appendix 7G** of the Environmental Statement), which aim to enhance habitats for commuting and foraging bats.

2. Introduction

2.1. Project Background

2.1.1. WSP UK Limited (hereafter referred to as 'WSP') was commissioned by Trydan Gwyrdd Cymru to undertake bat activity surveys to support the development of Larnog Solar Farm (the 'Proposed Development') to the south of Cosmeston (central National Grid Reference: ST 17739 68268); hereafter referred to as the 'Site'. The location of the Site is shown on **Figure 1**.

2.1.2. The Site comprises mainly arable fields separated by hedgerows and lines of trees, with occasional small parcels of woodland. The immediate surroundings of the Site include additional farmland and larger areas of woodland. The Site is located directly north and west of the Severn Estuary and is bound to the north by a road (B4267). A disused railway track runs from east to west within the northern extent of the Site. Cosmeston Lakes, freshwater lakes which are flooded limestone quarries, are located to the north of the Site.

2.1.3. WSP is supporting a planning application for the Proposed Development at the Site. The purpose of this report is to present the findings of bat activity surveys undertaken by WSP between May and October 2025. These comprised automated detector surveys and Night-time Bat Walkovers (NBWs)). The surveys were undertaken to characterise activity levels across the Site, and to inform the assessment of potential impacts associated with the Proposed Development. This report sets out the methodology, results and any further considerations for bats impacted by the Proposed Development.

2.2. Ecological Background

2.2.1. A Preliminary Ecological Appraisal (PEA) for the Proposed Development was undertaken by WSP in 2025 (WSP, 2025). This PEA included a desk study and a Phase 1 habitat survey, as well as a Daytime Bat Walkover (DBW), undertaken in accordance with best practice guidance (Collins, 2023).

2.2.2. As part of the desk study, records of protected and / or notable species within the Site Boundary and adjacent land within 2 km of the Proposed Development were requested from the South East Wales Biodiversity Records Centre (SEWBReC).

2.2.3. A total of 15 records of at least three species of bats were identified during the desk study. Bat species returned from the desk study comprised:

- Nathusius' pipistrelle *Pipistrellus nathusii;*
- Soprano pipistrelle *Pipistrellus pygmaeus;*
- Common pipistrelle *Pipistrellus pipistrellus*; and

- an unknown pipistrelle species. The closest record to the Site Boundary was a field record for soprano pipistrelle and common pipistrelle, with both records located 789 m from the Site Boundary.

2.2.4. This data provides useful context for understanding the current baseline for bats within the Site and assessing potential impacts associated with the Proposed Development.

2.3. Brief And Objectives

2.3.1. Based on this ecological baseline, Trydan Gwyrdd Cymru commissioned WSP to undertake targeted bat surveys of the Site to gather further data to appropriately inform the Proposed Development. The objectives of these surveys were to:

- Carry out bat activity surveys in the form of automated detector surveys and NBWs to assess the use by and importance of the Site for commuting and foraging bats; and
- Provide recommendations to enable compliance with relevant nature conservation legislation and planning policy, including avoidance, mitigation, or enhancement measures where required.

3. Methods

3.1. Bat Activity Surveys

3.1.1. In order to characterise and understand bat activity across the Site, two complementary survey types were undertaken to provide baseline data in line with good practice guidance (Collins, 2023). Automated bat detectors (also referred to as 'statics' were deployed to sample bat activity at fixed locations over periods of several days per month, while manned NBW surveys provide snapshots of bat activity across the Site, including visual observations of bat activity.

3.1.2. The Site Boundary has been refined since the bat activity surveys were undertaken. The surveys sampled some locations within the wider Land Ownership Boundary (as shown on **Figures 2** and **3**) which lie outside the Site Boundary being taken forward for the Proposed Development.

Automated Detector Survey

3.1.3. Automated detector surveys were carried out following good practice guidance (Collins, 2023). Five automated detectors (Wildlife Acoustics' Song Meter Mini Bat 2's) were installed at pre-determined locations across the Site. Locations were chosen to sample the range of habitat types suitable for use by commuting and foraging bats within and adjacent to the Proposed Development, within the Land Ownership Boundary. These locations are shown in **Figure 2** and are also listed below:

- Static 1, //terminology.bookmark.nooks, ST 18482 68735.
- Static 2, //peroxide.innocence.devours, ST 18269 68373.
- Static 3, //circulate.amuses.surround, ST 17745 68336.
- Static 4, //bullion.streetcar.headliner, ST 17300 68093.
- Static 5, // tagging.spurring.tiredness, ST 17389 68367.

3.1.4. Detectors were deployed for seasonal survey periods, in Spring, Summer and Autumn 2025. Each deployment ran for a minimum of five consecutive nights, unless specified in the limitations; **section 3.2**.

3.1.5. The detectors were set to commence recording 30 minutes before sunset and cease recording 30 minutes after sunrise. The recordings of bat echolocation calls collected during the surveys were analysed using specialist computer software (Kaleidoscope Pro V5.6.0).

Night-time Bat Walkover (NBW)

3.1.6. Three NBW were undertaken at the Site to supplement the automated detector data. The surveys were carried out on in each of the same seasons; spring (15 May 2025), summer (09 June 2025), and Autumn (23 September 2025). Each survey involved two

experienced ecologists walking pre-determined transects, following good practice guidance (Collins, 2023).

3.1.7. The transect route was designed to focus survey effort along habitats considered suitable for commuting and foraging bats, including linear woodland and the lines of trees. It was designed to incorporate a representative sample of suitable habitats for bats within the Site Boundary and Land Ownership Boundary. The transect incorporated listening points incorporated at regular intervals. The transect route and listening points are shown on **Figure 2**.

3.1.8. During each transect, the surveyors noted the bat species which had been heard and seen, including the time, location, and, where possible behaviour type and direction of flight. Surveyors started the survey 10-15 minutes before sunset, from the first listening point, taking observations. The ecologists surveyed from this point, until at least 30 minutes after sunset before beginning the walking transect. After this, surveyors stopped at the pre-determined listening points for approximately 5 minutes per stop. The survey continued until approximately two hours after sunset.

3.1.9. Surveyors were equipped with a Batlogger bat detector to listen to and record bat activity. Calls registered by the bat detectors were recorded for later analysis using Kaleidoscope Pro, details are provided below.

Data Analysis

3.1.10. The recordings of bat echolocation calls collected during the automated detector surveys and NBW's were analysed using Kaleidoscope Pro. The analysis enabled confirmation of species or species group based on call parameters, and the relative activity of different species of bats by counting the minimum number of bats recorded within discrete sound files. Once triggered by ultrasound, the detectors record sound files, which may contain a number of individual bat calls (or passes), or discrete groups of ultrasound 'pulses'.

3.1.11. It should be recognised that, for automated detectors, or unseen passes during the NBW, a series of separate sound files may represent a series of different bats commuting within the range of an automated detector, or a smaller number of bats repeatedly triggering the detector (e.g. bats making repeated foraging passes within the range of a detector).

3.1.12. Where possible, bat calls were identified to species level. However, if present, species of the genus *Myotis* were grouped together in most cases as their calls are similar in structure and have overlapping call parameters, making species identification problematic (Russ, 2013). For *Pipistrellus* species, the following criteria based on measurements of peak frequency are used to classify calls:

- Common pipistrelle ≥42 and <49KHz;

- Soprano pipistrelle ≥51KHz;
- Nathusius' pipistrelle <39KHz;
- Common/soprano pipistrelle ≥49 and <51KHz; and
- Common/Nathusius pipistrelle ≥39 and <42KHz.

3.1.13. In addition, the following categories are used for calls which cannot be identified with confidence due to the overlap in call characteristics between species or species groups:

- *Myotis/Plecotus sp.*;
- *Nyctalus sp.* (either Leisler's bat *Nyctalus leisleri* or noctule *Nyctalus noctula*);
- Serotine *Cnephaeus serotinus*/Leisler's; and
- *Serotine/Plecotus sp*.

3.2. Notes And Limitations

- The ecological survey data collected as part of this report is considered valid for 24 months (CIEEM, 2019) unless otherwise specified, for example if conditions are likely to change more quickly due to ecological processes or anticipated changes in management. For example, if land is no longer subject to farm management, the suitability of habitat to support foraging bats could change.
- Records held by local biological record centres and local recording groups are generally collected on a voluntary basis; therefore, the absence of records does not demonstrate the absence of species, it may simply indicate a gap in recording coverage.
- Survey effort for automated detector surveys and NBWs was undertaken in line with current best practice as far as practicable (Collins, 2023).
- The static detectors recorded the data for 5 consecutive nights during spring (15 to 20 May 2025), summer (09 to 14 June 2025) and autumn (23 September to 01 October 2025). The autumn deployment period for Static 3 differed from the other deployments, with data recorded between 01 October and 05 October 2025 due to detector malfunction during the initial deployment attempt.
- NBWs are constrained by observer visibility, transect coverage, and prevailing conditions, meaning some commuting or foraging routes may have been missed. This is not deemed a significant limitation as the survey methodology is designed to record a representative sample of bats present, rather than every bat on Site. By carrying out a total of three NBWs, and deploying automated detectors, it is considered that sufficient data has been collected to understand the baseline of bat activity present on Site.

4. Results

4.1. Bat Activity Surveys

4.1.1. Across all the bat activity surveys, at least nine bat species were recorded within the Site. These species included:

- Common pipistrelle;
- Brown long-eared *Plecotus auritus*;
- Leisler's bat;
- Lesser horseshoe *Rhinolophus hipposideros*;
- Myotis bat species *Myotis sp.;*
- Nathusius' pipistrelle;
- Noctule;
- Serotine; and
- Soprano pipistrelle.

4.1.2. All of these species were recorded during the automated detector surveys. All species other than brown long-eared were also recorded during the NBW.

4.1.3. Further surveys results are provided below specific to each activity survey type.

Automated Detector Survey

4.1.4. During the surveys, bat activity levels varied considerably across all the five locations. The highest levels of bat activity was recorded on Static 2 installed at the southeast of the Site, followed by Static 4 located in the west, while the lowest activity was recorded on Static 3 installed at the centre of the Site.

4.1.5. The species assemblage was largely consistent across the static detector locations, with all nine identified taxa recorded at Statics 1, 2, 3 and 4, and eight taxa recorded at Static 5. Lesser horseshoe bat was the only listed species not recorded at Static 5.

4.1.6. Common pipistrelle was the most frequently recorded species across all five static locations. Common pipistrelle activity was particularly high at Static 4, representing approximately 90% of the total activity at this location.

4.1.7. At Static 2, *Myotis* species were the second most frequently recorded taxon, whereas soprano pipistrelle was the second most frequently recorded species at Statics 1, 3, 4 and 5. Other species, including Nathusius' pipistrelle, noctule, Leisler's bat, serotine, brown long-eared bat and lesser horseshoe bat, were recorded at lower frequencies, relative to common and soprano pipistrelles.

4.1.8. Seasonal variation in bat activity was evident across the survey period. Overall, activity across all five statics was highest during spring, followed by autumn and summer.

4.1.9. Peak activity occurred during spring at Statics 2, 3 and 4, whereas Statics 1 and 5 recorded their highest levels of activity during autumn. Activity at Static 5 increased progressively from spring through summer to autumn, while Statics 2 and 3 showed a progressive decline over the same period.

4.1.10. The bat data recorded during the automatic detector surveys are summarised in **Annex A**. A visual summary of the results of the automated detectors (Static 1 – 5; inclusive) across May – October is shown on **Figure 3**.

Night-Time Bat Walkover

4.1.11. A total of 969 bat recordings were obtained from the three NBWs undertaken on 15 May, 09 June and 23 September 2025. Of these, 362 recordings were recorded in May, 371 in June and 236 in September. Some of the recordings contained calls from multiple species.

4.1.12. The NBW surveys recorded the same species as the automated detectors, with the exception of brown long-eared. Common pipistrelle and soprano pipistrelle accounted for the majority of recordings, with serotine and lesser horseshoe bats recorded in very low numbers. In June, only one lesser horseshoe bat was recorded.

4.1.13. Bat activity recorded during the NBW was predominantly associated with linear habitats, including hedgerows, treelines and woodland edges, with foraging recorded over arable habitats. Commuting and foraging activity was distributed across these habitat features, with no clear evidence of any particular area or habitat supporting a notable concentration of bat activity.

4.1.14. Seasonal variation in the bat species assemblage was evident across NBW, with species diversity highest in summer (seven species), followed by spring (five species) and autumn (three species). Common pipistrelle, soprano pipistrelle and noctule were consistently recorded across all seasons, while several species showed more restricted seasonal occurrence, including Nathusius' pipistrelle in spring and Leisler's bat, lesser horseshoe bat and serotine in summer.

4.1.15. The bat data recorded during the NBW are summarised in **Annex A**.

5. Implications For Development

5.1. Overview

5.1.1. Species recorded include common pipistrelle, brown long-eared, Leisler's bat, lesser horseshoe, *Myotis* species, Nathusius' pipistrelle, noctule, serotine and soprano pipistrelle.

5.1.2. Whilst the surveys identified lesser horseshoe activity within the Site, the activity was very low in comparison to the activity levels of the other species. No greater than 10 calls for the species were recorded in any season of the automated detector surveys This indicates that these species were visitors to the Site but were present infrequently and in low numbers.

5.1.3. To facilitate the Proposed Development, there will be modification of arable fields (due to placement of the solar panels), but all linear flight lines typically favoured by bats and as evident during the surveys (hedgerows, tree lines) and occasional small woodland will be retained.

5.1.4. The retained tree lines will provide continued commuting corridors for bats around most of the perimeter of the Site, as well as corridors running through the Site.

5.1.5. Artificial lighting can deter bats from accessing illuminated habitat. The sensitivity of bats to illumination varies between species and it can cause severance of landscapes or deter the use of roosting features in some circumstances. There is a risk that high levels of artificial light-spill onto retained trees and linear vegetation could deter bats from accessing these features.

5.1.6. The Proposed Development retains the commuting and foraging corridors for bats within the Site and light spill will be avoided or minimised along these linear habitats. As such, direct impacts to commuting and foraging bats are not anticipated. Further recommendations are provided in **Section 6** to strengthen and bolster commuting and foraging routes for bats within the Site.

5.2. Planning Policy Compliance

5.2.1. Planning Policy Wales (PPW) (Edition 12 – Welsh Government, 2024) states:

'*A Resilient Wales can be supported by protecting and providing sufficient scale, extent, diversity and connectivity within, and between, landscapes and habitats to maintain and enhance biodiversity and the resilience of ecosystems. This support will enable them to withstand the pressures of change, to tackle pollution, to protect and enhance water resources, to protect soils and to enable flood mitigation, the creation of carbon sinks (especially in urban areas), and to promote opportunities for social and economic*

activity based on valuing and enabling access to the natural, historic and built environment.'

5.2.2. The PPW sets out, amongst other points, how at an overview level the '*planning system should contribute to and enhance the national and local environment by:*

- *…recognising… the wider benefits of ecosystem services; and*
- *minimising impacts on biodiversity and providing net gains in biodiversity where possible, contributing to the Government's commitment to halt the overall decline in biodiversity, including by establishing coherent ecological networks that are more resilient to current and future pressures…'*.

5.2.3. A list of principles which local planning authorities should follow when determining planning applications is included in the PPW, and includes the following:

- *'if significant harm resulting from a development cannot be avoided…adequately mitigated, or, as a last resort, compensated for, then planning permission should be refused;*
- *…opportunities to incorporate biodiversity in and around developments should be encouraged; and*
- *planning permission should be refused for development resulting in the loss or deterioration of irreplaceable habitats, including ancient woodland…unless the need for, and benefits of, the development in that location clearly outweigh the loss…'.*

5.2.4. Mitigation, compensation and enhancement measures are recommended in **Section 6** to enable the Proposed Development to be compliant with the above legislation and planning policy.

6. Discussion

6.1. Avoidance Measures

6.1.1. The Proposed Development does not require the removal of hedgerows or trees, and therefore direct impacts to bat commuting and foraging linear habitat are not anticipated.

6.1.2. An artificial light spill strategy has been produced, with further information set out in **Section 6.2**.

6.2. Lighting

6.2.1. Construction works are anticipated to be undertaken primarily during daylight hours. However, during the winter months, temporary lighting may occasionally be required at the beginning or end of working shifts due to reduced daylight hours.

6.2.2. Operational lighting is proposed in the form of external lighting within the Project Substation Compound, in the north-central section of the Site. Without sensitive design, external lighting could impact commuting and foraging bats by casting either direct light or light spill over suitable habitats, deterring bats from using these corridors. To minimise potential effects of lighting on bats, the following measures are recommended to be incorporated into the Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) and detailed design of the Project Substation Compound.

- construction works will generally be restricted to between 07:00 and 19:00 hours, with no routine night-time working;
- temporary lighting will only be used where required for operational, safety or security purposes and will be switched off when no longer required;
- lighting will be directional and focused on specific task areas, avoiding illumination of trees, hedgerows and woodland edges;
- downlighting and, where practicable, asymmetric beam floodlights will be used to minimise horizontal and upward light spill;
- lighting will be positioned and designed to minimise glare and light spill, with beam angles kept below 70°;
- the minimum number of light sources and lowest lighting levels necessary for the relevant task will be used, with column heights minimised where practicable;
- narrow-spectrum, warm/neutral light sources with a colour temperature of less than 3000 Kelvin will be used where practicable, avoiding shorter-wavelength blue light (Bat Conservation Trust (BCT), 2023); and

- light sources emitting minimal ultraviolet radiation will be used to reduce attraction of night-flying invertebrates and, consequently, bats.

6.3. Ecological Enhancement Measures

6.3.1. Net Benefit for Biodiversity (NBB) is a requirement under PPW 12 . Measures to ensure that the Proposed Development delivers NBB are set out in the NBB Report (**Appendix 7G** of the Environmental Statement). These measures include habitat enhancement and management proposals that will provide benefits for commuting and foraging bats.

7. Conclusions

7.1.1. Across all the bat activity surveys, at least nine bat species were recorded within the Site. These species included:

- Common pipistrelle;
- Brown long-eared;
- Leisler's bat;
- Lesser horseshoe;
- Myotis bat species *Myotis sp*. ;
- Nathusius' pipistrelle;
- Noctule;
- Serotine; and
- Soprano pipistrelle.

7.1.2. Automated detector surveys identified variation in bat activity across the five static locations, with the highest overall activity recorded in the southeast of the Site and the lowest in the centre of the Site. Species richness was similar across locations, with nine taxa at Statics 1–4 and eight at Static 5. Common pipistrelle dominated the assemblage across all static locations, followed generally by soprano pipistrelle, although Myotis sp. was the second most frequently recorded taxon at Static 2. Other species occurred at comparatively lower frequencies. Bat activity showed clear seasonal variation, with overall activity highest in spring, followed by autumn and summer. Peak activity occurred in spring at Statics 2, 3 and 4, and in autumn at Statics 1 and 5.

7.1.3. The three NBWs undertaken in May, June and September 2025 recorded 969 bat passes, with common and soprano pipistrelles accounting for the majority of recordings. Eight of the identified taxa were recorded during the NBWs, while serotine and lesser horseshoe bats were recorded at relatively low frequencies.

7.1.4. For the Proposed Development, there will be modification of arable fields (due to placement of the solar panels), but all bat flight lines (hedgerows, tree lines) and woodland and scrub habitats will be retained. Due to this the key bat commuting and foraging corridors will be retained and therefore, direct impacts through habitat are not anticipated. Potential effects are primarily associated with construction disturbance and artificial lighting, particularly where light spill could affect retained trees and linear vegetation.

7.1.5. This report discusses how habitats and features sensitive to bats have been avoided through project design. A summary of measures recommended is provided below.

- Construction and operational lighting should be designed and managed to minimise disturbance to commuting and foraging bats. This includes the use of directional

and low-level lighting, avoidance of illumination of retained habitats and PRF trees, and use of warm/neutral light sources below 3000 K where practicable.

- Measures to ensure that the Proposed Development delivers a NBB are set out in the NBB Report (**Appendix 7G** of the Environmental Statement). These measures include habitat enhancement and management proposals that will provide benefits for commuting and foraging bats.

8. References

Project References

- WSP. (2025) Upper Cosmeston Solar Farm: Preliminary Ecological Appraisal.
- WSP. (2026) Larnog Solar Farm: Outline Landscape Ecological Management Plan.
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Technical References

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8.1. Annex A - Figures

Figure 1 - Site Location

Figure 2 - Bat Survey Locations

Figure 3 - Bat Activity Survey Results



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N

Legend

Site Boundary



0 65 130 260

Meters

wsp

Client:

Trydan Gwyrdd Cymru

Project:

Ffrem Larnog Solar Farm
-Bat Activity Report

Title

Site Location

Drawing No:	Figure 1	Drawn:	AN
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N

Legend

- Site Boundary
- Locations of Static Bat Detectors
- NBW transect Route
- Land Ownership Boundary



0 65 130 260
Meters

wsp

Client:
Trydan Gwyrdd Cymru

Project:
Ffrem Larnog Solar Farm
-Bat Activity Report

Title
Bat Survey Locations

Drawing No:	Figure 2	Drawn:	AN
Date:	10/27/2026	Checked:	HB
Scale:	1:6400@A3	Approved:	MC

Static	Myotis Sp. %	Common pip %	Soprano pip %	Nathusius' pip %	Leisler's %	Noctule %	Lesser horseshoe %	Serotine %	Brown long-eared %
Static 1	5.41	74.45	12.20	2.84	0.49	4.09	0.27	0.20	0.05
Static 2	15.03	65.64	9.97	1.25	1.55	5.48	0.01	0.36	0.70
Static 3	2.19	80.33	11.94	1.36	0.30	3.22	0.20	0.36	0.10
Static 4	0.78	89.75	8.39	0.22	0.15	0.32	0.09	0.23	0.07
Static 5	1.32	71.96	17.77	0.32	1.45	6.26	0.00	0.36	0.55



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N

Legend

- Site Boundary
- Land Ownership Boundary
- Myotis species
- Soprano pipistrelle
- Common pipistrelle
- Nathusius' pipistrelle
- Leisler's bat
- Noctule bat
- Lesser Horseshoe bat
- Serotine bat
- Brown long-eared bat



0 65 130 260
Meters

wsp

Client: Trydan Gwyrdd Cymru

Project: Ffrem Larnog Solar Farm -Bat Activity Report

Title: Bat Activity Survey Results

Drawing No: Figure 3
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8.2. Annex B - Bat Activity Survey Data

Table 1 - Summary of Bat Species Recorded during Automated Detector Survey in Spring, Summer and Autumn 2025

Static Location	NGR	Species[1]	Call numbers	Total Call Numbers per season			Total
				Spring	Summer	Autumn	
Static 1	ST 18482 68735	MYOSP	221	**1440**	**857**	**1785**	**4082**
		PIPPIP	3039				
		PIPPYG	498				
		PIPNAT	116				
		NYCLEI	20				
		NYCNOC	167				
		RHIHIP	11				
		EPTSER	8				
		PLEAUR	2				
Static 2	ST 18269 68373	MYOSP	1474	**5270**	**3191**	**1348**	**9809**
		PIPPIP	6439				
		PIPPYG	978				
		PIPNAT	123				
		NYCLEI	152				
		NYCNOC	538				
		RHIHIP	1				
		EPTSER	35				
		PLEAUR	69				
Static 3	ST 17745 68336	MYOSP	66	**1562**	**979**	**473**	**3041**
		PIPPIP	2421				
		PIPPYG	360				
		PIPNAT	41				
		NYCLEI	9				

[1] MYOSP – Myotis species; PIPPIP – Common pipistrelle; PIPPYG – Soprano pipistrelle; PIPNAT - Nathusius' pipistrelle; NYCLEI – Leisler's bat; NYCNOC – Noctule; RHIHIP – Lesser horseshoe bat; EPTSER – Serotine and PLEAUR – Brown long-eared bat

Static Location	NGR	Species[1]	Call numbers	Total Call Numbers per season			Total
				Spring	Summer	Autumn	
		NYCNOC	97				
		RHIHIP	6				
		EPTSER	11				
		PLEAUR	3				
Static 4	ST 17300 68093	MYOSP	71	**4200**	**1141**	**3738**	**9079**
		PIPPIP	8148				
		PIPPYG	762				
		PIPNAT	20				
		NYCLEI	14				
		NYCNOC	29				
		RHIHIP	8				
		EPTSER	21				
		PLEAUR	6				
Static 5	ST 17389 68367	MYOSP	62	**755**	**1515**	**2423**	**4693**
		PIPPIP	3377				
		PIPPYG	834				
		PIPNAT	15				
		NYCLEI	68				
		NYCNOC	294				
		EPTSER	17				
		PLEAUR	26				

Table 2 - Summary of Bat Species Recorded during NBW – Spring (May 2025)

Species	No. of calls
MYOSP	12
PIPPIP	265
PIPPYG	51
PIPNAT	17
NYCNOC	17

Species	No. of calls
Total	362

Table 3 - Summary of Bat Species Recorded during NBW – Summer (June 2025)

Species	No. of calls
MYOSP	1
PIPPIP	240
PIPPYG	49
NYCLEI	8
NYCNOC	68
RHIHIP	1
EPTSER	4
Total	371

Table 4 - Summary of Bat Species Recorded during NBW – Autumn (October 2025)

Species	No. of calls
PIPPIP	157
PIPPYG	73
NYCNOC	6
Total	236