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BAT ACTIVITY SURVEY FOR

CLAY PIT BUNGALOW

CLAY PIT LANE

WREXHAM, NORTH WALES

FOR

PDP Architects

15th May 2017

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1. INTRODUCTION

A preliminary survey of the building was undertaken in March 2016 and a report was subsequently produced. No visible evidence of bats was found but the building does support some features which bats are known to use. For that reason a single activity survey was recommended to confirm any presence/absence for the building.

Current proposals demolition of the existing bungalow followed by the rebuilding of a new house with associated infrastructure.

2. ACTIVITY SURVEY

A single evening emergence/activity survey was undertaken on the 10th May 2017. The information obtained from the single survey is thought to be sufficient due to the limited potential of the building. The survey was carried out by two experienced and licensed surveyors. The surveyors were positioned to ensure that all elevations of the building could be seen.

The survey was undertaken during suitable dry weather conditions with a very light breeze, 11°C dropping to 8°C. The site was surveyed between approximately 20.30 and 22.25. The survey extended well after dusk to ensure that no cryptic species were missed.

The survey was carried out using an Anabat SD2 bat detector with PDA and an EM3 detector. The Anabat produces live sonograms which are also recorded to a CF card for later analysis on Analook, the data from the EM3 is analysed using an appropriate software package

Date	Time	Species	Observation
10.05.2017	21.15	Pipistrelle pip x 2	Single pass
10.05.2017	21.30	Soprano pip	2 x pass

- No other bats were seen, recorded or heard.
- The main observations within the site are for small numbers of common and soprano pipistrelle bats flying past the site
- The analysis of the recordings from the bat detectors did not reveal the presence of any other species.

3. CONCLUSIONS, IMPACTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The survey shows that low numbers of common/soprano pipistrelle bats are roosting somewhere in the local vicinity, no bats have been shown to be using the building due to be demolished. The common pipistrelle bat is classed as being relatively common within England and Wales although sizeable roosts (over 100 bats) are less common.

The Reasonable Avoidance Measures detailed within the original report should be followed when carrying out the demolition works. No further survey works are thought to be required unless the building is not demolished within twelve months from the date of this report.

Nesting birds are present within the structure of the building to include the ivy to the end elevation. Therefore, no demolition (removal of vegetation or shrubs within the garden) should take place between March and August inclusive.