Bat Survey Report

Project: Traston Road, Newport

Instructed by: Bron Afon Community Housing

Reported by: Ecological Services Ltd
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Author	Checked By	Date	Version
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Contents

1. Introduction

Planning consent is being sought for the creation of a residential development within the site boundary. Development proposals seek to create 26 residential units with an access road leading into the site via Traston Road to the south east. The development site is centred at ST 33716 86342 and sits to the south west of the residential area of Traston, Newport.

A preliminary ecological appraisal (PEA) of the land within the proposed development boundary was completed on the **9th September 2024.** Full details of the PEA survey methodology and findings can be found in the report 'Preliminary Ecological Assessment; Traston Road, Newport' V2.0 datedOctober 2025 by Ecological Services Ltd. The potential for the habitats across the site to be used by bats for foraging and commuting purposes was highlighted during the site work.

1.1 Site Description

The site is located within Traston, a residential suburb of Newport. The site is generally flat and currently accessed via Traston Lane along the eastern boundary of the site. Residential properties are present to the north and east of the site. Spytty Park Leisure centre and recreational grounds are present to the south and west. Newport Stadium is present to the north west of site.

The A48 runs east to west approximately 270m to the north. Residential housing is present north of the A48. Lliswerry High School is present approximately 225m to the east of site. An industrial estate is present approximately 450m away to the south east of site. Light industrial units are present to the west of site forming an industrial estate. A railway lines runs north to south approximately 1km away to the west around the industrial estate. The River Usk wraps around the industrial estate, flowing north to south through the landscape.

To the south of the site there appears to be an area of scrub; open fields and tree lines which extend further south into the wider landscape.

1.2 Survey Constraints

The survey work was undertaken during suitable weather conditions and within the bat active period. The bat activity surveys and static monitoring were all completed at a suitable time of year and during suitable weather conditions.

The land within the proposed development site is considered to have moderate potential to be used by bats. For moderate bat potential habitat the BCT Good Practice Guidelines (2023) advise that automated / static bat detector surveys are undertaken for a minimum of five

consecutive nights per month April to October inclusive. A walked transect should be completed during the spring, summer and autumn as well.

A walked transect has been completed October 2024 and April - September 2025. A period of automated / static bat detector surveys has been completed during October 2024 April and June 2025.

1.3 Surveyor Experience

Aislinn Harris is a full member of Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management (CIEEM). Aislinn is an ecologist with 14 years experience undertaking a wide range of flora and fauna surveys. Aislinn is also a licensed bat ecologist (NRW S095550/1). Aislinn has undertaken all the data analysis as part of the bat survey work.

Hannah Evans is an ecologist with 5 years of bat survey experience. Hannah focuses on bat ecology and projects that affect bats and the habitats that they use. Hannah is an accredited agent on NRW licence S095550/1.

2. Legislation

All British bats are a European protected species and are protected under the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017. In summary, they are protected from:

- Deliberate capture, killing and injuring,
- Deliberate disturbance of a breeding site or resting place,
- Damage or destruction of a breeding site or resting place.

Schedule 5 of The Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981) also protects all species of British bat and their roosting locations. British bats are protected from intentional or reckless disturbance and or obstruction of their roosting places. Barbastelle, Bechstein; Brown Long Eared; Common Pipistrelle; Greater Horseshoe; Lesser Horseshoe and Noctule are also listed in section 7 of the Environment (Wales) Act 2016 which makes them a key species to sustain and improve biodiversity.

There are numerous bat roost records within the 2km data search area. The closest bat record to site is for live Common Pipistrelle approximately 410m away to the north east. An unidentified bat record is available approximately 570m away to the east. The record is for a bat found during works in a warehouse building. A Natterer's Bat and Common Pipistrelle bat were found in a property approximately 1.25km to the south of site. There are commuting and foraging records for Natterers; Whiskered; Brandts; Common Pipistrelle and Soprano Pipistrelle bats in the wider landscape.

There are no buildings present within the site boundary.

3. Bat Survey Results

The site was assessed as having moderate potential for foraging / commuting as per the BCT Good Practice Guidelines (2023). For moderate bat potential habitat the BCT Good Practice Guidelines (2023) advise that automated / static bat detector surveys are undertaken for a minimum of five consecutive nights per month April to October inclusive. A walked transect should be completed during the spring, summer and autumn as well.

Seven periods of bat survey work have been completed within the proposed development site boundary. Walked bat transect surveys following a defined route were undertaken in October 2024 and April - September 2025.. Five nights of static bat monitoring was undertaken in A period of automated / static bat detector surveys has been completed during October 2024, April and June 2025. The transect route and stopping points are shown in Appendix 1. The surveyor stopped at each stopping point for five minutes to record and observe bat activity. All bat calls were recorded using Anabat and EM Touch bat detectors and analysed using Analook and Kaleidoscope software.

For the static monitoring, three Anabat express detectors were used during the survey period to ensure comparable data was collected. Three detectors were deployed during October 2024, April and June 2025. The approximate locations of the detectors are also shown in Appendix 1.

3.1 Bat Transect Surveys

1) Date - 23rd October 2024

Weather Conditions - 14°C, approximately 40% cloud cover, dry and calm

Surveyor Present - Hannah Evans and Tyrone Evans

Sunset Time - 18:01

During the first lap of the October transect, no bat calls were detected until 18:20 at stopping point 4 where a Common Pipistrelle was observed foraging along the south western boundary of the site and 18:23 where a Soprano Pipistrelle was observed foraging around the centre of the site. At 18:29 at stopping point 5, a Common Pipistrelle was also observed foraging around the centre of the site.

During the second lap of the transect, no bat calls were detected until 19:06 at stopping point 4 and 19:13 at stopping point 5 where a Common Pipistrelle was detected but was not observed.

No further bats were detected or observed.

The transect ended at 19:28.

2) Date - 17th April 2025

Weather Conditions - 12°C, approximately 80% cloud cover, dry and calm

Surveyor Present - Hannah Evans and Tyrone Evans

Sunset Time - 20:13

During the first lap of the April transect, no bat calls were detected until 20:38 at stopping point 5 where a Common Pipistrelle was observed commuting through the site in a north eastern to south western direction. At 20:52 at stopping point 7**,** a Noctule was detected but was not observed.

During the second lap of the transect, no bat calls were detected until 21:09 at stopping point 3 and 21:36 at stopping point 7 where a Common Pipistrelle and a Noctule were detected but were not observed.

No further bats were detected or observed.

The transect ended at 21:38.

3) Date - 17th June 2025

Weather Conditions - 17°C, approximately 60% cloud cover, dry and calm

Surveyor Present - Hannah Evans and Tyrone Evans

Sunset Time - 21:32

During the first lap of the June transect, no bat calls were detected until 21:56 at stopping point 4 where a Common Pipistrelle was detected but was not observed. At 22:14 at stopping point 7, a Common Pipistrelle was observed foraging around the stopping point.

During the second lap of the transect, a Noctule was detected but was not observed at 22:26 at stopping point 2 and a Common Pipistrelle was observed foraging along the tree-line to the south west of the site at 22:36 at stopping point 3.

No further bats were detected or observed.

The transect ended at 23:03.

3.2 Static Bat Surveys

Seven periods of static bat monitoring have been completed within the site boundary. Three Anabat Express bat detectors were left for a period of five nights during the months of October 2024, April and June 2025 to record bat activity within the area. All recorded data was downloaded and assessed using Analook software. A table showing the data used to inform the bar chart illustrating the results of the static monitoring is provided within Appendix 2.

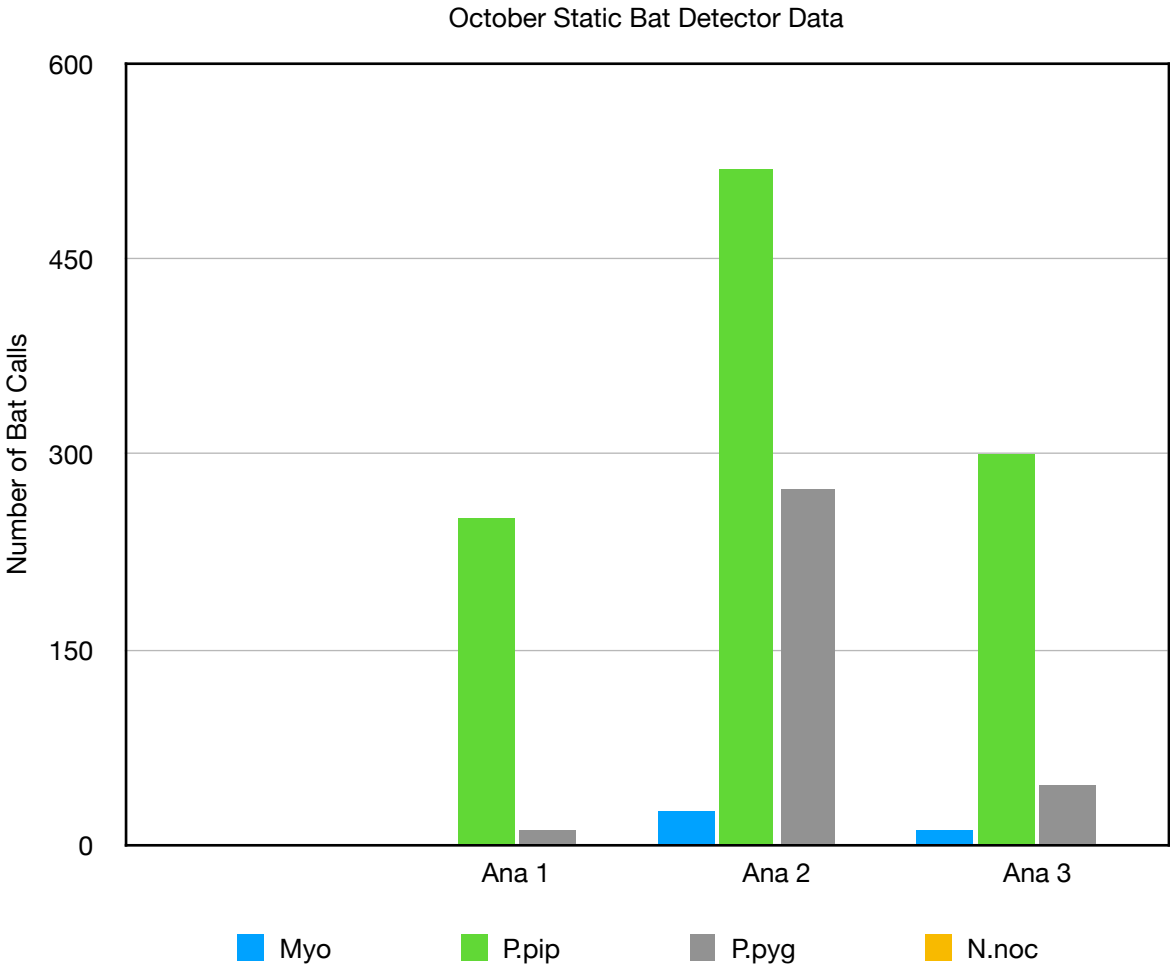
The approximate locations of the Anabats are shown in Appendix 1. The survey periods and a brief description of the activity recorded is given below. Species references within the chart are:

- Myo.sp = *Myotis species* (Myotid Species)
- P.pip = *Pipistrellus pipistrellus* (Common Pipistrelle)
- P.pyg = *Pipistrellus pygmaeus* (Soprano pipistrelle)
- N.noc = *Nyctalus noctula* (Noctule)
- P.aur = *Plecotus auritus* (Brown Long Eared Bat)
- R.hip = *Rhinolophus hipposideros* (Lesser Horseshoe Bat)

- 23rd October - 27th October 2024

The overall activity recorded during the static surveys in October is considered to be moderate. The most recorded species was Common Pipistrelle at each detector location. Each detector also recorded a low number of Myotid and Soprano Pipistrelle bat calls and Anabat 1 recorded 2 Noctule bat calls. Overall Anabat 2 recorded the most data. Each Anabat was placed in suitable tree cover to the north east; north west and south west of the site.

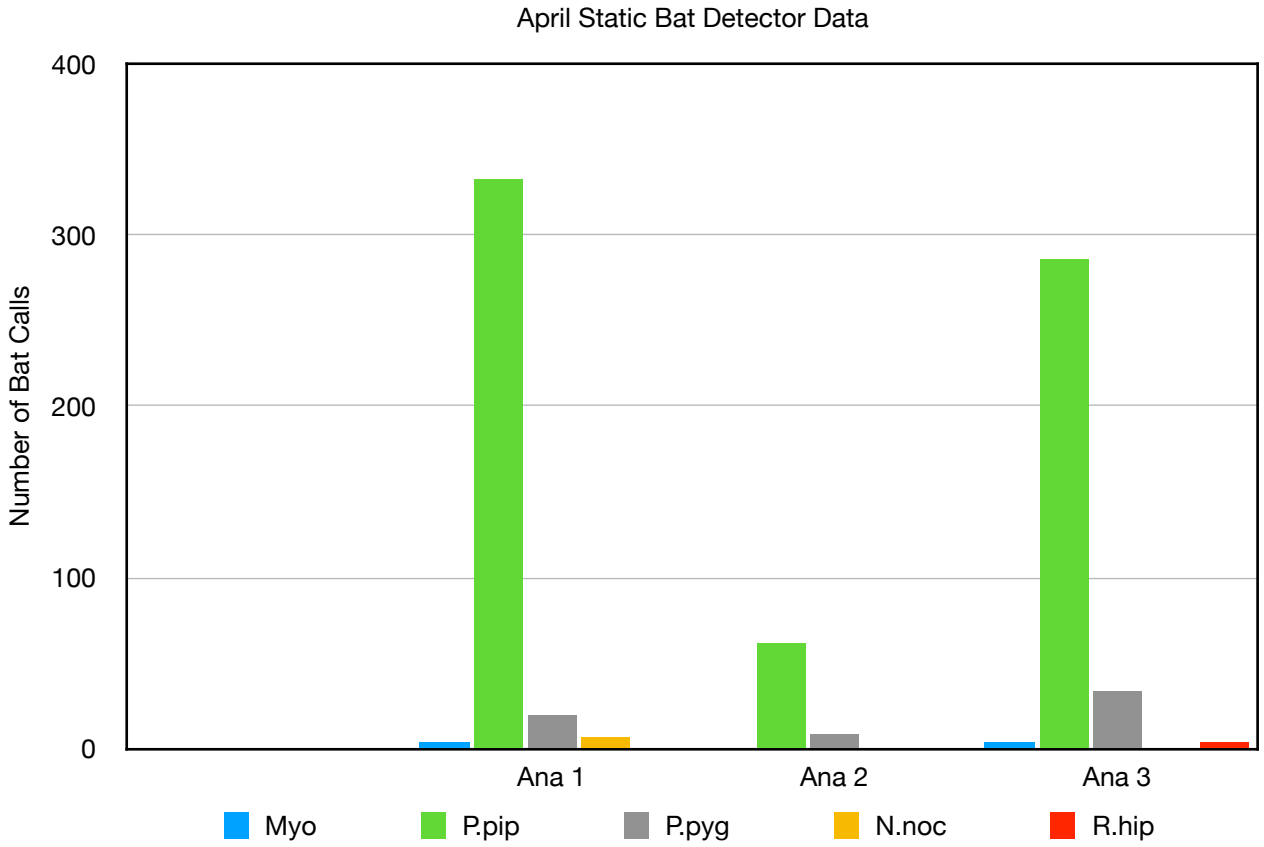
The most activity was recorded on the 24th October by Anabats 1 and 2 and the 27th October by Anabat 3. A total of 268 bat calls were recorded by Anabat 1; 817 were recorded by Anabat 2 and 355 were recorded by Anabat 3 throughout the five consecutive nights of recording. The majority of the calls recorded by all of the Anabats were before midnight.



• 17th April - 21st April 2025

The overall activity recorded during the static surveys in April is considered to be moderate. The most recorded species was Common Pipistrelle at each detector location. Each detector also recorded a low number of Soprano Pipistrelle bat calls. Anabats 1 and 3 recorded a very low number of Myotid and Noctule bat calls and Anabats 2 and 3 recorded a very low number of Lesser Horseshoe Bat calls. Overall Anabat 1 recorded the most data. Each Anabat was placed in suitable tree cover to the north east; north west and south west of the site.

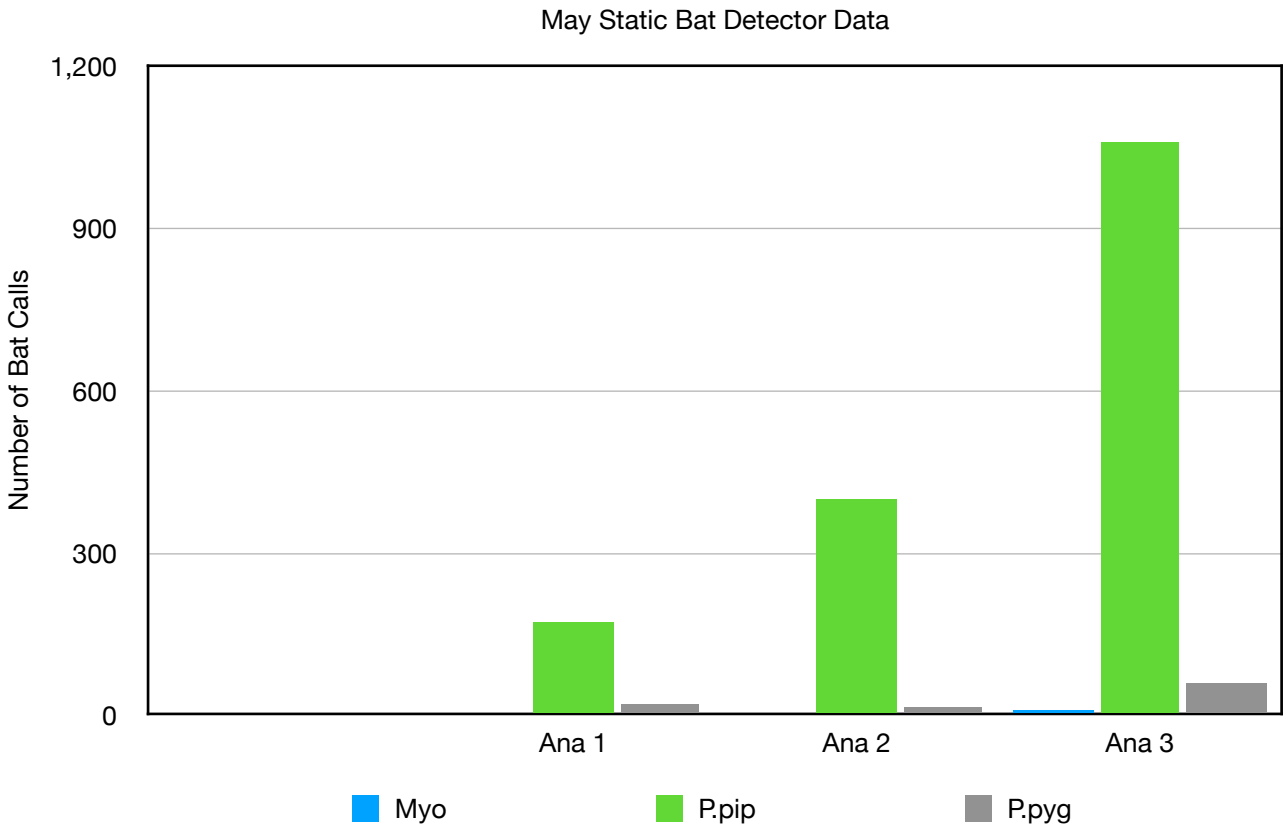
The most activity was recorded on the 19th April by Anabat 1 and the 21st April by Anabats 2 and 3. A total of 363 bat calls were recorded by Anabat 1; 70 were recorded by Anabat 2 and 326 were recorded by Anabat 3 throughout the five consecutive nights of recording. The majority of the calls recorded by all of the Anabats were before midnight. Anabat 1 recorded a small number of bat calls after midnight on the 21st April and Anabat 3 recorded a small number of bat calls after midnight on the 20th April.



• 26th May - 30th May 2025

The overall activity recorded during the static surveys in May is considered to be high. The most recorded species was Common Pipistrelle at each detector location. Each detector also recorded a low number of Soprano Pipistrelle and Myotid bat calls. Overall Anabat 3 recorded the most data. Each Anabat was placed in suitable tree cover to the north east; north west and south west of the site.

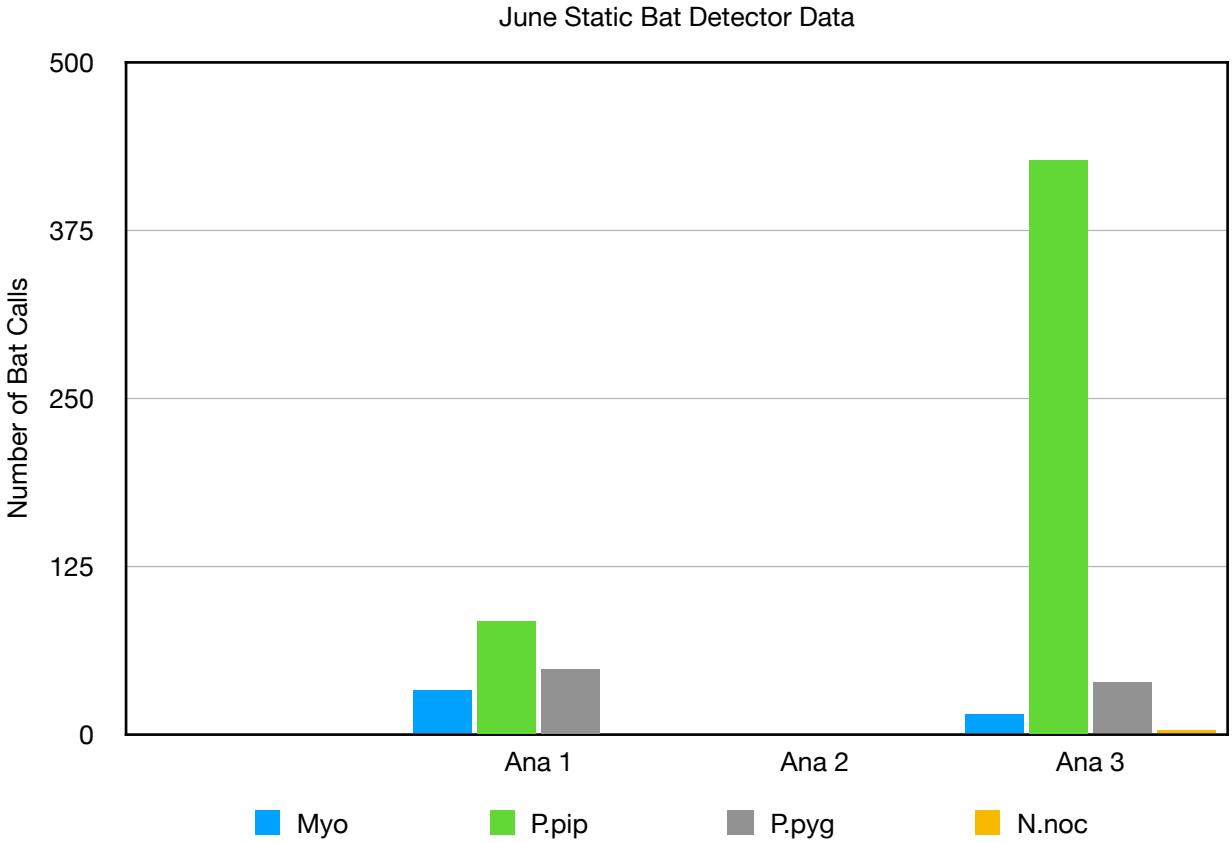
The most activity was recorded on the 28th May by Anabat 1 and the 27th May by Anabats 2 and 3. A total of 191 bat calls were recorded by Anabat 1; 421 were recorded by Anabat 2 and 1,130 were recorded by Anabat 3 throughout the five consecutive nights of recording. The majority of the calls recorded by all of the Anabats were before midnight. No bat calls were recorded by any of the Anabats on the 26th May. It is presumed that this was perhaps a night of unfavourable weather for bats as the Anabats continued to record bat calls for the remainder of the survey period.



- 17th June - 21st June 2025

During the June survey period, Anabat 2 failed and did not record any bat calls over the five nights. The overall activity recorded during the static surveys in May is considered to be moderate. The most recorded species was Common Pipistrelle at each detector location. Each detector also recorded a low number of Soprano Pipistrelle and Myotid bat calls. Anabat 3 recorded a very low number of Noctule bat calls. Overall Anabat 3 recorded the most data. Each Anabat was placed in suitable tree cover to the north east; north west and south west of the site.

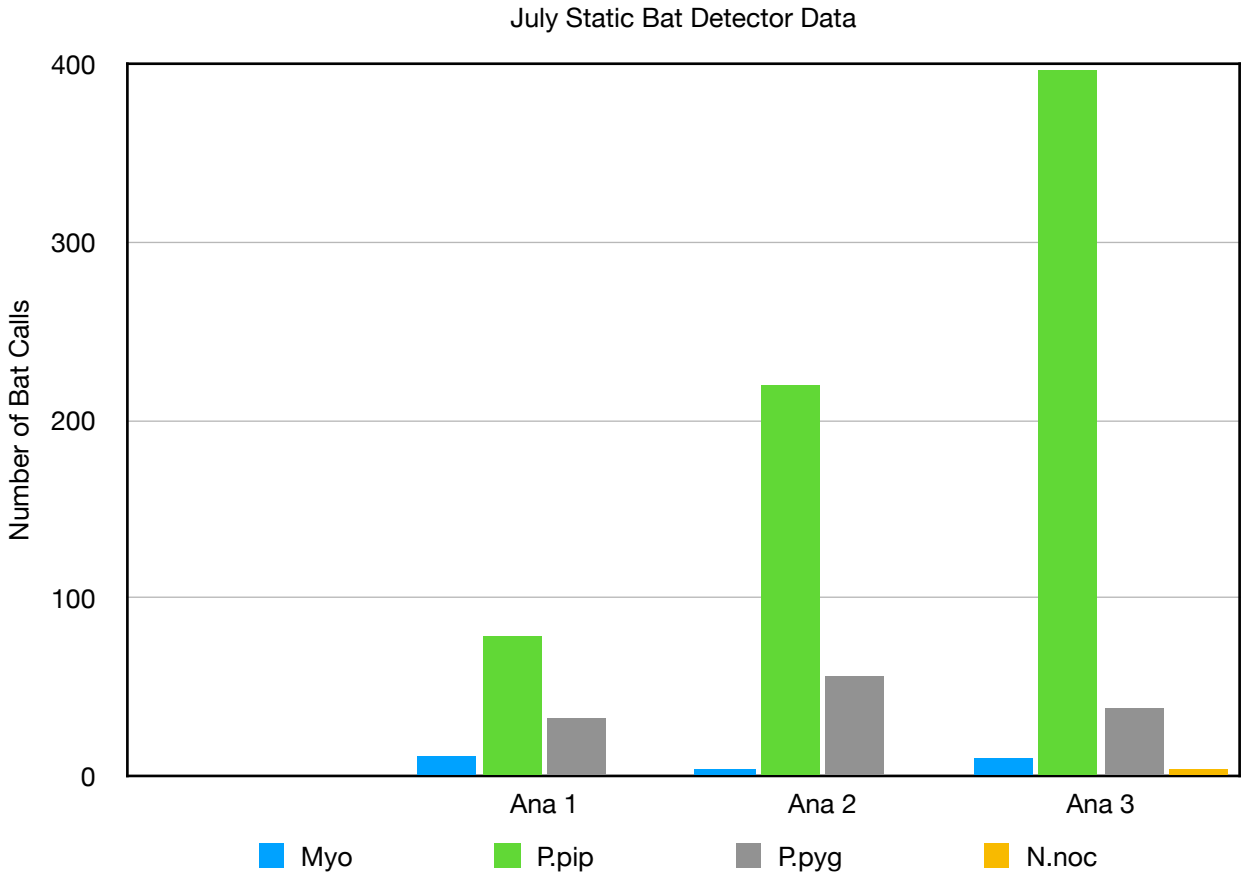
The most activity was recorded on the 17th and 18th June by Anabat 1 and the 21st June by Anabat 3. A total of 164 bat calls were recorded by Anabat 1 and 484 were recorded by Anabat 3 throughout the five consecutive nights of recording. The majority of the calls recorded by all of the Anabats were before midnight.



- 16th July - 20th July 2025

The overall activity recorded during the static surveys in July is considered to be moderate. The most recorded species was Common Pipistrelle at each detector location. Each detector also recorded a low number of Soprano Pipistrelle and Myotid bat calls. Anabat 3 recorded a very low number of Noctule bat calls. Overall Anabat 3 recorded the most data. Each Anabat was placed in suitable tree cover to the north east; north west and south west of the site.

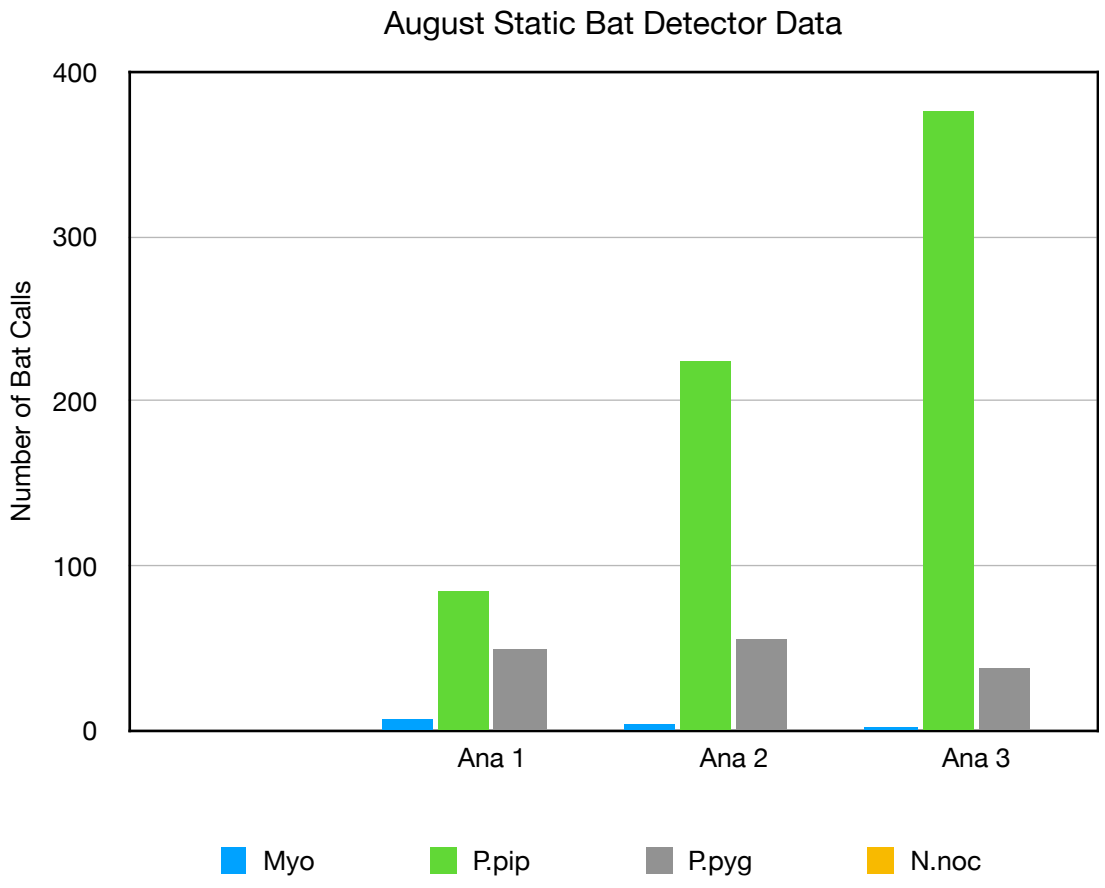
The most activity was recorded on the 20th July by Anabats 1 and 3 and the 17th July by Anabat 2. A total of 123 bat calls were recorded by Anabat 1; 280 were recorded by Anabat 2 and 448 were recorded by Anabat 3 throughout the five consecutive nights of recording. The majority of the calls recorded by all of the Anabats were before midnight.



- 20th August - 24th August 2025

The overall activity recorded during the static surveys in August is considered to be moderate. The most recorded species was Common Pipistrelle at each detector location. Each detector also recorded a low number of Soprano Pipistrelle and Myotid bat calls. Anabat 3 recorded a single Noctule bat call. Overall Anabat 3 recorded the most data. Each Anabat was placed in suitable tree cover to the north east; north west and south west of the site.

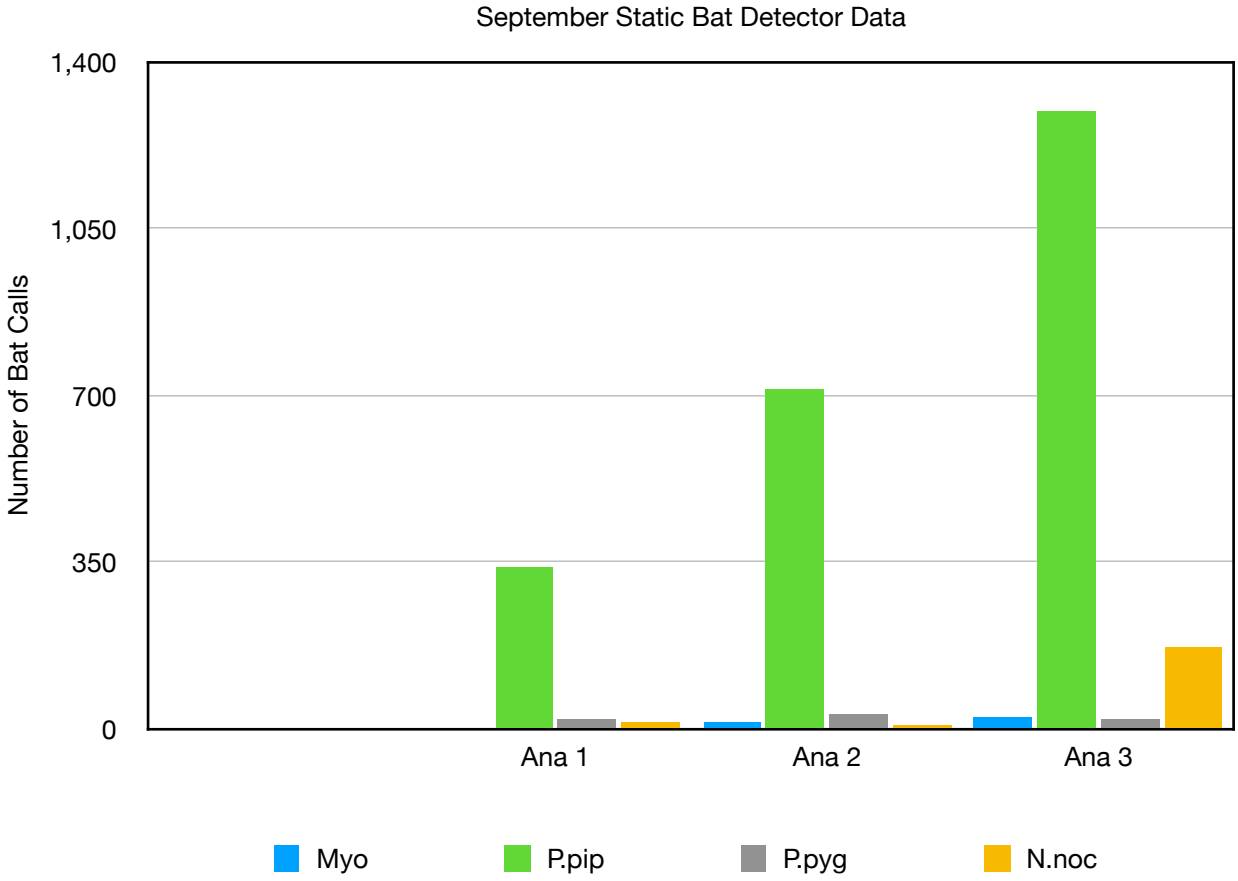
The most activity was recorded on the 24th August by Anabats 1 and 3 and the 21st August by Anabat 2. A total of 140 bat calls were recorded by Anabat 1; 283 were recorded by Anabat 2 and 418 were recorded by Anabat 3 throughout the five consecutive nights of recording. The majority of the bat calls recorded were before midnight.



- 18th September - 22nd September 2025

The overall activity recorded during the static surveys in September is considered to be high. The most recorded species was Common Pipistrelle at each detector location. Each detector also recorded a low number of Soprano Pipistrelle and Myotid bat calls. Anabats 1 and 2 additionally recorded a low number of Noctule bat calls whereas Anabat 3 recorded a significantly higher number of Noctule bat calls. Overall Anabat 3 recorded the most data. Each Anabat was placed in suitable tree cover to the north east; north west and south west of the site.

The most activity was recorded on the 19th September by all of the Anabats. A total of 365 bat calls were recorded by Anabat 1; 759 were recorded by Anabat 2 and 1,508 were recorded by Anabat 3 throughout the five consecutive nights of recording. The majority of the bat calls recorded were before midnight.



3.3 Conclusions

Bat activity has been recorded across the site during the survey periods of October 2024 and April-September 2025. For the walked bat transects, a very low number of bat calls were recorded. Only Common Pipistrelle and Noctule bats were detected or observed during the walked transects. Stopping points 4-7 (located to the north west of site) appeared to have the most activity. A small number of Common Pipistrelle bats were observed foraging along the tree-lines adjacent to these stopping points and a small number of Common Pipistrelle bats were also observed foraging in the centre of the site. The Noctule bats detected were not observed.

Three static bat detectors were deployed within the tree lines bordering the site; one to the north east; one to the south west and one to the north west. There were no suitable trees in which to fit a detector to the south eastern boundary of the site. The detectors recorded an overall moderate to high level of bat activity with Common and Soprano Pipistrelle; Noctule; Lesser Horseshoe Bat and a species of Myotid bat recorded. The most frequent species recorded was Common Pipistrelle bat followed by Soprano Pipistrelle.

During the months of May - September anabat 3, located in the tree line along the south west boundary of site, recorded the most bat activity. This would indicate the tree line along

this boundary is an important foraging route for bats. The majority of bat calls recorded are prior to midnight it would appear to indicate the site is not well used throughout the night for foraging behaviour. The site boundaries seem to be more important for foreign and commuting behaviour.

4. Recommendations and Mitigation

Planning consent is being sought for the creation of a residential development within the site boundary. Development proposals seek to create 26 residential units with an access road leading into the site via Traston Road to the south east.

The data collected as part of the bat transect survey work demonstrates that the site is used by bats for foraging and commuting purposes throughout the year. . The majority of the bat calls recorded were for Common Pipistrelle and Soprano Pipistrelle bats and a small number of Noctule; Myotid and Lesser Horseshoe bat calls were also recorded. Despite Anabat 2 failing during the June survey period, a good level of bat activity was still captured.

Anabat 1 was located to the north east of the site; Anabat 2 was located to the north west of the site and Anabat 3 was located to the south west of the site within tree lines which are likely to be sheltered areas suitable for bat foraging. The use of the site appeared to change with the most activity recorded by Anabat 2 during October 2024**;** Anabat 1 during April 2025 and Anabat 3 during May - September 2025. However, Anabat 2 did fail during the June survey period. Common Pipistrelle bat was the most recorded species during all of the survey periods. Moderate levels of bat activity were recorded during October; April**;** June; July and August and high levels were recorded during May and September.

No further bat survey work is recommended. In summary the below recommendations are made to inform the development proposals within the site boundary:

- **Lighting must be designed to ensure no artificial light spill onto adjacent retained habitat.** Very limited glazing and or external lighting along the north, east and western boundary of the site should be used to prevent light spill which may negatively affect how bats use the site.
- The use of timed or motion activated external lighting, minimal and directional street lighting must also be explored and incorporated into the development where possible.
- The light levels around the periphery of the site must meet the recommendations within the BCT Guidance Note 08/23 Bats and Artificial Lighting at Night. https://theilp.org.uk/publication/guidance-note-8-bats-and-artificial-lighting/. **The periphery of the site and all retained vegetation must have light levels that do no exceed 0.2 lux on the horizontal plane and 0.4 lux on the vertical plane.**
- Do not "over" light. This is a major cause of obtrusive light and is a waste of energy. Use only the minimum amount of light needed for safety. There are published standards for most lighting tasks, adherence to which will help minimise upward reflected light.

- Eliminate any bare bulbs and any light pointing upwards. The spread of light must be kept near to or below the horizontal.
- Use narrow spectrum bulbs to lower the range of species affected by lighting.
- Use light sources that emit minimal ultra-violet light. Insects are attracted to light sources that emit ultra- violet radiation.
- Reduce light-spill so that light reaches only areas needing illumination. Shielding or cutting light can be achieved through the design of the luminaire or with accessories, such as hoods, cowls, louvers and shields to direct the light.
- Reduce the height of lighting columns. Light at a low level reduces ecological impact. However, higher mounting heights allow lower main beam angles, which can assist in reducing glare.
- For pedestrian lighting, use low level lighting that is directional as possible and below 3 lux at ground level.
- Use embedded road lights to illuminate the roadway and light only high-risk stretches of roads, such as crossings and merges, allowing headlights to take up the slack at other times.
- Limit the times that lights are on to provide some dark periods for wildlife.
- Use lighting design computer programs and professional lighting designers to predict where light spill will occur.
- The use of soft landscaping within the development site can help to reduce habitat fragmentation and create foraging habitat for use by species such as bats. Planting and habitat management that encourages flowering plants and grasses will encourage insects. By using nectar rich plant species and reduced mowing regimes on grassland areas invertebrate species will be attracted. These habitats in turn will attract foraging bats. Tree lines and hedgerows create shelter commuting routes across the landscape. The creation of green corridors throughout the development site and a long term wildlife sensitive management plan are recommended.
- The creation of bat roosting features within the site boundary must be explored and included where appropriate. Integrated bat boxes within buildings for crevice dwelling species can be provided. The creation of a bat loft with a suitable fly in access point in the attic space of a building could also be a welcome enhancement for bats. The creation of an open fly in space through the adoption or co use of storage sheds or bin stores could create a roost site for free hanging bats such as Horseshoe species.

Reference List

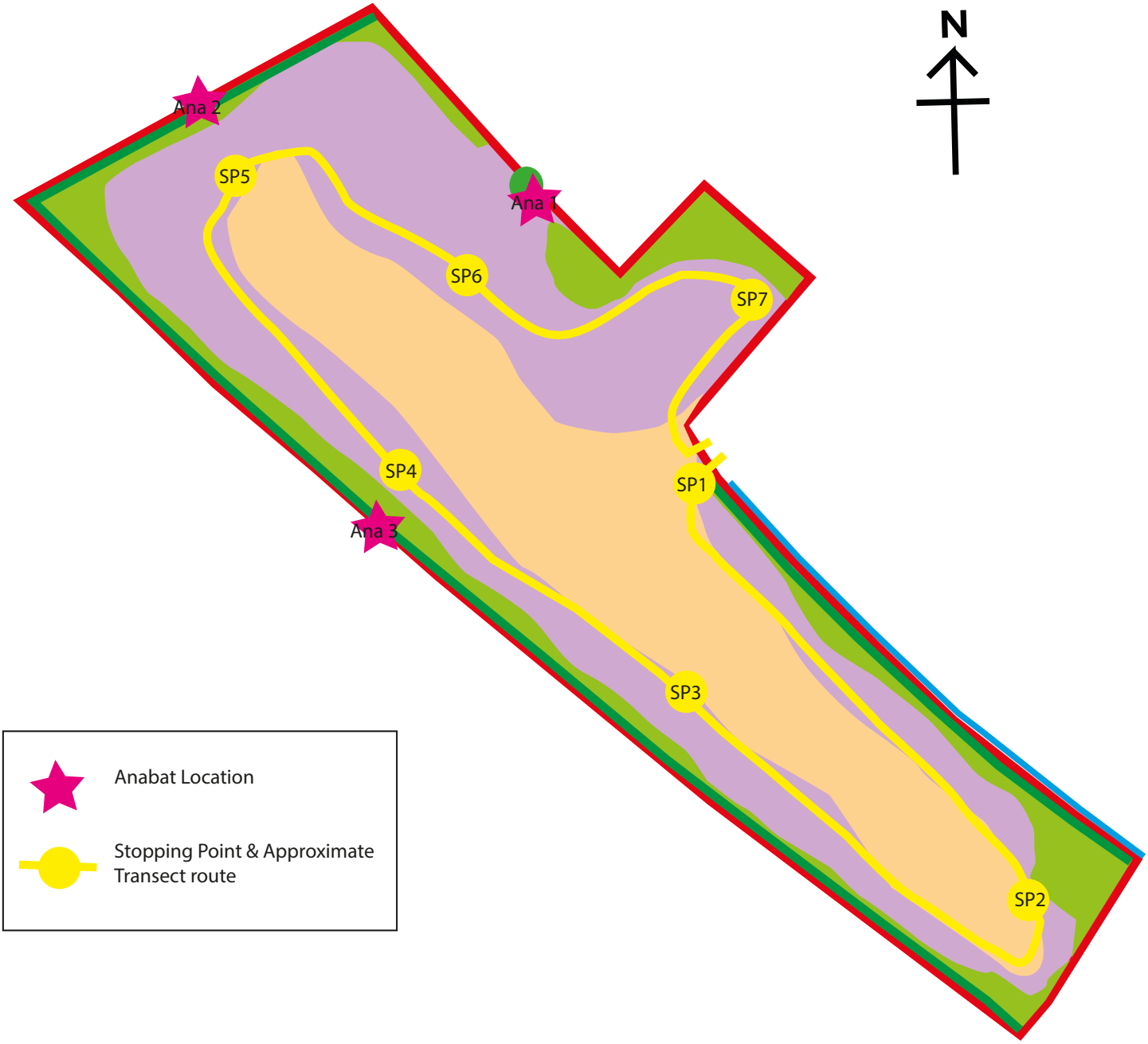
- Collins,J. (Ed) (2023) Bat Surveys for Professional Ecologists: Good Practice Guidelines (4th Edition). The Bat conservation Trust, London.
- '*Preliminary Ecological Assessment - Traston Road, Newport '* dated October 2025 by Ecological Services Ltd

Appendix 1 – Survey Routes & Anabat Locations

TRASTON ROAD, NEWPORT

Bat Transect Route & Detector Locations

2024/2025



Appendix 2 – Static Bat Monitoring Data by Month

October 2024

Anabat 1						
	Myo	Ppip	Ppyg	Nnoc	BLE	LHB
23/10/2024	2	56	0	1	0	2
24/10/2024	0	163	5	0	0	0
25/10/2024	0	2	4	1	0	1
26/10/2024	0	15	1	0	0	0
27/10/2024	0	14	1	0	0	0
	2	250	11	2	0	3
Anabat 2						
23/10/2024	16	147	30	0	0	0
24/10/2024	1	151	224	0	0	0
25/10/2024	6	127	6	0	0	0
26/10/2024	0	26	7	0	0	0
27/10/2024	2	68	6	0	0	0
	25	519	273	0	0	0
Anabat 3						
23/10/2024	5	58	3	0	0	0
24/10/2024	0	24	4	0	0	0
25/10/2024	4	42	4	0	0	0
26/10/2024	0	14	1	0	0	0
27/10/2024	1	162	33	0	0	0
	10	300	45	0	0	0

April 2025

Anabat 1						
	Myo	Ppip	Ppyg	Nnoc	BLE	LHB
17/04/2025	4	56	1	6	0	0
18/04/2025	0	15	0	1	0	0
19/04/2025	0	117	9	0	0	0
20/04/2025	0	119	5	0	0	0
21/04/2025	0	26	4	0	0	0
	4	333	19	7	0	0
Anabat 2						
17/04/2025	0	8	0	0	0	0
18/04/2025	0	2	0	0	0	0
19/04/2025	0	7	1	0	0	1
20/04/2025	0	14	5	0	0	0
21/04/2025	0	30	2	0	0	0
	0	61	8	0	0	1
Anabat 3						
17/04/2025	3	30	2	1	0	1
18/04/2025	0	1	1	0	0	0
19/04/2025	0	7	2	0	0	0
20/04/2025	0	82	15	0	0	2
21/04/2025	1	165	13	0	0	0
	4	285	33	1	0	3

May 2025

Anabat 1						
	Myo	Ppip	Ppyg	Nnoc	BLE	LHB
26/05/2025	0	0	0	0	0	0
27/05/2025	0	34	0	0	0	0
28/05/2025	0	60	6	0	0	0
29/05/2025	0	24	2	0	0	0
30/05/2025	3	52	10	0	0	0
	3	170	18	0	0	0
Anabat 2						
26/05/2025	0	0	0	0	0	0
27/05/2025	0	216	1	0	0	0
28/05/2025	1	52	9	0	0	0
29/05/2025	1	78	4	0	0	0
30/05/2025	3	55	1	0	0	0
	5	401	15	0	0	0
Anabat 3						
26/05/2025	0	0	0	0	0	0
27/05/2025	0	617	7	0	0	0
28/05/2025	4	147	30	0	0	0
29/05/2025	2	188	20	0	0	0
30/05/2025	5	109	1	0	0	0
	11	1061	58	0	0	0

June 2025

Anabat 1				
	Myo	Ppip	Ppyg	Nnoc
17/06/2025	2	8	30	0
18/06/2025	7	24	9	0
19/06/2025	12	12	2	0
20/06/2025	8	17	7	0
21/06/2025	4	22	0	0
	33	83	48	0
Anabat 2				
17/06/2025	0	0	0	0
18/06/2025	0	0	0	0
19/06/2025	0	0	0	0
20/06/2025	0	0	0	0
21/06/2025	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0
Anabat 3				
17/06/2025	3	124	7	0
18/06/2025	5	38	5	0
19/06/2025	2	34	15	1
20/06/2025	0	32	4	1
21/06/2025	5	200	7	1
	15	428	38	3

July 2025

Anabat 1				
	Myo	Ppip	Ppyg	Nnoc
16/07/2025	0	6	24	0
17/07/2025	5	18	5	0
18/07/2025	0	9	0	0
19/07/2025	0	20	4	0
20/07/2025	6	26	0	0
	11	79	33	0
Anabat 2				
16/07/2025	0	53	6	0
17/07/2025	4	61	22	0
18/07/2025	0	19	0	0
19/07/2025	0	59	3	0
20/07/2025	0	28	25	0
	4	220	56	0
Anabat 3				
16/07/2025	1	112	5	1
17/07/2025	6	33	5	2
18/07/2025	0	28	12	0
19/07/2025	0	26	3	0
20/07/2025	3	197	13	1
	10	396	38	4

August 2025

Anabat 1				
	Myo	Ppip	Ppyg	Nnoc
20/08/2025	0	12	8	0
21/08/2025	5	19	13	0
22/08/2025	0	8	3	0
23/08/2025	0	20	9	0
24/08/2025	2	25	16	0
	7	84	49	0
Anabat 2				
20/08/2025	1	43	7	0
21/08/2025	0	67	18	0
22/08/2025	3	26	4	0
23/08/2025	0	53	6	0
24/08/2025	0	35	20	0
	4	224	55	0
Anabat 3				
20/08/2025	0	96	3	1
21/08/2025	0	43	9	0
22/08/2025	0	29	14	0
23/08/2025	2	41	10	0
24/08/2025	0	168	2	0
	2	377	38	1

September 2025

Anabat 1				
	Myo	Ppip	Ppyg	Nnoc
18/09/2025	1	107	1	1
19/09/2025	0	182	11	2
20/09/2025	0	23	2	2
21/09/2025	0	16	1	0
22/09/2025	0	8	1	7
	1	336	16	12
Anabat 2				
18/09/2025	1	94	2	0
19/09/2025	3	307	19	4
20/09/2025	4	238	2	1
21/09/2025	2	23	2	2
22/09/2025	1	50	3	1
	11	712	28	8
Anabat 3				
18/09/2025	6	476	5	42
19/09/2025	6	550	11	24
20/09/2025	9	252	4	21
21/09/2025	1	7	0	67
22/09/2025	0	11	1	15
	22	1296	21	169