

139 Wilderness Road
Earley
Wokingham
RG6 5RD

Preliminary Roost Assessment

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CONTENTS PAGE

1	EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	3
2	INTRODUCTION.....	4
2.1	Project Background.....	4
2.2	Site Location and Context.....	4
2.3	Report Objectives	4
3	LEGISLATIVE AND POLICY BACKGROUND	5
3.1	Relevant Legislation.....	5
3.2	Planning Policy	5
3.3	Mitigation Licensing	6
4	SURVEY METHODOLOGY	7
4.1	Desk Study	7
4.2	Building Inspection.....	7
5	SURVEY RESULTS.....	10
5.1	Desk Study	10
5.2	Building Inspection.....	10
6	DISCUSSION	15
6.1	Assessment of Roost Suitability/Status.....	15
6.2	Impact Assessment and Recommended Actions.....	16
7	RECOMMENDATIONS.....	17
7.1	Further Survey	17
7.2	Indicative Mitigation Strategy	17
8	REFERENCES.....	19
	APPENDIX 1 – POTENTIAL SUITABILITY CATEGORIES FOR ROOSTING BATS	20
	APPENDIX 2 – DEFINITION OF BAT ROOST TYPES	21
	APPENDIX 3 – FURTHER SURVEY RATIONALE	22
	APPENDIX 4 – PLANNING DRAWINGS.....	23

1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- 1.1.1** John Wenman Ecological Consultancy was instructed by Prasad Duddi to prepare a Preliminary Roost Assessment (PRA) for 139 Wilderness Road in Earley, Wokingham. The PRA was commissioned to accompany a householder planning application to be submitted to Wokingham Borough Council seeking consent for proposed part single storey front, part single storey rear and two storey side and part front extensions.
- 1.1.2** A site visit was undertaken on the 6th May 2025 by Conor Watson ACIEEM registered under Natural England Survey Class Licences CL18 and Jake Morgan (a qualifying member of CIEEM).
- 1.1.3** The property possesses potential bat access points via gaps in verge mortar at the southern gable end. These potential access points are considered likely to lead to a suitable crevice roost location at the apex of the southern gable end within the wall cavity and soffit box. The potential access points correspond to the location of a small bat dropping found inside the roof void. The small bat dropping, resembling those typically deposited by the abundant and widespread common pipistrelle and soprano pipistrelle, confirms the presence of a roost within the southern gable end.
- 1.1.4** Based on the above assessment, i.e. one suitable crevice roost location where evidence has confirmed bat presence, the property has been assigned moderate suitability – confirmed.
- 1.1.5** The development proposals will directly impact the confirmed roost site and do not have the scope to be altered to avoid potential adverse effects on bats. Therefore, further survey is recommended to characterise the bat roost. The recommended survey approach and indicative mitigation proposals are detailed in **Section 7** below.
- 1.1.6** This report contains information regarding a mobile species so it will likely be valid for 12 months only (CIEEM 2019).

2 INTRODUCTION

2.1 Project Background

2.1.1 John Wenman Ecological Consultancy was instructed by Prasad Duddi to prepare a Preliminary Roost Assessment (PRA) for 139 Wilderness Road in Earley, Wokingham.

2.1.2 The PRA was commissioned to accompany a householder planning application to be submitted to Wokingham Borough Council seeking consent for proposed part single storey front, part single storey rear and two storey side and part front extensions (see planning drawings in **Appendix 4**).

2.2 Site Location and Context

2.2.1 The property is a link-detached house located on the eastern side of Wilderness Road by the junction of Elm Road and Pepper Lane in Earley, Wokingham (central OS grid reference: SU 73857 71136).

2.2.2 The property is set amongst other suburban properties with connected private gardens. The University of Reading's Whiteknights Campus is on the opposite side of Wilderness Road and comprises grassland, lakes and woodland.

2.3 Report Objectives

2.3.1 The aim of the PRA is to ascertain if there is evidence of the presence of bats and/or potential for roosting bats to be present, and therefore whether further survey and/or mitigation would be required for the proposed development activities.

3 LEGISLATIVE AND POLICY BACKGROUND

3.1 Relevant Legislation

3.1.1 In England and Wales, all bat species found in the wild are fully protected under the Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) (WCA) and Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended); the regulations are commonly referred to as the Habitat Regulations and hereafter referred to as such. The Habitat Regulations refer to European Protected Species (EPS) and all species of bats in the United Kingdom (UK) are EPS. Although the UK left the European Union on the 31st January 2020 and is therefore no longer tied to European legislation, the Habitat Regulations have been retained in their current format.

3.1.2 The legal framework underpinned by the WCA and Habitat Regulations makes these specific actions an offence as follows:

- Deliberately kill, injure, capture or take a wild bat;
- Deliberately, intentionally or recklessly disturb bats; in particular any disturbance which is likely to impair their ability to survive, to breed or reproduce, to rear or nurture their young, to hibernate or migrate, or to significantly affect local distribution or abundance;
- Damage or destroy a place used by a bat for breeding or resting; and
- Intentionally or recklessly obstruct access to any place used by a bat for shelter or protection.

3.2 Planning Policy

3.2.1 The biodiversity duty imposed through the Environment Act 2021 states that Local Planning Authorities (LPAs) must consider what action they can take to conserve and enhance biodiversity in England. Government planning policy, such as the ODPM Circular 06/2005, requires LPAs to account for the conservation of protected species when considering and determining planning applications.

3.2.2 The ODPM Circular 06/2005 states that '*the presence of a protected species is a material consideration when a planning authority is considering a development proposal that, if carried out, would be likely to result in harm to the species or its habitat.*' This policy means that in instances where there is a reasonable likelihood of bats being present and affected by a development, surveys must be undertaken to inform a mitigation strategy to be agreed prior to granting planning permission.

3.3 Mitigation Licensing

3.3.1 The government's statutory nature conservation body, Natural England, is responsible for issuing European Protected Species (EPS) mitigation licences that would permit activities that would otherwise lead to an infringement of the Habitat Regulations. An EPS mitigation licence can be issued if the following three tests derived from Regulation 55 have been satisfied:

- (2)(e) – the derogation is for the purposes of '*preserving public health or public safety or other imperative reasons of overriding public interest, including those of a social or economic nature and beneficial consequences of primary importance for the environment.*'
- (9)(a) – there is '*no satisfactory alternative*' to the derogation; and
- (9)(b) – '*the action authorised will not be detrimental to the maintenance of the population of the species concerned at a favourable conservation status in their natural range.*'

3.3.2 LPAs have a statutory duty under Regulation 7(3)(e) of the Habitat Regulations to consider and determine whether these three tests are likely to be satisfied by planning proposals affecting EPS before granting planning permission. If an EPS mitigation licence is necessary, a licence can be sought once all the necessary planning consents have been granted. Natural England aims to issue a decision on licence applications within 30 working days of submission.

3.3.3 The Bat Mitigation Class Licence (BMCL) scheme allows ecologists to apply to become Registered Consultants to use this licence for low conservation status roosts, i.e. roosts comprising small numbers of seven commonly occurring species. A site registration form must be completed as a condition of the licence and submitted to Natural England at least three weeks before the licensable activities are due to start; Natural England aims to register sites within two weeks of submission.

3.3.4 Baseline survey information supporting EPS mitigation licence applications or BMCL site registrations must be up-to-date and have been completed within the current or most recent optimal season. A suitably experienced ecologist will be required to undertake a site walkover/check within three months prior to application/registration submission to confirm that conditions have not changed since the most recent survey.

4 SURVEY METHODOLOGY

4.1 Desk Study

4.1.1 A desk-based study for bats was undertaken to collate and review existing information about the site and the surrounding land. The study utilised the following open access resources:

- Google Earth and OS maps – satellite imagery and maps were used to identify potential flight paths and foraging habitats;
- MAGIC – examined to locate granted European Protected Species (EPS) licences; and
- Pre-existing bat reports – any available reports were obtained from the client or relevant planning portal to provide background information for the site.

4.2 Building Inspection

Survey Details

4.2.1 A detailed inspection of the exterior and interior of the property was undertaken on the 6th May 2025 by Conor Watson ACIEEM registered under Natural England Bat Survey Class Licence CL18 (Registration no.: 2024-11877-CL18-BAT) and Jake Morgan (a qualifying member of CIEEM), in accordance with good practice guidelines (Collins 2023). The equipment used during the inspection comprised binoculars, a high-power (1 million candlepower) LED torch, a headtorch, an industrial endoscopic camera, ladder and PPE (facemask, gloves etc.). The inspection involved a systematic search of the exterior and interior of the structure during daylight hours to compile information on potential and actual bat access points; potential and actual bat roost sites; and any evidence of bat presence.

External Survey

4.2.2 Frequently used bat access points and/or roost sites include (but are not limited to) spaces:

- behind hanging tiles, weatherboarding, soffit boxes and barge boards;
- under lead flashing (particularly around chimneys) and roof tiles/slates; and
- in existing bat boxes.

4.2.3 It is important to note that the two most abundant and widespread bat species, common pipistrelle (*Pipistrellus pipistrellus*) and soprano pipistrelle (*Pipistrellus pygmaeus*),

typically only require gaps measuring 15mm by 20mm to gain access to a roost inside a building.

4.2.4 The external survey involved a systematic search for evidence of bats including:

- live or dead specimens;
- droppings;
- urine marks;
- fur-oil staining; and
- squeaking noises.

4.2.5 It should be noted that bats can be present in a building while leaving no visible signs externally and wet weather has the potential to wash any evidence away. The search for evidence was focused on (but was not limited to) the ground, windowsills, windowpanes and walls (including cladding and hanging tiles); particularly in places near to potential bat access points and/or roost sites.

Internal Survey

4.2.6 The internal survey comprised a systematic search for evidence of bats on the upper floors of the building (i.e. checking the exterior from windows) and inside the roof and eave spaces. Evidence of bats found during an internal inspection can include:

- live or dead specimens;
- droppings;
- urine marks;
- fur-oil staining;
- feeding remains (i.e. moth wings);
- squeaking noises;
- bat-fly (Nycteribiid) pupal cases; and
- odour.

4.2.7 It should be noted that only specimens or droppings can be relied upon in isolation to confirm the presence of a bat roost.

4.2.8 Frequently used roosting locations within the roof include (but are not limited to):

- the apex of the gable end or dividing walls;

- the top of chimney breasts;
- ridge and hip beams;
- mortise and tenon joints;
- behind purlins; and
- between tiles and roof lining.

Survey Limitations and Validity

- 4.2.9** There were no significant survey limitations because PRAs can be carried out at any time of year under any weather conditions and the building was fully accessible.
- 4.2.10** It should be noted that it is not always possible to inspect all potential roost sites during a survey, particularly for bat species which typically roost in hidden crevices. Therefore, an absence of bat evidence found during a survey does not necessarily equate to evidence of bat absence in a building.
- 4.2.11** This report contains information regarding a mobile species so it will likely be valid for 12 months only (CIEEM 2019).

5 SURVEY RESULTS

5.1 Desk Study

5.1.1 The property is set amongst other suburban properties with connected private gardens, which provide potential flight paths and foraging habitat. The University of Reading's Whiteknights Campus is on the opposite side of Wilderness Road and comprises grassland, lakes and woodland, i.e. high-quality foraging habitat for bats roosting locally.

5.1.2 No bat mitigation licences have been granted within the last 10 years inside a 2km radius of the application site.

5.1.3 There were no pre-existing bat survey reports for the property.

5.2 Building Inspection

Overview

5.2.1 The findings from the external and internal inspections carried out for the property are described with photographs and are annotated in a plan, as follows:

External Survey

5.2.2 The property was a link-detached house of brick construction with a pitched roof and a single-storey garage (**Photographs 1 & 2**).



Photograph 1. Front of property viewed from west.



Photograph 2. Rear of property viewed from east.

5.2.3 The roof was covered in interlocking tiles that were tightly fitted and intact, with solar panels on the rear roof slope (**Photograph 3**). The ridge tiles appeared to have been repointed recently and the lead flashing around the chimney was flat (**Photograph 4**).



Photograph 3. Interlocking roof tiles (rear elevation).



Photograph 4. Mortared ridge tiles and flat lead flashing (front elevation).

- 5.2.4** There was sealant along the uPVC soffits at the gable ends (**Photograph 5**). Gaps in the verge mortar at the southern gable end resembled potential bat access points (**Photograph 6; Target note 1**).



Photograph 5. uPVC soffits sealed to brickwork (northern elevation).



Photograph 6. Gaps in verge mortar (southern elevation).

- 5.2.5** A section of the front elevation was covered in interlocking uPVC cladding (**Photograph 7**). The uPVC fascias on the single-storey garage was tight to the brickwork (**Photograph 8**).



Photograph 7. Interlocking uPVC cladding (front elevation).



Photograph 8. uPVC fascias on single-storey garage (front elevation).

- 5.2.6** No evidence of bat presence was identified during the external inspection.

Internal Survey

- 5.2.7** The roof void was accessible via a first floor loft hatch. The void was less than 1 metre in height and of 'cut and pitch' roof construction (**Photograph 11**). The floor of the void was covered with fibreglass insulation (**Photograph 12**).



Photograph 11. Roof void.



Photograph 12. Fibreglass insulation (roof void).

- 5.2.8** The roof was lined with a hessian-reinforced bitumen felt that was intact (**Photograph 13**). There was tight timber boarding around the chimney (**Photograph 14**).



Photograph 13. Intact bitumen felt (roof void).



Photograph 14. Tight timber boarding around chimney (roof void).

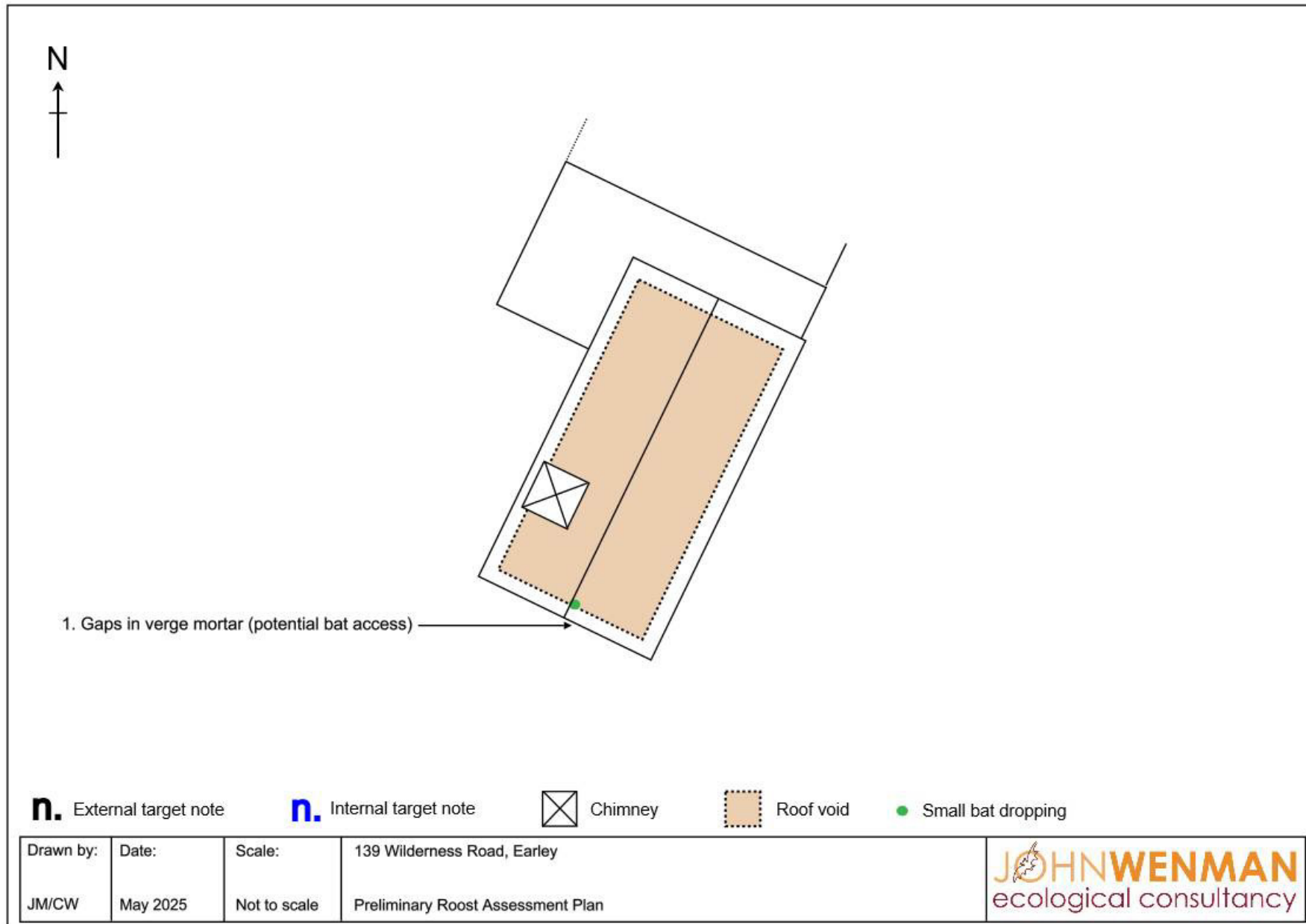
- 5.2.9** The gables were blockwork cavity walls (**Photograph 15**). A small bat dropping, resembling those typically deposited by pipistrelle species (*Pipistrellus* spp.), was present on fibreglass at the base of the southern gable end (**Photograph 16**).



Photograph 15. Blockwork gable (roof void).



Photograph 16. Small bat dropping at southern gable end (roof void).



6 DISCUSSION

6.1 Assessment of Roost Suitability/Status

- 6.1.1** The property is set amongst other suburban properties with connected private gardens, which provide potential flight paths and foraging habitat. The University of Reading's Whiteknights Campus is on the opposite side of Wilderness Road and comprises grassland, lakes and woodland, i.e. high-quality foraging habitat for bats roosting locally.
- 6.1.2** The property possesses potential bat access points via gaps in verge mortar at the southern gable end (**Photograph 6; Target note 1**). These potential access points are considered likely to lead to a suitable crevice roost location at the apex of the southern gable end within the wall cavity and soffit box.
- 6.1.3** The potential access points correspond to the location of a small bat dropping found inside the roof void (**Photograph 16**). The small bat dropping, resembling those typically deposited by the abundant and widespread common pipistrelle (*Pipistrellus pipistrellus*) and soprano pipistrelle (*Pipistrellus pygmaeus*), confirms the presence of a roost within the southern gable end.
- 6.1.1** Common pipistrelle (*P. pipistrellus*) and soprano pipistrelle (*P. pygmaeus*) are small crevice-dwelling species and are the most abundant and widespread bats in Great Britain. These species occur in almost any habitat type and are well adapted to the built environments; they are the species most regularly reported roosting in houses and churches (Mathews *et al.* 2018). Brandt's / whiskered bat (*Myotis brandtii* / *mystacinus*) are small *Myotis* species that are widespread and will roost in the same buildings as the much more abundant pipistrelle species (Mathews *et al.* 2018). Roosts supporting these species hold site to county level conservation importance subject to the roost type (see **Appendix 3** for definitions of roost types), i.e. non-breeding roosts supporting individual bat or small groups through to maternity roosts supporting large numbers of female bats (Reason & Wray 2023).
- 6.1.2** Based on the above assessment, i.e. one suitable crevice roost location where evidence has confirmed bat presence, the property has been assigned moderate suitability – confirmed (see **Appendix 1** for potential suitability categories).

6.2 Impact Assessment and Recommended Actions

Overview

- 6.2.1** The development proposals involve extending the existing house. The impacts of the proposals, during construction phase and post development, have been assessed in accordance with the mitigation hierarchy as follows:

Construction Phase

- 6.2.2** The two-storey extension will involve the removal of roof tiles and soffit boxes at the southern gable end where the confirmed roost is located and as a result is likely to lead to the destruction of a bat roost. In the absence of mitigation measures, the construction activities could potentially cause disturbance, injury and/or death of any bats occupying the roost at the time.

Post Development

- 6.2.3** The two-storey extension is likely to result in the permanent destruction of a bat roost. The loss (i.e. permanent destruction) of a bat roost has potential to significantly affect the local distribution or abundance of a bat species, subject to the species' conservation status and type of roost (see **Appendix 2** for definitions of roost types).

Recommended Actions

- 6.2.4** The development proposals will directly impact the confirmed roost site and do not have the scope to be altered to avoid potential adverse effects on bats. Therefore, further survey is recommended to characterise the bat roost (see **Appendix 3** for further survey rationale). The recommended survey approach and indicative mitigation proposals are detailed in **Section 7** below.

7 RECOMMENDATIONS

7.1 Further Survey

- 7.1.1** A minimum of two dusk emergence survey visits should be undertaken in May to September, with at least one visit between May and August (i.e. optimal survey season) and spaced a minimum of three weeks apart. These survey visits form part of the roost characterisation necessary to inform an impact assessment and mitigation strategy; the roost characterisation may involve other methods, such as DNA analysis of bat droppings.
- 7.1.2** Once roost characterisation is complete, an impact assessment with reference to the mitigation hierarchy will be made. In cases where the adverse effects caused by the development proposals are unavoidable, an application for a European Protected Species (EPS) mitigation licence or the registration of the site under the Bat Mitigation Class Licence (BMCL) would be required to permit the work to proceed lawfully. An EPS mitigation licence or BMCL can be issued by Natural England if the three licensing tests (detailed in **Paragraph 3.3.1**) have been satisfied by the proposals.
- 7.1.3** To satisfy one of the licensing tests, it would be necessary to demonstrate that the 'favourable conservation status' of the bat species using the property is maintained during the construction phase and post development. A mitigation strategy setting out avoidance, mitigation, compensation and enhancement measures would be required to achieve this (see **Section 7.2** below).

7.2 Indicative Mitigation Strategy

- 7.2.1** If further surveys and the impact assessment demonstrate that an EPS mitigation licence or BMCL (if applicable) is required to permit lawful development, the commencement of construction activities impacting the bat roosts would be timed to avoid the periods when bats are most susceptible to disturbance, i.e. winter hibernation period if there is a reasonable likelihood of hibernating bats (mid-November to mid-March) and peak breeding season (May to August) if a maternity colony is present.
- 7.2.2** Alternative roost sites would be made available to bats before and throughout the construction phase by installing at least one woodcrete bat box (suitable for the type of roost/species present) on a suitable mature tree or a pole mount. The bat box should be positioned at least 3 metres from the ground, away from artificial lighting and sheltered from strong wind while being exposed to sunshine (usually south, south east or south west facing).

- 7.2.3** Before the commencement of construction activities impacting the bat roost (i.e. the licensable works), a licensed ecologist or 'Registered Consultant' under the BMCL would provide a toolbox talk to all contractors working on site detailing how bats use buildings, legal protection, working methods (i.e. soft demolition/strip by hand), actual and potential roost sites, actions to be taken if a bat is found and personal safety procedures.
- 7.2.4** A soft demolition/strip approach to the works affecting the bat roosts would be adopted, i.e. careful removal of roof tiles by gloved hands and handheld tools under the direct supervision of a licensed ecologist or 'Registered Consultant'. If a bat is found during the course of the works, the licensed ecologist or 'Registered Consultant' would capture the bat and transfer it directly to a woodcrete bat box installed in advance.
- 7.2.5** Replacement bat access points and roost sites may need to be created and/or reinstated into the replacement dwelling as part of an EPS mitigation licence or BMCL site registration. This compensation should aim for like-for-like roost sites with access points corresponding as closely as possible to the previous locations.
- 7.2.6** Where access is provided for bats, a bituminous roofing felt that does not contain polypropylene/polyethylene filaments (e.g. bitumen felt type 1F) or a non-bitumen coated 'breathable' membrane that has passed the snagging propensity test (e.g. TLX 'Bat Safe') should be used; other non-bitumen coated membranes are harmful to bats and must be avoided.

8 REFERENCES

CIEEM (2019). *Advice Note on the Lifespan of Ecological Reports and Surveys*. CIEEM, Winchester.

Collins, J. (ed.) (2023). *Bat Surveys for Professional Ecologists: Good Practice Guidelines (4th edition)*. The Bat Conservation Trust, London.

Mathews F., Kubasiewicz L.M., Gurnell J., Harrower C.A., McDonald R.A., Shore R.F. (2018). *A Review of the Population and Conservation Status of British Mammals*. A report by the Mammal Society under contract to Natural England, Natural Resources Wales and Scottish Natural Heritage. Natural England, Peterborough.

Mitchell-Jones, A. J. & McLeish, A. P. (2004). *Bat Workers' Manual (3^d edition)*. JNCC, Peterborough.

Reason, P.F. and Wray, S. (2023). *UK Bat Mitigation Guidelines: a guide to impact assessment, mitigation and compensation for developments affecting bats*. CIEEM, Ampfield.

APPENDIX 1 – POTENTIAL SUITABILITY CATEGORIES FOR ROOSTING BATS

The categories detailed in **Table 1** below are derived from the '*Bat Surveys for Professional Ecologists: Good Practice Guidelines (4th edition)*' (Collins 2023) and provide guidance for assessing the potential suitability of buildings (and other structures) for roosting bats. These categories are applied using professional judgement and irrespective of whether the presence of a bat roost has been confirmed during a survey, as additional bat roosts could be present which have not yet been discovered.

Table 1. Categories for potential suitability of buildings (and other structures) for roosting bats.

Potential Suitability	Category Justification
None	A building (or structure) that has no features likely to be used by any roosting bats at any time of the year (i.e. a complete absence of cracks, crevices or voids that could provide suitable shelter).
Negligible	A building (or structure) that has no obvious features likely to be used by roosting bats, but in this case a small element of uncertainty remains as bats will occasionally use small and apparently unsuitable features. This category may also be used where a bat could potentially roost due to one attribute, but it is considered unlikely due to another attribute (e.g. a feature that is subject to constant illumination from artificial lighting).
Low	A building (or structure) that has one or more potential roost sites suitable for opportunistic use by individual bats at any time of the year. However, these potential roost sites for bats do not provide sufficient space, shelter, protection, conditions and/or surrounding suitable habitat to be used regularly or by large numbers (i.e. unlikely to be suitable for a maternity colony and not a classic hibernation site).
Moderate	A building (or structure) that has one or more potential roost sites suitable for regular use by individual bats, or small non-breeding groups, due to sufficient space, shelter, protection, conditions and surrounding habitat. However, these potential roost sites for bats are unlikely to support a roost of high conservation status with regards to the type of roost only (i.e. maternity colonies and classic hibernation sites).
High	A building (or structure) that has one or more potential roost sites suitable for use by large numbers of bats more regularly and for longer periods of time due to sufficient space, shelter, protection, conditions and surrounding habitat. These potential roost sites for bats are capable of supporting high conservation status roosts (i.e. maternity colonies and classic hibernation sites).

APPENDIX 2 – DEFINITION OF BAT ROOST TYPES

The potential suitability of a building in conjunction with any evidence of bat presence is used to provide an initial assessment of likely roost type and importance. The types of roost considered are based on the following Natural England definitions:

- Day roost – a summer resting place used by individual bats, or small non-breeding groups, during the day;
- Night roost – a resting place used by individual bats on occasion, or by a whole colony regularly, during the night;
- Feeding perch – a resting place used by individual bats, or a few individuals, primarily for short periods of feeding during the night;
- Transitional roost – a place used by a few individual bats, or occasionally small groups, for a short period of time upon waking from hibernation or in the period prior to hibernation;
- Maternity roost – a place used by small to large groups of female bats to give birth and raise their young to independence;
- Hibernation roost – a place used by individual bats, or in groups, during winter where there is a constant cool temperature and high humidity; and
- Satellite roost – a place used by a few individuals to small groups of breeding female bats found in close proximity to the main nursery colony throughout the breeding season.

The importance of a bat roost is underpinned by the conservation status of the suspected species (i.e. the distribution/rarity of a species in a specific geographic location) and the type of roost (i.e. not all roosts have the same level of importance in supporting the local bat population). Further roost characterisation surveys may be required to fully determine the importance of a confirmed roost to allow for a robust impact assessment.

APPENDIX 3 – FURTHER SURVEY RATIONALE

In cases where no evidence of use by bats is found during a building inspection but the possibility of their presence cannot be ruled out, further presence/likely absence survey is likely to be required if the development proposals will impact potential roost sites. Emergence surveys are carried out to establish the presence or likely absence of roosting bats in buildings (and other structures) and these are designed in accordance with the ‘*Bat Surveys for Professional Ecologists: Good Practice Guidelines (4th edition)*’ (Collins 2023) detailed in **Table 2** below.

Table 2. Recommended further survey for establishing presence/likely absence of roosting bats in buildings (and other structures).

Potential Suitability	Further Survey
None	No further surveys are required.
Negligible	No further surveys are required.
Low	A minimum of one dusk emergence survey visit should be undertaken in the period of May to August. However, if all areas (including cracks, crevices and voids) can be thoroughly inspected and no evidence of use by bats is found, then emergence surveys may not be required. In cases where a complete inspection cannot be carried out, professional judgement and proportionality should be applied when assessing the impacts of the development proposals.
Moderate	A minimum of two dusk emergence survey visits should be undertaken in the period of May to September, with at least one of the surveys between May and August; the survey visits should be spaced at least three weeks apart.
High	A minimum of three separate dusk emergence survey visits should be undertaken in the period of May to September (inclusive), with at least two of the surveys between May and August; the survey visits should be spaced at least three weeks apart.

In cases where the PRA and/or further survey establishes the presence of roosting bats in a building (or structure), this will likely trigger the need for roost characterisation to collect sufficient information to inform the impact assessment and mitigation strategy. The roost characterisation comprises information collected during the PRA, emergence surveys and by other methods, such as DNA analysis of bat droppings, and ultimately aims to determine the bat species roosting; the number of bats the roosts support; the roost access points; the locations of the roosts and the types of roost present. This information is crucial when applying for planning permission and/or a European Protected Species mitigation licence.

APPENDIX 4 – PLANNING DRAWINGS

