

10a Holmes Crescent
Wokingham
Berkshire
RG41 2SD

Preliminary Roost Assessment

Report ref.: R3124_PRA_a

Report Quality Control Information	
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1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- 1.1.1** John Wenman Ecological Consultancy LLP was instructed by Mr Prabhat Saxena to undertake a Preliminary Roost Assessment (PRA) for bats at 10A Holmes Crescent, Wokingham, Berkshire. The survey was commissioned to accompany a planning application submitted to Wokingham Borough Council seeking consent for a single storey rear extension (refer to proposed plans in **Appendix 4**).
- 1.1.2** A detailed inspection of the exterior and interior of the bungalow was undertaken on the 23rd January 2026 by Vicky Potts – senior ecologist registered under Natural England Class Licence CL18, Jake Morgan – ecologist registered under Nature England Class Licence CL17.
- 1.1.3** No evidence of roosting bats was found externally or internally during the building inspection and the absence of bat droppings indicates that primarily void-dwelling species, such as long-eared bats (*Plecotus* spp.), are unlikely to be present. Potential crevice roosting sites assessed to be of low suitability from ground level that may provide sufficient space, shelter, protection and conditions for opportunistic use by individual crevice-dwelling bats such as pipistrelle bats (*Pipistrellus* spp.) was limited to missing mortar along the northeastern elevation. This was investigated with an endoscope and shown to open into the soffit box, however the gap showed no evidence of historic or current use by bats when closely inspected. The property is therefore unlikely to support roosting bats.
- 1.1.4** The development proposals are considered highly unlikely to result in the death, injury or disturbance of bats; the damage or destruction of a bat roost; or the obstruction of access to a bat roost. As such, a European Protected Species (EPS) mitigation licence would not be required for the planned works to go ahead lawfully.
- 1.1.5** In the unlikely event that bats are encountered during the building work, the work will stop immediately, and a licensed ecologist will advise how works should proceed; this may require a EPSML to permit the work to continue lawfully.
- 1.1.6** This report contains information regarding a mobile species so it will likely be valid for less than 12 months (CIEEM 2019).

2 INTRODUCTION

2.1 Project Background

- 2.1.1** John Wenman Ecological Consultancy LLP was instructed by Mr Prabhat Saxena to undertake a Preliminary Roost Assessment (PRA) for bats at 10A Holmes Crescent, Wokingham, Berkshire.
- 2.1.2** The survey was commissioned to accompany a planning application submitted to Wokingham Borough Council seeking consent for a single storey rear extension (refer to proposed plans in **Appendix 4**).

2.2 Site Location and Context

- 2.2.1** The detached bungalow is located on the south eastern side of Holmes Crescent in Wokingham, Berkshire (central OS grid reference: SU 80142 67966).
- 2.2.2** The building is in a suburban setting with residential properties to the north and west and Anglo Industrial Park to the south and east. The setting includes private gardens, with a line of mature trees along the rear gardens and Bottle Copse, a local wildlife site (LWS) 600m southwest, and deciduous, coniferous and broadleaved woodland 1,000m west. The property is 1,200m from Holt Copse and Joel Park Local Nature Reserve (LNR) which features ancient and semi-natural woodland. Emm Brook lies 280m northeast of the property.
- 2.2.3** Overall, the nearby habitats provide suitable commuting and high quality foraging opportunities for bats adapted to roosting in suburban environments.

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 future 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)I – 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:

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

4.2 Building Inspection

Survey Details

4.2.1 A detailed inspection of the exterior and interior of the property was undertaken on the 23rd January 2026 by Vicky Potts – an ecologist registered under Natural England Bat Survey Class Licence CL18 (Registration no. 2025-85632-CL18-BAT) - and Jake Morgan - an ecologist registered under Natural England Bat Survey Class Licence CL17 (Registration no. 2025-85343-CL17-BAT) - in accordance with good practice guidance (Collins 2023). The equipment used during the inspection comprised binoculars, a high-power (1 million candlepower) LED torch, a headtorch, a Ridgid SeeSnake CA100 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.

4.2.2 An endoscopic inspection of the features was carried out by inspected by Vicky Potts (Registration no. 2025-85632-CL18-BAT) and Jake Morgan on 23rd January 2026. The inspection was carried out from a ladder using a Teslong NTS500 video endoscope.

External Survey

4.2.3 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.

4.2.4 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.

4.2.5 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.

4.2.6 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

4.2.7 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.

4.2.8 It should be noted that only specimens or droppings can be relied upon in isolation to

confirm the presence of a bat roost.

4.2.9 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

4.2.10 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. Full access was available to the potential roost features for the endoscopic inspection so this has no significant constraints.

4.2.11 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.

4.2.12 This report contains information regarding a mobile species so it will likely be valid for less than 12 months (CIEEM 2019).

5 SURVEY RESULTS

5.1 Desk Study

5.1.1 The connected private gardens and mature trees in the immediate suburban setting provides continuous habitat that could be used as bat flight paths and feeding habitat, also connecting to additional high-quality foraging habitats in the nearby area, such as the broadleaved, deciduous and ancient woodland to the north, east and west and the Em Brook to the east.

5.1.2 Bat mitigation licences that have been granted within the last 10 years inside a 2 kilometre radius of the property are detailed in **Table 1** below.

Table 1. Bat mitigation licences granted within a 2km radius of the property (Source: MAGIC).

Case Reference of Granted Licence	Species on the Licence	Licensable Period	Licensable Works	Distance (m)
2016-22176-EPS-MIT	Brown Long Eared	01/04/2016 – 31/03/2021	Destruction of a resting place	1,000m N
2017-31502-EPS-MIT	Common Pipistrelle	29/09/2017 – 30/04/2023	Destruction of a resting place	1,600m W
2018-34805-EPS-MIT	Brown Long Eared Common Pipistrelle	31/05/2018 – 29/05/2023	Destruction of a resting place	1,700m E

5.2 Building Inspection

5.2.1 The findings from the external and internal inspections carried out for the building are as follows:

External Survey

5.2.2 The detached bungalow was of brick construction with PVC cladding along the side elevations on the southwest and northeast. The roof was pitched with two pitched roof side extensions and there was a detached single storey flat roofed garage to the southwest of the property (**Photographs 1 & 2**).



Photograph 1. Side elevation, viewed from the southwest.



Photograph 2. Rear elevation, viewed from the southeast.

5.2.3 The bungalow's pitched roof was covered by interlocking concrete tiles that were in place and tightly fitted (**Photograph 3**). The mortar along the ridge was intact however there was some crumbling mortar along the verge at the southwestern side and at the apex of the gable end extension along the southwestern elevation. The gaps were investigated from a ladder with an endoscope. The gaps in the verge mortar at the southwestern end went into the soffit box and showed no evidence of the presence of bats or historic use by bats (**Photographs 4-6; Target note 1**). The gap at the apex was shown to be of limited extent as it did not lead to any suitable crevices.



Photograph 3. Tight fitting interlocking concrete tiles (rear southeast elevation)



Photograph 4. Verge mortar crumbling; when investigated with endoscope showed no evidence of use by bats (southwestern elevation).



Photograph 5. Crumbling mortar along the verge (southwestern elevation)



Photograph 6. Crumbling mortar at the apex of the gable end extension which was of limited extent (southwestern elevation)

- 5.2.4** There was a gap under the plastic flashing around the flue pipe on the rear southeast elevation, however this was concluded to be of limited extent where the plastic was sat on top of roof tiles (**Photograph 7; Target note 2**). The soffits were well sealed throughout (**Photograph 8**).



Photograph 7. Gap under lead flashing from flume pipe (front northwest elevation)



Photograph 8. Sealed soffits throughout (northeastern elevation)

- 5.2.5** The detached converted garage had a flat roof that was lined with bitumen felt which was fully intact and had tightly fitted barge boards (**Photographs 9**).



Photograph 9. Flat roof garage.

Internal Survey

- 5.2.6** The building had one roof void that covered the main footprint of the property and was accessible via a ground floor loft hatch. The void was of trussed rafter construction with rafters and supporting trusses, and had an approximate floor-to-ridge height of 0.5 metres (**Photograph 10**). The ridge was lightly cobwebbed.



Photograph 10. Trussed roof construction

- 5.2.7** The roof was lined with bitumen felt. It was mostly intact with a small tear which had the roof tiles visible (**Photograph 11**; **Target note 3**). The floor was un-boarded with fibreglass insulation. The eaves were blocked and filled with fibreglass insulation down to the soffit (**Photograph 12**).

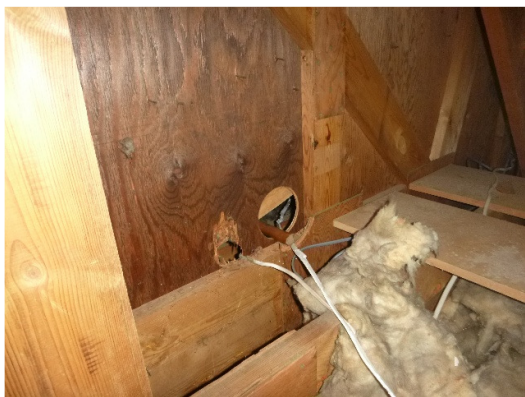


Photograph 11. Tear in bitumen felt with tiles visible behind



Photograph 12. Roof lined with fibreglass

- 5.2.8** The gable ends were sealed with timber panels with no gaps or daylight visible (**Photographs 13**). At the two gable ends there were small inaccessible spaces behind some panelling which did have gaps around the edges so you could see the space behind (**Photographs 14**; **Target note 4**).

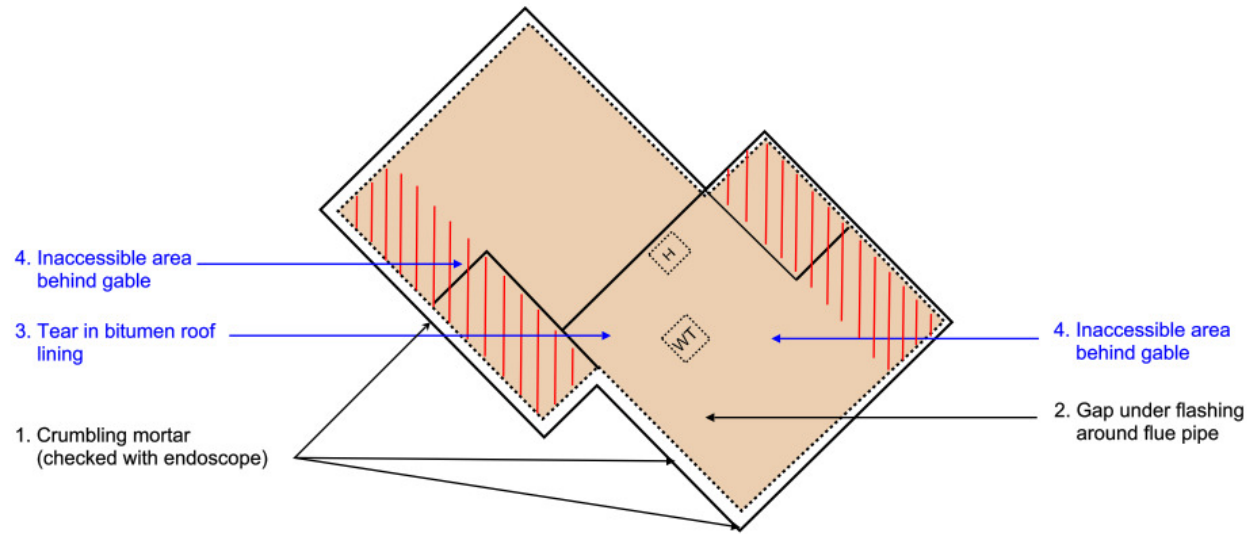


Photograph 13. Lightly cobwebbed ridge beam.



Photograph 14. Inaccessible space behind the southwestern gable.

5.2.9 No bats or evidence of use by bats was visible.



 Roof void
 H Loft hatch
 WT Water tank
 X Chimney
 Inaccessible
 n. Internal target note
 n. External target note

Drawn by:	Date	Scale:	Site name	
HM	January 2026	Not to scale	10a Holme Crescent, Wokingham, Berkshire RG41 2SD Figure 1 - Preliminary Bat Roost Assessment Findings	

Figure 1. Preliminary Roost Assessment findings plan.

6 DISCUSSION

6.1 Assessment of Potential Roost Suitability

6.1.1 The linked private gardens with mature trees in the immediate suburban setting provides some continuous habitat that could be used as flight paths and feeding habitat connecting to high-quality foraging habitats in the nearby area, such as Bottle Copse, a local wildlife site (LWS), 600m southwest and deciduous, coniferous and broadleaved woodland 1,000m west.

6.1.2 Furthermore, the search of granted bat mitigation licences identified two species known to be roosting within a 2km radius of the property: common pipistrelle (*Pipistrellus pipistrellus*) and brown long-eared bat (*Plecotus auritus*).

6.1.1 The detached property had the following suitable/potential bat access points and roost features visible from ground level during the inspection:

- Crumbling verge mortar (**Photograph 5 & 6; Target note 1**);
- Gap under the plastic flashing around the flue pipe (**Photographs 7; Target note 2**).
- Tear in bitumen roofing felt with roof tiles visible (**Photograph 11; Target note 3**)

6.1.2 No droppings were observed within the bungalow's roof void of the building, therefore it is unlikely to support principally void dwelling species, such as the locally recorded brown long-eared (*Plecotus auritus*).

6.1.3 The crumbling mortar along the main verge and at the apex of the gable end on the southwest elevation were investigated with an endoscope which showed no evidence of use. The gaps along the verge lead directly into the soffits which were filled with fibreglass and no evidence of historic or current use by bats was evident. The gap at the apex was of limited extent unsuitable for crevice dwelling bats, such as the locally recorded common pipistrelle (*Pipistrellus pipistrellus*). The gap under the lead flashing along the rear of the property was inspected using binoculars and a high powered torch and deemed to be of limited extent.

6.1.4 Therefore the property was assigned a low potential (see **Appendix 1** for potential suitability categories). However the endoscopic inspection of the gaps identified along the gable end showed no evidence of use by bats, therefore the presence of bats is considered to be highly unlikely within the property.

6.2 Assessment of Impacts and Recommendations

- 6.2.1** The development proposals seek consent for a single storey rear extension which will join the main bungalow to the detached garage (refer to proposed plans in **Appendix 4**). The survey findings demonstrate that these proposals are highly unlikely to result in the death, injury or disturbance of bats; the damage or destruction of a bat roost; or the obstruction of access to a bat roost. Therefore, a European Protected Species (EPS) mitigation licence would not be required to allow the development proposals to proceed lawfully.
- 6.2.2** If the commencement of the works is delayed more than 12 months from the survey date an updated inspection of the roof void and gap in the mortar will be undertaken to confirm that the assessment of the bat roost status in this report remains accurate.

7 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 (3rd 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 2** 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 2. 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

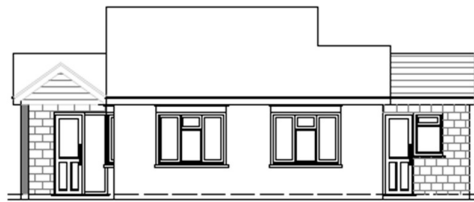
In cases where no evidence of use by bats is found during a building inspection but the possibility of their presence cannot be ruled out, further presence/likely absence survey is likely to be required if the development proposals will impact potential roost sites. Emergence surveys are carried out 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 3** below.

Table 3. Recommended further survey for establishing presence/likely absence of roosting bats in buildings (and other structures).

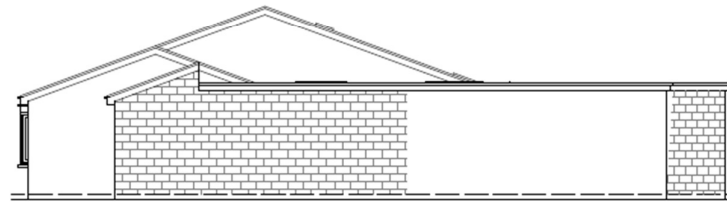
Potential Suitability	Further Survey
None	No further surveys are required.
Negligible	No further surveys are required.
Low	A minimum of one dusk emergence survey visit should be undertaken in the period of May to August. However, if all areas (including cracks, crevices and voids) can be thoroughly inspected 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.

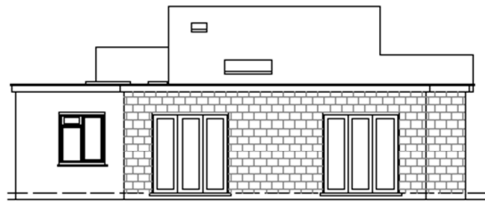
APPENDIX 4 –PROPOSED ELEVATIONS



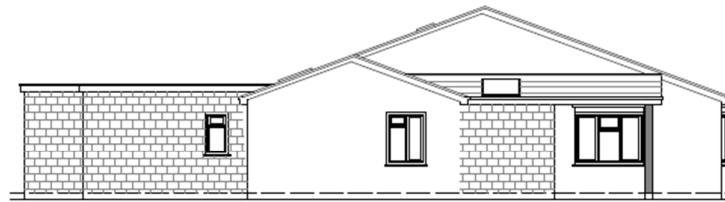
PROPOSED FRONT ELEVATION



PROPOSED SIDE-1 ELEVATION



PROPOSED REAR ELEVATION



PROPOSED SIDE-2 ELEVATION



	PROJECT:	10a Holme Crescent Wokingham	DRAWN BY:	P.S.	DRAWING TITLE:		 Archibeam Limited archibeam7@gmail.com
	PROPOSED SINGLE STOREY REAR/SIDE EXTENSION		DATE:	06/12/2025	PROPOSED ELEVATIONS		
			SCALE:	1:100@A3	DRAWING NUMBER:	HC-04	
			FILENAME:	25056			