

Bat Survey of Cherrylands, New Mill Road, Finchampstead

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Non-technical Summary

Background

In July 2025, Crossman Associates was commissioned to undertake a bat survey of Cherrylands, New Mill Road, Finchampstead, RG40 4QU.

Methods

The scoping survey was undertaken by Elena Vasileva, an experienced ecologist and licenced bat worker. The building was inspected both externally and internally for any evidence of bat / bird presence, such as droppings, food remains, staining or actual bats / birds. Two additional surveys were also undertaken.

Results

The property is in a semi-rural location with the village of Eversley to the west and the towns of Reading to the north-west and Finchampstead to the east.

The survey identified droppings within the dwelling roof void and at least four long-eared bats within the loft. The number of bats is indicative of a small maternity roost of this species.

The surveys also confirm a minor bat roost of pipistrelle bats.

Recommendations

It is recommended that the following be undertaken as part of the development:

- Mitigation and compensation measures will ensure the favourable conservation status of bats.
- A precautionary approach to development regarding hedgehogs and birds.
- Install a bird nest and bat boxes.
- Exterior lighting planned sensitive to nocturnal wildlife.

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1. Background

- 1.1. In July 2025, Crossman Associates was commissioned to undertake a bat survey of Cherrylands, New Mill Road, Finchampstead, RG40 4QU.
- 1.2. Figure 1 under Appendix II provides a site location map.
- 1.3. The objectives of the survey were to:
 - Make an assessment of the likely presence or absence of bats
 - Identify any legislative or planning policy constraints relevant to the site
 - Determine the need for further surveys, compensation or mitigation

Site Description

- 1.4. The property is in a semi-rural location with the village of Eversley to the west and the towns of Reading to the north-west and Finchampstead to the east.
- 1.5. There are residential dwellings to the south and east and grassland fields and woodland to the north and west. Fields tend to be divided by hedgerows.

Legislation

- 1.6. In the UK all species of bats are protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981) as amended and the Conservation of Habitats and Species (Amendment) Regulations. Under this legislation it is a strict liability offence to injure or destroy a bat or to disturb damage or destroy the resting place of a bat. Under this legislation the UK is obliged to fully take into account bats within the planning process and the level of bat activity on-site must be fully assessed prior to the assessment the planning application.

- 1.7. In Britain all wild birds are granted legal protection under the Wildlife & Countryside Act (1981) (as amended). This legislation protects the birds, their eggs and nests whilst being built or in use.

2. Methodology

Desktop Study

Data search

- 2.1. The MAGIC website was accessed to gain information on any statutory site designations within 4 km of the site that are designated for bats.

National Planning Policy

- 2.2. National Planning Policy has been reviewed for policies that relate to nature conservation relevant to the site.

Field Survey

Bat scoping survey

- 2.3. A bat scoping survey was carried out on the 24th July 2024 by Elena Vasileva, an experienced ecologist and licenced bat worker.
- 2.4. The building was methodically inspected internally and externally for any evidence of roosting bats, including actual bats, droppings, urine staining and evidence of feeding activity such as discarded insect wings and cases.
- 2.5. The building was also assessed for its suitability to support roosting bats by considering several factors including whether bats can access internal and external voids within the building and whether these voids provide adequate protection and shelter for roosting bats. If the building is not confirmed as a roost, it is assessed from High to Negligible Suitability as follows;

- **High Suitability** – many roosting opportunities. Buildings tend to be old, large and rural
- **Moderate Suitability** – some roosting opportunities. Buildings tend to be old, rural with some recent maintenance
- **Low Suitability** – few roosting opportunities. Buildings tend to be modern, urban and well maintained
- **Negligible Suitability** – insignificant roosting opportunities. Buildings tend to be small, modern, urban and very well maintained.

Birds

- 2.6. The building was also inspected for the presence of birds including house sparrow *Passer domesticus*. The building was checked for field signs including nesting material, accumulations of droppings and/or pellets.

Evening emergence/ activity surveys

- 2.7. Two evening emergence/ activity surveys were carried out by three bat surveyors led by experience and bat worker Deqa Mohamed. The surveyors were positioned so that all aspects of the building suitable for roosting bats could be observed. The Surveys were undertaken during suitable weather conditions. The emergence surveys commenced at 15 minutes before sunset and continued for two hours. All general bat activity on site was also noted.
- 2.8. Echo meter touch, Peersonic bat detectors and IR cameras were used together with visual observations on flight patterns and feeding behaviour to aid identification to species level. Recordings of bat calls were made and later analysed using dedicated computer software Audacity and wildlife acoustics.

3. Results

Desktop Study

Data Search

- 3.1. The MAGIC website informed that there are no statutory sites within 4 km of the site designated for bats.

Planning Policy

- 3.2. National policy guidance is provided by National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), which sets out the Government's planning policies for England and how they should be applied to planning applications;

Conserving and enhancing the natural environment

Planning decisions should contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment by:

- a) protecting and enhancing valued landscapes, sites of biodiversity or geological value and soils (in a manner commensurate with their statutory status or identified quality in the development plan);
- b) recognising the intrinsic character and beauty of the countryside, and the wider benefits from natural capital and ecosystem services – including the economic and other benefits of the best and most versatile agricultural land, and of trees and woodland;
- c) maintaining the character of the undeveloped coast, while improving public access to it where appropriate;

- d) minimising impacts on and providing net gains for biodiversity, including by establishing coherent ecological networks that are more resilient to current and future pressures;
- e) preventing new and existing development from contributing to, being put at unacceptable risk from, or being adversely affected by, unacceptable levels of soil, air, water or noise pollution or land instability. Development should, wherever possible, help to improve local environmental conditions such as air and water quality, taking into account relevant information such as river basin management plans; and
- f) remediating and mitigating despoiled, degraded, derelict, contaminated and unstable land, where appropriate.

Habitats and Biodiversity

When determining planning applications, local planning authorities should apply the following principles:

- a) if significant harm to biodiversity resulting from a development cannot be avoided (through locating on an alternative site with less harmful impacts), adequately mitigated, or, as a last resort, compensated for, then planning permission should be refused;
- b) development on land within or outside a Site of Special Scientific Interest, and which is likely to have an adverse effect on it (either individually or in combination with other developments), should not normally be permitted. The only exception is where the benefits of the development in the location proposed clearly outweigh both its likely impact on the features of the site that make it of special scientific interest, and any broader impacts on the national network of Sites of Special Scientific Interest;

- c) development resulting in the loss or deterioration of irreplaceable habitats (such as ancient woodland and ancient or veteran trees) should be refused, unless there are wholly exceptional reasons and a suitable compensation strategy exists; and
- d) development whose primary objective is to conserve or enhance biodiversity should be supported; while opportunities to improve biodiversity in and around developments should be integrated as part of their design, especially where this can secure measurable net gains for biodiversity or enhance public access to nature where this is appropriate.

Field Survey

Bat scoping survey

- 3.3. The external and internal conditions of the buildings are described in the table below and photographs can be found in Appendix II.
- 3.4. A table within Appendix III; information sheets set out the criteria for the way a building is assessed for its potential to support roosting bats.

Building	Feature	Feature Description	Bat suitability
Cherrylands, Wokingham	Overview	Detached two-storey house. The property is in good condition and is currently occupied. Bat droppings (>500) were found in the roof void of the dwelling and at least 4 long eared bats.	Confirmed Roost ☒
	Exterior	The brick rendered walls are in good condition; no gaps or cracks were observed. The windows and doors are all well-sealed. There are gaps on the hanging wall tiles (wall and dormers). The property has a maintained garden of lawns and introduced ornamental plants.	
	Interior	Areas of living accommodation are composed of well-sealed rooms with plaster and painted walls and ceilings. The roof void is insulated, composed of exposed timber and type 1 bituminous sarking felt.	
	Roof	Flat roof tiles, with few gaps observed around the roof tiles.	

Building	Feature	Feature Description	Bat suitability
		The chimneys brick work remains in good condition, and the flash/ concrete work which seals the chimneys to the roof is well fit in place.	
	Outbuildings	Two barns/ shed simple construction no insulation or roof void, no wall cavity.	Negligible suitability ☒

3.5. The building was assessed; bats and bat droppings were found inside of the dwelling. At least two activity bat surveys are needed for standard European Protected Species Licences (EPSL) and Low Impact Licences (subject to the two surveys returning similar findings). Therefore, two emergence survey were undertaken. The surveys were led by Deqa Mohamed an experienced bat worker.

3.6. The table below details the results of the surveys.

Table 2; Bat emergence table

Survey Date	08/08/2025	29/08/2025
Survey Conditions	Cloud: 0% Weather: Dry Wind level 0 / 1 Start temp 19°C End temp 18°C Sunset 20.36	Cloud: 50% Weather: Dry Wind level 0 / 2 Start temp 16°C End temp 15°C Sunset time 19.56
Emergence survey	21.58 emergence from 1 common pipistrelle <i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i> from the southwestern elevation hanging wall tiles (dormer).	20.16 emergence from 1 common pipistrelle <i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i> from the southwestern elevation hanging wall tiles (dormer).
General bat activity.	20.40 – 21.48 Multiple passes by common pipistrelle <i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i> and a soprano pipistrelle <i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i> bats seen/ heard foraging around the building and garden.	20.02 – 21.03 foraging and constant activity by common pipistrelle <i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i> and soprano pipistrelle <i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i> bats seen/ heard flying around the garden.

Birds

- 3.7. No birds or bird nesting activity was recorded in any aspect of the dwelling.

Evaluation

- 3.8. This site is in a residential area; however, there is optimal bat habitat with nearby woodland, fields, hedgerows and tracts of woodland.

Brown long-eared bats

- 3.9. The survey identified droppings within the roof void and at least four long-eared bats within the loft. The number of bats and the accumulation of droppings is indicative of a small maternity roost.
- 3.10. The scoping survey allowed for a close inspection of the bats, which are brown - long-eared bats *Plecotus auritus* due to warm-brown dorsal fur, pale underparts, pinkish face and a tragus that was pale at the base.
- 3.11. The emergence surveys did not identify any long-eared bats exiting the building. This is likely due to the late-emerging behaviour of long-eared bats.

Common pipistrelle

- 3.12. The daytime survey did not identify any evidence of pipistrelle activity.
- 3.13. The emergence surveys identified a single common pipistrelle bat emerging from hanging wall tiles southwestern elevation. The small numbers of bats confirm that the building is functioning as a non-breeding day roost for this species.

4. Recommendations

- 4.1. The recommendations in the paragraphs below are provided to help ensure that wildlife and important ecological features are protected during the course of works. Recommendations also set out mitigation measures to minimise harm where this cannot be avoided and provide compensation measures to allow the proposals to meet current legislative and planning policy objectives.
- 4.2. The Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act (2006) states that a public authority must 'in exercising its functions, have regard, so far as is consistent with the proper exercise of those functions, to the purpose of conserving biodiversity; Conserving biodiversity includes, in relation to a living organism or type of habitat, restoring or enhancing a population or habitat'.
- 4.3. The NPPF states that planning decisions should contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment by minimising impacts on and providing net gains for biodiversity, including by establishing coherent ecological networks that are more resilient to current and future pressures.

Species recommendations

Bats

- 4.4. All bats within the UK are fully protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981) as Amended and the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017. Under this registration there are strict liability offence to injure or destroy a bat or to disturb, damage or destroy the resting place (roost) of a bat. Under the Bonn Convention, the UK is obliged through the planning system to protect important bat habitats.

European Protected Species Development Licence

- 4.5. The demolition of the building loft will lead to the destruction of the bat roost which is an offence under the Legislation. To permit the development a European Protected Species Development Licence (EPSDL) will be required. The EPSDL application would need to be accompanied by a detailed and robust Method Statement, work schedule and site figures outlining the survey results, planned works and proposed mitigation measures. Natural England aim to process applications within 30 working days of receipt.

Additional survey

- 4.6. Prior to licence application, a remote bat detector will be used to monitor bat activity within the lofts. The aim of this work is to ascertain whether bats are using the area as a winter roost, which is required to inform the licence application.

New bat roost

- 4.7. Prior to the commencement of works, a tree mounted bat box and hibernation-grade bat box will be installed on trees.
- 4.8. The bats will be displaced from the dwelling and will require an alternative roost. It is proposed that the bats are housed in a new building to be installed within the grounds of Cherrylands. Due to the conservation importance of the existing roost, the new building will need to be constructed and fit for purpose prior to the exclusion of bats from the dwelling. The fundamental feature of the replacement roost is that it has a large roof space that mimics the current loft. The specifications of the roost will follow guidelines for long-eared bats within the Bat Mitigation Guidelines. The bat roost can be mounted on supports to create a log or wood store or can have an enclosed ground floor to be used as a store, garage or studio; however, a workshop may be deemed too noisy and disturbing.
- 4.9. An example roost is included in the appendices of this report.

- 4.10. The replacement roost will be constructed to the specification detailed in the appendices. The floor area of the roost will have dimensions of 4 m x 4 m with a ridge height of approximately 2.4 m from the eaves. The height of the eaves above ground is flexible, but should be high enough to prevent access by predators; a minimum high is considered to be 2 m.
- 4.11. The roof of the building will be constructed in a traditional manner, avoiding the use of trusses which would create a cluttered flight area. Suitable roof construction methods include purlin and rafter ('cut and pitch') with ceiling tiles or an alternative could be the use of attic trusses, which are specifically designed to give a roof void large enough to be used as a room. **The use of modern breathable membrane beneath must be avoided as bats can become entangled leading to injury and death;** instead bitumastic hessian backed slaters felt should be used. The roof should be clad with clay biscuit tiles, Roman-style tiles or slates.
- 4.12. A loft hatch measuring 0.5 m x 0.5 m will be installed within the floor of the roost to allow access for monitoring.
- 4.13. The bat entrance to the barn will measure 300 mm x 150 mm. The entrance will be located within the west-facing gable, allowing bats to exit directly into boundary trees. In this location, the entrance will also be shaded by trees allowing bats to emerge earlier and forage for longer.
- 4.14. New dedicated bat roost habitat will include two Habibat bat tubes that will be installed in the east-facing gable of the new building. Bat tubes will be installed close to the gable apex of the building and will provide opportunities for crevice dwelling bats.
- 4.15. To ensure that bats are not left without a roost it will be necessary to have the new roost constructed and fit for purpose before the displacement of bats and the dwelling loft demolition.

Loft Development

- 4.16. Prior to commencement of works, key site workers will be inducted by an ecologist or an ecological clerk of works to go through their obligations. A copy of the complete EPSDL method statement, including work schedule and figures will be made available and will be kept on site at all times. Throughout works, the site foreman/manager will be in regular contact with a designated ecologist.
- 4.17. Proposals involve the demolition of the dwelling loft. Demolition works and exclusion of bats from the loft can only commence once the EPS licence has been issued.
- 4.18. Roof removal should only take place outside the maternity season (i.e. between **October and March**), when bats are unlikely to be breeding or rearing young. Works must also avoid periods of hibernation where possible; if hibernation use of the roost cannot be excluded, additional winter monitoring (such as static detectors) may be necessary before licence approval.
- 4.19. As the exact entry/exit point has not been confirmed, a precautionary exclusion strategy may need to be adopted. One-way exclusion devices (such as modified cones or flaps) should be fitted over all potential access points identified during the scoping survey (e.g. under tiles, gaps at eaves, gable ends, ridge tiles, soffits). These devices must remain in place for at least five consecutive nights of suitable weather conditions to allow all bats to vacate. The loft and roof void will then be carefully checked by the licensed ecologist.
- 4.20. It is not expected that any bats will be present, however if a bat is found, it will be very carefully removed, examined and transferred to the new bat loft.
- 4.21. Once the ecologist is fully satisfied that no bats are present, demolition works can start.

Work Summary and Schedule

4.22. The following schedule should be followed to ensure bats receive minimal disturbance.

- New bat roost will be constructed before the demolition of the main building. Roost to be fit for purpose and signed-off by the named ecologist.
- Demolition work to be carried out between October – mid March. At this time of year, bat activity in the building is likely to be at a minimum and there will be no disturbance to breeding bats. The entry/exit point will be subject to one-way exclusion to allow any remaining bats to leave but not return.
- In the unlikely event that a bat is discovered then it will be captured by the bat ecologist by gloved hand and thereafter transported in a secure cloth bag secured with a drawstring into the new bat roost located within the new building.
- Once all bats have left the building, demolition works can commence on building. The building will be periodically monitored and if any new entry/exit points are found, then these will be closed, and bats will be moved as described above.

Lighting

4.23. The site lies near to farmlands and woodlands, these habitats are likely to support a number of species of bat; typical species that would be likely to be present include common pipistrelle and soprano pipistrelle, therefore any exterior lighting that is to be employed should be of the modern LED-type and should take into account the presence of bats and avoid over illumination of the garden, trees and adjacent properties. This can be achieved by using directional lights and or cowls.

Birds

- 4.24. All nesting birds are protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981) (as amended), which makes it an offence to damage or destroy a nest when being built or in use. This legislation has implications for the timing of vegetation clearance and renovation works.

Any clearance works should take place outside of the nesting bird season, which runs from March to September; any works to be carried out within this period will be overseen by an ecologist or an ecological clerk of works (ECoW). Prior to the commencement of works, a thorough check will be made for nesting birds or dependent young. If birds are found to be nesting and or rearing young, then works in the vicinity will be deferred until young have fledged and left the nest.

Hedgehog

- 4.25. In the UK hedgehogs are listed on schedule 6 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981) as Amended which makes it illegal to kill or capture wild hedgehogs. Hedgehogs are also listed as a species of 'principal importance' under the Natural Environmental and Rural Communities Act 2006, which is meant to confer a 'duty of responsibility' to public bodies.
- 4.26. Excavated holes and trenches on building sites have the potential to trap wildlife including hedgehogs leading to the potential suffering and death of the animal (s) particularly if they become filled with water.
- 4.27. If during the development excavated holes / trenches are likely to be left open, then timber builders' planks should be fitted as ramps to enable any wildlife including hedgehogs a means of escape.

Ecology enhancements

Birds

- 4.28. During the construction phase of the works, there is an opportunity to incorporate inexpensive ecological enhancements that aim to increase the biodiversity of the site.
- 4.29. Swifts (*Apus apus*) are a declining species in the UK, largely due to the loss of suitable nesting sites in modern and renovated buildings. To support local biodiversity, fulfil policy objectives and contribute to swift conservation efforts, it is recommended that
- 4.30. At least one swift nest box be installed on the dwelling.
- 4.31. The nest box should be positioned at least 4 m above ground level, under the eaves or on an appropriate sheltered wall, with a clear flight path and minimal disturbance. Ideally, the box should face north or east to avoid excessive heat exposure.
- 4.32. For a long-term, low-maintenance solution, we recommend incorporating the Action for Swifts S Brick into the development. The S Brick is a discreet, integrated nest box designed to be built directly into the structure of the building, providing a secure and permanent nesting site without affecting aesthetics or maintenance requirements. Models can be found on www.actionforswifts.com.

5. Limitations

- 5.1. This report records wildlife found during the survey and anecdotal evidence of sightings. It does not record any plants or animals that may appear at other times of the year and were therefore not evident at the time of visit.
- 5.2. The advice contained in this report relate primarily to factual survey results and general guidance only. On all legal matters you are advised to take legal advice.

6. References

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Website at www.magic.gov.uk

Stace, C. (1997) *New Flora of the British Isles 2nd Edition*. Cambridge University Press

TSO (2021) *National Planning Policy Framework*. TSO

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Appendix I – Site Figures

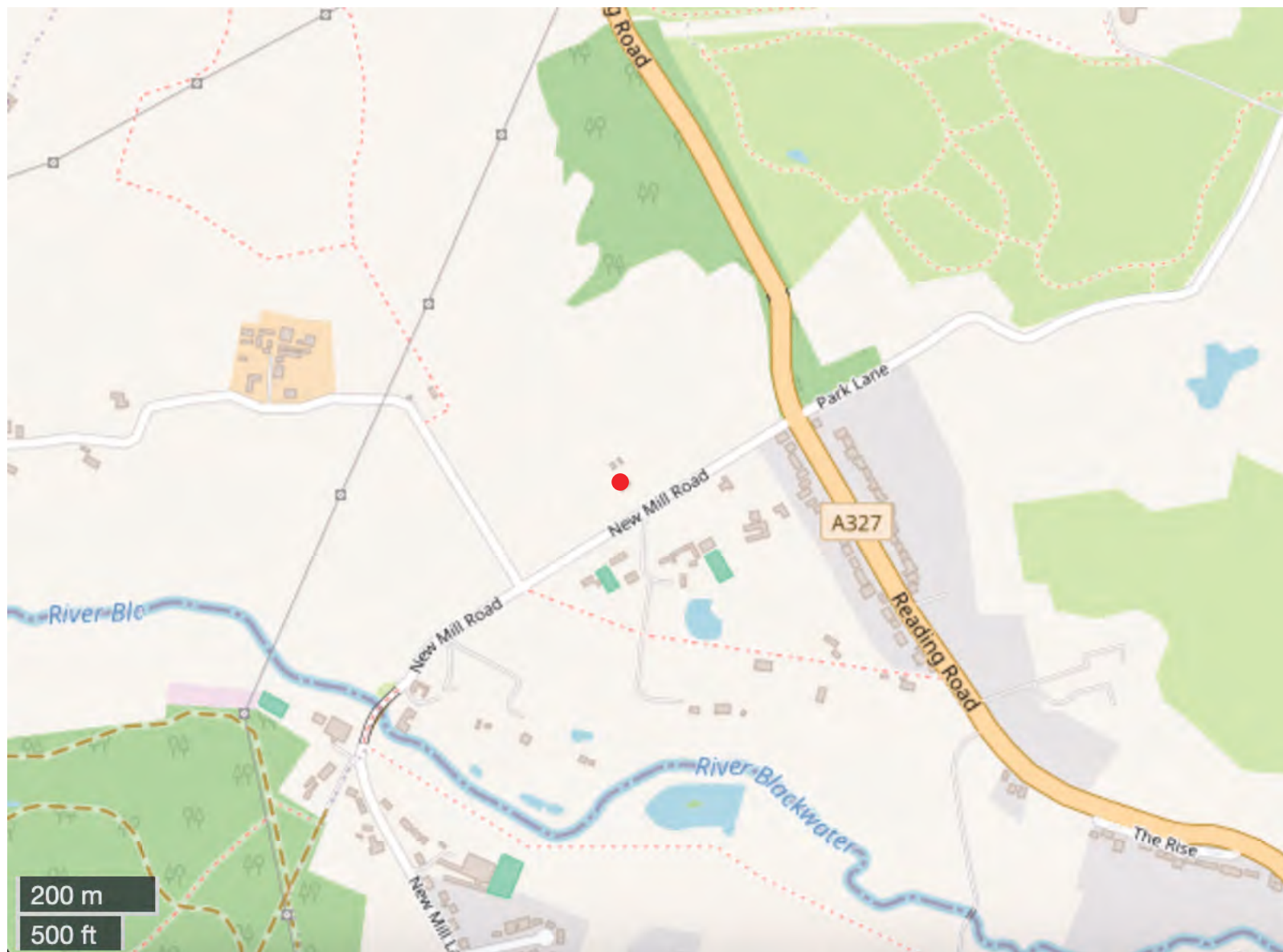


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● Site location



Client Dusek Design Associates

Title Location plan

Site Cherrylands, Wokingham

Figure 1

Date 23 September 2025

Scale xxx



Site Boundary



Surveyor locations



Bat activity



Bat emergence location



Client Dusek Design Associates

Title Bat survey plan

Site Cherrylands, Wokingham

Figure 2

Date 23 September 2025

Scale xxx



Appendix II – Site Photographs

Photographs 1- 3



Photograph 1:

Southeastern elevation

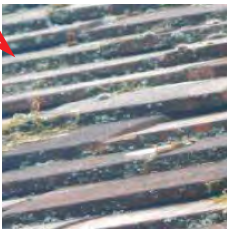
Gaps detail



Photograph 2:

Northwestern elevation

Gaps detail



Photograph 3:

Northeastern elevation

Gap detail



Photographs 4 - 6



Photograph 4:

Southwestern elevation

Gaps detail



Photograph 5:

Roof void



Photograph 6:

Bats and bat droppings

Photographs 7 - 9



Photograph 7:

Barn 1

Interior



Photograph 8:

Barn 2

Interior



Photograph 9:

Garden



Appendix III– Information Sheets

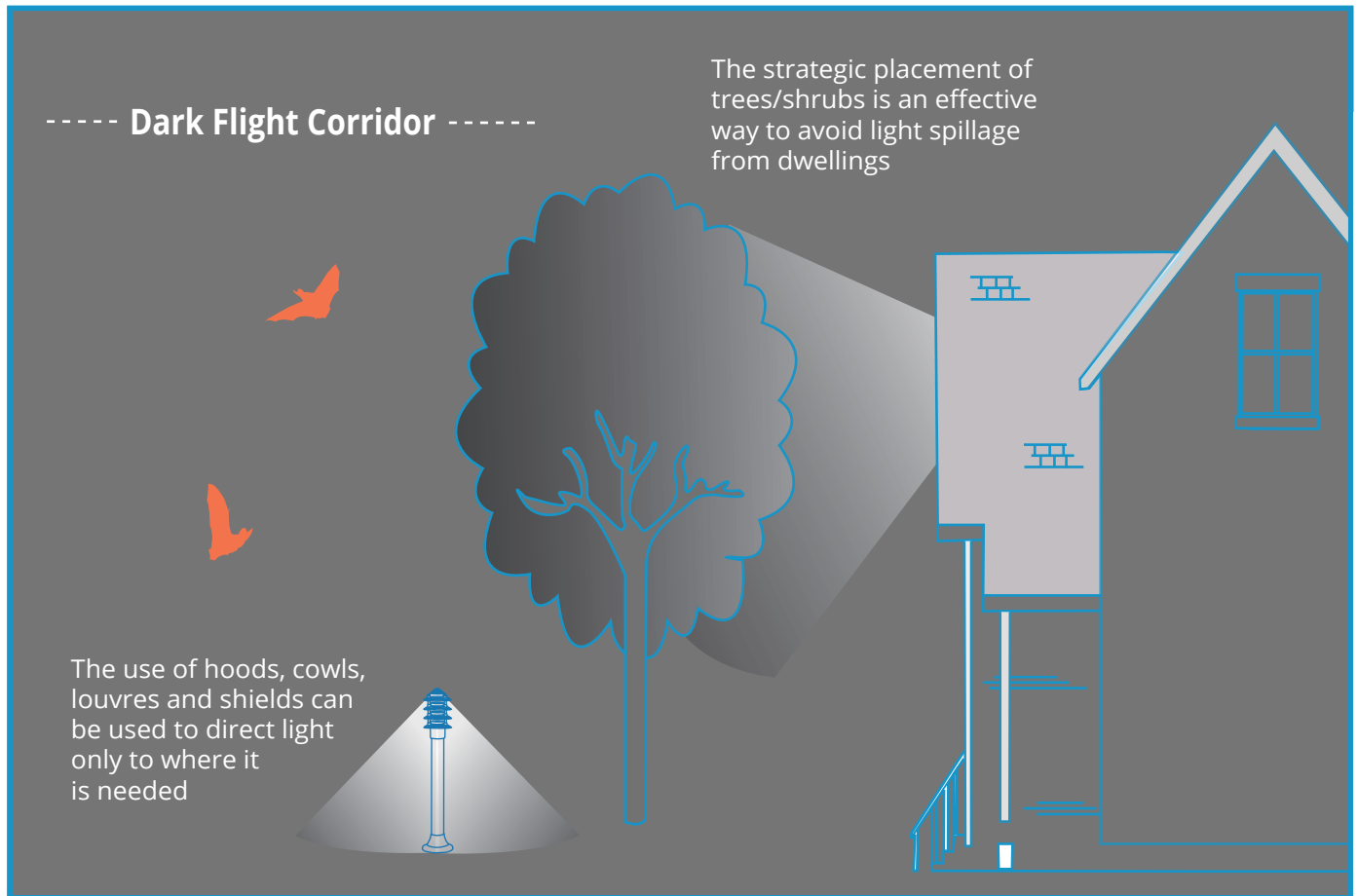
Bat Habitat Suitably Criteria

Bat Roosting Suitability	Criteria	Survey requirement to prove likely absence
Negligible	Negligible habitat features on site likely to be used by roosting bats.	No further survey work required
Low	A building, structure or tree with one or more potential roosting sites that could be used by individual bats opportunistically; however, these possible roost sites do not provide enough space, shelter, protection and/or suitable surrounding habitat to be used by large numbers of bats and are unlikely to be suitable for maternity or hibernation roosts.	One activity survey
Medium	A building, structure or tree with one or more potential roost sites that could be used by bats due to the size, shelter, protection, conditions and surrounding habit, but is unlikely to support a roost of high conservation status.	Two activity surveys
High	A building, structure or tree with one or more potential roost sites that are obviously suitable for use by larger numbers of bats on a more regular basis and potentially for longer periods of time due to their size, shelter, protection, conditions and surrounding habitat.	Three activity surveys

Survey requirements are taken from Bat Surveys for Professional Ecologists: Good Practice Guidelines (2016), which is the recognised industry standard guidance used by local planning authorities and other statutory consultees.

Sensitive Lighting for Bats

MITIGATION GUIDELINE N° 001



Lamp Type

The impact of light on bats can be minimised by the use of low/high pressure sodium lamps

Lighting Column

The height of lighting columns should be kept as low as possible to reduce the impact of light spill. For example for pedestrian walkways short bollard lights with a light level as low as 3lux directed downwards.

Timing of Lighting

The times at which lighting is left on should be limited where possible. The use of movement sensors for security lights can be used to reduce the amount of time a light is on each night.

Light Levels

Light levels within a landscape plan should be as low as possible. If lighting is not needed, don't light.

Light Mapping

Mapping the light spill of a lighting scheme using computer software can prove essential in designing schemes that are fit for purpose, minimise energy costs and create dark flight corridors and foraging areas for bats

Impacts of Light on Bats

As nocturnal mammals, light causes disturbance to bats, many species of which will actively avoid lit areas. The illumination of bat roosts can delay bats emerging and thus shorten their foraging time and eventually lead to bats abandoning their roost. Lit conditions also lead to an increase of predation as they are more easily seen.


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Information sheet Artificial bird nesting boxes for Buildings: Swifts, house martins and house sparrows



Habibat house
sparrow nest box



Vivara woodstone sparrow
nest box; suitable for both
integral fitment or surface
mounting

Ibstock Swift boxes are also suitable for house sparrows. Can be customised to suit any exterior finish. Site boxes under eaves, away from windows and direct sunlight.

Sparrow boxes should be grouped together and be at least 2 m of the ground. The boxes can be also be sited on gable walls. At least 3 per averaged size house.

Swifts boxes should be at least 5 m above the ground with an clear un-obstructed flight path.

Schwegler house martin box model 9 b double is a suitable box for house martins and can be used to encourage the uptake of a building by this species. The boxes can be attached to the exterior walls in a sheltered position; ideally beneath the eaves. At least two sets should be placed on an averaged size house.

Ibstock Box



Schwegler model 9b

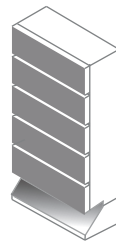
Bat Tubes

BUILT-IN HABITATS N° 004

Woodcrete Bat Tubes

We recommend the use of woodcrete-type bat tubes that are manufactured by Habibat or Schwegler. These are a well known brands so are always accepted as a compensation measure for planning applications and Natural England Licence applications. The tubes also have a low visual impact on the development because they can be built into the exterior wall and then rendered or painted, or in the case of the Habibat, faced with brick or stone.

Recommended bat tubes

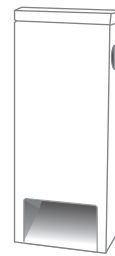


Habibat

The great advantage of the Habibat box is that it can be faced with brick, stone or render, so that it blends in and doesn't alter the aesthetic of the build.

Specifications

Height	44 cm
Width	21 cm
Depth	10 cm
Weight	7 kg



Schwegler 1FR & 2FR

There are two similar designs that we use regularly. The 1FR is designed to be used singularly whereas the 2FR has transverse connecting holes (model shown) that allow tubes to be connected together.

Specifications

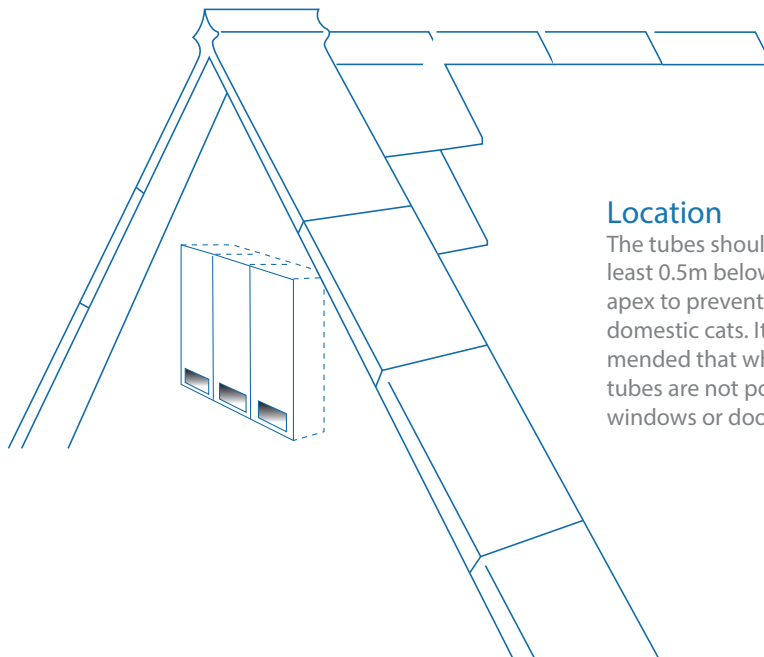
Height	47.5 cm
Width	20 cm
Depth	12.5 cm
Weight	9.8 kg

How Many to Install

The number of bat tubes to install is dependent on the level of compensation or mitigation that is required. Typically one tube is recommended on sites where there are low number of bats and multiple groups of tubes are recommended on sites of high ecological significance.

Installation

The tubes should be built into the exterior wall of the building, typically at the gable apex. The tubes should be installed flush with the surrounding wall and can then be rendered or painted with breathable paint if required.



Location

The tubes should be positioned at least 0.5m below the eave or gable apex to prevent predation by domestic cats. It is also recommended that where practical, the tubes are not positioned above windows or doors.

Bat Tubes

Bat tubes are an excellent way to provide discreet and low impact roosting opportunities for certain species of bats that tend to occupy crevices within buildings. They are relatively compact and can be installed flush or beneath a rendered surface and can be painted with an air permeable paint if required.


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