



Urban Tree Experts

BS5837 – Tree Surveys – Ecological Consulting

PRELIMINARY ECOLOGICAL APPRAISAL (DBW) AT 14 EASTBURY PARK WINNERSH



**Prepared for:
Mr P S Hari
14 Eastbury Park
Winnersh
Wokingham
RG41 5TL**

3 August 2025

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This report is valid for 12 months from the site inspection. The lifespan of this report may be subject to change if the site conditions change due to unspecified works that affect the site.



Executive Summary

Urban Tree Experts was commissioned by Mr P S Hari to conduct a preliminary ecological appraisal (daytime bat walkover [DBW]) of 14 Eastbury Park, Winnersh, Wokingham RG41 5TL. This is to support a forthcoming planning application to Wokingham Borough Council.

The site visit was carried out on Tuesday 22 July 2025 at 11.15am, during daylight hours. An internal and external inspection of the property took place to look for signs of bats.

The preliminary ecological appraisal consists of a desk top study prior to the survey to review existing information about the site and its surroundings and to inform the design of subsequent bat surveys, if required. The desk top study was conducted based upon a minimum 2km search radius and it revealed one statutory designated site is located within, and no current European Protected Species Licences (EPSLs) for bats have been granted within 2km of the proposed development site. The immediate area surrounding the site has a low level of habitat suitable for roosting, commuting and foraging bats due to the dense nature of the urban environment but, to the east there is good ecological connectivity to areas of woodland and farmland via the garden network.

The DBW comprised a detailed search of the interior and exterior of the building for bats, signs of bats and features suitable for use by roosting bats. This includes droppings, scratch marks, rubbing and staining at exit holes, live or dead bats and other features such as missing tiles, this list is not exhaustive.

The building's suitability to support roosting bats was assessed and no potential roost features were identified during the preliminary inspection. When combined, the lack of features along with the data from the desk top study, results in the property and attached garage being characterised as having negligible potential¹ to support roosting bats.

In line with best practice guidelines², no further survey effort is required.

¹ Table 4.1 Guidelines for assessing the potential suitability of proposed development sites for bats. Bat Surveys for Professional Ecologists Good Practice Guidelines 4th Edition.

² Collins, J. (ed) (2023) Bat Surveys for Professional Ecologists Good Practice Guidelines (4th Edition).



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1. Introduction

1.1 Instruction

Urban Tree Experts was instructed by Mr P S Hari to conduct a DBW of 14 Eastbury Park, Winnersh, Wokingham RG41 5TL to support a forthcoming planning application to Wokingham Borough Council.

1.2 Aims and Objectives

The DBW is designed to:

- Identify the presence/likely absence of bats within the building.
- Provide information on previous bat ecological surveys/reports.
- Provide information on the status of bats using the building currently or previously).
- To add confidence where no bats are found, or to categorise the nature of a roost where evidence of bats are found.
- To establish whether further surveys, mitigation or an EPSL is required.

The preliminary ecological appraisal (bats) and report writing were carried out in accordance with Bat Surveys for Professional Ecologists Good Practice Guidelines 4th edition.

1.3 Proposed Works

The survey was commissioned in connection with a forthcoming planning application to Wokingham Borough Council that will seek to construct a two-storey side extension, see plans at Appendix 1.

1.4 Surveyor Background and Experience

The preliminary ecological appraisal for bats was completed by Nick Powell and the report was written by Simon Holmes MSc. CEnv.

Nick holds a Class 2 Bat License (CLS-11742) and has been surveying bats for 3 years with various ecological consultancies and has received training in surveying techniques, bat detector use, bat biology, identification, acoustic monitoring, echolocation analysis and netting.

Simon holds Class 3 (CL19) and 4 Bat (CL20) Licenses (Nos. 17637 and 17638) and a Science and Education license (SCI64844). He has 35 years' experience of carrying out bat surveys and bat conservation work.

2. Legislation and Planning Policy

2.1 Legislative Background

All species of British bat are protected under the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 and the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981, as amended. Under this legislation it is an offence to kill or injure a bat or interfere with any roosting or resting site. A bat roost is interpreted as "*any structure or place used for shelter or protection*" whether or not bats are present at the time. A summary of the main legislation and planning considerations are included at Appendix 2.



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Seven species of bat are also Species of Principal Importance for nature conservation in England under Section 41 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006. This places a duty on all government departments to have regard for the conservation of these species and on the Secretary of State to further, or promote others to further, the conservation of these species.

3. Site Location and Description

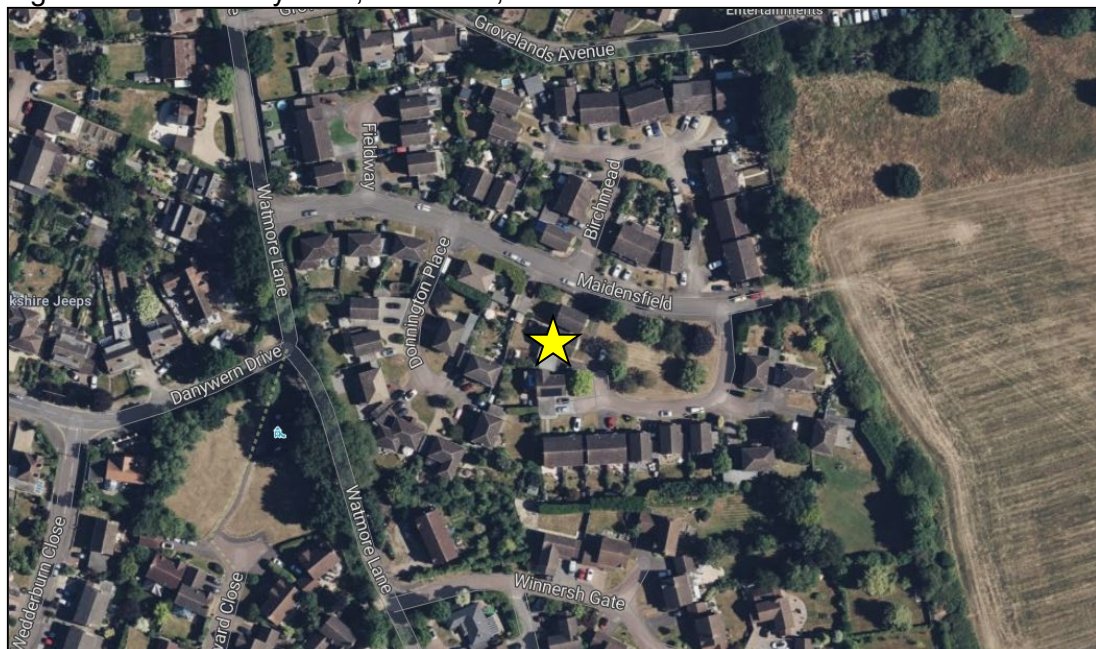
3.1 Site Location

The building is located at Grid Reference SU78757074, see Figure 1 below. An overview of the immediate area is shown on Figure 2, courtesy of Bing Maps.

Figure 1. 14 Eastbury Park, Winnersh, highlighted.



Figure 2. 14 Eastbury Park, Winnersh, overview of the immediate area.





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3.2 Site Description

The application site comprises a two-storey brick build property with attached utility/spare room/garage. The remainder of the site comprised a tarmacked driveway/parking area with lawn area, the rear garden consists of a patio/seating area and lawn, see Figure 3 below. The site itself offers limited foraging and commuting habitat for bats and there is some ecological connectivity to the wider via the garden network to the wider landscape that provides good foraging and commuting areas for bats.

Figure 3. Rear garden. 14 Eastbury Park, Winnersh. 22.07.25



4. Survey Methodology

4.1 Pre-Survey Data Search

The client has advised that, to their knowledge, no previous bat surveys have been undertaken on this site. Google Earth and MAGIC maps (magic.defra.gov.uk) websites were used prior to the survey to determine the suitability of the surrounding habitat to support roosting bats and to identify any statutory designated sites or EPSLs within 2km of the site. Due to the suburban environment, the scale of the proposed development, and the very local impact that may occur, no data was sought from the local records centre at this time.

The property is situated in the suburban village of Winnersh and is surrounded by residential properties and gardens of differing sizes and styles. To the north, south and west lie housing developments which provide poor habitat for bats. To the east lie hedge lined agricultural fields, Emm Brook and Winnersh Marsh and further afield to the east and south are more agricultural fields and woodland, all of which contain good habitat for roosting, commuting and foraging bats, although the A329(M) and M4 motorway separates the site from these areas.



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Lavells Lake Local Nature Reserve (LNR) lies to the north, just within 2km of the proposed development site and there is no ecological connectivity between the proposed development site and this LNR. A search of the Magic interactive website revealed no current EPSLs for bats have been granted within 2km of the site, however there are 5 historical records.

4.2 Daylight Survey

The DBW of 14 Eastbury Park, Winnersh, Reading RG41 5TL was carried out by Nick Powell on Tuesday 22 July 2025 at 11.15am. The weather conditions for the survey were dry and bright with a temperature of 22 degrees. Equipment used included a high-powered torch, a digital camera on a telescopic pole, endoscope and a ladder.

During the DBW, an external and internal inspection of the property and attached garage was carried out to identify any signs of occupation by bats and features that could offer potential roosting sites following standard survey guidelines. Features investigated included:

- Construction of the building – soffits, loft space, tiles/slates, lead flashings etc.
- Building condition – structure of roof and walls.
- Internal conditions – microclimate stability, draughts etc.
- Access points – potential entry and exit points for bats.
- Roosting points – cracks and crevices, between underlay and roofing tiles/slates.

Field signs that would indicate the presence of bats were searched for. These included:

- Bat droppings on the floor and walls of the building.
- Feeding remains (particularly butterfly and moth wings).
- Evidence of urine and/or oily staining around possible roost entrances.
- Presence of areas cleared of cobwebs.
- Where a breathable roofing membrane has been fitted staining on the membrane may suggest use by bats.
- Odour can sometimes suggest the present of bats.
- Squeaking and chattering can reveal bats roosting between the tiles and roofing underlay.

Buildings or structures that were not to be affected by the current proposals or with no bat roosting potential were not inspected.

4.3 Constraints

Full access to the site during the visit was made possible by the client and there were no constraints to the survey.

5. Survey Findings

5.1 External Inspection

The external features of the property were examined for signs described in section 4.2. Windowsills, exposed features around the windows, fascias and walls were inspected for any evidence of bat droppings or staining.



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The property is a two-storey detached brick-built building that is in a good condition externally. The pitched roof is covered in closely fitted tiles, none of which are missing or broken, see Figure 4 below. The ridge tiles are all tightly fitted and had no gaps in which roosting bats could exploit (see Figure 4 below) and there is no missing mortar from the verges that crevice dwelling bat species could exploit, see Figure 5 on page 9. The lead flashing around the flue pipes is flush with no gaps that could afford any roosting opportunities (see Figure 6 on page 9), and soffits and fascias are tightly fitted to the walls with no splits which bats could use for roosting, see Figure 7 on page 9.

On the southern elevation is the brick built attached spare room/utility/garage. The false pitch section at the front is covered in well fitted tiles with no gaps and the lead flashing affixing it to the main dwelling is flush (see Figure 8 on page 10), with the remaining flat roof covered in well fitted bitumen felt with no rips or tears, see Figure 9 on page 10.

No bats or evidence of bats was recorded during the external inspection of the property and externally there were no visible roosting opportunities for bats or access into the building for roosting bats.

Figure 4. Tightly fitted roof and ridge tiles. 14 Eastbury Park, Winnersh. 22.07.25





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Figure 5. Example sealed verges. 14 Eastbury Park, Winnersh. 22.07.25

Figure 6. Example sealed lead flashing. 14 Eastbury Park, Winnersh. 22.07.25



Figure 7. Example of soffits and fascias. 14 Eastbury Park, Winnersh. 22.07.25



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Figure 8. Tightly fitted roof and ridge tiles on false pitched roof of garage. 14 Eastbury Park, Winnersh. 22.07.25



Figure 9. Example close fitted bitumen felt on spare room/garage/utility. 14 Eastbury Park, Winnersh. 22.07.25





5.2 Internal Inspection

An internal inspection of the property was undertaken and examined for any signs of bats (as described in section 4.2).

The loft void over the property was accessed via a loft ladder and was in a good condition internally. The loft was partially lit, partially boarded and insulated, see Figure 10 below. The roof tiles are lined with bitumen felt, all of which appears to be in a good condition with no rips or tears which could be utilised by roosting bats, see Figure 10 below. Internally the ceilings of the utility and spare room have been boarded, plastered and painted (see Figure 11 on page 12) and the ceiling of the garage is boarded, see Figure 12 on page 12.

No bats or evidence of bats was recorded during the internal inspection of the loft space and internally there appeared to be no roosting opportunities for bats within the loft.

Figure 10. Example loft space and bitumen felt. 14 Eastbury Park, Winnersh. 22.07.25





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Figure 12. Example utility/spare roof ceilings. 14 Eastbury Park, Winnersh. 22.07.25



Figure 13. Example garage ceiling. 14 Eastbury Park, Winnersh. 22.07.25





6. Evaluation

The bat roost potential of the features within the site have been assessed with reference to the following criteria and include seasonal variation where increased or decreased probability may arise. Where features are present, they are **highlighted in bold**.

The likelihood of bat roosts being present will be higher where structures:

- are of a pre-20th Century construction;
- are in a lowland rural setting;
- **have woodland, mature trees**, species-rich grassland **and/or water nearby**;
- have large dimension roof timbers with cracks, joints and holes;
- have numerous crevices in stonework and structures;
- have an uneven roof covering with gaps, though not too draughty;
- have hanging tiles or roof cladding, especially on south-facing walls;
- **have a roof warmed by the sun**;
- are disused or little used; largely undisturbed;
- provide appropriate hibernation conditions, such as abandoned mines, tunnels, kilns, or fortifications; or
- Recent and **historical records of bat roosts in the general area**.

The likelihood of bat roosts being present will be lower where structures:

- **are in an urban setting with little green space**;
- are subject to heavy disturbance (constant movement due to draughts and noise, also unstable microclimate);
- **have a small, cluttered roof void (particularly for brown long-eared)**;
- **are of a modern construction with few gaps or crevices that bats can fly or crawl through (though pipistrelle bats may still be present)**;
- **are comprised of prefabricated steel or sheet materials; (some sections)**;
- are active industrial premises.

Please note that the above list provides generic screening criteria only and there are exceptions to consider.

7. Conclusions

7.1 Interpretation

The combined evidence from the desktop study and the internal and external inspection of the property and attached garage provides a high level of confidence in support of the opinions set out in this report. There are no visible features externally on the building which could be utilised by roosting bats or in which bats could access the building to roost and internally there are no potential roosting opportunities for bats.

Informed by the results of the survey and the factors highlighted in Section 6, it is concluded that there is negligible potential for roosting bats within the property or attached garage. Based on recommendations in the Bat Workers Manual and the Bat Surveys Good Practice Guidelines, no further survey effort is required.

7.2 Contingency Plan

In the unlikely event that bats are found during the proposed works, all work must stop, and advice sought from Urban Tree Experts or another licensed bat ecologist.



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If, for whatever reason, there is a time delay of greater than 12 months between this survey and the commencement of work, then the survey should be repeated as the condition of the building may change and bats may start roosting at the site.

8. References

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

HM Government (2017) Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations as (amended).

HM Government (1981) The Wildlife and Countryside Act (as amended).

HM Government (2006) Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act.

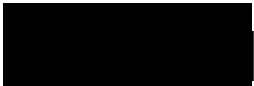
Mitchell-Jones, A.J. & McLeish, A.P. (2004). Bat Workers' Manual (3rd Edition). Joint Nature Conservation Committee.

9. Queries

Any queries regarding this report should be addressed, in the first instance, to Urban Tree Experts:

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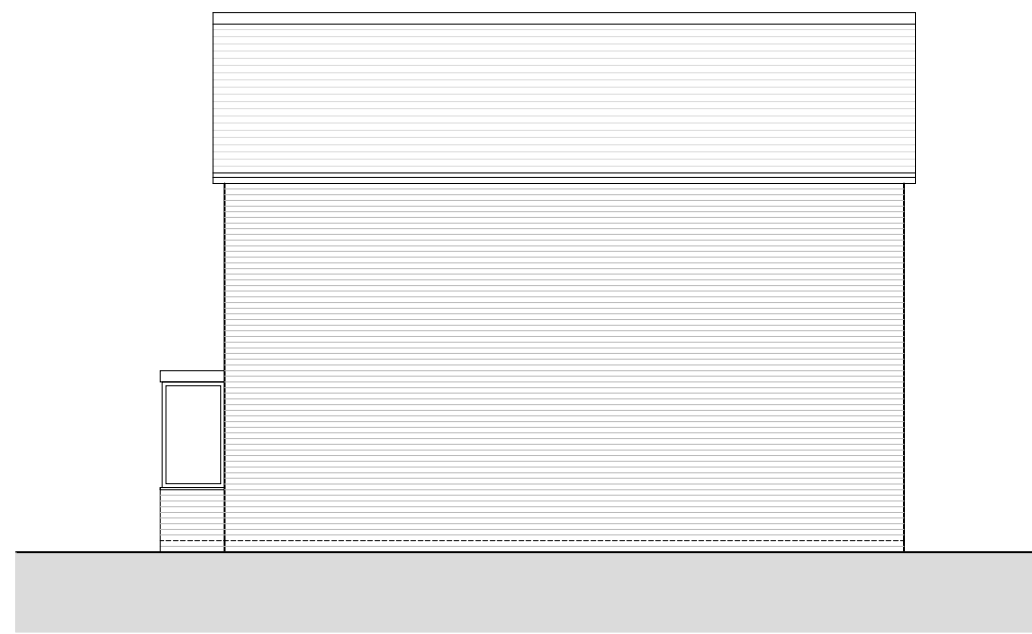
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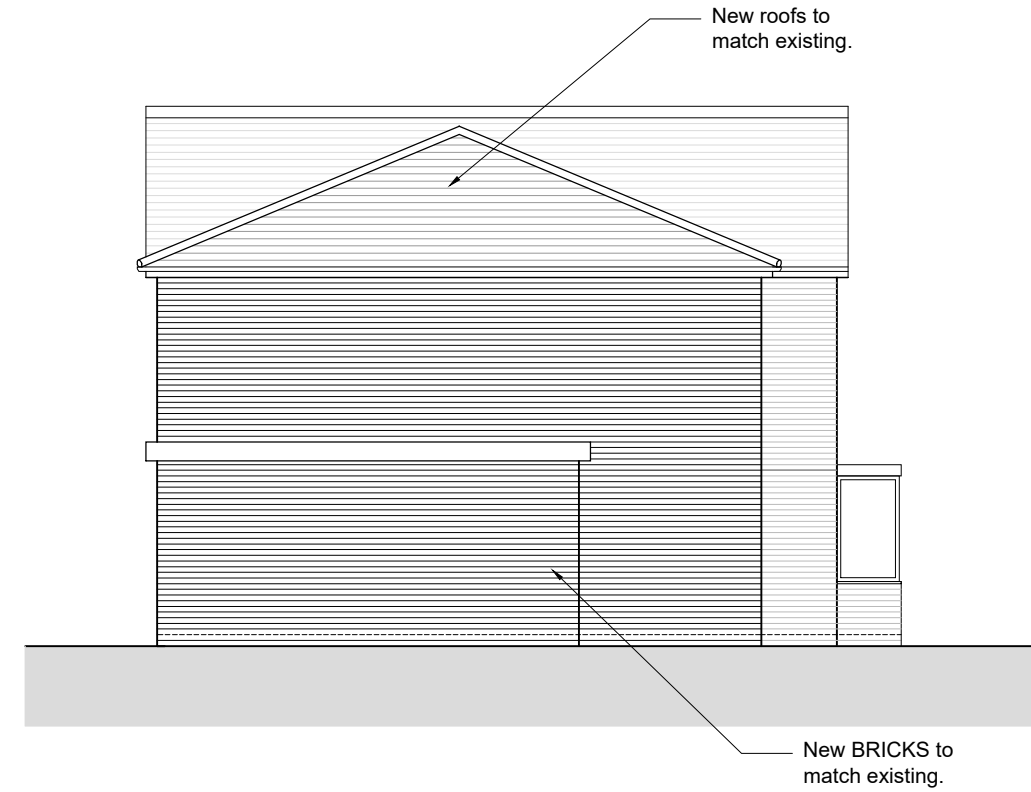
APPENDIX 1



PROPOSED EAST ELEVATION
SCALE 1 : 100



PROPOSED NORTH ELEVATION
SCALE 1 : 100



PROPOSED SOUTH ELEVATION
SCALE 1 : 100



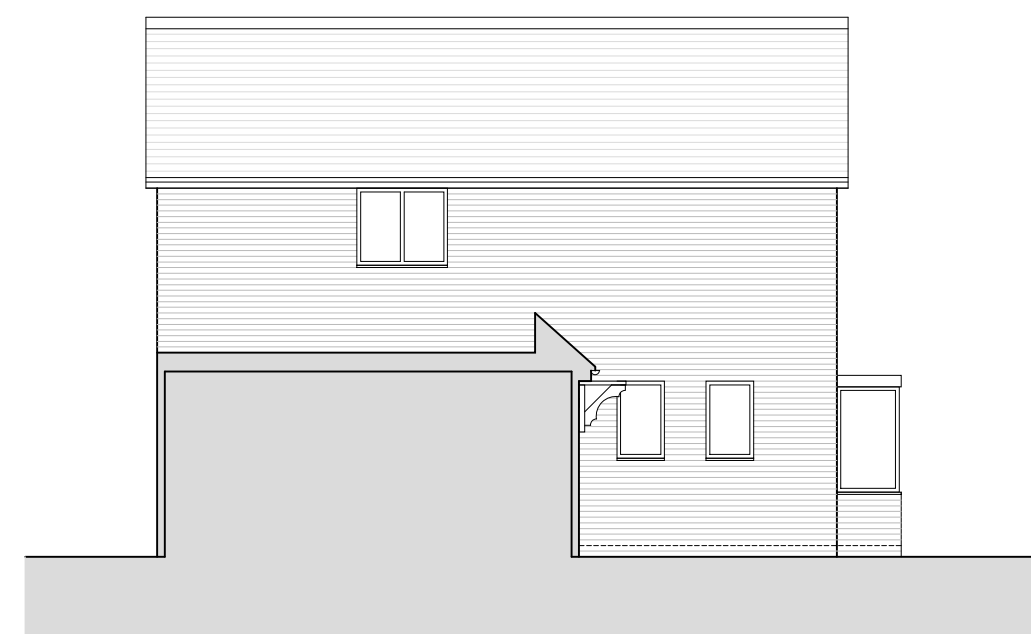
PROPOSED WEST ELEVATION
SCALE 1 : 100



EXISTING EAST ELEVATION
SCALE 1 : 100



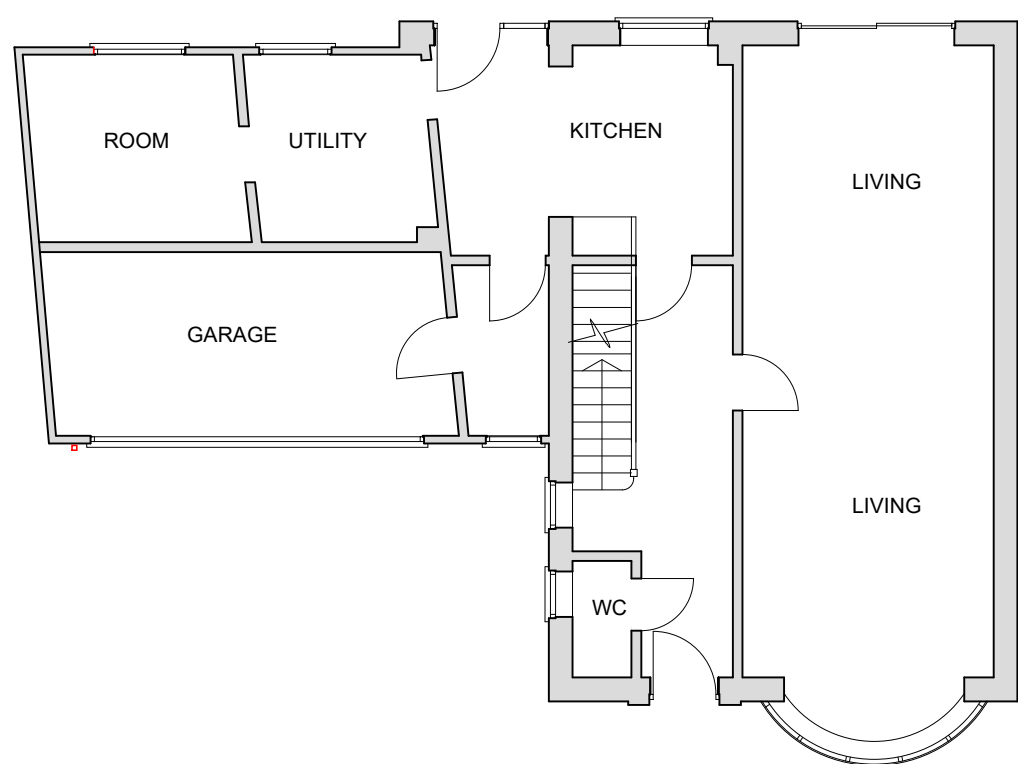
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SCALE 1 : 100



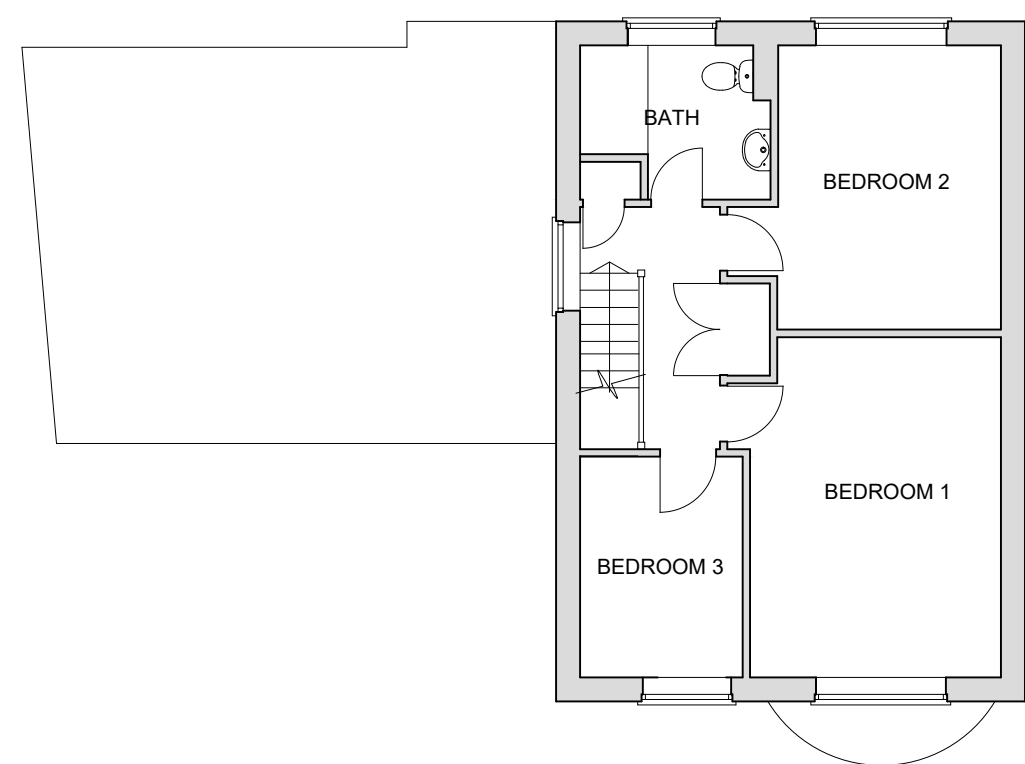
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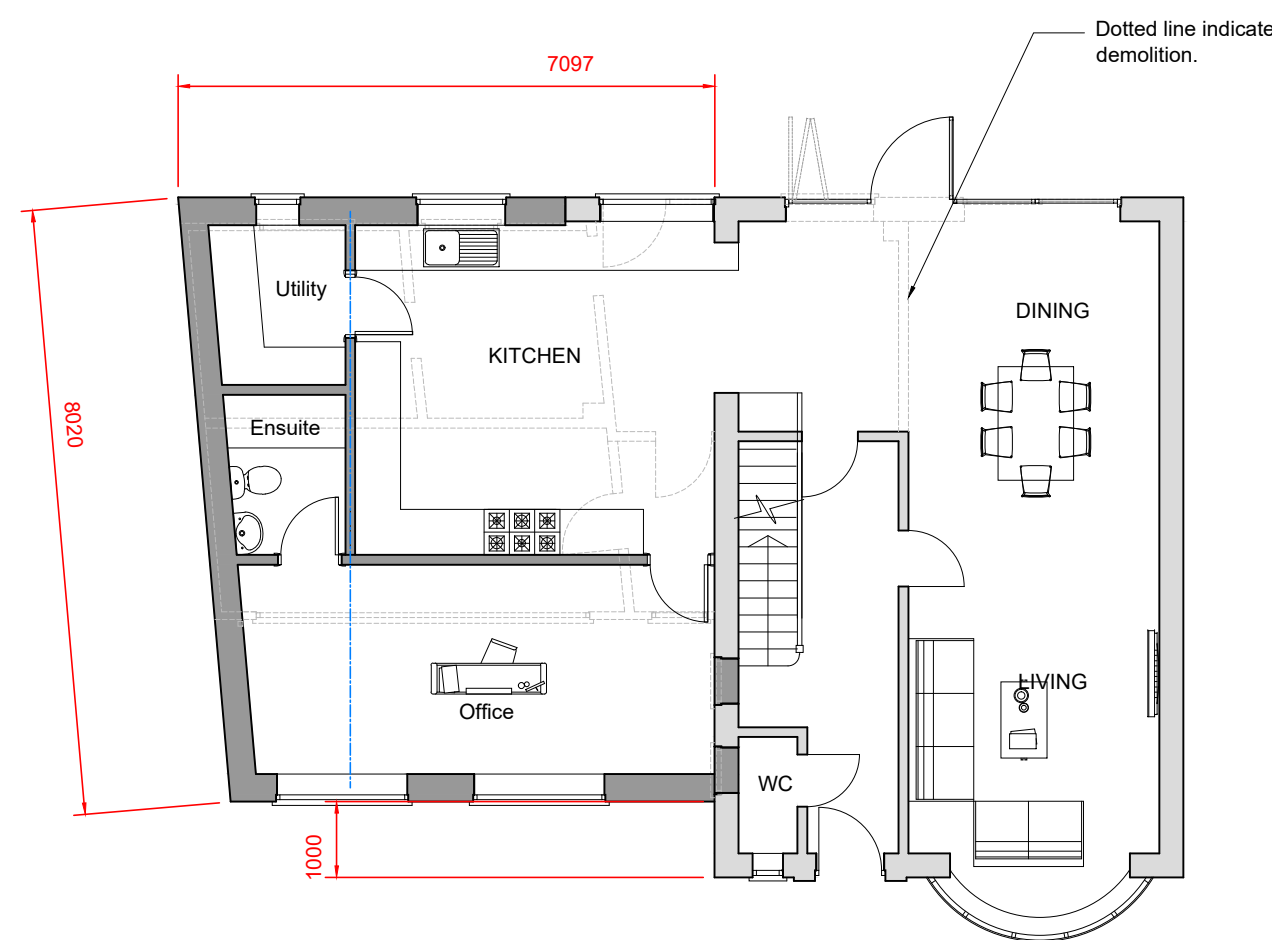
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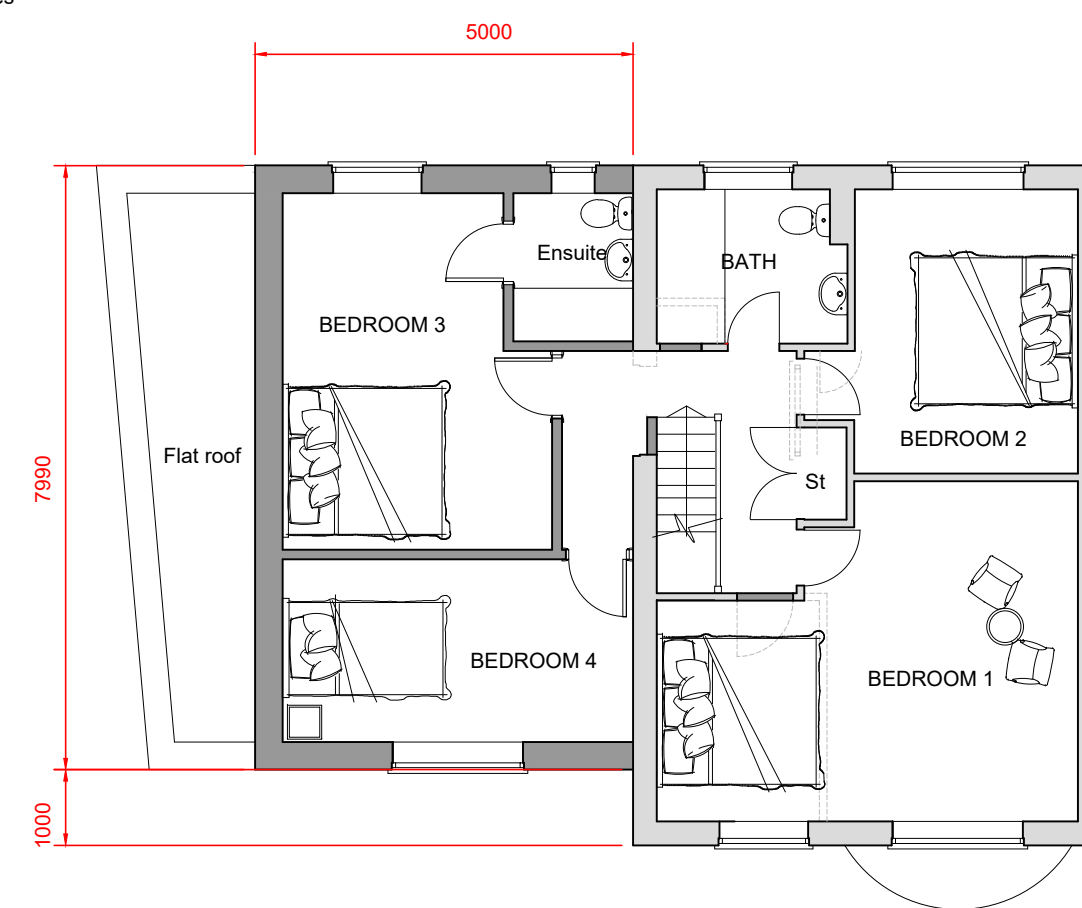
EXISTING GROUND FLOOR PLAN
SCALE 1 : 100



EXISTING FIRST FLOOR PLAN
SCALE 1 : 100



PROPOSED GROUND FLOOR PLAN
SCALE 1 : 100



PROPOSED FIRST FLOOR PLAN
SCALE 1 : 100



NOTES

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APPENDIX 2

In summary, the legislation combined makes it an offence to:

- Intentionally or recklessly damage, destroy or obstruct access to a structure or place used for shelter by a bat.
- Intentionally or recklessly disturb bats; in particular any disturbance which is likely to impair the ability of bats to survive, breed or reproduce or nurture their young; or in the case of hibernating or migrating bats, to hibernate or migrate.
- Intentionally or deliberately kill, injure or take any bat.

Planning Considerations:

Government guidance to Local Planning Authorities stipulates the need to consider biodiversity and protected species during the consideration of planning applications. The NPPF makes clear that the planning system should help minimise the impacts that development can have on biodiversity and provide net gains in biodiversity where possible. In addition, the ODPM Circular 04/2005 states *“It is essential that the presence or otherwise of protected species, and the extent that they may be affected by the proposed development, is established before the planning permission is granted, otherwise all relevant material considerations may not have been addressed in making the decision”*.

Policy CP7 of the Wokingham Borough Core Strategy (planning policy relating to the site) states *“Development which may harm habitats or, species of principle importance in England for nature conservation, veteran trees or features of the landscape that are of major importance for wild flora and fauna (including wildlife and river corridors), whether directly or indirectly will be only permitted if it has been clearly demonstrated that the need for the proposal outweighs the need to safeguard the nature conservation importance, that no alternative site that would result in less or no harm is available which will meet the need, and*

- i) Mitigation measures can be put in place to prevent damaging impacts; or*
- ii) Appropriate compensation measures to offset the scale and kind of losses are provided”*.

Developments that compromise the protection afforded to bats or roosts under the provisions of the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 and the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 will require a European Protected Species (EPS) licence from Natural England (NE).

NE, the government’s statutory conservation advisory organisation, is responsible for issuing EPS licences that would permit activities that would otherwise lead to an infringement of the Habitat Regulations.

Three tests must be satisfied before this licence (to permit otherwise prohibited acts) can be issued:

- Reg 44(2)(e) – the derogation is “in the interests of public health and public safety, or for other imperative reasons of overriding public interest, including those of a social or economic nature and beneficial consequences of primary importance for the environment”.
- Reg 44(3)(a) – there is “no satisfactory alternative” to the derogation.
- Reg 44(3)(b) –the derogation is “not detrimental to the maintenance of the populations of the species concerned at a favourable conservation status in their natural range”.

Tests (a) and (e) can be met with the issue of planning permission for the proposed works. Test (b) is determined by NE’s ecology department that requires the development of a suitable mitigation strategy that would ensure that any bats present on site, are retained at the same population level or better.