

349 Hyde End Road
Spencer's Wood
Reading
Berkshire
RG7 1DD

Preliminary Roost Assessment

Report ref.: S2780_PRA_a

<i>Report Quality Control Information</i>	
<i>Author</i>	<i>Jake Morgan (Qualifying member of CIEEM)</i>
<i>Reviewer</i>	<i>Meghan Porter (Qualifying member of CIEEM)</i>
<i>Authoriser</i>	<i>Vicky Potts (MCIEEM)</i>

October 2024

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.....	11
6	DISCUSSION.....	16
6.1	Assessment of Potential Roost Suitability.....	16
6.2	Assessment of Potential Roost Status	17
7	IMPACT ASSESSMENT	18
7.1	Potential Impacts of Development Proposals	18
7.2	Conclusions	18
8	RECOMMENDATIONS.....	19
8.1	Further Surveys	19
8.2	Indicative Mitigation Strategy	19
9	REFERENCES	21
	APPENDIX 1 – POTENTIAL SUITABILITY CATEGORIES FOR ROOSTING BATS.....	22
	APPENDIX 2 – DEFINITION OF BAT ROOST TYPES	23
	APPENDIX 3 – FURTHER SURVEY RATIONALE	24
	APPENDIX 4 – PROPOSED ELEVATIONS	25

1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- 1.1.1** John Wenman Ecological Consultancy LLP was instructed by Rene and Greg Theodorou to undertake a Preliminary Roost Assessment (PRA) for bats at 349 Hyde End Road in Spencer's Wood, Berkshire.
- 1.1.2** The aim of the PRA is to determine the actual or potential presence of bats in the property and whether further survey and/or mitigation would be required for future proposed development activities.
- 1.1.3** The suburban area surrounding the property with linear hedgerows, scattered trees and tree lines provide continuous habitat that could be used as a flight-path connecting to high-quality foraging habitats for any bat(s) roosting in the property. Whilst no evidence of void-dwelling bat species was observed within the roof void, multiple potential access points and roost features suitable for crevice-dwelling bat species were identified. The property has been assigned moderate potential suitability for bats.
- 1.1.4** Future development proposals could obstruct access to and result in the damage/destruction of bats roosts and lead to direct/indirect disturbance, injury and/or death of bats, and potentially result in the permanent loss of a bat roost, which may have the potential to significantly affect the local distribution or abundance of a bat species.
- 1.1.5** As future development proposals cannot be altered to avoid the potential adverse effects on bats in the property, a further survey is recommended to establish the presence or absence of bat roosts in the property, in order to be able to assess fully whether the development proposals will have an adverse effect on bats and design a mitigation strategy if necessary.
- 1.1.6** This report contains information regarding a mobile species so it will likely be valid for less than 12 months (CIEEM 2019b).

2 INTRODUCTION

2.1 Project Background

2.1.1 John Wenman Ecological Consultancy LLP was instructed by Rene and Greg Theodorou to undertake a Preliminary Roost Assessment (PRA) for bats at 349 Hyde End Road in Spencer's Wood, Berkshire.

2.1.2 The PRA was commissioned to accompany a householder planning application to be submitted to Wokingham Borough Council seeking consent for a second-storey side extension with associated alterations to the existing roof.

2.2 Site Location and Context

2.2.1 The detached property is located on the southern side of Hyde End Road in Spencer's Wood, Reading, Berkshire (central OS Grid Reference: SU 71551 66632).

2.2.2 The property is situated within a suburban area with further neighboring properties and their associated gardens along Hyde End Road. In addition, wood pasture and mixed priority woodland is situated approximately 150 metres to the northwest and 430 metres to the west.

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)(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:

- OS maps and Google Earth – maps and satellite imagery were used to identify potential flight-paths and foraging habitats for bats;
- DEFRA Data Services Platform and MAGIC – maps were used to locate relevant designated sites, habitats and granted European Protected Species licences; and
- 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 24th September 2024 by Meghan Porter-Smith registered under Natural England Bat Survey Class Licence CL17 (Registration no. 2023-11300-CL17-BAT) and assistant ecologist Jake Morgan (a qualifying member of CIEEM) 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, 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 less than 12 months (CIEEM 2019b).

5 SURVEY RESULTS

5.1 Desk Study

5.1.1 Neighbouring gardens along Hyde End Road and the B3349 contain hedgerows, scattered trees and tree lines that provide continuous habitat that could be used as a flight-path connecting to high-quality foraging habitat for any bat(s) roosting in the property such as the nearby wood pasture and mixed woodland to the northwest and west.

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)
2015-15306-EPS-MIT	Brown long-eared	07/10/2015 – 06/10/2020	Damage and destruction of resting place	650 E
2017-31573-EPS-MIT	Brown long-eared	04/10/2017 – 31/10/2017	Destruction of resting place	800 NE
2017-32777-EPS-MIT-1	Brown long-eared	11/05/2018 – 31/10/2018	Destruction of resting place	800 NE
EPSM2009-1397	Brown long-eared	01/04/2010 – 30/04/2011	Destruction of resting place	880 E
2018-36705-EPS-MIT-1	Common pipistrelle & brown long-eared	23/07/2019 – 05/10/2028	Destruction of breeding site and damage of resting place	1350 NE
EPSM2009-1123	Common pipistrelle & brown long-eared	06/10/2009 – 05/10/2011	Destruction of resting place	1520 N
2015-15972-EPS-MIT	Common pipistrelle & brown long-eared	04/11/2015 – 03/11/2020	Destruction of resting place	1550 N
2016-25203-EPS-MIT	Common pipistrelle & brown long-eared	23/09/2016 – 30/09/2026	Damage of breeding site & damage and destruction of resting place	1670 W
2015-7206-EPS-MIT-1	Common pipistrelle, soprano pipistrelle & brown long-eared	11/02/2016 – 31/03/2020	Damage and destruction of resting place	1900 SE

5.1.3 Furthermore a survey undertaken by John Wenman Ecological Consultancy LLP at a property 225 m to the east along Hyde End Road in 2024 observed a small maternity roost for common pipistrelle bats.

5.1.4 A previous preliminary inspection was carried out for the detached garage in the rear garden at 349 Hyde End Road by John Wenman Ecological Consultancy LLP (Report ref.: R2142b) in January 2019. The survey found no visible signs of the garage being used by bats and there were no suitable features for allowing bats access or for providing crevice

roosting sites at this time.

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 annotated in a plan, as follows:

External Survey

- 5.2.2** The detached brick house had a pitched two-storey roof and front gable, with a single-storey hipped section on the western elevation with a front and rear dormer window, and a sloped roof porch to the front (**Photographs 1 & 2**).



Photograph 1. Front of property viewed from north.



Photograph 2. Rear of property viewed from south.

- 5.2.3** The roof was covered with clay tiles that were partially raised along the western verge of the pitched roof and behind the front dormer window (**Photographs 3 & 4; Target notes 1 & 2**). The ridge mortar and verge mortar was mostly intact across the roof; other than a superficial gap in the mortar at the apex of the eastern gable (**Photograph 5**). The mortar was frequently crumbling or missing along the northwest hip of the single-storey section (**Photograph 6; Target note 3**).



Photograph 3. Raised verge roof tiles along the western verge (rear elevation).



Photograph 4. Raised verge roof tiles (front elevation).



Photograph 5. Superficial crevice within crumbling verge mortar (eastern elevation).



Photograph 6. Crumbling and missing hip mortar (western elevation).

- 5.2.4** The lead flashing was flat to the tiles and brickwork at the base of the chimney, both dormer windows and along the front porch. The lead flashing was slightly lifted at the south-western corner of the house elevation but the gap was superficial (**Photograph 7; Target note 4**). The dormer windows were clad with flat hanging tiles, offering no roosting opportunities for bats (**Photograph 8**).



Photograph 7. Partially lifted lead flashing (rear elevation).



Photograph 8. Tight hanging tiles on dormer window (rear elevation).

- 5.2.5** The uPVC soffit was fully sealed along the brickwork gables and was tight to the brickwork along all elevations of the house (**Photographs 9 & 10**).



Photograph 9. uPVC soffit sealed to the brickwork gable (eastern elevation)



Photograph 10. uPVC soffit sealed to the brickwork (front elevation).

- 5.2.6** The detached garage has been converted into an annexe with a vaulted ceiling and two skylights installed on the roof. The roof tiles were occasionally lifted on the front elevation, while the ridge and verge mortar was fully intact (**Photograph 11**).



Photograph 11. Raised roof tiles (front elevation of annexe)

Internal Survey

- 5.2.7** There was one roof void within the property. There was a small void at the western end of the pitched roof which was accessible via a door from the converted loft room at the eastern end of the house. The void was of cut and pitch construction with an approximate floor-to-ridge height of 2.5 metres, and the ridge was cobwebbed throughout (**Photograph 12**). The roof was lined with bitumen & hessian felt that was fully intact with slight gaps between overlapping sections of felt (**Photograph 13; Target note 5**).



Photograph 12. Pitched void cobwebbed throughout.



Photograph 13. Overlapping sections of bitumen felt.

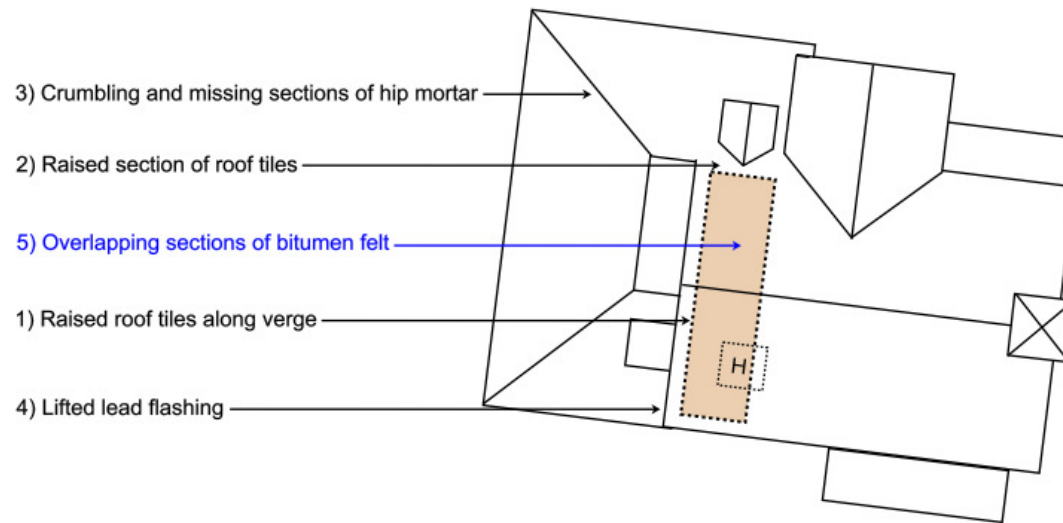
- 5.2.8** The floor was fully boarded over fibreglass insulation which filled the eaves, preventing access to the uPVC soffit (**Photograph 14**). There were slight gaps between the blockwork gable and end rafters which were cobwebbed and filled with mortar (**Photograph 15**).



Photograph 14. Eaves filled with fibreglass insulation.



Photograph 15. Gaps along gable filled with mortar.



n. External target note

n. Internal target note



Chimney



Roof void



Loft hatch

Drawn by:	Date:	Scale:	349 Hyde End Road, Spencers Wood	
JM	October 2024	Not to scale	Preliminary Roost Assessment Plan	

6 DISCUSSION

6.1 Assessment of Potential Roost Suitability

6.1.1 The suburban area surrounding the property with hedgerows, scattered trees and tree lines provide continuous habitat that could be used as a flight-path connecting to high-quality foraging habitats for any bat(s) roosting in the property such as the nearby parcels of woodland to the northwest and west. Furthermore, the search of granted bat mitigation licences identified multiple roosting sites and three species known to be roosting within a 2km radius of the house: common pipistrelle (*Pipistrellus pipistrellus*), soprano pipistrelle (*Pipistrellus pygmaeus*) and brown long-eared bat (*Plecotus auritus*), with *P. pipistrellus* and *P. auritus* breeding roosts situated approximately 225 m east, 1350 metres northeast and 1670 metres west of the property.

6.1.1 The house featured the following potential bat access points and roost features:

- Lifted roof tiles along the western verge of the house on the front and rear elevation (**Photographs 3 & 4; Target notes 1 & 2**);
- Crumbling and missing sections of hip mortar on the western section of the roof (**Photograph 6; Target note 3**); and
- Overlapping sections of bitumen felt within the void (**Photograph 13; Target note 5**).

6.1.2 Whilst the raised roof tiles along the western verge of the house may lead directly inside the roof void, which had sufficient space for internal flight and suitable conditions for supporting void-dwelling bats such as the locally recorded brown long-eared bat (*Plecotus auritus*), no bat droppings were observed and so the presence of void-dwelling bats is considered highly unlikely. The eastern end of the pitched roof was converted into habitable space and the single-storey section had a vaulted ceiling and lacked a suitable void.

6.1.3 The raised verge roof tiles and crumbling and missing hip mortar on the western elevation offer potential crevice roost sites for small numbers of crevice-dwelling bats such as the locally recorded common pipistrelle (*Pipistrellus pipistrellus*) and soprano pipistrelle (*Pipistrellus pygmaeus*). Evidence of crevice roosting species is typically hidden from view in areas such as gaps between tiles and internal roof linings/insulation.

6.1.4 The property is considered to be of moderate potential suitability for bats (see **Appendix 1** for potential suitability categories).

6.2 Assessment of Potential Roost Status

6.2.1 The potential crevice roost sites in the property are considered to be suitable for use by typically crevice-dwelling bat species such as the abundant and widespread soprano pipistrelle (*P. pygmaeus*) & common pipistrelle (*P. pipistrellus*) and the rarer Brandt's / whiskered bats (*Myotis brandtii* / *mystacinus*). The presence of a maternity colony is considered to be highly unlikely given the absence of visible roosting evidence together with the scale and nature of the features observed.

6.2.2 The common pipistrelle (*P. pipistrellus*) and soprano pipistrelle (*P. pygmaeus*) 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, i.e. non-breeding roosts supporting individual bat or small groups through to maternity roosts supporting large numbers of female bats (Reason & Wray 2023).

7 IMPACT ASSESSMENT

7.1 Potential Impacts of Development Proposals

Overview

- 7.1.1** The development proposals include a second-storey extension with associated alterations to the existing single-storey extension on the western elevation (refer to proposed elevations in **Appendix 4**). The impacts of the proposals have been assessed in accordance with the mitigation hierarchy during construction and post development as follows:

Construction Phase

- 7.1.2** The development proposals will directly impact all features identified on the single-storey section of the roof and may impact the raised roof tiles along the western verge of the second-storey roof (**Photographs 3, 4, 6, 7, 13; Target notes 1 – 5**; see proposed elevations in **Appendix 4**). The construction activities could therefore lead to direct/indirect disturbance, injury and/or death of bats if bats were found to be using these features.

Post Development

- 7.1.3** In the absence of mitigation and/or compensation, the development proposals could result in the permanent loss of bat roosts. The loss of a roost has potential to significantly affect the local distribution or abundance of a bat species, subject to its conservation status.

7.2 Conclusions

- 7.2.1** The development proposals cannot be altered to avoid the potential adverse effects on bats in the house. Therefore, further survey is recommended to determine the presence or likely absence of a bat roost(s) in the property, in order to be able to assess fully whether the development proposals will have an adverse effect on bats (see **Appendix 3** for further survey rationale). The recommended further survey is detailed in **Section 8.1** below.

8 RECOMMENDATIONS

8.1 Further Surveys

- 8.1.1** Further survey is recommended to determine the presence or likely absence of bat roosts in the property, in order to be able to assess fully whether the development proposals will have an adverse effect on bats.
- 8.1.2** A minimum of two dusk emergence survey visits should be undertaken in the period of May to September, with at least two of the surveys between May and August; the survey visits should be spaced at least three weeks apart. If roosting bats are present, these survey visits enable the roost characterisation necessary to inform an impact assessment and mitigation strategy.
- 8.1.3** 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.
- 8.1.4** To satisfy one of the licensing tests, it would be necessary to demonstrate that the 'favourable conservation status' of the bat species using the house 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. Indicative and provisional measures are summarised in **Section 8.2** below.

8.2 Indicative Mitigation Strategy

- 8.2.1** If further surveys and the impact assessment have demonstrated 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.
- 8.2.2** Alternative roost sites would be made available to bats prior to 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 4 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).

- 8.2.3** 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/roof strip by hand), actual and potential roost sites, actions to be taken if a bat is found and personal safety procedures.
- 8.2.4** A soft demolition/roof strip approach to the works affecting the bat roosts would be adopted, i.e. careful removal of roof coverings by gloved hands and handheld tools under the direct supervision of a licensed ecologist or 'Registered Consultant'. In the event that 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.
- 8.2.5** Replacement bat access points and roost sites may need to be created and/or reinstated into the house 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.
- 8.2.6** 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.

9 REFERENCES

CIEEM (2019b). *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

