

40 Hatch Ride
Crowthorne
Berkshire
RG45 6LB

Preliminary Roost Assessment

Report ref.: R2862_PRA_a

Report Quality Control Information	
Author	Verity West (qualifying member of CIEEM)
Reviewer	Conor Watson ACIEEM

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1 Diesel House, Honey Hill, Wokingham, Berkshire RG40 3BL
Telephone: 0118 3271810 Mobile: 07979 403099 E-mail: info@wenman-ecology.co.uk
www.wenman-ecology.co.uk

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Registered office: 100 New Wokingham Road, Crowthorne, Berkshire RG45 6JP where you may look at a list of members' names.

CONTENTS PAGE

1	EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	3
2	INTRODUCTION.....	4
2.1	Project Background.....	4
2.2	Site Location and Context.....	4
2.3	Report Objectives	4
3	LEGISLATIVE AND POLICY BACKGROUND.....	5
3.1	Relevant Legislation.....	5
3.2	Planning Policy	5
3.3	Mitigation Licensing	6
4	SURVEY METHODOLOGY.....	7
4.1	Desk Study	7
4.2	Building Inspection.....	7
5	SURVEY RESULTS.....	10
5.1	Desk Study	10
5.2	Building Inspection.....	10
6	DISCUSSION.....	16
6.1	Assessment of Potential Roost Suitability.....	16
6.2	Impact Assessment and Recommendations.....	16
7	REFERENCES.....	17
	APPENDIX 1 – POTENTIAL SUITABILITY CATEGORIES FOR ROOSTING BATS.....	18
	APPENDIX 2 – DEFINITION OF BAT ROOST TYPES	19
	APPENDIX 3 – FURTHER SURVEY RATIONALE	20
	APPENDIX 4 – PROPOSED PLANS.....	21

1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- 1.1.1** John Wenman Ecological Consultancy LLP was instructed by Ilie Jentimir to undertake a Preliminary Roost Assessment (PRA) at 40 Hatch Ride in Crowthorne, Berkshire. The PRA was commissioned to accompany a householder planning application submitted to Wokingham Borough Council seeking consent for the a proposed two storey side extension and single storey rear extension, with changes to external render and fenestration.
- 1.1.2** The roof void was small and cluttered so was sub-optimal for the internal flight exhibited by void-dwelling bats, such as the locally recorded brown long-eared bat. Furthermore no bat droppings were found internally, so the presence of void-dwelling species is considered highly unlikely. Externally, the property had one low suitability potential roost feature beneath the uPVC cladding on the front gable, which could provide access for crevice-dwelling bats, such as the locally recorded common pipistrelle and soprano pipistrelle. This feature was thoroughly investigated using an endoscope and ruled out due to lack of evidence of bats and heavy cobwebbing.
- 1.1.3** The survey findings demonstrate that the proposals are highly unlikely to result in the death, injury or disturbance of bats; the damage or destruction of a bat roost; or the obstruction of access to a bat roost. Therefore, a European Protected Species (EPS) mitigation licence would not be required to allow the development proposals to proceed lawfully.
- 1.1.4** In the unlikely event that bats are encountered during construction, the works must stop immediately, and a suitably licensed ecologist should be called to site attend to the bat and provide advice on how to proceed; works should not continue until further written advice has been received.
- 1.1.5** This report contains information regarding a mobile species so it will likely be valid for less than 12 months (CIEEM 2019).

2 INTRODUCTION

2.1 Project Background

2.1.1 John Wenman Ecological Consultancy LLP was instructed by Ilie Jentimir to undertake a Preliminary Roost Assessment (PRA) at 40 Hatch Ride in Crowthorne, Berkshire.

2.1.2 The PRA was commissioned to accompany a householder planning application submitted to Wokingham Borough Council seeking consent for a proposed two storey side extension and single storey rear extension, with changes to external render and fenestration (refer to proposed plans in **Appendix 4**).

2.2 Site Location and Context

2.2.1 The property is a semi-detached house located to the north of Hatch Ride in Crowthorne, Berkshire (central OS grid ref: SU 84008 65260).

2.2.2 The property is in a leafy tree-lined suburban setting surrounded by similar neighbouring residential properties and associated gardens. The landscape surrounding Crowthorne is characterised by open grassland and pastoral farmland with established hedgerows and woodland.

2.2.3 Overall, the nearby habitats provide suitable commuting and high-quality foraging opportunities for bats adapted to roosting in suburban environments.

2.3 Report Objectives

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

3 LEGISLATIVE AND POLICY BACKGROUND

3.1 Relevant Legislation

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

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

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

3.2 Planning Policy

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

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

3.3 Mitigation Licensing

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

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

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

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

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

4 SURVEY METHODOLOGY

4.1 Desk Study

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

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

4.2 Building Inspection

Survey Details

4.2.1 A detailed inspection of the exterior and interior of the property was undertaken on the 5th February 2025 by Meghan Porter registered under Natural England Bat Survey Class Licence CL17 (Registration no.: 2023-11300-CL17-BAT) and Verity West (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.

4.2.2 A second visit was undertaken on 13th February 2025 by John Wenman and Conor Watson, both registered under Natural England Bat Survey Class Licence CL18 (Registration nos.: 2016-23859-CLS-CLS & 2024-11877-CL18-BAT), to thoroughly inspect the potential roost feature identified in the front gable with a Teslong NTS500 endoscope.

External Survey

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

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

- in existing bat boxes.

4.2.4 It is important to note that the two most abundant and widespread bat species, common pipistrelle (*Pipistrellus pipistrellus*) and soprano pipistrelle (*Pipistrellus pygmaeus*), typically only require gaps measuring 15mm by 20mm to gain access to a roost inside a building.

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

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

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

Internal Survey

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

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

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

confirm the presence of a bat roost.

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

- the apex of the gable end or dividing walls;
- the top of chimney breasts;
- ridge and hip beams;
- mortise and tenon joints;
- behind purlins; and
- between tiles and roof lining.

Survey Limitations and Validity

4.2.10 There were no significant survey limitations because PRAs can be carried out at any time of year under any weather conditions and the building was fully accessible.

4.2.11 It should be noted that it is not always possible to inspect all potential roost sites during a survey, particularly for bat species which typically roost in hidden crevices. Therefore, an absence of bat evidence found during a survey does not necessarily equate to evidence of bat absence in a building.

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

5 SURVEY RESULTS

5.1 Desk Study

5.1.1 The connected private gardens and mature trees in the leafy suburban setting provide continuous habitat that could be used as bat flight paths and feeding habitat, also connecting to high-quality foraging habitats in the nearby countryside, for any bats roosting locally.

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

Table 1. Bat mitigation licences granted within 2km (Source: MAGIC).

Case Reference of Granted Licence	Species on the Licence	Licensable Works	Distance (m)
2016-25037-EPS-MIT	Soprano pipistrelle Brown long-eared	Destruction of a resting place	1100 SW
2018-33541-EPS-MIT	Common pipistrelle Soprano pipistrelle	Destruction of a resting place	1480 SW
2017-31130-EPS-MIT	Whiskered	Destruction of a breeding site	1540 SW
2015-7775-EPS-MIT	Common pipistrelle	Destruction of a resting place	1560 SW
2016-24162-EPS-MIT	Common pipistrelle	Destruction of a resting place	1650 SE
2020-45346-EPS-MIT	Common pipistrelle Soprano pipistrelle	Destruction of a resting place	1655 SE

5.1.3 No previous bat survey reports for 40 Hatch Ride were available on the Wokingham Borough Council online planning portal.

5.2 Building Inspection

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 property was a semi-detached brick house with two small side extensions on the eastern elevation, a conservatory to the rear and a detached garage (**Photographs 1 - 4**).



Photograph 1. Rear of property viewed from north.



Photograph 2. Front/side of property viewed from southeast.



Photograph 3. Side of property viewed from southeast.

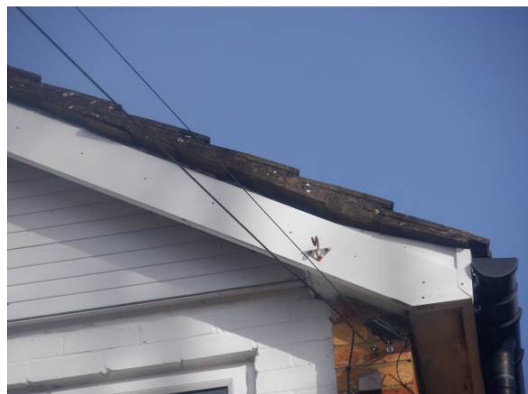


Photograph 4. Detached garage viewed from south.

- 5.2.3** The interlocking roof tiles were flat and intact. The ridge tiles and mortar beneath were intact. The lead flashing around the chimney was flat (**Photograph 5 & 6**).



Photograph 5. Flat roof and ridge tiles intact throughout, chimney lead flashing flat.



Photograph 6. Verge mortar intact throughout.

- 5.2.4** The soffits were tight to the brickwork. The fascias and barge boards were tight (**Photographs 7 & 8**).



Photograph 7. Soffits tight to brickwork throughout.



Photograph 8. Soffits and cladding tight to brickwork (northern elevation).

- 5.2.5** A small gap was visible beneath the uPVC cladding on the southern elevation front gable. This low potential suitability gap was thoroughly investigated using an endoscope and found to be heavily cobwebbed, showing no evidence of current or past bat occupancy (**Photographs 9 & 10; Target note 1**).



Photograph 9. Small gap beneath front gable uPVC cladding.



Photograph 10. Small gap behind uPVC cladding investigated thoroughly (southern elevation).

- 5.2.6** The single-skin brick garage, with corrugated roof sheeting, had sub-optimal cold and draughty conditions and did not possess any potential roost features (**Photographs 11 & 12**).



Photograph 11. Timber soffits tight to brickwork on garage.

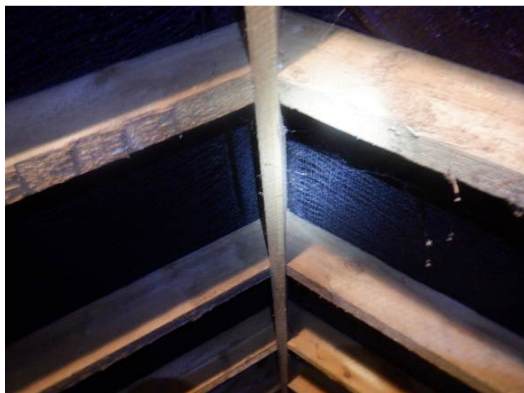


Photograph 12. Roof sheets with multiple gaps causing draughts.

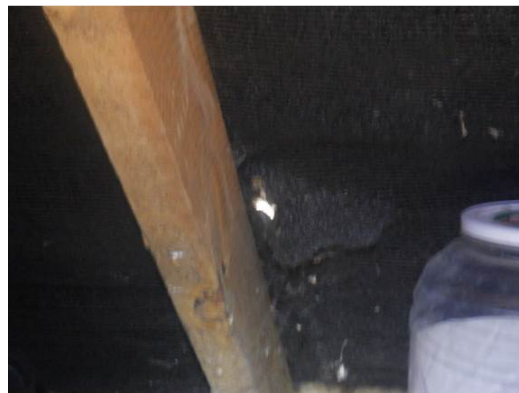
- 5.2.7 No evidence of bats was found during the external inspections.

Internal Survey

- 5.2.8 The property had a single void space accessible via a loft hatch from the first floor. The space had a maximum height of approximately 1.5m. The ridge was lightly cobwebbed. The roof was lined with hessian reinforced bitumen liner which had occasional small tears where tiles were visible (**Photographs 13 & 14**).



Photograph 13. Roof void with ridge beam.



Photograph 14. Bitumen reinforced liner with occasional tears.

- 5.2.9 The floor was covered in fibreglass insulation and was part boarded in places (**Photograph 15**). The eaves were filled with fibreglass insulation down to the soffit box (**Photograph 16**).



Photograph 15. Fibreglass insulation on part-boarded floor.



Photograph 16. Eaves filled with fibreglass insulation.

- 5.2.10 The blockwork on the gables was intact with small gaps behind the end rafters (**Photographs 17 & 18**). Rodent droppings were scattered throughout.

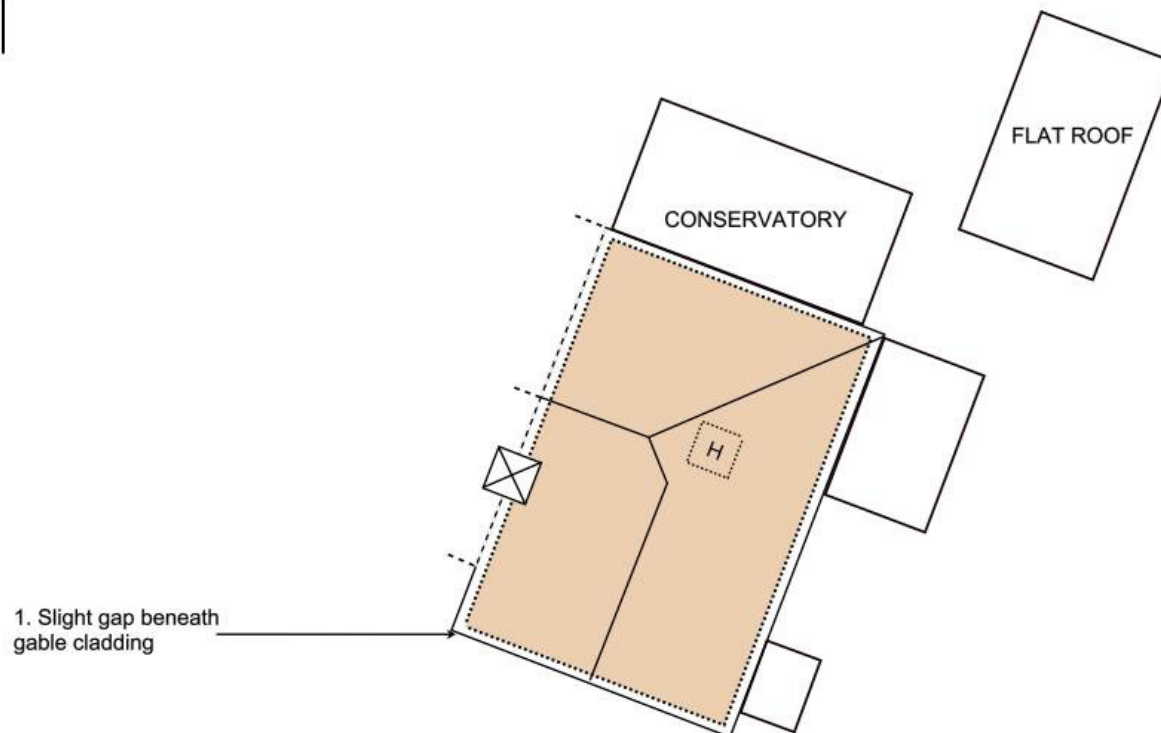


Photograph 17. Blockwork gables with gaps behind end rafters.



Photograph 18. Blockwork gables with gaps behind end rafters.

5.2.11 No evidence of bats was found during the internal inspection.



1. Slight gap beneath
gable cladding


n. External target note

n. Internal target note

 Roof void

 Chimney

 Loft hatch

Drawn by:	Date:	Scale:	40 Hatch Ride, Crowthorne	
VW	February 2025	Not to scale	Preliminary Roost Assessment Plan	

6 DISCUSSION

6.1 Assessment of Potential Roost Suitability

6.1.1 The linked private gardens with mature trees in the leafy suburban setting, resemble continuous habitat that could be used as flight paths connecting to high-quality foraging habitats in the nearby countryside for any bats roosting locally. Furthermore, the search of granted bat mitigation licences identified four species known to be roosting within a 2km radius of the property: common pipistrelle (*Pipistrellus pipistrellus*), soprano pipistrelle (*pipistrellus pygmaeus*), brown long-eared bat (*Plecotus auritus*) and Whiskered (*Myotis mystacinus*).

6.1.2 The roof void was small and cluttered so was sub-optimal for the internal flight exhibited by void-dwelling bats, such as the locally recorded brown long-eared bat (*P. auritus*). Furthermore no bat droppings were found internally, so the presence of void-dwelling species is considered highly unlikely.

6.1.3 Externally, the property had one low suitability potential roost feature at the front southern gable, beneath the uPVC cladding, which could provide access for crevice-dwelling bats, such as the locally recorded common pipistrelle (*P. pipistrellus*) and soprano pipistrelle (*P. pygmaeus*). This feature was thoroughly investigated using an endoscope and ruled out due to lack of evidence of bats and heavy cobwebbing.

6.2 Impact Assessment and Recommendations

6.2.1 The development proposals seek consent for a proposed two storey side extension and single storey rear extension, with changes to external render and fenestration (refer to proposed plans in **Appendix 4**).

6.2.2 The survey findings demonstrate that these proposals are highly unlikely to result in the death, injury or disturbance of bats; the damage or destruction of a bat roost; or the obstruction of access to a bat roost. Therefore, a European Protected Species (EPS) mitigation licence would not be required to allow the development proposals to proceed lawfully.

6.2.3 In the unlikely event that bats are encountered during construction, the works must stop immediately, and a suitably licensed ecologist should be called to site attend to the bat and provide advice on how to proceed; works should not continue until further written advice has been received. At this stage, an EPS mitigation licence may be required to permit the works to recommence lawfully.

7 REFERENCES

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

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

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

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

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

APPENDIX 1 – POTENTIAL SUITABILITY CATEGORIES FOR ROOSTING BATS

The categories detailed in **Table 2** below are derived from the '*Bat Surveys for Professional Ecologists: Good Practice Guidelines (4th edition)*' (Collins 2023) and provide guidance for assessing the potential suitability of buildings (and other structures) for roosting bats. These categories are applied using professional judgement and irrespective of whether the presence of a bat roost has been confirmed during a survey, as additional bat roosts could be present which have not yet been discovered.

Table 2. Categories for potential suitability of buildings (and other structures) for roosting bats.

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

APPENDIX 2 – DEFINITION OF BAT ROOST TYPES

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

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

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

APPENDIX 3 – FURTHER SURVEY RATIONALE

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

Emergence surveys are carried out to establish the presence or likely absence of roosting bats in buildings (and other structures) and these are designed in accordance with the '*Bat Surveys for Professional Ecologists: Good Practice Guidelines (4th edition*)' (Collins 2023) detailed in **Table 3** below.

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

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

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

APPENDIX 4 – PROPOSED PLANS

