ECOLOCATION

Protected Species Surveys for Development

The Old Dairy 25 Brookside Stretton-on-Dunsmore Rugby Warwickshire CV23 9NH 02476 541776 www.gbae.co.uk george@gbae.co.uk

Bat Survey Report

at

23 Shenton Lane
Market Bosworth
Nuneaton
CV13 0LA

for

Mr. & Mrs. M. Shepherd

(29th October 2010)

ECOLOCATION is a trading style of George Burton ARCHITECTURE & ECOLOGY Ltd. Incorporated in England, Registered No. 6458127.

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1. Instructions

1.1 ECOLOCATION were appointed by Mr & Mrs M Shepherd, Stubble Hill Farm, Sibson Lane, Shenton, Nuneaton, Warks., CV13 6DD to undertake a bat assessment of a detached dwelling at 23 Shenton Lane, Market Bosworth, Nuneaton, CV13 0LA following an initial enquiry by their agent, Peter Cash

2. Purpose and Scope

2.1 The purpose of the survey and report was to assess the likelihood of presence or use of the dwelling by bats and to support a, then invalidated, planning application for extensions thereto submitted to Hinckley & Bosworth Borough Council Ref 10/00751/FUL

2.2 The scope of the survey was to encompass the building and a reasonable amount of working space around the proposed works

3. Timing and Conditions

3.1 The site was visited on Tuesday 13th October 2010 commencing at 15:00 hrs

Weather conditions during survey 13th October 2010	
Parameter	Recorded Figure
Temperature	12ºC
Cloud cover	30%
Precipitation	0
Wind speed (Beaufort Scale)	0 – calm

4. The Site

4.1 The site (Grid Ref SK405 029) was located 175m south of Market Bosworth Centre, a settlement some 7.7km north of the Town of Hinckley in Leicestershire and comprised an individually designed suburban-style two-storey detached dwelling in a substantial plot

4.2 The site was located in a mainly residential area at the southern periphery of the village but very close to open countryside and a recently created cemetery to the south just 32m distant. Residential detached and semi-detached properties were present on all sides although those on the opposite side of Shenton Lane to the north-west fronted Beckett Avenue further north-west and their back gardens extended towards the site

4.3 The building was laid-out as an L-shaped footprint which included a more recent extension at the south-eastern corner and comprised two-storey construction the original areas of which were of solid load-bearing brickwork and the extension in cavity brick and blockwork. The hipped roof was of a traditional 'cut'-type with rafters and purlins propped off internal walls and finished in machine made plain clay tiles with a layer of approximately 75mm mineral wool insulation at ceiling level between joists. A greater depth of insulation was apparent in the extended part of the roof which was accessible from the main roof space between the original rafters but this had been moved around probably during recent works such that it was not evenly spread. Of note was that the new roof was underlined with bituminous sarking felt but the original roof was not, with lime mortar torching present beneath the tiles. A single-storey lean-to was present in a recess at the south-east corner of the building, generally of similar construction to the extension and erected as part thereof, but with a small inaccessible loft space

4.4 It was evident from an external inspection that the ridge tiles had been re-bedded in mortar and anecdotally confirmed by the tenant and the owner that the ridge tiles had been rebedded approximately 18 months prior to the survey resulting in much dust and debris being present on the insulation within the loft space



House : Front (west) elevation



House : Side (south) elevation
(viewed from south-west)



House : Side (south) elevation
(viewed from south-east)



House : Rear (east) elevation



House : Side (north) elevation
(viewed from north-west)

5. Habitat Assessment

5.1 The habitat in the immediate vicinity was good for foraging bats with mature trees in large gardens evident and small woodlands nearby. The number of both late C20th and older buildings would also have offered undoubted roosting opportunities for bats. The general habitat within, and immediately surrounding, Market Bosworth was also similarly suitable for bats.

5.2 A search to 2km of the site indicated 3 areas of Ancient Woodland (England) together with 28 areas of woodland included in The National Inventory of Woodland and Trees (England). Small watercourses also flowed through the area to the north and south of the site and a number of farm, fishing and garden ponds were present within this radius. It was notable that the main areas of substantial woodland, and lakes surrounded by woodland, were evident within a 2km radius to the south and east of the site with further significant woodland to the north and north-west.

Ancient Woodland (England)

Grid Reference	Wood Name	Theme ID	Theme Name
sk410020	OLD COVERT	1105038	ANCIENT REPLANTED WOODLAND
sk415019	SPRING WOOD	1105039	ANCIENT REPLANTED WOODLAND
sk417017	SPRING WOOD	1105039	ANCIENT REPLANTED WOODLAND

5.3 It is known that certain species of bat will commute up to and beyond 10km from their roost sites overnight and a search to this radius indicated 19 areas of Ancient Woodland (England) together with 247 areas of woodland included in The National Inventory of Woodland and Trees (England). In terms of waterbodies and watercourses Thornton Reservoir was present some 7km north-east of the site and the River Sence flowed roughly north-east to south-west some 5km distant and the Ashby-de-la-Zouch Canal ran approximately north-south to the west of Market Bosworth 2km away. Apart from these many other small watercourses and tributaries together with ponds, as described above, were present within this radius and the lack of substantial roads, such as motorways, in the locality indicated that all of these areas may have been accessible to bats should they have foraged this far from the site.

5.4 The mosaic of private gardens and public spaces nearby would also have provided foraging opportunities for bats.

5.5 Overall the foraging and roosting opportunities for bats within the limits of this assessment were considered good with habitat within 2km more potentially beneficial than further afield.



6. Data Search

6.1 A search of pre-existing protected species records via the National Biodiversity Network produced evidence of Long-eared bat species *(Plecotus sp.),* Brown long-eared bat *(Plecotus auritus),* Whiskered bat *(Myotis mystacinus),* Natterer's bat *(Myotis nattereri),* Common pipistrelle *(Pipistrellus pipistrellus),* Indet bat, Pipistrelle bat species *(Pipistrellus sp.)* and Soprano pipistrelle *(Pipistrellus pygmaeus)* within the 10km SK40 grid square. Within 100m of this grid reference Indet bat and Common pipistrelle had been recorded and within 1km of this grid reference evidence of Pipistrelle species had been recorded.

6.2 ECOLOCATION had also recorded common & soprano pipistrelle, noctule, *myotis* sp., and brown long-eared bats within 350m in the 12 month period prior to the survey

7. Walkover Survey and Analysis

7.1 An initial walkover survey of the site indicated access potential for bats to be notably limited with the ridge tiles having been re-bedded and the machine made clay tiles being well fitted. The eaves comprised an angled soffit board and inspection of this with a 1 million candle-power lamp indicated no gaps to be evident except a small area at the internal angle of the main two-storey element where some damaged brickwork was present which presented a 200x50mm (approx) clear access point into the loft at this point. This potential access point was immediately above a climbing shrub. Apart from very limited potential at chimney flashings this was the most likely point of potential access to bats

7.2 The single-storey extension at the south-eastern extreme of the dwelling showed no possible access to its structure at any level

7.3 Internally the roof construction was potentially suitable for limited use by long-eared bats with an exposed ridge board in both the new and original roofs. The ridge height limited headroom in the lofts to less than 2m throughout. However the possibility of crevice dwelling bats such as pipistrelle and small *myotis* sp., using the building was limited largely to the extension where underfelt and a cavity wall were present albeit access to such locations was again limited

7.4 Overall, at this stage, the likelihood of bat presence or use of the building was considered low to medium largely due to habitat, location, building type and local records being tempered by the limited accessibility to suitable roost locations



Re-bedded ridge tiles & neatly fitted tiles



Soffits well sealed to brickwork



Rear eaves internal angle with access hole



Hip tiles pointed and flashings well-fitted



Main roof space



Recent roof space over extension



Ridge board largely cobwebbed



Junction between old and more recent roof with underfelt



Dust on ceiling insulation from ridge tile works

8. Intrusive Survey and Results

8.1 An intrusive investigation of the building was undertaken on 13th October 2010 by George Burton, Natural England Bat Licence No. 20102342 using Ever-ready headtorch, Clulite 'CB2' 0.5 and 1 million candle power lamp, Pentax 8x42 DCF WP binoculars and 'SeeSnake' Micro Endoscope

8.2 Due to the timing of the survey being outside the recommended bat activity survey season (BCT, 2007) no emergence or re-entry surveys were undertaken

8.3 A search for individual bats, carcasses, droppings, urine staining, polished surfaces, build-up of insect remains, etc., was made internally and externally of the building

8.4 A small quantity of relatively recently deposited noctuid moth wings (<20no.) were present in the south-west internal corner of an open porch at the west elevation of the dwelling. No droppings were present indicating an occasionally, or only recently, used feeding perch

8.5 A thin scattering of bat droppings, indicative of a long-eared bat species (<30no.) were present mainly in the original loft space. These were loosely deposited beneath the ridge lines and hip/valley boards but visual identification was impaired to a degree by the mortar dust on the insulation from ridge tile works. Of those droppings inspected only a few (<10no.) appeared fresh and possibly deposited during the preceding active 'season'. No build-up of droppings was present

8.6 Insect remains were evident throughout the loft but largely of cluster flies and lacewings which could have suggested bat or spider prey remains

8.7 Some small rodent droppings were also evident particularly in the new roof space but no droppings indicative of other bat species were identified and no further evidence was observed



Noctuid moth wings, west porch



Brown long-eared bat droppings at junction of new and old roofs

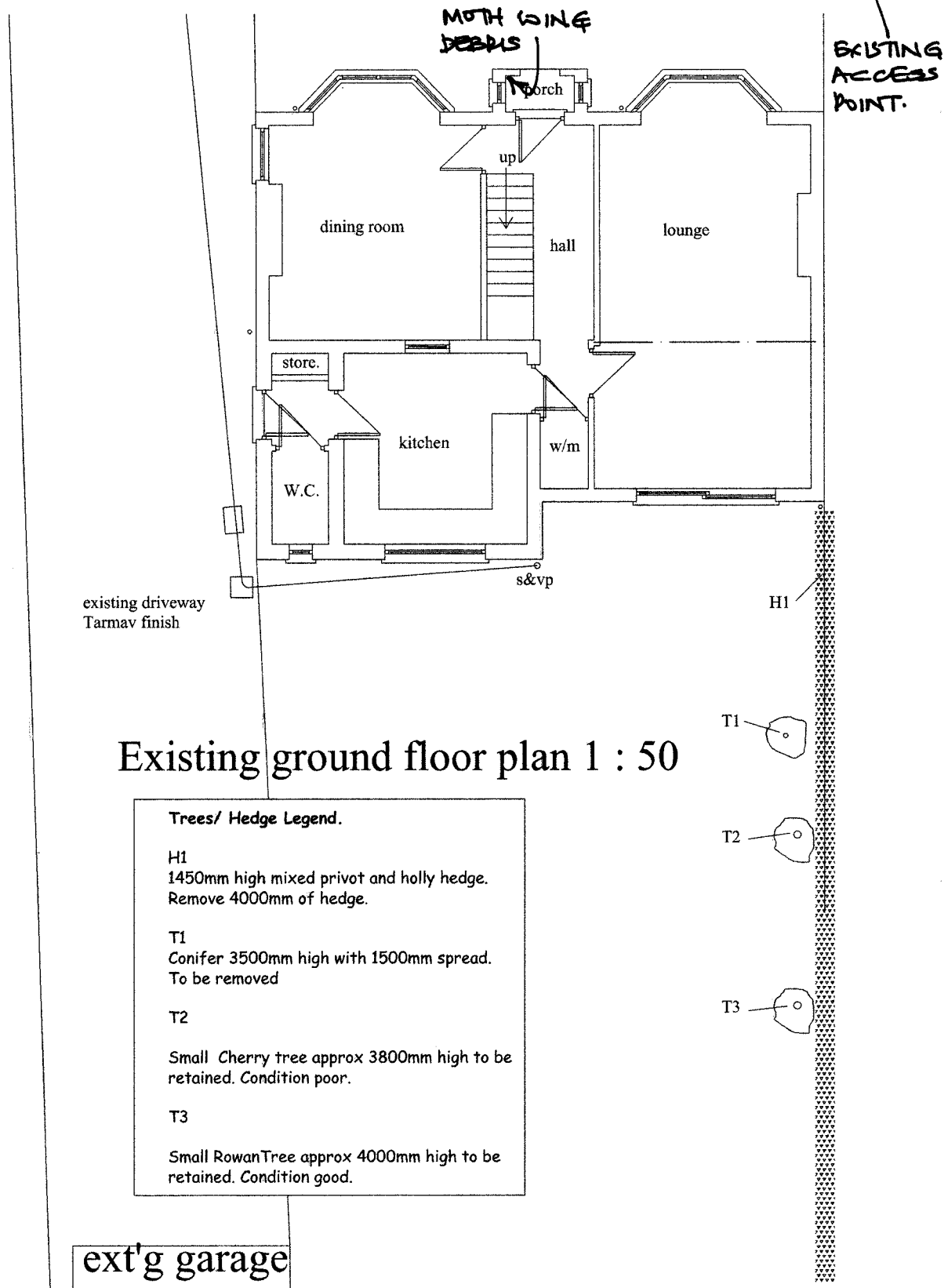


Brown long-eared bat droppings central to old roof

Paper ~~size~~ = A1



Existing front elevation 1 : 100 | Existing side elevation 1 : 100 | Existing rear elevation 1 : 100 | Existing side elevation 1 : 100



Existing ground floor plan 1 : 50

Trees/ Hedge Legend.

H1
1450mm high mixed privot and holly hedge.
Remove 4000mm of hedge.

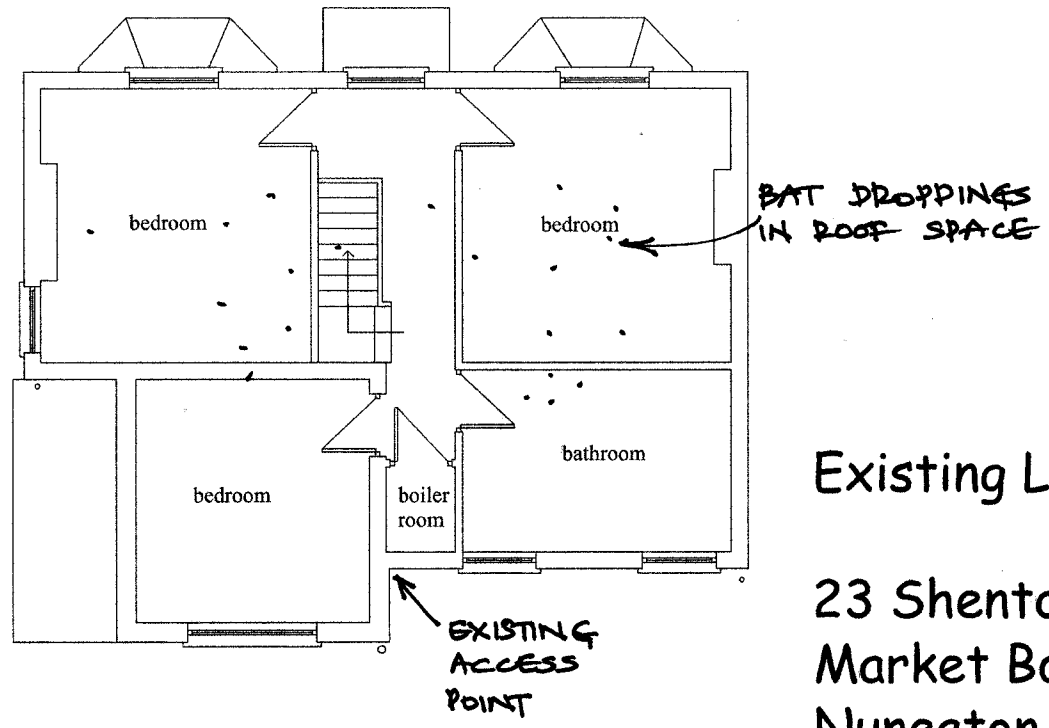
T1
Conifer 3500mm high with 1500mm spread.
To be removed

T2

Small Cherry tree approx 3800mm high to be retained. Condition poor.

T3

Small RowanTree approx 4000mm high to be retained. Condition good.



Existing first floor plan 1 : 50

Existing Layout Plans for :-

23 Shenton Lane,
Market Bosworth
Nuneaton
CV13 OLA
for :- Mr & Mrs MV & J Shepherd.

Scale 1 : ~~50~~ ~~1~~ : 100 (N.T.S.)

BAT SURVEY. RESULTS PLAN.

dwg No PFC/10/02/01A
August 2010

9. Survey Conclusions

9.1 The site had been actively used by a probable single male brown long-eared bat (geographical location precludes the probability of grey long-eared bat using the site and the disposition of droppings and built-form precluded the possible confusion with natterers' bat) for both roosting and possibly as a feeding perch in the past. Roosting had taken place in the main house roof space and was probably of a transient manner from the lack of any build-up of droppings at any location. A feeding perch was present in the porch. There was no evidence to suggest a maternity colony was present during the preceding spring/summer period or had used the site in the past

9.2 The likelihood of crevice dwelling bats using the site was limited only to the extended part of the building and no droppings or evidence of use by such species was identified during a thorough search

9.3 The proposed extension would cover the probable bat access point at first floor eaves level

9.4 No incidental evidence of nesting bird species or other protected species was identified during the survey

10. Obligations and Recommendations

10.1 All species of British bat and their roosts (places of shelter or rest) are protected by law from intentional and reckless disturbance under The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (amended by the Countryside and Rights of Way Acts 2000, and The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 ('The Habitats Reg's')

10.2 Bats are highly mobile and when not in hibernation can occupy a building overnight. It is essential therefore that due vigilance be maintained before and during any works to ensure their protection. The lack of evidence of more significant roosting in the subject building at this stage does not constitute confirmation that this is not taking place intermittently or may not take place in the future.

10.3 The presence of a probable single male long-eared bat using the buildings in a transient manner as a roost indicates that the conversion of the structure would contravene the requirements of the Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981 (WCA), as amended, if the roost for this species was closed-up as part of the works and the bat also possibly disturbed. However, under The Habitats Reg's disturbance would not occur as a single common pipistrelle being affected by the works would not prevent the species from maintaining its current population within its natural range. On this basis it is considered that a Method Statement to carry out the works in a manner which sought to avoid disturbance to bats during this process would be required in order to proceed with the conversion works. The Method Statement should include information on timing of works, etc., and it is recommended at this stage that the works potentially disturbing to bats be undertaken at times when long-eared bats are least vulnerable. Such a time would be when bats are not settled at summer or winter sites being between 1st October and 30th November or 1st March to 30th April in any *single* period, as bats would potentially not be permanently located on site during these periods, however, any works to the building should be overseen by a Natural England Licensed Bat Worker under a 'watching brief' to ensure that, as the roof and other materials are carefully 'soft-stripped' as necessary, any bats discovered are taken into the care of the bat worker and released under appropriate weather conditions. This should include any potential filling or sealing of cracks and/or crevices which bats could use for hibernation during this period. Should a significant number of bats, i.e. more than 2 females of the same species, be identified the advice of the bat worker should be taken at this stage as it is likely that a more significant roost was present on site than could be confirmed at the time of the survey. If hibernating bats are identified then work should cease and the advice of the Bat Worker or Natural England sought at that time. The mitigation and compensation set-out at section 11 below must be undertaken to ensure a roosting location is available to this species at all times

10.4 The majority of species of nesting bird are protected under the Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981 and as amended by the Countryside & Rights of Way Act 2000. Works must be planned to avoid

disturbance of nesting birds, if present, before commencement, or if nesting commences during the works, and the site should be inspected prior to commencement by a person competent to do so to ensure that no active nests are disturbed.

10.5 Should any protected species be discovered before or during the works ECOLOCATION or the local office of Natural England should be contacted for advice

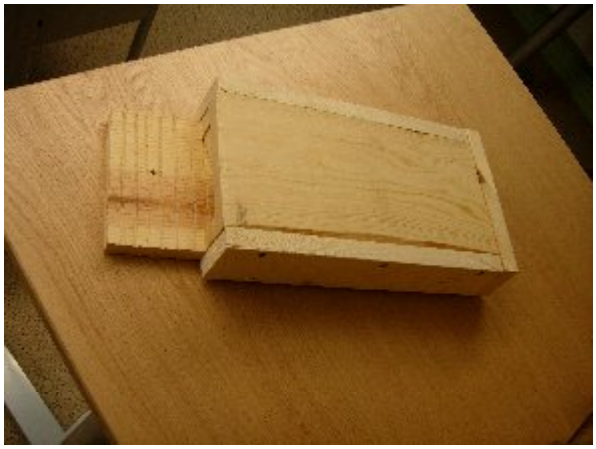
11. Mitigation & Compensation

11.1 Should it be the case that all disturbing works, in respect of bats, including new roost creation cannot be ***commenced and completed*** in either of the periods outlined at 10.3 above derogation licensing from Natural England under The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 will be necessary to make the works legally complaint. However it should be noted that of all bat species which may be present at this location Brown long-eared bats are those most likely to remain insitu all year.

11.2 The principle of the mitigation proposal is to retain bat roosting facilities on site which would otherwise be lost as part of the proposed works. It is essential that sufficient space for the species is created, retained and thenceforth undisturbed such that a facility is available at *at all times* before during and after the works

11.3 Detailed mitigation, as set out below, will be required in respect of brown long-eared bats but the principal of this is to retain access to the existing roof voids. This would probably not be suitable for a maternity roost due to the limited space in the lofts but could be used by individual bats, as is the probable existing method of use.

11.4 Prior to any works commencing 2no. large ECOLOCATION (or similar) bat boxes should be erected at high level on the north and south walls of the house immediately under the eaves (see plans and photographs). Although brown long-eared bats do not habitually use bat boxes given the low level of use of this site these are deemed sufficient as a temporary measure during the interim roofing works the initial roofing works which, in any event, will not preclude use of the roof by bats





11.5 New access points must be created into the roost space to compensate for the loss of the existing single likely point of access and will need to be in a secluded location with at least one preferably shaded by vegetation at high level (see plans). These will be created before any other works above first floor level occur and must be operational before the existing access is stripped-out to receive the new roof structure

11.6 From 48 hours prior to the roof tiles being soft-stripped to accommodate the new valleys the existing loft spaces must be permanently artificially illuminated internally

11.7 Prior to commencement of any disturbing works (e.g. roof-stripping, demolition, etc) and on the same day an intrusive survey should be undertaken by a Natural England licensed bat worker to confirm evidence of bat presence/absence. If no bats appear to be present works may commence by soft-stripping any roofing elements and other works under the supervision and instruction of the Bat Worker to a pre-agreed plan. Once the Bat Worker is satisfied that no bats are present the works may continue and once the roof is complete artificial illumination may cease

11.8 Any bat(s) found should be taken into care by the Bat Worker using a suitable vivarium with mealworms, water and suitable roosting media for release into the roost when weather conditions are appropriate. As above, any works necessary to achieve this aim should be undertaken with care and minimum disturbance under the supervision and instruction of the Bat Worker.

Note: the above work MUST NOT be undertaken in rain or at temperatures consistently below 5ºC.

11.9 The works should include roost access (loft hatch) for monitoring and cleaning purposes, externally labelled "BAT ROOST – ACCESSIBLE ONLY IN THE PRESENCE OF A LICENSED BAT WORKER".

11.10 The works should be monitored until re-use is confirmed for *up to* 3 years post completion to determine the success, or otherwise, of the mitigation (or as in accordance with conditions of any Natural England License issued).

12. Assessment against Favourable Conservation Status test in The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010

12.1 The Favourable Conservation Status Test:

The populations of bats present can be maintained at, or above, their present level on site by way of the mitigation and compensation proposed within the species' natural range and in relation to available habitat.

13. References

Bat Workers Manual, JNCC, 1999
Bat Survey Guidelines, Bat Conservation Trust, 2007
Bat Mitigation Guidelines, English Nature Jan 2004
Which Bat Is It? The Mammal Society 2007
Vocalisations of the Bats of Britain & Ireland, Jon Russ (as yet unpublished)
Long-eared bats, Susan M Swift 1998
Handbook of the Birds of Europe, the Middle East & North Africa, Birds of the Western Palearctic (RSPB/Oxford University Press), Cramp, et al. (9 Vol's 1977 to 1994)
www.rspb.org.uk
www.magic.gov.uk
Google Earth Pro
Plan reproduced by kind permission of Mr & Mrs Shepherd and Peter Cash

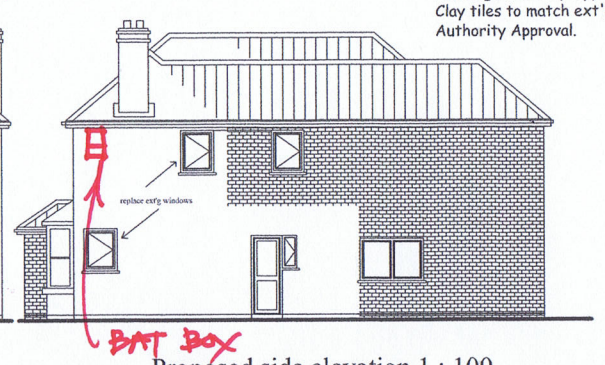
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RAISED RIDGE TILE

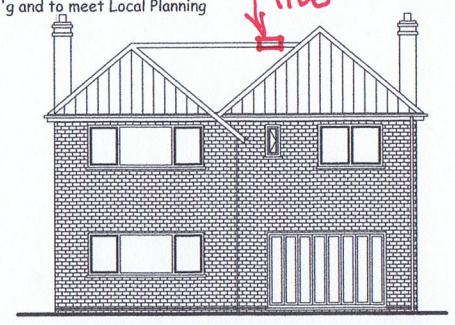
Facing Brickwork to match ext'g and to meet Local Planning Authority Approval.
Clay tiles to match ext'g and to meet Local Planning Authority Approval.



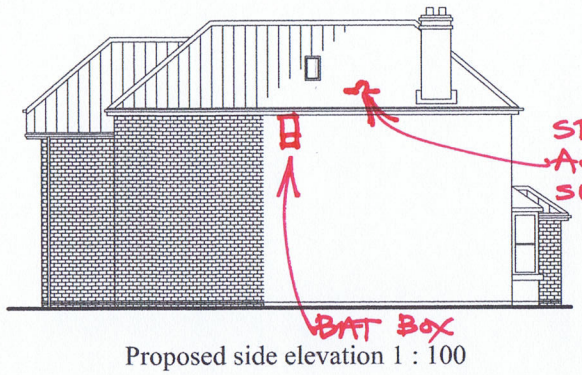
Proposed front elevation 1 : 100



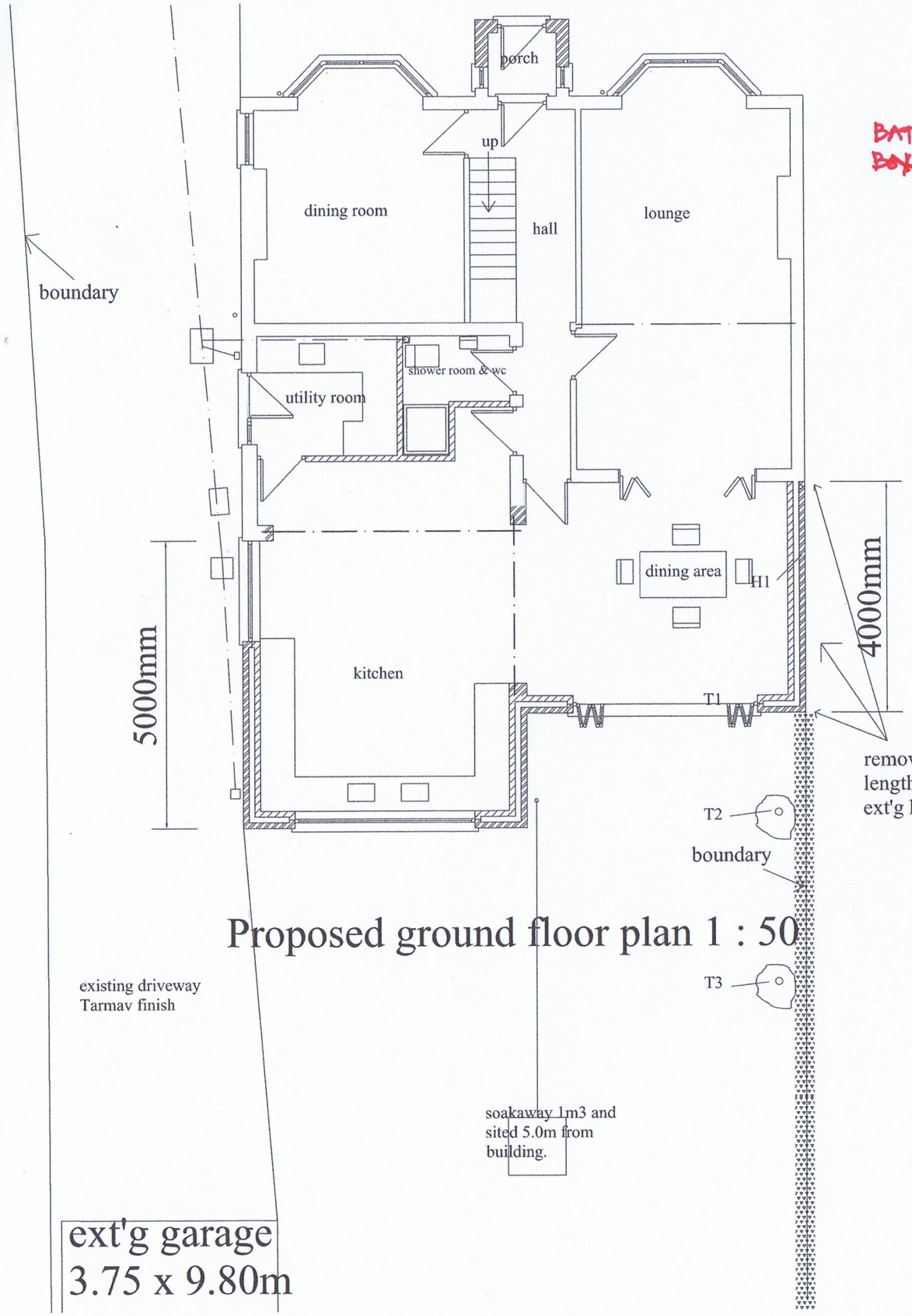
Proposed side elevation 1 : 100



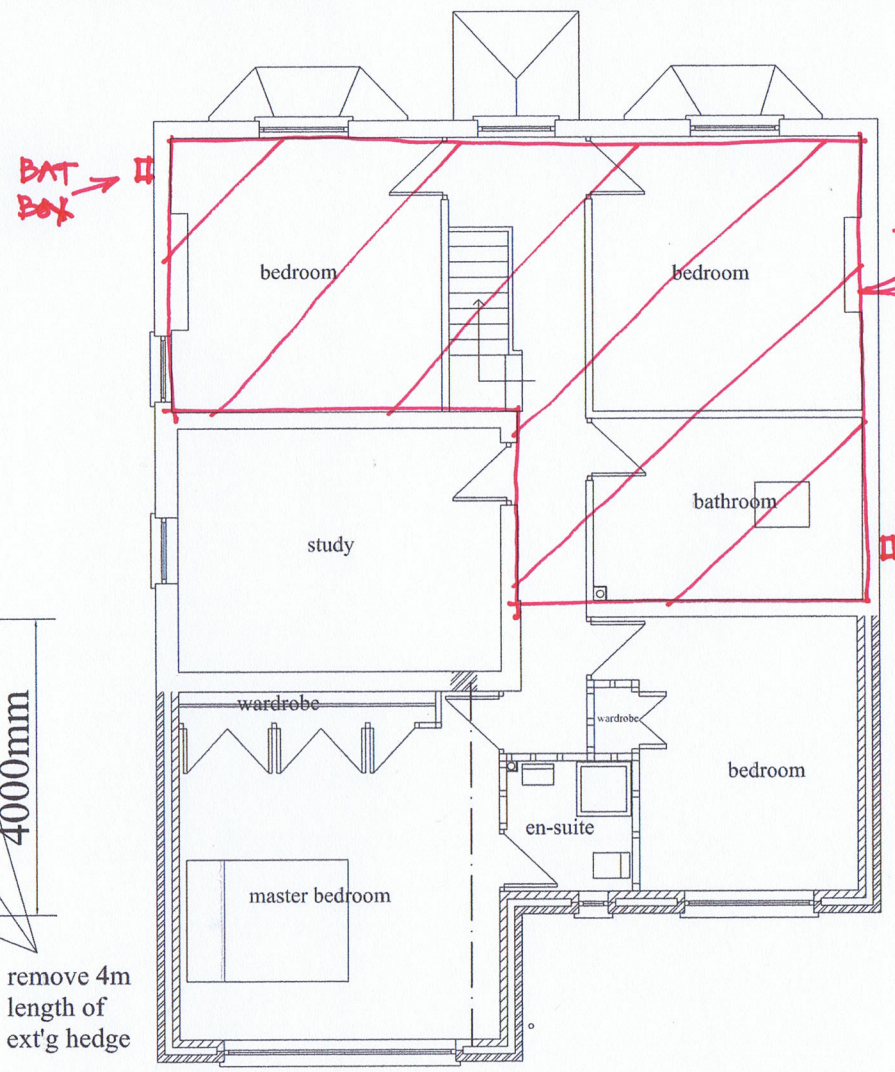
Proposed rear elevation 1 : 100



Proposed side elevation 1 : 100



Proposed ground floor plan 1 : 50



Proposed first floor plan 1 : 50

Proposed Layout Plans for :-

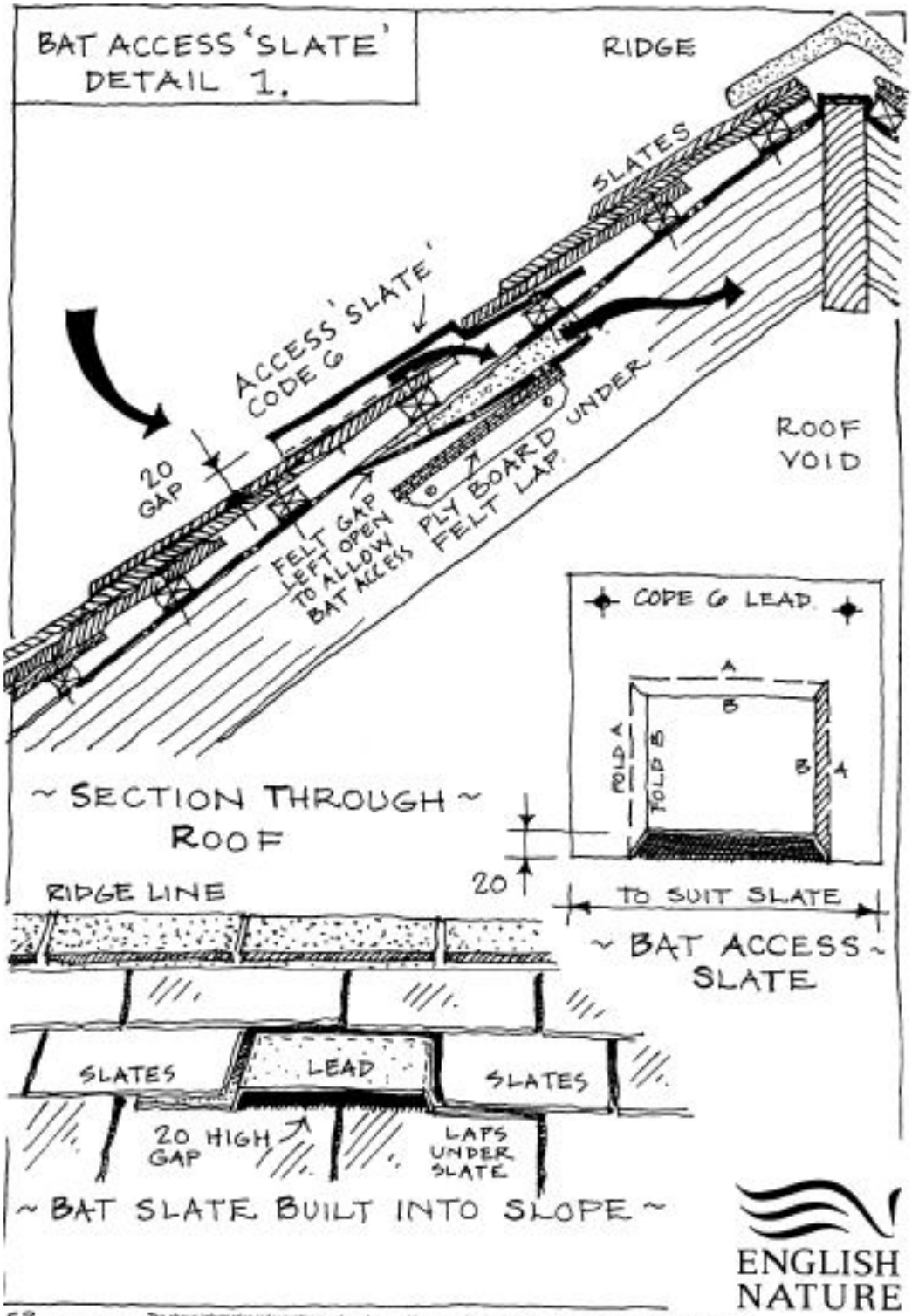
23 Shenton Lane,
Market Bosworth
Nuneaton
CV13 OLA

for Mr & Mrs MV & J Shepherd

Scale 1 : ~~50~~ + 1 : 100 (N.T.S.)

dwg No PFC/10/02/02A
August 2010

MITIGATION PLAN.

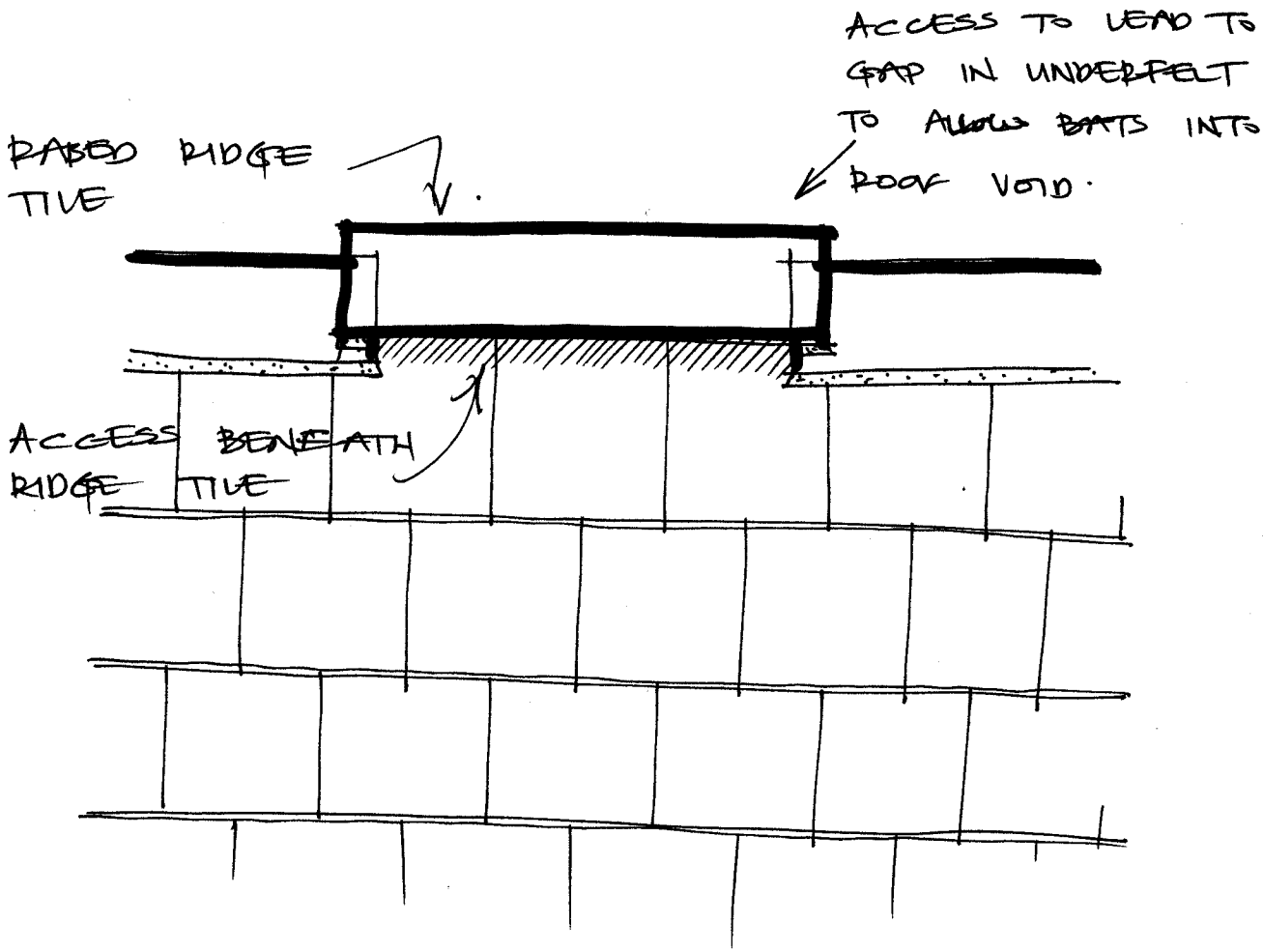


ENGLISH NATURE

SP

The above information is for guidance only and may not be appropriate in all circumstances, if in doubt seek professional advice.

English Nature Cumbria Team, Juniper House, Murley Moss, Oxenholme Road, Kendal LA9 7RL. Tel: 01539 792800 Fax: 01539 792830 Email: cumbria@english-nature.org.uk



RAISED RIDGE TILE DETAIL

N.T.S.

14. Addendum

Natural England timber treatment advice where bats are present

Natural England
Evidence Team
Northminster House, Peterborough PE1 1UA
Telephone 01733 455000
Fax 01733 568834

06/08

Remedial timber treatment products suitable for use in bat roosts[1]

COMPANY & PRODUCT NAME	TYPE[2]	USE[3]	ACTIVE INGREDIENTS	HSE No.
ANTEL (UK) LTD				
Woodworm Killer P	E	P	Permethrin	4044
BIOKIL CROWN LTD				
Ultra-Tech 2000I Insecticide	M	P	Permethrin	7273
Ultra-Tech 2000D	M	P	Permethrin, Propiconazole	6304
Crown Micro Woodworm	M	P	Permethrin	6894
Crown Micro Dual Purpose	M	P	Permethrin, Tri (hexylene glycol) biborate	6895
Crown Timberpaste	P	P	Permethrin	5869
Brokil Boracol 10RH	S	P	Disodium octoborate, Benzalconium chloride	7271
Brokil Boracol 20	S	P	Disodium octoborate	7264
Brushable Boron Gel	P	P	Disodium octoborate	7255
Brand (CUPRINOL) LIMITED				
Wood Preserver (light/dark oak)	S	A	Acypetacs-zinc	4698
Low Odour Wood Preserver Green	S	A	Acypetacs-copper	5448
Decorative Preserver (5 colours)	S	A	Acypetacs-zinc, Dichlofluanid	6277
Decorative Preserver Red Cedar	S	A	Acypetacs-zinc, Dichlofluanid	6280
Low Odour 5 Star Wood Treatment	S	A	Acypetacs-zinc, Permethrin	5445
Low Odour Wet and Dry Rot Killer	S	A	Acypetacs-zinc	5446
Wood preserver clear (IP)	S	A	Propiconazole 0.4%, Iodo propynyl butylcarbamate 0.4%	7897
Wood preserver green (P)	S	A	Propiconazole 0.6%	8175
5 star complete wood treatment (FP)	S	A	Propiconazole 0.6%, Flufenoxuron 0.02%	7878
Woodworm killer	S	A	Flufenoxuron 0.02%	7877
Wood preserver (P)	S	A	Propiconazole 0.6%	7946
Trade low odour wood preserver clear (T)	S	A	Propiconazole 0.4%, Iodo propynyl butylcarbamate 0.4%	7899
Trade low odour wood preserver green (G)	S	A	Propiconazole 0.6%	8121
Trade low odour 5 star complete wood treatment	S	A	Propiconazole 0.6%, Flufenoxuron 0.02%	7879
Trade low odour woodworm killer (T)	S	A	Flufenoxuron 0.02%	7876
Trade wood preserver (T)	S	A	Propiconazole 0.6%	7947
Wood preserver clear (IP)	S	A	Propiconazole 0.4%, Iodo propynyl butylcarbamate 0.4%	7897
Wood preserver green (P)	S	A	Propiconazole 0.6%	8175
5 star complete wood treatment (FP)	S	A	Propiconazole 0.6%, Flufenoxuron 0.02%	7878
Woodworm killer (F)	S	A	Flufenoxuron 0.02%	7877
Wood preserver (P)	S	A	Propiconazole 0.6%	7946
Trade low odour wood preserver clear (T)	S	A	Propiconazole 0.4%, Iodo propynyl butylcarbamate 0.4%	7899
Trade low odour wood preserver green (TG)	S	A	Propiconazole 0.6%	8121

COMPANY & PRODUCT NAME	TYPE[2]	USE[3]	ACTIVE INGREDIENTS	HSE No.
Trade low odour 5 star complete wood treatment (T)	S	A	Propiconazole 0.6%, Flufenoxuron 0.02%	7879
Trade low odour woodworm killer (T)	S	A	Flufenoxuron 0.02%	7876
Trade wood preserver (T)	S	A	Propiconazole 0.6%	7947
IMPERIAL CHEM IND LTD				
Low Odour Woodworm Killer	S	A	Permethrin	5435
DEAL DIRECT LIMITED				
Dual 8	M	P	Permethrin, Tri (hexylene glycol) biborate	6255
Woodworm Treatment Concentrate	M	P	Permethrin	6249
KINGFISHER CHEMICALS LIMITED				
Ecology Fungicide/Insecticide Concentrate	E	P	Permethrin, Tri (hexylene glycol) biborate	5930
Insecticide/Fungicide	S	P	Permethrin, Tri (hexylene glycol) biborate	5933
KF-8 Insecticide Micro Emulsion Conc.	M	P	Permethrin	5786
KF8 Insecticide Microemulsion Conc.	M	P	Permethrin	6827
KF-8 Dual Purpose Microemulsion Conc.	M	P	Permethrin, Tri (hexylene glycol) biborate	6075
Timberpaste	P	P	Permethrin, Tri hexylalene biborate	6686
Wood Preservative (clear/brown)	S	P	Tri (hexylene glycol) biborate	4012
LAYBOND PRODUCTS LTD				
Timber Protector	S	A	Cypermethrin, 2-Phenylphenol	5369
Wood Preserver (3 colours)	S	A	2-Phenylphenol	5382
N-VIROL LTD				
Woodworm Killer	M	P	Permethrin	8570
Dual FI	M	P	Permethrin, IPBC, Propiconazole	8469
Timber Treatment Paste	P	P	Permethrin, IPBC	8488
Masonry Biocide	M	P	IPBC	8476
N-VIROBOR 10	A	P+A	Disodium Octoborate + Benzalkonium Chloride	8473
N-VIROBOR 20 Gel	P	P	Disodium Octoborate	8475
Algae & Moss Killer	E	P+A	Didecyldimethyl Ammonium Chloride	8669
PALACE CHEMICALS LIMITED				
Ecology Fungicide/Insecticide Concentrate	E	P	Cypermethrin, Tri (hexylene glycol) biborate	3792
Fungicide/Insecticide	S	A	Cypermethrin, Tri (hexylene glycol) biborate	3795
Microfine 8 Insecticide Concentrate	M	P	Permethrin	5809
PERMAGARD PRODUCTS LTD				
Microguard FI conc.	M	P	Permethrin, Boric acid	5854
Microguard Permethrin Conc.	M	P	Permethrin	5741
Microguard Woodworm	W	A	Permethrin	5103
Microguard Mouldicidal Wood Preserver	W	A	Benzalkonium chloride, Boric acid	5100
Permatreat Paste	P	P	Permethrin, Tri hexylene glycol/biborate	4075
PETER COX LIMITED				
Insecticide WSS	M	P	Permethrin	7528
Fungicide WSS	M	P	Propiconazole, IPBC	7516
Masonry Biocide WSS	M	P	IPBC	7509
Timber Gel Ready to Use	P	P	IPBC, Permethrin, Propiconazole	6840

COMPANY & PRODUCT NAME	TYPE[2]	USE[3]	ACTIVE INGREDIENTS	HSE No.
Timber Water Repellent	S	P	IPBC	6621
PROTIM SOLIGNUM LIMITED				
Protim B10	A	A	Disodium octoborate	4971
Protim Insecticidal AQ8	M	P	Permethrin	6526
Protim Universal AQ250	M	P	Permethrin, IPBC	5844
Solignum Green Preservative	S	A	Permethrin, Tri hexylene glycol biborate	7146
Solignum Woodworm Killer	S	A	Permethrin	5002
Solignum Insecticidal AQ8	M	P	Permethrin	6527
Osmose Endcoat	S	A	Tri hexylene glycol biborate	7049
Preservative Gel	P	P	Disodium octoborate + benzalkonium choride	6528
RENTOKIL INITIAL LIMITED				
Rentokil Woodworm Treatment	S	A	Permethrin	3911
Woodworm Treatment Spray	S	A	Permethrin	5619
Rentokil Woodworm Killer	A	A	Permethrin	4208
Control Fluid SB	A	P	Boric acid, disodium tetraborate	6018
Rentokil Control Paste SB	P	P	Boric acid, disodium tetraborate	6501
RESTORATION UK LIMITED				
Restor-8 Insecticide Conc.	E	P	Permethrin	5962
Restor-8 Dual Purpose Conc.	E	P	Permethrin, Tri hexylene glycol biborate	5963
Omega Biocide	E	P	IPBC	6381
Omega Plus	M	P	Permethrin, Trihexylene glycol biborate	6382
Omega	M	P	Permethrin	6379
SAFEGUARD CHEMICALS LIMITED				
Deepwood 8 Micro Emulsifiable bechzide Conc.	M	P	Permethrin	5664
ProBor 50 Paste	P	P	Disodium octoborate + Dialkyldimethyl ammonium chloride	5596
Safeguard Antiflame 4050 WD	A	P	Disodium octoborate	5656
Micron 8 dual purpose emulsion Conc.	M	P	Permethrin, Trihexylene glycol biborate	5851
Deepwood IV woodwork killer	S	P	Permethrin	3946
Deepwood III timber treatment	S	P	Permethrin, Trihexylene glycol biborate	3937
ProBor 10	A	P	Disodium octoborate + benzalkonium chloride	6595
ProBor DB	A	P	Disodium octoborate	6673
Probor 20 brushable gel	P	P	Disodium octoborate, (DDAC) Dialkyldimethyl ammonium chloride	6422
BASF PLC				
Devatern EC	E	P	Cypermethrin	3875
Devatern 0.5 L	S	A	Cypermethrin	3874
Devatern 1.0 L	S	P	Cypermethrin	3876
Devatern Wood Preserver	S	P	Cypermethrin + Trihexylene glycol biborate	4073
SOVEREIGN CHEMICALS LIMITED				
Sovereign Fungicide/Insecticide	S	P	Flufenoxuron, IPBC, Propiconazole	6828
Sovaq FLX I	M	P	Flufenoxuron	6510
Sovereign Sovaq FLX F/I	M	P	IPBC, Propiconazole + Flufenoxuron	6509
Sovereign Timbor Rod	R	P	Sodium octoborate	4627
Sovereign Deepkill Timber Paste	P	P	Permethrin, IPBC	6084
Sovereign Timber Preservative (Clear)	S	P	Boron ester	3807
Sovac F/I	S	P	IPBC, Propiconazole	6262

COMPANY & PRODUCT NAME	TYPE[2]	USE[3]	ACTIVE INGREDIENTS	HSE No.
Remtox MF8 Microemulsion	M	P	Flufenoxuron	6507
Remtox Micro Dual purpose F/1	K7(M)	P	IPBC, Propiconazole, Flufenoxuron	6871
Remtox Borocol 20 Wood Preservative	E	P	Disodium octoborate	4094
Remtox-Silexine B40 Paste Wood Preservative	P	P	Disodium octoborate	4161
TRITON CHEMICAL MANUFACTURING COMPANY				
Tritec 120	M	P	Permethrin	6539
Tritec 120 Plus	M	P	Permethrin, Propiconazole	6537
Tritec 121	M	P	Permethrin	6541
Tritec 121 Plus	M	P	Permethrin, Propiconazole	6538
Trisol 120	M	P	Propiconazole	6540
Tribor 20	S	P	Disodium octoborate	6242
Tribor Gel	S	P	Disodium octoborate	6099
Tribor Plus	P	P	Disodium octoborate, Permethrin	7549
Tripaste PB	P	P	Permethrin, Tri (hexylene glycol) biborate	6080
Trimethrin 20S	S	P	Permethrin	4621
Trimethrin OS plus	S	P	Permethrin, Tri hexylene glycol biborate	3521
WYKAMOL GROUP incorporating STANHOPE CHEMICAL PRODUCTS & LECTROS INTERNATIONAL LIMITED				
Aquatech Woodworm	M	P	Permethrin	7547
Aquatech Dual	M	P	Permethrin, IPBC, Propiconazole	7596
Brunosol Concentrate 6X	E	P	Sodium 2 phenyl phenoxide	7325
Lectros 8WW	M	P	Permethrin	6398
Lectros Micro 8FI	M	P	Permethrin, Propiconazole, IPBC	6584
Microtech Dual Purpose	M	P	Permethrin, Propiconazole	7338
Microtech WWK25	M	P	Permethrin	7326
Microtreat Insecticide 25X	M	P	Permethrin	6913
Microtreat Dual 12.5X	M	P	Permethrin, Propiconazole, IPBC	6917
Microtreat Insecticide II	M	P	Permethrin	7534
Microtreat Dual II	M	P	Permethrin, Propiconazole, IPBC	7533
Woodtreat Paste	P	P	Permethrin, IPBC	7362
Wykabor 10	A	P	Disodium Octaborate + Benzalkolium chloride	7324
Wykabor 20	S	P	Disodium Octaborate	7518
Wykabor 20 Gel	P	P	Disodium Octaborate	7517
Wykabor 40	P	P	Disodium Octaborate	7307
Wykamol Plus	S	P	Permethrin, IPBC	7303
Wykamol Boron Rods	R	A	Boric oxide	7405

Notes

1 Products on the list are those that have come to the attention of Natural England; other suitable products may also be available. Pre-treatment and decorative products are not included. The efficacy of particular products in particular situations is the responsibility of the manufacturer and no endorsement is given or implied.

2
- S Solvent-based product
- E Emulsifiable concentrate (solvent); to be diluted with water
- P Bodied paste
- A Aqueous solution
- M Microemulsion concentrate; to be diluted with water to form a microemulsion
- R Solid rod, for insertion into pre-drilled hole
- W Ready-for-use microemulsion

3
- P Cleared for professional use only
- A Cleared for professional and amateur use (a DIY product)

Natural England's bat advice helpline should be consulted before any known bat roost is treated with any product. The helpline numbers:

- **Cumbria - (Sally Phillips) 01768 776911**
- **East Midlands region - (Faulks Perry) 01509 672772**
- **London (Natural England) 0207 9322211**
- **Rest of England (Bat Conservation Trust) 0845 1300228**

Web:
http://www.naturalengland.org.uk/ourwork/regulation/wildlife/species/europeanprotectedspecies.aspx#12
Or contact our Enquiries Service (0845 600 3078 or enquiries@naturalengland.org.uk).

ADDRESSES

Antel (UK) Limited
25 Woolsbridge Industrial Park
Three Legged Cross
WIMBORNE
Dorset BH21 6SP — Tel: 01202 827186 — Fax: 01202 823974

Biokil Crown Ltd
7 Stadium Industrial Park
Springfield Avenue
Long Eaton
NOTTINGHAM NG10 2DD — Tel: 0115 9460060 — Fax: 0115 9469767

Cuprinol Limited
Adderwell
FROME — www.cuprinol.co.uk
Somerset BA11 1NL — Tel: 01373 475000 — Fax: 01373 475050

Deal Direct Ltd
Tel: 0800 731 0362

Kingfisher Chemicals Limited
Cooper Lane
Bardsea
ULVERSTON
Cumbria LA12 9RA — Tel: 01229 869100 — Fax: 01229 869101

Laybond Products Ltd
Riverside
Saltney
Chester
Cheshire CH4 8RS — Tel: 01244 674774 — Fax: 01244 682218

N-Virol Ltd.
Units 1-2 Riverside Business Park
Holme Lane,
Rawtenstall
Rossendale
Lancs. BB4 6JB — Tel: 01706 212030 — Fax: 01706 213737

Palace Chemicals Limited
Speke Hall Industrial Estate
Speke
LIVERPOOL L24 4AB — Tel: 0151 486 6101 — Fax: 0151 448 1982

Permagard Products Ltd.
Unit 3BAvonmouth Docks Estate
Chittening
Avonmouth
Bristol BS11 0YB — Tel: 0117 938 1596 — Fax: 0117 938 1584

Peter Cox Limited
Aniseed Park
Broadway Business Park
Chadderton
MANCHESTER — e-mail: marketing@petercox.com — www.petercox.com
OL9 9XA — Tel: 0845 222 0404 — Fax: 0161 684 6305

Protim Solignum Limited
Fieldhouse Lane
MARLOW
Bucks SL7 1LS Tel: 01628 486644 Fax: 01628 476757

Rentokil Initial UK Limited
2 City Place
Beehive Ring Road
Gatwick Airport e-mail: propertycare@w90.rentokil.com www.rentokil-initial.com
West Sussex RH6 0HA Tel: 01293 858000 Fax: 01293 858300

Restoration UK Limited
Unit 2, Beaumont Court
Prince William Rd
Loughborough
Leics LE11 0GU Tel: 01509 217750 Fax: 01509 262228

Safeguard Chemicals Limited
Redkiln Close
Redkiln Way
HORSHAM e-mail: sgrdchem@aol.com www.safeguardchem.com
West Sussex RH13 5QL Tel: 01403 210204 Fax: 01403 217529

Sorex Limited
Oldgate
St Michael's Industrial Estate
WIDNES
Cheshire WA8 8TJ Tel: 0151 420 7151 Fax: 0151 495 1163

Sovereign Chemicals Limited
Park Road
BARROW IN FURNESS e-mail: sales@sovchem.co.uk www.sovchem.co.uk
Cumbria LA14 4QU Tel: 01229 870800 Fax: 01229 830857

Triton Chemical Manufacturing Co. Limited
Triton House, Lyndean Industrial Estate
129 Felixstowe Road
Abbey Wood
LONDON SE2 9SG Tel: 0208 310 3929 Fax: 0208 312 0349

Wykamol Group incorporating Stanhope Chemical Products & Lectros International Limited
Units 1-3 Knowsley Road Industrial Estate
Knowsley Road
Haslingden
Rossendale
Lancashire www.wykamol.net www.lectros.com
BB4 4RX e-mail: wykamol@ukonline or sales@lectros.com
Tel : 01706 831223 Fax: 01706 214998

Use of the list

Because products on the market change frequently and all products for which a company holds an Approval may not be available, it is also possible to specify suitable products by listing their active ingredients. Thus, products which do not appear on the list of specific products above but contain only the active ingredients listed below (singly or in combination) may be considered suitable for use in bat roosts when used as directed.

Insecticides

Active ingredient	Concentration	Acceptable uses
Permethrin	0.2%	Any remedial use
Cypermethrin	0.1%	Any remedial use
Deltamethrin		
Boric acid, Disodium octoborate, Tri(hexylene glycol) biborate	5-20%	Any remedial use
Flufenoxuron (Flurox®)	0.025%	Any remedial use

Fungicides

Active ingredient	Concentration	Acceptable uses
Boric acid, Disodium octoborate or tetraborate Tri(hexylene glycol) biborate	3.5%	Any suitable application
Acypetacs copper, Copper naphthenate	2.3% Cu	Any suitable application.
Acypetacs zinc Zinc naphthenate, Zinc octoate, Zinc versatate	1-3% Zn	Any suitable application
Benzalkonium chloride		Any suitable application
Phenylphenol (+ sodium salts)	2-5%	Wall sterilant for dry rot
Dichlofluanid		Decorative stains and finishes
Quartenary ammonium compounds	3.0%	Any suitable application
3-iodo-2-propynyl-N-butyl carbamate (Polyphase/IPBC)	0.5%	Any suitable application
Propiconazole		Any suitable application
Dodecylamine salicylate or laurate		Any suitable application

This list does not cover the use of pre-treatment products. A wider range of active ingredients, some of them considered harmful to bats when used as remedial products, is used for the pre-treatment of structural timbers. There is no evidence that any pre-treatment of timbers is harmful to bats, probably because the method of application results in much lower concentrations of pesticides on the wood surface compare with remedial applications.

This list does not include decorative wood finishes, such as stains or wood preservatives, which may be used to treat external timbers, weatherboarding, shingles etc. Provided these are used only on external timbers, they present no significant hazard to bats. Most of these products contain one or more of the fungicides listed above.

Natural England
February 2009