

**Preliminary Bat Roost Assessment and Bird
Survey for,
Swift Homes Limited.
Building adjacent to,
59 Kennel Lane,
Witherley,
ATHERSTONE,
Warwickshire,
CV9 3LJ.**

**Map Ref SP 3278 9720
17th June 2025.**

**S. Christopher Smith MRICS MSc CEnv.
The Hayloft,
Farm Lane,
Grendon,
ATHERSTONE,
Warwickshire.
CV9 3DR**

**Mobile 07967 636115
Natural England License Number 2016-23395-CLS-CLS
Natural England Bat Mitigation Class License
Registered Consultant RC133
E mail; chris@bat-survey.co.uk
©Tamworth Property Services.**



Contents.

Summary	Page 2.
Introduction.	Page 3.
Legislation concerning bats.	Page 3.
Legislation concerning birds.	Page 4.
Methodology for bats.	Page 4.
Bat records and habitats.	Page 5.
Constraints.	Page 8.
Building survey.	Page 9.
Emergence surveys.	Page 13.
Birds.	Page 19.
Conclusion.	Page 20.
Impacts on bats.	Page 21.
Mitigation for bats.	Page 21.
Method of working.	Page 24.
Bibliography.	Page 28.
Appendix 1.	Page 29.

Summary.

- There is no evidence of bats using the buildings as a place of shelter.
- There was evidence of birds nesting in the building.
- There is a roosting opportunity against the ridge board, beneath the ridge tiles and between the rear of the plain tiles and the solid brick walls.
- Two emergence surveys have been undertaken.
- On the 22nd May 2025 one Brown long eared bat flew into the building at 21.51 and then emerged at 21.55 before return immediately to the roost at 21.55.
- On the 12th June 2025 3 Brown long eared bats emerged at 22.12, 22.14, 22.29 and 22.32. 7 Common pipistrelle bats emerged from the eastern elevation at 22.03, 22.04, 22.12, 22.12, 22.13, 22.18 and 22.39. One Common pipistrelle bat emerged from the western gable at 22.02.
- Mitigation will have to be provided for the loss of the roof space roosting and the crevice roosting.
- The demolition of the building, if approved by the Local Authority must not occur if birds are nesting in the building until the young have fledged.
- A method of working must be put in place with contractors to ensure that in the event of bats being found they will not be injured.

Introduction.

An inspection and building survey for bats and birds was requested by Swift Homes Limited. The survey was to be undertaken in relation to the submission of a planning application to Hinckley and Bosworth Borough Council to demolish the existing barn and replace it with two dwellings. The property was visited on the 20th November 2024 and the surveyor spent 0.66 hour on site.

Temperature; 3°C

Wind; 0-1 Beaufort Scale

Cloud Cover; 1/8th.



Legislation concerning bats.

The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (WCA) protects bats and their roosts in England, Scotland and Wales. Some parts have been amended by the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000 (CRoW) which applies only in England and Wales, and by the Nature Conservation (Scotland) Act 2004 which applies in Scotland.

The Conservation and Habitats Regulations 2010 (better known as the Habitats Regulations) implements the Council Directive on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora. All bats are listed as 'European protected species of animals'

Under Regulation 41 of the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 it is illegal to:

- Deliberately capture, injure or kill any wild animal of a European Protected Species (EPS),

- Deliberately disturb wild animals of an EPS (affecting ability to survive, breed or rear young) – disturbance of animals includes in particular any disturbance which is likely to impair their ability to survive, to breed or reproduce, or to rear or nurture their young,
- Deliberately disturb wild animals of an EPS (impairing ability to migrate or hibernate) – disturbance of animals includes in particular any disturbance which is likely to impair their ability in the case of hibernating or migratory species to hibernate or migrate,
- Deliberately disturb wild animals of an EPS (affecting local distribution and abundance) – disturbance of animals includes in particular any disturbance which is likely to affect significantly the local distribution or abundance of the species to which they belong,
- Deliberately disturb wild animals of an EPS (whilst occupying a structure or place used for shelter or protection) – intentionally or recklessly disturb any wild animal while it is occupying a structure or place which it uses for shelter or protection,
- Damage or destroy a breeding site or resting place of a wild animal an EPS.

Under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) it is illegal to:

- Recklessly or intentionally kill, injures or take any wild animals included in Schedule 5.
- Recklessly or intentionally damage or destroy, or obstruct access to any structure or place which any wild animal included in Schedule 5 uses for shelter or protection,
- Recklessly or intentionally disturb any such animal while it is occupying a structure or place which it uses for shelter or protection.

<https://www.theguardian.com/business/2020/11/housebuilder-fined-600000-destroying-bat-roost-south-london-bellway>

Legislation concerning birds.

All common wild birds are protected under The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (and as amended). Under this legislation it is an offence to:

- kill, injure or take any wild bird
- take, damage or destroy the nest of any wild bird while it is in use or being built
- take or destroy the egg of any wild bird

Certain rare breeding birds are listed on Schedule 1 of The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (and as amended). Under this legislation they are afforded the same protection as common wild birds and are also protected against disturbance whilst building a nest or on or near a nest containing eggs/unfledged young.

Methodology for bats.

The building surveys have been undertaken in accordance with Bat Surveys for Professional Ecologists- Good Practice Guidelines, 2023, the Bat Conservation Trust. Surveys of the buildings were undertaken during the daytime to look for evidence of bats using the buildings, or likely roosting sites. The evidence of bats using a building as a place of shelter can include bat droppings, grease marks, urine stains or actual bats. This evidence is then considered when

planning evening emergence counts and activity surveys, using bat detectors. These surveys provide evidence of where bats are roosting and activity across the site by foraging or commuting bats.

The Bat Surveys for Professional Ecologists- Good Practice Guidelines, 2023, specify that emergence surveys are undertaken dependent upon the roost potential of the buildings on the survey site, as set out below;

Roost potential.	Number of surveys.
High.	3
Low to moderate.	2
Low.	1

The surveys are started at sunset, with bats emerging from roosts at different times, dependent upon the species, and continued for two hours. Emergence surveys can only be undertaken from the beginning of April to the end of September when bats are active. The optimum period of undertaking surveys is the beginning of May to the end of August. Their emergence is dependent upon the weather, the bats only leaving their roost on warm nights when there will be sufficient insect prey around to make flight worthwhile. While bats will emerge in light rain and moderate winds, the surveys would not be undertaken when there is heavy rain and/or strong winds as this would not provide reliable data upon which to base the conclusions of the surveys. Mild weather in April and September will produce bat activity, particularly providing information on forage areas, commuting routes and pre-maternity group roosting.

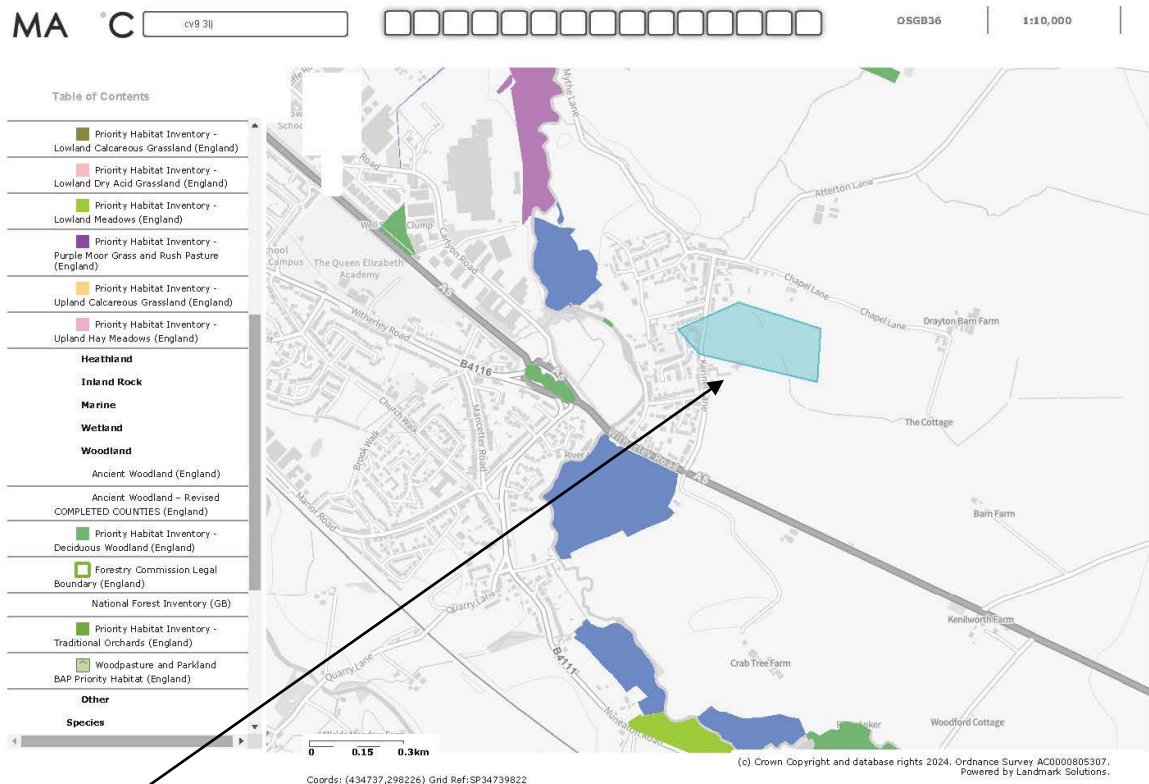
Any trees on site are surveyed following the methodology set out in the Bat Tree Habitat Key, Henry L Andrews et al 2022, which produces a key for identifying Potential Roost Features in trees and their likelihood of being used by bats. Trees on any site being surveyed will have Potential Roost Features identified from ground level surveys and highlighted in the report.

Bat records and habitats.

A search of public records has revealed the presence of the following bats within 3km of the site;

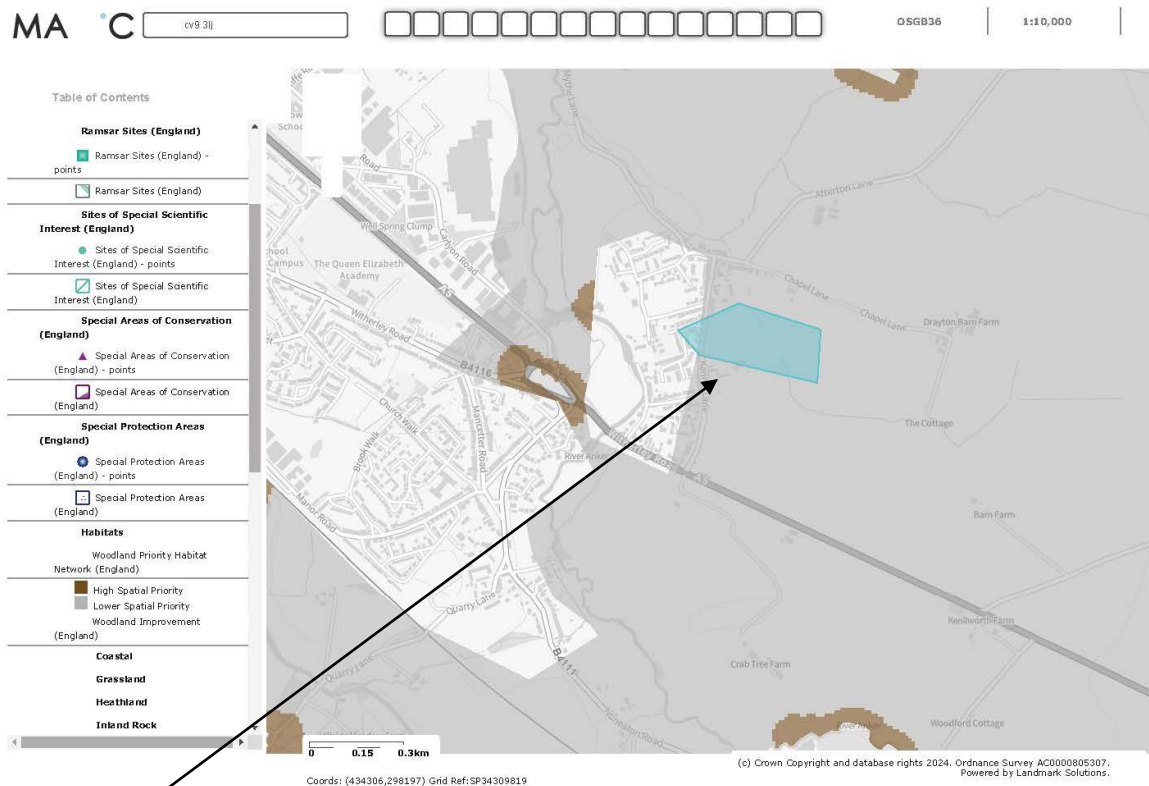
Nyctalus noctule	5 records.
Pipistrellus pipistrellus	33 records.
Pipistrellus pygmaeus	1 record.
Plecotus auratus	8 records.

A search of the DEFRA MAGIC Dataset shows that there are no habitats adjacent to the site which of a special nature conservation status or significance. There are small areas of Deciduous Woodland on the Priority Habitat Inventory to the north and west of the site. There is agricultural land to the west and south of the site and urban areas to the east and north. The small areas of deciduous woodland on the Priority Habitat Inventory in the landscape will provide forage opportunities for bats and there is moderate connectivity between the woodlands, the hedgerows being a mixture of hedgerows with some mature trees and some being post and wire fences. There is an area of Coastal and Flood plain Grazing Marsh and Good Quality Semi Improved Grassland along the course of the River Anker. These areas will provide forage opportunities for bats. The forage opportunities around the site are poor.



Barn at Kennel Lane.

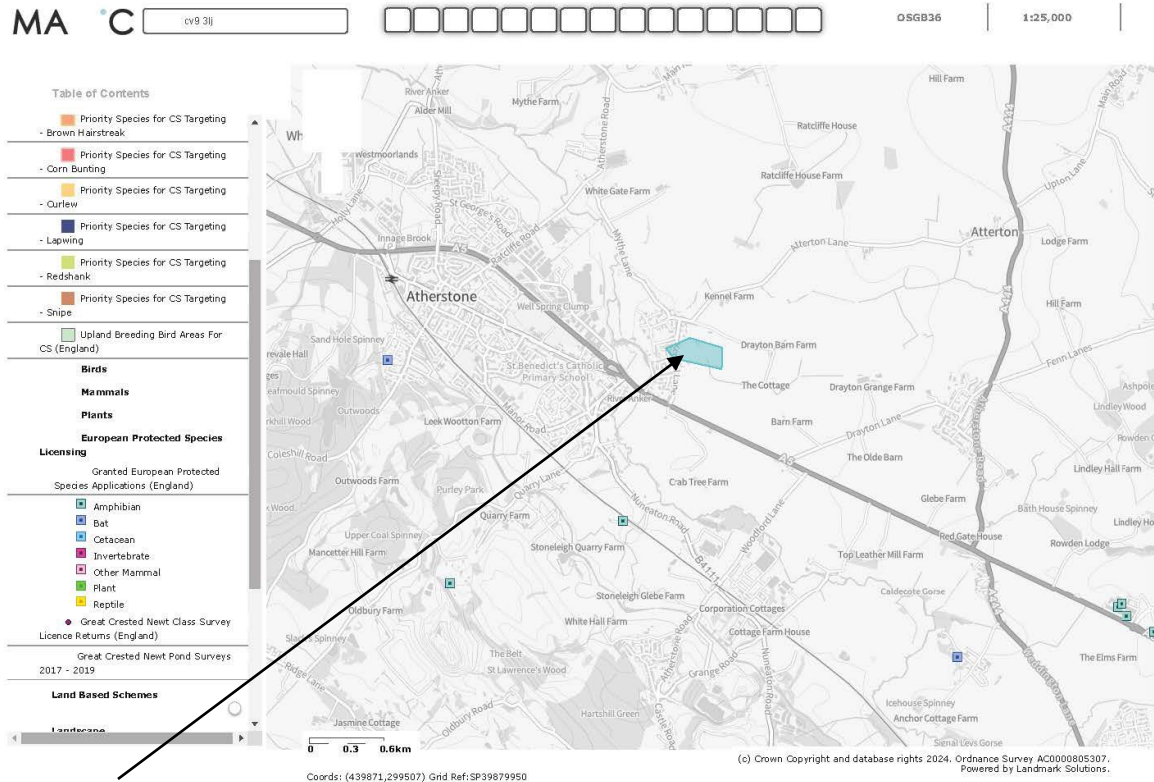
A search of the DEFRA MAGIC Dataset shows that the site falls inside of a Farm Wildlife Package area where there is support for Lapwings through Countryside Stewardship targeting. The site does not fall into the buffer zones around the Deciduous Woodland to the north and west of the site. There are no other biodiversity enhancement areas adjacent to the site.



Barn at Kennel Lane.

A search of the DEFRA MAGIC Dataset shows that there have been a number of European Protected Species licenses granted locally. None of the sites is adjacent to the property being surveyed. Those highlighted yellow were obtained by the Bat Consultant.

Species.	Destruction of or damage to a breeding site for bats.	Destruction of or damage to a resting place for bats.
Common pipistrelle, Natterer's bats.	Yes	Yes
Brown long eared, Common pipistrelle bats.	Yes	Yes



Barn at Kennel Lane.

Constraints.

The building survey was undertaken in the early winter when evidence of bats internally can still be seen but external evidence may be unavailable after heavy rain. The surveyor does not believe that the weather masked any evidence or access points for bats. There were no constraints to the surveyor for access in the building survey for bats.

Building Survey.

The buildings to be surveyed consisted of a two storey solid brick building with a pitched roof covered with plain tiles.



The site for development has low value to biodiversity and comprises exclusively building with areas of hard standing adjacent. Proposed plans include the creation of gardens with amenity grassland, trees and ornamental shrubs which will result in no net decrease in biodiversity for the site.



The results of the building survey are presented as the likelihood of bats using an area/feature;



There is access to the space between the rear of the ridge tiles and the plain tiles at the ridge.



There are missing plain tiles which give access to the roof space but there is no underfelt so there is no roosting for crevice dwelling bats.



There are corbel brick eaves with no roosting opportunities for bats.



Bat roosting opportunities; Moderate.

Emergence surveys.

In order to provide data upon bat movements on site, to determine whether bats are roosting in buildings and to allow the identification of bats emerging from buildings, two evening emergence surveys were undertaken. The number of surveys undertaken on each building was determined with reference to the Bat Survey Guidelines for properties with moderate roost potential.

The aim of each survey was to look at different areas of the buildings to determine if bats were emerging from a roost and to assess bat activity across the site. The surveys were undertaken using heterodyne and frequency division bat detectors from which it is possible to identify bats by their different ultrasound call. Separate bat passes are recorded where the echolocation ends for more than 5 seconds. Where a bat was seen it was recorded on a plan of the site to provide information upon movements across the site. As bats close in on their prey their echolocation calls get closer together sounding like a buzz. These feeding buzzes are recording as they confirm the presence of prey and bats feeding in the area.

The surveys were undertaken using Batbox Duet frequency division bat detectors with an Edirol R09 recording device, a Batbox Baton frequency division bat detector with an Olympus WAV sound recorder, a Batbox Baton XD Time Expansion bat detector with Olympus wav recorder and Elekon Batscanners.

22nd May 2025.

Sunset. 21.06
Air Temperature. 14°C at the start of 12°C at the end of the survey .
Wind. Beaufort Scale 0-1.
Cloud cover. 4/8th.

Survey started 20.43 and ended at 22.45.

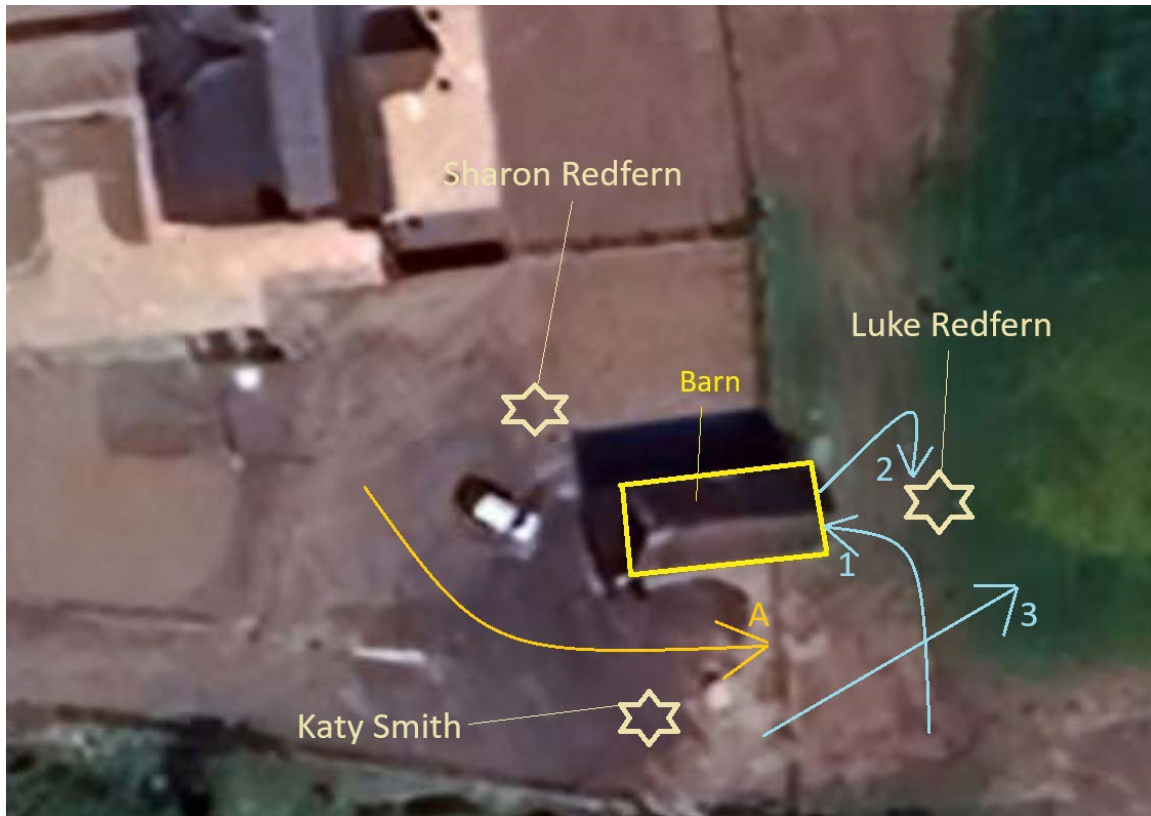
Surveyors; Katy Smith (10 years bat work experience), Sharon Redfern (5 years bat work experience, Luke Redfern (2 years bat work experience).

Katy Smith

Time.	Direction.	Activity.	Species.	Notes.
22.06	A	Foraging	Common pipistrelle	

Luke Redfern

Time.	Direction.	Activity.	Species.	Notes.
21.51	1	Re-Entry	Brown long eared	
21.55	2 and 1	Emerged and Re-entry	Brown long eared	
22.06	3	Commuting	Common pipistrelle	



One Brown long eared bat re-entered the barn at 21.51 followed an emergence and further re-entry at 21.55.

The building is being used as a Day roost by a single Brown long eared bat.

12th June 2025.

Sunset. 21.29
 Air Temperature. 21°C at the start of 18°C at the end of the survey .
 Wind. Beaufort Scale 0-1.
 Cloud cover. 1/8th.

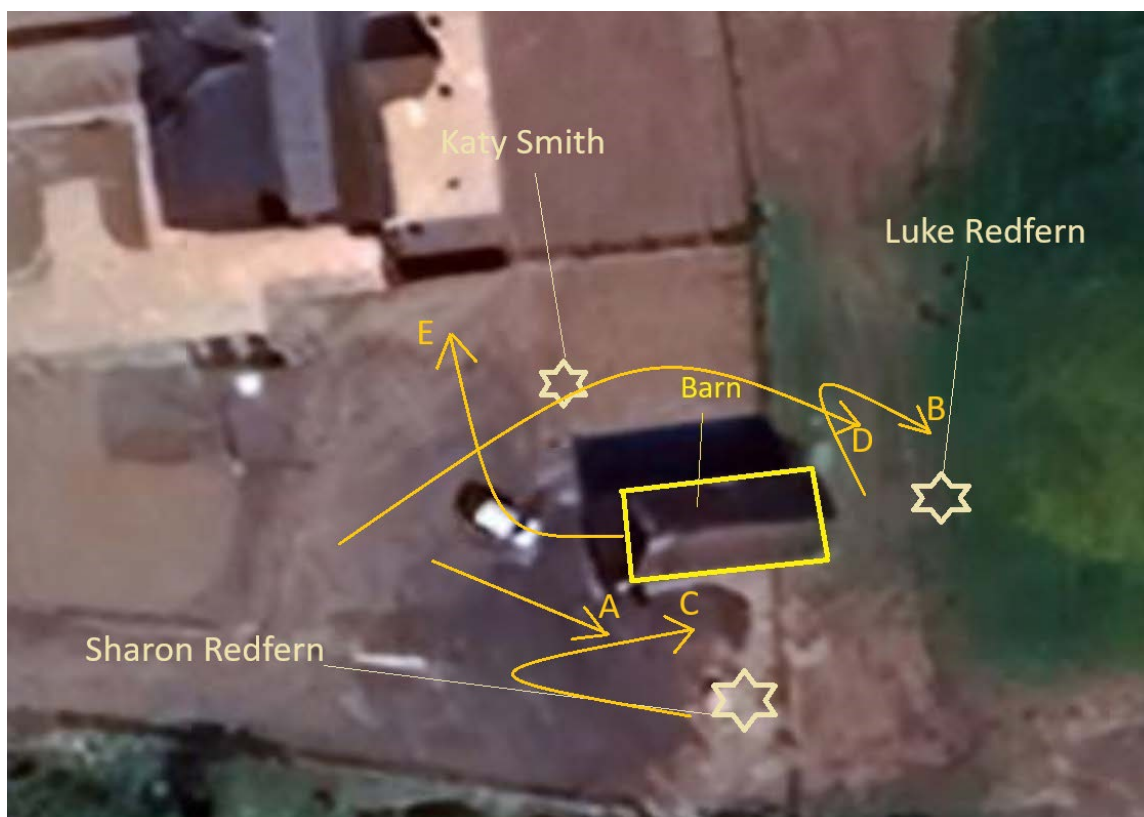
Survey started 21.17 and ended at 23.25.

Surveyors; Katy Smith (10 years bat work experience), Sharon Redfern (5 years bat work experience, Luke Redfern (2 years bat work experience).

Katy Smith

Time.	Direction.	Activity.	Species.	Notes.
22.02	A	Commuting	Common pipistrelle	
22.03	B	Commuting	Brown long eared	
22.04	C	Foraging	Common pipistrelle	
22.06	D	Emerged	Brown long eared	
22.07	E	Emerged	Brown long eared	

22.12	E	Emerged	Brown long eared	
22.29	E	Emerged	Brown long eared	



Luke Redfern

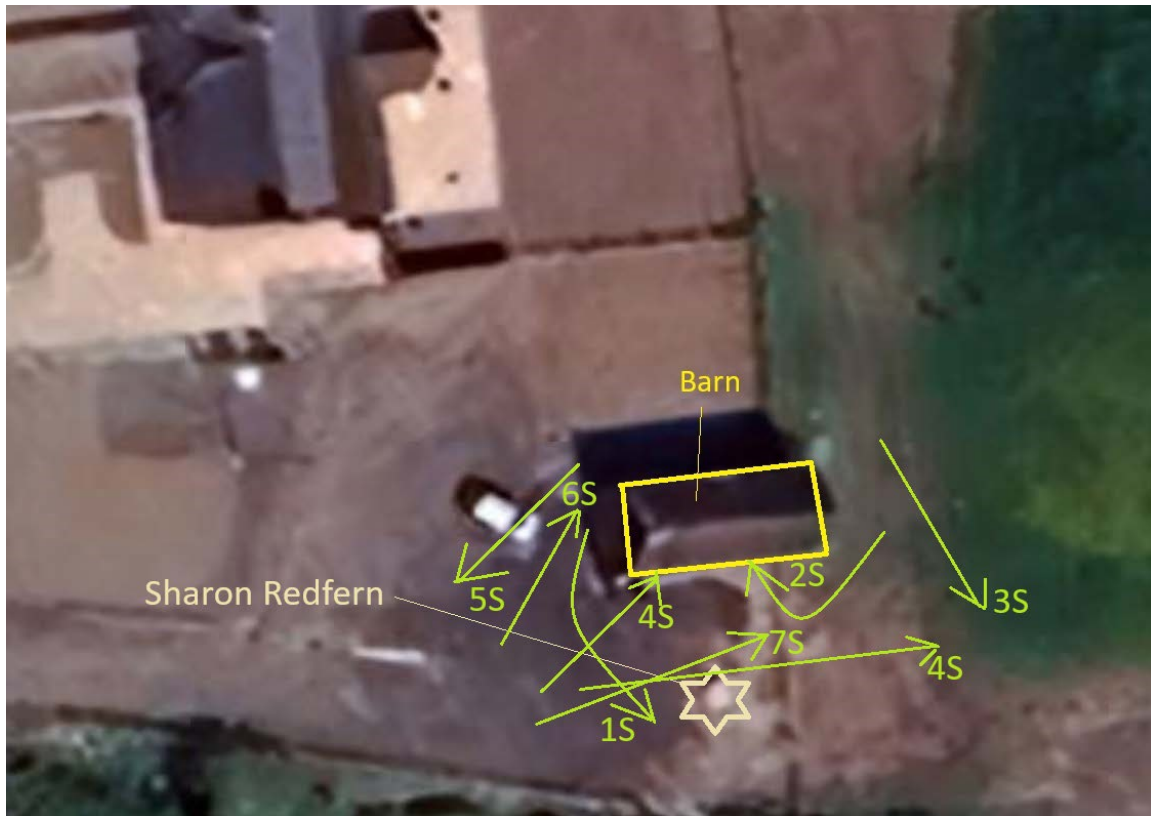
Time.	Direction.	Activity.	Species.	Notes.
22.02	1	Re-entry	Common pipistrelle	
22.03	2	Emerged	Common pipistrelle	
22.04	3	Emerged	Common pipistrelle	
22.05	2	Emerged and Re-entry	Common pipistrelle	
22.06	3	Emerged and re-entry	Common pipistrelle	
22.06	4	Commuting	Common pipistrelle	
22.07	5	Commuting	Common pipistrelle	
22.11	5	Commuting	Common pipistrelle	
22.12	2	Emerged	Common pipistrelle	2 bats
22.13	2	Emerged	Common pipistrelle	
22.14	4 and 5	Foraging	Common pipistrelle	
22.18	2	Emerged	Brown long eared	
22.22	6	Commuting	Brown long eared	
22.32	2	Emerged	Common pipistrelle	
22.38	7	Re-entry	Common pipistrelle	
22.39	2	Emerged	Common pipistrelle	

22.40	8	Commuting	Common pipistrelle	
22.44	8	Commuting	Common pipistrelle	
22.47	4 and 5	Foraging	Common pipistrelle	



Sharon Redfern

Time.	Direction.	Activity.	Species.	Notes.
22.02	1S	Emerged	Common pipistrelle	
22.03	2S	Re-entry	Common pipistrelle	
22.22	3S	Commuting	Brown long eared	
22.30	3S	Commuting	Common pipistrelle	
22.32	4S	Re-entry	Brown long eared	
22.39	6S	Commuting	Common pipistrelle	
22.40	7S	Commuting	Common pipistrelle	



The building is being used as a place of shelter by Brown long eared and Common pipistrelle bats.

Three Brown long eared bats emerged from the western elevation at 22.12, 22.14 and 22.29.

One Common pipistrelle bat emerged from the western gable at 22.02.

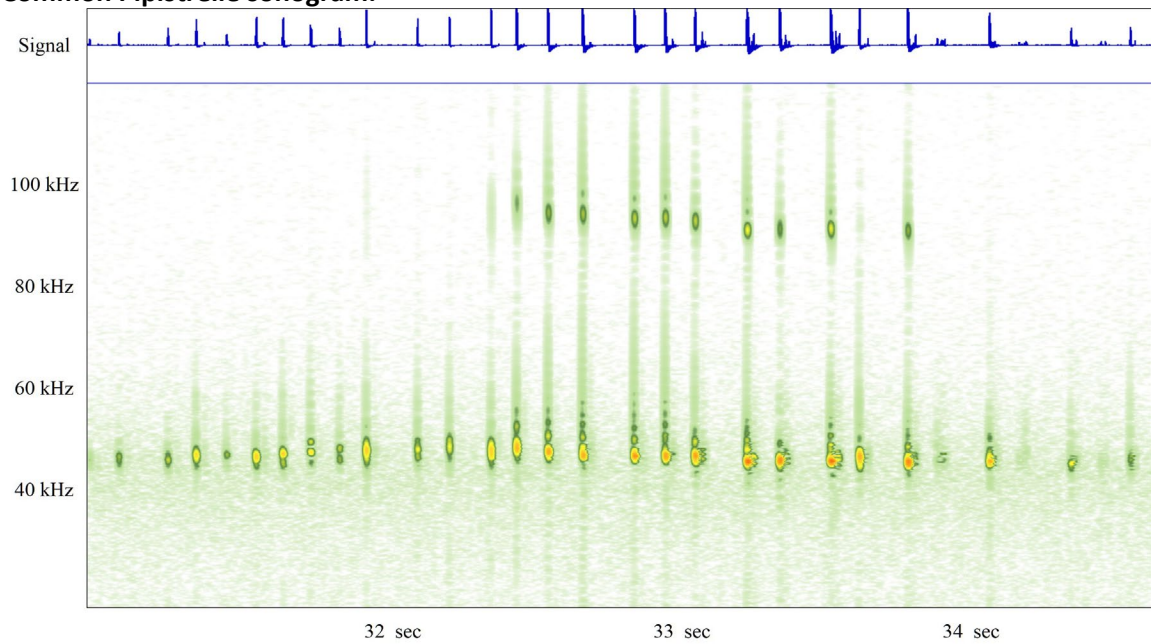
7 Common pipistrelle bats emerged from the eastern gable at 22.03, 22.04, 22.12, 22.12, 22.13, 22.18 and 22.39.

One Brown long eared bat emerged from the eastern gable at 22.32.

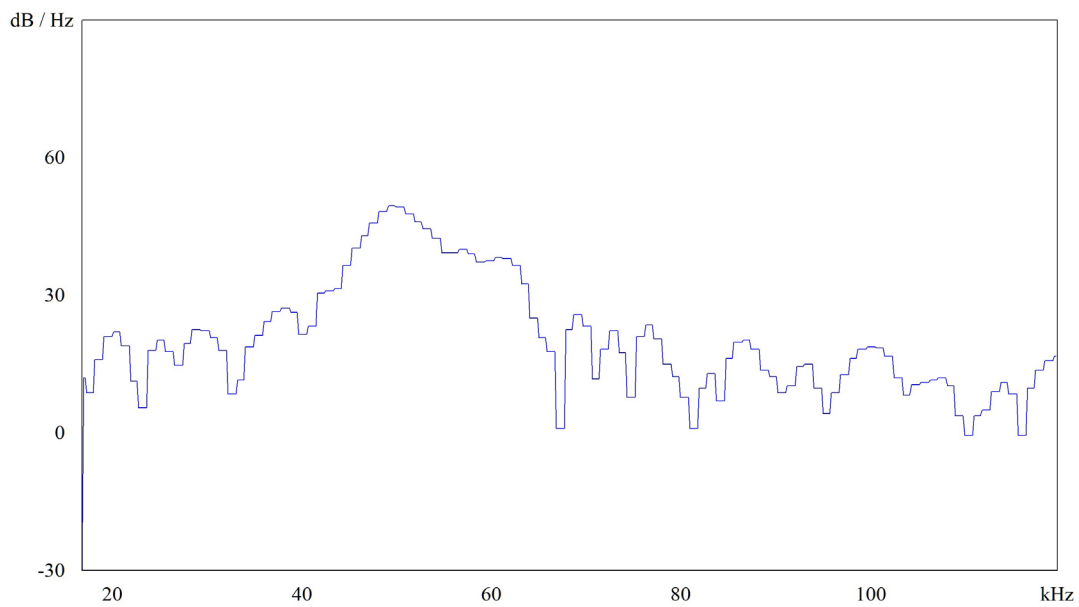
Analysis of the recordings from the bat detectors have confirmed the presence of Common Pipistrelle bats and Brown long eared bats.

The bats were commuting across the site with forage calls recorded. The sonogram shows the typical 'hockey stick' shape for all pipistrelle echolocation calls, an initial frequency modulated downwards sweeping call followed by the constant frequency peak frequency area. The peak frequency can be seen to be around 45kHz on the peak frequency graph, confirming that the bat was a Common Pipistrelle.

Common Pipistrelle sonogram.

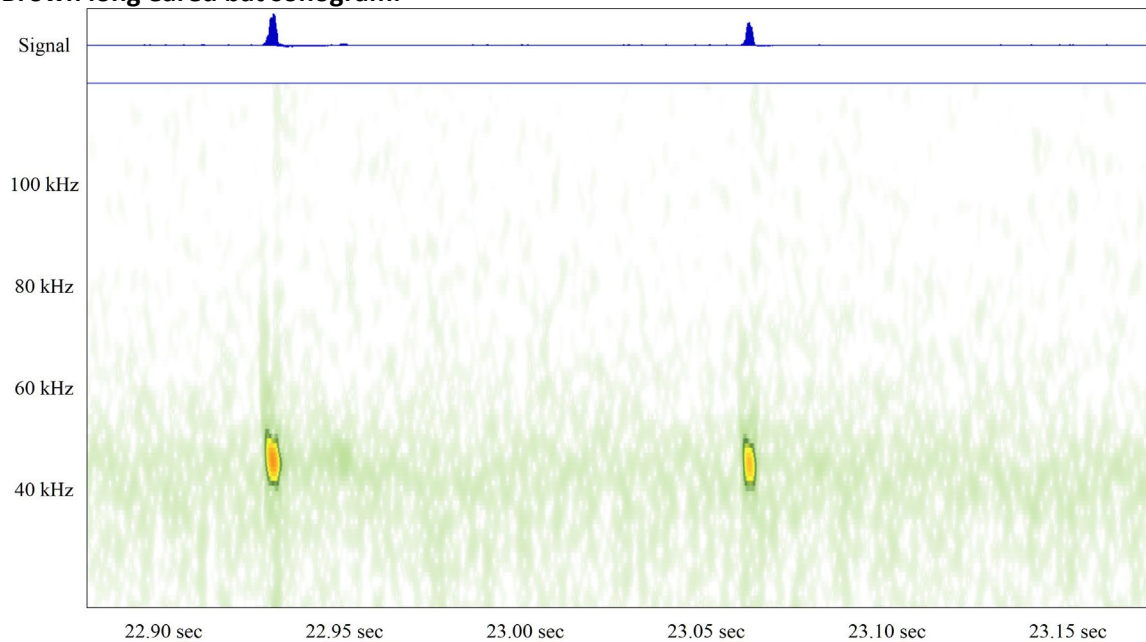


Common Pipistrelle peak frequency.



The presence so Brown long eared bats was recorded by bats being seen in flight and the short frequency modulated, downwards sweeping call shown on the sonogram.

Brown long eared bat sonogram.



Birds.

There are bird nesting opportunities in the first floor on the roof timbers and solid brick walls. At ground floor there was evidence of swallows nesting a medium sized bird nest, possibly Pigeons.



If birds begin to nest in any of the areas being developed between the beginning of March to the end of August in any year then work must stop until the young have fledged. Demolition of the building between the beginning of September to the end of February in any year will not have an impact on nesting birds.

Conclusion.

There was no evidence of bats using the building as a place of shelter from the building survey.

There are roosting opportunities for bats under the ridge tiles, between the rear of the plain tiles and the solid brick walls, and against the ridge board. These provide Moderate bat roosting opportunities as defined by the Bat Survey Guidelines and this will require two emergence surveys between the beginning of May and the end of August.

Two emergence surveys have been undertaken and it has been shown that the building is being used by Common pipistrelle and Brown long eared bats as a place of shelter. The number of bats is small and is not likely to be a maternity roost. There is a Day roost of Common pipistrelle and Brown long eared bats in the building. The number of bats is above the threshold for use of the Bat Mitigation Class license and the license from Natural England will need to be a European Protected Species license. This will require a minimum of 5 emergence surveys.

Mitigation for the loss of the bat roosting is to be provided by creating a bat loft in the new dwellings, together with two integrated bat boxes.

There are birds nesting in the building and no development can proceed if birds are nesting between the beginning March and the end of August in any year.



The site for the development has no value to biodiversity and comprises entirely building and hard standing. There will be no net loss of biodiversity for the site if the extension is built.

Impacts on bats.

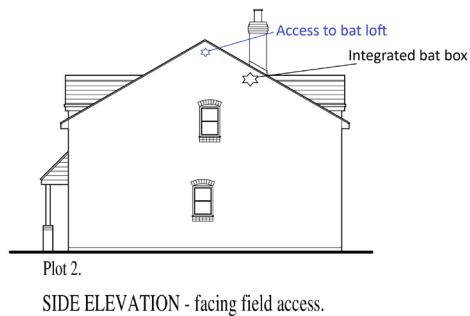
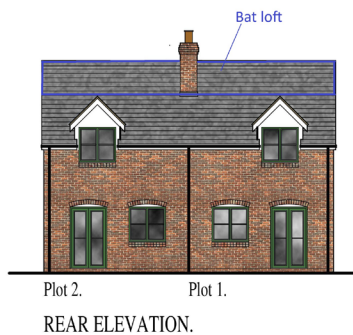
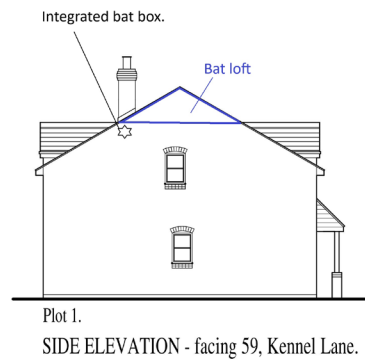
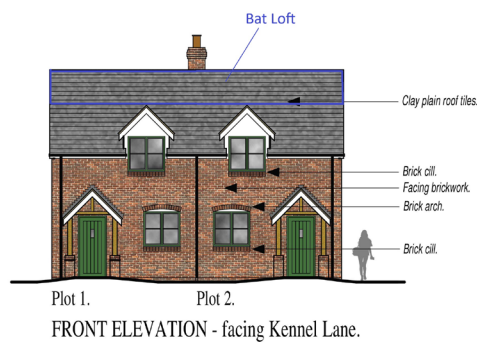
The demolition of the property will have a negative impact on bats due to the loss of the Day roosting for Brown long eared bats and Common pipistrelle bats. A license from Natural England will be required to undertake the development should planning permission be granted. The method of working below must be followed to ensure that the potential for disturbing or harming bats, however small, is minimized and avoided.

There is no loss of habitat from the proposed development and there will be no impact on habitat or forage from the proposed development.

Mitigation for bats.

A bat loft is to be created in the new dwellings to provide roosting for the Day roost of Brown long eared bats.

The roofing membrane must be a type 1F bitumous underfelt. Breathable roofing membranes cannot be used.



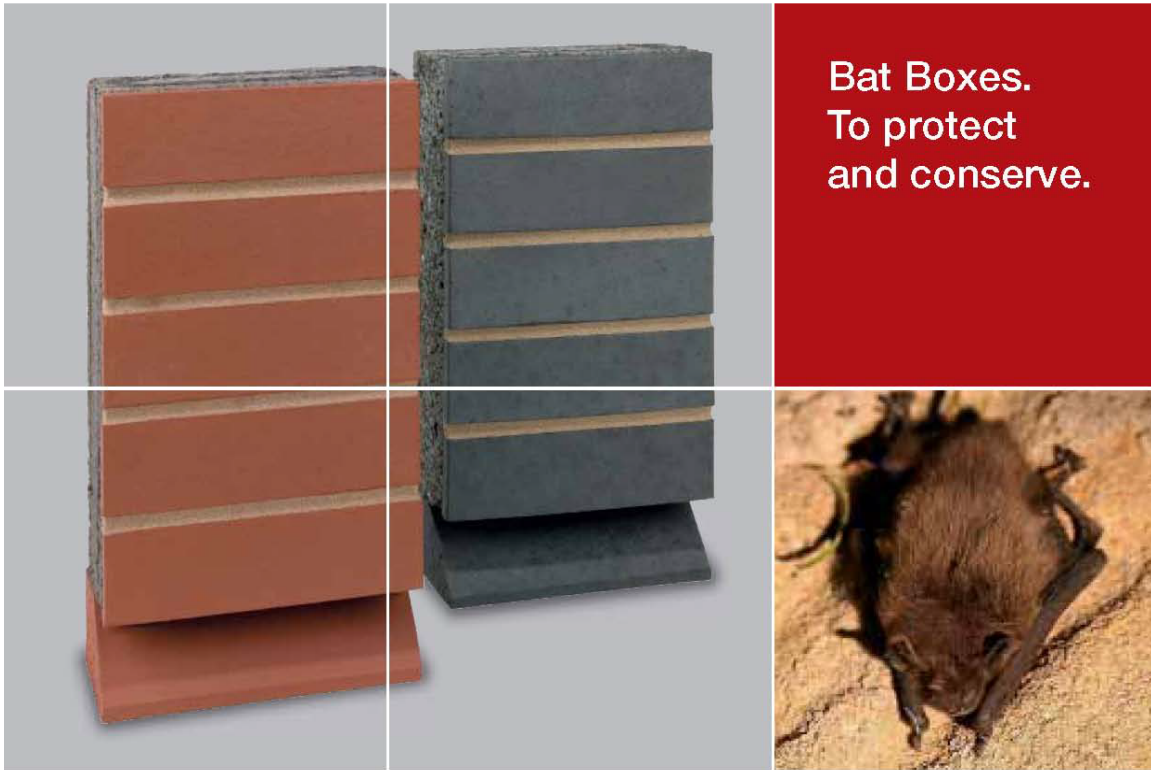
Access is to be created by installing a bat access brick in the southern elevation gable giving access through the facing bricks and internal blockwork.



Mitigation for the loss of the Day roosting for Common pipistrelle bats is to be created by installing an integrated bat box in each gable. The southern gable will provide a warm roosting opportunity while the northern one will provide cooler roosting opportunities.

These are made by a number of manufacturers including Habibat, Ibstock and Weinerberger.





Birmingham and the Black Country
Cheshire
Derbyshire
Devon
Durham
Lancashire, Greater Manchester & North Yorkshire
Staffordshire
Surrey
Sussex

Wienerberger has worked closely with EcoSurv Ltd to create a brand new range of eco-friendly bat boxes. Compared to existing bat boxes on the market, the Wienerberger bat box is larger and features an innovative arrowhead structure which helps maintain the bats body temperature in order for them to flourish.

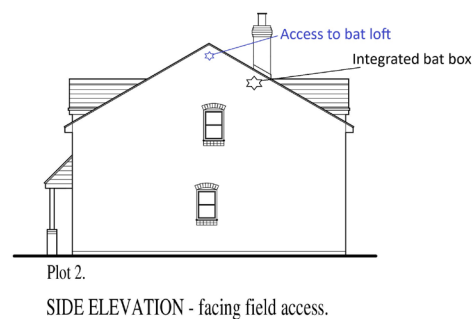
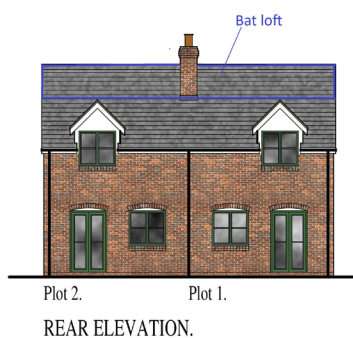
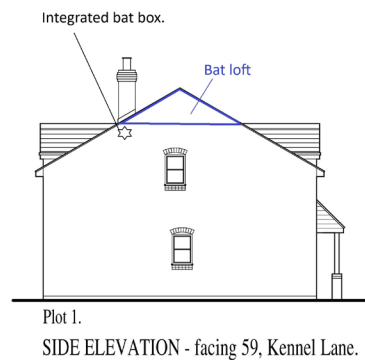
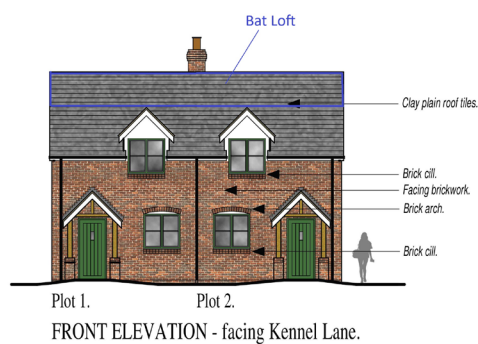
The bat box is designed to encourage the most popular bats found in the UK, such as Pipistrelles, Natterer's, Whiskered and Brandt's bats. Other bat box options are available for other breeds via special order.

Bats are an important part of our natural landscape. The latest legislation to protect bat species and their habitats has now brought the UK in line with the rest of Europe and made bat conservation mandatory on any new building project where bats may exist.

Our bat boxes also help towards gaining additional ecological points to meet the requirements of the Code for Sustainable Homes.

Our bat boxes are currently available in Staffordshire Smooth Red and Smooth Blue but can also be manufactured to any colour in our range.

Further detailed information on Wienerberger bat boxes and bat conservation is available at www.brick.co.uk/batbox or contact Design Services on **0161 491 8200**



The method of working has been set out so that it can be printed and handed to contractors on site.

Method of working.

There is evidence of bats using the buildings as a place of shelter and it is possible that individual bats may use the possible roosting sites at different times of year. Because of this possibility a method of working should be put in place when there are contractors on site. This would cover work to the roof or demolition where there was access for bats.

The common species of bats that are likely to roost in buildings of this nature and are evidenced from the regional records, are crevice dwelling bats, such as the Common Pipistrelle. These bats are small and can use accesses as little as 50mm x 20mm. When found in buildings they appear no bigger than a thumb and have dark brown fur.



It is common to find bat droppings in places used by bats. These are small and often confused with mouse droppings. It is possible to distinguish between them as mouse droppings are hard whereas bat droppings, being only insect remains, crumble when rubbed between the fingers.



The other species of bat that may possibly be found on site is the Brown Long Eared bat. These are a medium sized bat, larger than a Pipistrelle with very long ears that meet in the centre of the head. These bats may be found in crevices in the brickwork, behind ridge boards or in splits in the larger roof timbers.



- When tiles are removed they should be lifted away from the roof and not slid or twisted to avoid injuring any bats roosting beneath the tiles.
- Ridge tiles should be lifted without sliding so as to avoid injuring any bats roosting beneath them.
- If a bat is found under a roof tile or ridge tile, the tile should be carefully replaced and work in that area stopped until such time as a licensed bat worker can attend the site and contact Natural England to discuss how the work can proceed.
- The bat can then be removed to a place of safety until such time that it can be released at night.
- The demolition of any part of the building where bats could potentially roost should be by hand. This includes the removal of roof tiles, ridge tiles, soffits, gutter fascia boards and hanging tiles. If a bat is found the work should be stopped immediately and a bat worker called to come and deal with the bat. The bat should not be handled except by a licensed bat worker. Any bats found will be taken into care for release on site later dependent upon the time and weather.
- Bats discovered during the winter period will be taken into care, feed and kept healthy until they can be released on site in the Spring.
- Bats will not be released on site until evening temperatures are consistently above 6°C, at least three nights, the wind is light, and there is no rain.
- Bats taken into care over the winter will be released to the new roost opportunities in Spring if they are available using the same release criteria as above.

Legislation concerning bats.

The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (WCA) protects bats and their roosts in England, Scotland and Wales. Some parts have been amended by the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000 (CRoW) which applies only in England and Wales, and by the Nature Conservation (Scotland) Act 2004 which applies in Scotland.

The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 (better known as the Habitats Regulations) implements the Council Directive on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora. All bats are listed as 'European protected species of animals'.

It is an offence for any person to:

- Deliberately capture, injure or kill a bat.
- Intentionally or recklessly disturb bats, where that disturbance may significantly affect the ability of those bats to survive, breed, rear or nurture their young, or is likely to significantly affect the local distribution or abundance of any bat species, whether in a roost or not.
- Damage or destroy a place of shelter (roost) of a bat, be that a resting or breeding place.
- Possess a bat, whole or in part, alive or dead.
- Intentionally or recklessly obstruct access to a roost.
- Sell or offer for sale or exchange whole or parts of bats, alive or dead.

The fine for committing an offence is £5,000 per bat.

If a bat is found on site, work should stop in the area where the bat was found and the contractor should call the Bat Consultant; S. Christopher Smith 07967636115.

Breathable Roofing Membranes-Info Sheet

What are they?

- ✦ Traditional roofing felt was bitumen based
- ✦ Modern membranes are made from very fine and long plastic fibres that are spun into thin sheets. They be single ply or have various layers to provide a more complex membrane.
- ✦ They are known as Breathable roofing membranes or Vapour permeable underlay's (BRMs/VPUs)

Who Makes them?

- ✦ When most people talk about BRMs, they will call it Tyvek as this is the most famous brand name
- ✦ There are over 70 products in the UK alone, made by 20+ companies – never assume the product is Tyvek unless there is proof.



Why are they used?

- ✦ Modern houses are designed to be more energy efficient, meaning they tend to be warmer.
- ✦ Along with human activities this means increased levels of water vapour in the air
- ✦ When this passes up into the cold roof space, it forms condensation, which can lead to problems
- ✦ In the past gaps would have been left near the ridge and eaves to allow ventilation, but increased insulation often means this isn't possible. A breathable membrane aids this as it allows water vapour to pass out of the loft into the external air

Potential Problems

- ✦ There have been reports of bats becoming entangled in fibres pulled from the membranes
- ✦ Possibility of Temperature and humidity change
- ✦ A lot of membranes are white or brightly coloured



Advice

- ✦ At present we cannot recommend specific brands that are considered safe for use in bat roosts, as such it is recommended that bitumen felt be used where possible
- ✦ It is not against the law not to install a BRM
- ✦ If the planner insists on a BRM, suggest a dark coloured and reinforced membrane

Bibliography.

Bat Mitigation Guidelines, A.J.Mitchell-Jones, English Nature, 2004.
Bat Surveys for Professional Ecologists, Good Practice Guidelines, Bat Conservation Trust, 2023.
Bats and Lighting in the UK, Bat Conservation Trust and Institution of Lighting Engineers, 2007.
Bats and Traditional Buildings, English Heritage et al, 2009.
Bats and lighting, Alison Fure, The London Naturalist, No 85, 2006.
Effect of street lighting on bats, Matt Emery, Urbis Lighting Limited, January 2008.
Barns owls and rural planning applications, Barn Owl Trust and Natural England, 2009.
Bat Tree habitat Key, Henry L Andrews et al, 202
2.
British Bat Calls, Jon Russ, 2012.
Street lighting disturbs commuting bats, Stone et al, Current Biology, 2009.
Acoustic Ecology of European Bats, M. Barataud, 2015
Bats of Britain and Europe, C. Dietz and A. Keifer, 2016.
ILP Guidance Note 8 Bats and Artificial Lighting, 2023
Is that a Bat?, N Middleton, 2020



.....
S.Christopher Smith MRICS MSc CEnv.

Appendix 1.

Roost Types as designated by Natural England and the Bat Surveys for Professional Ecologists, Good Practice Guidelines.

- A. Day roost: a place where individual bats, or small groups of males, rest or shelter in the day but are rarely found by night in the summer.
- B. Night roost: a place where bats rest or shelter in the night but are rarely found in the day. May be used by a single individual on occasion or it could be used regularly by the whole colony.
- C. Feeding roost: a place where individual bats or a few individuals rest or feed during the night but are rarely present by day.
- D. Transitional / occasional roost: used by a few individuals or occasionally small groups for generally short periods of time on waking from hibernation or in the period prior to hibernation.
- E. Swarming site: where large numbers of males and females gather during late summer to autumn. Appear to be important mating sites
- F. Mating sites: sites where mating takes place from later summer and can continue through winter.
- G. Maternity roost: where female bats give birth and raise their young to independence.
- H. Hibernation roost: where bats may be found individually or together during winter. They have a constant cool temperature and high humidity.
- I. Satellite roost: an alternative roost found in close proximity to the main nursery colony used by a few individual breeding females to small groups of breeding females throughout the breeding season.
- J. Other – Explain what the roost type is if not one of the above (it is recognised that roost types are interchangeable and not always easy to classify according to the nuances of certain species).