

**Preliminary Bat Roost Assessment and Bird
Survey for,
Mr. and Mrs. M. Shorrock.
Building at,
17 Orme Lane,
Ratcliffe Culey,
ATHERSTONE,
CV9 3PB.**

**Map Ref SP 3285 9951
19th June 2026.**

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Natural England License Number 2025-84672-CL18-BAT

Natural England Bat Mitigation Class License

Registered Consultant RC133

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Summary.

- There is no evidence of bats using the buildings as a place of shelter.
- There was no evidence of birds nesting in the building. There is ivy growing on the dwelling and the garage that has been removed before birds begin nesting in the ivy.
- There are roosting opportunities in the dwelling under the ridge tiles and at the verge on the southern elevation. These gaps provide a High potential bat roosting opportunity and three emergence surveys are required.
- 10 Common pipistrelle bats emerged from three gaps at the verge on the southern elevation on the 17th June 2026.
- There are three Day roosts of Common pipistrelle bats using the building as a place of shelter. A license from Natural England will be required to demolish the building should planning permission be granted.
- There are roosting opportunities under the ridge tiles and at the verge under the tiles on the garage. Emergence surveys are necessary to determine if bats are using the building as a place of shelter.
- 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 new bat roosting opportunity can be created by installing three integrated brick boxes in the new dwelling to meet the requirements of the National Planning Policy Framework (2023).
- 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 was requested by Macdonald Planning Consultancy on behalf of Mr. and Mrs. Shorrock. 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 building and replace it with a new dwelling. The property was visited on the 5th March and the 25th March 2026 and the surveyor spent 1 hour on site.

Temperature; 10°C

Wind; 0-1 Beaufort Scale

Cloud Cover; 0/8th.



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 2017 (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'. These are currently subject to Government alteration and the proposed alterations are awaiting implementation.

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 2km of the site;

Nyctalus noctula.

Pipistrellus pipistrellus.

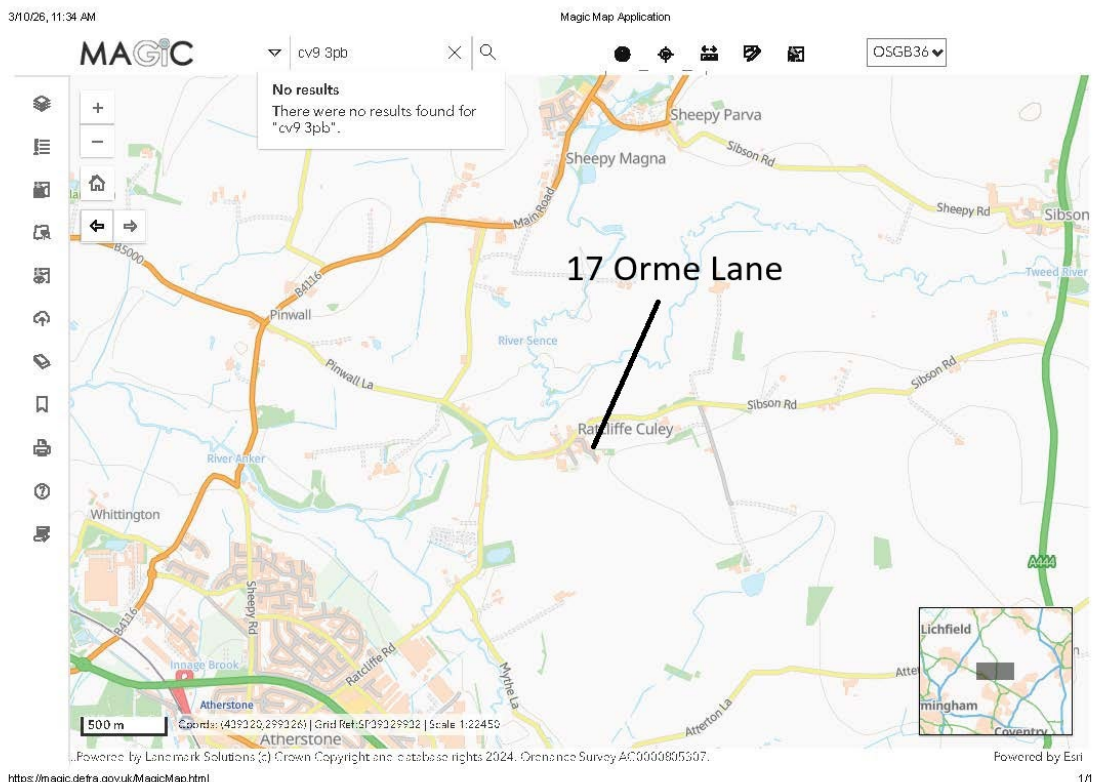
Pipistrellus pygmaeus.

Plecotus auritus.

A search of the DEFRA MAGIC Dataset shows that there is an area of Traditional Orchard habitats close to the site which of a special nature conservation status or significance. There is agricultural land surrounding the village. There are small areas of Deciduous Woodland on the Priority Habitat Inventory in the agricultural landscape together with small areas of Coastal and Floodplain Grazing Lane on the Priority Habitat Inventory. The small areas of deciduous woodland on the Priority Habitat Inventory and gardens of dwellings in the village will provide forage opportunities for bats and there is moderate connectivity between the woodlands across the gardens of the other dwellings and the areas of Coastal and Floodplain Grazing Marsh.

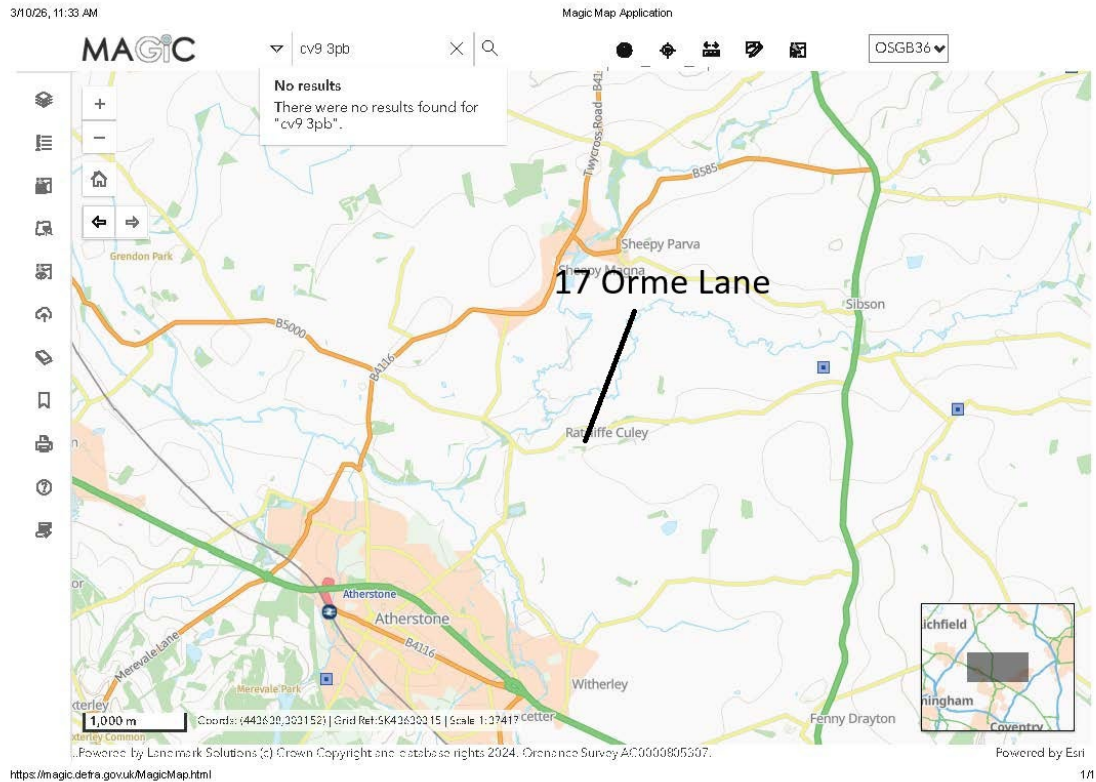


A search of the DEFRA MAGIC Dataset shows that the site does not fall into any buffer zones around the Deciduous Woodland to the east and west of the village where there is support for Willow Tits. There are no other biodiversity enhancement areas adjacent to the site.



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 are within 300m of the survey site.

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
Soprano pipistrelle bats.	No	Yes
Common pipistrelle bats.	No	Yes

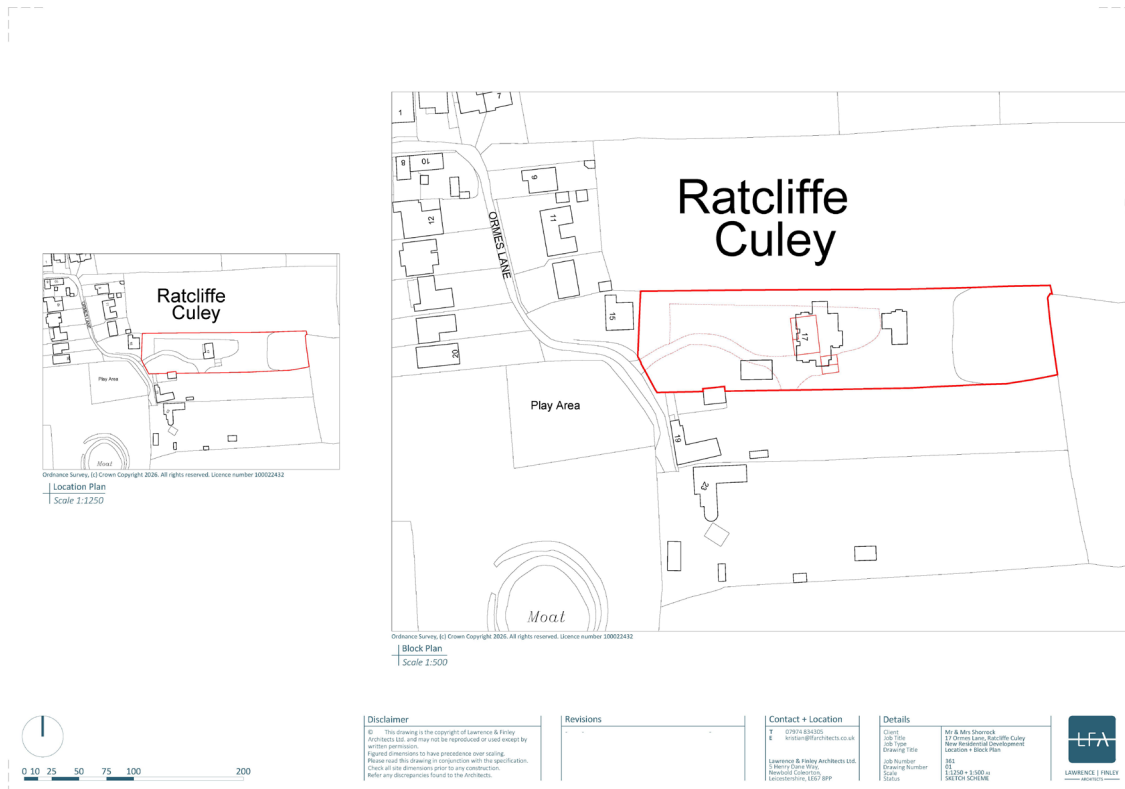


Constraints.

The building survey was undertaken in the early spring 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 cavity brick dwelling with an interlocking pan tile pitched roof.



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

None. Bats are unlikely to use the feature/area in any way.
Low. Bats may use the feature/area but it is not thought to be likely.
Moderate. The feature/area provides an area that may be used by bats and no direct evidence of occupation was found.

High. The feature/area provides an area or feature that may provide very good potential to be used by bats but no direct evidence of occupation was found

Definite. Clear evidence of the use of a feature/area as a place of shelter, such as droppings.

These are based on the Bat Survey Guidelines (2023) recommended scale of assessment for potential bat roosting.

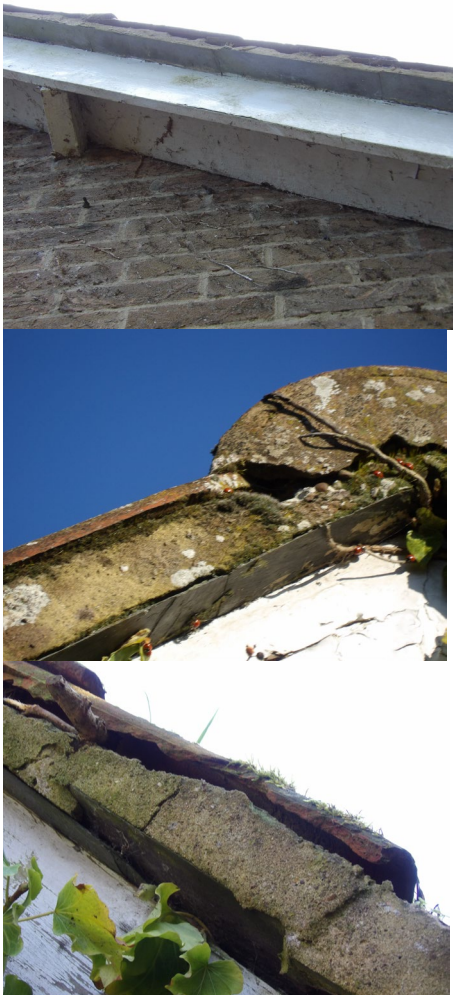


Feature.	Bat roosting opportunities.	Photograph.
Against the ridge board	None. There is no access to the roof space for bats.	
In splits in the timber.	None. Machine cut timber with no splits.	
Under ridge tiles.	High. There is access for bats under the ridge tiles.	

		   
Feature.	Bat roosting opportunities.	Photograph.
Under interlocking pan tiles.	None. There is no access for bats.	

		
Feature.	Bat roosting opportunities.	Photograph.
Under timber fascia boards or behind soffits at eaves.	None. There is no access for bats.	

		
Under barge boards and soffits at gables.	None. There is no access for bats.	  
Feature.	Bat roosting opportunities.	Photograph.
In verge.	High. There is access for bats to the southern elevation verge in a number of places.	

		
Feature.	Bat roosting opportunities.	Photograph.
Under flat roof of dormer windows.	None. There is no access for bats.	

		
Feature.	Bat roosting opportunities.	Photograph.
Under lead flashings.	None. There is no access for bats.	  
Under timber shingles of the dormer windows.	Moderate on front elevation dormer. There is access for bats under the shingles on the southern elevation. None on rear elevation dormer.	

		
Feature.	Bat roosting opportunities.	Photograph.

Garage.

The garage is a cavity brick single storey building with two bays and a pitched roof covered with pan tiles. There is a bitumous underfelt on the roof. There is access to the underside of the ridge tiles on the rear elevation and the space between the rear of the pan tiles and the bitumous underfelt through gaps in the verge on the front elevation.



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, three evening emergence surveys were undertaken. The number of surveys undertaken on the building was determined with reference to the Bat Survey Guidelines for properties with moderate and high 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, frequency division and full spectrum 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 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 , an Elekon Batscanner and an Echo Meter Touch 2 Pro bat detector.

28th May 2026.

Sunset. 21.14
Air Temperature. 22°C at the start of 21°C at the end of the survey .
Wind. Beaufort Scale 0-1.
Cloud cover. 2/8th.

Survey started 20.56 and ended at 23.15.

Surveyors; Katy Smith (11 years bat work experience), Sharon Redfern (6 years bat work experience).

Surveyor. Sharon Redfern.

Time.	Direction.	Activity.	Species.	Notes.
21.48	1	Commuting	Noctule	
21.51	1	Commuting	Noctule	
21.53	2	Commuting	Noctule	
21.55	3	Commuting	Common pipistrelle	
21.57	4	Commuting	Common pipistrelle	
22.01	4	Commuting	Common pipistrelle	
22.03	1	Forage	Noctule	
22.04	3	Commuting	Common pipistrelle	
22.06	3	Commuting	Common pipistrelle	
22.07	5	Commuting	Common pipistrelle	
22.08	6	Commuting	Common pipistrelle	
22.09	3	Commuting	Common pipistrelle	

22.11	7	Foraging	Common pipistrelle	
22.11	2	Commuting	Common pipistrelle	
22.12	2	Commuting	Common pipistrelle	
22.14	6	Commuting	Common pipistrelle	
22.17	8	Commuting	Common pipistrelle	
22.19	9	Foraging	Common pipistrelle	
22.19	10	Foraging	Common pipistrelle	
22.20	3	Foraging	Common pipistrelle	
22.21	4	Foraging	Common pipistrelle	
22.21	11	Commuting	Common pipistrelle	
22.22	11	Commuting	Common pipistrelle	
22.23	1	Foraging	Common pipistrelle	
22.23	10	Foraging	Common pipistrelle	
22.24	5	Foraging	Common pipistrelle	
22.24	3	Commuting	Common pipistrelle	
22.25	3	Commuting	Common pipistrelle	
22.26	5	Commuting	Common pipistrelle	
22.27	9	Commuting	Common pipistrelle	
22.28	12	Commuting	Common pipistrelle	
22.29	4	Commuting	Common pipistrelle	



Surveyor. Katy Smith.

Time.	Direction.	Activity.	Species.	Notes.
21.48	A	Commuting	Brown long eared	
21.54	B	Foraging	Common pipistrelle	
21.55	C	Foraging	Common pipistrelle	
21.56	A	Foraging	Common pipistrelle	
22.00	D	Foraging	Common pipistrelle	
22.02	D	Foraging	Common pipistrelle	



No bats emerged from the building.

17th June 2026.

Sunset. 21.32
Air Temperature. 20°C at the start of 18°C at the end of the survey .
Wind. Beaufort Scale 0-1.

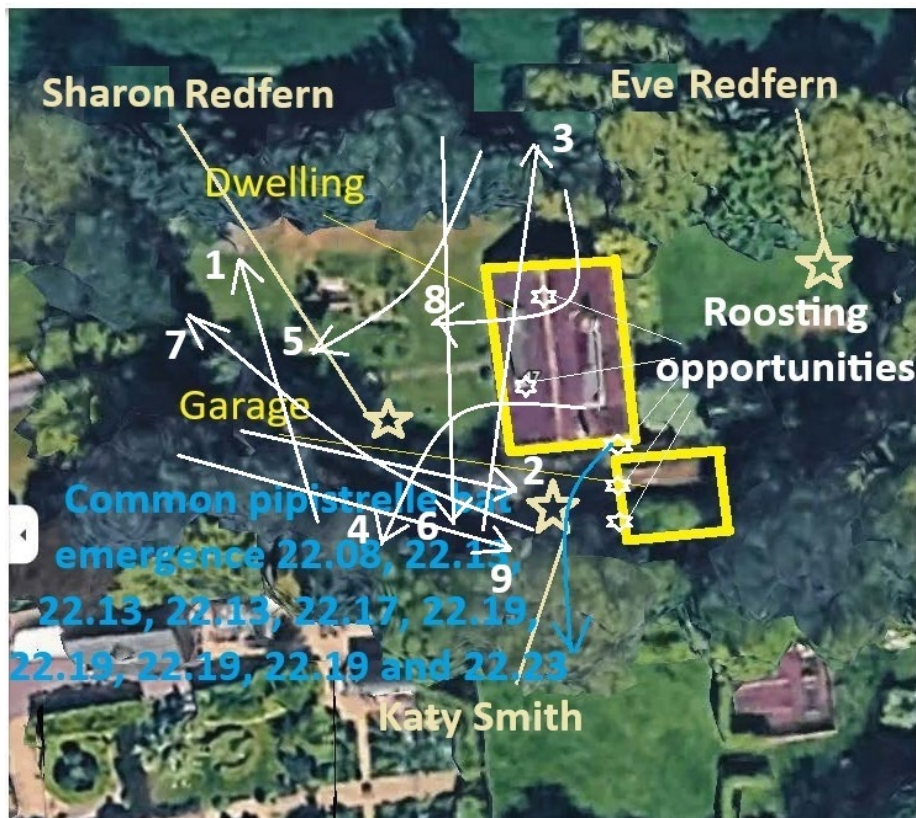
Cloud cover. 3/8th.

Survey started 21.14 and ended at 23.26.

Surveyors; Katy Smith (11 years bat work experience), Sharon Redfern (6 years bat work experience), Eve Redfern (4 years bat work experience)..

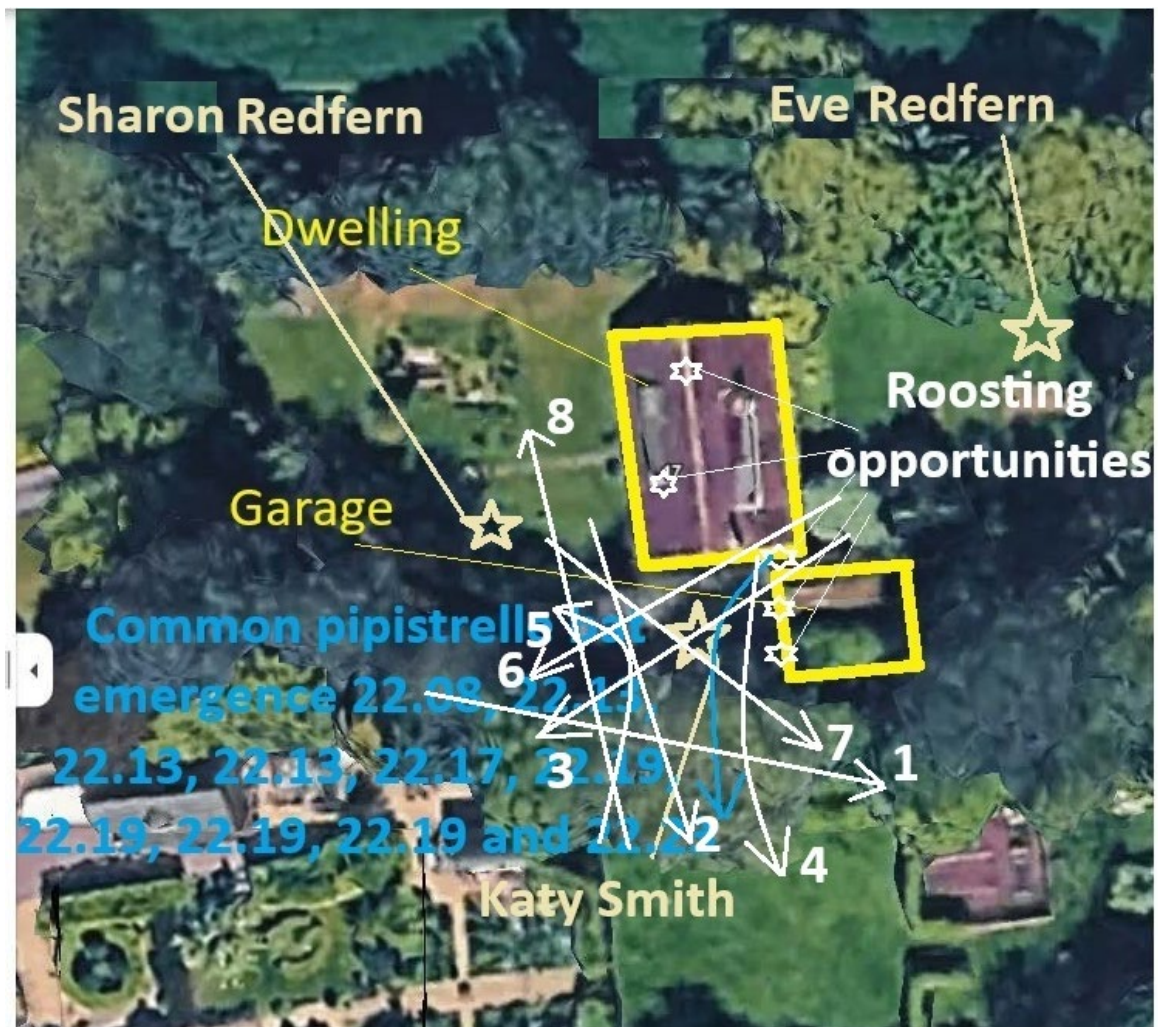
Surveyor. Sharon Redfern.

Time.	Direction.	Activity.	Species.	Notes.
21.58	1	Foraging	Common pipistrelle	
21.59	2	Foraging	Common pipistrelle	
22.05	3	Commuting	Noctule	
22.05	4	Commuting	Noctule	
22.06	5	Foraging	Common pipistrelle	
22.10	2	Commuting	Common pipistrelle	
22.12	5	Foraging	Common pipistrelle	
22.13	6	Commuting	Common pipistrelle	
22.15	2	Commuting	Common pipistrelle	
22.22	7	Commuting	Common pipistrelle	
22.31	7	Commuting	Common pipistrelle	
22.31	8	Commuting	Common pipistrelle	
22.34	2	Foraging	Common pipistrelle	
22.41	9	Commuting	Common pipistrelle	



Surveyor. Katy Smith.

Time.	Direction.	Activity.	Species.	Notes.
21.55	1	Foraging	Common pipistrelle	
21.58	1	Foraging	Common pipistrelle	
21.59	1	Foraging	Common pipistrelle	
22.00	1	Foraging	Common pipistrelle	
22.03	2	Foraging	Common pipistrelle	
22.04	3	Foraging	Common pipistrelle	
22.06	1	Foraging	Common pipistrelle	
22.07	3	Foraging	Common pipistrelle	
22.08	4	Emerged	Common pipistrelle	2 bats
22.10	1	Foraging	Common pipistrelle	
22.11	5	Foraging	Soprano pipistrelle	
22.11	5	Foraging	Common pipistrelle	
22.12	2	Commuting	Brown long eared	
22.13	2	Emerged	Common pipistrelle	3 bats
22.14	5	Foraging	Common pipistrelle	
22.15	5	Foraging	Common pipistrelle	
22.17	5	Emerged	Common pipistrelle	1 bat
22.18	2	Foraging	Common pipistrelle	
22.19	5	Foraging	Common pipistrelle	
22.19	5	Emerged	Common pipistrelle	1 bat
22.19	2	Emerged	Common pipistrelle	3 bats
22.22	5	Foraging	Common pipistrelle	
22.23	5	Emerged	Common pipistrelle	1 bat
22.24	5	Commuting	Noctule	
22.24	3	Foraging	Common pipistrelle	
22.26	5	Foraging	Common pipistrelle	
22.27	1	Commuting	Common pipistrelle	
22.30	6	Foraging	Common pipistrelle	
22.31	7	Foraging	Common pipistrelle	
22.34	3	Foraging	Common pipistrelle	
22.35	3	Foraging	Common pipistrelle	
22.36	2	Foraging	Common pipistrelle	
22.40	1	Foraging	Common pipistrelle	
22.42	8	Foraging	Common pipistrelle	



Surveyor. Eve Redfern.

Time.	Direction.	Activity.	Species.	Notes.
21.58	1	Foraging	Common pipistrelle	
21.59	2	Foraging	Common pipistrelle	
22.05	3	Commuting	Noctule	
22.05	4	Commuting	Noctule	
22.06	5	Foraging	Common pipistrelle	
21.10	2	Commuting	Common pipistrelle	
22.12	5	Foraging	Common pipistrelle	
22.13	6	Commuting	Common pipistrelle	
22.15	2	Commuting	Common pipistrelle	
22.22	7	Commuting	Common pipistrelle	
22.31	7	Commuting	Common pipistrelle	
22.31	8	Commuting	Common pipistrelle	
22.34	2	Foraging	Common pipistrelle	
22.41	9	Commuting	Common pipistrelle	



10 Common pipistrelle bats emerged from three gaps at the verge on the southern elevation on the 17th June 2026.

The bats were using three gaps at the verge and this provides three day roosts of Common pipistrelle bats.



Birds.

There was no evidence of birds nesting in the dwelling and there are no opportunities for birds to nest in the buildings other than under the ivy which has been removed.

There are bird nesting opportunities under the ridge tiles of the garage but there was no evidence of birds nesting.

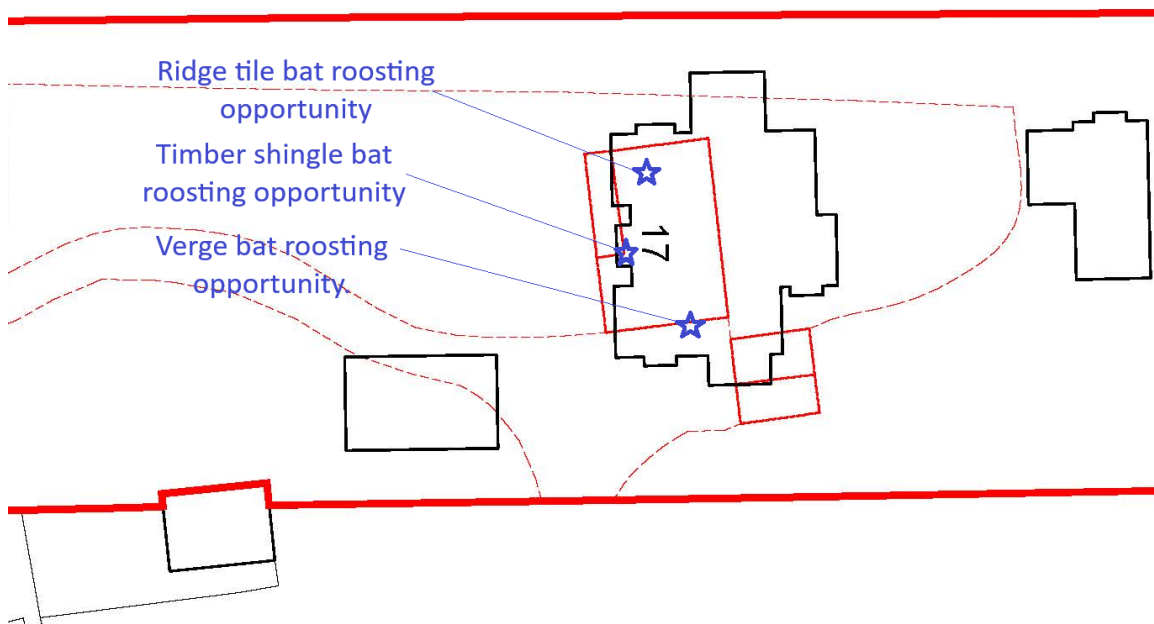
Demolition between the beginning of March and the end of August in any year must be preceded by a check of the ridge tiles for nesting birds. If birds are nesting then demolition cannot occur until the young have fledged.

Conclusion.

There was no evidence of bats using the dwelling as a place of shelter.

There are roosting opportunities in the building under the ridge tiles, under the timber shingles of the front elevation dormer and under the southern elevation gable verge. Two emergence surveys have been undertaken to determine if bats are using the building as place of shelter in the potential roosting opportunities.

10 Common pipistrelle bats emerged from three gaps at the verge on the southern elevation on the 17th June 2026. The bats emerged from 3 gaps under the pan tiles on the verge.



The demolition of the dwelling will affect a place of shelter for bats.



A Bat Mitigation Class License will be needed from Natural England to demolish the dwelling, if planning permission is granted.

The demolition of the dwelling will not affect nesting birds.

There are roosting opportunities in the garage under the ridge tiles on the northern building, accessed at the rear elevation and through the verge to the space between the rear of the pan tiles and the bitumous underfelt accessed on the front elevation.

The rear of the ridge tiles is a bird nesting opportunity. Demolition between the beginning of March and the end of August in any year must be preceded by a check of the ridge tiles for nesting birds. If birds are nesting then demolition cannot occur until the young have fledged.

Impacts on bats.

The demolition of the dwelling will have a negative impact on bats due to the destruction of three Day roosts of Common pipistrelle bats. The method of working below must be followed to ensure that the potential for disturbing or harming bats, however small, is minimized and avoided.

Mitigation for bats.

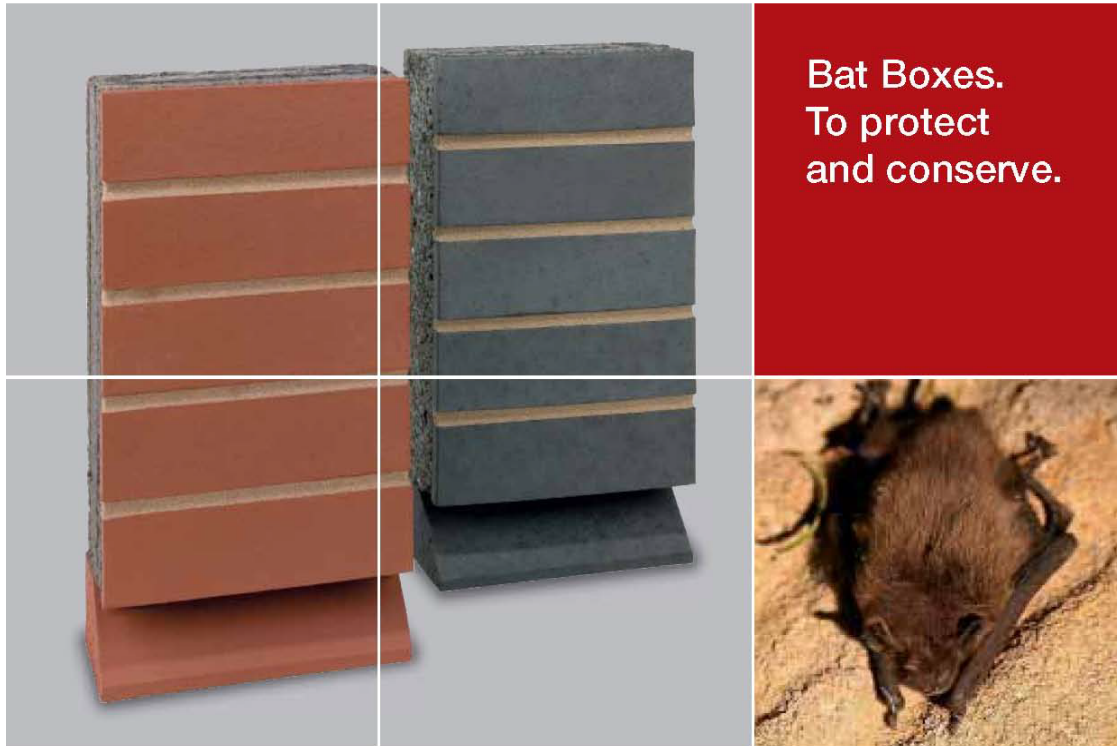
Records show that there are populations of crevice dwelling bats locally and the emergence surveys have shown 10 Common pipistrelle bats using the building as a place of shelter. New roosting opportunities for these species of bats can be created when the new dwelling is built if planning permission is granted, to meet the requirements of the National Planning Policy Framework (2023).

Three integrated bat boxes can be installed at the gable apex and at the eaves of one elevation of the new dwelling, should planning permission be granted. These are constructed from brick or concrete blocks and are built into the outer leaf of brickwork. They can have facing bricks or be rendered. They provide no access to the cavity wall.



They are made by a number of companies including Wienerberger, Ibstock Brick, Habibat and Schwegler.





Bat Boxes.
To protect
and conserve.



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

A location away from doors and windows has been chosen so that droppings falling from the bat box will not cause a nuisance for the occupiers.

There should be no direct illumination of the new bat roosting opportunity. Lighting around the site will be by low wattage down lights at low level to provide security and safety lighting for the dwelling and service area. This lighting will be set no higher than the head height of the ground floor windows and will minimise the possible disturbance to bats in this area. Any security lighting will use PIR's to ensure they turn off automatically once the movement has ceased.

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 no evidence of bats using the buildings as a place of shelter but it is possible that individual bats may use the possible roosting sites behind the hanging shingles, the ridge tiles and at the southern elevation verge 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.
- 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

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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).