

# **Preliminary Bat Roost Assessment Report**

**Glendene,  
Barker Lane,  
Mellor,  
BB2 7EE**

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## **Summary**

In February 2025 Batworker consultancy was commissioned to undertake a survey of Glendene, Barker Lane, Mellor, BB2 7EE to assess the potential for use by bats and breeding birds.

A daytime survey was carried out on 13<sup>th</sup> February 2025 to support residential development plans, including demolition of the existing house and garage.

Multiple gaps behind soffits on the house were observed. The building was assessed as offering low bat roosting potential.

It is recommended that tone bat emergence survey is carried out between May and September in order to confirm presence/absence of roosting bats.

The proposed development is located on the footprint of the existing house and garage and areas of hardstanding surrounding the property and will involve the loss of less than 25m<sup>2</sup> of natural habitat. As such it is considered that there is no need for a BNG calculation to be made.

**The property is considered to be of moderate potential for roosting bats.**

**The surveyor considers survey effort to be reasonable to assess the roost potential of the building.**

**A precautionary method statement and reasonable avoidance measures are included within this report.**

## Introduction

In February 2025 Batworker consultancy was commissioned to undertake a survey of Glendene, Barker Lane, Mellor, BB2 7EE to assess the potential for use by bats and breeding birds.

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## Survey and Site Assessment

## Objectives of the survey

The survey was carried out to determine roost potential of the building, current usage by bats, and other protected species, of the site and to establish status of the bat species using the site prior to development work being carried out.

## Survey site location



A central grid reference for the site is SD6696030766

## Site Description

The property consists of a two storey detached house with a double pitched slate roof. The building has a single storey extension present to the rear. A detached garage is present to the north of the house.

External walls are generally well pointed and rendered with no obvious cracks, gaps or crevices. Gaps behind soffits on the frontage and rear of the building were noted. Roof slates are generally close fitting with no obvious lifted, missing or slipped slates present.

The property can be considered to offer low roosting potential.





### **Pre Existing data on local bat species**

A search of the MAGIC ([www.magic.gov.uk](http://www.magic.gov.uk)) website revealed no EPS licence applications within a 2km radius.

From personal experience of surveying for and researching bats in Lancashire, Yorkshire and Cumbria, the following species were considered.

Common Pipistrelle – known to roost on sites where suitable foraging habitat is available.

Soprano Pipistrelle – known to roost on sites where suitable foraging habitat is available.

Whiskered/Brandt's – species often found roosting in buildings close to woodland.

Natterer's – a typical upland bat, often also associated with lowland woodland, but with foraging bats being recorded high on heather moorland. Often roosting in barns.

Daubenton's – a species commonly associated with aquatic habitats.

Long Eared bat – a typically woodland species which has been recorded foraging over in bye meadows and rough grassland sites. Often roosting in barns.

### **Surrounding Habitat**



The property is located in a rural position with surrounding habitat dominated by improved and semi improved grassland with some hedgerow and scattered deciduous tree cover on field boundaries,.

Connectivity to the wider landscape is good. Overall foraging potential for bats can be considered low.

## **Field Survey Methodology**

### **Visual inspection**

An inspection was carried out to search for and identify potential feeding perches, roosting opportunities and signs of bat use both internally and externally.

The visual inspection focussed on searching for feeding remains and bat droppings both within the building and on external walls.

Crevices and other potential roost sites were investigated for smear/grease marks, lack of cobwebs, urine staining.

Equipment used included:

- ! Exposure Diablo 1300 lumen LED torch
- ! SeeSnake CA 300 video endoscope
- ! Opticron close focusing binoculars
- ! Extendable polemounted Go Pro Session with 1100 lumen light

### **Personnel**

All surveys were conducted by Dave Anderson MSc, Natural England Science, Education and Conservation bat licence holder (2015-15784-CLS-CLS) a bat surveyor and ecologist with over 20 years experience. Sarah Dunham, an experienced bat surveyor.

### **Survey Summary**

<b>Survey</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Timings</b>
Visual	13.02.2025	1 Hour

### **Survey constraints**

Access to all areas of the building was possible and good visual inspection at ground level was possible.

Evidence of bat activity, such as bat droppings or staining on external walls and surfaces, is frequently removed by the action of wind and rain; apparent absence of evidence is therefore evaluated with caution.

In many situations it is not possible to inspect every location where bats are present, therefore it should be assumed that an absence of bat evidence does not necessarily equate to evidence that bats are absent.

Some species such as pipistrelle sp bats are opportunistic and it is possible for individuals to be found during works, even where surveys have had negative results during preliminary and activity surveys.

## **Survey Results**

### **Visual Inspection – Nesting birds**

No evidence to suggest use by nesting birds was recorded.

### **Visual Inspection - Bats**

The building was observed to have multiple gaps behind soffits on the frontage and rear of the building.

### **Evaluation of the results**

A daytime survey was carried out on 13<sup>th</sup> February 2025 to support residential development plans, including demolition of the existing house and garage.

Multiple gaps behind soffits on the house were observed. The building was assessed as offering low bat roosting potential.

It is recommended that tone bat emergence survey is carried out between May and September in order to confirm presence/absence of roosting bats.

The proposed development is located on the footprint of the existing house and garage and areas of hardstanding surrounding the property and will involve the loss of less than 25m<sup>2</sup> of natural habitat. As such it is considered that there is no need for a BNG calculation to be made.

The property is considered to be of moderate potential for roosting bats.

The surveyor considers survey effort to be reasonable to assess the roost potential of the building.

A precautionary method statement and reasonable avoidance measures are included within this report.

### **Proposed Biodiversity Net Gain**

The installation of two Greenwoods Ecohabitats Two Chamber Bat Boxes (<https://www.greenwoodsecohabitats.co.uk>) or Kent Bat Box within the site would provide roosting potential for the local bat population.

## **Precautionary Method Statement and Reasonable Avoidance Measures - Bats**

The overall purpose of the Method Statement is to ensure that bats and their roosts are fully protected to ensure the 'favourable conservation status of the species'. The Method statement is designed to minimise or remove any potential disturbance to roosting bats. A Method Statement is normally required by the local planning authority to ensure that procedures are in place before the development works are carried out.

No work should commence without contractors receiving a toolbox talk.

All contractors will be made aware of the legal protection afforded all species of bats in the UK and procedures will be in place to mitigate for the potential impact on bats before any building work is undertaken.

Timing of works – No work should commence until two emergence surveys are carried out to confirm presence/absence of roosting bats.

The emergence survey should be carried out between May and August inclusive.

If bats are observed using the building to roost a Natural England EPS Mitigation licence will be required in order for the development to proceed lawfully.

A compensatory bat box (Two Greenwood Eco Habitats two crevice box) will be placed on site prior to work commencing and will be used in an emergency to house any bats found during works.

Bat boxes will remain on site as part of proposed biodiversity enhancement.

A copy of the Method Statement should be available to site / project managers in advance of any works being carried out. The existence of a Method Statement helps to establish a defence against prosecution for intentional (WCA), deliberate (Habitat Regulations.) or reckless (WCA) disturbance of bats or damage to roosts. All work should take place under the supervision of the ecologist.

### **Accidental exposure of bats - EMERGENCY ADVICE**

In the unlikely event of bats or their roosts being exposed or vulnerable to harm, suspend further work in that area. Cover the exposed bats to reduce any further risk of harm and seek advice immediately.

**Call Dave Anderson (Batworker) on 07894 338290 (mobile); a site visit will be arranged to assess the situation, contact Natural England where necessary, and recover any bats / safely remove them from site.**



## **E Bibliography**

Barn Owls and Rural Planning Applications	Barn Owl Trust 2009
Barn Owl Survey Methodology and Techniques for use in Ecological Assessments	Shawyer, C. August 2011
Bat Mitigation Guidelines	Natural England 2006
Bat Survey Guidelines 4 <sup>th</sup> Edition	Bat Conservation Trust 2023
Bat Workers Manual 3 <sup>rd</sup> Edition	JNCC 2004

### **Bats and the Law**

**Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981**, principally those relating to powers and penalties, have been amended by the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000 (CRoW Act). The CRoW Act only applies to England and Wales.

#### Section 9(1)

It is an offence for any person to intentionally kill, injure or take any wild bat.

#### Section 9(4)(a)

It is an offence to intentionally or recklessly\* damage, destroy or obstruct access to any place that a wild bat uses for shelter or protection.

(\*Added by the CRoW Act in England and Wales only)

This is taken to mean all bat roosts whether bats are present or not.

#### Section 9(4)(b)

It is an offence to intentionally or recklessly\* disturb any wild bat while it is occupying a structure or place that it uses for shelter or protection.

(\*Added by the CRoW Act in England and Wales only)

### **The Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) Regulations 1994**

#### Section 39(1)

It is an offence

(a) deliberately to capture or kill any bat

(b) deliberately to disturb any bat

(d) to damage or destroy a breeding site or resting place of any bat.

The difference between this legislation and the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 is the use of the word 'deliberately' rather than 'intentionally'. Also disturbance of bats can be anywhere, not just at a roost. Damage or destruction of a bat roost does not require the offence to be intentional or deliberate.

## **Countryside and Rights of Way (CROW) Act (2000)**

### **Part III Nature conservation and wildlife protection**

#### **74 Conservation of biological diversity**

- (1) It is the duty of (a) any Minister of the Crown (within the meaning of the Ministers of the [1975 c. 26.] Crown Act 1975), (b) any Government department, and (c) the National Assembly for Wales, in carrying out his or its functions, to have regard, so far as is consistent with the proper exercise of those functions, to the purpose of conserving biological diversity in accordance with the Convention.

## **SCHEDULE 12 AMENDMENTS RELATING TO PART I OF WILDLIFE AND COUNTRYSIDE ACT 1981**

1. In section 1(5) of the 1981 Act (offence of intentional disturbance of wild birds) after "intentionally" there is inserted "or recklessly".

## **The Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act (2006)**

### **PART 3, (40): Duty to conserve biodiversity**

(1) Every public authority must, in exercising its functions, have regard, so far as is consistent with the proper exercise of those functions, to the purpose of conserving biodiversity.

(3) Conserving biodiversity includes, in relation to a living organism or type of habitat, restoring or enhancing a population or habitat.