Bat Survey Report and Method Statement
European Protected Species (Bats)

Reasonable Avoidance and Mitigation Measures

Glendene,
Barker Lane,
Mellor,
BB2 7EE

10.07.2025

Report prepared by:
Dave Anderson
Batworker.com
[redacted]

Executive summary

In 2025 Batworker consultancy was commissioned to undertake a survey of Glendene, Barker Lane, Mellor, BB2 7EE to assess the potential for a proposed development to impact on protected species.

A preliminary bat roost assessment survey (Preliminary Bat Roost Assessment Report Glendene, Barker Lane, Mellor, BB2 7EE Batworker Consultancy 18.03.2025) assessed the building to have a low level of bat roost potential.

No evidence to suggest use by bats was recorded within the building at a time of year when such physical evidence would be expected.

An emergence survey was carried out on 2nd July 2025, by surveyors equipped with full spectrum bat detectors and assisted by thermal and infrared cameras.

Common Pipistrelle bats were recorded, emerging from a nearby roost, with bats observed foraging to the east of the building.

No bats were observed emerging from the building.

Survey effort is considered appropriate to characterise the roost potential of the building and that the presence of a significant or low conservation value bat roost is unlikely.

"The presence of a significant bat roost (invariably a maternity roost) can normally be determined on a single visit at any time of year, provided that the entire structure is accessible and that any signs of bats have not been removed by others". - Mitchell-Jones, A (2004) Bat mitigation guidelines. English Nature.

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'.

This method statement is designed to minimise or remove any potential disturbance to bats. By following the Reasonable Avoidance Measures and mitigation included in this document the work can take place, ensuring the Continued Ecological Functionality of the site.

Site Location
Glendene, Barker Lane, Mellor, BB2 7EE
NGR: SD6696030766

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.

Survey summary and site assessment

Pre-existing information on the bat species present at this site.

A search of the MAGIC website revealed no EPS licence applications within a 1km radius.

2020-45495-EPS-MIT-2 SD80391520 Destruction of a Common Pipistrelle resting place.

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 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 woodland species which has been recorded foraging over in bye meadows and rough grassland sites. Often roosting in barns.

Survey Personnel.

Personnel on surveys included: David Anderson, an experienced ecologist and bat researcher with 25 years experience of fieldwork and bat ecology, a founder member of the East Lancashire Bat Group and 'Batworker.com', formerly a Natural History Curator and manager of the East Lancashire Biological Records Centre. (Natural England licence No:2015-15784-CLS-CLS, Conservation, Science and Education). The emergence survey was assisted by Sarah Dunham, an experienced bat surveyor.

Survey	Date	Timings
Emergence Survey	02.07.2025	3 Hours

Survey constraints

Access to all areas of the interior and exterior 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 locations 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.

Emergence Survey 2nd July 2025

Start Temp: 13.2c Finish Temp: 12.8c 0% Cloud Cover. Wind: Bft 0 Precipitation 0
Start: 21.30 Sunset: 21.49 Finish: 23.20

Surveyors equipped with Anabat Walkabout, Anabat Chorus, and Anabat Scout full spectrum bat detectors aided with a Guide TK612 and Pulsar XG35 thermal cameras and Nightfox Whisker infrared HD video cameras were positioned around the building to monitor potential roost features for emerging bats.

Recorded bat calls were analysed post survey using Anabat Insight and Batsound 4.1 software. Video footage was reviewed on a 42" 4K monitor at realtime post survey.

From 22.10 to 23.12 Common Pipistrelle bats were observed foraging along a treeline to the east of the building before dispersing south into the wider landscape.

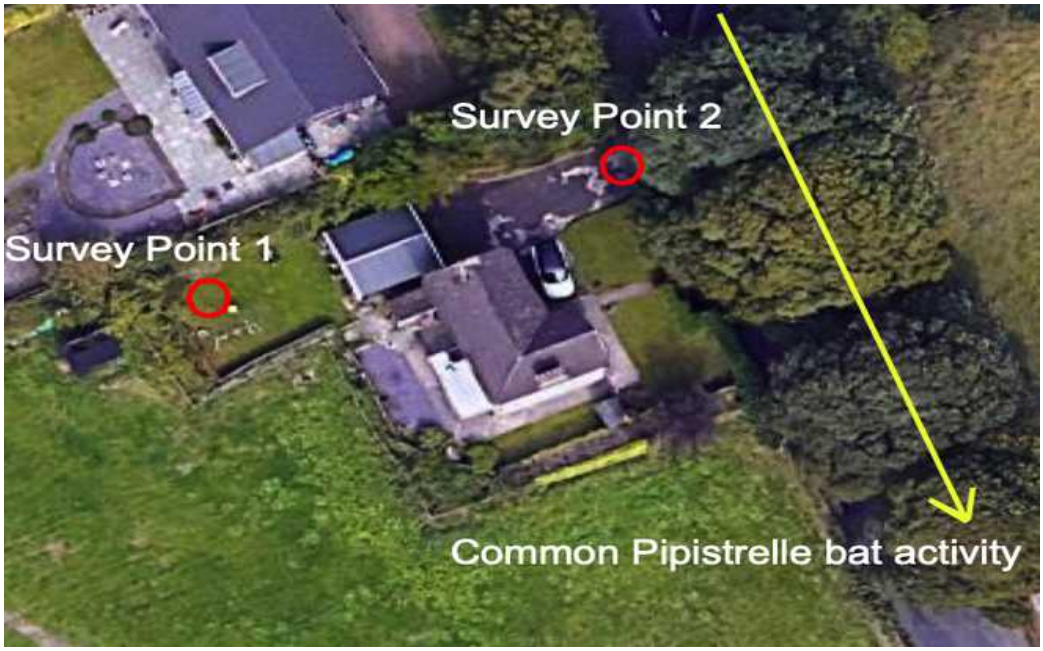
Timing was consistent with bats emerging from nearby roost.

No bats were recorded emerging from the building.

Thermal Camera Coverage

Infrared Camera Coverage at end of survey

Survey Results Summary



Interpretation of results

In 2025 Batworker consultancy was commissioned to undertake a survey of Glendene, Barker Lane, Mellor, BB2 7EE to assess the potential for a proposed development to impact on protected species.

A preliminary bat roost assessment survey (Preliminary Bat Roost Assessment Report Glendene, Barker Lane, Mellor, BB2 7EE Batworker Consultancy 18.03.2025) assessed the building to have a low level of bat roost potential.

No evidence to suggest use by bats was recorded within the building at a time of year when such physical evidence would be expected.

An emergence survey was carried out on 2nd July 2025, by surveyors equipped with full spectrum bat detectors and assisted by thermal and infrared cameras.

Common Pipistrelle bats were recorded, emerging from a nearby roost, with bats observed foraging to the east of the building.

No bats were observed emerging from the building.

Survey effort is considered appropriate to characterise the roost potential of the buildings and that the presence of a significant or low conservation value bat roost is unlikely.

"The presence of a significant bat roost (invariably a maternity roost) can normally be determined on a single visit at any time of year, provided that the entire structure is accessible and that any signs of bats have not been removed by others". - Mitchell-Jones, A (2004) Bat mitigation guidelines. English Nature.

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'.

This method statement is designed to minimise or remove any potential disturbance to bats. By following the Reasonable Avoidance Measures and mitigation included in this document the work can take place, ensuring the *Continued Ecological Functionality of the site.*

Impact Assessment

Short-term impacts – Disturbance Low risk:

Long-term impacts - Roost loss: No impact on a local bat population.

Long-term impacts - Fragmentation and isolation: Minimal risk, the impact of the proposed development on local bat species will be insignificant.

Predicted scale of impact: No loss of roosting sites of a common and relatively widespread species.

Method Statement and Reasonable Avoidance Measures

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 - Work should take place following an evening temperature of +5c

Work to affected roof areas will take place with the batworker 'on call'.

Removal of roof slates/tiles/timbers will be carried out by hand.

The underside of slates should be checked for dormant bats prior to stacking/removal.

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.