

**Colne Valley Masonic Lodge, Slaithwaite**

**Bat Survey Report**

**11<sup>th</sup> September 2025**



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## 1. Summary

- 1.1.1 A bat survey of Colne Valley Masonic Lodge in Slaithwaite was commissioned by the treasurer of the lodge, Anthony Cockcroft, on 24<sup>th</sup> June 2025.
- 1.1.2 The survey was undertaken to inform a proposed renovation of the building.
- 1.1.3 The bat survey works carried out comprise a preliminary roost assessment, undertaken on 21<sup>st</sup> July 2025, together with two dusk emergence surveys, carried out on 21<sup>st</sup> July and 18<sup>th</sup> August 2025.
- 1.1.4 A 2012 record of a common pipistrelle day roost (max count 1 bat) was received in relation to Colne Valley Lodge.
- 1.1.5 No evidence of current bat roost presence was recorded during the internal and external visual assessment, with the building considered to display a moderate level of bat roost suitability. No evidence of bat roosting was recorded during either nocturnal survey.
- 1.1.6 Since the 2012 roost record was collected, the mill formerly present west of the lodge has been demolished and a supermarket has been built. This development has been associated with extensive new artificial lighting and an increased level of human activity. Taking into account the time elapsed since the historic record was collected (13 years), the results of the 2025 bat survey, and changes to the local area since 2012, it was concluded that the previously recorded roost is no longer in use.
- 1.1.7 No further bat survey effort is considered necessary providing works commence within 12 months of the survey date. If works are to commence after this date, then Middleton Bell Ecology should be contacted to determine the requirement for update survey.
- 1.1.8 Works should proceed with caution and vigilance for unexpected bat presence, as single bats can roost almost anywhere. If bats are subsequently discovered, work should cease, and further advice be sought without delay.
- 1.1.9 It is recommended that construction either avoids the main bird nesting season (March to August), or works should be preceded by a nesting bird check, to be undertaken by an ecologist.
- 1.1.10 Recommendations have been provided in relation to inclusion of new bat roosting and bird nesting provision. The use of a bat safe membrane during re-roofing has also been recommended.

## 2. Introduction

- 2.1.1 A bat survey of Colne Valley Masonic Lodge in Slaithwaite was commissioned by the treasurer of the lodge, Anthony Cockcroft, on 24<sup>th</sup> June 2025.
- 2.1.2 The survey was undertaken to inform a proposed renovation of the building. The proposed elevation plans are provided in Appendix 1.
- 2.1.3 The bat survey works carried out comprise a preliminary roost assessment, undertaken on 21<sup>st</sup> July 2025, together with two dusk emergence surveys, carried out on 21<sup>st</sup> July and 18<sup>th</sup> August 2025.
- 2.1.4 Colne Valley Masonic Lodge was located off Britannia Road, on the edge of the Aldi car park in the centre of Slaithwaite near Huddersfield.

## 3. Habitat Assessment

- 3.1.1 Colne Valley Masonic Lodge was located immediately south of the tree lined River Colne, with Huddersfield Narrow Canal a short distance further north. Trees bordered the river adjacent to the site and connected to woodland to the west. A former mill race was also present 20 m south of the site. These habitats, which displayed high suitability for use by foraging bats were however compromised by extensive artificial lighting both east and west of the surveyed building.
- 3.1.2 The local area was expected to support an above average density of foraging bats for Slaithwaite, with bats using the local area expected to belong to a varied range of species.

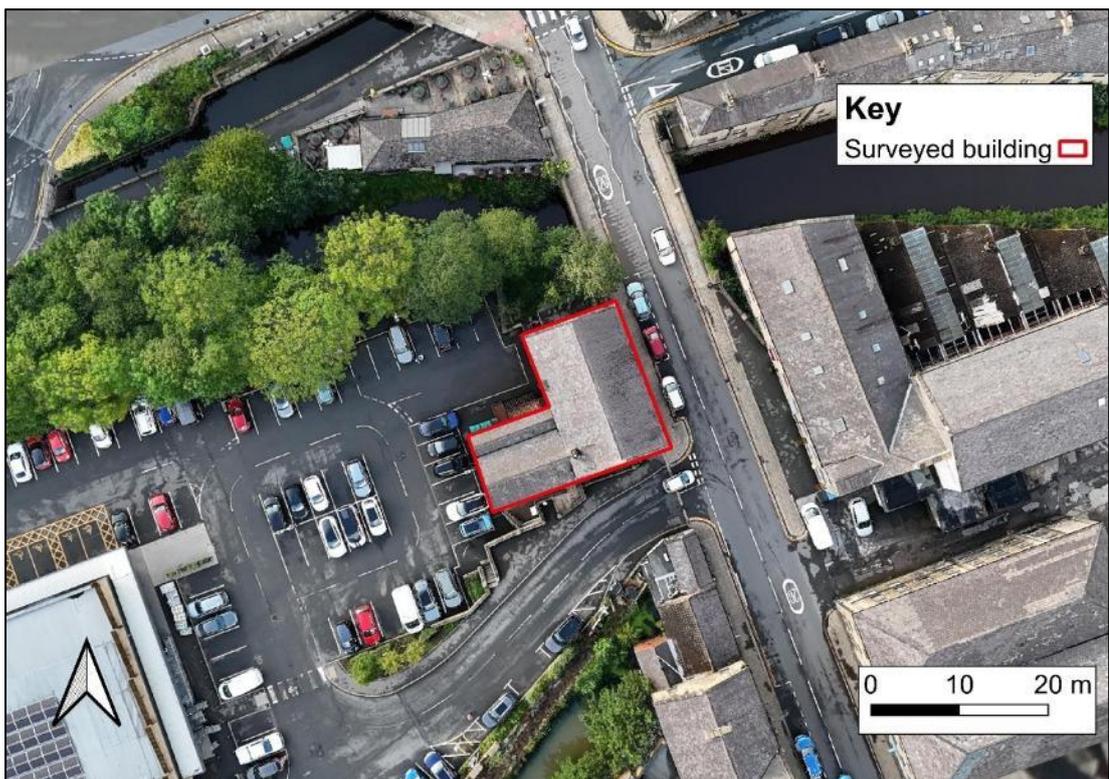
**Table 1. Location and habitat table**

Name and address: Colne Valley Lodge, Britannia Road, Slaithwaite, HD7 5HF			
OS Grid Ref. SE 07956 13938		Altitude. 137 m	
Local Planning Authority: Kirklees Council			
Features on site and adjacent to site			
Feature	On site	Adjacent	Comments
Buildings	✓	✓	Located in Slaithwaite town centre
River		✓	River Colne adjacent to northwest gable
Standing water		✓	Huddersfield Narrow Canal 36 m to north and former mill race 20 m south of building
Bridges tunnels and culverts		✓	Bridge over River Colne adjacent to building.
Trees		✓	Trees bordered River Colne, extending into linear woodland
Woodland			
Grassland		✓	Nearest grassland comprised lawn 60 m south of site.

Figure 1. Site location, with building outlined in red



Figure 2. Drone image of surveyed building



## 3.2 Aims

3.2.1 The survey was conducted to help determine the following:

- The presence/absence of roosting bats.
- Bat roosting areas and access/egress points into the structure.
- The presence/absence of nesting by birds.
- The level of bat roost potential associated with the structure.
- The number and species of bat roosting within the structure.
- Identify further survey work or mitigation requirements.

## 4. Methodology

### 4.1 Data Consultation

4.1.1 Bat records were requested from West Yorkshire Ecology and West Yorkshire Bat Group in August 2025.

4.1.2 A search of the Multi-Agency Geographical Information for the Countryside website was also undertaken to identify historic European Protected Species licences obtained for locations within 2 km of the site.

### 4.2 Preliminary Roost Assessment

4.2.1 The preliminary roost assessment was conducted by Robert Bell (MCIEEM; Bat Survey Class License WML-A34-Level 4) on 21<sup>st</sup> July 2025.

4.2.2 The following activities were carried out during the surveys in compliance with relevant Bat Survey Guidelines (Collins, 2023):

- A brief inspection and assessment of the site and habitats present to within 300 m.
- An extensive examination of all parts of the building both inside and out to record structural features and condition and to record features that may be suitable for roosting bats. Particular attention was paid to any crevices or gaps in walls, lintels, gaps between beams and joists and to the possibility of finding droppings stuck to walls, floors or other surfaces, or insect remains below beams, among a number of other factors. All signs indicative of a bat roost presence including live or dead bats, droppings, feeding remains, scratch marks and staining were recorded.
- An assessment of the building's bat roost potential (negligible, low, moderate, high or confirmed roost).

4.2.3 In addition, signs of bird nesting were recorded, where seen.

4.2.4 The following equipment was used or at hand during the survey:

- Clulight
- Binoculars
- Endoscope
- Ladders
- Camera
- Drone

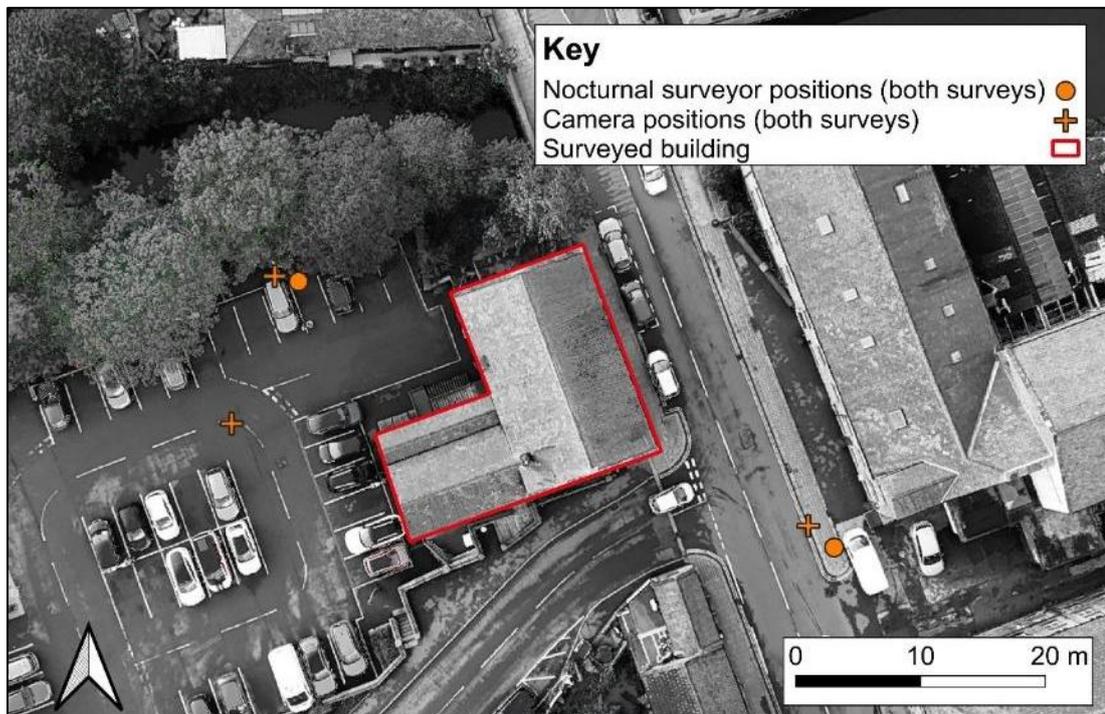
### 4.3 Nocturnal Surveys

4.3.1 The following personnel conducted the nocturnal surveys:

- Robert Bell (RB)
- Amanda Murphy (AM)(Bat license WML-A34-Level 2, 2020-47913-CLS-CLS)
- John Pearse (JP)

4.3.2 Two nocturnal surveys were undertaken in compliance with the Bat Survey Guidelines (Collins 2023). Two surveyor positions were covered during both visits. Surveyor positions are shown on Figure 3.

**Figure 3. Nocturnal survey plan**



4.3.3 The dusk emergence surveys continued from 15 minutes prior to sunset until 1.5 hours after this time. The surveys were undertaken on the following dates:

- Dusk emergence survey on 21<sup>st</sup> July 2025 – RB & AM
- Dusk emergence survey on 18<sup>th</sup> August 2025 – AM & JP

4.3.4 The following equipment was used during the surveys:

- Wildlife Acoustics EM Touch bat detectors and iPad/iPod recorders.
- Night vision aids were used during surveys, comprising a mix of a Guide TK612 thermal sight, a Pixfra A613 thermal sight, a Canon XA10 infra-red video camera (with external floor lights) and a Nightfox Whisker infra-red video camera.

4.3.5 Only sections of footage relating to confirmed or potential bat roosting activity were reviewed from the survey positions.

#### **4.4 Survey Limitations**

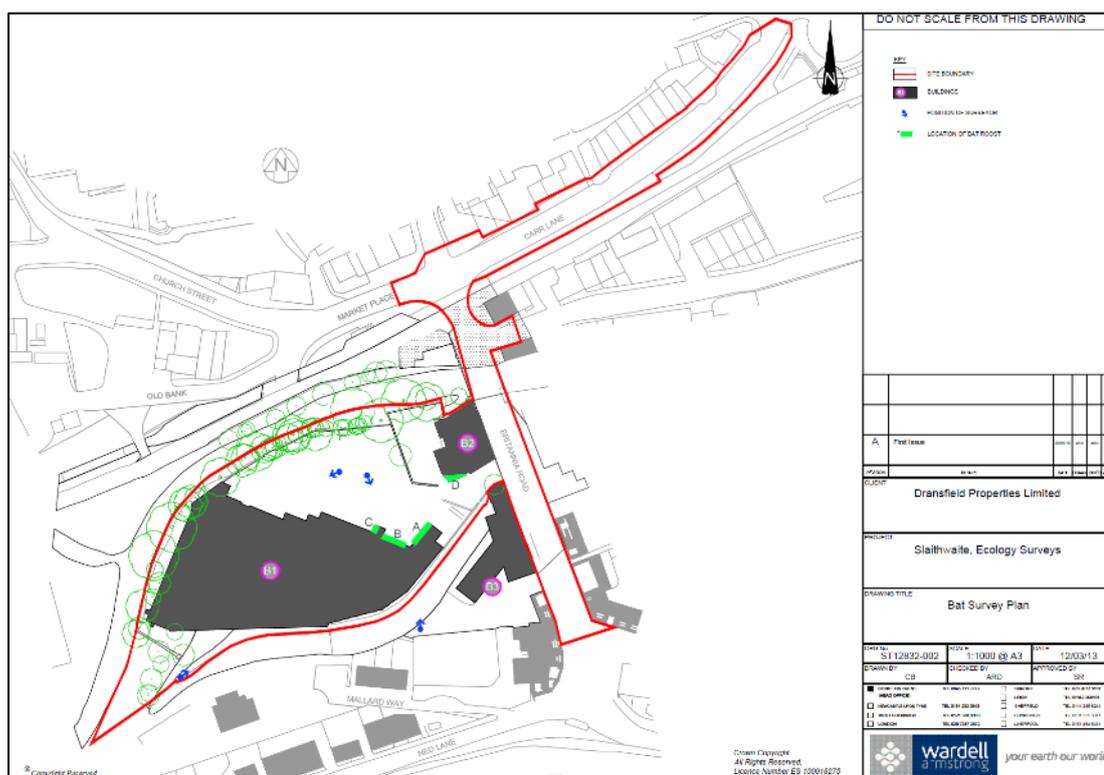
4.4.1 No internal access to the roof space of the building was possible due to the lack of loft hatches. This limitation was however overcome by the undertaking of two nocturnal surveys.

## 5. Results

### 5.1 Data Consultation

- 5.1.1 A total of 82 bat records were provided by West Yorkshire Bat Group, with 148 records provided by West Yorkshire Ecology.
- 5.1.2 A single bat record was provided with a ten figure grid reference relating to the surveyed building. This record which was collected on 1<sup>st</sup> July 2012 detailed the presence of a common pipistrelle day roost, used by one bat. The record detailed the presence of the roost in 'Colne Mills, Slaithwaite'. A search online showed that Colne Mills comprised a former woollen mill demolished to make way for the Aldi supermarket and car park, now located adjacent to Colne Valley Lodge on its west elevation. A review of planning history related to this site showed that a single common pipistrelle was recorded roosting within the southwest corner of Colne Valley Lodge (WA, 2013). The exact location of the recorded roost was not detailed in the report. A plan taken from the relevant bat survey report is included in Figure 4, with the relevant roost labelled D (green triangle at south end of Colne Valley Masonic Lodge building).

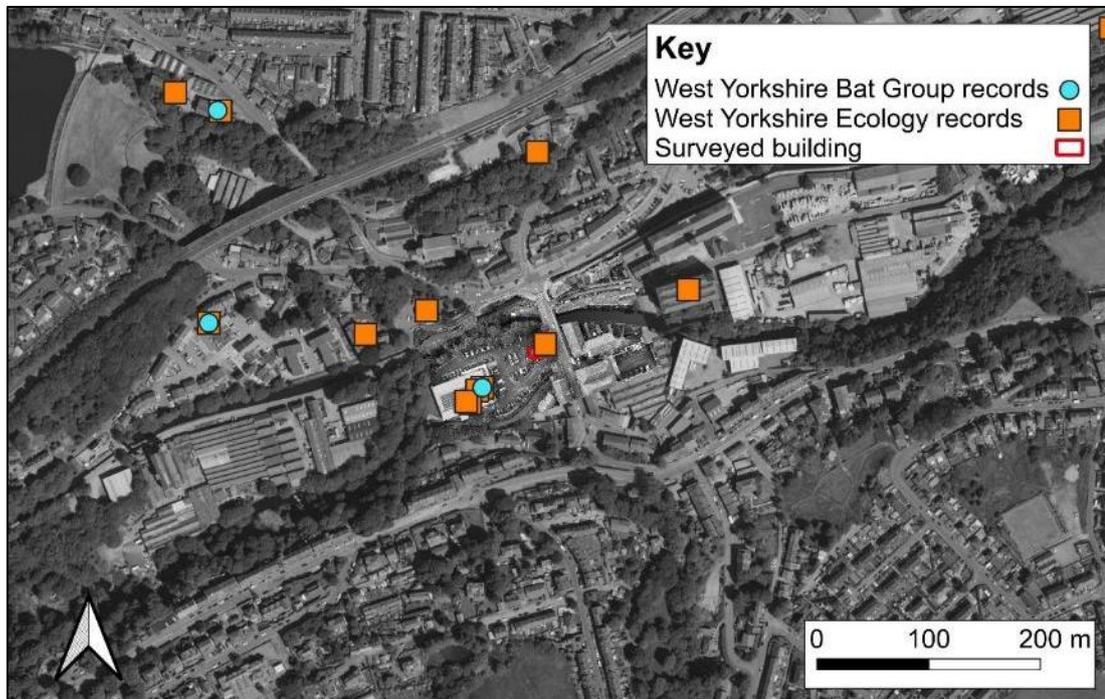
**Figure 4. Bat survey plan from 2013 survey of Colne Mills (WA, 2013)**



- 5.1.3 Bat species positively identified in the historical records comprised common pipistrelle *Pipistrellus pipistellus*, soprano pipistrelle *Pipistrellus pygmaeus*, brown long-eared bat *Plecotus auritus*, whiskered bat *Myotis mystacinus*, Daubenton's bat *Myotis daubentonii* Natterer's bat *Myotis nattereri*, noctule *Nyctalus noctula* and Leisler's bat *Nyctalus leisleri*. Other records were attributed to either an unidentified *Pipistrellus* species, an unidentified *Myotis* species, or an unidentified bat species.

5.1.4 In addition to the single record relating to the surveyed building, additional common pipistrelle and soprano pipistrelle day roosts were recorded from the Colne Mills buildings (now demolished), during surveys in 2012 & 2013. Local bat records received from either West Yorkshire Bat Group or West Yorkshire Ecology are shown in Figure 5.

**Figure 5. Historic bat records located close to site**



5.1.5 Three European Protected Species mitigation licences have been issued for locations within 2 km of the site. The closest record (50 m west of site) would appear to relate to the demolition of the Colne Mills building.

**Table 2. Bat European Protected Species mitigation licences issued for locations within 2 km**

Species listed on the licence	What does the licence cover?	Year Issued	Distance from site	Direction
Common pipistrelle and soprano pipistrelle	Destruction of resting place	2014	50 m	West
Common pipistrelle	Destruction of resting place	2017	1.7 km	East
Common pipistrelle	Destruction of resting place	2016	1.7 km	Northwest

## 5.2 Preliminary Roost Assessment

5.2.1 No evidence of bat roosting or bird nesting was recorded from the surveyed building during the visual inspection. Colne Valley Lodge was considered to display a moderate level of bat roosting suitability.

### Description

5.2.2 The surveyed building comprised an L-shaped three storey stone built masonic lodge, constructed in 1879 (Plates 1-5). The roof of the building was multi-pitched and covered with Welsh slate with mortar-bedded clay ridge tiles. Stone coping was present on the main northwest and southeast gables, with mortar-filled verges on the two southwest gables. One stone chimney was present, with two additional former chimneys capped. The northwest and southeast gables both supported pairs of wooden louvres. The building was part-rendered on the southwest elevation with a section of wood fascia on the northwest elevation.

5.2.3 A single storey wooden extension, with a gently sloping single-pitch wooden covered roof and wood panel walls adjoined the mills northwest gable, adjacent to the River Colne (Plate 5). The main building had wood-framed single-pane sash windows. Guttering was a mix of metal and plastic. A steel fire escape was present on the southwest elevation.

### **Plate 1. East elevation of surveyed building**



**Plate 2. Surveyed building, viewed from northwest**



**Plate 3. Southeast elevation of surveyed building**



**Plate 4. Roof of surveyed building**



**Plate 5. Wooden extension on northwest gable**



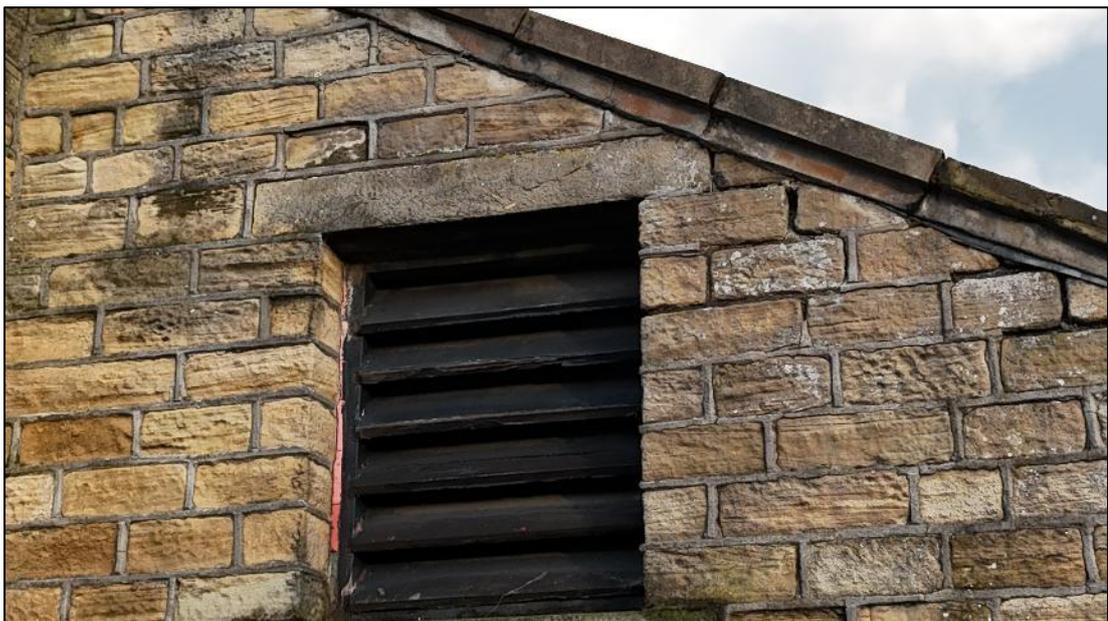
External inspection

5.2.4 No signs of roosting bats were recorded from the exterior of the surveyed building.

5.2.5 Potential roost features noted from the exterior of the building comprised the following:

- Potential access to the main roof void via the louvre panels in the northwest and southeast gables. It could not be confirmed whether these has been blocked (i.e. with a mesh) on their internal face (Plate 6).
- Access to wall tops, behind guttering was considered likely.
- Lifted flashing was present on the western corner of northwest gable (Plate 7).
- Air bricks within the southwest elevation. A honey bee *Apis mellifera* nest was recorded from the ground floor air brick on the southwest elevation.
- Gaps between frame of wood louvre and adjacent masonry on southeast gable.

**Plate 6. Close view of louvre on northwest gable**



**Plate 7. Lifted flashing and air brick on northwest gable**



Internal inspection

- 5.2.6 The interior of the lodge was inspected; however, no access points into the roof void were identified, nor were any known to the lodge attendees.

**5.3 Nocturnal Surveys**

21<sup>st</sup> July 2025 – dusk emergence survey

- 5.3.1 The temperature at the beginning of monitoring was 14 °C, with a light air (Beaufort Scale Force 1) and one okta of cloud cover (1/8 okta). The temperature increased to 15 °C during the survey, with the wind level remaining the same and the cloud clearing completely. Sunset was at 21:22 and the weather was dry throughout.
- 5.3.2 No bat roosting activity was recorded.
- 5.3.3 The first bat activity recorded comprised a common pipistrelle call heard by the surveyor west of the building at 21:53 (31 minutes after sunset). Intermittent common pipistrelle activity was recorded thereafter, almost exclusively from the west of the building. The only other bat activity noted comprised a noctule pass, heard by the surveyor west of the building at 22:18.
- 5.3.4 It was noted that artificial lighting levels were high on all sides of the building, with light levels shown in Plates 8 & 9.

**Plate 8. Artificial lighting levels west of the building**



**Plate 9. Artificial lighting levels east of the building**



18<sup>th</sup> August 2025 – dusk emergence survey

- 5.3.5 The temperature at the beginning of monitoring was 16 °C, with a light air (Force 1) and full cloud cover (8/8 okta). The temperature decreased to 15 °C during the survey, with the wind level and cloud cover remaining the same. Sunset was at 20:29 and the weather was dry throughout.
- 5.3.6 No bat roosting activity was recorded.
- 5.3.7 The first bat activity recorded comprised a noctule pass at 20:47 (18 minutes after sunset), with five further noctule passes recorded during the survey. The first common pipistrelle pass was recorded at 20:56 (27 minutes after sunset), with intermittent common pipistrelle activity recorded by both surveyors thereafter.

## 6. Assessment

### 6.1 Summary and Evaluation of Findings

- 6.1.1 A 2012 record of a common pipistrelle day roost was received in relation to Colne Masonic Valley Lodge.
- 6.1.2 No evidence of current bat roost presence was recorded during the internal and external visual assessment, with the building considered to display a moderate level of bat roost suitability. No evidence of bat roosting was recorded during either nocturnal survey.
- 6.1.3 Since the 2012 record was collected, the mill formerly present west of the lodge has been demolished and a supermarket has been built. This development has been associated with new artificial lighting (Plate 8) and an increased level of human activity. Taking into account the time elapsed since the historic record was collected (13 years), the results of the 2025 bat survey, and changes to the local area since 2012, it was concluded that the previously recorded roost is no longer in use.
- 6.1.4 No evidence of bird nesting was recorded from Colne Valley Lodge.

### 6.2 Legislation and Policy Guidance

#### Bats

- 6.2.1 Bats receive protection under the Conservation of Habitats and Species (Amendment) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 and the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended).
- 6.2.2 It is an offence to:
- Deliberately capture (or take), injure or kill a bat.
  - Intentionally or recklessly disturb bats whilst they are occupying a structure or place used for shelter or protection or obstruct access to any such place.
  - Damage or destroy the breeding or resting place (roost) of a bat.
  - Possess a bat (live or dead), or any part of a bat.
  - Intentionally or recklessly obstruct access to a bat roost.
  - Sell (or offer for sale) or exchange bats (dead or alive), or parts of parts.
- 6.2.3 The Convention on Biological Diversity, signed in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil in 1992, requires member states to develop national strategies and to undertake a range of actions aimed at maintaining or restoring biodiversity. The UK Biodiversity Strategy was produced in response to the Convention.
- 6.2.4 In England & Wales, the Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act, 2006 imposes a duty on all public bodies, including local authorities and statutory bodies, in exercising their functions, “to have due regard, as far as is consistent with the proper exercise of those functions, to the purpose of conserving biodiversity”. It notes that “conserving biodiversity includes restoring or enhancing a population or habitat”. Barbastelle *Barbastella barbastellus*, Bechstein’s *Myotis bechsteinii*, brown long-eared, greater horseshoe *Rhinolophus ferrumequinum*, lesser horseshoe *Rhinolophus hipposideros*, noctule and soprano pipistrelle bats are included as priority species within Section 41 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC)

Act 2006. At a more local level there are Local Biodiversity Action Plans for smaller geographical areas which may cover a greater or lesser range of bat species.

- 6.2.5 The National Planning Policy Framework for England was revised in 2025. This document states that plans should ‘promote the conservation, restoration and re-creation of priority habitats, ecological networks and the protection and recovery of priority species; and identify and pursue opportunities for securing measurable net gains for biodiversity’.

### Birds

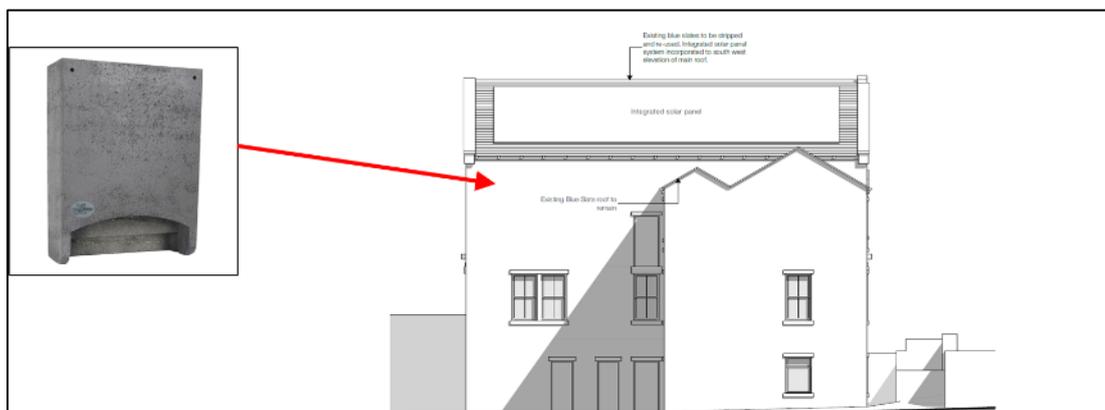
- 6.2.6 Special penalties relate to offences concerning birds listed on Schedule 1 (i.e. barn owl) of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). In addition to the offences detailed below relating to all wild birds, it is illegal to intentionally or recklessly disturb any Schedule 1 bird or their dependent young while nesting.

## 6.3 Further Survey, Recommendations and Enhancements

### Bats

- 6.3.1 No further bat survey is considered necessary providing that works commence within 12 months of the bat survey works. If works are to commence after this date, then Middleton Bell Ecology should be contacted to determine the requirement for update survey.
- 6.3.2 Although bats do not appear to be roosting within the lodge, in accordance with the aims of the National Planning Policy Framework (2025), it is recommended that one new bat roosting feature be included on the redeveloped building. It is advised that an externally mounted bat box, of a design such as the Lela bat box (Figure 6) be installed on the southwest elevation. The box should be sited away from areas of light spill. For further information on appropriate bat roosting features please contact Middleton Bell Ecology.

**Figure 6. Proposed location of Lela bat box on southwest elevation of redeveloped building**



- 6.3.1 Over time bats will often get into redeveloped traditional buildings, accessing roofing materials. Bats have been shown to regularly become entangled and die in the component filaments of standard modern woven roofing membranes (Appendix 2). There are however now a number of modern roofing membranes which have been shown to be relatively safe for bats. As a result, it is strongly recommended that one

of these 'bat safe' membranes should be used within the re-developed building.

### Birds

- 6.3.2 It is recommended that construction either avoids the main bird nesting season (March to August), or works should be preceded by a nesting bird check, to be undertaken by an ecologist.
- 6.3.3 In accordance with the aims of the National Planning Policy Framework, and to provide an enhancement for nesting birds, it is recommended that one swift *Apus apus* box be fitted to the re-developed building. A suitable design of swift box comprises the Woodstone® Swift façade nest box. This box should be fitted at wall top height and may be installed across any elevation. Studies have shown that swift boxes are used by other bird species that utilise buildings and consequently this measure will provide potential nesting space for house sparrows *Passer domesticus* and starlings *Stumus vulgaris*, in addition to potentially providing future nest space for swift.

### **Plate 10. Woodstone® Swift façade nest box**



## **6.4 Conclusions**

- 6.4.1 A single historic (2012) common pipistrelle day roost record was received in relation to Colne Valley Masonic Lodge, however, no evidence of bat roost presence was recorded during either the visual inspection or nocturnal surveys.
- 6.4.2 Taking into account the time elapsed since the historic record was collected, the results of the 2025 bat survey, and changes to the local area since 2012, it was concluded that the previously recorded roost is no longer in use.
- 6.4.3 No further bat survey effort is considered necessary providing works commence within 12 months of the survey date. If works are to commence after this date, then Middleton Bell Ecology should be contacted to determine the requirement for update survey.
- 6.4.4 Works should proceed with caution and vigilance for unexpected bat presence, as single bats can roost almost anywhere. If bats are subsequently discovered, work should cease, and further advice be sought without delay.
- 6.4.5 It is recommended that construction either avoids the main bird nesting season (March to August), or works should be preceded by a nesting bird check, to be undertaken by an ecologist.
- 6.4.6 Recommendations have been provided in relation to inclusion of new bat roosting provision and bird nesting provision. The use of a bat safe roofing membrane has also been recommended.

## **7. References**

Collins, J. (ed.) (2023) Bat Surveys for Professional Ecologists: Good Practice Guidelines (4<sup>th</sup> Edition). The Bat Conservation Trust.

WA (2013) Former Colne Mills – Method Statement Bats. Wardell Armstrong.

## **Appendix 1. Proposed Elevations**

**Notes**

Do not scale from drawing, use figured dimensions only.  
 All dimensions must be checked and verified on site prior to commencement of work and architect to be notified of any discrepancies.  
 This drawing is intended to permit overall scheme proposals only and cannot be used for construction purposes without further information.

REV.	DATE



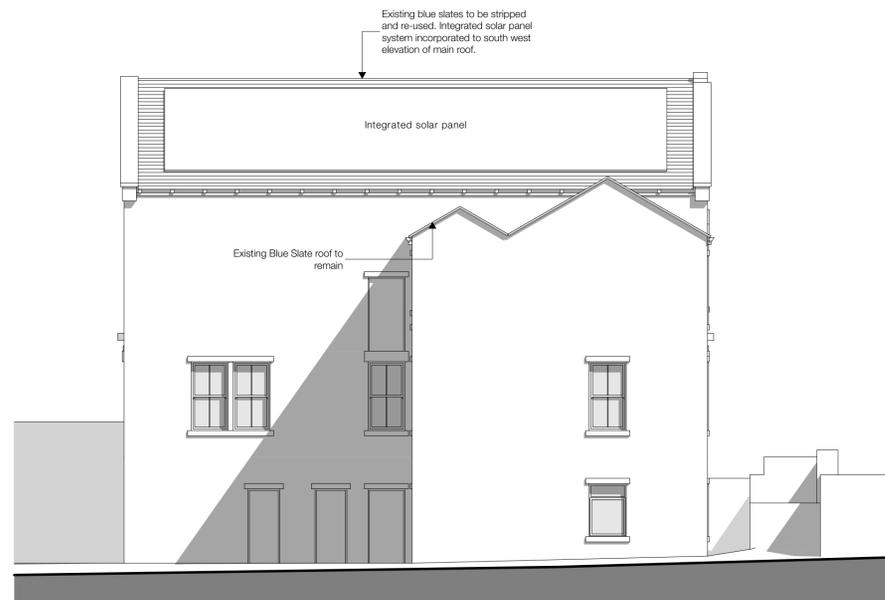
South Elevation - 1:100



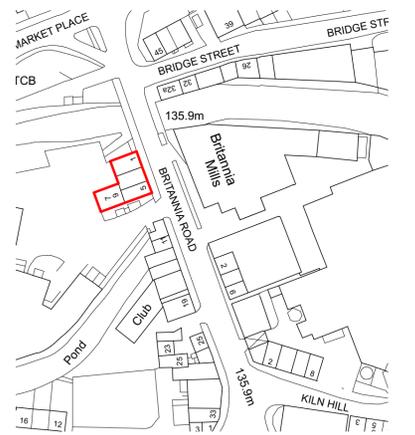
East Elevation - 1:100



North Elevation - 1:100



West Elevation - 1:100



OS Plan - 1:1250

**CLIENT** Colne Valley Masonic Lodge

**PROJECT** Colne Valley Lodge, Britannia Rd, Slaithwaite

**DRAWING** Proposed Elevations

DATE	May 2024	SCALE
<b>DRAWING NO.</b>	01	1:100 / 1:1250 REVISION A

## Appendix 2. Bats and Roofing Membranes

Standard roof membranes can cause the death of significant numbers of bats. Traditional bitumen coated roofing felt is recommended where roosting bats are expected to be present.

### The problem

Non-bitumen coated membranes used below roof slates and tiles present a significant problem for bats. Over time, strands are pulled away from the surface of these materials as bats crawl over them. These fuzzy strands are very strong and can tangle and trap bats, sometimes causing the death of bats over multiple years<sup>1</sup>.

One example we have encountered comprised a pipistrelle roost which formed in a building extension constructed in 2009. Over the course of just 13 years the roofing felt degraded to the extent that it trapped and killed more than 10 bats. Fortunately, the problem in this roost was identified and remedial work was undertaken to replace the roofing membrane in 2022.

### Plate A2.1. Four dead pipistrelles tangled in breathable roofing felt



Although a new roof might be considered to lack potential bat access points, that is often not the case. Roofs covered with stone slates almost always have gaps large enough to be accessed by bats, this is often also the case where imitation stone slates are used. On older buildings the uneven roof timbers and/or building design also often results in gaps on wall tops and between slates. Even on new builds it is often possible for bats to access potential roosts via features such as dry verge capping. Some bats can access a space no wider than a biro pen, therefore it is not surprising that they can find their way into most buildings.

### Safe roofing membranes (and membranes behind cladding)

The best roofing membrane option for areas where bat roosts are expected is traditional Type 1F bitumen coated hessian backed roofing felt. Bitumen coated roofing felts have been widely and safely used as a secondary weather barrier since approximately the 1950s/1960s. Wooden sarking has also been used for many decades and if appropriately treated, is safe for use in bat roosts, or where bats could be, present. Most commercially available products come

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<sup>1</sup> Wearing S. Essah E., Gunnel K. & Bonser R. (2013) Double jeopardy: the potential for problems when bats interact with breathable roofing membranes in the United Kingdom. Architecture and Environment

pretreated but if required, a list of suitable timber treatment products are listed on the government website<sup>2</sup>. Wooden sarking also has the benefit of adding additional insulation and is usually breathable.

There are breathable membrane products which have passed a test known as the snagging propensity test. The test attempts to replicate the wear and tear which results from bats crawling over the membrane. At the time of writing (to our knowledge) two products have passed the test and are accepted for use in bat roosts by Natural England: SIGA Majcoat 200 SOB Diffusion and TLX BatSafe<sup>3,4</sup>. Although both have passed this test, it is unclear how they would fair over a long timeframe, and particularly within larger bat roosts. For this reason, we do not recommend that they are used for known bat roosts, and particularly for large (maternity roosts). However, they may provide a much needed option for roofs where future bat use cannot be ruled out, sarking boards are not an option, and a breathable solution is required.

### Additional considerations

In recent years a fairly substantial proportion of the lofts we have surveyed which had existing breathable felt, were found to have been damaged by wasps (Plate A2.2). In these situations, the wasps appear to have chewed holes in the felt and formed nests in the holes. This doesn't appear to be a problem associated with the traditional bitumen coated roofing felt. Obviously, any holes within roofing felt would be likely to significantly reduce its functionality as a secondary weather barrier. Where bats or birds do come into contact with breathable roofing membranes, they can damage the membrane causing it to leak and they can also significantly reduce the breathability of the felt in that location.

#### Plate A2.2. Damage to a breathable roofing membrane adjacent to a wasp nest



Traditional bituminous Type 1F roofing felt is a non-breathable product and therefore ventilation is required. This can be achieved, even in buildings with vaulted ceilings, but requires some consideration during the design stage. Products to increase the ventilation within roofs where bituminous Type 1F felt has already been installed are also available but should not be considered as the primary ventilation option.

<sup>2</sup> Accessible at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/bat-roosts-insecticides-and-timber-treatments/timber-treatment-products-suitable-for-use-in-or-near-bat-roosts>

<sup>3</sup> <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/bats-apply-for-a-mitigation-licence#full-publication-update-history~:text=Use%20of%20safe%20roofing%20membranes>

<sup>4</sup> TLX BatSafe requires all joints and cut edges to be taped in order to prevent the fraying of bare edges.

### Appendix 3. Bat and Bird Records

In accordance with best practice and the requirements of bat licensing, bat records collected during surveys are supplied to the relevant biological record centres and bat groups. The records to be supplied in accordance with this survey are shown below. House names/numbers are not given out by record holding organisations except under very particular circumstances. Please let us know if you object to the distribution of these records.

Date	Species	Site Address	OS Grid Reference	Notes
18/08/2025	Common pipistrelle	Colne Valley Lodge, Britannia Road, Slaithwaite, HD7 5HF	SE 07956 13938	Pass
18/08/2025	Noctule	Colne Valley Lodge, Britannia Road, Slaithwaite, HD7 5HF	SE 07956 13938	Pass