

Building Adjacent to 1A Field Head, Shepley

Bat Survey Report

10th June 2026



Prepared by:

Middleton Bell Ecology, School House, Green Moor, Sheffield, S35 7DQ

Document ref: MBE/BAT/2026/025/02				
Purpose and Description	Originated	Checked	Reviewed	Date
For Planning	R Bell MCIEEM	P Middleton MCIEEM	R Bell MCIEEM	

Disclaimer

This report is issued to the client for the sole use and for the intended purpose as stated in the agreement between the client and Middleton Bell Ecology (MBE) under which this work was completed, or else as set out within the report. This report may not be relied upon by any other party without the express written agreement of MBE. The use of this report by unauthorised third parties is at their own risk and MBE accepts no duty of care to any such party.

MBE has exercised due care in preparing this report, it has not, unless specifically stated, independently verified information provided by others. No other warranty, express or implied, is made in relation to the content of this report and MBE assumes no liability for any loss resulting from errors, omissions or misrepresentation made by others.

Any recommendations, opinion or finding stated in this report is based on circumstances and facts as they existed at the time that MBE performed the work. Nothing in this report constitutes legal opinion. If legal opinion is required, the advice of a legal professional should be secured.

Contents

1. Summary.....	3
2. Introduction	4
3. Habitat Assessment	4
4. Methodology.....	5
5. Results	10
6. Assessment.....	18
7. References	21
Appendix 1. Bats and Roofing Membranes	22
Appendix 2. Bat Records	24

1. Summary

- 1.1.1 A Preliminary Roost Assessment of the building adjacent to 1A Field Head, Shepley, Huddersfield (HD8 8DR) was commissioned by Steve Sykes on 6th March 2026 to inform proposals for the demolition of the existing structures and the construction of two residential properties. The survey was undertaken by a suitably licensed bat ecologist on 16th March 2026.
- 1.1.2 The survey comprised a desk-based data search, an internal and external inspection and two nocturnal surveys of the building.
- 1.1.3 No bat records were returned for the site itself. In addition, no evidence of bat roosting was recorded during the survey. However, the original stone-built barn was assessed as having moderate suitability for roosting bats, due to the presence of multiple crevice features, access points and an unlined roof structure. The two adjoining extensions were assessed as having low suitability, and a small timber fuel store was assessed as having negligible suitability.
- 1.1.4 No bat roosting activity was recorded during the nocturnal surveys, and it appeared that roosting bats were absent from the surveyed building.
- 1.1.5 No further bat survey effort is considered necessary for the building, providing works commence within 24 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.
- 1.1.6 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.
- 1.1.7 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.
- 1.1.8 Regardless of bat roost presence/absence, it is recommended that biodiversity enhancements are incorporated into the scheme, including the installation of integrated bat and bird boxes and the use of bat-sensitive lighting and construction materials.

2. Introduction

- 2.1.1 A bat survey of Field Head, Shepley was commissioned by the client Steve Sykes on 6th March 2026.
- 2.1.2 The survey was undertaken to inform proposals to demolish the existing buildings in order to construct two dwellings.
- 2.1.3 The bat survey works carried out comprise a preliminary roost assessment, undertaken on 16th March 2026 and nocturnal surveys, undertaken on 12th May and 8th June 2026.
- 2.1.4 The site was located at the junction of Field Head and Station Road in the village of Shepley, approximately 8.3 km southeast of Huddersfield town centre.

3. Habitat Assessment

- 3.1.1 Suitable bat foraging habitat surrounding the site was largely limited to domestic gardens and hedges and associated scattered trees located within them.
- 3.1.2 Artificial lighting levels in the local area were considered to be relatively high due to the presence of street lighting. Taking this into account, alongside the surrounding habitat, the site was assessed as likely to support a below-average diversity and density of bats compared to typical village locations within Kirklees.

Table 1. Location and habitat table

Name and address: Land Adjacent to 1A Field Head, Shepley, Huddersfield, HD8 8DR			
OS Grid Ref. SE 19413 09986		Altitude. 202 m	
Local Planning Authority: Kirklees Council			
Features on site and adjacent to site			
Feature	On site	Adjacent	Comments
Buildings	✓	✓	Site surrounded by residential housing.
River			
Standing water			
Bridges tunnels and culverts			Associated with railway line 350 m northeast of site.
Trees		✓	Within gardens of adjacent dwellings.
Woodland			Woodland block 375 m southeast of site.
Grassland		✓	Lawns in adjacent gardens.

Figure 1. Site location, with buildings outlined in red



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 building.
- The presence/absence of nesting by birds.
- The level of bat roost potential associated with the building.
- The number and species of bat roosting within the building.
- Identify further survey work or mitigation requirements.

4. Methodology

4.1 Data Consultation

- 4.1.1 Bat records for locations within 2 km of the site were requested from West Yorkshire Bat Group and West Yorkshire Ecology.
- 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 Field Survey

Preliminary Roost Assessment

4.2.1 The following personnel conducted the preliminary roost assessment on 16th March 2026:

- Robert Bell (MCIEEM; Bat Survey Class License WML-A34-Level 4, 2025-84862-CL20-BAT)

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 buildings 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)
- Ian Wright (IW)(Bat Survey Class Licence WML-A34-Level 2 2025-85650-CL18-BAT)
- Carl Dixon (CD)

4.3.2 The following activities were carried out in compliance with relevant Bat Survey Guidelines (Collins 2023):

- Dusk emergence survey on 12th May 2026 – Three surveyor location emergence survey of all sections of the barn by RB, CD and one unmanned surveyor location.
- Dusk emergence survey on 8th June 2026 – Three surveyor location emergence survey of all sections of the barn by RB, IW and one unmanned surveyor location.

4.3.3 The dusk emergence surveys continued from 15 minutes prior to sunset until 1.5 hours after this time. Nocturnal surveyor positions are shown on Figure 2.

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 in each survey position, comprising a mix of Guide TK612 and Pixfra Arc A613 thermal cameras and Canon XA10 infra-red cameras (with external floor lights).

4.3.5 Camera footage from the unmanned survey position was initially analysed using software produced by [Wildlife Imaging Systems](#). The software identified movement within the footage on a frame-by-frame basis and produced a set of images showing movement traces for each 30-second section of video. These images were subsequently reviewed by Robert Bell and, where a trace was identified that could potentially represent bat flight activity, the relevant section of video footage was reviewed in full. Example images produced by the software from the unmanned survey position on both survey occasions are shown in Plates 1 & 2.

4.3.6 At manned camera positions, footage from the night vision aids was reviewed live on a screen once light levels had dropped to a point where surveyors were no longer able to reliably observe bats in flight visually (BCT, 2026). In addition, recorded footage was reviewed following the survey in order to check and confirm observations made in the field.

Figure 2. Nocturnal survey plan

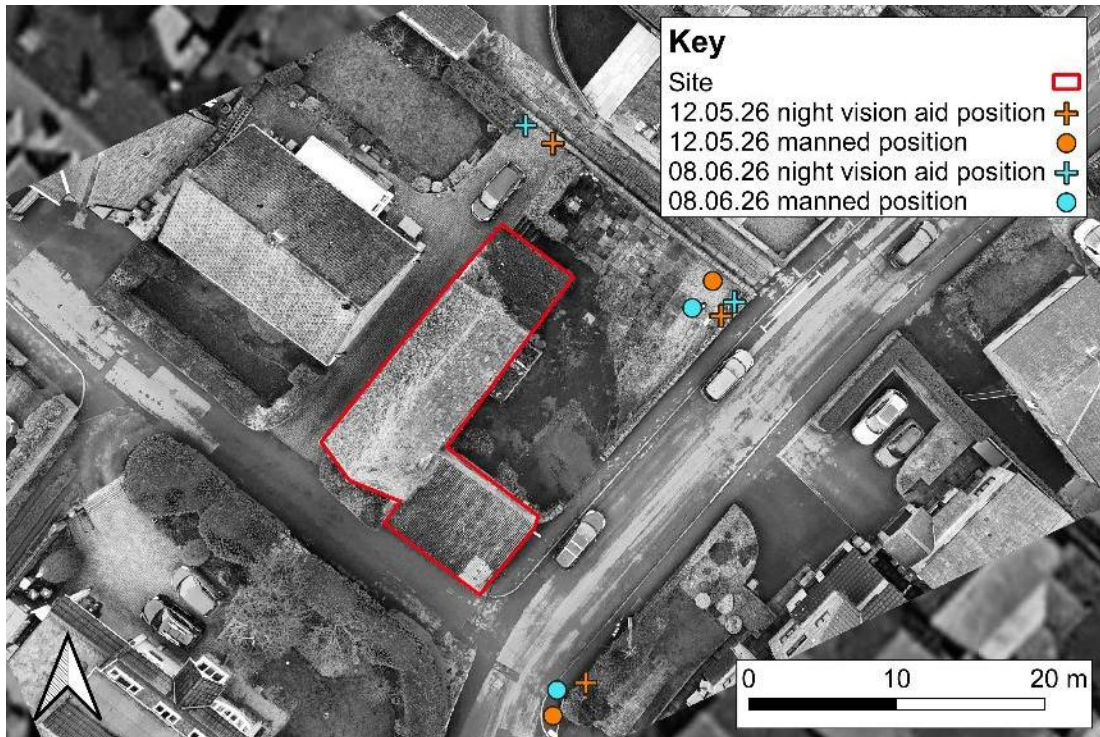


Plate 1. Example 30 second summary image from unmanned camera position to southwest of B3 on 12th May 2026, with flying bird indicated by dotted red-green-blue line



Plate 2. Example 30 second summary image from unmanned camera position to southwest of B3 on 8th June 2026, with bat indicated by dotted red-green-blue line



4.4 Survey Limitations

- 4.4.1 The first dusk emergence survey on 12th May 2026 was undertaken during relatively cool weather conditions. Conditions were however dry, with no more than a light breeze, and the survey was undertaken during the peak bat activity period. In addition, the second survey visit covering the same buildings was undertaken in good weather conditions and also recorded quite low levels of bat activity. Consequently, the temperature constraints associated with the first nocturnal survey were not considered a significant limitation to the survey results or justification to repeat the survey.

5. Results

5.1 Data Consultation

- 5.1.1 A total of 15 bat records were provided by West Yorkshire Bat Group, with 39 records provided by West Yorkshire Ecology (Figure 3). No bat records related to the site itself. Bat species positively identified in the provided records comprised common pipistrelle *Pipistrellus pipistrellus*, soprano pipistrelle *Pipistrellus pygmaeus*, brown long-eared bat *Plecotus auritus*, Daubenton's bat *Myotis daubentonii*, and noctule *Nyctalus noctula*. Other records were attributed to either an unidentified *Pipistrellus* species, an unidentified *Myotis* species, or an unidentified bat species.
- 5.1.2 The closest records to site comprised a series of observations made in 2011 in a location 102 m west of the site. These included a lone individual common pipistrelle roost together with a field record of an unidentified *Myotis* species.

Figure 3. Bat records close to site



- 5.1.3 One European Protected Species mitigation licence has been issued for a location within 2 km of the site. This licence is summarised in Table 2.

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

Species listed on the licence	What does the licence cover?	Distance from site (km)	Direction
Common pipistrelle	Destruction of a resting place/s	0.15	West

5.2 Preliminary Roost Assessment

5.2.1 No evidence of bat roosting was recorded within the surveyed building. The original barn was considered to provide moderate suitability for roosting bats, whilst the two main extensions were assessed as offering low suitability. A former fuel store on the façade of the original barn was considered to offer negligible suitability.

5.2.2 A single probable blackbird *Turdus merula* nest was recorded from the southern extension.

External description

5.2.3 The original barn comprised a C19th stone-built structure with a dual-pitched stone slate roof, featuring a mortar-filled verge on the northeast gable and stone coping on the southwest gable (Figure 4; Plates 2-5). A dense mat of dead climbing plant stems was present on the northeast gable and northwest roof slope. A large timber double door with a wooden lintel was present on the façade (southeast elevation), and the barn was fitted with plastic gutters.

5.2.4 Adjoining the northeast gable of the original barn was a single-storey stone extension with timber doors and a gently sloping, flat roof clad in corrugated asbestos-cement sheets. A second single-storey extension adjoined the southwest end of the façade, again with timber doors and a single-pitch roof clad in corrugated asbestos-cement sheets. A further extension comprised a small timber-framed, timber-clad fuel store with a single-pitch corrugated asbestos-cement sheet roof.

Figure 4. Aerial image of building on day of survey



Plate 3. Building, viewed from east



Plate 4. Building, viewed from south



Plate 5. Site, viewed from the north



Potential roost features on exterior

5.2.5 Potential bat roosting locations recorded from the exterior of the original barn comprised the following:

- Gaps between stone roof slates, including along the verge (Plate 6).
- Open joints in the masonry walls across all elevations, including beneath stone coping (Plate 6).
- Access to wall tops.
- Crevice space between wooden lintel and masonry.
- Bats could potentially access the interior of the building via openings in the timber door or gaps between stone roof slates.

5.2.6 Potential roost locations recorded from the northern and southern stone built extensions comprised:

- Access to wall tops (Plate 7).
- Bats could potentially access the interior of the building via openings around timber doors or damaged sections of stone walls.

5.2.7 No potential roost features displaying more than a negligible level of bat roost suitability were identified from the small fuel store on the façade of the original barn.

Plate 6. Examples of crevices between stone roof slates highlighted by red rectangles, with open masonry joints highlighted by yellow rectangles

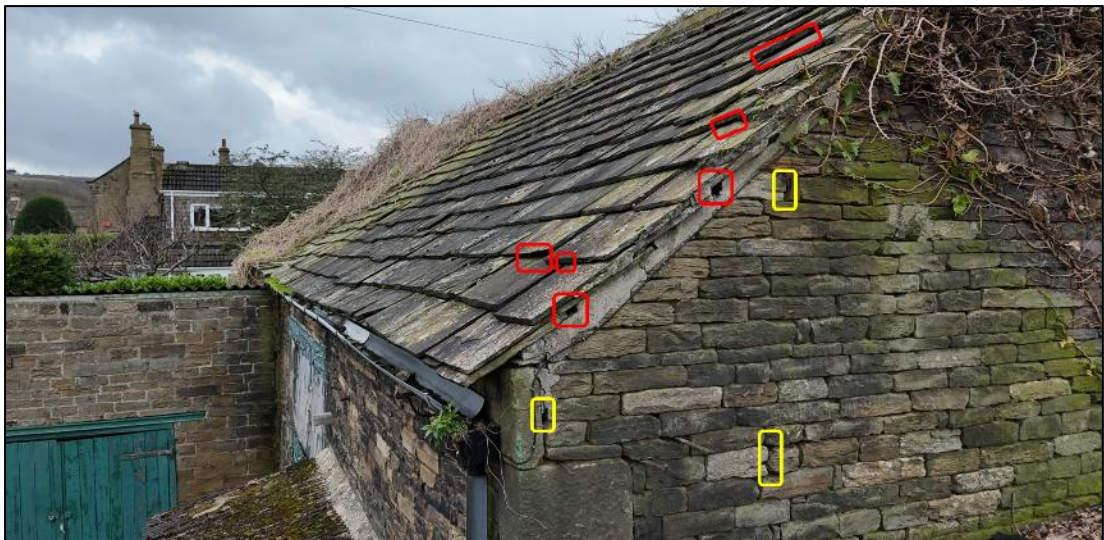


Plate 7. Access to wall top of single storey extension to northeast gable



Internal inspection

- 5.2.8 The roof of the original section of the barn was unlined and suspended on timber king-post roof trusses, a ridge beam, purlins, rafters and battens (Plate 8). There was a partial first floor but no roof voids. Walls were white washed and a car inspection pit had been excavated in the floor of the building (Plate 9). No signs of bats were noted internally and the building was generally cobwebby, particularly the roof space and inspection pit, with roots hanging in through the roof.
- 5.2.9 The roofs of all three extensions were unlined and suspended on timber joists (Plates 10 & 12). No evidence of bat roosting was recorded from any location in these extensions, although a disused bird nest (Plate 11), thought to have been built by a blackbird was recorded from the southern extension.

Plate 8. View within roof space of original section of barn

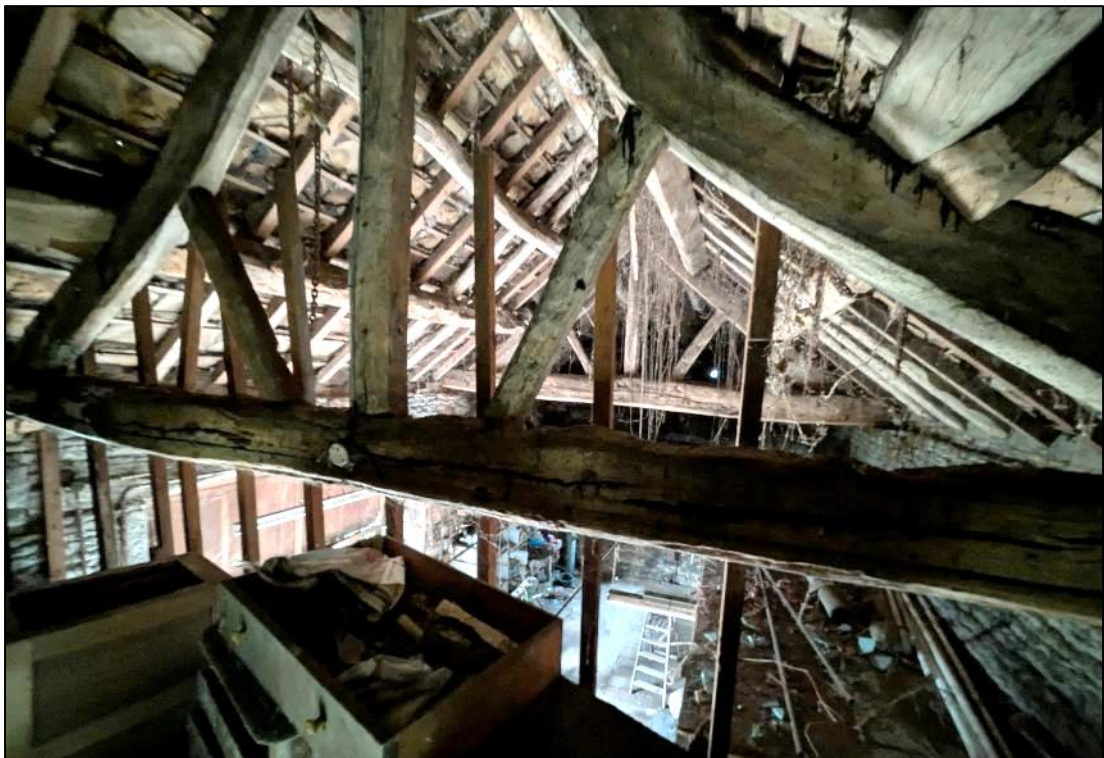


Plate 9. Inspection pit in main barn



Plate 10. Interior of southern extension



Plate 11. Suspected former blackbird nest, recorded from interior of southern extension



Plate 12. Interior of extension to northeast gable



5.3 Nocturnal Surveys

12th May 2026 – dusk emergence survey

- 5.3.1 The temperature at the beginning of monitoring was 9 °C, with a light breeze (Beaufort Scale Force 2) and one okta of cloud cover (1/8) of cloud. The temperature dropped to 7 °C during the survey, with cloud cover clearing completely. The weather was dry throughout. Sunset was at 20:56.
- 5.3.2 No bat activity was recorded during the survey.

8th June 2026 – dusk emergence survey

- 5.3.3 The temperature at the beginning of monitoring was 11 °C, with a light air (Beaufort Scale Force 1) and one okta of cloud cover (1/8) of cloud. The temperature dropped to 10 °C during the survey, with cloud cover clearing completely. The weather was dry throughout. Sunset was at 21:33.
- 5.3.4 No bat roosting activity was recorded during the survey.
- 5.3.5 The first bat activity recorded comprised a noctule pass at 21:46 (13 minutes after sunset), with a second pass by a bat of the same species one minute later and a further pass at 22:46. The first common pipistrelle pass was recorded at 22:12, with this bat commuting south across the site, with a further pass at 23:05.

6. Assessment

6.1 Summary and Evaluation of Findings

- 6.1.1 No historic bat records were received in relation to the building adjacent to 1A Field Head.
- 6.1.2 No evidence of bat presence was recorded during the internal and external visual assessment, however, the original barn was considered to provide moderate suitability for roosting bats, whilst the two main extensions were assessed as offering low suitability. A former fuel store on the façade of the original barn was considered to offer negligible suitability.
- 6.1.3 No bat roosting activity was recorded during the nocturnal surveys, and it appeared that roosting bats were absent from the building.
- 6.1.4 A disused bird nest was recorded within the surveyed building. There is also considered to be potential for nesting birds to use other locations that could not be subject to close inspection, such as wall tops and voids within the walls.
- 6.1.5 All potential bat roosting and bird nesting features would be lost during the proposed building demolition.

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 bats.
- 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

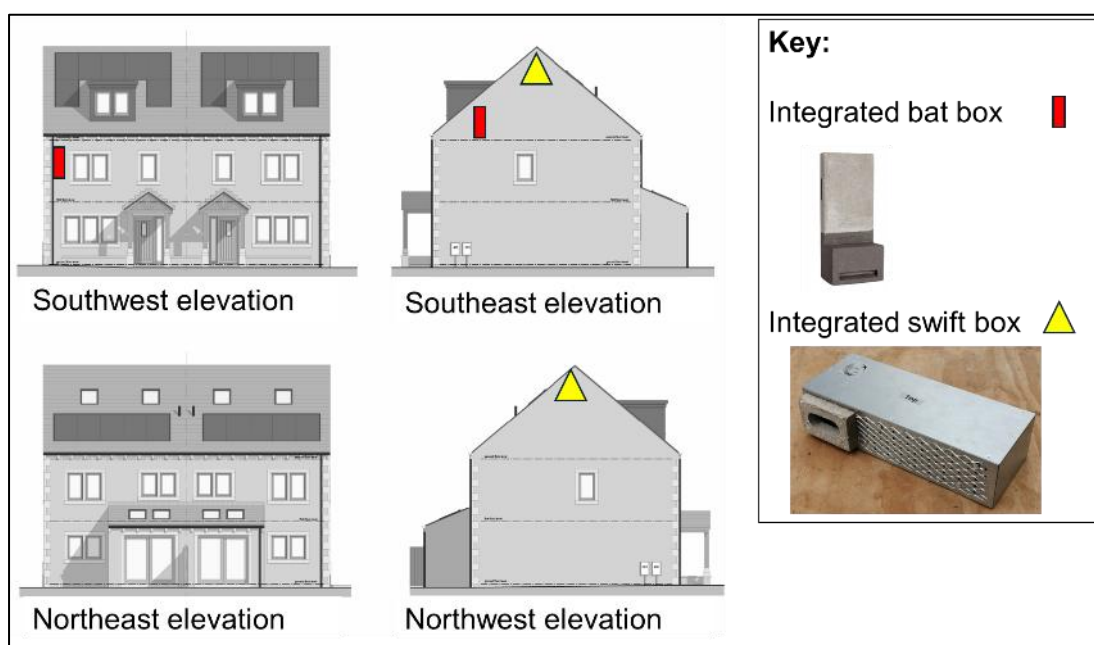
- 6.2.6 All wild birds are protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended by the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000), which makes it illegal (subject to exceptions) to:
- Intentionally kill, injure or take any wild bird.
 - Take, damage or destroy the nest (whilst being built or in use) or eggs of any wild bird.

6.3 Further Survey, Recommendations and Enhancements

Bats

- 6.3.1 No further bat survey is considered necessary providing that works commence within 24 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 Regardless of bat roost presence/absence, in accordance with the aims of the National Planning Policy Framework (2025), it is recommended that at least one new bat roosting feature be incorporated within each new dwelling. It is advised that an enclosed and integrated bat box, of a design such as either the PRO UK Build-in WoodStone Bat Box or Ibstock Enclosed Bat Box C be installed, at wall top height on the southeast or southwest elevation (Figure 5). 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 5. Recommended locations for new bat and swift boxes



- 6.3.3 Over time bats will often get into new 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 1). 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 recommended that one of these 'bat safe' membranes should be used.
- 6.3.4 It is recommended that new external lighting is designed in accordance with guidance from the Bat Conservation Trust and the Institute of Lighting Professionals (ILP, 2023). Lighting should be directed downwards and be of low intensity and warm white colour temperature (≤ 3000 K). The use of passive infrared (PIR) sensors and timers is encouraged to ensure lights are not left on throughout the night.

Birds

- 6.3.5 If works are to commence during the main bird nesting period (March to August inclusive), then works should be preceded by a nesting bird check, to be undertaken by an ecologist.
- 6.3.6 In accordance with the aims of the National Planning Policy Framework, it is recommended that one integrated swift *Apus apus* box (i.e. S Brick) be installed within each new building (see Figure 5). These boxes should be fitted at the gable apexes to maximise the drop from the nest box, which increases the appeal for swifts. 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 *Sturnus vulgaris*, in addition to potentially providing future nest space for swift.

6.4 Conclusions

- 6.4.1 No evidence of bat roosting was identified during the preliminary roost assessment of the building adjacent to 1A Field Head. The original stone-built barn was assessed as having moderate suitability for roosting bats, owing to the presence of multiple crevice features, access points and an unlined roof structure. The adjoining extensions were assessed as having low suitability, with the small timber fuel store considered to offer negligible suitability.
- 6.4.2 No further bat survey effort is considered necessary for the building providing the recommendations provided in this report are enacted and works commence within 24 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.
- 6.4.3 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.
- 6.4.4 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.
- 6.4.5 Regardless of the presence or absence of bats, the proposed development provides an opportunity to deliver biodiversity enhancements. The inclusion of integrated bat and bird boxes, alongside sensitive lighting design and the use of bat-safe construction materials, would help ensure compliance with planning policy and contribute to biodiversity conservation.

7. References

- Collins, J. (ed.) (2023) Bat Surveys for Professional Ecologists: Good Practice Guidelines (4th Edition). The Bat Conservation Trust.
- ILP (2023) Guidance Note 08/23: Bats and Artificial Lighting at Night. Institute of Lighting Professionals and Bat Conservation Trust.

Appendix 1. 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 years¹.

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 A1.1. 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

¹ 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

use in bat roosts, or where bats could be, present. Most commercially available products come pretreated but if required, a list of suitable timber treatment products are listed on the government website². 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^{3,4}. 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 A1.2. 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.

² 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>

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

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

Appendix 2. Bat 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
08/06/2026	Noctule	Land Adjacent to 1A Field Head, Shepley, Huddersfield	SE 19413 09986	Pass
08/06/2026	Common pipistrelle	Land Adjacent to 1A Field Head, Shepley, Huddersfield	SE 19413 09986	Pass