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# Kenson River Restoration

## Preliminary Roost Assessment

**Final**

P02

Prepared for  
Natural Resources Wales

Date  
16/04/2026



**Cyfoeth  
Naturiol  
Cymru**  
**Natural  
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# Contract

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This report describes work commissioned by Natural Resources Wales. Hannah Webster and Jonathan Harrison of JBA Consulting carried out this work.

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## Abbreviations

BRT	Bat Roost Potential
BCT	Bat Conservation Trust
CIEEM	Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management
EPS	European Protected Species (i.e. A species listed on Schedule II or IV of the Habitats Directive)
PEA	Preliminary Ecological Appraisal
PRA	Preliminary Roost Assessment
PRF	Potential Roost Feature
LERC	Local Environmental Records Centre
SEWBRcC	South East Wales Biodiversity Records Centre
W&CA	Wildlife and Countryside Act

## Definitions

**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.

**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.

**Feeding roost:** a place where individual bats or a few individuals rest or feed during the night but are rarely present by day.

**Hibernation Roost:** where bats may be found individually or together during winter. They have a constant cool temperature and high humidity.

**Maternity Roost:** where female bats give birth and raise their young to independence during the summer months.

**Mating sites:** a place where bat mating takes place from later summer and can continue through winter.

**Swarming Site:** a place where large numbers of male and female bats gather during late summer to autumn in preparation for mating. These sites are often associated with mating sites.

**Transitional Roost:** a place used by a few individual bats, or occasionally small groups, for generally short periods of time on waking from hibernation (Spring) or in the period prior to hibernation (Autumn).

**Satellite Roost:** an alternative roost found in close proximity to the main nursery colony used by a few individual breeding females throughout the breeding season.

# 1 Introduction

## 1.1 Project Background

JBA Consulting was commissioned by Natural Resources Wales (NRW) to carry out surveys to determine the presence or presumed absence of roosting bats within trees that have the potential to be impacted by the proposed restoration works at the Kenson River at Fonmon Estate, in the Vale of Glamorgan.

This report details the results of the Preliminary Roost Assessment (PRA) for the impacted trees on site and outlines the need for any further surveys or mitigation.

## 1.2 Site Location

The site is situated on a stretch of the River Kenson between Kenson Hill (NE) to the location where the Kenson River passes under the B4265. The river flows southwest through grassland and riparian habitats until its confluence with the River Thaw 500m southwest of the site boundary (red line). The area of interest is a 2.3km long reach from Kenson Hill 250m north of Kenson to the B4265 2km to the west of Kenson and is centralised on national grid reference NGR ST 04343 68371. The site location and survey boundary are shown below in Figure 1-1.

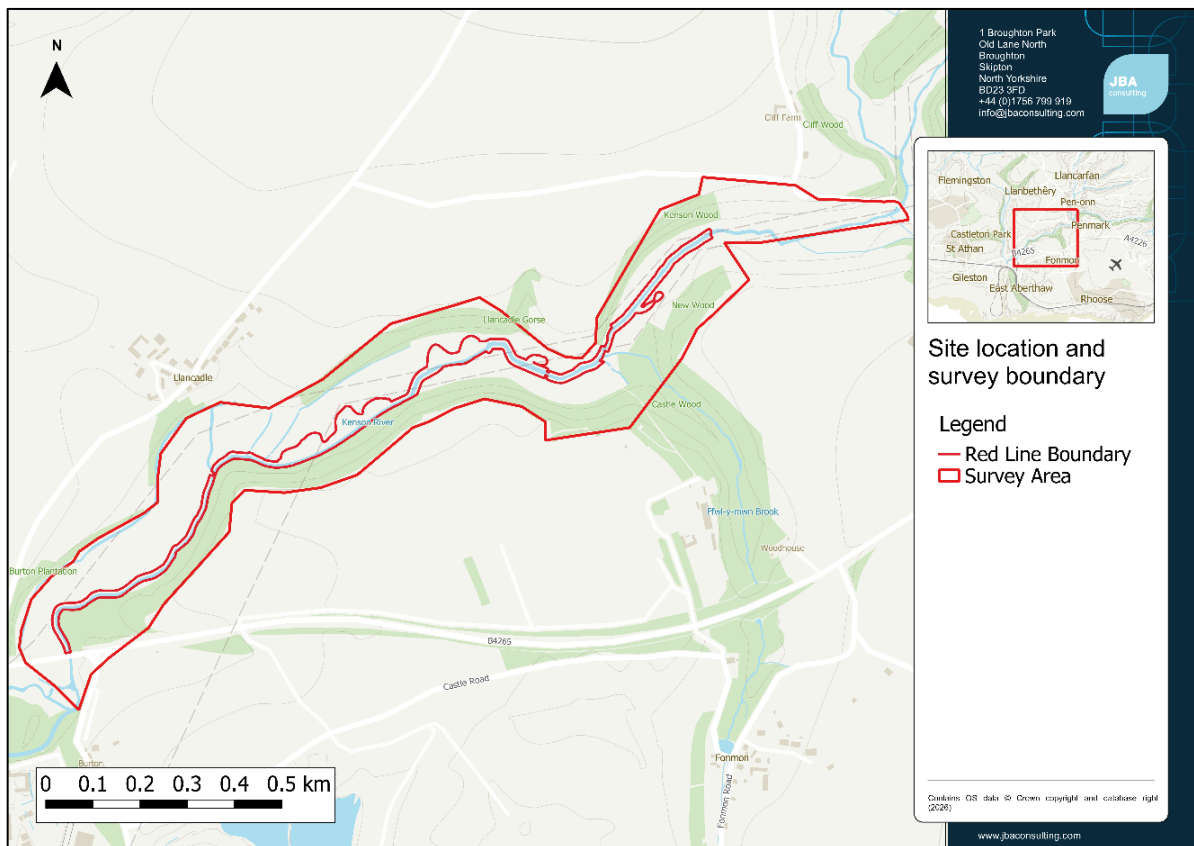


Figure 1-1. Site Location and Survey Boundary

### 1.3 Proposed Scheme

The development will include changes to the floodplain and the channel of the Kenson River. The restoration of the river corridor will establish a sinuous river planform and improve in-channel habitats using nature-based solutions (NBS) to replicate and reinstate natural channel dynamics and increase habitat diversity. Meanwhile, elements added and changed across the floodplain will increase lateral connectivity and restore habitats alongside the river. The works will consist of:

- Creating backwater areas in the current channel
- Bed raising
- Re-profiling and re-grading sections of riverbank
- Installing in-channel features, such as woody material and in-channel berms
- Reconnecting palaeo channels and channel infilling
- Floodplain lowering
- Improving riparian corridor
- Installing a new footbridge

The restoration will improve the resilience of habitats and increase biodiversity within the Kenson River. The restoration works should also improve water quality by reducing the amount of sediment entering the watercourses. Improving riparian buffer strip integrity will also help protect the banks from erosion. These gains will all contribute towards improving the WFD status of the Kenson River, with the added benefit of helping transform the site into more pleasant areas for local residents using the PRowS and visitors to Fonmon Castle to enjoy.

As part of the works a tree survey and Arboricultural Impact Assessment (AIA) was completed to assess trees with the potential to be impacted by the restoration works. The assessment included a total of 40 individual trees and nine tree groups, with 30 individual trees and eight tree groups noted as having the potential to be removed or impacted by the works.

Prior to the commencement of the PRA survey eight trees including tree 33 through to tree 40 had already been felled. As such PRA surveys were completed on the remaining trees assessed in the AIA throughout the site area.

## 2 Legislation

All species of bat, their breeding sites and their resting places in England and Wales are protected through a 'dual' system of protection, under the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended) and the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended).

Regulation (Reg.) 43 of the England and Wales Habitats Regulations makes it an offence to:

- deliberately capture, injure or kill a bat;
- deliberately disturb bats (which includes any disturbance which is likely to impair their ability to survive, to breed or reproduce, or to rear or nurture their young, or in the case of animals of a hibernating or migratory species, to hibernate or migrate or to affect significantly the local distribution or abundance of the species to which they belong);
- damage or destroy a breeding site or resting place of a bat; or
- possess, control, transport, sell or exchange, or offer for sale or exchange, any live or dead bat or part of a bat or anything derived from a bat or any part of a bat.

Under Section 9 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act, it is an offence to:

- intentionally or recklessly disturb a bat while it is occupying a structure or place of shelter or protection;
- intentionally or recklessly obstruct access to any structure or place used by a bat for shelter or protection; or
- sell, offer or expose for sale, or have in their possession or transports for the purpose of sale, any live or dead bat or any part of, or anything derived from a bat (or be responsible for adverts suggesting the intention to do this).

### 3 Methodology

#### 3.1 Desk Study

In order to gain a wider understanding of the site, searches of databases containing ecological records were made. The following sources were included in these searches:

- MAGIC mapping service ([www.magic.gov.uk](http://www.magic.gov.uk))
- South East Wales Biodiversity Records Centre (SEWBRcC),

Due to the size of the site, it is considered that the zone of influence would be up to 2km from central grid reference ST042684, and therefore the desk-based assessment was conducted within this search area.

#### 3.2 Bat Preliminary Roost Assessment

Trees likely to be impacted by the proposed restoration works were inspected to determine the potential for bat roosts to be present, using the methods specified in the Bat Conservation Trust (BCT) guidelines (Collins, 2023).

Potential Roosting Features (PRF) on trees include cracks/splits, crevices, rot cavities, fluting, loose bark, woodpecker holes and areas of Ivy *Hedera helix*. Evidence indicating the existence of a bat roost may include dark stains running below holes or cracks, bat droppings, odours, or scratch marks. However, roosting bats may still be present without any external evidence being recorded.

In addition to the assessment of structures, the suitability of habitats across the site to support commuting and foraging bats was assessed in terms of habitat type, abundance, connectivity, and distribution.

Following the inspection, these were categorised as having either 'none', 'negligible', 'low', 'moderate' or 'high' suitability for bats as determined by applying the categories given within the BCT Guidelines (see Table 3-1 below).

Table 3-1. Guidelines for assessing the potential suitability of structures on proposed development sites for bats, (Collins, 2023).

Suitability	Roosting habitats	Potential flightpaths and foraging habitats
None	No habitat features on site likely to be used by any roosting bats at any time of the year (i.e. a complete absence of crevices/suitable shelter at all/underground levels.	No habitat features on site likely to be used by any commuting or foraging bats at any time of the year (i.e. no habitats that provide continuous lines of shade/protection for flight-lines or generate/shelter insect populations available to foraging bats).

Suitability	Roosting habitats	Potential flightpaths and foraging habitats
Negligible	No obvious habitat features on site likely to be used by roosting bats; however, a small element of uncertainty remains as bats can use small and apparently unsuitable features on occasion.	No obvious habitat features on site likely to be used as flight-paths or by foraging bats; however, a small element of uncertainty remains in order to account for non-standard bat behaviour.
Low	A structure with one or more potential roost sites that could be used by individual bats opportunistically at any time of the year. However, these potential roost sites do not provide enough space, shelter, protection, appropriate conditions and/or suitable surrounding habitat to be used on a regular basis or by larger numbers of bats (i.e. unlikely to be suitable for maternity or hibernation).	Habitat that could be used by small numbers of bats as flight-paths such as a gappy hedgerow or unvegetated stream, but isolated, i.e. not very well connected to the surrounding landscape by other habitat. Suitable, but isolated habitat that could be used by small numbers of foraging bats such as a lone tree (not in a parkland situation) or a patch of scrub.
Moderate	A structure with one or more potential roost sites that could be used by bats due to their size, shelter, protection, conditions and surrounding habitat but unlikely to support a roost of high conservation status (with respect to roost type only, such as maternity and hibernation – the categorisation described in this table is made irrespective of species conservation status, which is established after presence is confirmed).	Continuous habitat connected to the wider landscape that could be used by bats for flight-paths such as lines of trees and scrub or linked back gardens. Habitat that is connected to the wider landscape that could be used by bats for foraging such as trees, scrub, grassland or water.
High	A structure with one or more potential roost sites that are obviously suitable for use by larger numbers of bats on a more regular basis and potentially for longer periods of time due to their size, shelter, protection, conditions and surrounding habitat. These structures have the potential to support high conservation status roosts, e.g. maternity or classic cool/stable hibernation site.	Continuous, high-quality habitat that is well connected to the wider landscape that is likely to be used regularly by bats for flight-paths such as river valleys, streams, hedgerows, lines of trees and woodland edge. High-quality habitat that is well connected to the wider landscape that is likely to be used regularly by foraging bats such as broadleaved woodland, tree-lined watercourses and grazed parkland. Site is close to and connected to known roosts.

### 3.2.1 Survey Details

The survey of the trees on site was completed on 12th March 2026 by JBA Consulting's Hannah Webster and Jonathan Harrison.

### 3.3 Limitations

The habitats and species present in a given area are subject to change over time. A single field visit of this nature captures and reports the situation at the time of survey. As such, the advice contained within this report is considered valid for a period of one year before a review or an updated survey/assessment must be made by an ecologist (CIEEM 2019).

Data from biological records centres or online databases is historical information, and datasets might be incomplete, inaccurate, or missing. It is important to note that even where data is held, a lack of records for a defined geographical area does not necessarily mean that the species is absent; the area may simply be under-recorded. As such, records cannot be relied on and serve only as an indication of what might/ might not be found.

The survey was completed as a ground level assessment only, with the use of binoculars.

## 4 Results

### 4.1 Desk Study

Details of the relevant bat species records held by SEWBReC within 2km of the proposed scheme are outlined below in Table 4-1. Only records submitted after 2000 are considered. Where multiple records exist the closest to the site is included.

Table 4-1. Bat records held by SEWBReC within 2km of the proposed scheme.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Distance From Site
<i>Rhinolophus hipposideros</i>	Lesser Horseshoe Bat	255m
<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	Common Pipistrelle	641m
<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	Soprano Pipistrelle	255m
<i>Myotis nattereri</i>	Natterer's Bat	610m
<i>Myotis daubentonii</i>	Daubenton's Bat	641m
<i>Plecotus auritus</i>	Brown Long-eared Bat	610m
<i>Nyctalus noctula</i>	Noctule Bat	641m




### 4.2 Preliminary Roost Assessment



As part of the works a tree survey and arboricultural impact assessment was completed to assess trees with the potential to be impacted by the restoration works. The assessment included a total of 40 individual trees and nine tree groups, with 30 individual trees and eight tree groups noted as having the potential to be removed or impacted by the works. As such PRA surveys were completed on these trees throughout the site area.






The majority of trees and tree groups were assessed as having None or Negligible suitability with no obvious PRF recorded. Three trees were assessed as having Low suitability with each tree having one PRF present. This included one small crevice on Tree 25a, a small hole present in Tree25 and extensive ivy on right stem Tree 32.






The results of the tree assessment can be seen in Table 4-2 below.




Table 4-2. Tree assessment survey results.




Tree/Group Number	Species	Notes	Photo	Bat Roost Suitability
Group 1	Hawthorn	Group of 10 small, scattered trees. No PRF noted and due to small size unsuitable to support roosting bats.		None
Group 2	Hawthorn	Group of 5 small, scattered trees. No PRF noted and due to small size unsuitable to support roosting bats.	No photo available	None
Group 2a	Hawthorn	Group of 4 small, scattered trees. No PRF noted and due to small size unsuitable to support roosting bats.	No photo available	None
Group 3	Hawthorn, Elder, Spindle	Group of 11 small, scattered trees. No PRF noted and due to small size unsuitable to support roosting bats.		None
Group 4	Hawthorn, Ash	Two groups of 12 & 13 scattered trees. No PRF noted.		Negligible





Tree/Group Number	Species	Notes	Photo	Bat Roost Suitability
Group 5	Willow, Hawthorn, Ash	Group of 11 scattered trees and bank side scrub. No PRF noted.		Negligible
Group 6	Grey willow, White willow	Group of 10. scattered trees. Mainly on SE bank. No PRF noted and due to small size unsuitable to support roosting bats.	No photo available	None
Group 7	Grey Willow	Group of 5. scattered trees. No PRF noted and due to small size unsuitable to support roosting bats.		None
Group 8	Grey willow, White willow	Two groups of 9 & 5. scattered trees. No PRF noted and due to small size unsuitable to support roosting bats.	No photo available	None
Group 9	Grey Willow	Group of 9. scattered trees. Mainly on South bank. No PRF noted and due to small size unsuitable to support roosting bats.	No photo available	None




Tree/Group Number	Species	Notes	Photo	Bat Roost Suitability
Tree 1	Ash	No PRF noted and due to small size unsuitable to support roosting bats.		None
Tree 2	Hawthorn	No PRF noted		Negligible
Tree 3	Ash	Ash dieback disease (stage 4)		None
Tree 4	Ash	Ash dieback disease (stage 4)		None
Tree 5	Hawthorn	No PRF noted and due to small size unsuitable to support roosting bats.		None




Tree/Group Number	Species	Notes	Photo	Bat Roost Suitability
Tree 6	Hawthorn	No PRF noted and due to small size unsuitable to support roosting bats.		None
Tree 7	Ash	Ash dieback disease (stage 2)		Negligible
Tree 8	Hawthorn	No PRF noted and due to small size unsuitable to support roosting bats.		None
Tree 9	Ash	Ash dieback disease (stage 4)	No photo available	None
Tree 9a	Ash	Ash dieback disease (stage 2)		Negligible
Tree 10	Ash	Ash dieback disease (stage 4)		None

Tree/Group Number	Species	Notes	Photo	Bat Roost Suitability
Tree 11	Hawthorn	No PRF noted and due to small size unsuitable to support roosting bats.		None
Tree 12	Hawthorn	No PRF noted and due to small size unsuitable to support roosting bats.		None
Tree 13	Ash	No PRF noted		Negligible
Tree 14	Hawthorn	No PRF noted and due to small size unsuitable to support roosting bats.	No photo available	None
Tree 15	Spindle	No PRF noted and due to small size unsuitable to support roosting bats.	No photo available	None
Tree 16	Hawthorn	No PRF noted and due to small size unsuitable to support roosting bats.	No photo available	None
Tree 17	Grey Willow	No PRF noted and due to small size unsuitable to support roosting bats.	No photo available	None
Tree 17a	Ash	No PRF noted		Negligible

Tree/Group Number	Species	Notes	Photo	Bat Roost Suitability
Tree 17b	Hawthorn	No PRF noted and due to small size unsuitable to support roosting bats.	No photo available	None
Tree 17c	Hawthorn	No PRF noted and due to small size unsuitable to support roosting bats.	No photo available	None
Tree 18	Hawthorn	No PRF noted and due to small size unsuitable to support roosting bats.	No photo available	None
Tree 19	Ash	No PRF noted and due to small size unsuitable to support roosting bats.	No photo available	None
Tree 19a	Grey Willow	No PRF noted and due to small size unsuitable to support roosting bats.		None
Tree 19b	Spindle	No PRF noted and due to small size unsuitable to support roosting bats.		None
Tree 20	Ash	No PRF noted and due to small size unsuitable to support roosting bats.		None

Tree/Group Number	Species	Notes	Photo	Bat Roost Suitability
Tree 21	Elder	No PRF noted		Negligible
Tree 22	Hawthorn	No PRF noted		Negligible
Tree 23	Hawthorn	No PRF noted		Negligible
Tree 24	Ash	No PRF noted		Negligible
Tree 25	Ash	Ash dieback disease (stage 4).  One PRF noted in form of small hole on upper tunk.		Low

Tree/Group Number	Species	Notes	Photo	Bat Roost Suitability
Tree 25a	Ash	Ash dieback disease (stage 4). PRF in form of extensive ivy on right stem.		Low
Tree 26	Hawthorn	No PRF noted and due to small size unsuitable to support roosting bats.		None
Tree 27	Ash	Ash dieback disease (stage 4). No PRF noted		Negligible
Tree 28	Ash	Ash dieback disease (stage 2). No PRF noted.		Negligible
Tree 29	Hawthorn	No PRF noted and due to small size unsuitable to support roosting bats.	No photo available.	None

Tree/Group Number	Species	Notes	Photo	Bat Roost Suitability
Tree 30	Hawthorn	No PRF noted and due to small size unsuitable to support roosting bats.		None
Tree 31	Hawthorn	No PRF noted and due to small size unsuitable to support roosting bats.		None
Tree 32	Ash	One PRF noted in form of small crack on upper trunk.		Low
Tree 33	Oak	Trees have been felled since arboricultural impact assessment was completed.		
Tree 34	Field Maple			
Tree 35	Field Maple			
Tree 36	Sycamore			
Tree 37	Field Maple			
Tree 38	Field Maple			
Tree 39	Goat Willow			
Tree 40	Ash			

### 4.3 Habitats

The areas surrounding the restoration works boundary comprise of mixed woodland dominated by broadleaved species and semi-improved neutral grassland. In the lower reaches of the site transitional saltmarsh habitats are also present. These habitats are likely to provide suitable foraging and commuting habitat for a range of bat species. The River Kenson flows through the site and is likely to provide an open water foraging and commuting route for bats. The survey area is well connected to the wider landscape and therefore is likely to be important to the local bat populations. On this basis it is considered that the site provides High suitability for use by foraging and commuting bat species.

## 5 Evaluation and Recommendations

### 5.1 Desk Study

The desk study returned records for seven species of bats recorded locally. These included the species Lesser horseshoe *Rhinolophus hipposideros*, Common pipistrelle *Pipistrellus pipistrellus*, Soprano pipistrelle *Pipistrellus pygmaeus*, Natterer's Bat *Myotis nattereri*, Daubenton's Bat *Myotis daubentonii*, Brown Long-eared Bat *Plecotus auritus* and Noctule Bat *Nyctalus noctula*.

### 5.2 Preliminary Roost Assessment

Of the 32 individual trees and nine tree groups assessed, most were considered to provide None or Negligible bat roost potential. The majority of inspected trees were either too young/small to provide suitable features or conditions to be used by roosting bats. Three trees, including Tree 25, 25a and 32 were assessed as having Low bat roost potential. Each tree was recorded as having PRF present. This included one small crevice on Tree 25a, a small hole present in Tree 25 and extensive ivy on right stem Tree 32.

### 5.3 Recommendations

For the three trees that have been assessed as having Low suitability for bat roost potential soft felling methods should be used during tree removal. Parts of the tree where low potential roost features have been identified should be removed by making cuts away from the feature, with this section then lowered gently to the ground. This trees section should then be leant against a standing tree for 24 hours with the roost feature facing outwards to allow any bat present to fly out overnight. Removal should ideally be carried out in autumn or spring, a time period less sensitive to bats.

As the habitats within the site were considered to provide high suitability for bat foraging and connectivity to other areas of suitable habitat tree removal should be kept to a minimum and linear connectivity across the site should be maintained in the long term.

Works should be completed during day light hours. If night-time working is required, this should be carried out using directional lighting rather than floodlights to avoid causing unnecessary disturbances to foraging and commuting bats during the works period. Lights should be fitted with a directional cowl to avoid unnecessary light spill and should be directed away from any potential foraging/commuting habitats (i.e. the watercourse and woodland areas).

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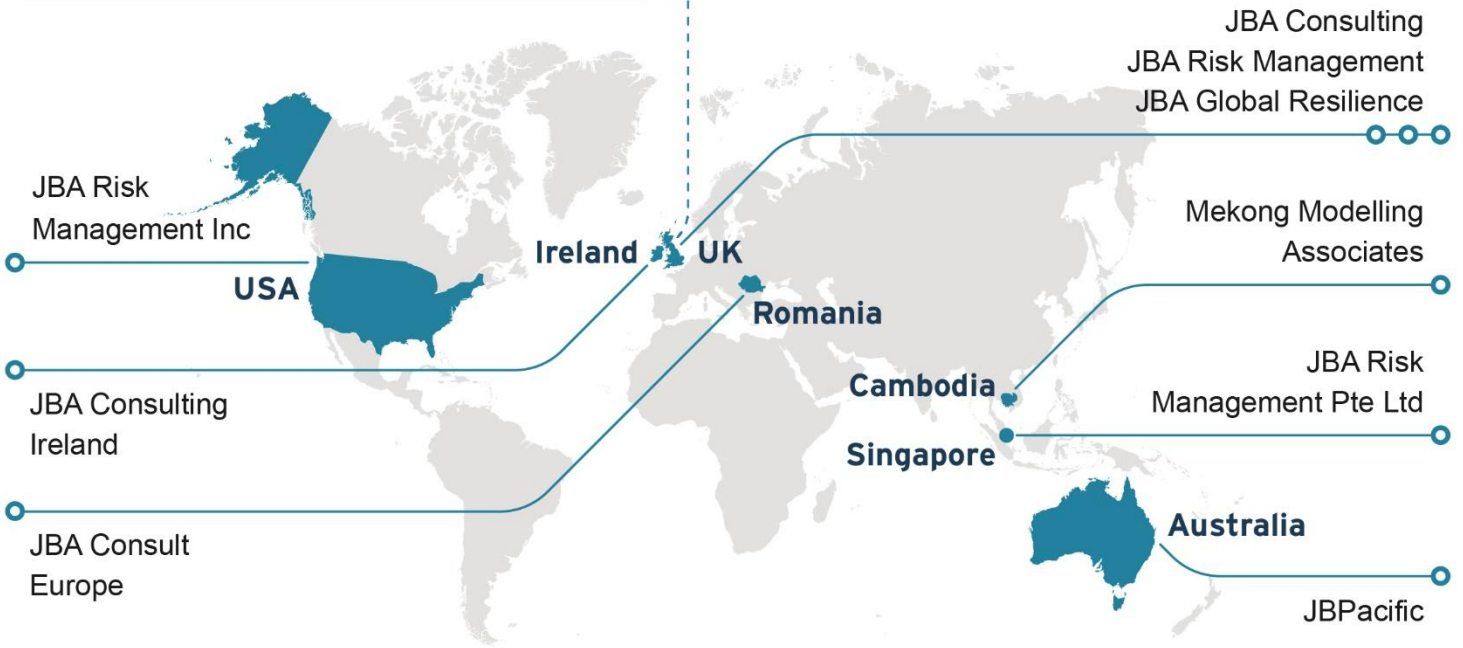
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