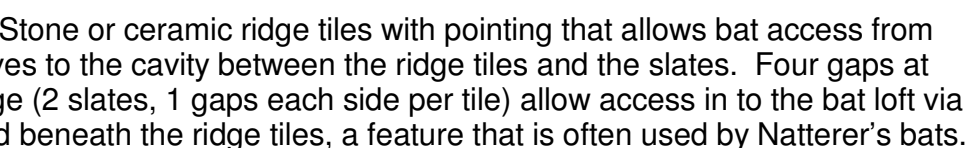


1

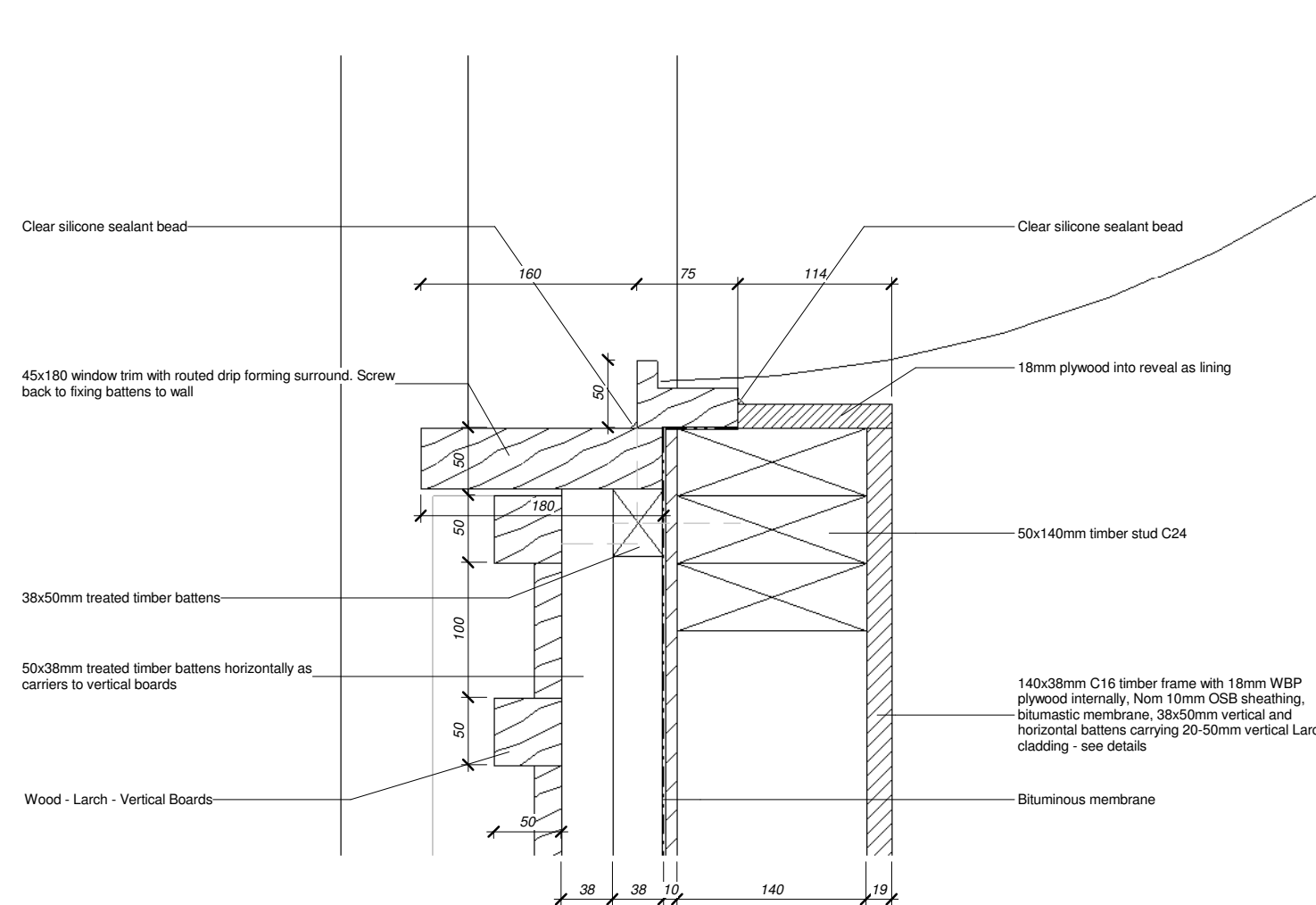
$$1:1$$


- 1 Stone or ceramic ridge tiles with pointing that allows bat access from the eaves to the cavity between the ridge tiles and the slates. Four gaps at the ridge (2 slates, 1 gaps each side per tile) allow access in to the bat loft via the void beneath the ridge tiles, a feature that is often used by Natterer's bats.
- 2 Slates lain on lats to create a 25mm void between the slates and traditional bitumastic sarking beneath.
- 3 Three bat slates to provide access to loft void.
- 4 Timber cladding on 2x38mm lats with bitumastic sarking beneath. Routed out grooves in the cladding create bat access behind the cladding whilst keeping water tight.
- 5 Hay loft type door on eastern elevation is left open over the first summer to allow bats to easily find access into the loft area. Then progressively closed, leaving a 30mm gap at the door top for bat access.
- 6 Rockwool insulation on loft floor.
- 7 Overhanging eaves create suitable locations for nesting house martin. Gaps at eaves provide bat access routes.

The loft is constructed to be draft-proof, so higher temperatures can be achieved during the summer, encouraging maternity use. It is lined out with OSB board, which provides a good surface for bats to hold onto. The roof structure includes a ridge board with adjacent noggins creating gaps 150mm deep and narrowing from 30mm at the bottom to 15mm at the top. All roof timbers and noggins to be rough sawn and any timber treatment to be suitable for areas used by bats. Interior bat boxes within the loft provide voids suitable for whiskered and Natter's bats.



1:5

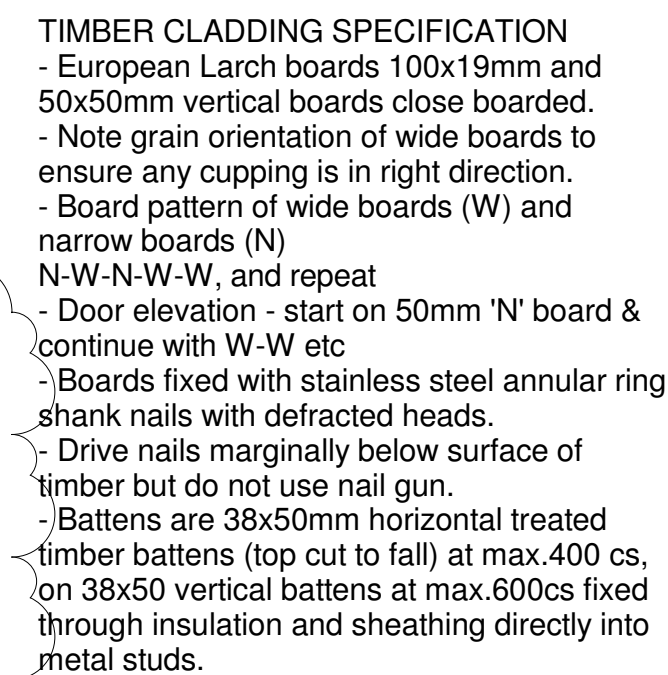


4

1.5

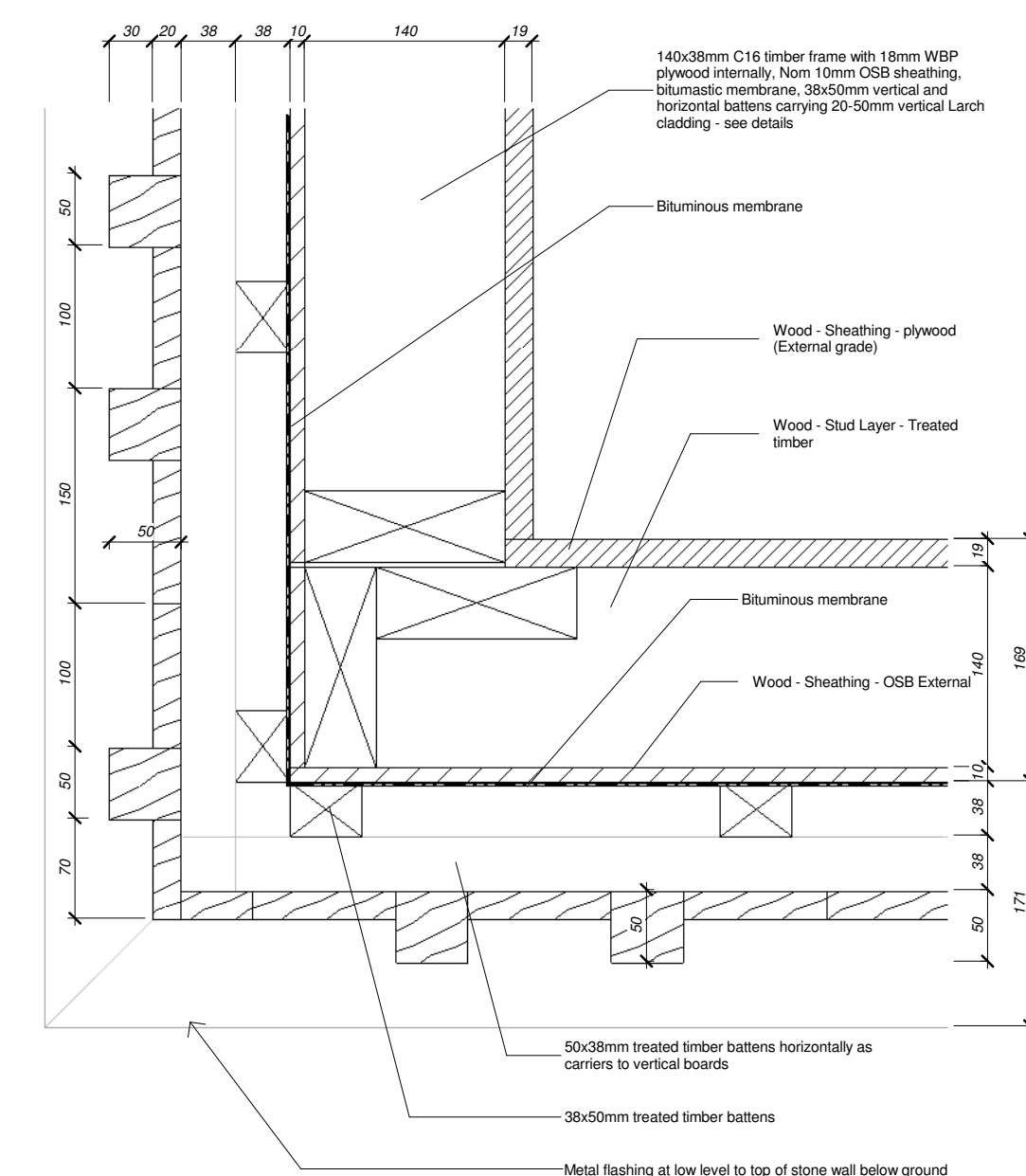
3

1.5



5

1:5



2

1.5

1. DO NOT SCALE from the drawing
2. Further dimensions required to be requested from the project technical team
3. Report discrepancies to JDDK project team immediately.
4. This model file contains the following consultants model files:-
 - a) SIL-PP-00-00-M3-S-100 & 101 (Patrick Parsons)

00	TENDER
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