



Preliminary Bat Roost Assessment & Nesting Bird Survey Report

The Grove, Bowden's Lane,
Penhow, Caldicot, NP26 3AA

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Document History

Version	Date	Revision
1	06/05/2021	Issued to the client.
2	19/05/2021	Clients comments addressed.
3	11/12/2025	Report updated after updated PRA completed.

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The evidence in this document is based upon the field survey(s) detailed. Due to the changing nature of ecology the list of species present cannot be considered comprehensive and Smart Ecology cannot guarantee that other protected/notable species and habitats are not present.

The ecology of a site is constantly changing and therefore the information provided in this document is only relevant at the time of survey. If it has been over 12 months since this survey was undertaken advice should be sought on whether an updated survey is necessary.

The evidence which we have prepared and provided is true, and has been prepared and provided in accordance with the Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management's Code of Professional Conduct. We confirm that the opinions expressed are our true and professional bona fide opinions.

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Non-Technical Summary

Purpose of Report	Smart Ecology was commissioned by William Laws to undertake a preliminary bat roost assessment and nesting bird survey of a residential property at The Grove, Bowden's Lane, Penhow, Caldicot, NP26 3AA. This was to inform a planning application to Newport City Council for demolition and re-build of the residential property.
Methodology	A desk study was undertaken, and a daytime external and internal inspection of the building was carried out to look for evidence of, and potential for, roosting bats and nesting birds.

Results and Recommendations			
Species	Suitability Assessment	Survey & Mitigation Requirements	Timing
Bats	Negligible (active and hibernation periods)	No survey required. Since the previous roost assessment and bat surveys undertaken in 2021 by Smart Ecology all potential roost features and access points have been filled in with expanding foam insulation.	N/A
Birds	Negligible	No mitigation required. Since the previous assessment in 2021 all potential nest sites have been filled in with expanding foam insulation.	N/A



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1 Introduction

1.1 Background

- 1.1.1 Smart Ecology was commissioned by William Laws to undertake a preliminary bat roost assessment and nesting bird survey of a residential property at The Grove, Bowden's Lane, Penhow, Caldicot, NP26 3AA (central grid reference ST 41192 90681). Refer to Figure 1, Section 7 for a map showing the site location.
- 1.1.2 This was to inform a planning application to Newport City Council for demolition and re-build of the residential property.
- 1.1.3 The survey comprised a daytime external and internal inspection of the building to look for evidence of, and potential for, roosting bats and nesting birds.
- 1.1.4 A preliminary roost assessment and an emergence and re-entry survey of the residential property were previously completed by Smart Ecology in 2021 (Smart Ecology, 2021 a & b). The previous roost assessment assessed the property to have moderate potential for roosting bats, the emergence/re-entry surveys found no roosts present.
- 1.1.5 This report has been prepared by Rachel Barber, director at Smart Ecology and a full member of the Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management (CIEEM), with reference to the Bat Conservation Trusts (BCT) good practice guidelines (Collins, 2016), CIEEM's Guidelines for Ecological Report Writing (CIEEM, 2017), and BS42020 Biodiversity – a code of practice for planning and development (BSI, 2013).

1.2 Aims

- 1.2.1 The purpose of the survey and report was to:
 - Check the building for evidence of roosting bats and nesting birds.
 - Describe and assess the suitability of the building for roosting bats and nesting birds.
 - Assess the impact of the proposed development on bats and nesting birds.
 - Provide recommendations for further surveys, mitigation, and enhancements.

1.3 Site Context

- 1.3.1 The site is situated in a rural location approximately 920 m west of the village of Penhow. The building is immediately surrounded by a mature garden. The local landscape is dominated by farmland fields bounded by tree lines and hedgerows, with scattered areas of woodland.



2 Methodology

2.1 Desk Study

- 2.1.1 The Multi-Agency Geographic Information Centre (MAGIC)¹ website was consulted for existing information on:
- Statutory designated sites designated for bats within 6 km of the site².
 - Habitats within 6 km of the site³.
- 2.1.2 A data search was not obtained from the Local Records Centre as it was considered that this would not provide any significant additional information to inform the assessment.

2.2 Field Survey

Personnel

- 2.2.1 The survey was carried out by Rachel Barber; see Table 2-1 for details of the surveyor's experience and qualifications. All work was undertaken with reference to BCT's good practice guidelines (Collins, 2016).

Table 2-1: Surveyor information

Surveyor	Natural Resources Wales Bat Survey Licence	Experience
Rachel Barber BSc, MSc, MCIEEM	Level 2 (S094406/2)	Thirteen years' experience in ecological consultancy. MSc Ecology and Management of the Natural Environment (University of Bristol - Distinction). MSc Environmental Monitoring, Modelling and Management (Kings College, London - Distinction). BSc Geography (University of Southampton - 2:1).

Habitat Assessment

- 2.2.2 Habitats on and in the vicinity of the site were assessed for their suitability for commuting and foraging bats.
- 2.2.3 Taking into account information regarding habitats within 6 km of the site obtained during the desk study, an assessment of habitat suitability was then made with reference to the BCT good practice guidelines (Collins, 2016); see Table 2-2 for the assessment criteria.

¹ <http://magic.defra.gov.uk> (accessed May 2021).

² 6 km is the largest known bat Core Sustainance Zone (CSZ) (Collins, 2016).

³ To inform an assessment of the suitability of habitats for commuting and foraging bats.



Table 2-2: Habitat suitability assessment criteria

Suitability	Description
Negligible	Negligible habitat features on site likely to be used by commuting or foraging bats.
Low	Habitat that could be used by small numbers of commuting bats 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	Continuous habitat connected to the wider landscape that could be used by bats for commuting 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	Continuous, high-quality habitat that is well connected to the wider landscape that is likely to be used regularly by commuting bats 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, treelined watercourses and grazed parkland. Site is close to and connected to known roosts.

Building Survey

- 2.2.4 The survey was undertaken on the 11th of December 2025. Refer to Table 2-3 for details of weather conditions during the survey.

Table 2-3: Survey weather conditions

Variable	Weather Conditions
Cloud cover	90 %
Temperature	11 °C
Wind	Gentle breeze (BWS 3)
Precipitation	None

- 2.2.5 The building was surveyed for evidence of, and potential for, roosting bats following the methodology outlined in the BCT good practice guidelines (Collins, 2023). A detailed external and internal inspection of the building was undertaken using a high-powered torch (Clulite 1 million candle power), close focusing (8.5 x 21) binoculars, and an endoscope. Possible entry/exit locations for bats, potential roost sites, and the presence of or evidence of bats (e.g. carcasses, droppings, urine, grease marks, feeding remains, squeaking etc.) were noted. If bat droppings were present then samples were taken following good practice guidance protocol for the collection of bat droppings for DNA analysis (Collins, 2023).
- 2.2.6 An assessment was made of the suitability of the building for roosting bats during the bat active period (i.e. March to October) with reference to the BCT good practice guidelines (Collins, 2023); see Table 2-4 for the assessment criteria.



Table 2-4: Bat roost suitability assessment criteria and required surveys

Suitability	Description	Number of Surveys Required ²
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 ground/underground levels.	None
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.	None
Low	1 + 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 ¹ 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 and not a classic cool/stable hibernation site, but could be used by individual hibernating bats).	One
Moderate	1 + potential roost sites that could be used by bats due to their size, shelter, protection, conditions ¹ and surrounding habitat but unlikely to support a roost of high conservation status (e.g. maternity and hibernation).	Two
High	1 + 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 ¹ and surrounding habitat. These structures have the potential to support high conservation status roosts (e.g. maternity or classic cool/stable hibernation site).	Three
Confirmed bat roost	1 + roost sites.	Typically two or three

¹ Conditions include temperature, humidity, height above ground, light levels and disturbance levels.

² Recommended number of emergence surveys required by the BCT good practice guidelines to provide confidence that bats are absent from the building/structure, or to characterise confirmed roosts.

2.2.7 During the survey, the interior and exterior of the building were also checked for evidence of birds (e.g. droppings, feathers, nesting material etc.), and features with potential for use by nesting birds.

Hibernation Assessment

2.2.8 An assessment of the suitability of the building for hibernating bats was undertaken, which considered the following aspects (Collins, 2023):

- Presence and suitability of potential roost features and access.
- Temperature and humidity conditions likely to be present during the hibernation period (i.e. November to February).
- The suitability of habitat in the local landscape for bats.
- Presence of known roosts within, or close to, the structure/building during the active season.

2.2.9 The assessment then followed the rationale provided in Figure 2-1.



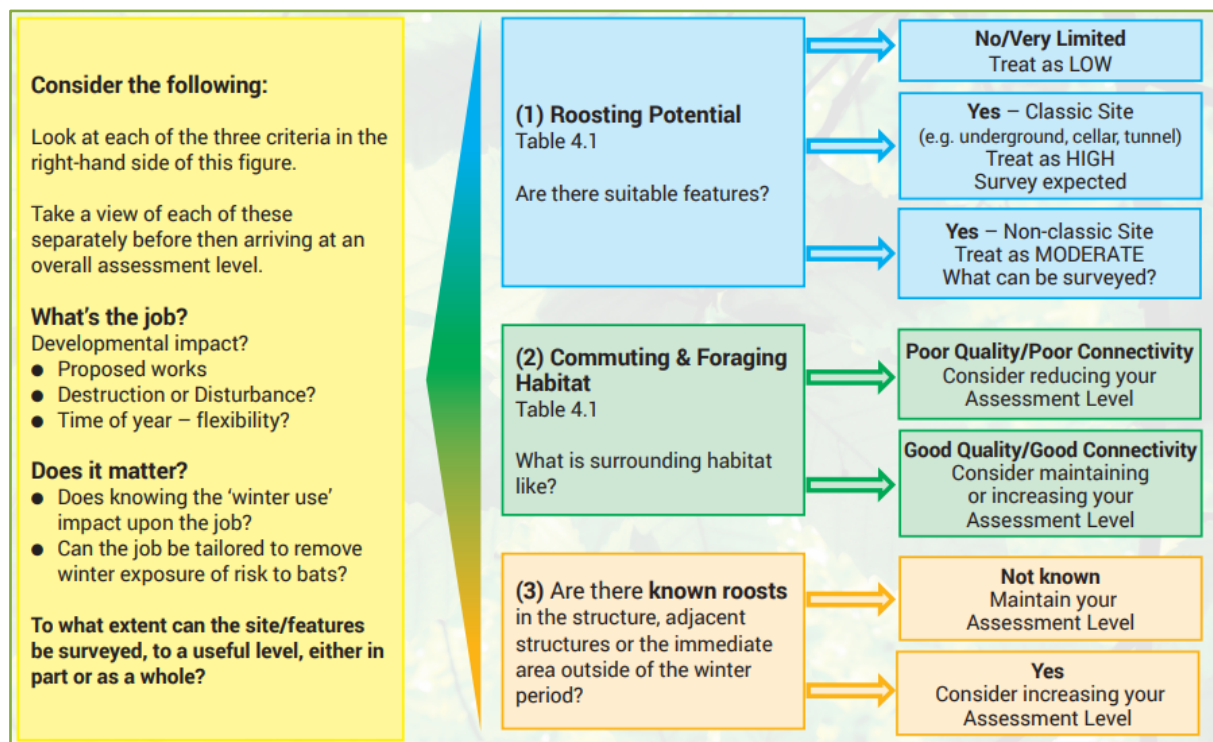


Figure 2-1: Rationale for hibernation roost assessment in non-classic hibernation sites (from Collins, 2023).

2.3 Limitations

- 2.3.1 Bat droppings may not be found during surveys as these often remain in inaccessible locations such as under tiles, between tiles and felt, or within crevices and cavities. Additionally, the survey was conducted during the hibernation period when bats are unlikely to be active and so evidence of bats deposited on the exterior of the buildings/structures during the bat active period may have been removed by weathering. However, it was still possible to note whether there were any suitable features which could be used by roosting bats.
- 2.3.2 The survey was carried out outside of the bird breeding season and therefore nesting activity would not have been apparent. Additionally, nests are often hidden away in areas that are not viewable. However, it was still possible to identify any visible evidence of old nests and features with potential for use by nesting birds.

3 Results

3.1 Desk Study

Statutory Designated Sites

- 3.1.1 One statutory designated site which includes bats as a reason for its designation is located within 6 km of the site; see Table 3-1 for details.

Table 3-1: Statutory designated site designated for bats within 6 km

Site	Distance from Site (km)	Description
River Usk (Lower Usk) Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)	Approx. 3.73 km	Tree cover provides feeding and roosting habitats for several bat species including Daubenton's bat.

3.2 Field Survey

Habitat Assessment

- 3.2.1 With reference to Collins (2023), it is assessed that habitats within the local landscape have **moderate suitability** for foraging and commuting bats; see Table 3-2 for details of the assessment. The presence of moderately suitable habitats in the local landscape indicates a higher likelihood that bats may roost in buildings close to these habitats where suitable roosting opportunities are available.

Table 3-2: Habitat assessment

Habitat and Environmental Context	Suitability Descriptions ¹		Comment	Suitability ¹
General location	H	Rural	Rural location.	H
	M	Suburban/intensive farmland		
	L	Dense urban		
Foraging opportunities (within 50 m)	H	Well connected, high quality habitat (e.g. broadleaved woodland, tree-lined watercourses, grazed parkland)	Mature gardens and farmland connected via hedgerows.	M
	M	Connected habitat (e.g. trees, scrub, grassland, water)		
	L	Isolated habitat (e.g. lone tree, small scrub patch)		



Habitat and Environmental Context	Suitability Descriptions ¹		Comment	Suitability ¹
Foraging opportunities within 2 km	H	Well connected, high quality habitat (e.g. broadleaved woodland, tree-lined watercourses, grazed parkland)	Mainly farmland with boundary hedgerows, small areas of woodland, waterbodies, and streams.	M
	M	Connected habitat (e.g. trees, scrub, grassland, water)		
	L	Isolated habitat (e.g. lone tree, small scrub patch)		
Foraging opportunities within 2 - 6 km	H	Well connected, high quality habitat (e.g. broadleaved woodland, tree-lined watercourses, grazed parkland)	Mainly farmland with more extensive areas of woodland to the north. Tree-lined River Usk.	H
	M	Connected habitat (e.g. trees, scrub, grassland, water)		
	L	Isolated habitat (e.g. lone tree, small scrub patch)		
Commuting opportunities	H	Continuous, high quality, well connected habitat (e.g. river valleys, hedgerows, tree lines, woodland edge)	Continuous connectivity to foraging habitat via field hedgerows/tree lines.	M
	M	Continuous connected habitat (e.g. tree lines, linked back gardens)		
	L	Isolated habitats (e.g. gappy hedgerow, unvegetated stream)		
Overall Assessment Result			Features in the local landscape have moderate suitability for foraging and commuting bats.	Moderate

¹ H = High; M = Moderate; L = Low

Building Survey

- 3.2.2 The residential property was surveyed. Refer to Table 3-3 for a summary of the results of the survey, and see Appendix 1 for full details of the survey.
- 3.2.3 The residential property was assessed to have negligible suitability for nesting birds with no potential cavities for nesting.



Table 3-3: Summary of building survey results

Brief Description	Potential Roost Features (See Appendix 2 for photographs)	Evidence of Bats	Suitability
Two storey property with three roof spaces, see Figure 2, Section 7 for a plan showing the locations of roof spaces.	Since the previous roost assessment and bat surveys undertaken in 2021 by Smart Ecology all potential roost features and access points have been filled in with expanding foam insulation and there are now no potential roost features or access points to the interior of the roof.	None	Negligible

4 Evaluation

4.1 Bats

Suitability Assessment

- 4.1.1 The building was assessed to have **negligible suitability** for roosting bats during the active and hibernation periods, with multiple potential roost features and access points noted during the previous surveys filled in with expanding foam.

Legislation and Planning Policy

- 4.1.2 All bat species and their roosts are protected by the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended) and the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended); see Table 4-1.

Table 4-1: Legal implications of legislation with regard to bats

Legislation	Legal Implications
Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended)	It is illegal to: • Deliberately capture, injure or kill bats. • Deliberately disturb¹ bats. • Damage or destroy a breeding site or resting place².
Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) – sub-sections 9(4) b and c and 9(5) only	It is illegal to: • Intentionally or recklessly disturb bats while they are occupying a structure or place of shelter or protection². • Intentionally or recklessly obstruct access to a structure or place of shelter or protection².

¹ Disturbance under the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended) is defined as impairing the ability of an animal to survive, breed, reproduce, rear or nurture their young, hibernate or migrate, or to significantly affect the local distribution or abundance of the species. ² Bat roosts are any structure or place used for breeding, shelter or protection and are protected even when bats are not present.

- 4.1.3 A EPS licence is required if works affect bats or their roosts. EPS licences are issued by Natural Resources Wales only after the following three tests have been satisfied:
- The proposed works must be for the purpose of preserving public health or safety or other imperative reasons of overriding public interest.
 - There is no satisfactory alternative to the proposed works.
 - The proposed works will not be detrimental to the maintenance of the species concerned at a favourable conservation status in their natural range.
- 4.1.4 The presence of bats is a material consideration in the planning process and local planning authorities will refuse planning permission where a EPS licence is unlikely to be granted and a criminal offence relating to bats is likely to result from a development.
- 4.1.5 Several bat species are designated as species of principal importance (priority species) under Section 7 of the Environment (Wales) Act 2016. The local planning authority must ‘take all reasonable steps to maintain and enhance’ priority species.



- 4.1.6 Technical Advice Note (TAN) 5 provides advice on nature conservation and planning in Wales. Section 2.4 states that local planning authorities should ensure that developments ‘contribute to the protection and improvement of the environment’ and ‘look for new opportunities to enhance nature conservation’ when considering planning applications.

Impact Assessment

- 4.1.7 The building was assessed to have **negligible suitability** for roosting bats, and it is considered that works to the building are highly unlikely to have any impacts on roosting bats.

4.2 Birds

Suitability Assessment

- 4.2.1 No potential for nesting birds was noted in the building.

Legislation and Planning Policy

- 4.2.2 Birds and their nests are protected by the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended); see Table 4-2 for details.

Table 4-2: Legal implications of legislation with regard to birds

Legislation	Legal Implications
Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended)	It is illegal to intentionally: • Kill, injure or take any wild bird. • Take, damage or destroy a wild bird's nest while it is in use or being built. • Take or destroy the eggs of any wild bird. • There is additional protection for birds listed on Schedule 1 (S1) of the Act, which includes barn owls, whereby it is an offence to intentionally or recklessly disturb a S1 bird while building a nest or in or near a nest containing eggs or young, and disturb dependent young of a S1 bird.

Impact Assessment

- 4.2.3 The building was assessed to have **negligible suitability** for nesting birds, and it is considered that works to the building are highly unlikely to have any impacts on nesting birds.



5 Further Actions

5.1 Surveys and Mitigation

5.1.1 Details of required further surveys and/or mitigation are provided in Table 5-1.

Table 5-1: Survey and mitigation requirements

Species	Suitability Assessment	Survey & Mitigation Requirements	Timing
Bats	Negligible (active and hibernation periods)	No survey required. Since the previous roost assessment and bat surveys undertaken in 2021 by Smart Ecology all potential roost features and access points have been filled in with expanding foam insulation.	N/A
Birds	Negligible	No mitigation required. Since the previous assessment in 2021 all potential nest sites have been filled in with expanding foam insulation.	N/A

5.2 Enhancements

5.2.1 In line with the NPPF, opportunities to provide a biodiversity enhancement for roosting bats and nesting birds are detailed in Table 5-2.

Table 5-2: Opportunities for biodiversity enhancements

Opportunity	Details
Provision of bat boxes	One or more bat boxes could be installed on or within the external elevations of the new property. Ideally these should be integrated boxes which are built into the walls (e.g. 1FR Schwegler bat tube, Vivara Pro Build-in Woodstone bat tube, Ibstock Enclosed bat box). Alternatively, boxes could be mounted on the external walls of the property (e.g. Beaumaris Woodstone bat box, 1FF Schwegler bat box). Bat boxes must be installed at least 3 – 4 m above ground level, ideally facing to the south, south-west and/or south-east, located away from windows and other artificial light sources, and with a clear flight path to and from the entrance.
Provision of bird nest boxes	One or more nest boxes could be installed on or within the external elevations of the new property. Ideally these should be integrated boxes which are built into the walls (e.g. Vivara Pro WoodStone House Sparrow Nest Box, Woodstone Build-in Open Nest Box, Schwegler Brick Nest Boxes). Alternatively, boxes could be mounted on the external walls of the property (e.g. Vivara Pro Seville 28 mm or 32 mm WoodStone nest box, Vivara Pro WoodStone house martin nest). Nest boxes must be installed 3 – 4 m above ground level, and ideally face between the north and east to avoid direct sunlight and prevailing wind and rain. Birds must have a clear flight path to and from the boxes.



6 References

British Standards Institute (BSI) (2013). BS4202 Biodiversity – A code of practice for planning and development. BSI, London.

CIEEM (2017). *Guidelines for Ecological Report Writing – Second Edition*. Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management, Winchester.

Collins, J. (ed.) (2023). *Bat Surveys for Professional Ecologists: Good Practice Guidelines (4th edition)*. The Bat Conservation Trust, London.

Smart Ecology (2021). *Preliminary Bat Roost Assessment & Nesting Bird Survey Report – The Grove, Bowden's Lane, Penhow, Caldicot, NP26 3AA*. Smart Ecology, Woolaston.

Smart Ecology (2021). *Bat Survey Report – The Grove, Bowden's Lane, Penhow, Caldicot, NP26 3AA*. Smart Ecology, Woolaston.



7 Figures

Figure 1 – Location Map

Figure 2 – Roof Space Location Plan





Figure 1 - Location Map
The Grove, Bowden's Lane, Penhow, Caldicot, NP26 3AA

-  Site Boundary
-  Residential Property

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Date:	05/05/2021
Drawn by:	Rachel Barber
Checked by:	Robert Dunn

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**Figure 2 -
Roof Space Location
Plan**

The Grove, Bowden's
Lane, Penhow,
Caldicot, NP26 3AA

-  Roof Space 1
-  Roof Spaces 2 a & b
-  Roof Space 3



Date:	05/05/2021
Drawn by:	Rachel Barber
Checked by:	Robert Dunn

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Appendix 1 – Preliminary Roost Assessment

Building Survey

Table A1-1: Building survey results (Residential Property)

General Photographs	
	
Western elevation	Northern and western elevations
	
Eastern elevation	Roof space 1 - main roof space
	
Roof space 2 a & b - above eastern gables	Roof space 3 - above northern section of property

General Description	Building description	Two storey residential property with four roof spaces, see Figure 2, Section 7 for a plan showing the location of roof spaces.
	Current use	Residential.
	Number of storeys	Two.
	Age	Unknown.
External Description	Elevation construction	Rendered, painted brick and stone.
	Roof type	Double pitched, with twin gables on eastern elevation. Mono-pitched section on the northern section of the property.
	Roof material	Triple Roman clay tiles, slate tiles, and corrugated cement fibre sheets.
	Roof ridge orientation	North to south (roof spaces 1 and 3) East to west (roof spaces 2 a & b).
	Bargeboards/fascias/soffits	Plastic bargeboards and fascias.
	Windows/doors	uPVC window and door frames.
	Lead flashing	Present in valleys and around chimney base.
	Artificial lighting	Light present on north-eastern corner.
External Potential Roost Features (See Appendix 2 for photographs)	- No external potential roost features present during survey as all potential roost features noted during the previous surveys in 2021 had been filled in with expanding foam after the bat surveys found that no bats were present. - Photographs of filled in features provided in Appendix 2.	
External Features for Birds	No features as all filled in with expanding foam.	
Internal Description	Number of roof spaces	Four. Roof space 1 was connected to roof spaces 2 a & b.
	Roof space dimensions	Roof space 1 – approximately 7.5 m long, 4.5 m wide and 1.9 m high. Roof spaces 2a & b – approximately 2.5 m long, 2.0 m wide and 1.0 m high. Roof space 3 – approximately 5.6 m long, 4.8 m wide and 2.4 m high.
	Presence and extent of cobwebs	Roof space 1 – some cobwebs, including hanging throughout roof space. Roof spaces 2 a & b – abundant cobwebs, including hanging throughout roof space. Roof space 3 – very few cobwebs.
	Roof construction	Roof space 1 – rough cut rafter and purlin. Roof spaces 2 a & b – machine cut rafters. Roof space 3 – rough cut rafter and purlin with collar truss.
	Roof lining	Roof space 1 – bitumen felt and unlined slate tiles. Roof spaces 2 a & b – bitumen felt. Roof space 3 – unlined corrugated cement fibre sheets and clay tiles.



	Elevation construction	Roof space 1 – brick and stone gables. Roof spaces 2 a & b – brick gable. Roof space 3 – stone gables.
	Natural light levels	Roof space 1 – dark. Roof spaces 2 a & b – dark. Roof space 3 – dark.
	Exposure to weather	Roof space 1 – sheltered. Roof space 2 – sheltered. Roof space 3 – slightly draughty.
	Level of disturbance	Roof space 1 – low, minimal storage. Roof space 2 – low, very small space. Roof space 3 – high, easy access via stairs.
	Flight space	Roof space 1 – uncluttered. Roof space 2 – small, limited flight space. Roof space 3 – uncluttered.
	Artificial Lighting	Roof space 1 – none. Roof space 1 – none. Roof space 3 – switch controlled light bulbs.
Internal Potential Roost Features (See Appendix 2 for photographs)	- No internal potential roost features present during survey as all potential roost features noted during the previous surveys in 2021 had been filled in with expanding foam after the bat surveys found that no bats were present. - Photographs of filled in features provided in Appendix 2.	
Potential Access Points to Interior	None noted as all access points filled in with expanding foam.	
Internal Features for Birds	None noted as all potential nest sites filled in with expanding foam.	
Evidence of Bats	None	
Evidence of Birds	None.	
Bat Roost Suitability Assessment	NEGLIGIBLE (active and hibernation period)	



Appendix 2 – Building Survey Photographs

Description	Photograph
Example of gaps around tiles filled in with expanding foam.	
Example of cavities at gables filled in with expanding foam.	
Example of gaps at eaves filled in with expanding foam.	

Description	Photograph
Example of gaps under ridge tiles filled in with expanding foam.	
Example of gaps at the bottom of roof tiles filled in.	