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By Email Only (via les@leshumphreyassociates.co.uk)

The Trustees of The Crawley Down Village Hall
The Haven Centre
Hophurst Lane
Crawley Down
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Ref: JK/25/79b

Village Hall, Crawley Down: Ground Level Tree Assessment

This letter serves to provide information on a completed Ground Level Tree Assessment (GLTA) that was undertaken of the proposed development area at the Village Hall, Crawley Down based on the latest proposed works. A site wide walkover was undertaken by Jack Kellett MCIEEM, who is appropriately experienced and has over 15 years professional consultancy experience, in November 2025.

Methodology

The survey was undertaken in consideration of current good practice guidelines, which include the Bat Mitigation Guidelines (Mitchell-Jones, 2004); Surveying for Bats in Trees and Woodland BS 8596 (BSI, 2015), The Bat Workers Manual (Mitchell-Jones and McLeish, 2004), Bat Surveys for Professional Ecologists: Good Practice Guidelines (4th edition) (Collins, 2023) and Bat Roosts in Trees (BTHK, 2018). In addition, all surveys were undertaken by an ecologist who holds a Natural England Class 2 bat survey licence (WML-CL18).

The survey was limited to the five trees (T2, T7 – T10) proposed for removal as a result of the development works.

All trees proposed for works were visually inspected from the ground using a high-powered torch and close-focusing binoculars. Potential roost features, such as rot holes, woodpecker holes, cracks, cavities and thick-stemmed ivy, were recorded and each tree was assigned a category as detailed in Table 1 below.

Table 1: Explanation of BRP Categories for Trees (adapted from Collins, 2023)

Bat Roost Potential	Description of Roosting Habitats
High	A tree with one or more potential roost sites that are 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.
Moderate	A tree 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 – the assessments in this table are made irrespective of species conservation status, which is established after presence is confirmed).

Bat Roost Potential	Description of Roosting Habitats
Low	A tree of sufficient size and age to contain potential roost features, but with none seen from the ground or features seen with only very limited roosting potential.
Negligible	Negligible features likely to be used by roosting bats.

Results and Recommendations

T7



T8



T9



T10



T2



None of the trees assessed were considered to have any potential features for use by roosting bats. Some areas of sparse Ivy (*Hedera helix*) cladding and deadwood were noted but these were limited in extent and lacked any suitable further associated features.

In consideration of the limited proposed felling works and lack of any identified suitable potential roosting habitat for bats it is considered no specific mitigation is required and works can proceed without constraint from this species group.

Should proposals change and works be required beyond the current scope and include other trees within the wider site, further assessment may be required to ensure any mitigation is accurate. Similarly, as a precautionary approach, should no works commence within 12 months of this letter then an updated assessment should be undertaken to ensure no new features have formed that could be utilised by roosting bats.

I trust the above details relating to the latest works at the site are satisfactory but feel free to ask any questions if not.

Yours sincerely



Jack Kellett
Principal Ecologist