

Bat Survey Report

Walnut Marches
Felbridge

December 2025 (v03)



Project details		
Site	Land at Walnut Marches, Crawley Down Road, Felbridge, Surrey, RH19 2PS.	
Client	Mr Michael Lee	
Survey type & date	Emergence Surveys 2023	
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The contents of this report have been produced with due consideration of current best practice guidance, and in accordance with the Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management's (CIEEM) Code of Professional Conduct.

Data within this report is valid for a maximum of 18 months from the date of the survey. After this period, an updated site visit will be required to determine a new ecological baseline. More up-to-date survey data may be required for a planning application or licensing, depending on conditions and impacts.

Whilst every effort has been taken to ensure the accuracy of this report and its contents, in view of potential ecological constraints to development or the likely presence or absence of species, it must only be viewed as a snap-shot in time and, therefore, not be viewed as definitive. Due to external factors, such as seasonality, weather etc, having the potential to affect survey results, no liability can be assumed for omissions or changes that may, or may not occur, after the date this report was produced.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

SITE	• A two storey detached house set within large mature grounds
PROPOSAL	• Planning permission was granted for the demolition of the house and the redevelopment of the Site which includes the construction of six detached properties with associated gardens. • An amendment to the existing planning permission is currently being sought which includes the provision of four garages. Bat mitigation measures are to be included within the garage designs.
HISTORIC SURVEYS COMPLETED	• An Ecological Appraisal (PEA) including a Preliminary Bat Roost Assessment (PRA), encompassing a desk study and walkover survey of the Site undertaken in December 2022. • Brown long-eared bat droppings were found within the main void of the property and in the separate northern void. • The main house was therefore a confirmed roost with the main void considered likely to support a maternity roost due to the level of droppings found. • The building also had some external features such as hanging tiles and slipped roof tiles which could support other roosts. • Therefore, at least two emergence/re-entry surveys were recommended on the building to characterise the roost and determine whether the building supported any other roosts.
SURVEYS COMPLETED	• Two emergence surveys of the detached house by five surveyors supported by infra-red video cameras.
KEY FINDINGS	• There were no constraints or limitations to the surveys which were undertaken by experienced and licensed bat surveyors. • The surveys confirmed that the main void supported a brown long-eared maternity roost (used by +4 bats) and a separate day roost in the northern void (used by a single bat). • The property was also found to support common pipistrelle roosts. • The hanging tiles on the eastern elevation of the house were considered likely to support a small (~7 bats) maternity roost for common pipistrelles along with a day roost for two common pipistrelle bats on the western elevation. • A total of six additional day roosts, used by up to 12 pipistrelle bats, were identified. As no echolocation calls were recorded, the species could not be confirmed; however, based on the general bat activity recorded at the site, these roosts are most likely to be used by common pipistrelles as day roosts.

	• The maternity roosts for brown long-eared bats and common pipistrelles are considered to be of moderate conservation value. The day roosts for both species were considered to be of low conservation value. • In the absence of mitigation, the proposals will result in the loss of the two maternity roosts (one brown long eared and one common pipistrelle) and the loss of a eight day roosts (one for brown long-eared and seven for common pipistrelle bats). In the absence of mitigation, the works could result in injury or death to any bats present within the building during demolition. • In order for the works to legally proceed, and once planning permission is in place, it will be necessary to obtain a mitigation licence from Natural England. • Due to the presence of maternity roosts, it will be necessary to obtain a full European Protected Species Mitigation Licence (EPSML) from Natural England. • Mitigation will be required including compensatory roosting opportunities for breeding bats to be put in place before demolition, replacement day roosting opportunities, a pre-works check, supervised soft strip, a toolbox talk to contractors, the provision of compensatory bat boxes on mature trees and within the new properties including within the proposed new garages. • Enhancements should be incorporated into the design to increase the value of the Site for biodiversity.
OVERALL FINDING	• Mitigation has been recommended to minimise potential disruption/disturbance to roosting, foraging and commuting bats. This will ensure that the favourable conservation status of bats using the Site would be maintained and that there will be no harm to individual bats. • Enhancement measures recommended could result in a net improvement in opportunities for bats at the Site.

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Deepdene Ecology Ltd was instructed by Mr Michael Lee to undertake emergence surveys of the property at ‘Walnut Marches, Crawley Down Road, Felbridge, Surrey. RH19 2PS’ (hereafter referred to as the ‘Site’) in support of a planning application. It was proposed for six detached residential dwellings with associated car parking, access and landscaping to be constructed following the demolition of the property on Site. Ecological input was required to support the original planning application.

A Preliminary Bat Roost Assessment (PRA) was undertaken in December 2022 by Deepdene Ecology Ltd (2023)¹. The main house contained two separate roof voids and a large number of brown long-eared bat droppings were found within the main void, which was indicative of a maternity roost. The separate smaller void in the northern section of the property was found to contain a scattering of approximately 20 brown long-eared bat droppings (Deepdene Ecology, 2023). Externally, the building had hanging tiles and roof tiles where gaps were present that could be utilised by crevice roosting bats. At least two emergence surveys were recommended in order to characterise the roosts found and also determine if any other bat roosts were present.

A previous version (Version 1) of this report was submitted in August 2023 to accompany the original planning application and the mitigation measures were agreed to be acceptable (Place Services, September 2023 consultation response). This included a number of the compensatory roost measures being included within the garages, but the Planning Officer requested the garages to be removed from the design and therefore, alternative mitigation measures were required. An amended report (Deepdene Ecology, 2024)² was provided in June 2024 to show how the bat mitigation requirements could be accommodated within the revised scheme without the provision of garages. A dedicated bat building was proposed in place of original mitigation within the garages.

Planning permission was granted in April 2025 (DM/23/0990) for the revised scheme without the garages and the alternative bat building. However, an amendment to the planning permission is now being sought that includes the provision of four garages for four of the plots. The bat mitigation measures have been altered again to show how the required mitigation measures can be accommodated within the garages rather than the dedicated bat building.

This report has been written to show that the favourable conservation status of bats using the Site can be accommodated within the modified scheme. An update emergence survey will be required should the amended planning permission be granted to support a European Protected Species Mitigation (EPSM) Licence application. Planning Condition 11 of planning permission (DM/23/0990) also requires the following:

¹ Deepdene Ecology Ltd, (2023). *Ecological Assessment, Walnut Marches, Felbridge*. Issued January 2023.

² Deepdene Ecology Ltd, (2024). *Bat Survey Report, Walnut Marches, Felbridge, v02*. Issued June 2024.

Any works which will impact the breeding / resting place of bats, shall not in any circumstances commence unless the local planning authority has been provided with either:

- a) a licence issued by Natural England pursuant to Regulation 55 of The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended) authorizing the specified activity/ development to go ahead; or*
- b) evidence of site registration supplied by an individual registered to use a Bat Mitigation Class Licence; or*
- c) a statement in writing from the Natural England to the effect that it does not consider that the specified activity/ development will require a licence.*

The requirement for an updated bat survey during the most recent survey season, to support the EPSM licence application, will ensure that all bat roosts are fully accounted for, including those previously identified. It is not considered that any additional emergence surveys are required to support the proposed amendments to the planning application. This is because the amendments are minor and the purpose of this report update is primarily to demonstrate that the proposed mitigation measures can be accommodated within the amended scheme.

The Site is already known to support multiple bat roosts, including high-value maternity roosts for brown long-eared bats and common pipistrelles. As a result, the compensatory roosting provision has already been designed to accommodate these high-value roosts and is unlikely to require alteration. The Site is understood to remain in a similar condition to that recorded during the original surveys.

This current report is sufficient to allow the Local Planning Authority and their consultees to confirm that the mitigation requirements for bats can be accommodated within the amended scheme.

1.2 The Site

The Site (TQ 36095 39219) is approximately 0.5ha and is located on the western edge of Felbridge in a residential area (see **Figure 1**). It is located off a private access road of an existing residential development site to the south of Crawley Down Road/Felbridge Road. The wider area consists of residential properties with moderate to large gardens, arable, pasture and small woodland copses, all of which provide suitable foraging and commuting habitat for bats in the local area.



Figure 1: Aerial photograph of the Site (indicative only). Image taken from Google Earth. Red line illustrates the approximate boundary of the Site.

1.3 Proposed Development

Planning permission was granted (DM/23/0990) for the construction of six detached dwellings within the Site following the demolition of the existing house. Access will be via an existing private road located off Felbridge Road/Crawley Down Road, along with the construction of car parking, gardens and landscaping. The proposed amendment to the existing planning permission is to add four detached garages to the four most eastern plots and to remove the standalone bat building with the majority of bat mitigation incorporated into the new proposed garages.

A full set of drawings will be provided with the amendment request but the proposed Site Plan is provided in **Appendix B**.

1.4 Scope of the Assessment

This report presents the results of the emergence surveys undertaken in May and June 2023. The aim of the surveys was to determine how roosting bats were using the building on Site and outline the mitigation, enhancement and licensing that would be required to ensure that the proposed development could proceed without contravening wildlife legislation.

1.5 Summary of relevant legislation

In the UK, all bats and their roosts are legally protected through Conservation of Habitats and Species (Amendment) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 and the Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981) as amended. Taken together, this makes it an offence to:

- Deliberately take, injure or kill a bat.
- Intentionally or recklessly disturb a bat in its roost or deliberately disturb a group of bats.
- Damage or destroy a place used by bats for breeding or resting (roosts) (even if bats are not occupying the roost at the time).
- Intentionally or recklessly obstruct access to a bat roost.

Further details on the legislation and relevant policy can be found in **Appendix A**.

2 METHODOLOGY

2.1 Emergence Survey

In order to determine the location, extent and type of the roosts, two dusk emergence surveys were undertaken following best practice survey guidelines (Collins, 2016³) on the following dates:

- 25th May 2023; and
- 19th June 2023

Five surveyors were positioned around the property to cover the potential roosting features that had been identified during the PRA (see Figure 2, **Appendix C** for surveyor and camera locations). The surveyors had full visibility of all potential roosting features and there were no constraints to their view.

The surveyors were equipped with a handheld bat detector (Echometer Touch, Echo Meter Touch Pro 2, Bat Logger M2) which recorded bat activity at the Site and categorised it where possible as emergence, commuting or foraging. The bat calls were logged and recorded for later confirmation of species, where necessary.

A Canon XA20, Canon XA60 and Sony AX53 digital video recorders with the assistance of infra-red lighting was also used in conjunction with the surveyors. The recordings were viewed after the survey was completed to help ascertain if any bats had emerged from the building.

The surveys were undertaken in suitable weather conditions (see **Table 1**) and began 15 minutes before sunset and continued for just over an hour and a half after sunset. This is considered to be the optimum time for bats to emerge from a roost.

³ Collins, J. (2016). *Bat Surveys for Professional Ecologists: Good Practice Guidelines, 3rd Edition*. London: Bat Conservation Trust.

2.2 Surveyor information

The survey and assessment were led by Nadine Clark (Bat Class Licence holder, registration number 2015-14593-CLS-CLS). Nadine is a full member of the Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management (CIEEM) and has over 17 years' experience of undertaking ecological surveys. Other surveyors included: Sally Dalrymple-Smith MSc BSc (Bat Class Licence holder, registration number 2018-34389-CLS-CLS), Mike Marriott (Bat Class Licence holder, registration number 2023-11045-CL18), Jo Winter BSc and Laura Cook BSc, all of whom are experienced bat ecologists.

2.3 Limitations

It should be noted that bats can use roosting features intermittently during the year and may be present in larger or smaller numbers depending on their breeding cycle, weather conditions, and in response to disturbance. Bats may be present at other times and the results should therefore be viewed with caution.

The survey visits were undertaken in accordance with best practice guidelines, during weather conditions that were considered suitable. The results of the ecological surveys allow evaluation of potential constraints and the potential for negative impacts from the proposed works on roosting bats.

3 RESULTS

3.1 Emergence surveys

Two emergence surveys of the building were undertaken. **Table 1** below details the timings and weather conditions during the surveys.

Table 1: Emergence survey details

Date	Sunrise/sunset	Survey timing	Weather conditions
25 th May 2023	Sunset: 20:58	Start time: 20:43 Finish time: 21:28	Temperature: 16/8°C Cloud: 1/8 Wind (Beaufort Scale): 1 Precipitation (0-4): 0 Humidity: 51/83%
19 th June 2023	Sunset: 21:18	Start time: 21:03 Finish time: 22:51	Temperature: 18/15°C Cloud: 7/8 Wind (Beaufort Scale): 1 Precipitation (0-4): 0 Humidity: 75/85%

The following section summarises the bat activity from the survey visits and any key activity seen by the surveyors is shown on Figure 2 in **Appendix C**.

3.1.1 25th May 2023

Emergences

The following emergences were recorded during the survey on 25th May 2023 with the roost locations provided in Figure 1, **Appendix C**.

Common pipistrelle

- Single common pipistrelle *Pipistrellus pipistrellus* recorded emerging at 21:12 from under hanging tiles at the front southwestern corner of the property (Photograph 1, **Table 2**).
- One common pipistrelle recorded emerging from hanging tiles on the front of the property at 21:34 (Photograph 4, **Table 2**).

Pipistrelle species

- A single pipistrelle *Pipistrellus sp.* (not echolocating) emerged from the hanging tiles at the front of the property at 21:20 (Photograph 1, **Table 2**).
- Three pipistrelle sp. (not echolocating) emerged from behind the chimney on the southeastern corner of the property at 21:30, 21:33 and 21:36 (Photograph 2, **Table 2**).
- Four pipistrelle sp. (not echolocating) emerged from behind the dormer at 21:31, 21:35, 21:36 and 21:43 (Photograph 3, **Table 2**).
- One pipistrelle sp. (not echolocating) emerged from the hanging tiles on the eastern side of the property at 21:43 (Photograph 2, **Table 2**).
- Four pipistrelle sp. (not echolocating) were recorded emerging from the small gable end on the southwestern corner of the building at 21:39 (Photograph 1, **Table 2**).

Brown long-eared

- Two brown long-eared bat were seen emerging from the small gable end on the southwestern corner of the building at 21:54 and 22:06 (Photograph 1, **Table 2**).

Activity

The general level of activity during the survey was moderate to high with intermittent foraging and commuting passes recorded throughout the survey particularly within the north western corner of the Site and along the southeastern side of the Site. Key areas of activity have been recorded in Figure 2, **Appendix C**.

Common pipistrelle were observed foraging and commuting around the building and surrounding area from 21:09 until the end of the survey. This was the most commonly recorded species during the survey.

A small number of soprano pipistrelle *Pipistrellus pygmaeus* were also recorded from 21:31 with several passes recorded particularly in the southern section of the Site.

Brown long-eared bat foraging was also heard from 21:54 infrequently until the end of the survey with most activity recorded in the northern section of the Site.

No other species were detected at all during the survey.

3.1.2 19th June 2023

Emergences

The following emergences were recorded during the survey and the roost locations are recorded in Figure 1, **Appendix C**:

Common pipistrelle

- Two common pipistrelles emerged from hanging tiles near a pipe in the centre of the eastern elevation at 21:48 and 21:50 (Photograph 4, **Table 2**).
- A common pipistrelle was recorded emerging from hanging tiles near the eaves on the southwestern corner at 21:53 in the same place as a common pipistrelle recorded emerging on the 25th May (Photograph 1, **Table 2**).
- Five common pipistrelles emerged from hanging tiles above a window on the southern section of the eastern elevation at 21:43, 21:47, 21:52 and 21:54 (Photograph 4, **Table 2**).

Pipistrelle species

- A non-echolocating pipistrelle was recorded emerging from under a roof tile on the southern elevation at 21:28 (Photograph 3, **Table 2**).

Brown long-eared

- Two brown long-eared bats were recorded emerging at 22:10 and 22:11 from close to the window where the five common pipistrelles emerged earlier (Photograph 4, **Table 2**).
- Two brown long-eared bats were seen emerging from the small gable on the southwestern corner of the property, at the same location as the previous survey (Photograph 1, **Table 2**).

Activity

Overall, activity through the survey was low to moderate with much lower foraging and commuting activity recorded than during the May 2023 survey. Key areas of activity are recorded in Figure 2, **Appendix C**.

Common pipistrelles were heard intermittently from 21:27 until the end of the survey. Activity was mainly by a small number of common pipistrelles within the northeastern corner of the Site.

Two soprano pipistrelle passes were recorded at 21:17 and 21:23 by the northwestern surveyor.

A serotine *Eptesicus serotinus* was recorded by all surveyors at 22:03 and 22:04 and was seen foraging on the western side of the garden.

A brown long-eared bat was seen foraging near the western side of the building at 22:25 with another brown long-eared bat recorded foraging in the southern section of the Site at 22:43 for one minute, although it was not seen.

A single faint pass by a *Myotis* sp. was recorded by the southwestern surveyor at 22:40.

No other species were recorded during the survey period.

Table 2: Bat emergence locations from both surveys (25th May & 19th June 2023).

	
Photograph 1: - Common pipistrelle roost (pink solid circle): one individual under hanging tiles recorded (both surveys). - Pipistrelle roost (green circle): one individual, under hanging tiles front elevations (25th May only). - Three pipistrelle sp. (green circle): from the small gable (25th May only) - Two brown long-eared bat (red circle): from the small gable (both surveys).	Photograph 2: - Three pipistrelle sp. roost (green solid circle): behind the chimney (25th May only) - Single pipistrelle sp. roost (green dashed circle): under hanging tiles (25th May only). - Common pipistrelle roost (pink circle): under hanging tiles, two emerged by the pipe and five above the large window (19th June only) - Two brown long-eared bats (red circle) from roof junction (19th June only).

	
Photograph 3: - Pipistrelle roost (solid green circle): three non-echolocating bats from behind the dormer (25th May) - Single pipistrelle bat (dashed green circle) from under roof tile (19th June).	Photograph 4: - Common pipistrelle roost (pink solid circle): one individual under hanging tiles on front elevation (25th May 2023).

4 ASSESSMENT

4.1 Discussion of findings

The surveys were completed following standard survey guidelines in suitable weather conditions by competent, experienced bat ecologists and there were no constraints to the surveys with good visibility of all potential roosting features and through the use of infra-red cameras to help facilitate the surveys.

The PRA found that the property was a confirmed brown long-eared roost with a large number (+500) brown long-eared bat droppings recorded within the main loft space along with scattered droppings within the separate northwestern roof void (Figure 1, **Appendix C**). During the emergence surveys, four brown long-eared bats were recorded emerging from the main void and therefore, with the level of droppings of various ages, the main void was considered to support a maternity roost for +4 brown long-eared bats. No brown long-eared bats were recorded emerging from the northwestern void and with the scattering of droppings, this void was considered likely to support an occasional brown long-eared day roost.

During the PRA, the property was also found to support a number of external features and the emergence surveys identified the following roosts:

- Common pipistrelle: eastern elevation, hanging tiles supporting at least seven bats. Given the number of bats seen, this is assumed, as a precaution, to be a small common pipistrelle maternity roost.
- Two common pipistrelle day roosts used by one individual on the western elevation (front) in separate sections of hanging tile. Since the roosts are on the same elevation and used for the same purposes by the same species, they are considered to be a single day roost used by two individuals.

- One pipistrelle sp. day roost under hanging tiles on the northeastern corner of the hanging tiles supporting a single bat.
- One pipistrelle sp. day roost on the southern dormer under tiles with a maximum of three bats recorded emerging.
- One pipistrelle sp. day roost beneath the tiles at the chimney base on the eastern elevations used by up to three bats.
- One pipistrelle sp. day roost used by one bat under a roof tile on the southern elevation.
- One pipistrelle sp. day roost used by one bat on the northern side of hanging tiles in the central section of the western elevation.
- One pipistrelle sp. day roost for up to three bats under tiles at the gable on the southwestern corner of the house.

In summary, two brown long-eared roosts, two common pipistrelle roosts and six other day roosts for pipistrelle sp. bats were found. Based on the limited presence of soprano pipistrelle at the Site during the surveys, it is likely that these roosts support common pipistrelle bats also. Therefore, from hereon in, it is considered that the property supports eight common pipistrelle bat roosts.

4.1.1 Conservation significance

Two brown long-eared bat roosts were found at the property, one maternity and one occasionally used day roost. Brown long-eared bats are a common and widespread species with a stable range that extends across Great Britain and a stable population consisting of approximately 934,000 individuals (Bat Conservation Trust, 2021). The day roost is of low conservation value, however the maternity roost is likely to be used for breeding and therefore considered significant for maintenance of the species at the local level. Therefore, at the Site level, the roosts are considered to be of moderate conservation significance (Mitchell-Jones, 2004).

A total of eight common pipistrelle roosts were found at the property, one small maternity and seven occasionally used day roosts. Common pipistrelle bats are a widespread species with a stable range that extends across the UK and a population consisting of approximately 3 million individuals (Bat Conservation Trust, 2021). The day roosts are of low conservation significance however the maternity roost is likely to be used for breeding and therefore considered significant for maintenance of the species at the local level. Therefore, at the Site level, the roosts are considered to be of moderate conservation significance (Mitchell-Jones, 2004).

4.2 Potential impacts

The proposed works will involve the demolition of the property and therefore the destruction of all the bat roosts.

In the absence of any mitigation, the proposed works could result in disturbance, harm or mortality of up to five brown long-eared bats should they be present at the time of the works along with the destruction of one moderate value and one low value roost. Overall, the works

have the potential to cause a ‘high’ scale of impact at the Site level on brown long-eared bats (Mitchell-Jones, 2014).

In the absence of any mitigation, the proposals will also result in the loss of one likely small maternity roost for common pipistrelles and the loss of one day roost supporting two bats. In addition, there will be the loss of six day roosts for pipistrelle sp. (assumed common pipistrelle) bats supporting a total of 12 individuals across the six roosts. Overall, with the loss of all the roosts, the works have the potential to cause a ‘high’ scale of impact at the Site level on common pipistrelle bats (Mitchell-Jones, 2014).

In addition, the gardens around the property are used by common pipistrelle, soprano pipistrelle, brown long-eared, serotine and a *Myotis* sp. for foraging and commuting and as such, construction and post development disturbance impacts such as night-time working and lighting should be considered.

4.3 Legal status

All bats and their roosts are legally protected (see **Section 1.5 & Appendix A** for more information). In order for the works at the Site to legally proceed, it will be necessary to obtain a mitigation licence in advance of the works.

5 RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 European Protected Species Mitigation Licence (EPSM)

The surveys have identified the presence of maternity and day roosts of common pipistrelle and brown long-eared bats that will be lost as a result of the proposed works. At the Site level, the loss of the roosts are considered to be ‘high’. Therefore, it will not be possible to obtain a Bat Mitigation Class Licence (BMCL) since these are only appropriate for low conservation status roosts. Instead, it will be necessary to obtain an EPSM licence in advance of the works taking place. An EPSM Licence can only be applied for once planning permission has been granted and any planning conditions related to biodiversity have been discharged. Natural England have up to 30-35 working days to consider each application.

In order for a licence to be granted, appropriate mitigation and compensation considering the level of impacts, will need to be implemented. This will be presented in the form of a Mitigation Strategy which accompanies the licence application. In addition, to allow the licence application to be valid, the licence will need to be accompanied by update bat emergence surveys in the most recent bat survey season.

The submission of a licence application to Natural England does not guarantee that the licence will be granted; they may request further information or refuse the application, and resubmissions may be subject to a further 30-working-day determination period. However, assuming the application is prepared in accordance with all relevant guidelines and policies, it is reasonably likely that a licence for this project will be granted.

Once the licence is obtained, it will allow actions that would otherwise be unlawful, including

disturbance of bats and the destruction of a roost, and the development can then proceed following the details of the licence Method Statement.

5.1.1 Mitigation Strategy

As part of the licence application, mitigation details will be provided to demonstrate that the favourable conservation status of bats will be maintained throughout the life of the project. The possible measures that would be required to safeguard bats and achieve this are outlined below and shown on Figure 1 in **Appendix D**.

- **Timing of the works** - The main roof void and eastern elevation are considered likely to support a maternity roost for brown long-eared bats and common pipistrelles respectively. Timings would be subject to seasonal variations in the weather, but as a guide, the works should aim to be undertaken outside the maternity period. Works are therefore permitted to begin between 1st October and 1st May. As it is possible that bats may be using the building all year round, demolition and soft stripping of the building should only be undertaken when it is warm enough for bats to be out of torpor ($>8^{\circ}\text{C}$).
- **Toolbox talk** - Prior to any works, a licensed bat ecologist would provide a toolbox talk to all contractors regarding bats and their legal protection.
- **Pre-works inspection, supervision and soft strip** - Prior to any works on Site, including the removal of any roof or hanging tiles, a pre-works inspection would be undertaken to ensure there are no bats present in the areas around the roosts. Any bats found would be captured by hand and placed into a bat box that has been secured to a mature tree in the garden in advance, such as an Improved Cavity bat box and an Improved Double Crevice bat box (see **Appendix E**). Once the inspection has been undertaken, the initial works would be undertaken using a soft strip method and under the supervision of a licensed bat ecologist. The ecologist would ensure that the soft strip is carried out following an appropriate working approach that will avoid harm to bats in the unlikely event that they are present.
- **Compensatory temporary day roost sites** - In advance of the works, in order to compensate for the loss of the roosts, two bat boxes would be hung on a suitable mature tree within the grounds of the Site. The bat boxes would also be used in the unlikely event that bats are encountered during the works. In this case an Improved Cavity bat box and an Improved Double Crevice bat box or similar (see **Appendix E**) will be used. This will provide alternative roost opportunities for the two species encountered roosting at the Site.
- **Compensatory brown long-eared maternity roost site** - It will be necessary for the compensatory brown long-eared maternity roost to be in place before the existing house and roosts are demolished to ensure there is no time when a roost is not available. This will be achieved by constructing a detached garage (see Figure 1, **Appendix D**) and creating an alternative bat loft within the loft void as compensation. This loft void will be at least 5m x 5m in floor size and at least 2.8m

high to the roof apex. As brown long-eared bats are known to fly within voids, the loft design will follow the '*Bat Mitigation Guidelines*' (Mitchell-Jones, A. &, & McLeish, 2004) and UK Bat Mitigation Guidelines (Reason & Wray, 2023) and meet the minimum requirements in terms of size for the species. Bitumen felt will be used under the tiles and within the loft void, at approximately 2m intervals, along the ridge beam or hips, slots (30 x 100mm) will be cut into the felt so that bats can access the underside of the ridge tiles. In addition, a few small torn holes will be created at levels from the apex down the roof to allow bats access beneath the felt. Areas of rough-sawn timber cladding will be mounted onto 20-30mm batons and attached to the inside of the loft to increase roosting opportunities.

The void will be enclosed with only a small inspection hatch to ensure that the space is not used for storage or subject to future disturbance.

Prior to demolition of the existing roost, droppings from the existing roost will be added to the new roof void to encourage use.

Only once this compensatory roost is in place can the existing building be demolished.

- **Compensatory common pipistrelle maternity roost site** - It will be necessary for the compensatory bat roost to replace the maternity roosts for common pipistrelles to be in place before the existing house is demolished. This will be achieved by including feature within the new garage and creating bat access tiles under the tiles, as well as the ridge of the roof using mortar gaps (Figure 1, **Appendix D**). Only bitumen felt will be used under the tiles of the bat building.

In addition, a large colony box suitable for supporting maternity roosts such as the Schwegler bat tree box 1FW (see **Appendix E**) will be installed on the large mature oak tree in the northwestern corner of the Site. This large insulated bat box is suitable for use all year round including for hibernation. It will be positioned in a shady position, 3-5m above ground level, and face in a south/south-westerly direction with a clear flight path to and from the entrance. It would also be retained on completion of the works and will provide a compensatory alternative roost during works and post development.

- **Compensatory pipistrelle day roost site** - To compensate for the loss of the occasional day roosts for pipistrelles, bat access tiles will also be installed within the garages in the form of access tiles on the roof and access tiles or raised battens to create gaps under the hanging tiles (Figure 1, **Appendix D**). This is along with the provision of at least two integrated bat boxes within the walls of two of the houses. Integrated boxes such as the Istock Bat Box B or similar are suitable (see **Appendix E**). They are self-cleaning and can be rendered or faced with brick or stone to match the exterior of the building. This makes them aesthetically pleasing with only a small slit for the entrance visible. These integrated boxes should be installed on a southerly aspect of the building at least 3m above the ground and away from any windows. An indicative location for these integrated boxes is provided in Figure 1, **Appendix D**.

- **Roof lining** - The more modern BRM can be associated with changes to the microclimate within a void, along with entanglement or trapping and can result in the death of bats that come into contact with it (Waring et al., 2013⁴). Therefore, any new lining where there is a loft void present or access under the tiles should be bitumen (1F) roofing felt or timber sarking.

5.2 Sensitive lighting

The Site supports habitat for foraging and commuting bats. Artificial lighting is known to result in the loss of foraging habitat available and can also interfere with commuting routes from roosts (Stone, 2013⁵). Illuminating known bat roosts can also result in bats deserting the roost. Therefore, there should be no night-time working or lighting and operational lighting will be kept to a minimum and follow guidance from the Bat Conservation Trust '*Bats and artificial lighting at Night*' (2023)⁶. This includes:

- Avoid artificial lighting close to any mature trees, hedgerows or woodland within the Site or close to the boundary;
- Directing any task lighting used during construction away from vegetation;
- White and blue wavelengths of the light spectrum should be avoided and the brightness should be kept as low as feasibly possible;
- All luminaires should lack UV elements and metal halide fluorescent sources should not be used;
- LED luminaires are preferred due to the lower intensity, sharp 'cut-off', colour rendition and dimming capability;
- A warm white light source (2700Kelvin or lower) should be adopted to reduce the blue light component;
- Only luminaires with a negligible or zero Upward Light Ratio, and with good optical control, should be used;
- Luminaires should always be mounted horizontally, with no light output above 90° and/or no upward tilt;
- Any necessary security lighting should be set on short timers (e.g. 1 minute) with a sensitivity to large moving objects only;
- Lighting times will be limited to provide dark periods; and
- The height of columns will be carefully considered to avoid light spill.

5.3 General mitigation – Nesting birds

It should be noted that the property on Site has the potential to support nesting birds. Demolition of any section of the building should be undertaken between September and February (inclusive) to avoid the breeding bird season. If this is not possible and works take

⁴ Waring, S. D., Essah, E. A., Gunnell, K., Bonser, R. C. H., (2013). Double Jeopardy: The Potential for Problems when Bats Interact with Breathable Roofing Membranes in the United Kingdom. *Architecture and Environment* 1(1): 1-13.

⁵ Stone, E. L., Jones, G. and Harris, S. (2013), Conserving energy at a cost to biodiversity? Impacts of LED lighting on bats. *Glob Change Biol*, 18: 2458–2465.

⁶ Bat Conservation Trust & ILP, 2023. *Bats and artificial lighting at Night. Guidance Note GN08/23*. Institution of Lighting Professionals.

place between March and the end of August, an ecologist should check potential nesting habitat immediately before works. Any active nests identified must be retained in situ with a suitable buffer until the ecologist has confirmed that the chicks have fledged, and the nest is no longer active.

5.4 Ecological enhancements

National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) states that local planning authorities should aim to conserve and enhance biodiversity where possible when determining planning applications. The development plans should maximise opportunities for enhancement, in order to achieve a net increase in biodiversity. This is in accordance with the NERC Act (2006) which requires that *“every public authority must, in exercising its functions, have regard, so far as is consistent with the proper exercise of those functions, to the purpose of conserving biodiversity. Conserving biodiversity includes, in relation to a living organism or type of habitat, restoring or enhancing a population or habitat.”*

It is recommended that the following biodiversity enhancements are considered in the final development of the design:

- The inclusion of native trees and shrubs within the landscape planting plan (see **Appendix E** for species ideas).
- The installation of integrated bird boxes within the new dwellings or alternatively they could be sited on a retained mature tree (see **Appendix E** for ideas).
- Provision of new insect boxes and these could be installed on the new bat building at a height of less than 2m to provide habitat for solitary wasps and bees and other species lacewings and ladybirds (See **Appendix E**).

6 SURVEY VALIDITY

Due to the highly mobile nature of bats and their unpredictable roosting habits, this assessment is considered valid for 18 months (i.e. December 2024), until the commencement of the 2025 bat activity season assuming no significant changes have occurred on Site. After this time period, new potential roosting features may have been formed or new roosts may have been created. Therefore, if works have not been undertaken before this date, an update survey would be required.

This report has been prepared to demonstrate that the proposed minor design alterations can accommodate the required mitigation measures and ensure that the favourable conservation status of bats is maintained under the amended scheme. As such, no additional surveys are required at this stage. However, to support an EPSM licence application, an updated bat survey will be required during the most recent bat survey season.

7 CONCLUSION

This report is based on emergence surveys undertaken in May and June 2023. The Site was found to support a maternity roost for brown long-eared along with a day roost within the loft

voids of the existing house (4-5 bats). In addition, the hanging tiles on the eastern elevation support a likely small (~7 bats) maternity roost for common pipistrelles.

A day roost used by two common pipistrelle bats was found on the western elevation along with six occasional day roosts of pipistrelle species (likely common pipistrelle) on the eastern, western and southern elevations under hanging tiles and roof tiles. Between them, these roosts support a maximum of 14 bats and the roosts are considered to be low value roosts for pipistrelles. The Site is also used by other species such as serotine for foraging and commuting.

The proposed works will result in the loss of all the roosts following demolition of the existing house to accommodate the proposals. Therefore, it will be necessary to obtain a licence in order to allow the works to legally proceed. Due to the high level of impact, it will be necessary to follow the EPSM licensing approach. Appropriate mitigation measures will be required which will minimise all potential impacts and ensure that the favourable conservation status of bats using the Site will be maintained. These have been outlined along with additional enhancement measures.

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Appendix A - Summary of Relevant Legislation and Policy

All British bats are fully protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) through inclusion in Schedule 5. They are also included in Schedule II of Conservation of Habitats and Species (Amendment) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 which transpose Annex II of the Council Directive 92/43/EEC 1992 on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora (“EC Habitats Directive”) which defines European protected species of animals.

Bat species are afforded further protection by the Countryside and Rights of Way (CROW) Act 2000; and the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006.

Under the above pieces of legislation, it is an offence to:

- kill, injure or take an individual;
- possess any part of an individual either alive or dead;
- intentionally or recklessly damage, destroy or obstruct access to any place or structure used by these species for shelter, rest, protection or breeding;
- intentionally or recklessly disturb these species whilst using any place of shelter or protection; or
- deliberate disturb in such a way as to be likely to impair their ability to:
 - survive, 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;
- keep (possess), transport, sell or exchange, or offer for sale or exchange, any live or dead bat, or any part of, or anything derived from a bat.

For any proposed works that could result in an unlawful activity in relation to bats (e.g. damage to a bat roost), it is possible to obtain a European Protected Species Mitigation (EPSM) licence or Bat Mitigation Class Licence (BMCL), to allow the works to proceed lawfully. A licence will only be issued following appropriate surveys and mitigation and only if Natural England are satisfied that all of the following three tests are met:

- The proposal is for ‘preserving public health or public safety or other imperative reasons of overriding public interest including those of a social or economic nature and beneficial consequences of primary importance for the environment’;
- There is no satisfactory alternative; and
- The action authorised by the license will not be detrimental to the maintenance of bat populations at a favourable conservation status in their natural range.

A bat roost is defined as “the resting place of a bat” (Bat Conservation Trust, 2017). More generally, a roost can be considered to be “any structure or place, which any wild bat uses for shelter or protection.”

National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) December 2024

The NPPF aims to minimise impacts on biodiversity and provide net gains where possible, contributing to the Government's commitment to halt the overall decline in biodiversity. Chapter 15 '*Conserving and enhancing the natural environment*' details what local planning policies should consider with regard to planning applications.

Planning policies and decisions should contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment by:

180 a) protecting and enhancing valued landscapes, sites of biodiversity or geological value and soils (in a manner commensurate with their statutory status or identified quality in the development plan);

180 d) minimising impacts on and providing net gains for biodiversity, including by establishing coherent ecological networks that are more resilient to current and future pressures;

185 a) Identify map and safeguard components of local wildlife-rich habitats and wider ecological networks, including the hierarchy of international, national and locally designated sites of importance for biodiversity; wildlife corridors, and stepping stones that connect them; and areas identified by national and local partnerships for habitat management, enhancement, restoration or creation; and

185 b) promote the conservation, restoration and enhancement 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;

186 a) if significant harm to biodiversity resulting from a development cannot be avoided (through locating on an alternative site with less harmful impacts), adequately mitigated, or, as a last resort, compensated for, then planning permission should be refused; and

186 d) development whose primary objective is to conserve or enhance biodiversity should be supported; while opportunities to incorporate biodiversity improvements in and around developments should be encouraged, especially where this can secure measurable net gains for biodiversity.

Regional Planning Policy

Relevant regional planning policies for South East England are detailed in the following documents:

- **The South East Plan (2009);** and
- **Biodiversity and Planning in Surrey (2019).**

The South East Plan (2009)

The South East Plan was published in May 2009. It has since been revoked with the exception of Policy NRM6 on the Thames Basin Heaths Special Protection Area (SPA). Policy NRM6

states “New residential development which is likely to have a significant effect on the ecological integrity of Thames Basin Heaths SPA will be required to demonstrate that adequate measures are put in place to avoid or mitigate any potential adverse effects, such measures must be agreed with Natural England.”

Biodiversity and Planning in Surrey (2019)

This document replaces the 1999 Surrey Biodiversity Action Plan and details areas in Surrey which have been identified as opportunities for biodiversity enhancement, cross-referencing relevant policies within the NPPF. This document, together with Appendix 1 Protected Species in Surrey and Appendix 2 Statutory designated sites in Surrey, details protected sites and protected and priority habitats and species in Surrey. Surrey County Council states that the document’s central purpose is “to help those involved in planning in Surrey to ensure that development within the county protects and enhances our valuable local biodiversity, which underpins our Natural Capital”.

Local Planning Policy

Mid Sussex District Plan 2014 – 2031

Mid Sussex District Council’s planning policy in relation to biodiversity includes Policy DP12 in the district plan (Adopted 2018) which states:

DP12: Protection and enhancement of countryside

Strategic Objectives: 3) To protect valued landscapes for their visual, historical and biodiversity qualities; 11) To support and enhance the attractiveness of Mid Sussex as a visitor destination; and 15) To create places that encourage a healthy and enjoyable lifestyle by the provision of first class cultural and sporting facilities, informal leisure space and the opportunity to walk, cycle or ride to common destinations.

Evidence Base: A Landscape Character Assessment for Mid Sussex, A Strategy for the West Sussex Landscape, Capacity of Mid Sussex District to Accommodate Development Study. The countryside will be protected in recognition of its intrinsic character and beauty.

Development will be permitted in the countryside, defined as the area outside of built-up area boundaries on the Policies Map, provided it maintains or where possible enhances the quality of the rural and landscape character of the District, and:

- ☐ it is necessary for the purposes of agriculture; or
- ☐ it is supported by a specific policy reference either elsewhere in the Plan, a Development Plan Document or relevant Neighbourhood Plan.

Agricultural land of Grade 3a and above will be protected from non-agricultural development proposals. Where significant development of agricultural land is demonstrated to be necessary, detailed field surveys should be undertaken and proposals should seek to use areas of poorer quality land in preference to that of higher quality.

The Mid Sussex Landscape Character Assessment, the West Sussex County Council Strategy for the West Sussex Landscape, the Capacity of Mid Sussex District to Accommodate Development Study and other available landscape evidence (including that gathered to support

Neighbourhood Plans) will be used to assess the impact of development proposals on the quality of rural and landscape character.

Built-up area boundaries are subject to review by Neighbourhood Plans or through a Site Allocations Development Plan Document, produced by the District Council. Economically viable mineral reserves within the district will be safeguarded.

The District Plan also has specific planning Policy in relation to Ashdown Forest SPA and SAC in Policy DP17

DP17: Ashdown Forest Special Protection Area (SPA) and Special Area of Conservation (SAC)

Strategic Objectives: 3) To protect valued landscapes for their visual, historical and biodiversity qualities.

Evidence Base: Ashdown Forest Visitor Survey Data Analysis, Habitats Regulations Assessment for the Mid Sussex District Plan, Visitor Access Patterns on Ashdown Forest. In order to prevent adverse effects on the Ashdown Forest SPA and SAC, new development likely to have a significant effect, either alone or in combination with other development, will be required to demonstrate that adequate measures are put in place to avoid or mitigate any potential adverse effects. Within a 400 metres buffer zone around Ashdown Forest, mitigation measures are unlikely to be capable of protecting the integrity of the SPA and, therefore, residential development will not be permitted. Within a 7km zone of influence around the Ashdown Forest SPA, residential development leading to a net increase in dwellings will be required to contribute to mitigation through:

- 1) The provision of Suitable Alternative Natural Greenspace (SANG) to the minimum level of 8Ha per 1,000 net increase in population; or a financial contribution to SANGs elsewhere; or the provision of bespoke mitigation; and
- 2) A financial contribution to the Ashdown Forest Strategic Access Management and Monitoring (SAMM) Strategy.

Large schemes proposed adjacent or close to the boundary of the 7km zone of influence may require mitigation for the SPA. Such proposals for development will be dealt with on a case-by case basis. Where bespoke mitigation is provided, these measures will need to be in place before occupation of development and must be managed and maintained in perpetuity. The effectiveness of such mitigation will need to be demonstrated prior to approval of the development. Bespoke mitigation will need to be discussed and agreed by the District Council as the competent authority following advice from Natural England.

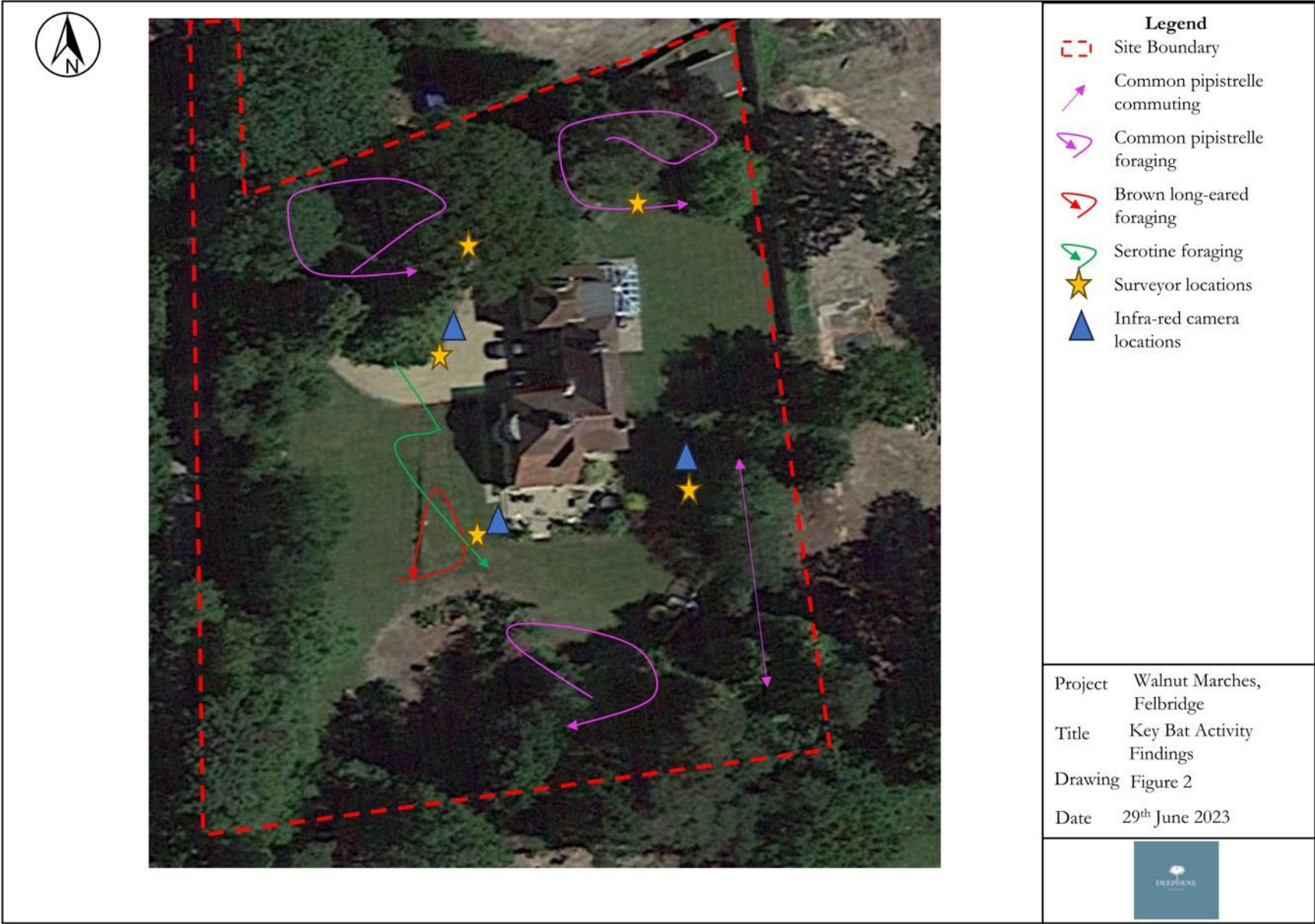
Appendix B – Proposals



Appendix C - Key Survey Results



Appendix C - Key Survey Results

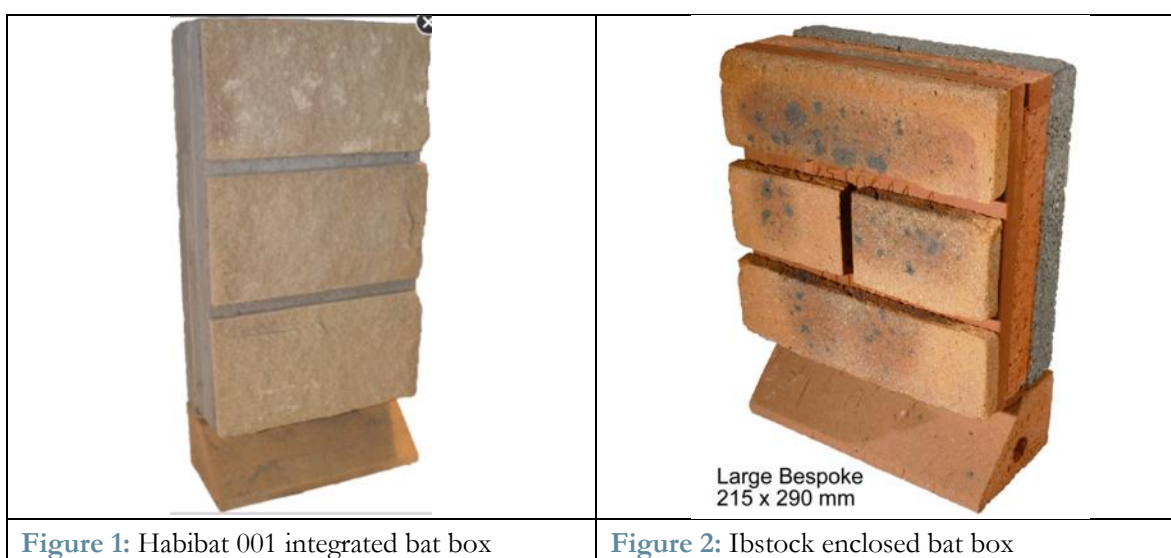




Appendix E – Compensation and Enhancement ideas

Bat boxes

Integrated bat boxes (also known as bat tubes/bricks) should be integrated into the walls of the new building on Site to provide new roosting opportunities post-development. They should be installed at least 3.5m above the ground with no restricted flight lines by buildings or trees. The boxes should be installed away from windows and artificial light sources. The recommended bat box models to be used are a Habibat 001 bat box (see **Figure 1**) or an Ibstock Enclosed Bat Box 'B' (see **Figure 2**).



These boxes can be fronted with brick or rendered to match the building design to ensure that the integrated boxes are unobtrusive and aesthetically pleasing.

Roost access tiles

Roost access tiles allow access by bats to the crevice between the roof tiles and the lining underneath (see **Figure 3**) and by cutting the felt also into the loft space. They can also be used to create gaps under hanging tiles although creating deeper sections of battens under hanging tiles can also be used to create access gaps under the tiles for bats.



Figure 3: Example bat access tiles.

Tree boxes

- Bat boxes should be hung around the Site or incorporated into the design proposals.
- The Schwegler 1FW (**Figure 4**) – a large colony box suitable for maternity roost as well as maternity roosts and is used by bat species such as pipistrelles, brown long-eared bats and noctule. It should be positioned in a shady position, 4-6m above ground level, and face in a south/south-westerly direction with a clear flight path to and from the entrance.
- The Improved Cavity Box (**Figure 5**) – a good general-purpose bat box that supports a range of species which can be hung on the retained trees around the Site. They should be positioned in a shady position, 3-5m above ground level, and face in a south/south-westerly direction with a clear flight path to and from the entrance.
- The Improved Double Crevice Box (**Figure 6**) – a good general-purpose bat box for crevice species such as pipistrelles that supports a range of species which can be hung on the retained trees around the Site. They should be positioned in a shady position, 3-5m above ground level, and face in a south/south-westerly direction with a clear flight path to and from the entrance.



Figure 4: Schwegler 1FW bat box



Figure 5: Improved Cavity Box



Figure 6: Improved Double Crevice Box

Bird boxes

In order to increase the available nesting opportunities, bird boxes should be installed around the Site. The box should be the Vivara Pro Seville bird box (see **Figure 7**) with a 32mm hole⁷ or similar as these boxes are suitable for species such as house sparrow *Passer domesticus*, blue tit *Cyanistes caeruleus*, great tit *Parus major*, nuthatch *Sitta europaea* and coal tits *Periparus ater*. All these species are commonly found within habitats such as those in the immediate vicinity of the Site.

Universal integrated bird boxes should be installed within the new buildings. It is recommended that these integrated boxes are either Habibat Swift Bricks⁸ (see **Figure 8**) or Action for Swifts Palight S Brick⁹ or similar product. These boxes were originally designed for swifts *Apus apus* but have the added advantage that they are readily used by other species such as house sparrow, blue tit, great tit and starling *Sturnus vulgaris* as well as the target species swift (Newell 2021)¹⁰. These integrated boxes are aesthetically pleasing as only the entrance hole is visible with custom brick frontages available to match the box into the proposed brickwork. These integrated boxes do not require maintenance, and as they are integrated within the building they will remain on Site for the building's lifetime.

All boxes should be installed at least 2 meters above ground level, away from possible sources of predation and away from direct strong sunlight and in proximity to vegetation where possible. This is in line with the RSPB¹¹ and British Trust for Ornithology's (BTO) guidance¹² on where to site a bird box.

⁷ <https://www.nhbs.com/vivara-pro-seville-32mm-woodstone-nest-box>

⁸ <http://www.habibat.co.uk/category/bird-boxes/habibat-swift-box-0>

⁹ <https://www.actionforswifts.com/palight-s-brick>

¹⁰ D. Newell (2021) Swift Bricks: The 'Universal' Nest Brick- 26th July 2021. CIEEM, Winchester. Available online at: <https://cieem.net/swift-bricks-the-universal-nest-brick-by-dick-newell/>

¹¹ <https://www.rspb.org.uk/birds-and-wildlife/advice/how-you-can-help-birds/nestboxes/nestboxes-for-small-birds/making-and-placing-a-bird-box/>

¹² <https://www.bto.org/how-you-can-help/providing-birds/putting-nest-boxes-birds/putting-nest-box>



Figure 7: Vivara Pro Seville bird box



Figure 8: Habibat swift box

Insect House

The insect houses should include a variety of materials particularly holes and bamboo for solitary wasps and bees. For example, the CJ Wildlife Insect Tower shown. The box should be installed on the new bat building below 2m above the ground.



Wildlife Friendly Planting (Natural England, 2008. Gardening with Wildlife in Mind. London: Natural England)

Native and wildlife friendly shrubs

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
Hazel	<i>Corylus avellana</i>
Elder	<i>Sambucus nigra</i>
Goat willow	<i>Salix caprea</i>
Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>
Dog rose	<i>Rosa canina</i>
Guelder rose	<i>Viburnum opulus</i>
Gorse	<i>Ulex europaeus</i>
Broom	<i>Cytisus scoparius</i>
Wayfaring tree	<i>Viburnum lantana</i>
Shrubby cinquefoil	<i>Potentilla fruticosa</i>
Raspberry	<i>Rubus idaeus</i>

Alder buckthorn	<i>Frangula alnus</i>
Wild privet	<i>Ligustrum vulgare</i>
Barberry	<i>Berberis</i> × <i>stenophylla</i>
Barberry	<i>Berberis vulgaris</i>
Bell heather	<i>Erica cinerea</i>
Bilberry	<i>Vaccinium myrtillus</i>
Black currant	<i>Ribes nigrum</i>
Blackthorn	<i>Prunus spinosa</i>
Buckthorn	<i>Rhamnus catharticus</i>
Butcher's-broom	<i>Ruscus aculeatus</i>
Cowberry	<i>Vaccinium vitis-idaea</i>
Cross-leaved heath	<i>Erica tetralix</i>
New Zealand holly	<i>Olearia macrodonta</i>
Daphne	<i>Daphne odora</i>
Dogwood	<i>Cornus sanguinea</i>
Field rose	<i>Rosa arvensis</i>
Firethorn	<i>Pyracanthus angustifolia</i>
Flowering Currant	<i>Ribes sanguineum</i>
Gooseberry	<i>Ribes uva-crispa</i>
Hebe 'Midsummer Beauty'	<i>Hebe</i> sp.
Holly	<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>
Japanese quince	<i>Chaenomeles japonica</i>
Lilac	<i>Syringa vulgaris</i>
Mexican orange	<i>Choisya ternata</i>
Mezereum	<i>Daphne mezereum</i>
Midland hawthorn	<i>Crataegus laevigata</i>
Osier	<i>Salix viminalis</i>
Portugal laurel	<i>Prunus lusitanica</i>
Privet	<i>Ligustrum ovalifolium</i>
Purple willow	<i>Salix purpurea</i>
Snowy mespilus	<i>Amelanchier canadensis</i> , <i>Amelanchier lamarkii</i>
Spindle	<i>Euonymus europaeus</i>
Spurge laurel	<i>Daphne laureola</i>
Sweet briar	<i>Rosa rubiginosa</i>
Wild privet	<i>Ligustrum vulgare</i>

Native and wildlife-friendly trees

Common Name	Scientific Name
Pedunculate oak	<i>Quercus robur</i>
Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>
Wych elm	<i>Ulmus glabra</i>
Whitebeam	<i>Sorbus aria</i> agg.
Rowan	<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>
Aspen	<i>Populus tremula</i>
Apple	<i>Malus domestica</i>
Bird cherry	<i>Prunus padus</i>
Common alder	<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>
Crab apple	<i>Malus sylvestris</i>
Crack willow	<i>Salix fragilis</i>
Downy birch	<i>Betula pubescens</i>
Field maple	<i>Acer campestre</i>
Hornbeam	<i>Carpinus betulus</i>
Juniper	<i>Juniperus communis</i>
Large-leaved lime	<i>Tilia platyphyllos</i>
Small-leaved lime	<i>Tilia cordata</i>
Pear	<i>Pyrus communis</i>
Scots pine	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>
Sessile oak	<i>Quercus petraea</i>
Silver birch	<i>Betula pendula</i>
Sweet chestnut	<i>Castanea sativa</i>
Wild cherry	<i>Prunus avium</i>
Wild service-tree	<i>Sorbus torminalis</i>
Yew	<i>Taxus baccata</i>