

Bat Scoping Survey: Tanyard Manor, Sharpthorne

Client K Hagan

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Non-technical Summary

Background

In February 2025, Crossman Associates was commissioned to undertake a bat survey of Tanyard Manor, Horsted Lane, Sharpthorne, RH19 4HY. Development proposals include refurbishment.

Methods

The scoping survey was undertaken by Miguel Canovas, an experienced ecologist and licenced bat worker. The building was inspected both externally and internally for any evidence of bat / bird presence, such as droppings, food remains, staining or actual bats / birds.

Results

The dwelling is located within a rural area. Overall, the dwelling remains in average condition. The property has a spacious roof void and during the survey was found to have bat droppings attributable to long-eared bat, confirming an active roost of at least one bat species. The large quantity of old bat droppings indicates a former long-eared bat maternity roost. The roof provides features suitable for roosting bats and include lifted roof, ridge and hanging wall tiles gaps.

The dwelling is a confirmed bat roost.

The emergence surveys confirmed a minor bat roost of pipistrelle bat using the building.

Recommendations

It is recommended that the following be undertaken as part of the development:

- Mitigation and compensation measures will ensure the favourable conservation status of bats.
- A precautionary approach to development regarding birds.
- Install a house sparrow nest terrace.
- Exterior lighting planned sensitive to nocturnal wildlife.

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1. Background

- 1.1. In February 2025, Crossman Associates was commissioned to undertake a bat survey of Tanyard Manor, Horsted Lane, Sharpthorne RH19 4HY. Development proposals include refurbishing. (ordnance Survey grid reference: TQ 37558 30800).
- 1.2. Figure 1 under Appendix II provides a site location map.
- 1.3. The objectives of the survey were to:
 - Assess the likely presence or absence of bats.
 - Identify any legislative or planning policy constraints relevant to the site.
 - Determine the need for further surveys, compensation, or mitigation.

Site Description

- 1.4. Tanyard Manor is a large dwelling Sharpthorne, West Sussex. The property has a maintained garden.
- 1.5. The property is adjoined to the north, south and east by well-spaced rural properties. Adjacent to the eastern boundary of the garden is woodland and pasture.
- 1.6. The wider landscape is rural and characterised by small fields with boundary hedgerows and frequent connected areas of woodland.

Legislation

- 1.7. In the UK all species of bats are protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981) as amended and the Conservation of Habitats and Species (Amendment) Regulations. Under this legislation it is a strict liability offence to injure or destroy

a bat or to disturb damage or destroy the resting place of a bat. Under this legislation the UK is obliged to fully consider bats within the planning process and the level of bat activity on-site must be fully assessed prior to the assessment the planning application.

- 1.8. In Britain all wild birds are granted legal protection under the Wildlife & Countryside Act (1981) (as amended). This legislation protects the birds, their eggs and nests whilst being built or in use.

2. Methodology

Desktop Study

Data search

- 2.1. The MAGIC website was accessed to gain information on any statutory site designations within 4 km of the site that are designated for bats.

National Planning Policy

- 2.2. National Planning Policy has been reviewed for policies that relate to nature conservation relevant to the site.

Field Survey

Bat scoping survey

- 2.3. A bat scoping survey was carried out on the 3rd February 2025 by Miguel Canovas, an experienced ecologist and licenced bat worker.
- 2.4. The building was methodically inspected internally and externally for any evidence of roosting bats, including actual bats, droppings, urine staining and evidence of feeding activity such as discarded insect wings and cases.
- 2.5. The building was also assessed for its suitability to support roosting bats by considering several factors including whether bats can access internal and external voids within the building and whether these voids provide adequate protection and shelter for roosting bats. If the building is not confirmed as a roost, it is assessed from High to Negligible Suitability as follows;
 - **High Suitability** – many roosting opportunities. Buildings tend to be old, large and rural

- **Moderate Suitability** – some roosting opportunities. Buildings tend to be old, rural with some recent maintenance
- **Low Suitability** – few roosting opportunities. Buildings tend to be modern, urban and well maintained
- **Negligible Suitability** – insignificant roosting opportunities. Buildings tend to be small, modern, urban and very well maintained.

Birds

- 2.6. The building was also inspected for the presence of birds including house sparrow *Passer domesticus*. The building was checked for field signs including nesting material, accumulations of droppings and/or pellets.

Evening emergence/ activity surveys

- 2.7. Two evening emergence/ activity surveys were carried out by four bat surveyors led by experience and bat worker Toby Bowman. The surveyors were positioned so that all aspects of the building suitable for roosting bats could be observed. The Surveys were undertaken during suitable weather conditions. The emergence surveys commenced at 15 minutes before sunset and continued for two hours. All general bat activity on site was also noted.
- 2.8. Echo meter touch, Peersonic bat detectors and IR cameras were used together with visual observations on flight patterns and feeding behaviour to aid identification to species level. Recordings of bat calls were made and later analysed using dedicated computer software Audacity and wildlife acoustics.

3. Results

Desktop Study

Data Search

- 3.1. The MAGIC website informed that there are no statutory sites within 4 km of the site designated for bats.

Planning Policy

- 3.2. National policy guidance is provided by National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF, December 2024), which sets out the Government's planning policies for England and how they should be applied to planning applications;

Conserving and enhancing the natural environment

- Planning decisions should contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment by:
 - 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);
 - b) recognising the intrinsic character and beauty of the countryside, and the wider benefits from natural capital and ecosystem services – including the economic and other benefits of the best and most versatile agricultural land, and of trees and woodland;
 - c) maintaining the character of the undeveloped coast, while improving public access to it where appropriate;

- 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;
- e) preventing new and existing development from contributing to, being put at unacceptable risk from, or being adversely affected by, unacceptable levels of soil, air, water or noise pollution or land instability. Development should, wherever possible, help to improve local environmental conditions such as air and water quality, taking into account relevant information such as river basin management plans; and
- f) remediating and mitigating despoiled, degraded, derelict, contaminated and unstable land, where appropriate.

Habitats and Biodiversity

- To protect and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity, plans should:
 - 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 biodiversity⁶⁸; wildlife corridors and stepping stones that connect them; and areas identified by national and local partnerships for habitat management, enhancement, restoration or creation; and
 - 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.
- When determining planning applications, local planning authorities should apply the following principles:

- 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;
- b) development on land within or outside a Site of Special Scientific Interest, and which is likely to have an adverse effect on it (either individually or in combination with other developments), should not normally be permitted. The only exception is where the benefits of the development in the location proposed clearly outweigh both its likely impact on the features of the site that make it of special scientific interest, and any broader impacts on the national network of Sites of Special Scientific Interest;
- c) development resulting in the loss or deterioration of irreplaceable habitats (such as ancient woodland and ancient or veteran trees) should be refused, unless there are wholly exceptional reasons⁷⁰ and a suitable compensation strategy exists; and
- d) development whose primary objective is to conserve or enhance biodiversity should be supported; while opportunities to improve biodiversity in and around developments should be integrated as part of their design, especially where this can secure measurable net gains for biodiversity or enhance public access to nature where this is appropriate.

Field Survey

Bat scoping survey

- 3.3. The external and internal conditions of the buildings are described in the table below and photographs can be found in Appendix II.

- 3.4. A table within Appendix III; information sheets set out the criteria for the way a building is assessed for its potential to support roosting bats.

Building	Feature	Feature Description	Bat suitability
Tanyard Manor, Sharpthorne	Overview	Manor building. The property is in average condition and is currently unoccupied. Several piles of bat droppings were found scattered throughout the roof void (>1000's). Bat droppings are mostly composted and old and no evidence of fresh droppings less than 12 months old.	Confirmed Roost ☒
	Exterior	The stone/timber framed walls are in good condition; no gaps or cracks were observed. The windows and doors are all well-sealed. Hanging wall tiles are occasionally missing or slipped. The property has a maintained garden of lawns and introduced ornamental plants.	
	Interior	Areas of living accommodation are composed of rooms with plaster and painted walls and ceilings, some areas are being refurbished. The roof is partially insulated, composed of exposed timber and no lining.	
	Roof	The roof is clad with flat roof tiles. There are numerous slipped/raised tiles in all areas. Chimneys and flashings are in good condition.	

- 3.5. The building was assessed, and bat droppings were found inside of the building. At least two activity bat surveys are needed for standard European Protected Species Licences (EPSL) and Low Impact Licences (subject to the two surveys returning similar findings). Therefore, two emergence survey were undertaken. The surveys were led by Toby Bowman an experienced bat worker.
- 3.6. The table below details the results of the surveys.

Table 2; Bat emergence table

Survey Date	12/06/2025	03/07/2025
Survey Conditions	Cloud: 0% Weather: Dry Wind level 0 / 1 Start temp 16°C End temp 14°C Sunset time 21.16	Cloud: 35% Weather: Dry Wind level 0 / 1 Start temp 17°C End temp 15°C Sunset time 21.17
Emergence survey	21.42 emergence from 1 pipistrelle bat <i>Pipistrellus spp.</i> from the east facing gable end.	21.57 emergence from 1 <i>Pipistrellus spp.</i> from the east facing gable end.
General bat activity. Non emergence	21.42 – 22.27 Multiple passes by common pipistrelle <i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i> and a soprano pipistrelle <i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i> bats seen/ heard foraging around the building and garden.	21.57 – 22.35 foraging and constant activity by common pipistrelle <i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i> bat seen/ heard flying around the garden.

	22.17 a pass by a <i>Myotis spp</i> bat not seen. 22.20 a pass by a long-eared <i>Plecotus spp.</i> bat not seen.	22.32 a pass by a long-eared <i>Plecotus spp.</i> bat not seen.
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Birds

- 3.7. No birds or nesting activity were found during the survey; however, birds have been accessing the building from a gap at the eastern elevation.

Evaluation

- 3.8. The property is located within a rural area and lies near to farmland and woodland with habitats likely to function as commuting and foraging resource for bats.

Daytime survey

- 3.9. Bat droppings were recorded in the roof void of the dwelling; the bat dropping are not fresh and are considered to be at least 12 months old, so not deposited in the current or most recent bat. The size and shape of the droppings and context indicate that the droppings come from a species of long-eared bat, most likely brown long-eared bat *Plecotus auritus*; which is a common species that occupies spacious and uncluttered lofts in domestic dwellings.
- 3.10. The access point(s) could be the lifted/ gaps on the roof/ ridge tiles and gaps in the hanging wall tiles.
- 3.11. During the survey, no bats were present, and the significant build-up of old droppings suggests that the building was previously functioning as a breeding roost. **Due to the lack of any fresh droppings or any long-eared bats emerging from the dwelling, it is considered that the roost is no longer active.**

- 3.12. The northern gable and the eastern gable roof void are likely to be supporting a maternity roost of long eared bats as a large quantity of droppings were found in both roof voids.
- 3.13. Long-eared bats do sometimes make use of roof voids as hibernation sites; however, the roof void provides no significant hidden cavities or crevices and is thus considered to be sub-optimal as a hibernation site for this species.
- 3.14. Long-eared bats are a roof void and crevice dwelling bat, particularly favouring older buildings particularly ones with large open roof spaces. Bats roost singly or in small groups among the roof timbers of the apex, especially around ridge ends, chimneys and in crevices at the top of gable walls. Correctly assessing the quantity of brown-long eared bats can be problematic as the species is very secretive and their detection can be difficult due to their quiet echolocation making them difficult to detect using bat detectors. They also rarely exit their roosts until it has become very dark, so observation can be difficult.
- 3.15. Current proposals will retain the roof voids of the dwelling, so will ultimately retain roosting opportunities for long-eared bats.

Emergence / activity surveys

- 3.16. The emergence surveys identified a single common pipistrelle bat emerging from the gable end at the eastern elevation. **The small numbers of bats confirm that the building is functioning as a day roost (non-breeding roost) for common pipistrelle bats.**
- 3.17. During the surveys common, soprano pipistrelle, myotis and long eared bats were observed/ heard foraging around the garden trees. The garden combined with neighbouring and similar gardens are considered to provide a useful foraging resource for local bats.

4. Recommendations

- 4.1. The recommendations in the paragraphs below are provided to help ensure that wildlife and important ecological features are protected during the course of works. Recommendations also set out mitigation measures to minimise harm where this cannot be avoided and provide compensation measures to allow the proposals to meet current legislative and planning policy objectives.
- 4.2. The Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act (2006) states that a 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'.
- 4.3. The NPPF (2024) states that planning decisions should contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment by minimising impacts on and providing net gains for biodiversity, including by establishing coherent ecological networks that are more resilient to current and future pressures.

Species recommendations

Bats

- 4.4. In the UK all species of bats are protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981) as amended and the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations. Under this legislation it is a strict liability offence to injure or destroy a bat or to disturb damage or destroy the resting place of a bat. Under this legislation the UK is obliged to fully take into account bats within the planning process and the level of bat activity on-site must be fully assessed prior to the assessment the planning application.

- 4.5. The roof void of the building has previously been used by long-eared bats and is a current day roost for common pipistrelles. The current proposals will involve the comprehensive renovation of the dwelling which will involve re-roofing.
- 4.6. Due to the previous usage of the building by long-eared bats, it is recommended that the roof void is retained and adapted for this species.
- 4.7. The work also has the potential to destroy/damage the common pipistrelle day roost. It is therefore necessary to apply for a licence prior to the commencement of works.

Low impact Licence

- 4.8. Natural England Low Impact Licence – A Natural England Low Impact Licence is the most appropriate licence for low status summer roosts used by non-breeding widespread bat species. The licence requires full planning permission or listed building consent (if required) and takes approximately 15 working days to be processed.

Mitigation

- 4.9. Prior to works commencing there will be a requirement to undertake a toolbox talk which will be a conversation between the ecologist and the builders (in this situation the owners run a building company that will be carrying out the project) to inform them of their obligations in relation to roosting bats. The toolbox talk will cover basics such as bat biology and where bats might be found during the development and what to do with a bat is found during works.
- 4.10. Also prior to works commencing, 2 number woodcrete tree mounted bat boxes will be fitted to 2 number trees. The bat boxes will function as a receptor for any bats which are found during the development works. In the event that a bat is found, it will be removed by an ecologist, using a gloved hand, and placed within the bat box. The bat box provides a safe place to put any bats that are found during the

development. The tree mounted bat boxes will ultimately be retained and will provide further compensation roosts for bats.

Roof removal/renovation works

- 4.11. Prior to the commencement of the roof renovation, the Named Ecologist will conduct systematic inspections of the dwellings roof void and any features within the building with bat potential to search for bats and evidence of bats, aided by bat detectors, endoscope/ fibrescope and high-powered torch as required. Particular attention will be given to eaves, wall-tops, wall, tiles and timber crevices.
- 4.12. The roof tiles and allied structures, will be removed by hand under the supervision of a licenced bat worker
- 4.13. In the event a bat is discovered it will be, if possible captured with a thin gloved hand and transported within a cloth bag with a drawstring and placed in the pre-prepared bat box. The capture of bats will be carried out by the licenced bat worker using a thin gloved hand and or a hand net
- 4.14. Bats will be given a health check and any that appear sick or are injured will be taken immediately into care and there after taken to a local bat carer
- 4.15. Due to the low status of the roosts and the sub-optimal hibernation potential of the dwelling there is no timing constraints, however the following advice within the following paragraph should be followed:
- 4.16. If works are to take place between mid-October and March, then a hibernation grade bat box will be made temporarily available. In extreme weather conditions bats will be retained and until such a time that is suitable for re-release.

Compensation

- 4.17. The roof void of the building will be retained and will include adaptations so that bats can use the roof void in the future.

4.18. Internally the retained bat roost will be fitted with a few simple and inexpensive bat roosting enhancements that are discussed below.

- The partitioning of the roof apex with 4 pairs of triangular panels of OSB approximately 0.5 m in height. The panels should be fitted in pairs, one either side of the rafters, this will provide bats with extra roosting opportunities.
- The installation of 2 number Kent style crevice bat boxes within the loft space, one fitted on each internal gable.

4.19. The enhancements will aim to create a roost suitable for all round occupation and will ensure the continued and long-term ecological functionality of the roost, thereby maintaining the species on site at a favourable conservation status.

4.20. Information sheets on the above features can be found under Appendix III; Information Sheets; *Bat Loft* and *Kent Bat Box*.

Sarking layer

4.21. Modern breathable roofing membrane (BRM) is not suitable as the tile sarking layer on buildings known to or intending to support a bat roost.

4.22. Natural England except the following types of sarking layer to go beneath roof tiles that are associated with bat roosts or are intended for roosting bats.

- Traditional type 1f bituminous felt.
- Timber planking.
- TLX 'Bat Safe'.

4.23. Monarflex ridged eaves guard is acceptable along the eaves course.

4.24. Insulation should be fitted at floor level and not beneath the roof tiles.

Bat access points

- 4.25. Access to the loft will be via 2 number lead bat access arches. 1 number close to the known access point which is low down of the south-facing pitch and a secondary access on the northern pitch. The lead bat arches will be fitted in lieu of a roof tiles. A small hole approximately 150 mm x 150 mm will be cut through the sarking layer, and the roof battens may need adjustment / cutting to allow bats free access into the roof void. The lead bat arches should be fitted in a location / way that must provide direct and unobstructed access into the section of roof void that provides the bat loft.
- 4.26. An information sheet on this type of bat access is provided under Appendix III; Species Information; *Lead Bat Access Arch Information*.
- 4.27. Lead bat arches can be simply made by a roofer who works with lead or purchased directly from www.justlead.co.uk Telephone number 07899096860.

Bat tube

- 4.28. A new external crevice box will be installed for pipistrelle bats. The box will be installed in the external wall of the building, and it is considered that the most appropriate location is the west-facing gable end, although other locations are possible and can be discussed on site with an ecologist. The box is installed by removing a section of masonry and fitting the box flush with the external wall. The box can then be painted over or rendered to suit the desired finish. The Habibat 001 box is recommended, and details are included in the appendices.

Birds

- 4.29. All nesting birds are protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981) (as amended), which makes it an offence to damage or destroy a nest when being built or in use. This legislation has implications for the timing of vegetation clearance and renovation works.

- 4.30. Any works should take place outside of the nesting bird season, which runs from March to September; any works to be carried out within this period will be overseen by an ecologist or an ecological clerk of works (ECoW). Prior to the commencement of works, a thorough check will be made for nesting birds or dependent young. If birds are found to be nesting and or rearing young, then works in the vicinity will be deferred until young have fledged and left the nest.

Lighting

- 4.31. The site lies near to farmlands and woodlands, these habitats are likely to support a number of species of bat; typical species that would be likely to be present include common pipistrelle and soprano pipistrelle, therefore any exterior lighting that is to be employed should be of the modern LED-type and should take into account the presence of bats and avoid over illumination of the garden, trees and adjacent properties. This can be achieved by using directional lights and or cowl.

Biodiversity enhancements

Birds

- 4.32. During the construction phase of the works, there is an opportunity to incorporate inexpensive ecological enhancements that aim to increase the biodiversity of the site.
- 4.33. Swifts (*Apus apus*) are a declining species in the UK, largely due to the loss of suitable nesting sites in modern and renovated buildings. To support local biodiversity, fulfil policy objectives and contribute to swift conservation efforts, it is recommended that
- 4.34. At least two swift nest boxes be installed on the building.

- 4.35. The nest box should be positioned at least 4 metres above ground level, under the eaves or on an appropriate sheltered wall, with a clear flight path and minimal disturbance. Ideally, the box should face north or east to avoid excessive heat exposure.
- 4.36. For a long-term, low-maintenance solution, we recommend incorporating the Action for Swifts S Brick into the development. The S Brick is a discreet, integrated nest box designed to be built directly into the structure of the building, providing a secure and permanent nesting site without affecting aesthetics or maintenance requirements. Models can be found on www.actionforswifts.com.

5. Limitations

- 5.1. This report records wildlife found during the survey and anecdotal evidence of sightings. It does not record any plants or animals that may appear at other times of the year and were therefore not evident at the time of visit.
- 5.2. The advice contained in this report relate primarily to factual survey results and general guidance only. On all legal matters you are advised to take legal advice.

6. References

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HMSO (1981) *Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (and subsequent amendments)*. HMSO

HMSO (1995) *Biodiversity*. The UK Steering Group Report

Joint Nature Conservation Committee (JNCC) *Common Standards Monitoring Guidance for Reptiles and Amphibians* (2004) JNCC

Mitchell-Jones, A.J (2004) *Bat Mitigation Guidelines* English Nature

Mitchell-Jones, A.J, & McLeish A.P. (2012) *The Bat Worker's Manual* (4th Edition)

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Website at www.magic.gov.uk

Stace, C. (1997) *New Flora of the British Isles 2nd Edition*. Cambridge University Press

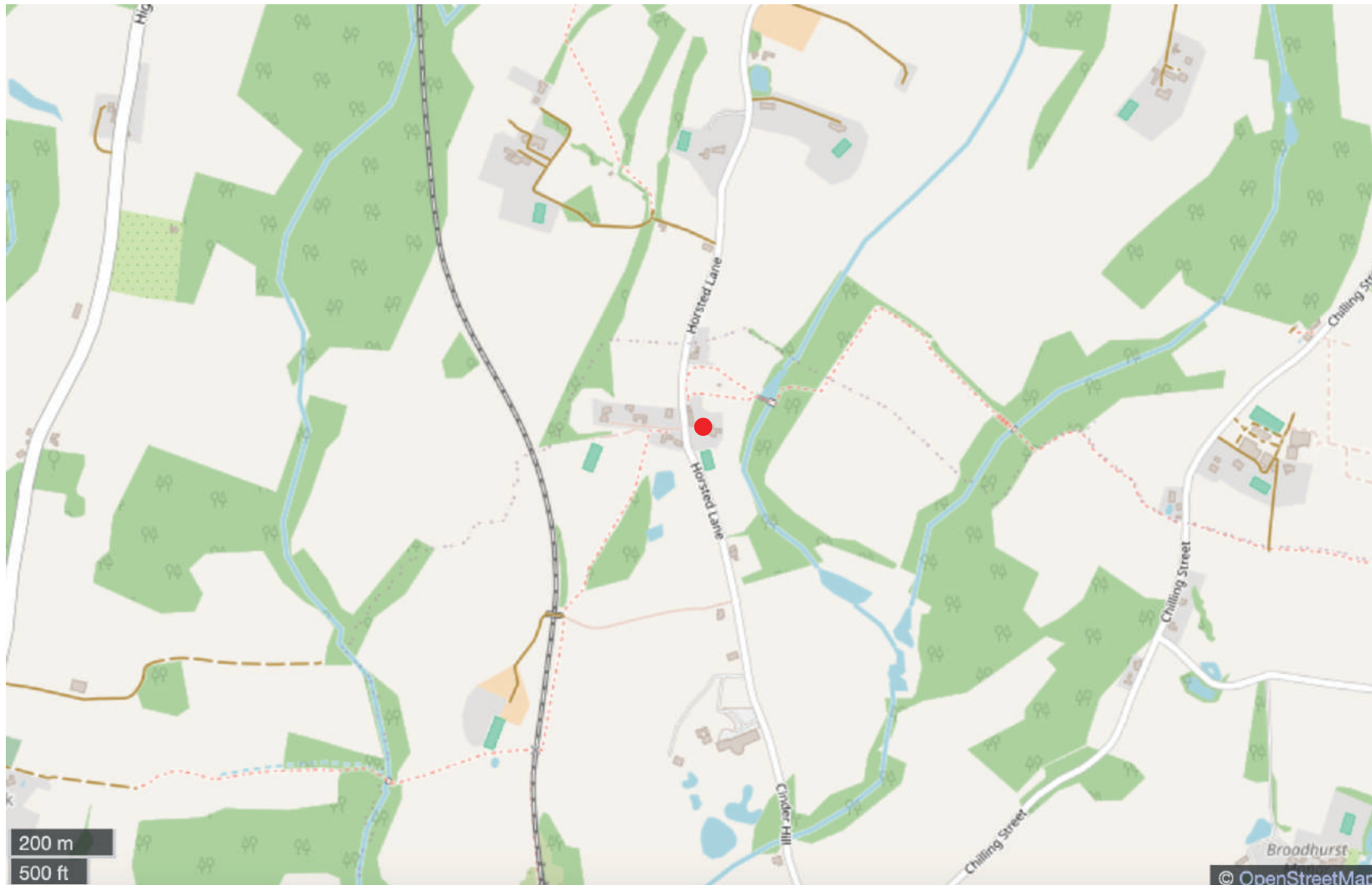
TSO (2021) *National Planning Policy Framework*. TSO

TSO (2006) *Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act* TSO

Appendix I – Site Figures



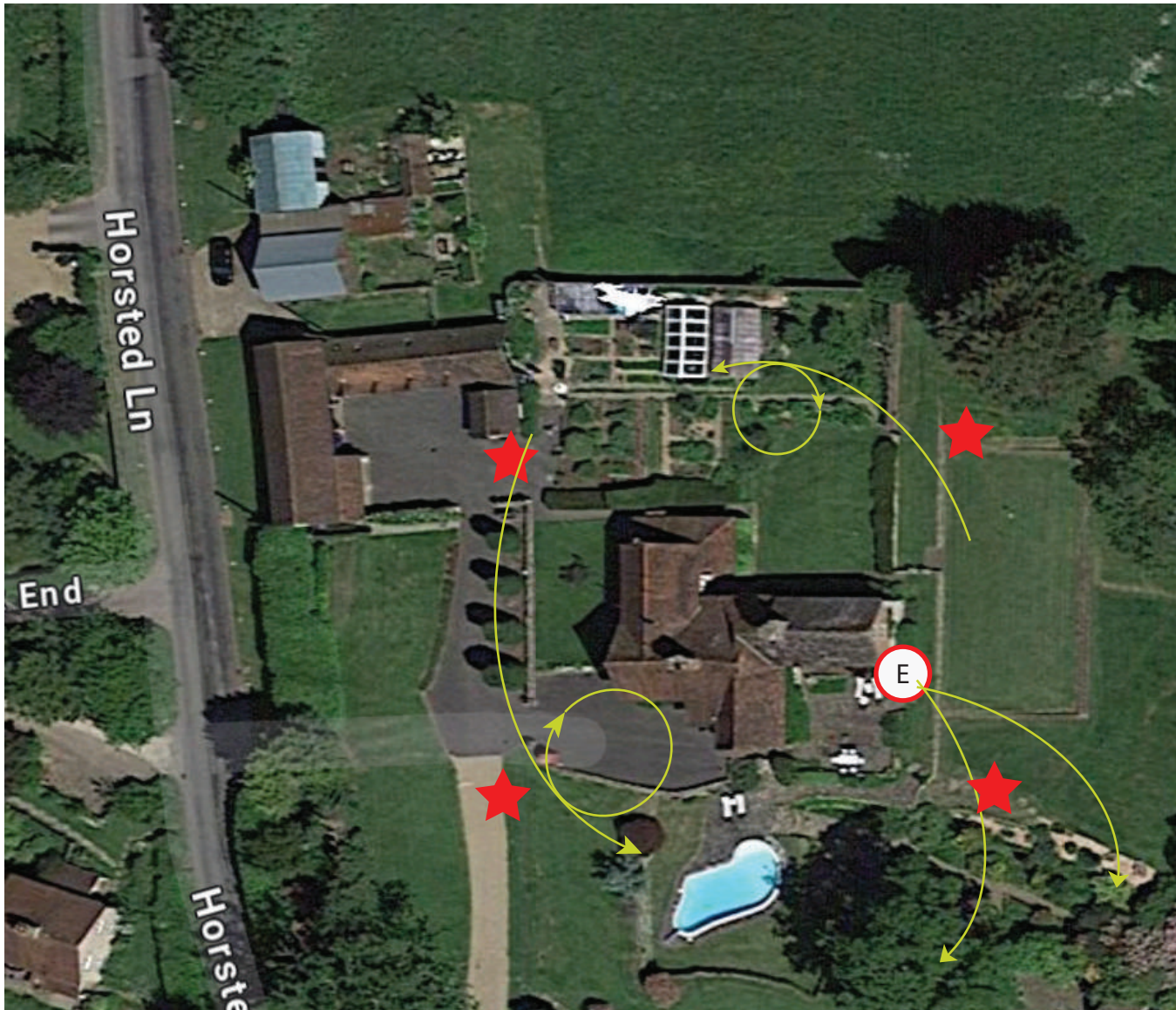
Site location



Client K Hagan
Title Location plan
Site Tanyard Manor
Figure 1
Date 10 February 2025
Scale xxx



-  Site Boundary
-  Surveyor locations
-  Bat activity
-  Bat emergence



Client Mrs K Hagan
Title Bat survey plan
Site Tanyard Manor
Figure 2
Date 08 July 2025
Scale xxx



Appendix II – Site Photographs

Photographs 1- 3



Photograph 1:

Northwestern elevation

Missing tile gap detail



Photograph 2:

Southwestern elevation

Missing tile gap detail



Photograph 3:

Southeastern elevation

Missing tile gap detail



Photographs 4 - 6



Photograph 4:

Northeastern elevation

Roof gaps detail



Photograph 5:

Roof void - eastern

Bat droppings



Photograph 6:

Roof void - northern

Bat droppings





Appendix III– Information Sheets

Bat Habitat Suitably Criteria

Bat Roosting Suitability	Criteria	Survey requirement to prove likely absence
Negligible	Negligible habitat features on site likely to be used by roosting bats.	No further survey work required
Low	A building, structure or tree with one or more potential roosting sites that could be used by individual bats opportunistically; however, these possible roost sites do not provide enough space, shelter, protection and/or suitable surrounding habitat to be used by large numbers of bats and are unlikely to be suitable for maternity or hibernation roosts.	One activity survey
Medium	A building, structure or tree with one or more potential roost sites that could be used by bats due to the size, shelter, protection, conditions and surrounding habit, but is unlikely to support a roost of high conservation status.	Two activity surveys
High	A building, structure or tree with one or more potential roost sites that are obviously suitable for use by larger numbers of bats on a more regular basis and potentially for longer periods of time due to their size, shelter, protection, conditions and surrounding habitat.	Three activity surveys

Survey requirements are taken from Bat Surveys for Professional Ecologists: Good Practice Guidelines (2016), which is the recognised industry standard guidance used by local planning authorities and other statutory consultees.

Information sheet Artificial bird nesting boxes for Buildings: Swifts, house martins and house sparrows



Habibat house
sparrow nest box



Vivara woodstone sparrow
nest box; suitable for both
integral fitment or surface
mounting

Ibstock Swift boxes are also suitable for house sparrows. Can be customised to suit any exterior finish. Site boxes under eaves, away from windows and direct sunlight.

Sparrow boxes should be grouped together and be at least 2 m of the ground. The boxes can be also be sited on gable walls. At least 3 per averaged size house.

Swifts boxes should be at least 5 m above the ground with an clear un-obstructed flight path.

Schwegler house martin box model 9 b double is a suitable box for house martins and can be used to encourage the uptake of a building by this species. The boxes can be attached to the exterior walls in a sheltered position; ideally beneath the eaves. At least two sets should be placed on an averaged size house.

Ibstock Box



Schwegler model 9b