

Preliminary Bat Roost Assessment

324 Kingston Road, Ewell

January 2021



Client	Andrew Marley
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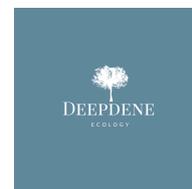
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Data within this report is valid for a maximum of 18 months from the date of the survey. After this period an updated site visit will be required to determine a new ecological baseline. More up-to-date survey data may be required for a planning application 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

PROPOSAL	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Planning application for the demolition of buildings on site and the construction of a replacement dwelling.
SURVEYS COMPLETED	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Preliminary bat roost assessment (PRA) encompassing an internal and external inspection of both buildings (residential house & garage) on site.
KEY FINDINGS	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The application site consists of a three bedroom detached residential property, a detached single garage with a hardstanding front driveway and long, narrow mature rear garden.• No bats or evidence of bats were found during the survey. Features with potential to support roosting bats were identified including slipped/missing roofing tiles and missing mortar beneath ridge tiles.• Both buildings were assessed as having low potential to support common species of roosting bats.• It is recommended that a single bat emergence/re-entry survey is undertaken between May and September 2021 by two surveyors.• Should roosting bats be found during the surveys, it will be necessary to obtain a Mitigation Licence in advance of works in order for works to legally proceed.• A mitigation strategy would be required which will detail the methods to be used to avoid/minimise potential impacts and the appropriate timing of the works.
OVERALL FINDING	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Mitigation 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. Furthermore, enhancement measures could result in a net improvement in opportunities for bats.

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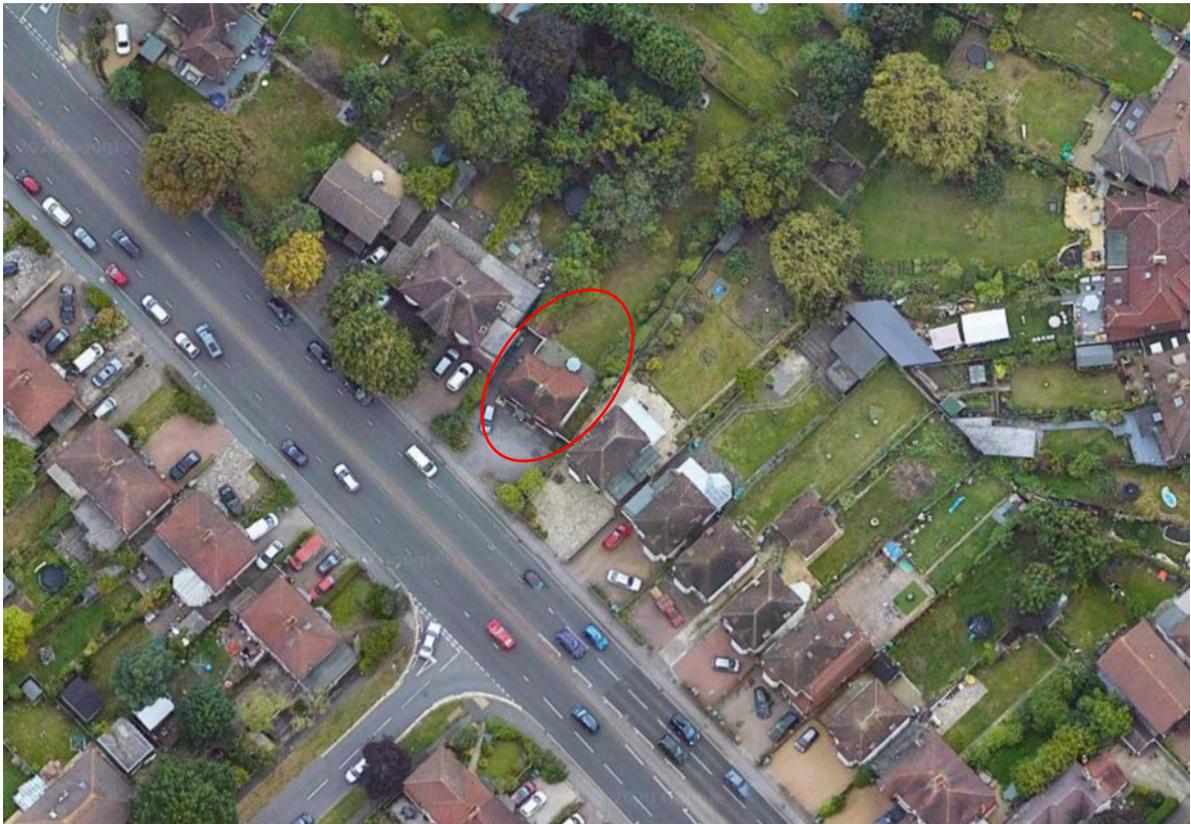
1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Deepdene Ecology Ltd was instructed by Andrew Marley to undertake a Preliminary Bat Roost Assessment (PRA) in advance of a planning application for the demolition and re-building of 324 Kingston Road, Ewell (from hereon in referred to as the 'site').

1.2 The Site

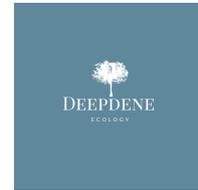
The site is located on the Kingston Road in Ewell in an urban location (see **Photograph 1**). The site is bound by a main road and other residential properties and gardens on all sides. The application site consists of the three-bedroom detached, two storey property with the detached garage.



Photograph 1: 324 Kingston Road (indicative only).

1.3 Proposed Development

The proposed works involve demolishing the two existing buildings on site and the construction of a single detached property in their place. The proposed design for the property is displayed in **Appendix A**.



1.4 Scope of the Assessment

This report presents ecological information obtained during a desk study and walkover survey undertaken in January 2021.

The aims of this assessment were to:

- Undertake a full bat roost assessment of the property and garage - this included a detailed inspection of all accessible loft space and external areas of the buildings;
- Determine where possible the type and extent of the bat roosts within the property (if applicable); and
- Provide recommendation for further surveys, mitigation, enhancements 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 The Conservation of Species and Habitats Regulations (2017) 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.

For any development that impacts on bats or bat roosts, in order to permit the works to legally proceed, it will be necessary to obtain a European Protected Species Mitigation (EPSM) or Bat Mitigation Class (BMC) Licence from Natural England in advance of the works taking place. EPSM Licences can be considered for up to 35 working days, BMCLs take 10 working days. It is only possible to obtain a BMC Licence for low impact works.

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

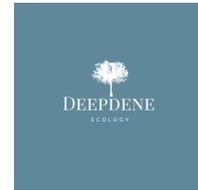
2 METHODOLOGY

2.1 Desk study

A desk study was undertaken to inform this assessment with baseline information collated from the following sources:

- Multi-Agency Geographic Information for the Countryside¹ website – to identify statutory designated sites of nature conservation importance and LNRs within 1km of the application site, and granted EPSM licences for bats within a 2km buffer;

¹ MAGIC – www.magic.gov.uk (accessed January 2021).



- Surrey Wildlife Trust² and the Surrey Nature Partnership³– to identify non-statutory designated sites within a 1km radius around the application site; and
- Google Earth – use and analysis of aerial photographs to consider the surrounding landscape and identify any potential features that bats may use to access the site (including hedgerows and lines of mature trees).

Natural England has developed a tool to help assess the potential risks to Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) by proposed developments. These are known as ‘Impact Risk Zones’ (IRZs) and they define the area around a SSSI that could be sensitive to development, considering the particular sensitivities of the feature for which the site is designated.

The IRZs help inform whether a development proposal may affect a SSSI and if so, whether it is necessary for the Local Planning Authority (LPA) to seek pre-application advice from Natural England. Information on the IRZs was determined from the MAGIC website to determine if the LPA is required to seek consultation for the current development.

2.2 Field survey

2.2.1 Preliminary bat roost assessment

A detailed PRA was undertaken on the 16th January 2021 to look for potential roosting opportunities and any evidence of bats. The inspection was undertaken in accordance with guidance provided by the Bat Conservation Trust (Collins, 2016)⁴ and Mitchell-Jones & McLeish (2004)⁵.

The external inspection comprised of searching for features of value to roosting bats, including crevices or holes within the brickwork, around windows, missing, broken or slipped tiles and any lifted flashing or roof tiles. Evidence of bats such as droppings on window sills or oil staining from bat fur was also searched for. The survey was conducted from the ground around the building and was aided by binoculars and a high-powered torch.

The internal inspection searched for the evidence of roosting bats such as bat droppings, oil staining from bat fur, feeding remains and actual bats.

The weather conditions at the time of the survey were light rain and approximately 6°C.

2.2.2 Categorisation of bat roosting potential

Following the external and internal inspections, the buildings were categorised as having either negligible, low, moderate or high potential or as a confirmed bat roost. The categories were based on the observations and information set out in **Table 1**.

Table 1: Classifying the bat roosting suitability of buildings (Collins, 2016).

² Surrey Wildlife Trust – <https://www.surreywildlifetrust.org/explore> (accessed January 2021).

³ Surrey Nature Partnership – Surrey Local Sites Partnership - <https://surreynaturepartnership.org.uk/surrey-local-sites-partnership/> (accessed January 2021).

⁴ Collins, J. (2016). *Bat Surveys for Professional Ecologists: Good Practice Guidelines, 3rd Edition*. London: Bat Conservation Trust.

⁵ Mitchell-Jones, A.J. & McLeish (2004). *Bat Mitigation Guidelines*. English Nature.

Level of bat roosting Potential	Rationale
Negligible	Negligible habitat features within the site likely to be used by roosting bats.
Low	A structure with one or more features that could be opportunistically used by individual bats. Unlikely to support maternity or hibernation roosts.
Moderate	A structure with one or more potential roost sites that could be used by bats due to their size, shelter, protection, conditions and surrounding habitat (unlikely to support roosts of high conservation status).
High	A structure 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.
Confirmed roost	Evidence of bat occupation found.

2.3 Surveyor information

The survey was undertaken by Sally Dalrymple-Smith (Bat Class Licence holder, registration number 2018-34389-CLS-CLS). Sally is a full member of the Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management (CIEEM and CEnv) and has over 14 years' experience of undertaking ecological surveys.

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

3 RESULTS

3.1 Desk study

3.1.1 Designated sites

There are four Local Nature Reserves (LNRs) within 2km of the application site. The closest site is the Hogsmill LNR approximately 615m west of the site at its closest point. It is designated for the variety of wildlife it supports including a range of mammals, birds and insect species. It covers an area of approximately 38ha and represents the remains of farmland that once ran along the banks of the River Hogsmill and Bonesgate Stream.

The site falls within a SSSI IRZ, however the development does not meet the criteria required for the LPA to consult with Natural England and therefore no further action is necessary.



The Hogsmill LNR is also designated as a Site of Nature Conservation Importance (SNCI). There are no other SNCIs or Wildlife Trust reserves within the 1km search area.

3.1.2 Habitat connectivity

The application site is within an urban area however the properties in the surrounding area have particularly notable rear gardens which act as a valuable wildlife corridor linking the application site to the King George's Field Auriol Park and allotments which are approximately 390m north east of the site. All of these features could be used by foraging and commuting bats.

3.1.3 European Protected Species Mitigation (EPSM) Licences

There are no EPSM licences which have been granted for bats within the 2km buffer.

3.2 Survey results

A detailed external and internal inspection of the house and garage were undertaken (where accessible). The findings of the survey are discussed below and depicted in the figures and photographs contained within **Appendix C** and **Tables 2 – 5**.

3.2.1 Main house

External inspection

The residential property was a two-storey detached house with a tiled gambrel roof and was constructed in the 1920s/30s. It had uPVC double glazed windows and doors and uPVC soffits around the windows. The ground floor was covered with painted pebble dash render along with the entire gable ends.

The white painted render did not contain any cracks or crevices that would be suitable to support roosting bats. The majority of the window and door fittings were tightly fitted, with no features that would be suitable to support roosting bats. A single gap led into the end of the soffit above the second-floor window.

On the front elevation, the features of potential value to roosting bats identified included:

- A gap leading into the window soffit above the first-floor window;
- Lifted tiles along the roof junction;
- Missing mortar beneath ridge tiles; and
- Lifted/missing/slipped tiles on the roof.

On the rear elevation, the features of potential value to roosting bats included:

- Missing mortar around the chimney;
- Missing mortar beneath the main ridge tiles; and
- Missing/slipped tiles on the main roof.

No features of value were identified on the side elevations of the property

Table 2: External inspection photographs

	
<p>Photograph 1: Front elevation of 324 Kingston Road</p> 	<p>Photograph 2: Lifted tiles & missing ridge mortar.</p> 
<p>Photograph 3: Rear elevation.</p> 	<p>Photograph 4: Missing mortar on chimney and examples of the missing roof tiles.</p> 
<p>Photograph 5: South east side elevation.</p>	<p>Photograph 6: South west side elevation.</p>

Internal inspection

The property contained one large open void measuring approximately 8m long x 4.5m wide x 1.8m high which was accessible from a loft hatch above the stairs. None of the loft was boarded and therefore only a partial inspection was possible from the rafters around the loft hatch.

The roof void was formed from original rough-hewn timber trusses. There were two covered water tanks and fibreglass insulation throughout. The insulation was covered in a high level of dirt and debris. The roof tiles were not lined and natural light entered from beneath the tiles and at the eaves. Without lining and with the large gaps at the eaves, the roof void was very draughty and considered likely to be highly variable in temperature, being consistent with the ambient outside temperature at the time of the survey.

No bats or evidence of historic use by bats was recorded during the internal inspection.

Table 3: Internal inspection photographs

	
<p>Photograph 1: Inside main loft void</p>	<p>Photograph 2: Debris all over insulation.</p>
	
<p>Photograph 3: Covered water tanks.</p>	<p>Photograph 4: Underside of tiles and daylight visible at the eaves.</p>

3.2.2 Garage

The garage was a detached brick-built building set slightly further back from the house within the rear garden (see **Table 4**). It had a gable pitched, tiled roof on wooden rafters with side windows. There was a pair of opening double doors on the front with wood panelling above. The panels were slightly lifted in some sections. The rear of the garage was covered in ivy and there were missing tiles on the north east side of the main roof. Internally, the roof was lined with sarking boards and currently empty. It was not possible to survey the north west side of the garage since it sits on the boundary fence with the neighbouring property.

No bats or evidence of historic use by bats was recorded during the internal inspection.

Table 4: Garage inspection



Photograph 1: Garage roof with obvious missing tiles.



Photograph 2: Rear of the garage with ivy cover.



Photograph 3: Inside garage



Photograph 4: Timber sarking boards.

4 ASSESSMENT AND RECOMMENDATIONS

4.1 Discussion of findings

The application site, whilst in an urban location on a busy main road, is well connected to nearby potential foraging and roosting habitat by commuting corridors, such as lines of trees or hedgerows within the rear gardens.

No bats or evidence of bats were recorded during the inspection of either building, which included a detailed and methodical search of all accessible external and internal areas of the buildings.

The main house within the site had one large roof void which could be accessed by multiple gaps within the roof and at the eaves. However, the void was considered too draughty and liable to extreme temperature fluctuations to support a maternity colony of bats or a high conservation value roost. It was considered more likely to support single or low numbers of bats. The soffit box on the front elevation was also considered to offer potential to support single or low numbers of bats on a transitory basis.

The inside of the garage was light and lacked suitable crevices for roosting bats. The slipped tiles offered potential to support single or low numbers of crevice dwelling species.

Owing to the low number of potential roosting features recorded within both buildings, and their capacity to support only single or low numbers of individuals, the buildings were assessed as having **low potential** to support non-breeding summer, day and transitional bat roosts of common and widespread bat species.

4.2 Potential impacts

In the absence of any mitigation, the proposed works could result in disturbance, harm or mortality to bats should they be present at the time of the works along with the destruction of roosts and disturbance and disruption to foraging and commuting bats through night-time working and lighting.

Should either building be found to support roosts, the status of such roosts are likely to be classed as being of low conservation significance (Mitchell-Jones, 2004) and their loss would not impact the favourable conservation status of the species within their ranges.

4.3 Survey recommendations

Both the house and garage building were considered to offer low potential to support roosting bats. Therefore, a further survey of each building is required to determine if 324 Kingstone Road supports bat roosts.

The survey should comprise a single dusk emergence or re-entry survey between May and September. The visit should follow standard survey guidelines (Collins, 2016) and can only be undertaken during optimal weather conditions. It is considered that a total of two surveyors and at least one infra-red camera are required in order to cover all potential access points on both buildings.

4.4 Licensing

All bats and their roosts are legally protected. Therefore, if bats are found to be roosting, in order to allow the works to legally proceed, it will be necessary to obtain an EPSM licence or BMC licence in advance of works taking place.

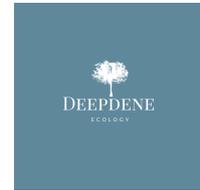
4.5 Mitigation Strategy

The licence application, if required would need to include a Method Statement with a mitigation strategy to ensure that no bats are harmed during the works and that the favourable conservation status of bats will be maintained throughout the life of the project. The mitigation strategy will be devised on completion of the further survey, however the potential measures that might be required to safeguard bats could include the following:

- Timing of the works to avoid the sensitive periods;
- Toolbox talk - The delivery of a toolbox talk to contractors by the licenced ecologist regarding bats and the legal protection afforded to them, along with the procedure of works that will be followed to avoid disturbance prior to works commencing;
- Inspection - Prior to the commencement of works, a full inspection of the building to check for any bats would be undertaken by a licenced ecologist in accordance with best practice guidelines (Collins, 2016);
- Supervised soft strip- initial works would be undertaken in the areas where the roosts are located using a soft strip method and under the supervision of a licensed bat ecologist;
- Interim compensatory bat roosts (see **Appendix D**) - In order to compensate for the temporary loss of roosts during the works, bat boxes would be recommended to be installed on mature trees around the site;
- Inclusion of new roost features (see **Appendix D**) - bat access tiles or bat tubes which would provide compensation for the loss of roosting locations and to provide additional roosting locations;
- Roofing - The avoidance of the use of breathable roofing membranes (BRM) and the use of bitumen (1F) roofing felt or timber sarking instead. BRM can cause bat mortality through entanglement and changes in microclimate; and
- Sensitive lighting (see **Appendix D**) - Lighting should be kept to a minimum and follow guidance from the Bat Conservation Trust 'Artificial lighting and wildlife' (2014). This includes low level, hooded and downcast lights with timers, and narrow spectrum light sources that emit minimal ultra-violet light with a peak higher than 550nm, and avoiding the use of the white and blue wavelengths.

4.6 General mitigation – Nesting birds

It should be noted that the buildings all have potential to support nesting birds. Demolition of the buildings should be undertaken between September and February (inclusive) to avoid the breeding bird season. If this is not possible and works take 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.



4.7 Ecological enhancements

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

- The installation of bird boxes around the site; and
- The inclusion of native trees and shrubs should additional landscaping be undertaken (see **Appendix E** for planting ideas).

5 CONCLUSION

This report is based on an ecological desk study and surveys undertaken in January 2021. The two buildings within the application site have been identified as having low potential to support roosting bats.

A further bat emergence/re-entry survey of both buildings are recommended between May and September 2021 in order to determine any roost types and status. Should bats be found to be present, mitigation measures would need to be incorporated to minimise any potential impacts on roosting bats. This would therefore satisfy the condition under the licensing requirements that the favourable conservation status will be maintained.

Appendix A – Proposals



Appendix B - Summary of Relevant Legislation

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 The Conservation of Species and Habitats Regulations (2017) 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, 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) July 2018

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:

- 170 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);
- 170 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;

- 174 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;
- 175 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
- 175 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.

Appendix C Survey findings

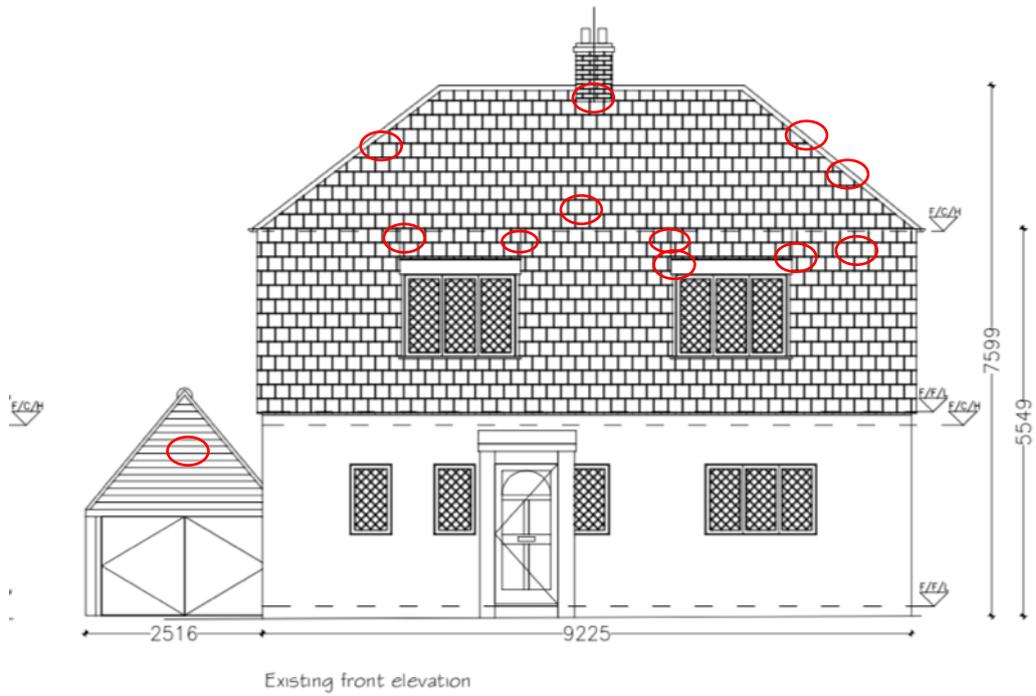


Figure 1: Approximate location of potential features of value to roosting bats on front elevations.

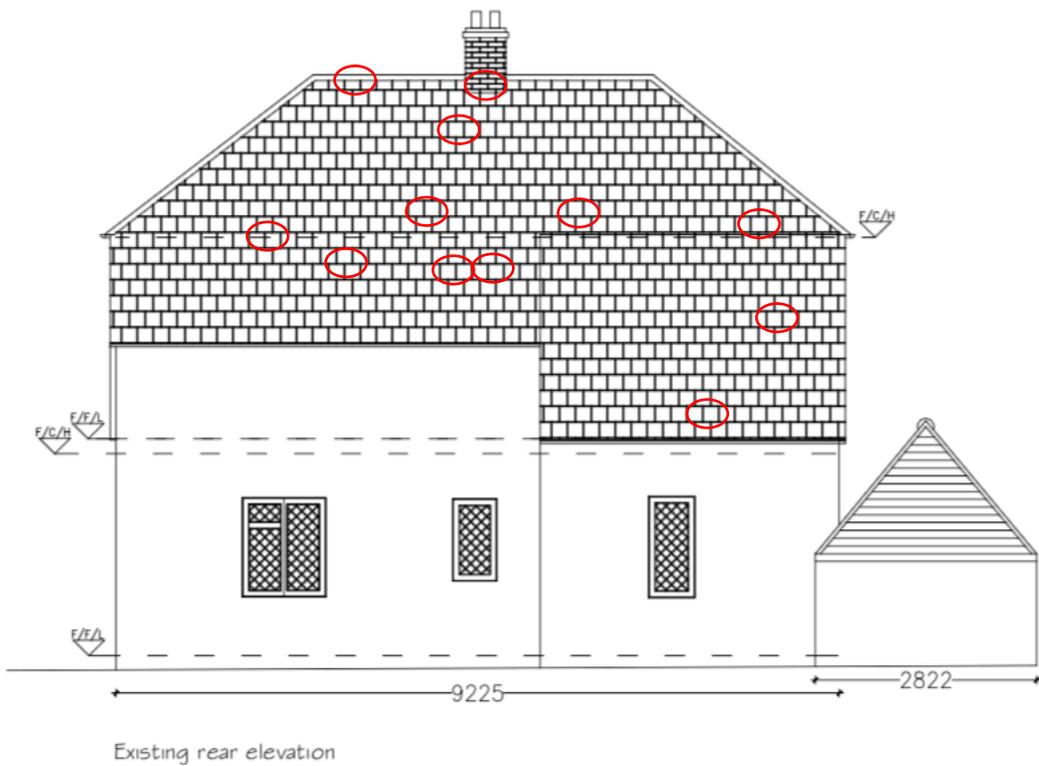


Figure 2: Approximate location of potential features of value to roosting bats on rear elevations.

Appendix D Mitigation details

Interim roost sites

- In advance of the works, in order to compensate for the temporary loss of the roosts during the course of the works, a bat box should be hung on suitable trees within the grounds of the application site.
- The bat box would also be used in the unlikely event that bats are encountered during the works.
- The box used would be suitable to support the species recorded within the site.
- For example, a Schwegler 2F double-fronted bat box (see **Figure 1**).
- It 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.



Retained roost sites

Depending on the outcome of the proposed 2021 survey, it may be necessary for the detailed design to incorporate integral bespoke bat roosting features. This could include the use of roost access tiles (see **Figure 2**) onto the roof of the property to allow access by bats to the crevice between the roof tiles and the lining underneath.



Figure 2: Example bat access tiles

Sensitive lighting

Lighting should be kept to a minimum and follow guidance from the Bat Conservation Trust '*Bats and artificial lighting in the UK*' (2018)⁶. This includes:

- Direct any task lighting used during construction away from trees and hedgerows;
- Set any necessary security lighting on short timers (e.g. 1 minute) with a sensitivity to large moving objects only;

⁶ Bat Conservation Trust & ILP, 2018. *Bats and artificial lighting in the UK: Bats and the Built Environment Series*. Institution of Lighting Professionals.

- Directional lighting or shielding such as hoods or cowls should be used to avoid light being directed at the sky or towards the boundary vegetation;
- Limit lighting times to provide dark periods;
- LED luminaires are preferred due to the lower intensity, sharp 'cut-off', colour rendition and dimming capability;
- All luminaires should lack UV elements and metal halide fluorescent sources should not be used;
- Avoid white and blue wavelengths of the light spectrum and keep the brightness of the lamps as low as feasibly possible; and
- Carefully consider the height of columns to avoid light spill.

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

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 × 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>
Mezereon	<i>Daphne mezereum</i>
Midland hawthorn	<i>Crataegus laevigata</i>
Oregon grape	<i>Mahonia aquifolium</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 lamarckii</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>