

Tawny Croft, Crossways Road, Grayshott, Surrey, GU26 6HD

Preliminary Roost Assessment Report & Ecological Walkover

February 2024

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Preliminary Roost Assessment Report
Tawny Croft, Crossways Road, Grayshott, Surrey, GU26 6HD
for
Mr & Mrs Sutherland

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This report represents sound industry practice; reports and recommends correctly, truthfully and objectively; is appropriate given the local site conditions, scope of works proposed and resources allocated to us by the client; and avoids invalid, biased, and exaggerated statements.

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1. This report provides details from a preliminary roost assessment survey and ecological walkover carried out by Hampshire Ecological Services Ltd for Mr & Mrs Sutherland in connection with a proposal to convert the existing garage to habitable accommodation (and associated access) at Tawney Croft, Crossways Road, Grayshott, Surrey, GU26 6HD (approximate Ordnance Survey Grid Reference SU876350). The site consists of a large house with a detached garage and several outbuildings. The location of the site is shown in *Figures 1* and *2* and a plan of the building surveyed is shown in *Figure 3* in *Section 6*.
2. An internal and external survey of the building was carried out by ecologist Adam Rye BSc (Hons) accredited under bat licence 2015-11159-CLS-CLS on the 12th January 2024.
3. The garage is a single-storey building with a pitched, tiled roof. Full details of the building are given in *Table 4.2.1* in *Section 4.2*. The building has negligible bat roost suitability using the criteria given in *Table 3.2.4.1* (taken from BCT's *Bat Surveys for Professional Ecologists Good Practice Guidelines 4th edition*). No obvious habitat features on site likely to be used by roosting bats; however, a small element of uncertainty remains as bats can use small and apparently unsuitable features on occasion. The new access will utilise an existing fence/ gate access from Stoney Bottom and there are no ecological issues associated with this.
4. No further surveys are required but it is advised a pre-works check is carried out immediately prior to works by a suitably qualified ecologist to ensure there are no roosting bats within any gaps that are detailed in *Images 4.3.1.1 – 4.3.1.3*. This can be carried out any time of year. Alternatively, ecological supervision during the removal of those features may be acceptable as the risk is low (or a pre-works emergence check between May and August/ September).
5. There is good foraging habitat for emerging bats in the immediate vicinity of the garage including mature trees and woodland. The lines of mature trees along the boundaries connect a network of hedges, tree-lines and woodland. These in turn connect the site to areas of high-quality foraging habitat in the wider landscape such as Ludshott Common and Hindhead Common, which are both protected areas. Woodland provide high-quality foraging habitat for a number of different species of bat. These areas will be unaffected by the development and all links will be maintained. The connectivity around the edges of the site (the trees and hedges) will be retained and as such no impact to commuting and foraging bats (and hence bat populations in the local area) is anticipated.
6. Changes in lighting can affect foraging and commuting bats. Therefore, no works should take place in the hours of darkness or under artificial lighting. In addition, no lighting should be directed onto retained vegetation (particularly the trees), and security lights should operate on a timer, to avoid any negative impact on bats.

7. The garage and the trees, shrubs and hedges on the wider site provide suitable habitat for nesting birds. The destruction of active bird nests is prohibited under the *Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981* (as amended). Therefore, the works on the garage should be outside the breeding bird season (which is late February to August inclusive). If this is not possible, and it has to be removed during the nesting season, then the building should be checked for nests (by an ecologist) immediately prior to any works. If any active nests are found they must be retained and work must be delayed in that area until the young have fledged and left the nest. None of the trees, shrubs and hedges on the wider site, or on the boundaries will be affected by the current plans.

8. It is a requirement under national planning policy to provide ecological enhancements to sites requiring planning permission in order to provide a net gain in biodiversity. Therefore, the following enhancement measures are proposed:
 - At least one woodstone style bat box (*e.g.* Vivara Pro WoodStone Bat Box, Beaumaris Woodstone or similar) will be erected on a suitable mature tree within the site or wider site boundary. This bat box will be erected as high as possible (ideally between 2.5m and 5m, facing south or south-east) with a clear exit path. It will remain on site permanently (and shall be repaired or replaced as necessary);
 - One sparrow box, such as Istock Eco-habitat or similar, will be installed on the exterior of the building. Swift boxes can be supplied and installed by Hampshire Swifts <https://www.hampshireswifts.co.uk> and a new soffit design is also available; and
 - At least one insect box (hotel or tower) or brick will be installed within the site boundary/property ownership. The box should be suitable for a range of invertebrates. It will be positioned in a warm sunny spot, preferably on a south-facing wall, close to vegetation but with no vegetation in front of the hole(s). Bee-friendly and insect friendly plants will be located nearby so that the bees and insects using the boxes have food. Lavender, honeysuckle and buddleia are all pollinator-friendly plants. The box (especially the BeePot planter) have been chosen so that they form an attractive feature as part of the landscaping. Solitary bees are non-aggressive and as such are suitable for locations with children.

9. The bird boxes to be erected within the site, with additional details on siting them to increase chances of occupancy, are summarised in *Table 5.6.4.1*.

10. Details of possible insect boxes are given in *Table 5.6.5.1*. The boxes (especially the BeePot planter) have been chosen so that they form an attractive feature as part of the landscaping. Solitary bees are non-aggressive and as such are suitable for locations with children.

11. The proposed enhancement measures are shown in *Figures 4 & 5* in *Section 6*.

12. Other enhancements for wildlife that the owners of the site may choose to employ are given in *Appendix C*. However, these are not proposed as enhancements for the purposes of the planning application, but only for information purposes.

13. This survey data is valid for a maximum of 12 months. Bats frequently move around and adopt new roosting sites, therefore if more than 12 months elapse it may be advisable to conduct further survey work to obtain up-to-date information, thereby ensuring protected species compliance.

14. According to the *Multi-Agency Geographic Information for the Countryside* website (www.magic.gov.uk), the site is neither designated nor immediately adjacent to any designated areas of nature conservation. However, there are designated sites nearby (see *Table 4.1.1.1* in *Section 4.1.1*) None of these will be directly affected by this small-scale development and all links will be maintained.

15. According to the *Multi-Agency Geographic Information for the Countryside* website (www.magic.gov.uk), there are four internationally statutory designated sites within 5km of the site, and three nationally designated sites within 2km of the site.

16. The site is within 5km Thursley National Nature Reserve SAC (c.4433m north-west) and Thursley Common (c.1998 north-east), Frensham Common (c.4398 north-west) and Hankley Common (c.4429 north) SPAs. As a result of its proximity to these designated sites, the impacts of this small-scale development on the SAC and SPAs must be considered. The works will cause increase to the number of dwellings on site and therefore to the number of people occupying the site (even if only on a temporary basis). This could cause an increase in the recreational pressure, or pollution, on the internationally designated sites. Therefore, the local council may ask for compensation on the basis that it could increase in the recreational pressure, or pollution, on the internationally designated sites.

17. There have been seven granted bat European Protected Species (EPS) licences within 2km of the site. It is unlikely that the current proposals will impact these populations.

2 **INTRODUCTION**

2.1 **General**

This report provides information from a preliminary roost assessment and ecological walkover carried out by Hampshire Ecological Services Ltd for Mr & Mrs Sutherland in connection with a proposal to convert the existing garage to habitable accommodation at Tawney Croft, Crossways Road, Grayshott, Surrey, GU26 6HD (approximate Ordnance Survey Grid Reference SU876350). The location of the site is shown in *Figures 1 and 2 in Section 6*.

2.2 **Site description**

The site consists of a large house with a detached garage (at the northern end and with access from Stoney Bottom) and greenhouse with front and rear gardens. The rear garden consists of a lawn with various flowerbeds and ornamental planting whilst the front garden consists of a paved parking area surrounded by ornamental planting, including a line of mature trees on the north side of property and continuing up Crossways Road. The south and east borders are separated from adjacent properties by dense hedges whilst there is a fence on the west border. The building surveyed is shown on the plan in *Figure 3 in Section 6*.

The site is on the south side of Crossways Road, on the east side of Grayshott. The immediate surroundings consist of residential housing in all directions as well as patches of woodland of varying size. In the wider landscape the built-up area extends to the north, south and west. There are extensive areas of woodland *c.*973m east and also *c.*771m north beyond the town of Grayshott. The town of Beacon Hill is to the north and Hindhead is to the north-east. In addition, the National Trust Hindhead Commons is *c.*1512m to the north-east and Polecat Copse is *c.*3297m south-east.

2.3 **Proposed activities**

This survey was carried out in connection with a proposal to convert the existing garage to habitable accommodation.

2.4 **Current planning status**

Planning permission is being applied for at this site.

2.5 **Objectives of the survey and report**

The survey by Hampshire Ecological Services Ltd included internal and external inspections of the building to identify bat roost suitability and to systematically search for bats and evidence of bats. The aim was to identify if bats were present or likely to use the site for roosting.

The survey and the report writing were carried out in accordance with *Bat Surveys for Professional Ecologists: Good Practice Guidelines, 4th edition* (Collins, 2023). Any deviations from the guidelines are justified in the relevant sections.

Additionally, all ecological surveys should be completed in line with Natural England's *Standing Advice for Local Authorities*

(<http://www.naturalengland.org.uk/ourwork/planningdevelopment/spatialplanning/standingadvice/advice.aspx>), which states:

- Natural England will not comment on applications that are submitted without the relevant protected species surveys if there are no other issues (i.e. in relation to SSSIs or landscape).
- Natural England will not comment on scoping surveys that recommend further surveys where these have not been undertaken and submitted with the scoping reports.

2.6 *Structure of this report*

This report is structured as follows:

- *Section 1* contains the executive summary;
- *Section 2* contains an introduction;
- *Section 3* describes the survey methods;
- *Section 4* describes the results;
- *Section 5* evaluates the findings;
- *Section 6* contains the figures including:
 - *Figure 1* gives aerial photographs showing the site location;
 - *Figure 2* gives an Ordnance Survey map showing the location of the site;
 - *Figure 3* gives a site plan showing the building surveyed; and
 - *Figures 4 & 5* give the indicative locations of the proposed enhancements measures.
- *Section 7* gives photographs of the site;
- *Section 8* lists the references;
- *Appendix A* gives information on relevant legislation;
- *Appendix B* gives information on bat ecology; and
- *Appendix C* lists other enhancements for wildlife (for information, not part of the planning application).

3 ***METHODS***

3.1 ***Desk study***

The *Multi-Agency Geographic Information for the Countryside* website (www.magic.gov.uk) was used to search for designated sites on or adjacent to the site including Local Nature Reserves (LNRs), National Nature Reserves (NNRs), Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs), Special Areas of Conservation (SACs), Special Protection Areas (SPAs) and Ramsar sites. The search area was 5km for SAC and SPA sites and 2km for LNRs, NNRs, Ramsar sites and SSSIs, as specified in Surrey's *Biodiversity Checklist*. The search area is also 500m for Sites of Importance to Nature Conservation (SNCIs) and ancient semi-natural and ancient replanted woodlands.

In addition, the *Multi-Agency Geographic Information for the Countryside* website (www.magic.gov.uk) was used to search for granted European Protected Species (EPS) licences in relation to bats within 2km of the site.

A data search from the Surrey Biodiversity Information Centre (SBIC) has not been commissioned by the client in relation to this site.

3.2 ***Field survey***

3.2.1 *Date, time and weather*

An external and internal inspection of the building was carried out during the daytime on the Friday 12th January 2024. The weather conditions during the survey were 5 °C and dry with 95% cloud cover and a no wind (Beaufort scale 0).

3.2.2 *Personnel*

The internal and external inspections were carried out by Adam Rye BSc (Hons) who is experienced in undertaking bat roost surveys and is accredited under Bat Class Licence Registration number 2015-11159-CLS-CLS.

This report was reviewed by John Poland CEnv MCIEEM CBiol MSB, who is a full member of the Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management (CIEEM), a Chartered Environmentalist (CEnv), a Chartered Biologist (CBiol) and multi-species licence holder with 23 years of experience in ecological consultancy and Victoria Russell MCIEEM who is also a full member of the CIEEM and multi-species licence holder with over 25 years of experience in ecological consultancy.

All staff adhere to the Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management's (CIEEM) *Code of Professional Conduct*.

3.2.3 *Assessment of current bat roost suitability*

Because bats are crevice-dwelling mammals it is often difficult to thoroughly inspect buildings for bats and evidence of bats. Examples are where bats roost between the roofing felt and tiles or slates, around window frames and behind bargeboards. These areas cannot be inspected, but a surveyor would know that bats might roost here because there are places where bats could gain entry. A pipistrelle bat is small enough to fit into a match box and can roost in gaps just 14-20mm wide.

The building was assessed for its **bat roost suitability** according to the following factors that influence the likelihood of bat roosting:

- Surrounding habitat: whether there are potential flight-lines and bat foraging areas nearby.
- Construction detail: the type and construction of architectural features such as attics, bargeboards, soffit boxes, lead-flashing, cavity walls and hanging tiles that could be used by roosting bats. Some construction details and materials are more favourable to bat occupation than others.
- Building condition: whether the building has no roof or has a sound roof without any potential bat access points.
- Internal conditions: bats favour sheltered locations with a stable temperature regime, protection from the elements and little wind/light/rain penetration.
- Potential bat access points: whether there is flight and crawl access.
- Potential roosting locations: the presence of bat-accessible voids, cracks and crevices.

The risk of bat roosts being present will be lower where structures have:

- Urban setting with little greenspace.
- Heavy disturbance.
- Small, cluttered roof void (particularly for brown long-eared bats).
- Modern construction with few gaps or crevices that bats can fly or crawl through (although pipistrelles may still be present).
- Prefabricated steel or sheet materials.
- Active industrial premises.

The above list provides generic criteria and there are exceptions to consider. For example, pipistrelle roost sites are often found in modern housing estates and therefore the absence of bats from such locations should not always be assumed.

Some information on bat ecology is included in *Appendix B*.

3.2.4 *Systematic inspection for bats or evidence of bats*

The building was assessed for its suitability to support roosting bats using the following access and inspection equipment: high-quality 10x42 binoculars; a 1,000,000 candlepower Clulite™ CB2 torch; an LED pen torch and a 3.8m surveyors' ladder. Binoculars were employed to view higher areas such as potential access points on the outside of the building. A description of the building was recorded on a survey sheet and digital photographs were taken as a permanent record.

Visual, systematic examinations were made for bats and evidence of bats in the building, both internally and externally, of the following:

- roof beams, especially the ridge beam;
- the floors and stored items;
- wall and door surfaces;
- window and door frames; and
- wall bases.

Evidence of roosting bats includes droppings, feeding remains and dead bats, but also staining from urine and fur-oils, scratch marks, odour, the presence of bat-fly (Nycteribiid) pupal cases, and in some cases, the absence of cobwebs.

Bat droppings can prove beyond doubt that bats use a building and can help to identify roosting locations because piles often accumulate beneath roosting sites or entrance points. The location, size, shape, texture and colour of the droppings can be used to aid species identification. DNA analysis of droppings is also possible and samples are taken where necessary. The number and condition (age) of droppings can indicate the size of the roost and when it was last used.

Following the internal and external inspections, the building was assigned a level of suitability for being used by roosting bats. This was based on the criteria in *Table 3.2.4.1* (Collins, 2023).

Table 3.2.4.1. Bat Roost Suitability.

Suitability	Description of roosting habitats	Description of commuting and foraging habitats
None	No habitat features on site likely to be used by any roosting bats at any time of the year (<i>i.e.</i> a complete absence of crevices/suitable shelter at all ground/underground levels).	No habitat features on site likely to be used by any commuting or foraging bats at any time of the year (<i>i.e.</i> no habitats that provide continuous lines of shade/protection for flight-lines or generate/shelter insect populations available to foraging bats).
Negligible	Negligible habitat features on site likely to be used by roosting bats; however, a small element of uncertainty remains as bats can use small and apparently unsuitable features on occasion.	Negligible habitat features on site likely to be used by commuting or foraging bats; however, a small element of uncertainty remains in order to account for non-standard bat behaviour.
Low	A structure with one or more potential roost sites that could be used by individual bats opportunistically. However, these potential roost sites do not provide enough space, shelter, protection, appropriate conditions and/or suitable surrounding habitat to be used on a regular basis or by larger numbers of bats (<i>i.e.</i> unlikely to be suitable for maternity or hibernation).	Habitat that could be used by small numbers of commuting bats such as a gappy hedgerow or un-vegetated stream, but isolated, <i>i.e.</i> not very well connected to the surrounding landscape by other habitat. Suitable, but isolated habitat that could be used by small numbers of foraging bats such as a lone tree (not in a parkland) or a patch of scrub.
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 but unlikely to support a roost of high conservation status (with respect to roost type only)	Continuous habitat connected to the wider landscape that could be used by bats for commuting, such as lines of trees and scrub or linked back gardens. Habitat that is connected to the wider landscape that could be used by bats for foraging such as trees, scrub, grassland or water.
High	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.	Continuous, high-quality habitat that is well connected to the wider landscape that is likely to be used regularly by commuting bats such as river valleys, streams, hedgerows, lines of trees and woodland edge. High-quality habitat that is well connected to the wider landscape that is likely to be used regularly by foraging bats such as broadleaved woodland, tree-lined watercourses and grazed parkland. The site is close to and connected to known roosts.

4

RESULTS**4.1 Desk study****4.1.1 Designated sites**

According to the *Multi-Agency Geographic Information for the Countryside* website (www.magic.gov.uk), the site is not designated or immediately adjacent to any designated areas of nature conservation. However, there are designated sites nearby. These are listed in *Table 4.1.1.1*.

Table 4.1.1.1. Statutory designated sites; non-statutory designated sites and ancient semi-natural and ancient replanted woodlands within the designated search areas of the site.

Level of designation	Designation	Name	Distance & direction from site
International	SPA	Thursley Common	c.1998m north-east
		Hankley Common	c.4429m north
		Frensham Common	c.4398m north-west
		-	-
	Ramsar	-	-
	SAC	Thursley National Nature Reserve	c.4433m north-west
National	SSSI	Devils Punch Bowl	c.1633m north-east
		Bramshott Common	c.1297m south-west
		Ludshott Common	c.1985m west
	NNR	-	-
County	LNR	-	-
Local	SNCI	-	-
	Ancient woodland	-	-
		-	-

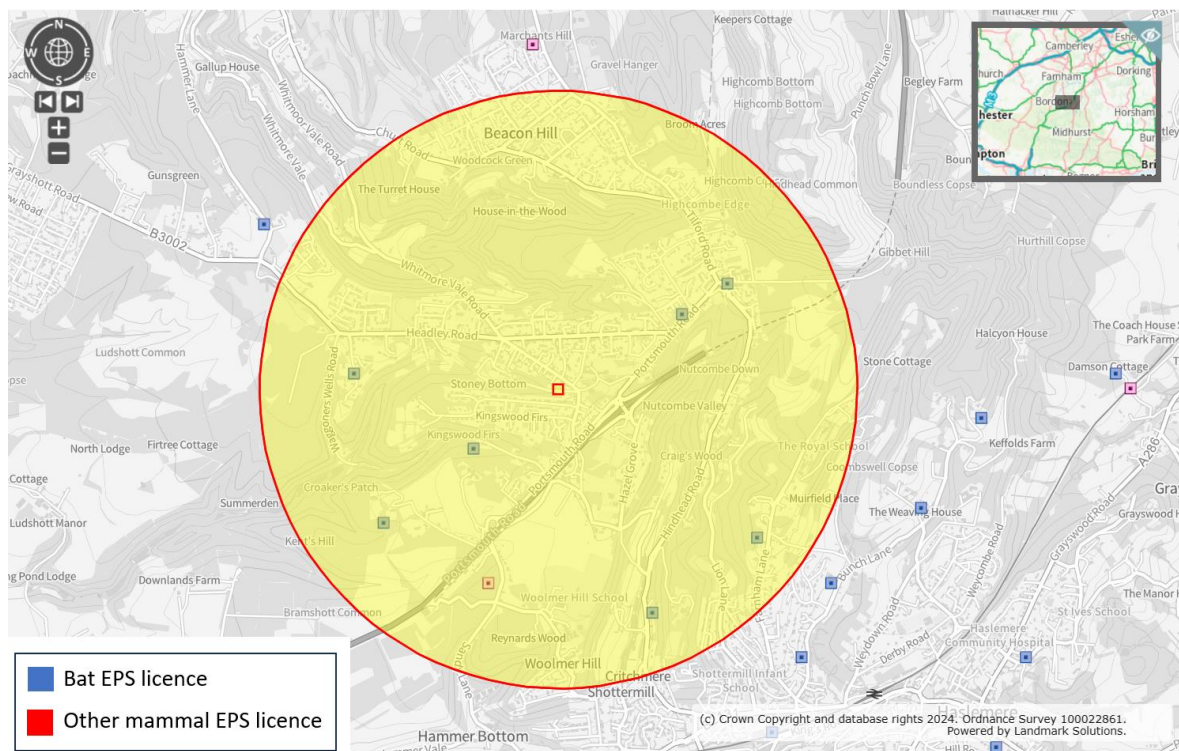
4.1.2 Bats

According to the *Multi-Agency Geographic Information for the Countryside* website (www.magic.gov.uk), there have been eight European Protected Species (EPS) licences granted within 2km of the site. Of these, seven are for bats. These are listed in *Table 4.1.2.1* and their locations are shown in *Table 4.1.2.1*.

Table 4.1.2.1. Granted European Protected Species (EPS) licences within 2km of the site.

Species subject of licence	Type of habitat affected	Date licence was granted	Distance & direction from site
Common pipistrelle, Brown long-eared	Resting place	10/06/2013	c.380m south-west
Common pipistrelle	Resting place	25/10/2017	c.1012m north-east
Hazel or Common Dormouse	Breeding site and resting place	22/09/2015	c.1473m south
Brown long-eared, Common pipistrelle, Soprano pipistrelle	Resting place	04/05/2018	c.1560m west
Brown long-eared, Common pipistrelle	Resting place	01/04/2019	c.1358m north-west
Brown long-eared	Resting place	22/10/2013	c.1444m south-west
Common pipistrelle, Brown long-eared	Resting place	26/08/2009	c.1840m south-east
Common pipistrelle, Brown long-eared	Resting place	26/08/2009	c.1296m south-east

Figure 4.1.2.1. Granted European Protected Species (EPS) licences within 2km of the site.






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4.2 Survey of buildings

The construction details and photographs of the building are summarised in Table 4.2.1. Additional photographs showing the garden are given in Section 7.

Table 4.2.1. Summary of the building's construction details.

Type/Name	Garage
Description	A single-storey brick building with a pitched and tiled roof. The upper part of the east elevation is clad in wooden boards and the upper part of the west elevation is constructed from blockwork.
No. of storeys	1
Roof type	Pitched
Roof cladding	Tile
Ridge	Tile
Wall type	Brick, blockwork and wooden boards
Exterior	Wooden soffits (north and south elevation)
Photos	<p>North elevation</p>  <p>East elevation</p> 

	<p>South elevation</p>  <p>West elevation</p> <p>The west elevation is on the border of the property and a fence surrounding the property prevents access.</p>
<p>Building dimensions</p>	<p>c.6.5m wide x c.9m long</p>
<p>Roof void description</p>	<p>N/A – The roof is open to the rafters.</p>
<p>Frame</p>	<p>Wooden rafters and ridge beam</p>
<p>Roof lining</p>	<p>Breathable membrane</p>
<p>Roof void dimensions</p>	<p>N/A – The roof is open to the rafters.</p> 
<p>Roof void height</p>	<p>N/A – The roof is open to the rafters.</p>

Potential roosting locations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Against the ridge beam and between the roof tiles and the internal lining. • Under the damaged/ slipped roof tiles on the north elevation.
Bat evidence	No
Bat suitability	Negligible
Further surveys needed?	No

4.3 External potential bat access points

The roof appears in fairly good condition, although there has been some damage to the soffits on the north and south elevation of the garage; there is a small gap between the top of the garage door and the wooden boards on the east elevation; and there are a couple of broken tiles on the north elevation. Therefore, the building is classed as having negligible suitability to be used by roosting bats, following the criteria in *Table 3.2.4.1*.

The locations and details of the potential bat access points and exterior roosting features are illustrated in *Images 4.3.1.1 – 4.3.1.3*.

Image 4.3.1.1. Location of potential bat access points and potential external roost locations on the north elevation of the garage.



Image 4.3.1.2. Location of potential bat access points on the east elevation of the garage.



Image 4.3.1.3. Location of potential bat access points on the east elevation of the garage.



4.4 *Commuting and foraging habitat*

The mature trees in the garden and the woodland along Stoney Bottom provide good bat foraging habitat in the immediate vicinity of the building. In addition, the lines of mature trees and hedges along the boundaries connect to a network of hedges, tree-lines and woodland. These in turn connect the site to areas of high-quality foraging habitat in the wider landscape such as nearby woodland.

Bats follow linear landscape features such as lines of trees, hedges, buildings and waterways in order to commute from their roost sites to their feeding grounds. Likewise, they use these features to navigate between feeding areas and alternative roosts.

4.5 *Evidence of bats*

No bats or evidence of bats was found.

4.6 *Other ecological constraints*

4.6.1 *Birds*

All trees and shrubs on the wider site provide suitable nesting habitat for birds. However, there are no trees or shrubs within the area of works, only overhanging trees from the southern boundary along Stoney Bottom and trees and shrubs at the top of the retaining wall.

5 ***INTERPRETATION AND EVALUATION***

5.1 ***Constraints***

5.1.1 *Constraints on survey data*

Detailed searches often result in the discovery of evidence of bats. However, although such surveys can identify the presence of bats it is more difficult to prove absence due to the crevice-dwelling nature of these elusive mammals. Bat droppings may be missed where there is debris to obscure them (and also, very old droppings generally crumble away to dust).

Evidence of crevice-dwelling bats, such as pipistrelles, is often not discovered on preliminary roost appraisals.

It is often difficult to thoroughly inspect buildings for bats and evidence of bats without a destructive search, which is not generally legal, practical or acceptable.

The site visit was undertaken in January, outside the active bat season. However, it is possible to assess the building and its suitability for roosting bats.

As there is a fence next to the garage on the western boundary, it was not possible to fully inspect the external western elevation of the garage.

5.1.2 *Constraints on the mitigation, compensation and enhancement measures*

There is a limit to the amount of enhancement measures that are possible (and reasonable) on such a small site. In addition, there are no trees on site that would be suitable for bird and/ or bat boxes to be attached.

Further surveys are required to inform the need for mitigation and compensation measures.

5.2 ***Potential impacts of the proposed development on bat roosts***

5.2.1 *Desk study*

According to the *Multi-Agency Geographic Information for the Countryside* website (www.magic.gov.uk), the site is neither designated nor immediately adjacent to any designated areas of nature conservation. However, there are designated sites nearby (see *Table 4.1.1.1* in *Section 4.1.1*). None of these will be directly affected by these small-scale works and all links will be maintained.

The site is within 5km Thursley National Nature Reserve SAC (c.4433m north-west) and Thursley Common (c.1998 north-east), Frensham Common (c.4398 north-west) and Hankley Common (c.4429 north) SPAs. All these sites are designated due to the types of wetland habitats they include.

Thursley Common is a designated site due to the areas of lowland northern Atlantic wet heaths it contains. The wet heath at Thursley contains several rare plants, including great sundew, bog hair-grass, and brown beak-sedge. Thursley Common is an important site for invertebrates, including the nationally rare white-faced darter (*Leucorhinia dubia*). Furthermore, Hankley Common has three designations; SSSI, SPA and SAC. Hankley Common is branded by its dwarf shrubby plant community, dominated by common heather but also containing cross-leaved heath, petty whin, and dwarf gorse. As a result of its proximity, the impacts of this small-scale development on the SAC and SPAs must be considered.

The works will cause increase to the number of dwellings on site and therefore to the number of people occupying the site (even if only on a temporary basis). This could cause an increase in the recreational pressure, or pollution, on the internationally designated sites. Therefore, the local council may ask for compensation on the basis that it could increase in the recreational pressure, or pollution, on the internationally designated sites.

According to the *Multi-Agency Geographic Information for the Countryside* website (www.magic.gov.uk), there have been seven bat European Protected Species (EPS) licences granted within 2km of the site. However, it is unlikely that the current proposals will impact these bat populations.

5.2.2 *Commuting and foraging bats*

There is good foraging habitat for emerging bats in the immediate vicinity of the garage including mature trees and woodland. The lines of mature trees and hedges along the boundaries connect to a network of hedges, tree-lines and woodland. These in turn connect the site to areas of high-quality foraging habitat in the wider landscape such as woodland on Ludshott Common and Hindhead Common, which are both protected areas. Woodland provide high-quality foraging habitat for a number of different species of bat. These areas will be unaffected by the development and all links will be maintained. The connectivity around the edges of the site (the trees and hedges) will be retained and as such no impact to commuting and foraging bats (and hence bat populations in the local area) is anticipated.

Changes in lighting can affect foraging and roosting bats. Therefore, no works should take place in the hours of darkness or under artificial lighting. In addition, no lighting should be directed onto retained vegetation (particularly the trees), and security lights should operate on a timer, to avoid any negative impact on bats.

Any lighting installed should avoid spillage of greater than 0.1 lux (typical moonlight/ cloudy sky) onto any retained vegetation. However, it is in a highly lit area and as such this may not be possible due to existing light spill. If this is the case any new lighting should not increase the level currently experienced and, if at all possible, should reduce any light spill due to the type of lighting used and the use of protection such as hoods and cowls.

The use of non-UV LED lighting (preferably using warm spectrum wavelengths) is strongly recommended to avoid the most deleterious impacts of lighting on biodiversity and bats in particular.

5.2.3 *Building*

No bats or evidence of bats was found. However, there are a couple of potential external roosting locations on the building. There are no obvious habitat features on site that are likely to be used by roosting bats; however, a small element of uncertainty remains as bats can use small and apparently unsuitable features on occasion. Therefore, the building is classed as having negligible bat roost suitability under the latest BCT guidelines (rather than the lowest category of 'none').

No further surveys are required but it is advised a pre-works check is carried out immediately prior to works by a suitably qualified ecologist to ensure there are no roosting bats within any gaps that are detailed in *Images 4.3.1.1 – 4.3.1.3*. This can be carried out any time of year. Alternatively, ecological supervision during the removal of those features may be acceptable as the risk is low (or a pre-works emergence check between May and August/ September).

To provide biodiversity net gain, enhancement measures will need to be incorporated into the buildings and/ or wider site. A summary of the proposed enhancement measures is given in *Section 5.6*.

5.2.4 *Alternative roosting potential*

There are buildings nearby that could provide alternative roosting for bats (see *Figure 1* in *Section 6*). In addition, there are several mature trees in the vicinity which could provide bat roosting opportunities.

5.3 *Other ecological constraints*

5.3.1 *Birds*

The garage and the trees, shrubs and hedges on the wider site provide suitable habitat for nesting birds. The destruction of active bird nests is prohibited under the *Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981* (as amended). Therefore, the works on the garage should be outside the breeding bird season (which is late February to August inclusive). If this is not possible, and it has to be removed during the nesting season, then the building should be checked for nests (by an ecologist) immediately prior to any works. If any active nests are found they must be retained and work must be delayed in that area until the young have fledged and left the nest.

None of the trees, shrubs and hedges on the wider site, or on the boundaries will be affected by the current plans. If this changes then any affected vegetation with the potential to support nesting birds should be cut to near ground level (approximately 30cm) outside the bird breeding season (which is late February to August inclusive). If this is not possible, and vegetation has to be removed during the nesting season, then it should be inspected (by an ecologist) for nests immediately prior to removal of the vegetation. If any active nests are found, a 5m buffer zone should be established

around them and be temporarily fenced off to prevent plant or personnel disturbing the nest until the end of the breeding bird season (or until the nest is no longer in use).

5.4 Survey report expiry

This survey data is valid for a maximum of 12 months. Bats frequently move around and adopt new roosting sites, therefore if more than 12 months elapse it may be advisable to conduct further survey work to obtain up-to-date information to advise work, thereby ensuring protected species compliance.

Given the mobility of bats, it is recommended that a walkover of the site to update the survey information is undertaken prior to the development commencing if this does not occur before the end of February 2025.

5.5 Further survey

No further surveys are proposed.

5.6 Enhancement measures

5.6.1 General

Under the Environment Act 2021, all planning permissions granted in England (with a few exemptions) except for small sites will have to deliver at least 10% biodiversity net gain (BNG) from January 2024. BNG will be required for small sites from April 2024. BNG will be measured using Defra's biodiversity metric and habitats will need to be secured for at least 30 years. This sits alongside:

- a strengthened legal duty for public bodies to conserve and enhance biodiversity,
- new biodiversity reporting requirements for local authorities, and mandatory spatial strategies for nature: Local Nature Recovery Strategies or 'LNRS'.

From the 20th July 2021, the Government published the revised National Planning Policy Framework (Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government, 2021). The document sets out the government's planning policies for England and how these are expected to be applied. This replaces a previous version which was published in June 2019. It states: "*at the heart of the Framework is a presumption in favour of sustainable development (paragraph 11).*"

It also states "*opportunities to incorporate biodiversity in and around developments should be encouraged*" as part of the consideration for "*presumption in favour of sustainable development*".

The updated National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) also states (paragraph 170) that: "*Planning Policies and 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.*"

The updated Planning Policy Guidance (PPG) for the Natural Environment, updated in July 2019 states (paragraph 020) that:

“Net gain in planning describes an approach to development that leaves the natural environment in a measurably better state than it was beforehand.”

The updated PPG provides examples of how biodiversity net gain can be achieved. Measures suggested include “creating new habitats” and “enhancing existing habitats”.

It is proposed that the enhancements to provide biodiversity net gain will also be in the form of the following:

- new bat roost provision;
- sensitive lighting (for bats and other wildlife);
- new bird nesting provision; and
- insect boxes.

These enhancements are detailed in the following sections.

Other enhancements for wildlife that the owners of the site may choose to employ are given in *Appendix C*. However, these are not proposed as enhancements for the purposes of the planning application, but only for information purposes.

All proposed enhancement measures are subject to supplied plans.

5.6.2 *New bat roost locations*

A box will be erected on a suitable mature tree within the ownership boundary. This bat box will be erected as high as possible (ideally between 2.5m and 5m, facing south or south-east) with a clear exit path. It will remain on site permanently (and shall be repaired or replaced as necessary).

5.6.3 *Lighting*

Changes in lighting can affect roosting, foraging and commuting bats. Therefore, no works should take place in the hours of darkness or under artificial lighting. In addition, no lighting should be directed onto new roost exit points (see *Section 5.6.2*) and any retained or planted vegetation (particularly the trees). Any lighting installed should avoid spillage of greater than 0.1 lux (typical moonlight/ cloudy sky) near to or directly onto the new roost entrances and adjacent vegetation so that light disturbance is not a problem. This is because lighting can impact bat populations directly by disturbing roosts and reducing their foraging area, or indirectly by severing commuting routes from roosts. Therefore, the following (modified from *Bats and lighting in the UK* (ILP 2018)) should be undertaken:

- **Aim of light** The light should be aimed to illuminate only the immediate area required by using as sharp a downward angle as possible. This lit area must avoid being directed at, or close to, any retained vegetation. A shield or hood can be used to control or restrict the area to be lit. Avoid illuminating at a wider angle as this will be more disturbing to foraging and commuting bats, as well as people and other wildlife.

For any security lighting, the following should also apply:


- **Power** It is rarely necessary to use a lamp of greater than 2000 lumens (150W) in security lights. The use of a higher power is not as effective for the intended function and will be more disturbing for bats.
- **Movement sensors** Many security lights are fitted with movement sensors which, if well installed and aimed, will reduce the amount of time a light is on each night. This is more easily achieved in a system where the light unit and the movement sensor are able to be separately aimed.
- **Timers** If the light is fitted with a timer this should be adjusted to the minimum to reduce the amount of ‘lit time’.
- **Alternatives** The requirement for security lighting in each instance should be carefully considered and only used where absolutely necessary to deter crime.

The use of non-UV LED lighting (preferably using warm spectrum wavelengths) is strongly recommended to avoid the most deleterious impacts of lighting on biodiversity and bats in particular.

5.6.4 Birds

Bird boxes will be built into or attached to the exterior wall of the new building to provide new nest sites. The bird boxes are detailed in *Table 5.6.4.1*.

Table 5.6.4.1. Bird boxes to be erected within the site with additional details on siting them to increase chances of occupancy.







Type & quantity	Typical species	No.	Height	Additional information
Vivara Pro WoodStone House Sparrow Nest Box 	House sparrows	1	≥ 2m	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can either be incorporated into the build structure or mounted onto a building. • Should be fixed onto a sturdy building, not onto fences or garden sheds due to its weight. • Position away from windows. • Position out of direct sunlight (below eaves on the north elevation), especially if not built into the build structure.


5.6.5 Insects

At least one insect box (hotel or tower) will be installed in the site boundary/ property ownership . This should be in a sunny location close to vegetation. Bee-friendly and insect friendly plants should be located nearby so that the bees and insects using the boxes have food. Lavender, honeysuckle and buddleia are all pollinator-friendly plants. The boxes suggested in *Table 5.6.5.1* (especially the

BeePot planter) have been chosen so that they form an attractive feature as part of the landscaping. Solitary bees are non-aggressive and as such are suitable for gardens with pets and children.

Table 5.6.5.1. Examples of insect boxes that could be erected on site.

Type	Species	No.	Height	Additional information
	Solitary bees	2	>1m from the ground	The Bee Brick should be positioned in a warm sunny spot, in a south-facing wall, with no vegetation in front of the holes
	Solitary bees	2	>1m from the ground	The BeePot should be positioned in a warm sunny spot, preferably on a south-facing wall, with no vegetation in front of the holes
	Butterflies, solitary bees, lacewings and ladybirds	2	>1m from the ground	The different sections of the Insect Tower have been designed to provide a habitat for a variety of insect species. Suitable for mounting on buildings, trees or fences.
	Solitary bees and a range of other insects	2	Between 0.75m and 1.5m above ground	The selected canes and the holes are the optimum size for solitary bees but other insects may overwinter in the nester.
	A wide range of insects	2	Between 0.75m and 1.5m above ground	Adding natural materials such as drilled canes, hollow stems or bark in the triangular spaces will encourage more insects to the hotel.
	A wide range of insects	2	>1m from the ground	Best placed near vegetation. Provides plenty of nooks and crannies for insects such as ladybirds, earwigs and lacewings.

				
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5.7 ***Requirement for Habitats Regulations licence***

A bat European Protected Species (EPS) licence or Bat Mitigation Class Licence (formerly Bat Low Impact Class Licence, if qualifying) site registration from Natural England licence is not necessary. However, in the unlikely event that bats are found during works on the building, work will stop immediately, and a bat licence will be applied for.

A licence from Natural England permits activities that may otherwise be offences under the *Conservation of Habitats & Species Regulations 2017*, such as the destruction of roost sites. It cannot be applied for on a precautionary basis.

Survey data supporting licence applications must be up-to-date *i.e.* have been conducted within the current or most recent optimal survey season (May/ mid-May to August/ September). Therefore, if surveys show bats are present and licensable work is delayed until, during or after the next survey season, an updated survey will be required to support an application.

Natural England takes a minimum of 30-60 working days to process licence applications following receipt of all the relevant documentation. This includes an application form and a Method Statement. This includes a detailed mitigation strategy to eliminate or reduce impacts on bats.

It is not possible to apply for a licence until full planning permission has been granted and any conditions relating to wildlife fulfilled, although Local Planning Authorities usually request the information prior to determining a planning application request. Additional time will be required where any revisions to a proposed mitigation strategy are necessary to obtain the licence.

FIGURES

Figure 1. Aerial photographs showing the location of the site.

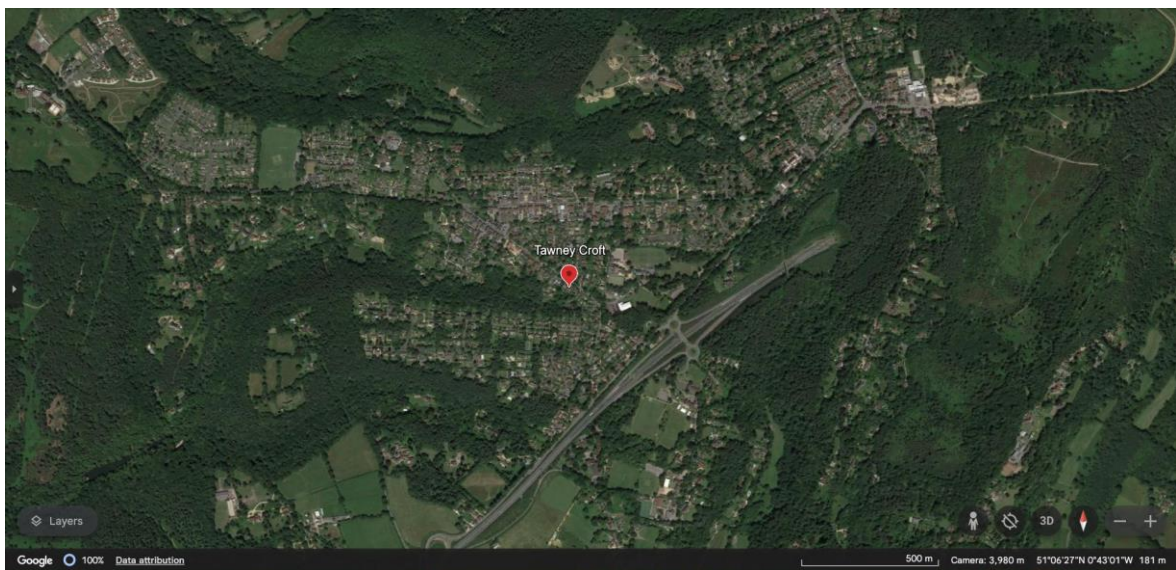
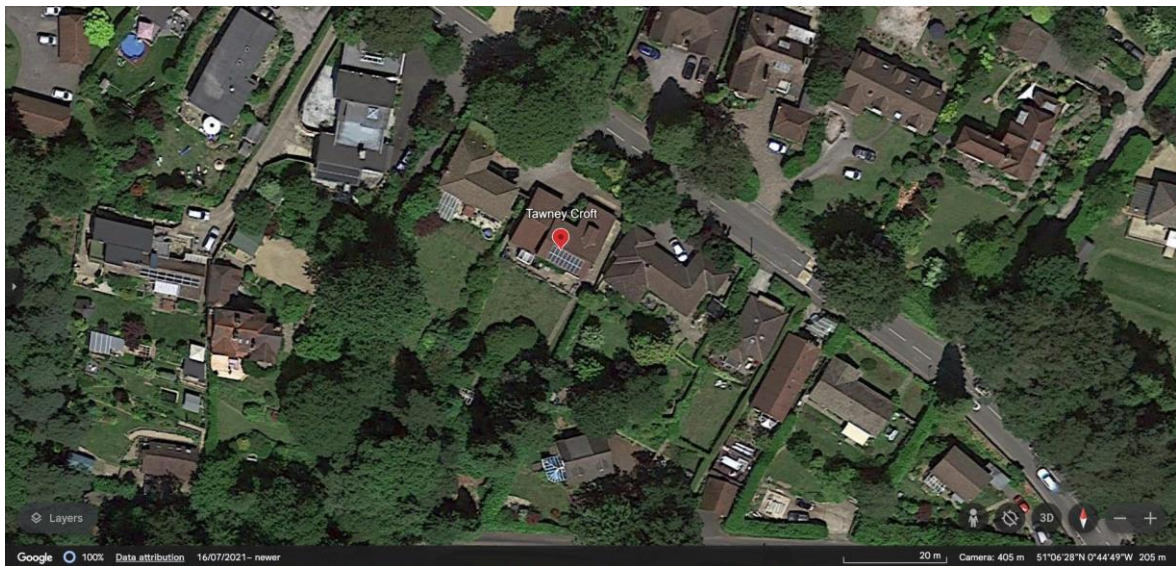
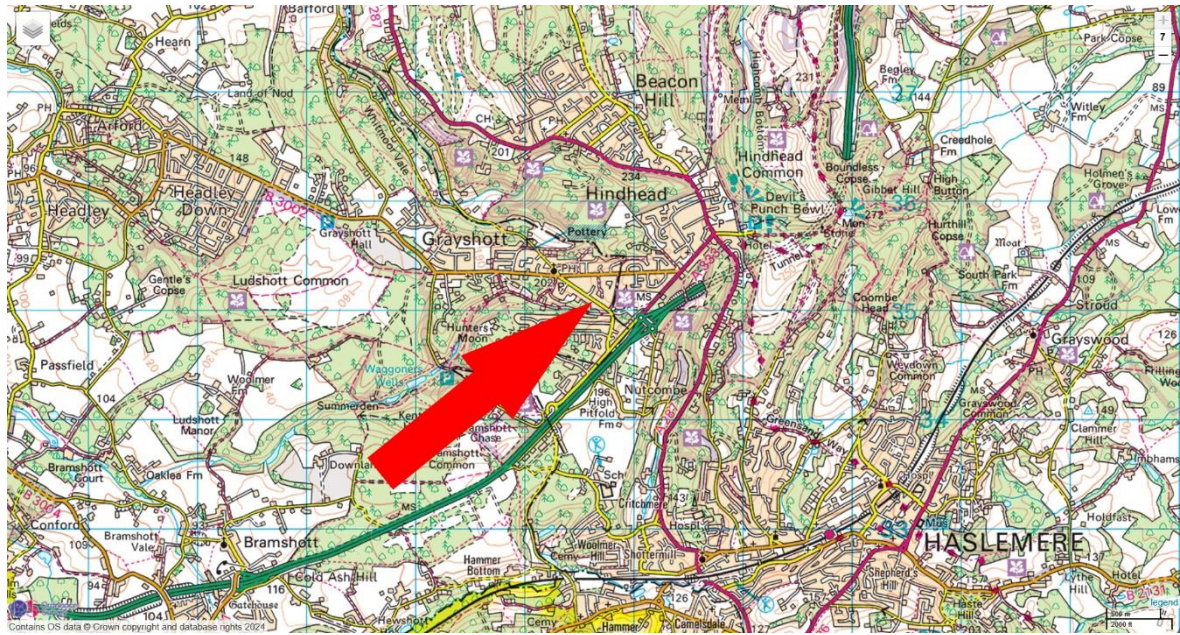


Figure 2. An Ordnance Survey map showing the site location, as indicated by the red arrow.



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Figure 3. Plan of the site with the building surveyed highlighted in red.



Figure 4. Plan showing the indicative locations of the proposed enhancement measures (not to scale).

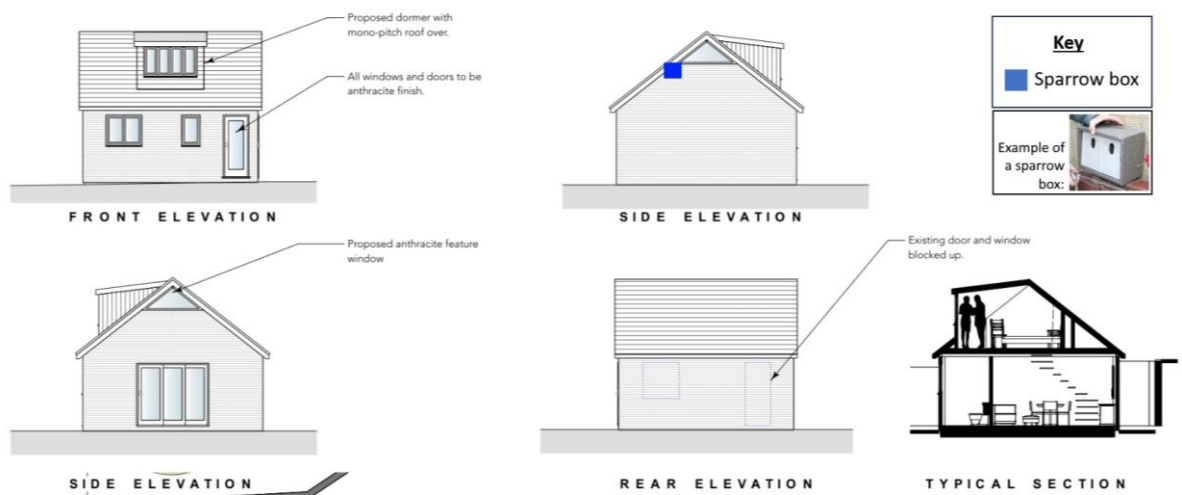
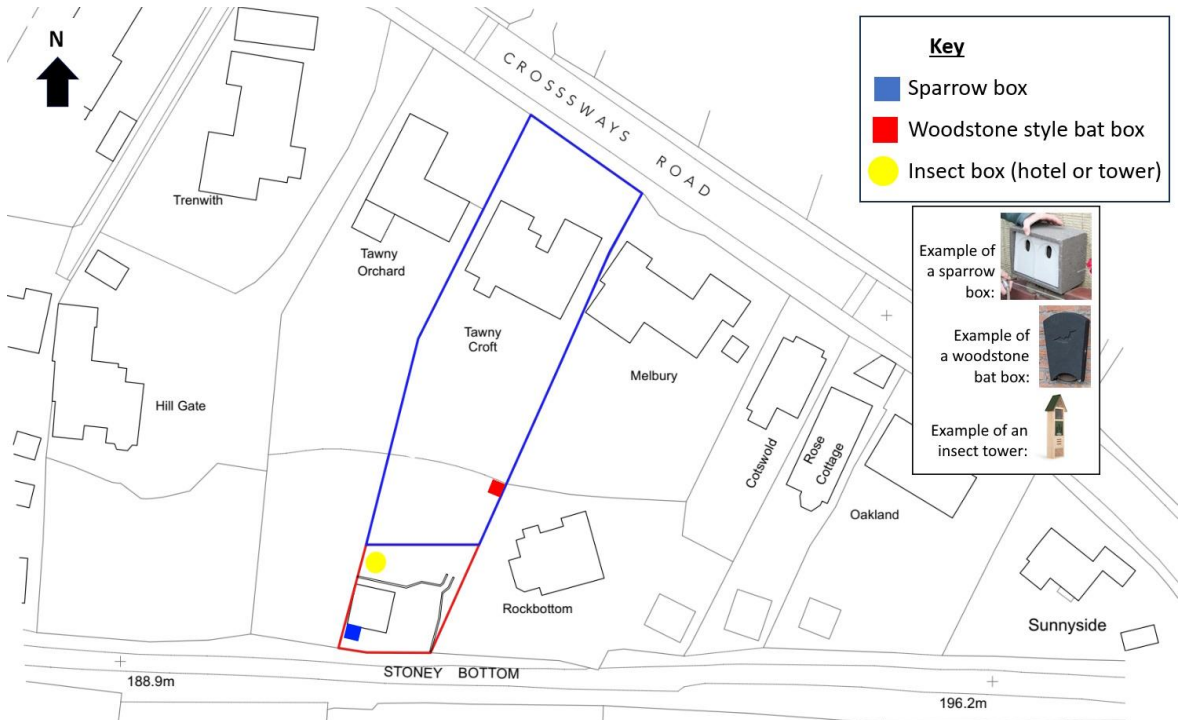


Figure 5. Plan showing the indicative locations of the proposed enhancement measures (not to scale).



7 **PHOTOGRAPHS**

Photo 1. Entrance to the parking area by the garage (from Stoney Bottom) with a tree-line along the boundary.



Photo 2. Parking area in front of the garage with ornamental trees and shrubs at the top a retaining wall.



Photo 3. Lawn, hedges and ornamental planting in the rear garden.



Photo 4. Lawn, hedges and ornamental planting in the rear garden.



Photo 5. Lawn, hedges and ornamental planting in the rear garden.



Photo 6. Lawn, hedges and ornamental planting in the rear garden.



Photo 7. A greenhouse located near the western boundary in the rear garden.



Photo 8. Mature trees, hedges and shrubs in the rear garden.



Photo 9. The rear view of the house at Tawney Croft.



Photo 10. The front of the house at Tawney Croft.



Photo 11. Lines of mature trees and hedges facing south-east on Crossways Road.



Photo 12. Lines of mature trees and hedges facing north-west on Crossways Road.



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9.1 *Legal context*

All species of British bat are protected by the *Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981* (as amended) extended by the *Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000*. This legislation makes it an offence to:

- intentionally kill, injure or take a bat;
- possess or control a bat;
- intentionally or recklessly damage, destroy or obstruct access to a bat roost; and
- intentionally or recklessly disturb a bat whilst it occupies a bat roost.

Bats are also European Protected Species listed on the *Conservation of Habitats & Species Regulations 2017*. This legislation makes it an offence to:

- deliberately capture, injure or kill a bat;
- deliberately disturb a bat (in such a way as to be likely to significantly affect: (i) the ability of a significant group of bats to survive, breed or rear/nurture their young; or (ii) the local distribution or abundance of the species concerned);
- damage or destroy a breeding site or resting place of a bat; and
- possess, control, transport, sell, exchange a bat, or offer a bat for sale or exchange.

All bat roosting sites receive legal protection even when bats are not present (bats tend to reuse the same roost).

Where it is necessary to carry out an action that could result in an offence under the *Conservation of Habitats & Species Regulations 2017* it is possible to apply for a European Protected Species (EPS) licence from Natural England. Licences are only issued where Natural England are satisfied that three derogation tests are met. These are: that the activity is for **imperative reasons of overriding public interest**; that there must be **no satisfactory alternative**; and that **favourable conservation status of the species must be maintained**.

Consideration of these three derogation tests was previously left to Natural England as part of their deliberations on whether to grant a licence for the development activity after a planning consent has been issued. However, the regulations now require that **all** public bodies, i.e. **Local Planning Authorities** (LPAs), have regard to the requirements of the European Habitats Directive when carrying out their functions. As a result, LPAs **must** address the three derogation tests when considering a planning application that could impact upon any European Protected Species (EPS).

9.2 *National planning context*

9.2.1 *General*

Surveys should be completed in line with Natural England's *Standing Advice for Local Authorities* (<http://www.naturalengland.org.uk/ourwork/planningdevelopment/spatialplanning/standingadvice/default.aspx>), which states:

- Natural England will not comment on applications that are submitted without the relevant protected species surveys if there are no other issues (*i.e.* in relation to SSSIs or landscape).
- Natural England will not comment on scoping surveys that recommend further surveys where these have not been undertaken and submitted with the scoping reports.

In addition to the above, *Section 40* of the *Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act (2006)* imposes a new duty on all public authorities to have regard for biodiversity.

9.2.2 *Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG)*

Under the Environment Act 2021, all planning permissions granted in England (with a few exemptions) except for small sites will have to deliver at least 10% biodiversity net gain (BNG) from January 2024. BNG will be required for small sites from April 2024. BNG will be measured using Defra's biodiversity metric and habitats will need to be secured for at least 30 years. This sits alongside:

- a strengthened legal duty for public bodies to conserve and enhance biodiversity,
- new biodiversity reporting requirements for local authorities, and mandatory spatial strategies for nature: Local Nature Recovery Strategies or 'LNRS'.

From the 20th July 2021, the Government published the revised National Planning Policy Framework (Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government, 2021). The document sets out the government's planning policies for England and how these are expected to be applied. This replaces a previous version which was published in June 2019. It states: "*at the heart of the Framework is a presumption in favour of sustainable development (paragraph 11).*"

Achieving sustainable development means that the planning system has three overarching objectives, which are interdependent and need to be pursued in mutually supportive ways (so that opportunities can be taken to secure net gains across each of the different objectives):

- an economic objective;
- a social objective; and
- an environmental objective.

The environmental objective is to "*contribute to protecting and enhancing our natural, built and historic environment; including making effective use of land, helping to improve biodiversity, using natural resources prudently, minimising waste and pollution, and mitigating and adapting to climate change, including moving to a low carbon economy*".

Planning policies and decisions should contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment by “*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)*” and “*minimising impacts on and providing net gains for biodiversity, including by establishing coherent ecological networks that are more resilient to current and future pressures*”.

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.

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.

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 reasons and a suitable compensation strategy exists.

It states that “*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*”.

It should be noted that the “*presumption in favour of sustainable development does not apply where the plan or project is likely to have a significant effect on a habitats site (either alone or in combination with other plans or projects), unless an appropriate assessment has concluded that the plan or project will not adversely affect the integrity of the habitats site*”.

The NPPF also encourages “*minimising impacts on and providing net gains for biodiversity, including by establishing coherent ecological networks that are more resilient to current and future pressures*” and aims to “*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*”. This applies to non-statutory designated sites including Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINCs) and equivalent county wildlife sites.

Early engagement with all necessary stakeholders, including expert bodies, is encouraged by the NPPF.

Bats use different roosting sites throughout the year according to their life cycle requirements.

Hibernation during the winter months requires roosting sites that are cool and humid. As conditions improve through the spring, bats become increasingly active and tend to use transitional roosting sites. During the summer months, females give birth in maternity roosts. Maternity roosts tend to be warm and temperature-stable, which aids rapid development of the young, which are weaned in late summer. In the autumn, adult bats congregate in mating roosts and also use transitional roosting sites. Autumn is the time when both adults and juveniles have to build up fat reserves in preparation for hibernation through the winter months.

Bats also use roosts during the night as feeding perches. Species that catch large prey items such as moths (*e.g.* brown long-eared bat) often enter buildings to hang up and eat their prey before emerging again to forage. Such feeding perches tend to be obvious from scatterings of bat droppings with moth wings, which the bats discard.

Bats are at their most vulnerable during the summer in their maternity roosts, when disturbance can jeopardise their breeding success. Bats give birth to only one pup per year and young do not breed until the second or third year after birth. This means that if maternity colonies are disturbed there can be serious implications for the conservation status of populations.

Bats are also vulnerable during the winter hibernation period, when disturbance can reduce their chance of survival through the winter at a time when food is in short supply.

This is why there are often only narrow timeframes for bat survey and mitigation work.

11 APPENDIX C: OTHER ENHANCEMENTS FOR WILDLIFE

These are not proposed as enhancements for the purposes of the planning application, but only for information purposes.

11.1 Lawn seed mix composition

The seed mixes in *Table 11.1.1* are from Emorsgate Seeds and are suitable for lawns. Emorsgate are only given as an example and a local supplier is preferable. The mixes contain slow growing grasses, some with a selection of wildflowers that respond well to regular short mowing. The EG9 grass mixture for hedges and woodland contains a selection of grasses that are tolerant of a degree of shade.

Table 11.1.1. Emorsgate seed mix species composition.

EL1	
Species	Common Name
Flowering Species	
<i>Galium verum</i>	Lady's Bedstraw
<i>Leontodon hispidus</i>	Rough Hawkbit
<i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i>	Oxeye Daisy
<i>Lotus corniculatus</i>	Birdsfoot Trefoil
<i>Primula veris</i>	Cowslip
<i>Prunella vulgaris</i>	Selfheal
<i>Ranunculus acris</i>	Meadow Buttercup
<i>Trifolium pratense</i>	Wild Red Clover
Grasses	
<i>Agrostis capillaris</i>	Common Bent
<i>Cynosurus cristatus</i>	Crested Dogtail
<i>Festuca rubra</i>	Slender-creeping Red-fescue
<i>Phleum bertolonii</i>	Smaller Cat's-tail
EG1	
Species	Common Name
<i>Agrostis capillaris</i>	Common Bent
<i>Cynosurus cristatus</i>	Crested Dogtail
<i>Festuca rubra</i>	Slender-creeping Red-fescue
<i>Phleum bertolonii</i>	Smaller Cat's-tail
<i>Poa pratensis</i>	Smooth-stalked Meadow-grass
EG9	
Species	Common Name
<i>Agrostis capillaris</i>	Common Bent
<i>Anthoxanthum odoratum</i>	Sweet Vernal-grass
<i>Brachypodium sylvaticum</i>	False Brome
<i>Cynosurus cristatus</i>	Crested Dogtail

<i>Deschampsia cespitosa</i>	Tufted Hair-grass
<i>Festuca rubra</i>	Red Fescue
<i>Poa nemoralis</i>	Wood Meadow-grass

11.2 Ornamental planting to attract wildlife

Plants that attract insects are generally helpful and trees, shrubs and flowering plants can provide cover for wildlife. Therefore, to enhance the ecological value of the site, any replacement landscaping in the gardens should incorporate a mixture of native and non-native species of value to wildlife. This mixture will be planted to encourage a diversity of insects, which in turn will attract different species. Flowers that bloom throughout the year, including both annuals and herbaceous perennials, are beneficial. Night-flowering blossoms attract night-flying insects, which in turn provide prey for bats. Examples of suitable plant species that could be planted to encourage wildlife include those in *Tables 11.2.1. and 11.2.2.* Approximate flowering periods are listed in the tables.

Table 11.2.1. Native and non-native species that could be incorporated into the landscaping.

Species	Common Name	Approximate flowering period
<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	Yarrow	Early summer
<i>Aubretia</i> species	Aubretia	Spring to early summer
<i>Berberis darwinii</i>	Darwin's Barberry	Spring
<i>Iberis sempervirens</i>	Candytuft	Summer to autumn
<i>Centaurea montana</i>	Cornflower	Spring to summer
<i>Centaurea scabiosa</i>	Knapweed	Summer to autumn
<i>Centranthus ruber</i>	Red valerian	Summer to autumn
<i>Cornus sanguinea</i>	Dogwood	Summer
<i>Dianthus barbatus</i>	Sweet William	Summer
<i>Echinacea</i> species	Echinacea	Summer to autumn
<i>Erysimum</i> species	Wallflowers	Spring to early summer
<i>Glebionis segetum</i>	Corn marigold	Spring to summer
<i>Hebe</i> species	Hebes	Summer to autumn
<i>Hedera helix</i>	Ivy	Autumn
<i>Hesperis matronalis</i>	Dame's-violet	Spring to summer
<i>Hyacinthoides non-scripta</i>	English Bluebell	Spring
<i>Hylotelephium spectabile</i>	Ice plant 'Pink lady'	Early autumn
<i>Hypericum</i> species	St John's wort	Spring
<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	Holly	Spring to summer
<i>Jasminum officinale</i>	Common White Jasmine	Summer to autumn
<i>Lavandula angustifolia</i>	Garden Lavender	Summer
<i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i>	Ox-eye daisy	Summer
<i>Limnanthes douglasii</i>	Poached egg plant	Summer
<i>Lonicera caprifolium</i>	Perfoliate Honeysuckle	Summer
<i>Lonicera etrusca</i>	Italian Honeysuckle	Summer to autumn
<i>Lonicera japonica</i>	Japanese Honeysuckle	Spring

<i>Lonicera periclymenum</i>	Honeysuckle	Summer to autumn
<i>Lunaria annua</i>	Honesty	Spring
<i>Malus domestica</i>	Apple	Spring
<i>Malus sylvestris</i>	Crab Apple	Spring
<i>Malva species</i>	Mallow	Summer to autumn
<i>Matthiola longipetala</i>	Night-scented stock	Summer
<i>Myosotis sylvatica</i>	Wood forget-me-not	Spring
<i>Nicotiana species</i>	Tobacco plant	Summer
<i>Oenothera species</i>	Evening primroses	Summer to autumn
<i>Papaver rhoeas</i>	Corn poppy	Summer
<i>Phacelia species</i>	Phacelia	Summer to autumn
<i>Primula vulgaris</i>	Primrose	Spring
<i>Rosa species</i>	Rose	Summer
<i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg.	Bramble	Spring to summer
<i>Saponaria officinalis</i>	Soapwort	Summer
<i>Saxifraga fortunei</i>	Cherry pie	Summer to autumn
<i>Scabiosa species</i>	Scabious	Summer
<i>Silene dioica</i>	Red campion	Spring
<i>Silene noctiflora</i>	Night-scented Catchfly	Summer to autumn
<i>Silene vulgaris</i>	Bladder Campion	Summer
<i>Verbena species</i>	Vervain	Summer to autumn
<i>Viburnum lantana</i>	Wayfaring-tree	Spring to summer
<i>Viburnum opulus</i>	Guelder-rose	Summer

Table 11.2.2. Examples of suitable garden herbs that could be planted in and around the site to encourage wildlife.





Species	Common Name	Approximate flowering period
<i>Angelica species</i>	Angelica	Summer to autumn
<i>Borago officinalis</i>	Borage	Spring to early autumn
<i>Calendula officinalis</i>	English marigolds	Summer to autumn
<i>Foeniculum vulgare</i>	Fennel	Summer to early autumn
<i>Hesperis matronalis</i>	Dame's-violet, often sold as Sweet Rocket	Spring to summer
<i>Hyssopus officinalis</i>	Hyssop	Summer to early autumn
<i>Matthiola bicornis</i>	Night-scented Stock	Spring to autumn
<i>Melissa officinalis</i>	Lemon balm	Summer
<i>Monarda species</i>	Bergamot	Summer to early autumn
<i>Nicotiana species</i>	Tobacco-plant	Spring to autumn
<i>Oenothera species</i>	Evening-primroses	Summer
<i>Origanum vulgare</i>	Marjoram	Summer
<i>Rosmarinus officinalis</i>	Rosemary	Spring
<i>Saponaria officinalis</i>	Soapwort	Summer to autumn
<i>Silene noctiflora</i>	Night-scented Catchfly	Summer to autumn






<i>Silene vulgaris</i>	Bladder Campion	Spring to summer
<i>Tanacetum parthenium</i>	Feverfew	Summer to early autumn
<i>Thymus</i> species	Thyme	Summer


11.3 Bird boxes

It is not advisable to place many boxes with identical dimensions, because individuals of the same species may not tolerate each other's presence, especially in built-up areas with limited food resources.

Table 11.3.1. Bird boxes with additional details on siting them to increase chances of occupancy.

Type/ example	Typical species	Height	Additional information
Vivara Pro WoodStone House Sparrow Nest Box 	House sparrows	≥ 2m	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can either be incorporated into the build structure or mounted onto a building. • Should be fixed onto a sturdy building, not onto fences or garden sheds due to its weight. • Position away from windows. • Position out of direct sunlight (below eaves on the north elevation), especially if not built into the build structure.
Ibstock Eco-habitat  or Swift boxes from Hampshire Swifts 	Swifts	≥ 5m	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can either be incorporated into the build structure or mounted onto a building. • Position out of direct sunlight (below eaves on the north elevation), away from windows and in a straight line. • Should be in an open area so that it is less accessible to predators and birds are not obstructed as they leave the nest.
Vivara Pro Seville 32mm Woodstone Nest Box 	Blue tits, great tits	2-4m	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Position on a building or tree, angled north-east (away from prevailing winds) and tilt forward slightly. • Chances of occupation can be increased by positioning boxes near vegetation.

<p>Vivara Pro Barcelona WoodStone Open Nest Box</p> 	<p>Robins, wrens</p>	<p>≤ 2m</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mount on a tree or large shrub • Conceal amongst foliage to keep well-hidden from predators.
<p>Vivara Pro Seville 28mm Woodstone Nest Box</p> 	<p>Blue tits, coal tits</p>	<p>2-4m</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Position on a building or tree, angled north-east (away from prevailing winds) and tilt forward slightly. • Chances of occupation can be increased by positioning boxes near vegetation.
<p>WoodStone Swallow Nest Bowl (Plywood board mounted)</p> 	<p>Swallows</p>	<p>≥ 2m</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mount within a building with an open door or window • Leave a distance of at least 6cm between the top of the nest and the ceiling.
<p>Vivara Pro WoodStone House Martin Nest</p> 	<p>House martins</p>	<p>≥ 5m</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Position out of direct sunlight (below eaves on the north elevation), away from windows and in a straight line. • Should be in an open area so that it is less accessible to predators and birds are not obstructed as they leave the nest.
<p>Integrated barn owl roost/ false dormer box</p> 	<p>Barn Owl</p>	<p>≥ 3m</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrated into the sloped roof ideally as a false dormer. • The base of the internal space must be flat and a least 45cm below the entrance hole. • There must be an easy-to-grip platform outside the hole for fledglings to stand. • The box must not allow owls access into the garage/ carport inside the building to prevent disturbance by human activity. • A closed access hatch into the box from inside the building is advised, to allow essential clearance of built up nest material or waste.
<p>Barn Owl Trust Nest Box</p>	<p>Barn Owl</p>	<p>≥ 5m</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mounted on a ‘telegraph style’ pole.

 A photograph of a wooden roost box mounted on a tree trunk. The box is made of light-colored wood and has a small, dark, rectangular entrance hole on its front face. It is positioned vertically on the tree.			<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Best positioned facing open grassland for foraging opportunities and away from the prevailing weather.
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