



Project: 92 Old Bath Road, Charvil, Reading, RG10 9QL
Reference: BWE_PRA_92RG10 (Final)
Prepared by: Rita Smoldareva MSc **Date:** 02/03/2026
Approved by: Rita Smoldareva MSc
Subject: Preliminary Bat Roost Assessment Report

INTRODUCTION

BACKGROUND AND SITE LOCATION

This Preliminary Bat Roost Assessment (PRA) has been prepared by Bee.Wise.Eco Ltd on behalf of the client and wider project team in relation to the proposed alterations and extensions to the existing dwelling at 92 Old Bath Road, Charvil, Reading, Berkshire, RG10 9QL (hereafter referred to as "the site").

For reporting purposes, the survey area is defined as the existing residential property at 92 Old Bath Road and its immediate curtilage, centred on National Grid Reference SU77747600. The survey area comprises a typical residential plot within a suburban setting and includes the existing dwelling, attached garage structure and surrounding garden areas. The extent of the survey area is shown on the figures provided in the appendices.

The site comprises a detached two-storey residential dwelling with an attached single-storey garage, located within a residential area of Charvil and surrounded by other residential properties, private gardens and scattered trees typical of the local streetscape. The wider landscape includes areas of green infrastructure and watercourses associated with the River Loddon corridor and nearby Loddon Nature Reserve, which may provide commuting and foraging opportunities for common bat species. However, suitability for roosting is dependent primarily on the condition and structural characteristics of the building itself.

The scope of this report is restricted to a Preliminary Roost Assessment (PRA) and focuses on identifying whether the existing building and immediately associated features within the survey area provide suitability for roosting bats, and whether the proposed works could result in an

offence under relevant wildlife legislation. This report does not constitute a full ecological constraints assessment for other protected species or habitats.

SCOPE OF REPORT

The scope of this report is restricted to bats only and has been undertaken in accordance with the Bat Conservation Trust (BCT) Bat Surveys for Professional Ecologists: Good Practice Guidelines (4th Edition, 2023). The scope covers:

- Preliminary Roost Assessment of the building to identify any features that may provide suitability for roosting bats (Potential Roost Features – PRFs), including:
 - external inspection of accessible elevations, with particular attention to roof structure and interfaces relevant to the proposals (e.g., ridge/verge, eaves/soffits/fascias, hip-to-gable junctions, dormer interface areas, tile/slate gaps, flashing, brickwork cracks, gaps at utility/service entries); and
 - internal inspection of accessible roof voids/loft spaces (where safe access is available), focusing on potential access points, roosting opportunities, and evidence of bat use (e.g., droppings, staining, feeding remains, scratch marks, or live bats).

Assessment of roosting suitability of the building and assignment of a bat roost potential category (e.g., negligible/low/moderate/high), with clear justification based on PRFs and survey findings.

Assessment of likely impacts of the proposed works on bats, specifically relating to a loft conversion, including a hip-to-gable alteration and installation of a rear dormer window, and whether these works could affect PRFs, potential roosting features, or bat access points.

Recommendations and survey requirements (if applicable) in accordance with BCT guidance, including:

- whether no further bat surveys are required; or
- whether further surveys are required (e.g., dusk/dawn activity surveys) and the appropriate survey effort and seasonal timing; and/or
- any precautionary measures for works to the roof/roof void (including stop-works procedures if bats are encountered).

This report does not constitute a full ecological constraints assessment for other protected species or habitats.

REPORT STATUS AND USE

This Preliminary Bat Roost Assessment (PRA) Report has been prepared by Bee.Wise.Eco Ltd for the client and is intended solely for use in relation to the proposed alterations and extensions to the existing dwelling at 92 Old Bath Road, Charvil, Reading, Berkshire, RG10 9QL, centred on National Grid Reference SU77747600. The report is provided to inform the client and wider project team of bat-related ecological constraints relevant to the proposed development within the defined site boundary.

This report may not be relied upon by any other party without the express written consent of Bee.Wise.Eco Ltd. All advice and recommendations are based on the conditions and information available at the time of the survey and any desk-based review undertaken. No warranty is given to third parties, and no liability is accepted for unauthorised use of this report or its contents.

This report reflects the site conditions, client-provided information, and publicly available data at the time of writing. All findings and recommendations are based on these circumstances and are considered accurate as of the stated survey date.

In line with the guidance provided in the *Advice Note on the Lifespan of Ecological Reports and Surveys* (CIEEM, 2019) and the *Bat Surveys for Professional Ecologists: Good Practice Guidelines* (Collins, 2023, 4th Edition), survey data are generally expected to remain valid if collected during the most recent appropriate survey season prior to submission of a planning application.

However, the appropriate duration for which ecological data and reports remain valid should be assessed on a case-by-case basis, taking into account the nature of the site, potential ecological changes, and the species or habitats involved.

Table 1: Timeframe of age of data and survey/ecological report validity

Age of Data	Report/Survey Validity
Less than 12 months	Most likely to be valid
Between 12 and 18 months	Generally considered valid unless site conditions have changed (i.e. a structure or tree has developed a new feature which was not previously present).
Between 18 months and 3 years	An update of the site is required. This means an ecologist may need to revisit the site (compare the current site conditions with those identified in the initial report), undertake a desk study, and review the validity of the report. Depending on the outcome of the review, the ecologist will determine which surveys need to be updated.
After 3 years	Survey data and report are largely considered to be out of date. Most or all surveys will need to be updated.

METHODOLOGY

This Preliminary Bat Roost Assessment (PRA) was completed in accordance with relevant best practice, with primary reference to Bat Conservation Trust (BCT) Bat Surveys for Professional Ecologists: Good Practice Guidelines (4th Edition, 2023). The methodology comprised a proportionate desk-based review and a targeted building inspection focused solely on bats.

DESK STUDY

A brief desk-based review was undertaken to provide ecological context relevant to bats and to inform the PRA. This included:

- Review of aerial imagery and mapping (e.g., MAGIC Maps / OS mapping / Google Earth) to understand the site context, surrounding habitat connectivity and potential commuting features (e.g., tree lines, gardens and green corridors); and
- Review of available information on designated sites and habitats within the local area where relevant to bat commuting/foraging context and potential impact pathways.

Note: For small-scale residential PRAs, a desk study is used primarily to provide context. The PRA conclusions are based principally on the on-site inspection findings.

PRELIMINARY ROOST ASSESSMENT (PRA) – BUILDING INSPECTION

The inspection focused on the building elements which posed the greatest potential for roosting bats.

The PRA comprised:

- External inspection of accessible elevations from ground level, focusing on features that may provide bat access or roosting opportunities associated with the roof and roofline, including (where visible):
 - eaves/soffits/fascias, ridge/verge details and roof coverings (tiles/slates).
 - abutments, lead flashing, mortar gaps/crevices and junctions.
 - gaps at roofline interfaces and service penetrations.
 - any lifted/loose materials or sheltered voids that could function as Potential Roost Features (PRFs).
- Internal inspection of the loft/roof void (where safe access was available) focusing on:
 - evidence of bat use (e.g., droppings, staining, feeding remains, scratch marks, or live bats).
 - daylight penetration and potential access points (e.g., at the eaves, ridge line, gable ends, around chimney breasts, and at service routes).
 - roof lining/felt condition and crevice/void availability.
 - overall suitability for roosting (including temperature stability, disturbance, and available hanging/crevice space).

All observations were recorded using digital photography and field notes, and the building was assigned an overall bat roost suitability category (e.g., negligible/low/moderate/high) in line with BCT guidance, supported by clear justification.

IMPACT SCREENING AND RECOMMENDATIONS (BATS ONLY)

The assessment considered how the proposed work could affect any identified PRFs or access points, including:

- potential loss or modification of crevices and roofline gaps,
- disturbance within the roof void during construction, and
- risk of inadvertent harm if bats are present but not detected during a daytime inspection.

Where relevant, the report provides proportionate recommendations in accordance with BCT guidance, including:

- whether no further bat surveys are required, or whether additional surveys/inspection are required (e.g., emergence/re-entry surveys at appropriate seasonal windows), and/or
- precautionary measures for roof works (including stop-works procedures if bats are encountered).

Suitability	Description
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.
Moderate	A structure with one or more potential roost sites that could be used by bats, but unlikely to support a roost of high conservation status.
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.e. unlikely to be suitable for maternity or hibernation).
Negligible	Negligible habitat features on-site are likely to be used by roosting bats.

SURVEYOR / QUALITY ASSURANCE

The site inspection was undertaken by Rita Smoldareva (MSc, Senior Ecologist, Bee.Wise.Eco Ltd). This report has been reviewed, checked and verified by Rita Smoldareva MSc MIET (Senior Ecologist and Director, Bee.Wise.Eco Ltd), a Natural England Bat Class Licence holder (Level 1; held since 2022). Licence reference details can be provided upon request.

SURVEY CONDITIONS AND LIMITATIONS

Survey date: 26th February 2026

Weather: Approximately 6–8 °C, clear/cloudy, dry conditions with light winds (Beaufort scale F1–F2).

Surveyor: Rita Smoldareva (MSc, Senior Ecologist, Bee.Wise.Eco Ltd)

Access: the survey was undertaken from accessible areas within the site boundary, including internal and external inspection of the building where safe access was available. Some features at height (e.g. upper roof slopes, ridge lines and concealed junctions) were assessed from ground level only, as no ladders, external roof access equipment or intrusive inspection methods were employed as part of this Preliminary Bat Roost Assessment.

DESK STUDY RESULTS

STATUTORY DESIGNATED SITES (WITHIN 2 KM)

A desk-based data search was undertaken using a Site Check Report generated on 2 March 2026, centred on National Grid Reference SU77757599, to identify records of statutory designated sites and European Protected Species within the surrounding landscape.

The desk study identified the following statutory designated site within the wider search area:

- Alder Moors Local Nature Reserve (LNR) (Site Code: L1008744), covering approximately 8.53 hectares.

No Special Areas of Conservation (SACs), Special Protection Areas (SPAs), Ramsar Sites, Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs), National Nature Reserves (NNRs), National Parks or Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONBs) were identified within the search results.

The application site is located within a suburban residential environment in Charvil, characterised by residential properties, private gardens, trees and areas of green infrastructure. The wider landscape includes habitats associated with the River Loddon corridor and surrounding wetlands, which may provide commuting and foraging opportunities for bats. However, there are no direct pathways for impact between the application site and the identified Local Nature Reserve.

Given the small-scale residential nature of the proposed works, the retention of the existing residential land use and the absence of direct impact pathways (such as land take, hydrological changes or disturbance pathways) between the site and any statutory designated sites, the proposed development is not considered likely to result in significant effects on designated sites, either alone or in combination with other plans or projects.

EUROPEAN PROTECTED SPECIES MITIGATION LICENCE (EPSML) SEARCH

The Site Check Report returned several granted European Protected Species Mitigation Licences (EPSML) for bats within the wider Berkshire area. These licences relate to development projects where bat roosts were present and mitigation was required.

The records include licences granted between 2010 and 2025, associated with bat species including:

- Brown long-eared bat (*Plecotus auritus*)
- Common pipistrelle (*Pipistrellus pipistrellus*)
- Soprano pipistrelle (*Pipistrellus pygmaeus*)

Examples of licence references returned within the search include:

- EPSM2010-2250
- 2018-36568-EPS-MIT
- 2019-43241-EPS-MIT
- 2020-44644-EPS-MIT
- 2020-49294-EPS-MIT

These records relate to bat mitigation licences issued for other development sites within Berkshire and do not specifically relate to the application site at 92 Old Bath Road, Charvil.

However, the presence of these licence records confirms that bat species are present within the wider landscape, which is typical of suburban environments containing residential gardens, trees and nearby watercourses.

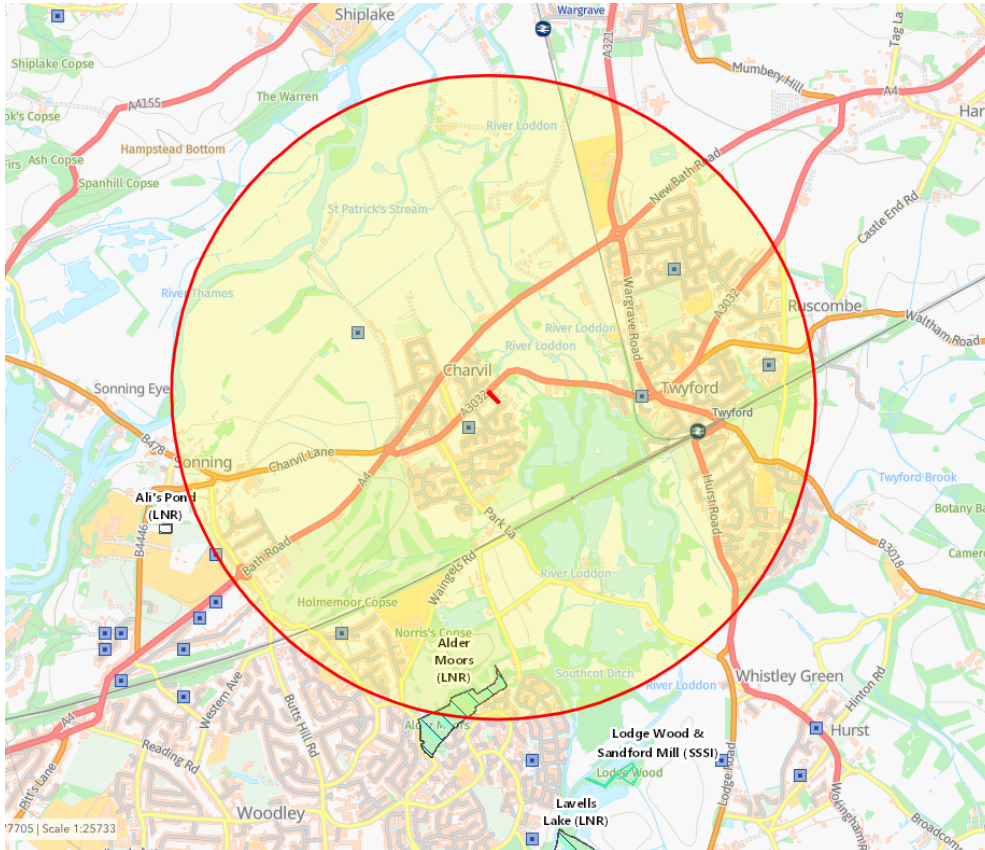


Figure 1. EPSML within 2 km (Source: MAGIC Map, 2026)

Note: EPSML data indicate that licensed bat works have occurred within the wider area, but absence of records does not confirm absence of bats. Conversely, the presence of records does not confirm bat use at the application site. EPSML information is therefore used as supporting context only, and does not replace the site-specific PRA findings.

Summary Interpretation

The presence of European Protected Species Mitigation Licence (EPSML) records within the wider area indicates that the surrounding landscape supports bat roosting and foraging activity, particularly within residential environments, mature trees, garden networks and watercourse corridors typical of the wider Charvil and River Loddon landscape.

However, the presence of licensed bat mitigation works elsewhere within Berkshire does not confirm the presence of bats or bat roosts within the application site itself.

The EPSML records are therefore considered to provide contextual ecological information only. Site-specific conclusions regarding bat roost potential and likely impacts are based primarily on the findings of the on-site Preliminary Roost Assessment, including the internal inspection of the roof structure and external inspection of the building fabric.

The survey confirmed that the building does not provide suitable features or internal conditions likely to support roosting bats, and no evidence of bat use was recorded. The structure is therefore assessed as having negligible bat roost potential.

Nevertheless, the desk study confirms that bats are present within the wider landscape, and therefore the implementation of bat-sensitive working practices and proportionate biodiversity enhancement measures is recommended where appropriate, in accordance with current planning policy and best practice guidance.



SURVEY RESULTS

EXTERNAL INSPECTION

The existing building at 92 Old Bath Road, Charvil, Reading, Berkshire, RG10 comprises a residential dwelling within an established suburban residential setting. The property has a pitched tiled roof with associated roofline features typical of dwellings of this type and age. A detached single-storey garage structure is also present within the site curtilage.

The roof coverings of the main dwelling were found to be in generally good condition, with no lifted, slipped or missing tiles observed. Ridge, verge and roof-wall junctions appeared intact and well sealed, with no visible gaps or defects that would provide bat access.

Soffits, fascias and bargeboards appeared generally well fitted, with no visible cracks, crevices or gaps that could facilitate bat entry into the roof structure. Although sections of the external render exhibit superficial weathering and flaking paint, these defects are cosmetic in nature and do not form deep crevices or cavities suitable for roosting bats. External wall finishes and brickwork were otherwise intact, and no defects were identified in mortar joints, flashing or around service penetrations that would provide suitable access for bats.

The detached garage is a single-storey structure with a pitched roof located within the garden area. An internal inspection of the garage roof void was undertaken during the survey. The internal roof structure was visible and accessible; however, no Potential Roost Features (PRFs) were identified, and no evidence of bats or bat activity (such as droppings, staining, feeding remains, bat carcasses or characteristic roost odour) was recorded.

Overall, the external fabric of the dwelling and the detached garage were found to provide negligible opportunity for bat access or roosting.

INTERNAL INSPECTION – LOFT SPACE

The property contains a single loft space, which was inspected where safe access was available as part of the Preliminary Roost Assessment. The loft comprises a conventional pitched roof structure with timber rafters and joists, with roof coverings supported by timber battens and a roofing membrane beneath the tiles, consistent with the age and construction of the building.

The roofing membrane and internal roof fabric were generally intact and well fitted, with no visible tears, lifted sections or gaps that would allow bats to enter the loft void from the external roof covering. No daylight ingress was observed at ridge lines, eaves, gable ends or around service penetrations, indicating that the roof structure is generally well sealed.

The loft space contains mineral wool insulation between the joists and appears to be subject to periodic disturbance associated with normal residential use.

A thorough inspection of the loft space recorded no evidence of current or historic bat use, including:



- no bat droppings;
- no feeding remains;
- no urine staining or splash marks;
- no staining or rubbing marks associated with bat access points;
- no carcasses or live bats; and
- no characteristic bat roost odour.

Cobwebs were present throughout the loft space, further indicating a lack of regular bat access or use.

A detached garage structure is also present within the site curtilage and was inspected internally where accessible. The ceiling within the garage is open to the rafters and the underside of the roof tiles is lined with a membrane, which appeared to be in good condition. No Potential Roost Features (PRFs) suitable for bats were identified, and no evidence of bats or bat activity was recorded within the garage structure.

Overall, the internal inspection confirmed that the loft space within the dwelling and the detached garage provide negligible opportunity for bat roosting.

BAT ROOST POTENTIAL – SUMMARY

Based on the findings of the external inspection of the building and detached garage, together with the internal inspection of the loft space within the dwelling and the garage roof structure, the building at 92 Old Bath Road, Charvil, Reading, Berkshire, RG10 9QL is assessed as having negligible bat roost potential, in accordance with the Bat Conservation Trust (BCT) Bat Surveys for Professional Ecologists: Good Practice Guidelines (4th Edition, 2023).

The inspection confirmed that the building fabric and roof structures do not contain any Potential Roost Features (PRFs) suitable for bats, and no evidence of current or historic bat use was recorded during the survey.



CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

SUMMARY OF PRELIMINARY ROOST ASSESSMENT

A Preliminary Roost Assessment (PRA) was undertaken to evaluate the potential for roosting bats within the existing dwelling at 92 Old Bath Road, Charvil, Reading, Berkshire, RG10 9QL (centred on National Grid Reference SU77747600).

The proposed works comprise alterations and extensions to the existing dwelling, including modifications to the roof structure, construction of a rear extension, and associated internal reconfiguration. The proposals do not involve demolition of the existing dwelling.

The assessment comprised an external inspection of accessible elevations of the dwelling and detached garage, together with an internal inspection of the loft space within the dwelling and the roof structure of the garage, where safe access was available.

No Potential Roost Features (PRFs) suitable for bats were identified during the external inspection of the dwelling or garage. Roof coverings, associated junctions and the building fabric were found to be generally intact, with tightly fitted tiles and sealed roofline interfaces.

The internal inspection of the loft space recorded no evidence of current or historic bat use, including bat droppings, feeding remains, staining, carcasses or characteristic bat roost odour. The detached garage was also inspected internally and no evidence of bat use or suitable roosting features was identified.

POTENTIAL IMPACT ON BATS

As the building has been assessed as having negligible roosting potential and no Potential Roost Features (PRFs) or evidence of bat use were identified during the Preliminary Roost Assessment (PRA), the proposed works are unlikely to result in disturbance, injury or killing of bats, and are unlikely to cause loss, damage or obstruction of a bat roost, provided works are undertaken in accordance with the recommendations below.

Survey requirement: No further bat survey effort is required.

Mitigation requirement: Bat mitigation measures are not required beyond standard legal compliance procedures.



KEY RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Precautionary working method / legal compliance (stop-works procedure)

Although bat roost potential is assessed as negligible, bats are legally protected and may occasionally be encountered unexpectedly. If a bat is found during works, or if previously concealed features/voids are opened that could plausibly support bats:

- stop works immediately in the affected area
- avoid handling the bat,
- make the area safe and prevent further disturbance
- seek advice from a suitably qualified ecologist.

Works should only resume once appropriate advice has been provided, and if necessary, relevant licensing requirements have been confirmed.

2. Planning policy context

The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF, December 2024) (Section 15: *Conserving and Enhancing the Natural Environment*, paragraphs 187–194) requires development to minimise impacts on biodiversity and, where possible, secure measurable net gains and enhancements.

This Preliminary Roost Assessment demonstrates that the proposed works are unlikely to adversely affect bats and provides proportionate compliance measures aligned with national policy expectations.

RECOMMENDED BIODIVERSITY ENHANCEMENTS (ADVISORY)

In accordance with the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF, December 2024), Section 15: *Conserving and Enhancing the Natural Environment* (paragraphs 187–194), planning policies and decisions should ensure that development minimises impacts on biodiversity and, where possible, provides net gains and enhancements. The NPPF makes clear that biodiversity enhancements are expected to form part of all new development, proportionate to scale and context, even where no significant ecological constraints are identified.

The following biodiversity enhancement measures are therefore recommended and are considered appropriate and proportionate for this scheme:

Swift boxes (optional)

The installation of integrated swift bricks or externally mounted swift boxes within the fabric of the replacement dwelling would provide a permanent enhancement for a declining priority bird



species. Boxes should be positioned on a north- or east-facing elevation, at a minimum height of 5 m above ground level, with a clear flight path and away from windows and excessive disturbance. This measure is not required to mitigate ecological impacts but would align with the objectives of the NPPF and local planning policy.

Bat boxes (optional)

The provision of one or more bat boxes, either integrated within the building fabric or externally mounted on the replacement dwelling or retained mature trees (where present), would provide additional roosting opportunities for common bat species within the wider area. Boxes should be installed at an appropriate height (generally 4–6 m above ground level), oriented to avoid excessive artificial lighting and direct exposure to prevailing weather conditions. This measure is voluntary and not required to address impacts arising from the proposed development.

Lighting good practice (bat-sensitive design)

To ensure compliance with NPPF requirements to minimise impacts on biodiversity, unnecessary new external lighting at roof level should be avoided. Where lighting is required for security or amenity purposes, fittings should be warm-toned, low-intensity and downward-directed, and controlled via timers or motion sensors to minimise light spill onto adjacent gardens, trees and rooflines.

Garden biodiversity (residential-scale enhancement)

Existing trees and shrubs should be retained where practicable. Opportunities for additional native planting should be taken where feasible to enhance habitat value and support invertebrate prey availability for bats and other wildlife, consistent with the NPPF requirement to secure biodiversity enhancements within residential developments.



REFERENCES

Bat Conservation Trust (2023). *Bat Surveys for Professional Ecologists: Good Practice Guidelines*, 4th Edition. Bat Conservation Trust, London.

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Natural England (2026). *MAGIC Map – Site Check Report* (centred on NGR SU77757599; generated 2 March 2026). Natural England.

The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended). HMSO, London.

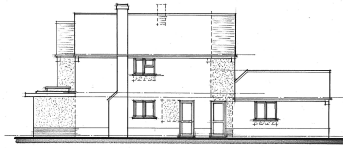
The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). HMSO, London.



Appendix A – Proposed Plan



Front Elevation Scale 1:100



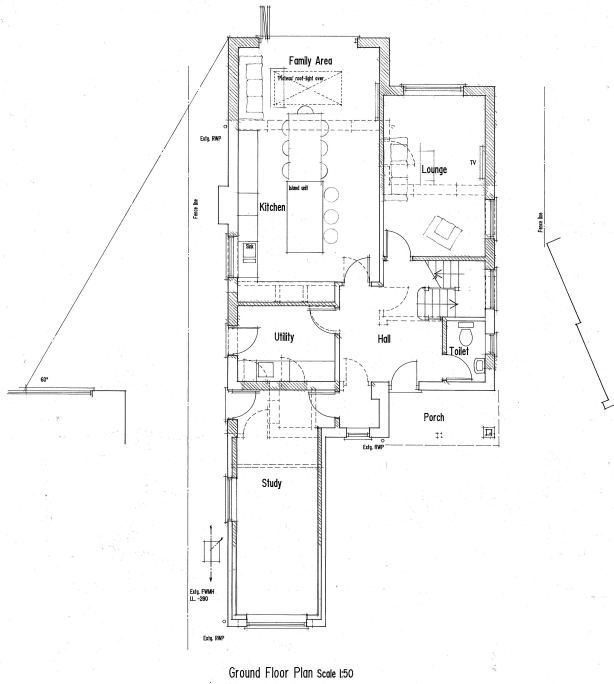
Side Elevation



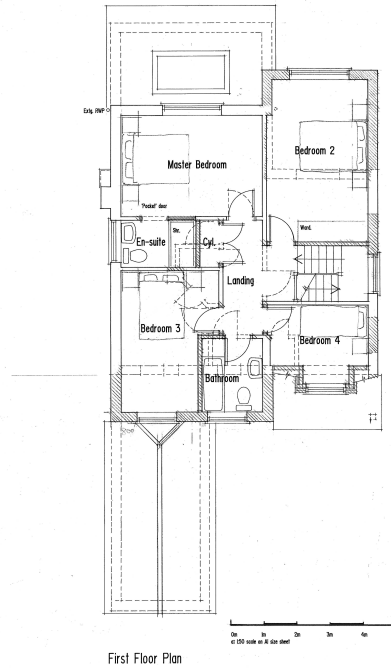
Rear Elevation



Side Elevation



Ground Floor Plan Scale 1:50



First Floor Plan

PROPOSED ALTERATIONS TO
No. 92 OLD BATH ROAD CHARVIL
READING BERKS. RG10 9QL
Scale as shown Jun 2026 Dwg. 02
Floor Plans and Elevations

SKD design
Incorporation & Building Consultancy
Unit 2 House Lane Farm, House Lane Middlewood BL8 5LP
Tel 01692 439027 Email skd@skd-design.co.uk

Appendix B – Survey Photos



Overview of the dwelling



Front elevation



Rear elevation



Inside the loft



Inside loft



Garage roof



Example of well-lit empty rooms



Front elevation



Side elevation



About Bee.Wise.Eco Ltd

Bee.Wise.Eco Ltd is a UK-based ecological consultancy providing proportionate, policy-led ecological assessment and advice in support of residential, commercial and infrastructure developments. The practice specialises in Preliminary Ecological Appraisals (PEA), Preliminary Roost Assessments (PRA), Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG), protected species assessments and pragmatic biodiversity enhancement strategies aligned with national and local planning policy.

The consultancy is led by Rita Smoldareva MSc MIET, a Senior Ecologist with extensive experience working across the UK on planning-led ecology projects, from small householder developments to large-scale infrastructure schemes. Rita holds a Natural England bat licence and delivers ecology services in accordance with current best practice guidance, including CIEEM and Bat Conservation Trust standards. Bee.Wise.Eco is committed to delivering clear, proportionate and solution-focused ecological advice that supports both sustainable development and meaningful biodiversity enhancement.

NATIONAL PLANNING POLICY FRAMEWORK NPPF & BIODIVERSITY ENHANCEMENTS What Developers Must Deliver	Retain existing roost potential wherever possible Integrated bat bricks / tubes Exterior bat boxes away from lighting Dark corridors (ILP GN08/23 principles) Habitat planting for nocturnal insects	HABITAT CORRIDORS & CONNECTIVITY Linking green spaces so wildlife can move safely	HEDGEHOG HIGHWAYS Needed for: - Access through fence or wall gaps 13 x 13 cm gaps recommended (BSH guidelines)	GENERALIST BIRD BOXES NPPF encourages on-site nesting opportunities for common bird species. - Multi-species bird bricks - Sparrow terraces - Blackbird and robin boxes Compensates for vegetation loss and offers on-site nesting.
GREEN ROOFS / BIODIVERSE ROOFS As Biodiversity Enhancements - NPPF requires biodiversity benefits designed directly into development schemes - One option is to include a green roof or biodiverse / extensive roof, which can provide: - Habitat for invertebrates, birds, and other wildlife - Climate adaptation and resilience - Visual amenity value	NATIVE TREES & SHRUBS Provide structure, nesting and food sources year-round Choose species that provide fruit/seeds Consider soil type Plant with future climate in mind	BEE.WISE.ECO	LOG PILES / DEADWOOD HABITATS Provide piles of logs and other deadwood on-site to support a range of wildlife. These habitats can: - Offer places for amphibians and reptiles to shelter - Sustain invertebrates such as beetles and fungi - Create nesting or roosting sites	POLLINATOR PLANTING Create on-site planting that optimises foraging opportunities for bees, butterflies, and other pollinators: - Plant native nectar- and pollen-rich species - Maximise seasonal variety - Avoid use of insecticides
SCRUB & UNDERSTOREY PLANTING Essential for birds, invertebrates, and small mammals - Provides cover and nesting sites for songbirds - Supports invertebrates and other wildlife as a food source	WILDLIFE-FRIENDLY SuDS Utilise features such as ponds, swales, and wetlands to support wildlife and improve water quality - Are suitable for new or existing developments - Provide a habitat for amphibians and invertebrates - Attract birds and other wildlife	SWIFT BRICKS/BOXES Swifts are a priority species; NPPF encourages targeted enhancements, especially on multi-storey buildings	REPTILE REFUGIA Rubble/stone piles provide micro-habitats for Slow-worm Grass snake Common lizard	BOUNDARY HABITATS (hedgerows, native edges) - Birds - Mammals - Insects