



Project: 263 Nine Mile Ride, Finchampstead, Wokingham, RG40 3NS
Reference: BWE_PRA_ 263RG403NS
Prepared by: Myles Philip-Brinkley **Date:** 01/05/2026
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 development at 263 Nine Mile Ride, Finchampstead, Wokingham, RG40 3NS (hereafter referred to as "the site").

For the purposes of this report, the survey area comprises the existing residential property at 263 Nine Mile Ride, Finchampstead, Wokingham, RG40 3NS together with its immediate curtilage within the application boundary. The site is centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) SU80406499 and What3Words location [///edits.knots.kite](#). The site has an area of approximately 0.07 ha (c. 658.28 m²), based on Land Registry data.

The site comprises a single-storey detached bungalow of traditional brick construction, featuring a pitched main roof and a single-storey flat-roofed rear and side extension. The site also included a rear garden and gravel driveway and is situated within a predominantly residential landscape, characterised by dwellings with private gardens and mature tree cover typical of a suburban development. Together, these features provide a network of habitats that may facilitate potential foraging and commuting by common bat species, such as common pipistrelle and soprano pipistrelle. Within the wider area, Longmoor Bog lies within approximately 2 km of the site, representing a higher-value habitat of ecological importance that may support a range of bat species as well as other protected and notable animals. Although this provides wider ecological context, the suitability of the site for roosting bats is principally dependent on the condition and structure of the existing building and any associated features to be affected by the proposals.

The scope of this report is restricted to a Preliminary Roost Assessment (PRA) and focuses on identifying whether the existing dwelling and any immediately associated features within the survey area are suitable

for roosting bats, and whether the proposed development 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:

- a desk-based review of relevant ecological information;
- an external inspection of the building;
- an internal inspection of the loft space (where accessible);
- an assessment of bat roost suitability;
- an evaluation of potential impacts; and
- provision of proportionate recommendations.

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 Gareth and Lauren Fearon and is intended solely for use in relation to the proposed works at 263 Nine Mile Ride, centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) SU80406499. This report is provided to inform the client and wider project team of bat-related ecological constraints relevant to proposed works 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.

REPORT VALIDITY

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 and the proposed small-scale roof works.

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.
- Review of European Protected Species Mitigation Licences (EPSML) within a 2km radius of the site was undertaken to provide context for the surrounding ecological baseline.

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 was carried out from ground level, with an additional aerial survey undertaken using a drone. The assessment focused 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, 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) and Myles Brinkley Philip (BSc, Junior 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: 27th April 2026

Weather: 21°C, cloudy, dry, with light winds

Surveyor: Rita Smoldareva (MSc, Senior Ecologist, Bee.Wise.Eco Ltd) and Myles Philip-Brinley BSc (Junior Ecologist)

Access: the survey was undertaken from accessible areas within the site boundary, including external inspection of the main dwelling and an internal inspection of the loft void where safe access was available. Some features at height (e.g. upper roof slopes, ridge lines and concealed junctions) were assessed both from ground level and by roof inspection using a mini drone.

DESK STUDY RESULTS

STATUTORY DESIGNATED SITES (WITHIN 2 KM)

A desk-based data search was undertaken using a Site Check Report generated on 21st April 2026, centred on SU80406499, to identify statutory designated sites and records of European Protected Species within the surrounding area.

The search confirmed that the site falls within the scope of a site of Special Scientific Interest "Longmoor Bog" which is also a local nature reserve. The site is also within the scope of relevant SSSI Impact Risk Zone guidance. No SPAs, SAC's, Ramsar sites, National Parks, or AONBs were identified within the search results.

In the context of this small-scale residential proposal, no direct pathways for likely significant effects on statutory designated sites have been identified. The proposed development is therefore not considered likely to result in significant effects on designated sites, either alone or in combination with other plans or project.

EUROPEAN PROTECTED SPECIES MITIGATION LICENCE (EPSML) SEARCH

The search returned thirty one records of a granted European Protected Species (EPS) licences for bats within the wider Finchampstead area, dating from 2009 to 2020 associated with bat species, such as common pipistrelle (*Pipistrellus spp.*), Soprano Pipistrelle (*Pipistrellus pygmaeus*), brown long-eared (*Plecotus auritus*) and Natterer's bat (*Myotis nattereri*). These records relate to mitigation licences granted for species found at other locations within the Finchampstead area and do not specifically relate to the application site. Their presence confirms the wider distribution of the species within the local landscape.

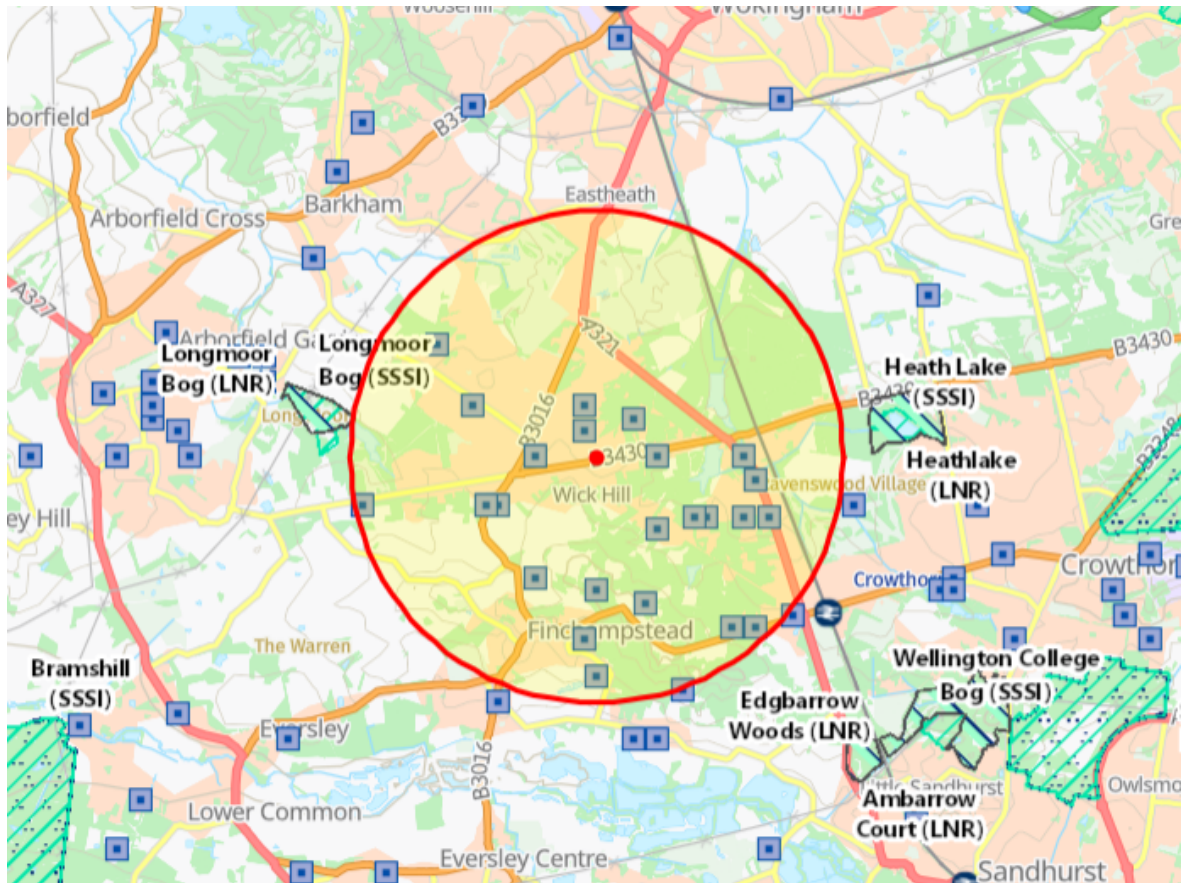


Figure 1. EPSML within 2 km (Source: MAGIC Map, 2026)

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 such a significant quantity of EPSML records within the wider area, indicates that the local landscape provides strong support for bat roosting and foraging activity, particularly within mature woodland, residential areas, gardens and associated tree-lined corridors. However, the presence of licensed bat works in the surrounding area 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 external inspection of the building fabric. Nevertheless, the desk study supports the inclusion of bat-sensitive working practices and proportionate biodiversity enhancement measures, where appropriate, in line with current planning policy and best practice guidance.



SURVEY RESULTS

EXTERNAL INSPECTION

The existing building at 263 Nine Mile Ride, Finchampstead, Wokingham, RG40 3NS comprises a single-storey detached bungalow with a rear and side extension within an established suburban residential setting. The property has a pitched main roof clad in plain clay roof tiles, with a ridge line and central chimney stack as is typical for a dwelling of this style and age.

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

The flat-roofed extension was in generally good condition, with only minor moss growth noted. The aerial inspection identified blue tarpaulin weighted with bricks, adjacent to the junction with the original pitched roof, indicating a localised defect; the ceiling below has been reported to be subject to leaking. This feature is not considered to provide a suitable entry point for bats, and the structure as a whole is assessed as having low potential for bat roosting.

Soffits, fascias and bargeboards around the property were in good condition and appeared well fitted, with no visible cracks, crevices or gaps capable of facilitating bat entry. External wall finishes and render were also in good condition, and no significant defects were identified in service penetrations, flashing or around window and door frames.

The chimney stack was externally intact and well pointed, with no visible crevices or defects suitable for roosting identified from ground-level.

Overall, the external inspection identified no significant external Potential Roost Features (PRFs). The external fabric of the building appears to be in good condition, providing limited opportunity for bat access or roosting.

INTERNAL INSPECTION – LOFT SPACE

The property contained an accessible loft void, which was inspected where safe access was available as part of the Preliminary Roost Assessment.

The loft space comprised a conventional pitched roof structure with timber rafters and joists. Roof coverings were supported by timber battens, with roofing felt present beneath the tiles, consistent with the age and construction of the building.

The roofing felt and internal roof fabric were found to be in poor condition, with several gaps, large tears as well as loosely hanging sections which have potential to allow bat entry into the loft void from the external roof covering. Daylight ingress was also observed at the apex of the front-facing gable wall, where several large gaps were present in the brickwork. Overall, the roof structure was deemed generally poorly sealed, with several potential entry points.

The loft space contained mineral wool insulation, with some sections found to be loose and displaced. Movement within the loft was limited due to the presence of stored personal belongings restricting access.



A thorough inspection of accessible areas of the loft 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 odour.

BAT ROOST POTENTIAL – SUMMARY

Based on the findings of the external and internal inspections, the building at 263 Nine Mile Ride, Finchampstead, Wokingham, RG40 3NS is assessed as having negligible to low bat roost potential, in accordance with the Bat Conservation Trust (BCT) *Bat Surveys for Professional Ecologists: Good Practice Guidelines* (4th Edition, 2023).

The external inspection identified no significant external Potential Roost Features (PRFs). Roof coverings, ridge details, soffits, fascias, bargeboards, external walls and the chimney stack were generally intact and well sealed, with no obvious gaps, crevices or defects suitable for regular bat access or roosting.

Internally, the loft void was inspected where safe access was available. Although localised defects were recorded, including torn roofing felt, loose sections and areas of daylight ingress, these features were not considered to provide stable, enclosed or well-sheltered roosting conditions. The loft void was generally exposed and lacked clear evidence of suitable roosting niches.

No evidence of current or historic bat use was recorded, including no droppings, feeding remains, staining, carcasses, live bats or characteristic odour.

On this basis, the building is considered to offer negligible suitability overall, with only limited low-level potential for occasional opportunistic use by individual bats. It is not considered likely to support a regular, maternity or hibernation roost.

As a precautionary approach, and to provide additional certainty prior to works affecting the roof structure, one evening emergence survey using Night Vision Aids (NVAs) is recommended during the active bat season.



CONCLUSION 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 263 Nine Mile Ride, Finchampstead, Wokingham, RG40 3NS (centred on National Grid Reference SU80406499; What3Words location ///edits.knots.kite). The assessment comprised an external inspection of accessible elevations and an internal inspection of the loft void.

The external inspection found the building fabric to be generally sound, with no significant external Potential Roost Features (PRFs) identified. Roof coverings, associated junctions, soffits, fascias, bargeboards and external walls were generally in good condition, with tightly fitted materials and sealed interfaces.

The internal inspection found that the loft fabric was in poorer condition in places, with localised torn roofing felt, loose sections and areas of daylight ingress. Gaps were also noted within the gable wall brickwork. However, these features were considered to provide only limited suitability for occasional bat access and did not provide stable, enclosed or well-sheltered roosting conditions suitable for regular bat use.

No evidence of current or historic bat use was recorded during the inspection, including no droppings, feeding remains, staining, carcasses, live bats or characteristic odour.

Conclusion: Based on the findings of the external and internal inspections, the dwelling is assessed as having negligible to low bat roost potential, in accordance with the Bat Conservation Trust (BCT) *Bat Surveys for Professional Ecologists: Good Practice Guidelines* (4th Edition, 2023). The building is not considered likely to support a regular, maternity or hibernation roost; however, occasional opportunistic use by individual bats cannot be entirely ruled out.

Potential Impact on Bats

As the building has been assessed as having negligible to low bat roost potential, the likelihood of roosting bats being present is considered low. However, as localised roof/loft defects and potential access points were identified, and the proposed works may affect the roof structure, a precautionary approach is recommended.

The proposed works are considered unlikely to adversely affect bats, subject to completion of the precautionary survey and implementation of standard legal compliance measures.

Survey requirement: One precautionary evening emergence survey using Night Vision Aids (NVAs) is recommended prior to works affecting the roof structure.

Mitigation requirement: No bat mitigation measures are required at this stage. If bats are recorded during the precautionary survey, the requirement for mitigation and/or licensing would need to be reviewed by a suitably qualified ecologist.



KEY RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Precautionary evening emergence survey

Based on the findings of the PRA, one precautionary evening emergence survey using Night Vision Aids (NVAs) is recommended prior to works commencing, to confirm the presence or likely absence of roosting bats.

The survey should be undertaken during the active bat season, typically May to September, during suitable weather conditions and in accordance with current BCT guidance.

2. Precautionary working method / legal compliance: stop-works procedure

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; and
- seek advice from a suitably qualified ecologist.

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

3. 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 identifies negligible to low bat roost potential and provides proportionate precautionary measures to ensure the proposed works can proceed in accordance with relevant wildlife legislation and national planning 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.



REFERENCES

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

Bat Conservation Trust & Institution of Lighting Professionals (2023). *Guidance Note 08/23: Bats and Artificial Lighting at Night*. Institution of Lighting Professionals, Rugby.

HM Government (2024). *National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (December 2024)*. Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities, London. (Section 15: paragraphs 187– 194).

Natural England (2024). *Wildlife Licensing: European Protected Species (EPS) – bats*. Natural England, York.

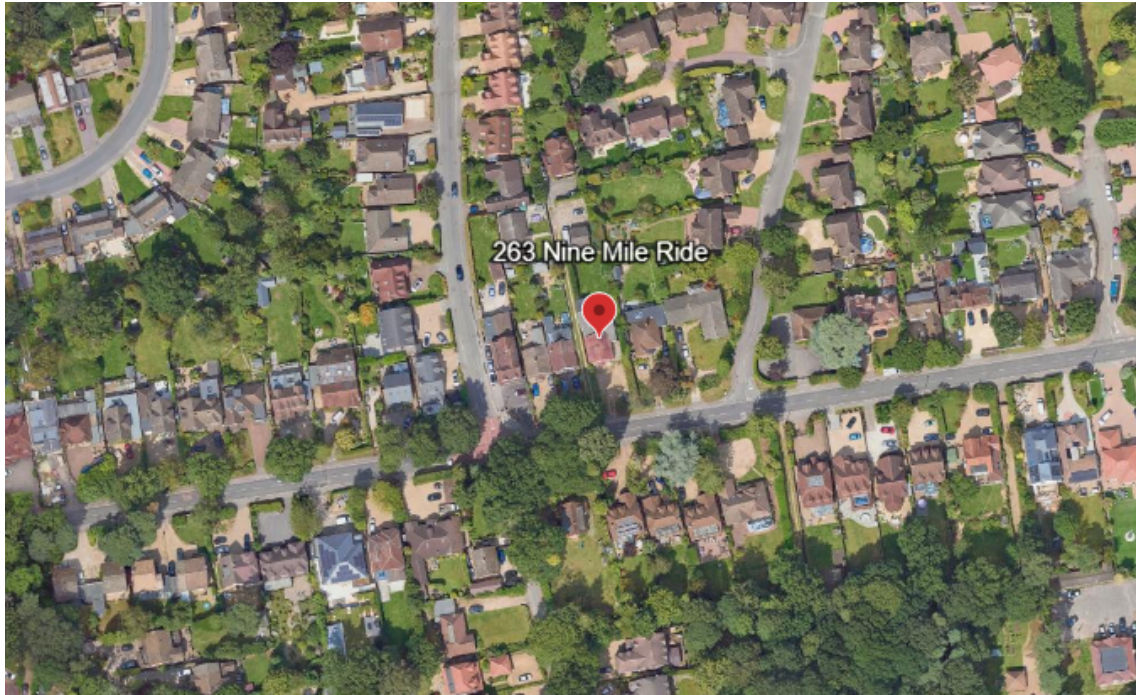
Natural England (2026). *MAGIC Map – Site Check Report*

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

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



Appendix A – Site location



Source: Google Earth, 2026

Appendix B – Survey Photos

Roof overview



Rear elevation



Inside the loft



Inside loft 3



Inside loft 4



Inside loft 5



Flat roof arial view



Main Dwelling roof arial view



Rear elevation



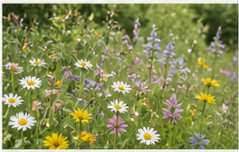
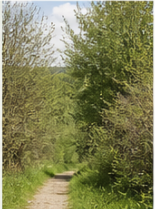
Site Aerial view



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.

BIODIVERSITY NET GAIN  Enhance nature, leave a lasting legacy. Aim for measurable net gains for wildlife and habitats.	BAT ROOSTING FEATURES Provide safe roosts for bats. - Integrated bat bricks - Bat access tiles - External bat boxes  Install at least 4m high, away from lighting.	HABITAT ENHANCEMENT  Create and connect diverse habitats. - Native planting - Deadwood - Leaf litter - Hedges & shrubs Boost biodiversity with varied, native habitats.	HEDGEHOG FRIENDLY Help hedgehogs roam safely. 13cm x 13cm gaps in fences or walls - Clear access routes - Avoid barriers  Small gaps make a big difference.	BIRD BOXES FOR ALL Support nesting birds all year round. - Multi species boxes - Open fronted boxes - Robin and wren boxes  Place 2-4m high, facing between north and east.
GREEN ROOFS & WALLS Add green, save green. - Improve insulation - Reduce runoff - Support pollinators - Enhance urban nature  Great for biodiversity and climate resilience.	NATIVE PLANTS & SHRUBS Plant native, support wildlife. - Native plants support more wildlife - Choose local species - Plant for year-round interest  Native plants = more insects, birds and resilience.	NATURE STARTS HERE Small actions, big impact.  BEE.WISE.ECO	LOG PILES & DEADWOOD Nature's homes and hiding places. - Create log piles - Leave deadwood - Great for insects, fungi, amphibians and mammals  Leave it. It lives.	POLLINATOR PLANTING Feed pollinators, help nature thrive. - Plant nectar-rich flowers - Provide shelter and water - Avoid pesticides  Small gardens can make a big difference.
WILDLIFE PONDS & WATER FEATURES Water brings life. - Support amphibians and insects - Provide drinking and bathing spots - Add aquatic plants  Even small ponds make a big impact.	INSECT HOTELS Provide homes for helpful insects. - Solitary bees - Ladybirds - Lacewings - Butterflies  Shelter insects, support ecosystems.	REPTILE FRIENDLY SPACES Make space for reptiles. - Create sunny spots - Add rocks and logs - Leave undisturbed areas  Reptiles need warmth, shelter and quiet places.	WILDFLOWER MEADOWS Let it grow, let nature flow. - Support pollinators - Low maintenance - Beautiful all year  Wild spaces, wildlife loves.	CONNECT NATURE Link habitats, support wildlife movement. - Green corridors - Hedgerows - Tree lines  Connected nature is resilient nature.