

# **XLINKS MORROCO-UK POWER PROJECT**

## **Preliminary Environmental Information Report**

**Volume 2, Appendix 1.5: Preliminary Ground Level Bat Tree Roost Assessment**



FOR ISSUE  
April 2024

## Glossary

<b>Term</b>	<b>Meaning</b>
Environmental Impact Assessment	The process of identifying and assessing the significant effects likely to arise from a project. This requires consideration of the likely changes to the environment, where these arise as a consequence of a project, through comparison with the existing and projected future baseline conditions.
High Voltage Direct Current Cables	The High Voltage Direct Current cables which would bring electricity to the UK converter stations from the Moroccan converter stations.
Onshore HVDC Cable Corridor	The proposed corridor within which the onshore High Voltage Direct Current cables will be located.
Preliminary Environmental Information Report	A report that provides preliminary environmental information in accordance with the Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017. This is information that enables consultees to understand the likely significant environmental effects of a project and which helps to inform consultation responses.
Proposed Development	The element of the Xlinks Morocco-UK Power Project within the UK, which includes the offshore cables (from the UK Exclusive Economic Zone to landfall), landfall site, onshore Direct Current and Alternating Current cables, converter stations, road upgrade works and, based on current assumptions, the Alverdiscott Substation Connection Development.
Xlinks Morocco UK Power Project	The overall scheme from Morocco to the national grid, including all onshore and offshore elements of the transmission network and the generation site in Morocco (referred to as the 'Project').

## Acronyms

<b>Acronym</b>	<b>Meaning</b>
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
PEIR	Preliminary Environmental Information Report
UK	United Kingdom

# 1 PRELIMINARY GROUND LEVEL BAT TREE ROOST ASSESSMENT

## 1.1 Introduction

### Purpose and Scope of this Report

- 1.1.1 This document forms Volume 2, Appendix 1.5: Ground Level Bat Tree Roost Assessment of the Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR) prepared for the United Kingdom (UK) elements of the Xlinks Morocco-UK Power Project (referred to hereafter as 'the Proposed Development'). The PEIR presents the preliminary findings of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) process for the Proposed Development.
- 1.1.2 This document provides the preliminary ground level bat tree roost assessment carried out as part of the Proposed Development in autumn 2022. The surveys and report detailed below were undertaken by Colmer Ecology Ltd.
- 1.1.3 The survey work was completed in autumn 2022, and the survey area was based on understanding the Proposed Development as it was at that time. The design of the Proposed Development has changed since these surveys were undertaken. As such, updated surveys will be carried out (where required) prior to application to ensure that all elements of the revised Proposed Development site have been considered. The updated survey results will be reported as part of the Environmental Statement.
- 1.1.4 As discussed in the report access to some areas was not possible, and the current footprint of the Proposed Development is considerably modified, although much of the information on the Onshore High Voltage Direct Current Cable Corridor is still relevant.
- 1.1.5 Colmer Ecology Ltd's report, Preliminary Ground Level Bat Tree Roost Assessment, can be viewed below.

### Accurate Lifespan of Ecological Data

- 1.1.6 The majority of ecological data remain valid for only short periods due to the inherently transient nature of the subject. The survey results contained in this report are considered accurate for two years, assuming no significant considerable changes to the site conditions.
- 1.1.7 Site specific surveys used to inform Volume 2, Chapter 1: Onshore Ecology and Nature Conservation of the PEIR were undertaken between 2021 and 2024. CIEEMs Advice Note: On the lifespan of ecological reports and surveys (CIEEM, 2019) recommends that surveys exceeding three years in age are likely to require updating, whilst surveys undertaken between 18 months and three years prior to application may require site visits pre-construction to review the validity of survey findings. Therefore, in accordance with CIEEM guidance, site specific surveys undertaken over 18 months prior to the submission will be updated, where required (following a site review to confirm the validity of survey findings by a suitably qualified ecologist). Those surveys undertaken over three years will be

supplemented by further surveys (if DCO is granted) to be completed pre-construction.

SITE NAME:

**Xlinks – Cable Route  
Bideford  
Devon**

TITLE:

**Preliminary Ground Level Bat Tree Roost Assessment**

FOR:

**RPS**

**July 2023**



**Colmer Ecology Ltd  
Unit 3  
Fortescue Court Business Park  
Brampford Speke  
Exeter  
Devon  
EX5 5JN**

T: 01392 758 325

E: [mail@colmer-ecology.co.uk](mailto:mail@colmer-ecology.co.uk)

W: [www.colmer-ecology.co.uk](http://www.colmer-ecology.co.uk)

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<i>Reference: Xlinks, Devon – Preliminary Roost Assessment Report</i>			
<i>Site Surveyed by:</i>	Dr J. Rabineau BSc (Hons) PhD ACIEEM	<i>Position:</i>	Senior Ecologist
	Mr J. Hawksley BSc (Hons) MSc	<i>Position:</i>	Ecologist
	Ms L. Budd-Thiemann BSc (Hons)	<i>Position:</i>	Assistant Ecologist
<i>Report Prepared by:</i>	Mr J. Hawksley BSc (Hons) MSc	<i>Position:</i>	Ecologist
<i>Report Reviewed by:</i>	Dr J. Rabineau BSc (Hons) PhD ACIEEM	<i>Position:</i>	Senior Ecologist
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## Summary

A preliminary ground level bat tree roost assessment was undertaken of trees within and adjacent to an approximately 15 km corridor of land bypassing Bideford, Devon, in relation to the installation of underground High Voltage Direct Current cabling as part of a Renewable Energy Development.

The land consisted of a corridor approximately 15 km in length, from landfall at Cornborough to an existing National Grid substation. Due to difficulty with organising access, only part of the land was assessed at this stage, from land adjacent to the A39 to Woodville Farm. The land primarily consisted of, and was bordered by, pastoral/arable fields, mature hedgerows, tree lines and small lanes. The wider landscape comprised Bideford town and a mosaic of neighbouring villages, pastoral/ arable fields and woodland. Bideford Bay was located directly adjacent to the western terminus with the River Torridge, as well as both the A39 and A386, running through the land.

The majority of the trees inspected offered '*No/Negligible*' or '*Low*' potential for roosting bats with no further surveys recommended. A total of 30 trees assessed for their potential to support bat roosts were considered to have '*Moderate*' to '*High*' potential, with further surveys required should these be impacted by the proposed development.

At the time of the survey, evidence of past breeding birds was noted, with suitable precautionary measures and mitigation suggested.

This report is valid for a period of 12 months from the date of the survey.

## **1 Introduction**

1.1 Colmer Ecology was commissioned by RPS to undertake a preliminary ground level bat tree roost assessment of some of the trees within and adjacent to an approximately 15 km corridor of land bypassing Bideford, Devon, hereinafter referred to as the Site. The preliminary ground level bat tree roost assessment provided information on the potential for and, if apparent, evidence of bat roosts within trees, with the assessment carried out between 29<sup>th</sup> November 2022 and 1<sup>st</sup> December 2022.

1.2 It is understood that proposals for the Site include the installation of 14.7 km of underground High Voltage Direct Current cabling as part of a Renewable Energy Development.

### **Site Description**

1.3 The Site consisted of a corridor of land approximately 15 km in length, from landfall at Cornborough at National Grid Reference (NGR) SS 411 279 to an existing National Grid substation located at SS 501 251. Due to difficulty with organising access, only part of the land was assessed at this stage, from land adjacent to the A39 at NGR SS 41687 25416 to Woodville Farm at SS 47766 25208.

1.4 The Site primarily consisted of, and was bordered by, pastoral/arable fields, mature hedgerows, tree lines and small lanes. The wider landscape comprised Bideford town and a mosaic of neighbouring villages, pastoral/arable fields and woodland. Bideford Bay was located directly adjacent to the western terminus of the Site. The River Torridge, as well as both the A39 and A386, ran through the Site.

### **Scope of Surveys**

1.5 The objectives were to:

- Carry out a preliminary ground level bat tree roost assessment of trees within the Site, and where possible, those immediately adjacent; and
- Establish the need for further surveys and/or mitigation where necessary.

### **Legislation and Planning Context**

1.6 Although it was not the purpose of this report to present legislation and planning context in relation to the proposal, their applicability was explained where appropriate.

1.7 The following wildlife legislation and policy were considered:

- The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations (as amended) 2017 amended by The Conservation of Habitats and Species (Amendment) (EU exit) Regulations 2019;
- The Wildlife and Countryside Act (WCA) (as amended) 1981;



- The Countryside and Rights of Way (CROW) Act 2000;
- The Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act 2006;
- National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) 2021;
- Environment Act 2021; and
- The Devon Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP).

1.8 This report was written as a stand-alone document, with no previous report provided and following the Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management (CIEEM) guidelines for ecological report writing (2017a). Relevant documents include Figures 1.1 – 1.11 of site layout and development plan 11809-0016-08 provided by RPS group.

#### **Caveat**

1.9 It should be noted that bats are highly mobile and can be found in trees at any time of year. Although Colmer Ecology is confident in the survey results, we cannot ensure that bats will/will not be present on Site at any other time. Descriptions of Site conditions and photographs are based on the preliminary ground level bat tree roost assessment undertaken in November and December 2022. In addition, assessments of ecological impacts were based on the supplied proposed development plan.

#### **Nomenclature**

1.10 For ease, common names were used throughout this report, however, where no common name existed or it was not possible to identify to species level, genus/family names were used. Details of indicative Latin names were provided in Appendix 1.

## 2 Methodology

### 2.1 Preliminary Ground Level Bat Tree Roost Assessment

- 2.1.1 Any tree of 'Moderate' or 'High' potential within or directly adjacent to the Site was tagged and subject to a preliminary ground level bat tree roost assessment by Dr J. Rabineau BSc (Hons) PhD ACIEEM<sup>1</sup> (bat class 2 survey licence and registered bat mitigation class [low impact] licence consultant Annex B and D), Mr J. Hawksley BSc (Hons) MSc and Ms L. Budd-Thiemann BSc (Hons) on 29<sup>th</sup> November to 1<sup>st</sup> December 2022. Methodology followed that described in Bat Conservation Trust (BCT), Bat Surveys for Professional Ecologists: Good Practice Guidelines 3<sup>rd</sup> Edition (Collins, 2016 – updated 2022) as well as the Bat Tree Habitat Key (BTHK, 2023). Each tree within the likely zone of impact was searched for any potential roosting features (PRF) for bats including cracks (from catastrophic fractures or tears), extending holes, partially detached ivy (> 50 mm), cankers with cavities, and splits or flaking bark that may be suitable for roosting bats. Other field signs searched for included dark streaking below holes and cracks, droppings and staining, as well as bat themselves.
- 2.1.2 Any PRF was assessed and inspected where possible using high powered LED torches and close focussing binoculars only at this stage. Where a suitable PRF was present, a general description, height above ground, orientation and location with respect to the stem (Collins, 2016 – updated 2022) were recorded.
- 2.1.3 The potential of each tree to support roosting bats was decided based on the presence, number and suitability of each PRF. Trees of 'Low' potential were considered to be, 'a tree of sufficient size and age to contain PRF but with none seen from the ground' (Collins, 2016 – updated 2022). Trees of 'Moderate' potential were defined as, 'trees with one or more potential roost sites that could be used by bats...but unlikely to support a roost of high conservation status' (Collins, 2016 – updated 2022). Finally, trees with 'High' potential were defined as, 'trees with one or more potential roost sites that are obviously suitable for usage by large numbers of bats...' (Collins, 2016 – updated 2022). Where bats or evidence of bats were found, for example bat droppings or a roosting bat, the tree was considered to be a confirmed roost. Where no suitable features were noted for roosting bats, the tree was considered to offer 'No/Negligible' potential (Collins, 2016 – updated 2022).
- 2.1.4 No detailed descriptions, such as grid reference or features were recorded for trees of 'No/Negligible' or 'Low' potential, within or directly adjacent to the Site although, a species list was recorded.

<sup>1</sup> Associate Member of the Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management (ACIEEM)

## **2.2 Survey Constraints and Best Practice**

2.2.1 The preliminary ground level bat tree roost assessment was undertaken at the optimal time of the year, with excellent visibility of each tree feature. Although a preliminary ground level bat tree roost assessment aims to evaluate each tree present, it can sometimes be difficult to locate roosts within trees (Collins, 2016 – updated 2022). This is largely due to the behaviour of bats using tree roosts (for example switching between roosts), as well as lack of persistent bat evidence. This assessment does not include an evaluation of tree condition, or any arboricultural survey.

### 3 Results

3.1 In total, 30 trees were assessed as having '*Moderate*' or '*High*' potential to support bat roosts and highlighted on Figures 1 – 3, with annotated photographs provided in Figures 4 – 16. Of these trees, 26 were considered to provide '*Moderate*' potential, with four offering '*High*' potential (Collins, 2016 – updated 2022). All of the trees had good visibility for a thorough assessment.

#### *Trees of Moderate Potential*

3.2 Of the trees classified as having '*Moderate*' potential, two were willow sp. (Table 1). Tree 2 (T2) contained a butt-rot that did not extend, although with a wound on the stem that may extend. Tree 6 (T6) contained two wounds, one of which was healed over and the other potentially extending, as well as occasional snap-limbs throughout.

3.3 A total of seven oak trees (T4, T8, T12 – 13, T15, T24 and T28) with '*Moderate*' potential for bats shared numerous PRF, including knotholes, butt-rot, snap-limb, tear-out, stags, ivy, wounds and flush-cut (Table 1). Of note, oak tree T8 had dense ivy coverage forming plate that may have obscured additional features and/or cavities.

3.4 A total of five sycamore trees were classified as having '*Moderate*' potential, of which T1 had a pair of tear-outs, one extending upwards with the other healed over (Table 1). Sycamores T16, T17, T19 and T21 all had wounds, some of which extended, with a central union noted on T16 and several knotholes on T17, of which one extended to an open cavity.

3.5 Hornbeam trees T25 and T26 also offered '*Moderate*' potential, with each containing an extending wounds on their stems.

3.6 A single multi-stemmed beech (T29) had a knothole and two areas of butt-rot, one of which formed an extending cavity.

3.7 The remaining nine trees with '*Moderate*' potential were all ash trees (T7, T9 – 10, T18, T20, T22 – 23, T27 and T30), with combinations of cankers, tear-outs, lifting bark, butt-rot, wounds, ivy and knotholes (Table 1).

#### *Trees of High Potential*

3.8 All four trees considered to have '*High*' potential to support roosting bats were oak trees. The first (T3) had knotholes, stags with collars and ivy throughout, as well as a flush-cut that had fissures, a woodpecker hole, and a tear-out with a likely extending cavity. The second (T5), had stags and ivy throughout, the latter of which formed plates in places. In addition, T5 had a number of tear-out and knotholes that may extend. The third oak (T11) had a tear-

out, butt-rot, wounds, stag and a flush-cut. The fourth (T14) had two knotholes, stags with a knothole or a fissure, lifting bark, three snag-limbs and a tear-out., some extending and providing suitable roosting features for bats.

*Trees adjacent to Site*

- 3.9 Although not within the area of impact, a total of 27 trees were noted as having '*Moderate*' or '*High*' potential from a distance. These trees could not be directly accessed (no access and not within the zone of impact), but basic information regarding species and suitable PRF was recorded ,and summarised in Table 2. Location of these trees was also mapped although not provided at this stage.

## **4 Evaluation**

### **4.1 Summary**

4.1.1 The current proposals for the Site include the installation of 14.7 km of underground High Voltage Direct Current cabling as part of a Renewable Energy Development. A preliminary ground level bat tree roost assessment was completed with trees on and adjacent to the Site identified and potential for bat roosts assessed.

4.1.2 In order to evaluate impacts on biodiversity and protected species that may be present within or adjacent to the Site and the need or otherwise for further surveys, the location, the proposed development and likely level of works have been reviewed (where possible) against current standing advice and legislation. In addition, professional judgment has also been used.

### **4.2 Preliminary Ground Level Bat Tree Roost Assessment - Bats**

4.2.1 In England, all bat species are fully protected and listed under Schedule 2 of The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations (as amended) 2017 amended by The Conservation of Habitats and Species (Amendment) (EU exit) Regulations 2019, Schedule 5 of the WCA (as amended) 1981 and listed under Section 41 (S41) of the NERC Act (2006) as well as included in the CROW Act (2000). All UK bat species are also listed under Appendix II of the Bern Convention (with the exception of common pipistrelle, which is on Appendix III) and Appendix II of the Bonn Convention. In addition, greater and lesser horseshoes, Bechstein's, noctule, soprano pipistrelle, brown long-eared and barbastelle are also listed as UKBAP.

4.2.2 The protection afforded to bats is such that the animals and their roosts (used for rest or shelter) are legally protected. It is a criminal offence to deliberately take, injure, or kill a bat, intentionally or recklessly disturb a bat in its roost or deliberately disturb a group of bats, damage or destroy a place used by bats for breeding or resting (even if bats are not present), possess or advertise/sell/exchange a bat of a species found in the wild (dead or alive), whole or any part of a bat, as well as intentionally or recklessly obstruct access to a bat roost. Important populations of greater and lesser horseshoes, Bechstein's and barbastelle require the designation of SAC.

4.2.3 Therefore, unlicensed works that may cause disturbance, killing, injury or blocking access to a place of rest and shelter has the potential to cause an offence. Following the withdrawal of Planning Policy Statement 9 (PPS9): Biodiversity and Geological Conservation, the NPPF was published as its replacement in 2012. Circular ODPM 06/2005: Biodiversity and Geological Conservation – Statutory Obligations and their impact within the Planning System, was a guidance document that accompanied PPS9, and is still valid in its

interpretation by local planning authorities on the impact a development may have on protected species. Circular 06/2005 states that the presence of a protected species is a, *'material consideration when a planning authority is considering a development proposal that, if carried out, would be likely to result in harm to the species or its habitat'* (ODPM 06/2005). Furthermore, habitats within the Site were assessed for their potential to support foraging and commuting bats and whether the proposed works could impact bats.

- 4.2.4 The majority of trees within the Site were of *'No/Negligible'* or *'Low'* bat roosting potential. None of these trees will require any further bat surveys, as recommended in Collins (2016 – updated 2022).
- 4.2.5 During the preliminary ground level bat tree roost assessment, 26 trees (T1 – 2, T4, T6 – 10, T12 – 13, T15 – 30) were considered to provide *'Moderate'* bat roost potential, with four trees (T3, T5, T11 and T14) considered to provide *'High'* bat roost potential. These trees have been illustrated on Figures 4 – 16 for ease of identification. Should any of these *'Moderate'* or *'High'* bat roost potential trees require removal or likely to be impacted by works, aerial inspection of PRF and/or bat presence/likely absence surveys will be required, with precautionary measures stipulated during the works. Further recommendations were proposed in Section 5.

#### **Preliminary Ground Level Bat Tree Roost Assessment - Birds**

- 4.2.6 Under Section 1 of the WCA (as amended) 1981, wild birds (with exceptions) are protected from being killed, injured or captured, while their nests and eggs are protected from being damaged, destroyed or taken while in use. At the time of the assessment, evidence of past breeding birds was noted such as woodpecker holes, with a nest visible in tree T14. Suitable precautionary measures and/or timing restrictions were proposed in Section 5.

## 5 Recommendations

### 5.1 Trees – Bats

- 5.1.1 Any trees with *'Moderate'* or *'High'* potential that would be impacted by development works will need a tree climb to carry out an initial aerial inspection in order to thoroughly inspect the PRF at height. The aerial inspection must be undertaken by a bat licensed ecologist, or an arborist under the instruction of a bat licensed ecologist. The aerial inspection is necessary to confirm the suitability of any identified PRF that were either too high or concealed during the ground level assessment. Should the PRF still have *'Moderate'* or *'High'* potential once closely inspected, then further aerial inspections and/or bat presence/likely absence surveys will be necessary prior to felling the tree. Presence/likely absence surveys would also be required should the PRF not be fully accessible, for example the feature is too long for an endoscope or on a dead branch likely to break under force. Any PRF inspected closely from height as having *'Negligible'* or *'Low'* potential would not require further surveys and the tree would be downgraded to *'No/Negligible'* or *'Low'* potential (i.e., felled with no further surveys required).
- 5.1.2 Trees maintaining *'Moderate'* to *'High'* potential following an initial aerial inspection may be subject to further aerial inspections or bat presence/likely absence surveys, depending on the PRF type, location and visibility from the ground.
1. For trees with *'Moderate'* potential, presence/likely absence surveys would consist of a minimum of two separate survey visits OR as aerial inspections, between May and September. At least one of the surveys must be between May and August; and
  2. For trees with *'High'* potential, presence/likely absence surveys would consist of a minimum of three separate survey visits OR as three aerial inspections between May and September. At least two of the surveys must be between May and August.
- 5.1.3 Following the bat presence/likely absence surveys and/or further aerial inspections, should evidence of bat use be noted in any of the trees, a European protected species licence (EPSL) from Natural England will be required prior to any felling.

### 5.2 Trees – Birds

- 5.2.1 Due to the presence of bird nests, any felling within the bird breeding season of 1<sup>st</sup> March – 31<sup>st</sup> August inclusive will require a suitably qualified individual to undertake an inspection for breeding birds within 24 hours prior to any clearance. If breeding birds were identified, these must remain in place until breeding has ceased and dependent young have fledged, with a suitable exclusion zone implemented where necessary. The advising ecologist will periodically monitor any occupied nest, until young have fledged. No inspection or supervised clearance would be required for removal of breeding birds habitat between 1<sup>st</sup> September – 28<sup>th</sup> February (or 29<sup>th</sup> in any leap year).



## **6 Conclusion**

- 6.1 A preliminary ground level bat tree roost assessment was carried out of some of the trees within and adjacent to an approximately 15 km corridor of land bypassing Bideford, Devon, to assess impacts from the proposed development.
- 6.2 The majority of the trees inspected offered '*No/Negligible*' or '*Low*' potential for roosting bats with no further surveys recommended. A total of 30 trees offered '*Moderate*' or '*High*' potential for roosting bats. For any of these trees proposed to be impacted, aerial inspection of PRF and/or bat presence/likely absence surveys were recommended.
- 6.3 As evidence of breeding birds was noted, suitable mitigation was proposed.
- 6.4 This report is valid for a period of 12 months from the date of the survey.

## References

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## Tables

Table 1: Trees of 'Moderate' and 'High' roosting potential for bats - on Site

Date	Number	Grid ref	Species	A/D	Height (m)	DBH (cm)	Tag	Comment	PRF type	PRF Specification	Bat	Bird/others	Visibility	Potential
11/29/2022	1	SS 41868 24584	Sycamore	A	6.5	94	1	Multi-stem	Tear-out	Stem, north-east, 1 m, extend upward			Excellent	Moderate
									Tear-out	Stem, north-west, 1 m, healed over				
	2	SS 41853 24579	Willow	A	8	248	2	Multi-stem	Butt-rot	Stem, east, ground-level, doesn't extend very much			Excellent	Moderate
									Wound (snag)	Stem, east, 0.8 m				
	3	SS 42374 24249	Oak	A	19.5	344	3		hy	Throughout, no plate			Excellent	High
									Woodpecker hole	Stem, 5.5 m, south				
									Stag with collar	Limb, 6.5 m, south, extending				
									Knotholes	Throughout, unsure if extending				
									Stag with collar	Throughout, some split, fissure and lifting bark				
									Flush-cut	Limb, 6.5 m, north, contained fissures				
									Tear-out	Limb, 6.5 m, south-west, likely extending				
	4	SS 42381 24249	Oak	A	19.5	172	4		Knothole	Limb, 2.5 m, east			Excellent	Moderate
									Knothole	Stem, 1.2 m, south, shallow extension				
	5	SS 42383 24250	Oak	A	19.5	390	5		hy	Plate throughout			Moderate	High
									Stag	Throughout				
									Tear-out	Limb, 4.5 m, south				
									Tear-out/knothole	Limb, 9.9 m, south				
									Knothole	Limb, 7 m, south-east, may extend				
								Tear-out	Limb, 5.5 m, south					
6	SS 44254 24350	Willow	A	11.5	210	N/A	No access	Snap-limb	Limb, 3 m, south-east, may extend			Moderate	Moderate	
								Wound	Stem, 5.5 m, south-east, cavity					
								Wound	Limb, 2.5 m, east, healed over					
								Snap-limb	Throughout					
30/11/22	7	SS 45432 24557	Ash	A	10.5	166	6		Canker wound	Limb, 5.5 m, north-west, likely extending			Excellent	Moderate
									Tear-out	Limb, 5.5 m, west, healed-over				
	8	SS 45420 24604	Oak	A	13.5	295	7	Limited vis due to ivy	Butt-rot	Stem, ground			Moderate	Moderate
									Snap-limb	Stem, 5.5 m, east				
									Tear-out	Limb, 5.5 m, north, may extend?				
									hy	Throughout, plate in places, very dense may hide further cavities				
									Stags	Throughout, some cavities may extend				
	9	SS 45406 24720	Ash	A	15.5	136, 67, 130 (multi-stemmed)	8	Multi-stem	Canker	Stem, 1 m, south, cavity extending upward			Excellent	Moderate
									Lifting bark	Stem, 1.5 m, south, south-east, north				
									Wound	Stem, 1 m, north, may extend				
	10	SS 45388 24813	Ash	A	12.5	500	9	Multi-stem	Butt-rot	Stem, 1 m, multi-access, may extend into limbs			Excellent	Moderate
									hy	Throughout, no plate				
	11	SS 45407 24809	Oak	A	13.5	377	10		Tear-out	Limb, 3 m, south, not extending			Excellent	High
									Wound	Limb, 4.5 m, south-west, may extend				
									Wound/stag	Limb, 5.5 m, south-west, may extend behind stag				
									Stag	Throughout, some with fissures				
									Flush-cut	Limb, 2.5 m, east, no visible cavities				
									Butt-rot	Stem, central, may extend outward				
12	SS 45446 24803	Oak	A	15.5	359	11	Will need inspection at height	hy	Throughout, no plate			Moderate	Moderate	
								Wound	Stem, 4.5 m, south-east, very large but healed over					
								Flush-cut	Stem, 5.5 m, north-east, may extend as rotten underneath					
								Stag	Limb, 7 m, north-east, may extend at base					
								Tear-out	Limb, 9.9 m, south-west, looks healed over					
13	SS 45495 24798	Oak	A	17.5	389	12	Will need inspection at height	Wound	Limb, 9.5 m, facing downward, don't know if extends			Moderate	Moderate	
								Stags and knotholes	Throughout, many may extend, some with fissure					
								Knotholes	Throughout, some may extend					
								Tear-out	Limb, 10.5 m, west, looks healed over					
14	SS 45519 24853	Oak	A	12.5	272	13		Knothole	Limb, 4.5 m, south-west		Bird nest	Excellent	High	
								Stag with knothole	Limb, 4.5 m, north-west					
								Lifting bark	Limb, 8.5 m, central					
								Stag with fissure	Limb, 5.5 m, east					
								Snap-limb	Stem, 3.5 m, south-east, cavity may extend					
								Snap-limb	Limb, 6 m, south, may have cavity at collar					
								Tear-out	Limb, 6.5 m, south-east, cavity likely to extend					
								Snap-limb	Limb, 6.5 m, south-west, upward					
								Knothole	Limb, 6 m, south					
15	SS 45531 24843	Oak	A	13.5	357	14		Knothole with part of stag	Stem, 2 m, west, may extend			Excellent	Moderate	
								Flush-cut with lifting bark	Stem, 4.5 m, north, may extend					
								Tear-out	Limb, 6.5 m, north, does not extend					
								Butt-rot	Stem, base, extends					
								Wound	Limb, 6 m, north, may extend					
								Knotholes with stag	Throughout, may extend					

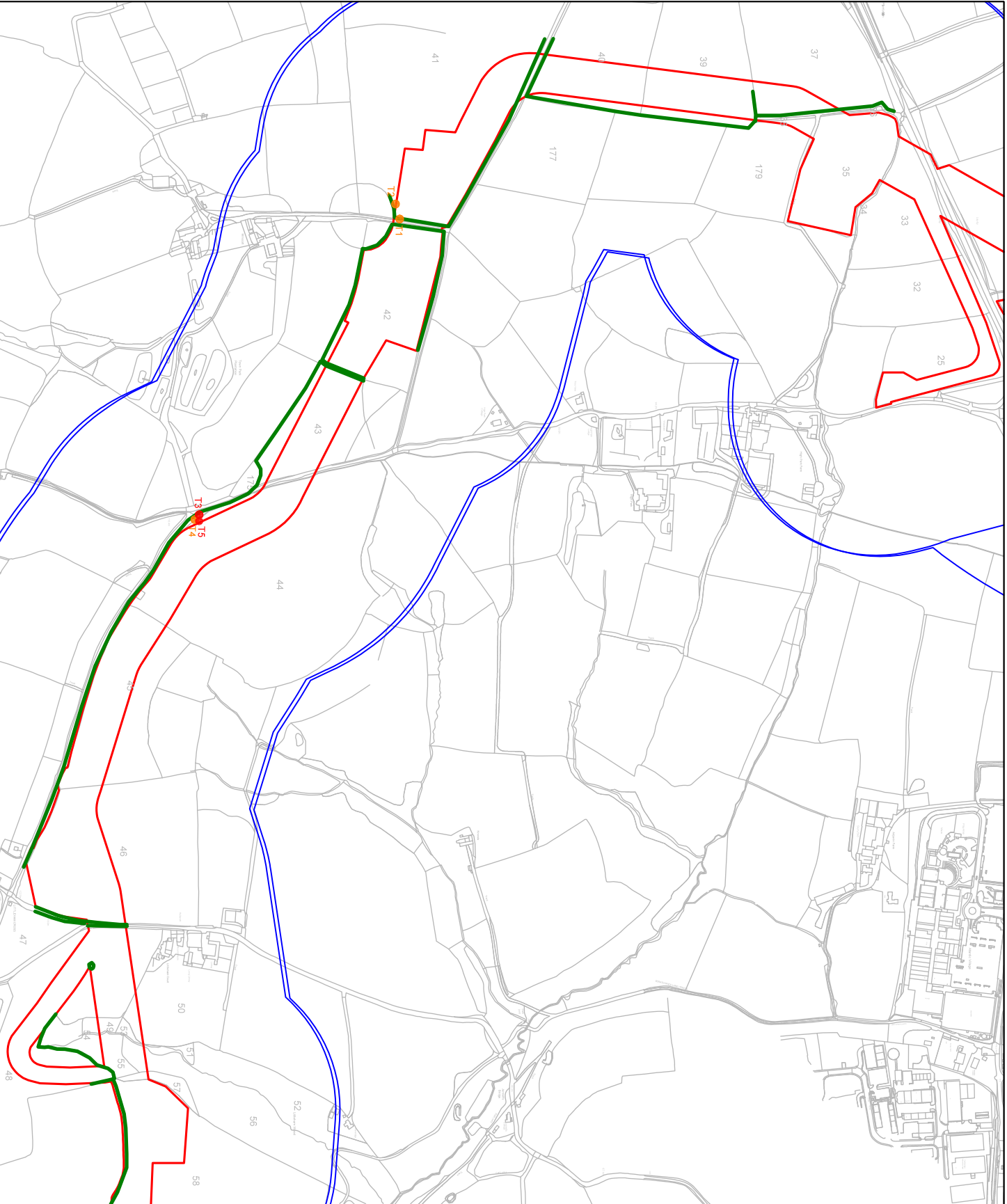
Table 1: Continued

Date	Number	Grid ref	Species	A/D	Height (m)	DBH (cm)	Tag	Comment	PRF type	PRF Specification	Bat	Bird/others	Visibility	Potential		
12/1/2022	16	SS 46055 25162	Sycamore	A	11.5	129	15		Union	Stem, 2.5 m, central, does not extend			Excellent	Moderate		
									Wound	Limb, 4 m, south-west						
									Wound	Limb, 4 m, south-west						
	17	SS 46056 25162	Sycamore	A	10.5	199	16			Knobhole	Stem, 2.5 m, north, extends to open cavity, may be more			Excellent	Moderate	
										Wound	Limb, 2.5 m, north, extends					
										Wound	Limb, 2 m, east. May extend					
										Wound	Throughout. Not extending					
	18	SS 46057 25159	Ash	A	13.5	110	17			Knobhole	Stem, 2 m, north-west, small cavity does not extend enough for roosting hole			Excellent	Moderate	
	19	SS 46049 25134	Sycamore	A	13.5	18 - 65	18	Multi-stem			Wound	Throughout, not extending			Excellent	Moderate
											Wound	Limb, 1.5 m, north-west, extending to cavity				
											Wound	Limb, 1 m, north-east, likely extending				
	20	SS 4605225124	Ash	A	19.5	292	19				Double leader	Stem, 1 m, central, not extending			Limited by Ivy	Moderate
											Ivy	Stem, throughout some plate				
	21	SS 46046 25123	Sycamore	A		52, 41	20	Multi-stem			Wound	Stem, 1.5 m, north east extending			Excellent	Moderate
											Wounds	Throughout, not extending				
	22	SS 46045 25096	Ash	A	14.5	153	21				Wound	Limb, 6 m, north			Excellent	Moderate
											Knobhole	Stem, 3.5 m, north, may extend				
											Knobhole	Stem, central, facing up may extend.				
	23	SS 47709 25153	Ash	A	11.5	59 - 182	22	Multi-stem			Butt-rot	Stem, at base, north, some extending upwards. Endoscope required			Excellent	Moderate
											Canker	Throughout, no forming cavities				
	24	SS 47718 25162	Oak	A	12.5	75 - 152	23	Multi-stem		Knobhole	Stem, 1 m, south, extending			Excellent	Moderate	
	25	SS 47723 25159	Hornbeam	A	10.5	22 - 59	24	Multi-stem		Wound	Stem, ground level, north-west, extending			Excellent	Moderate	
	26	SS 4772325160	Hornbeam	A	9.5	67	25			Wound	Stem, 2 m, south east, extending			Excellent	Moderate	
	27	SS 47732 25173	Ash	A	11.5	70 - 94	26	Multi-stem		Canker	Throughout, some forming extending cavities			Excellent	Moderate	
	28	SS 47738 25174	Oak	A	10.5	142	27				Knobhole	Stem, 1 m, west			Excellent	Moderate
											Stag	Limb, 2.5 m, cavity at base, south west				
											Wound	Stem, 1 m, north west, extends upwards				
											Lifting bark	Lifting bark, 2-4 m, north				
	29	SS 47746 25181	Beech	A	11.5	66 - 141	28	Multi-stem, on a bank			Butt-rot	Smaller stem, 1 m, east, extending			Excellent	Moderate
											Knobhole	Throughout larger stem, may extend				
Butt-rot											1m, facing north west, on larger stem					
30	SS 47748 25196	Ash	A	12.5	32 - 101	29	Multi-stem			Knobhole	6 m, south west			Excellent	Moderate	
										Knot hole	2.5m, north east, may extend					

Table 2: Trees of 'Moderate' and 'High' bat roosting potential - Off Site

Date	Number	Grid ref	Species	A/D	Height (m)	DBH (cm)	Tag	PRF type	pRF Specification	Bat	Bird/others	Visibility	Potential	
11/29/2022	A	SS 41903 24548	Beech	A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Frost-crack stem				Poor	High	
	B	SS 42294 24346	Oak	A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Stag				Moderate	Moderate	
	C	SS 44296 24328	Ash	A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Ivy				Moderate	High	
11/30/2022	D	SS 44276 24346	Ash	A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Transverse snap				Moderate	Moderate	
	E	SS 44296 24328	Oak	A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Ivy				Moderate	Moderate	
	F	SS 44318 24324	Willow	A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Transverse snap				Moderate	Moderate	
	G	SS 44340 24303	Ash	A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Ivy				Moderate	Moderate	
	H	N/A	Ash			N/A	N/A	N/A	Ivy				Moderate	Moderate
									Snap-limb					
	I	SS 45553 24737	Beech	A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Wound				Moderate	Moderate
	J	SS 45573 24736	Oak	A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Tear-out				Poor	High
	K	SS 45654 24808	Beech	A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Wound stem				Moderate	Moderate
	L	SS 45681 24854	Beech	A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Knot-hole				Moderate	High
	M	SS 45604 24957	Sycamore	A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Wound				Moderate	Moderate
	N	SS 45525 24966	Oak	A		N/A	N/A	N/A	Butt-rot				Moderate	Moderate
Flush-cut														
Tear-out/stag														
O	SS 46044 25198	Ash	A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Tear-out/stag				Moderate	Moderate	
P	SS 46045 25186	Ash	A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Compression fork				Moderate	Moderate	
Q	SS 46040 25163	Ash	A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Wound				Moderate	Moderate	
R	SS 46038 25153	Ash	A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Tear-out				Moderate	Moderate	
S	SS 46035 25125	Sycamore	A		N/A	N/A	N/A	Wound				Moderate	Moderate	
								Tear-out						
T	SS 46030 25109	Sycamore	A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Wound				Moderate	Moderate	
U	SS 47351 25169	Ash	A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Knothole				Moderate	Moderate	
V	SS 47381 25173	Ash	A		N/A	N/A	N/A	Ivy				Moderate	Moderate	
								Wound						
								Stag						
W	SS 47408 25168	Ash	A		N/A	N/A	N/A	Knothole limb				Moderate	Moderate	
								Wound with canker						
X	SS 47421 25167	Ash	A		N/A	N/A	N/A	Knothole limb				Moderate	Moderate	
								Wound limb						
Y	SS 47458 25170	Ash	A		N/A	N/A	N/A	Canker limb				Moderate	Moderate	
								Ivy						
Z	SS 47681 25139	Oak	A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Stags				Moderate	Moderate	
AA	SS 47676 25149	Ash	A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Knothole stem				Moderate	Moderate	

## Figures



- Key**
- T1 Tree with Moderate Potential
  - T2 Tree with High Potential
  - Site Boundary
  - 250 m Search Area
  - Treelines/Hedgerows Surveyed

no.	description	date	drawn by



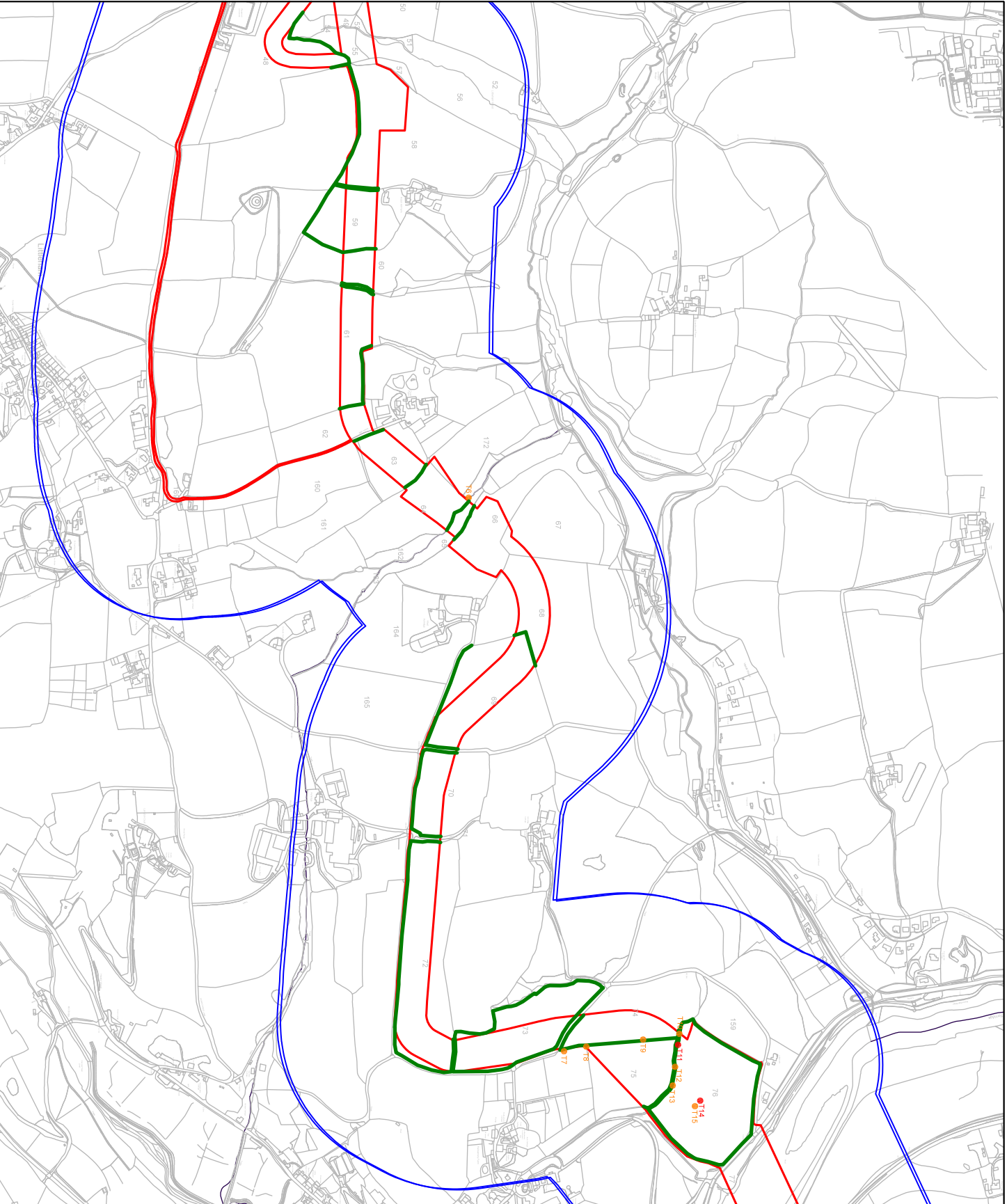
Colmer Ecology Ltd  
 Unit 3 - Fortescue Court Business Park  
 Bramford Speke  
 Exeter EX5 5JN  
 T. 01392 758325  
 E. mail@colmer-ecology.co.uk

Project: Xlink Trees

Title: Tree map

status	drawing no.		
FINAL	Figure 1		
DATE SCALE	DATE	DRAWN BY	CHECKED BY
A3	July 2023	JH	HC
CADD filename: 2023-148 Xlink Trees - CAD			





- Key**
- T1 Tree with Moderate Potential
  - T2 Tree with High Potential
  - Site Boundary
  - 250 m Search Area
  - Treelines/Hedgerows Surveyed

NO.	DESCRIPTION	DATE	DRAWN BY

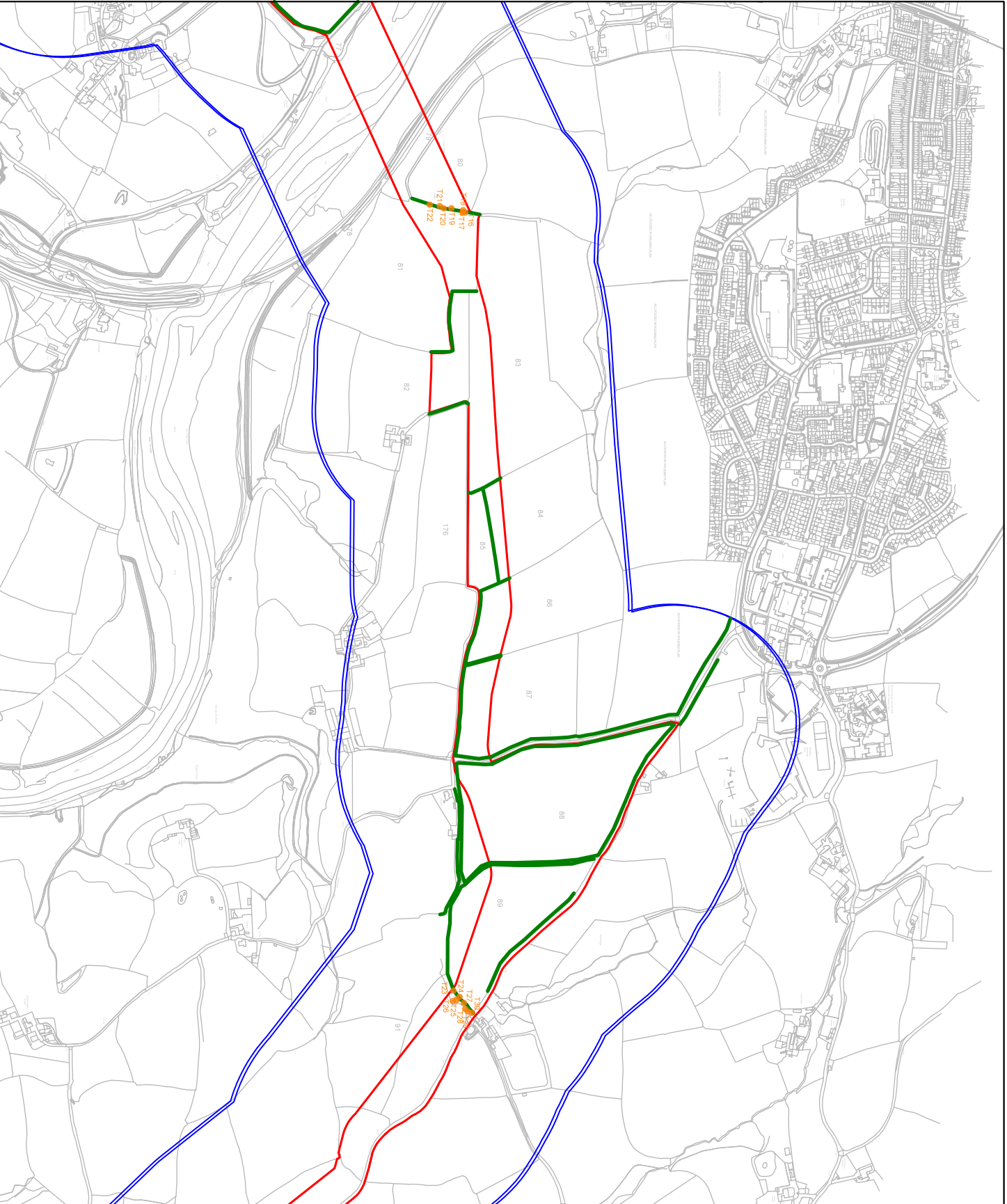


Colmer Ecology Ltd  
 Unit 3 - Fortescue Court Business Park  
 Bramford Speke  
 Exeter EX5 5JN  
 T. 01392 758325  
 E. mail@colmer-ecology.co.uk

Project:  
 Xlink Trees

Title: Tree map

STATUS	FINAL	DRAWING NO.	Figure 2
SCALE	As Noted	DATE	July 2023
DATE	A3	DRAWN	JH
PROJECT	2023 Xlink Trees - C&O	CHECKED	HC



- Key**
- T11 Tree with Moderate Potential
  - Site Boundary
  - 250 m Search Area
  - Tree Lines/Hedgerows Surveyed

no.	description	date	drawn by



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 Unit 3 - Fortescue Court Business Park  
 Bramford Speke  
 Exeter EX5 5JN  
 T. 01392 758325  
 E. mail@colmer-ecology.co.uk  
 Project: Xlink Trees

Title: Tree map

status	drawing no.
FINAL	Figure 3
scale	date
As Noted Scale	July 2023
no.	drawn
A3	JH
CD/01/00/0000	2023/148 Xlink Trees - C&D
checked	checked
HC	HC

Figure 4: Photographs of trees assessed (Photographs taken on 29<sup>th</sup> November 2022)

T1 – Sycamore (Moderate)



T2 – Willow (Moderate)



T2 – Butt-rot with wound above



T3 – Oak (High)



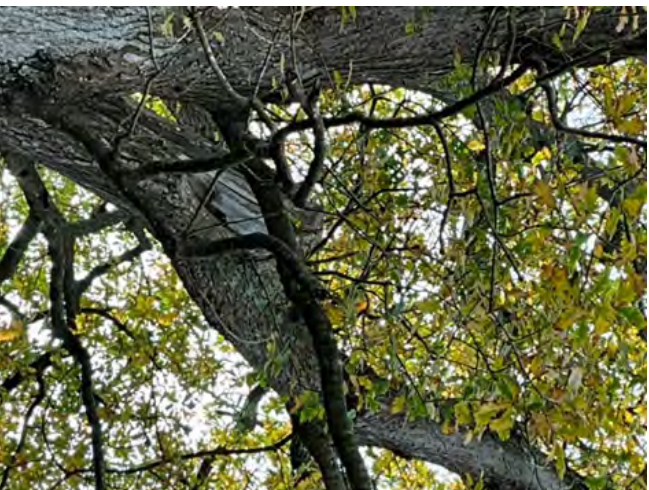
T3 – Ivy throughout with woodpecker hole/knothole and stag with collar



T3 – Tear-out, likely extending



T3 – Flush-cut with fissures



T4 – Oak (Moderate)



Figure 5: Photographs of trees assessed (Photographs taken on 29<sup>th</sup> November 2022)

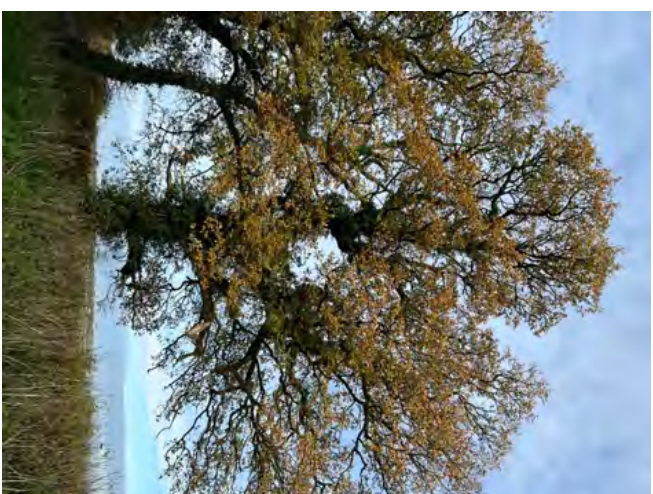
T4 – Knothole



T4 – Knothole



T5 – Oak (High)



T5 – Tear-out and ivy, > 50 mm in places with plaiting



T5 - Knothole



T5 – Tear-out/knothole



T5 – Tear-out and stag



T6 – Willow (Moderate)



Figure 6: Photographs of trees assessed (Photographs taken on 29<sup>th</sup> and 30<sup>th</sup> November 2022)

T6 – Snap-limbs throughout



T6 – Wound



T6 – Wound, healed over



T7 – Ash (Moderate)



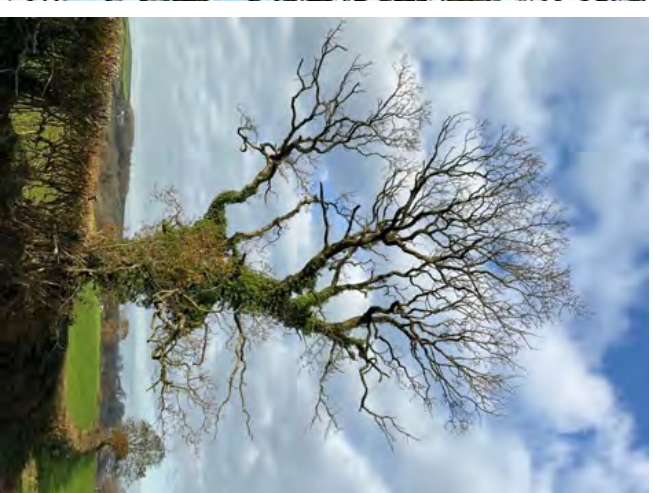
T7 – Tear-out



T7 – Canker wound



T8 – Oak (Moderate)



T6 – Butt-rot



Figure 7: Photographs of trees assessed (Photographs taken on 30<sup>th</sup> November 2022)

T8 – Ivy, > 50 mm with plaiting in places



T8 – Snap-limb



T8 – Tear-out that may extend



T8 – Stag throughout, some with cavities that may extend



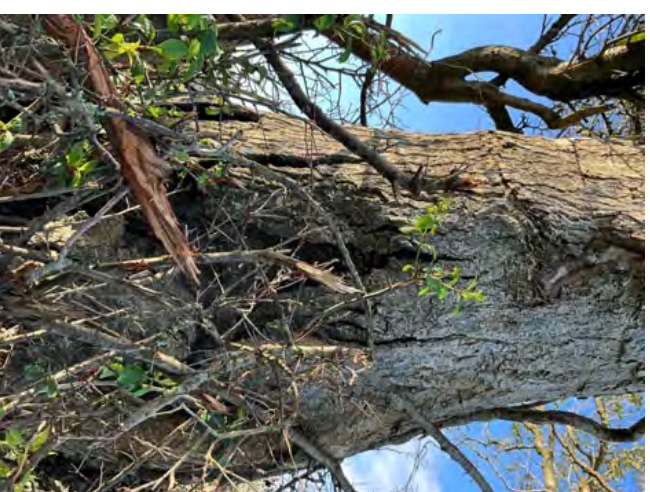
T9 – Ash (Moderate)



T9 – Canker with cavity extending upwards and lifting bark



T9 – Wound, may extend



T10 – Ash (Moderate)

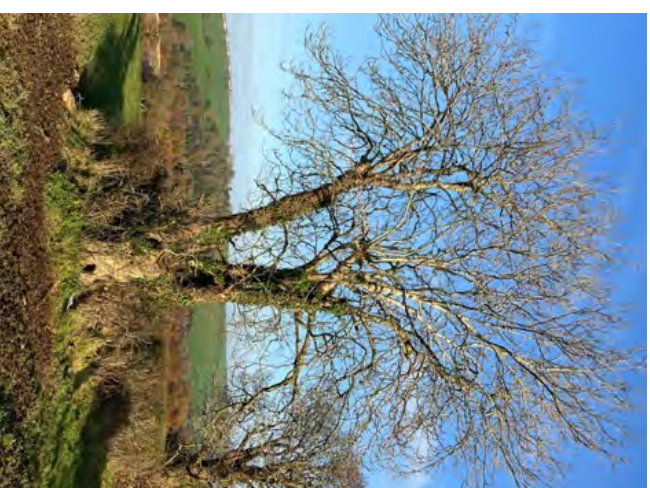


Figure 8: Photographs of trees assessed (Photographs taken on 30<sup>th</sup> November 2022)

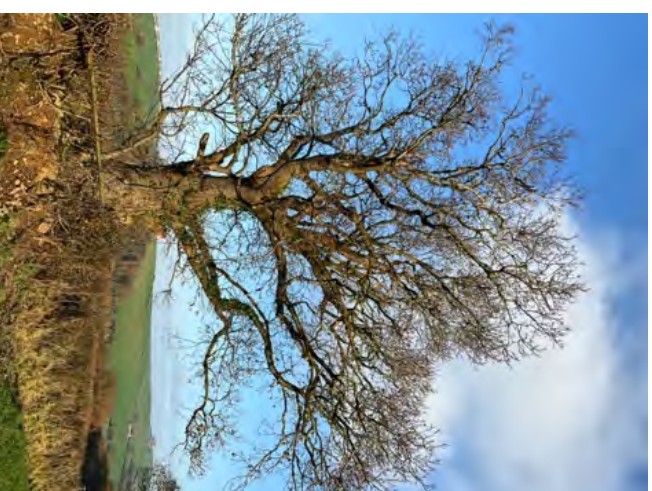
T10 – Butt-rot, multi-access, may extend into limbs



T10 – Ivy throughout, < 50 mm and no plating



T11 – Oak (High)



T11 – Wound that may extend and stags



T11 – Tear-out, not extending



T11 – Flush-cut with no visible cavities



T11 – Butt-rot, may extend

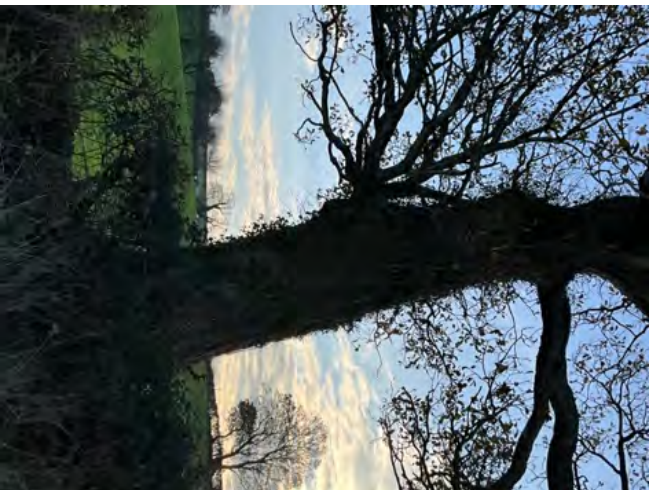


T12 – Oak (Moderate)



Figure 9: Photographs of trees assessed (Photographs taken on 30<sup>th</sup> November 2022)

T12 – Ivy throughout, < 50 mm and no plaiting



T12 – Flush-cut, rotten underneath and wound, healed over



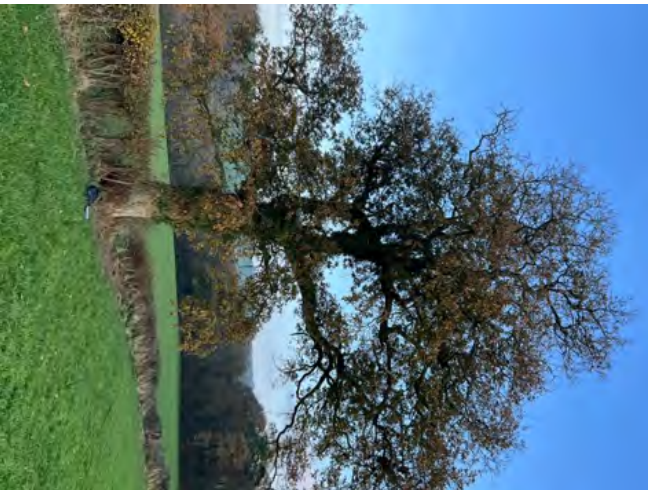
T12 – Flush-cut



T12 – Tear-out, healed over



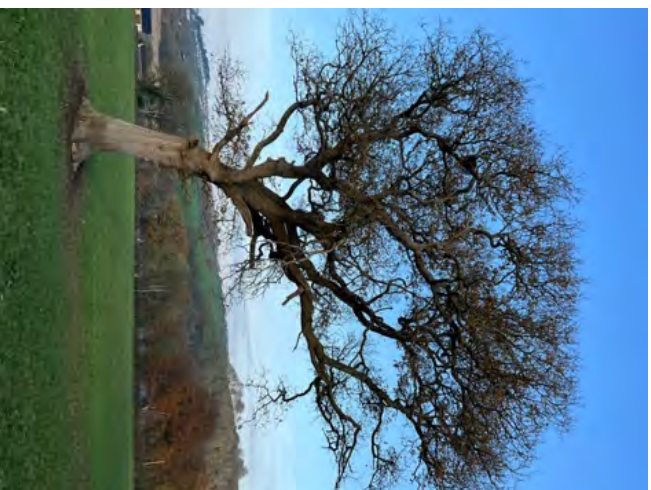
T13 – Oak (Moderate)



T13 – Stags, and knotholes, some extending with fissures



T14 – Oak (High)



T14 – Knothole

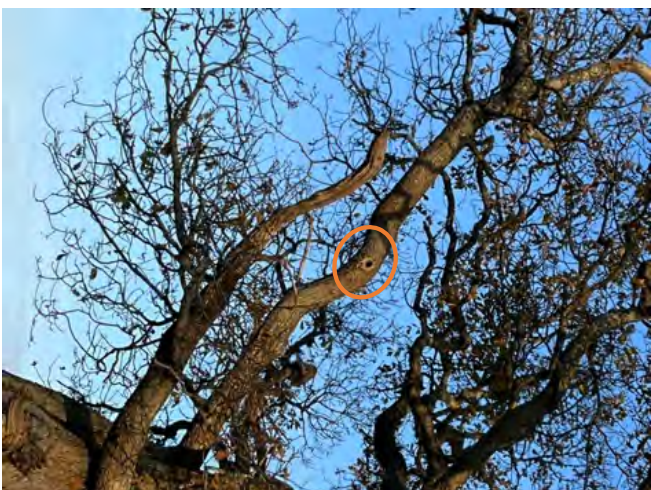




Figure 10: Photographs of trees assessed (Photographs taken on 30<sup>th</sup> November 2022)

T14 – Lifting bark and stags



T14 – Stag with fissure



T12 – Snap-limb with a cavity that may extend



T12 – Snap-limb with possible cavity at collar



T14 – Tear-out with a likely extending cavity



T14 – Snap-limb with upward cavity



T14 – Knot-hole



T15 – Oak (Moderate)

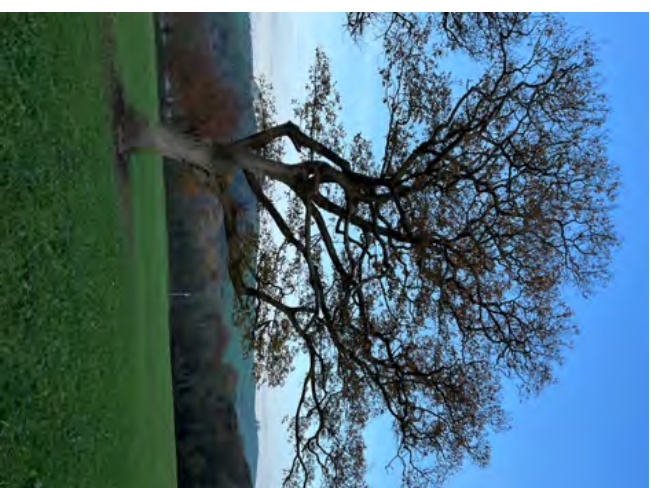


Figure 11: Photographs of trees assessed (Photographs taken on 30<sup>th</sup> November and 1<sup>st</sup> December 2022)

T15 – Knothole with part of stag that may extend



T15 – Flush-cut with lifting bark that may have extending cavity



T15 – Butt-rot with extending cavity



T15 – Wound that may have extending cavity



T16 – Sycamore (Moderate)



T16 – Union without extending cavity



T16 – Wound that may extend



T17 – Sycamore (Moderate)



Figure 12: Photographs of trees assessed (Photographs taken on 1<sup>st</sup> December 2022)

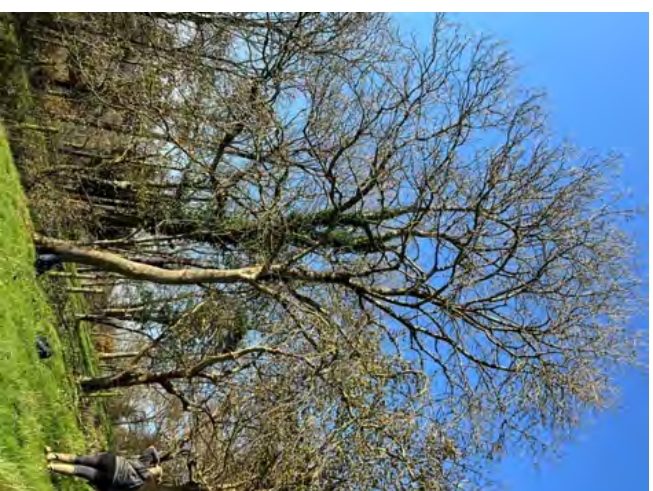
T17 – Knothole that extends to open cavity



T17 – Wounds, some of which may extend



T18 – Ash (Moderate)



T18 – Knothole with small cavity



T19 – Sycamore (Moderate)



T19 – Wound that does not extend



T19 – Wound extending to cavity



T19 – Wound, likely extending



Figure 13: Photographs of trees assessed (Photographs taken on 1<sup>st</sup> December 2022)

T20 – Ash (Moderate)



T20 – Double-leader without extending cavity



T20 – Ivy, >50 mm with some plaiting



T21 – Sycamore (Moderate)



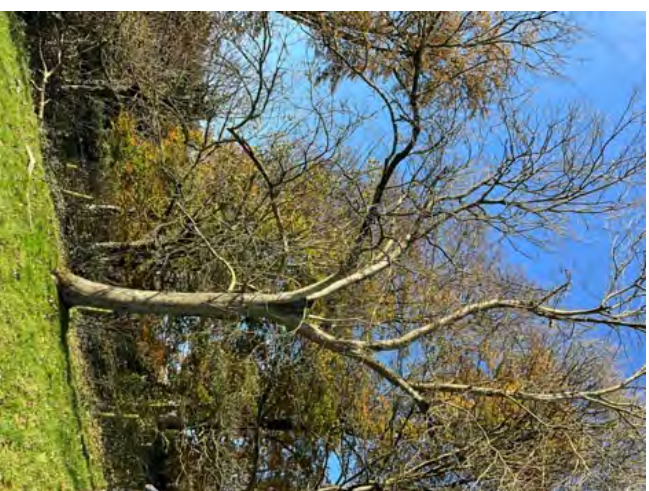
T21 – Wound, extending



T21 – Wound that does not extend



T22 – Ash (Moderate)



T22 – Wound

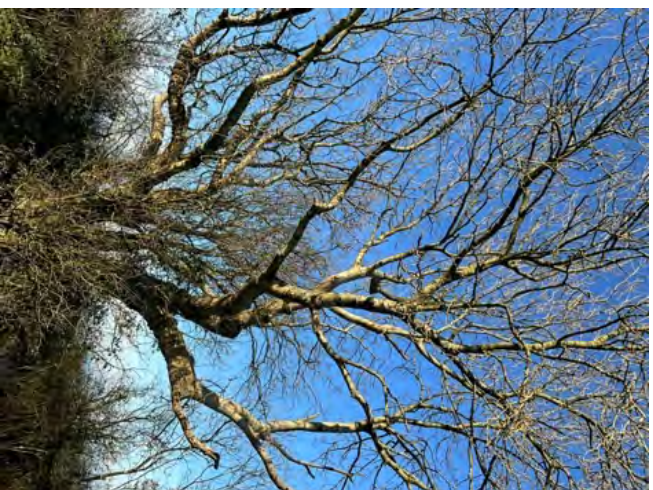


Figure 14: Photographs of trees assessed (Photographs taken on 1<sup>st</sup> December 2022)

T22 – Knothole; facing upward and may extend



T23 – Ash (Moderate)



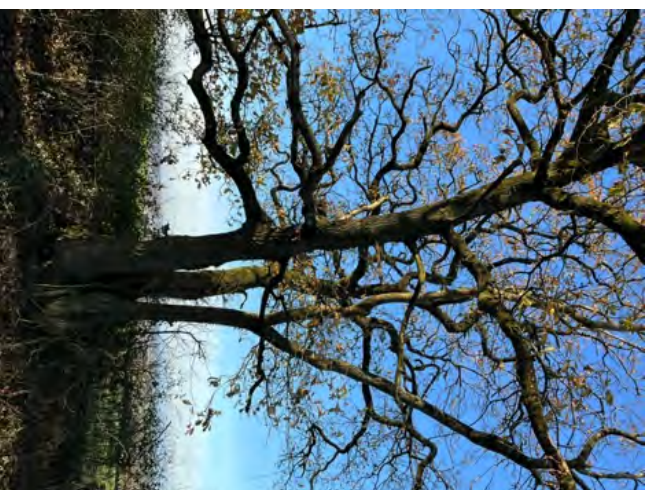
T23 – Butt-rot



T23 – Cankers throughout, none forming cavities



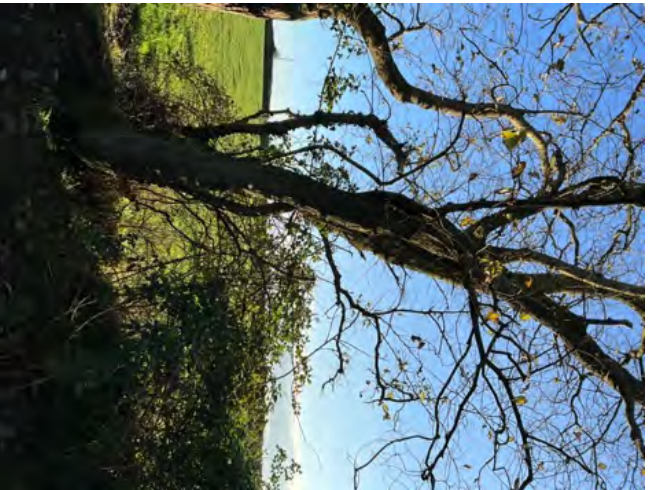
T24 – Oak (Moderate)



T24 – Knothole, extending



T25 – Hornbeam (Moderate)

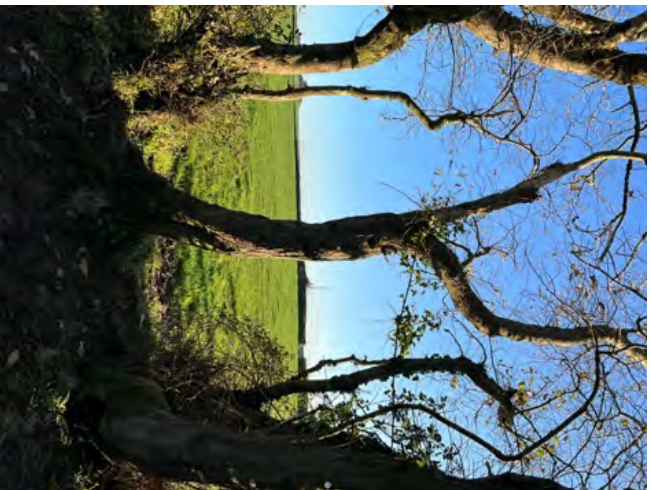


T25 – Wound, extending



Figure 15: Photographs of trees assessed (Photographs taken on 1<sup>st</sup> December 2022)

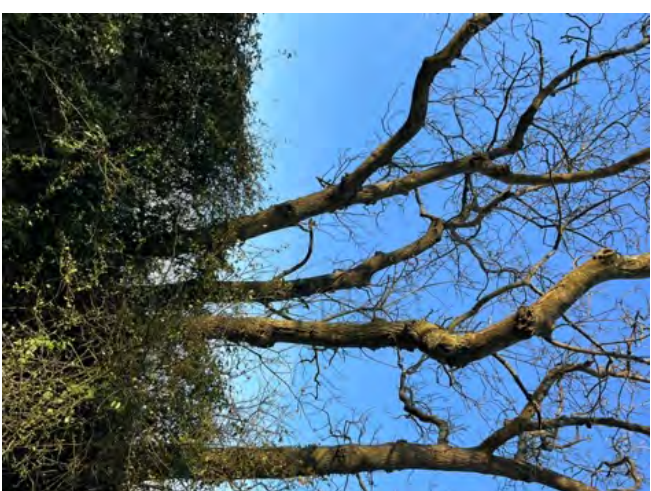
T26 – Hornbeam (Moderate)



T26 - Wound, extending



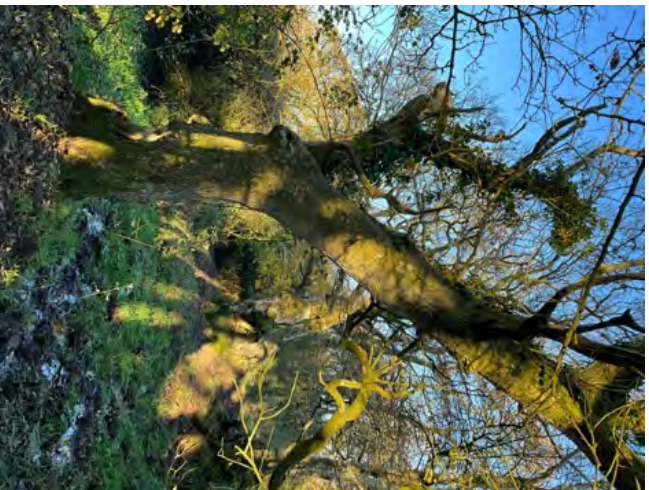
T27 – Ash (Moderate)



T23 – Cankers throughout some with extending cavities



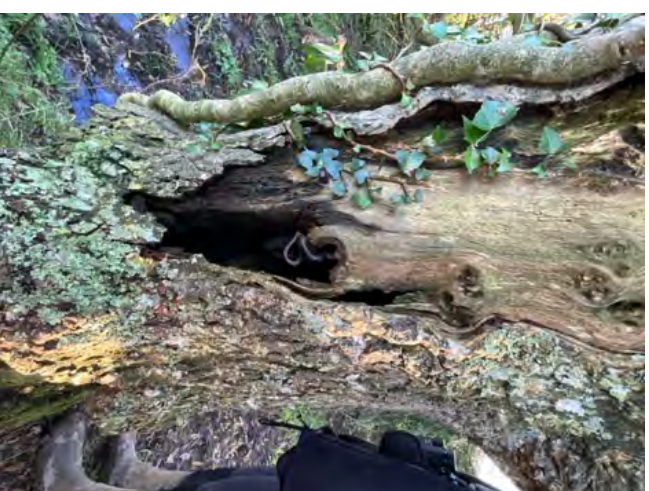
T28 – Oak (Moderate)



T28 – Knothole



T28 – Wound, extending upwards

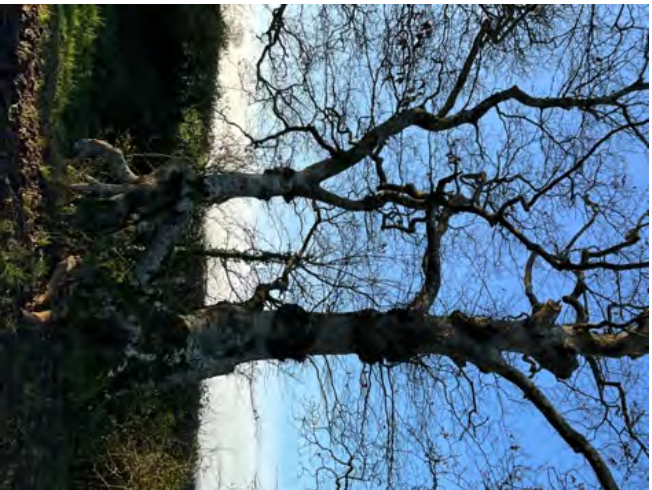


T28 – Lifting bark and stag with cavity at base



Figure 16: Photographs of trees assessed (Photographs taken on 1<sup>st</sup> December 2022)

T29 – Beech (Moderate)



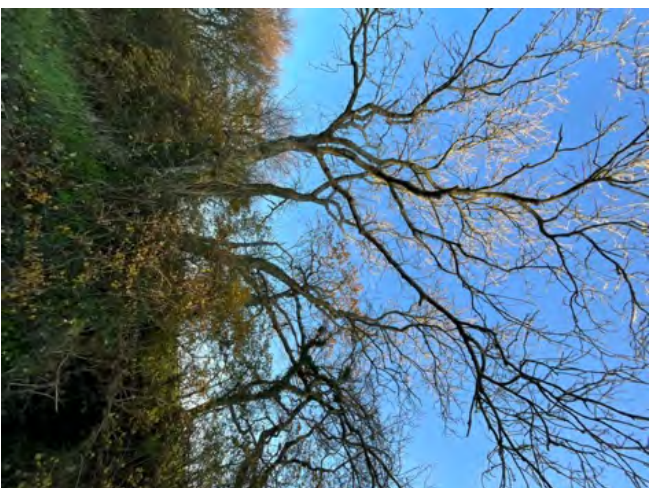
T29 – Knotholes throughout, some extending



T29 – Butt-rot, extending on smaller stem



T30 – Ash (Moderate)



T30 – Knothole, may extend



## Appendices



## Appendix 1

Appendix 1 - List of Indictive Fauna and Flora Latin Names

Fauna

Adder	<i>Vipera berus</i>	Speckled wood	<i>Pararge aegeria</i>	Common harebell	<i>Campanula rotundifolia</i>
Badger	<i>Meles meles</i>	Staring	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	Common marsh-bedstraw	<i>Galium palustre</i>
Bank vole	<i>Myodes glareolus</i>	Stoat	<i>Mustela erminea</i>	Common nettle	<i>Urtica dioica</i>
Barbastelle	<i>Barbastella barbastellus</i>	Water vole	<i>Arvicola amphibius</i>	Common sorrel	<i>Rumex acetosa</i>
Barn owl	<i>Tyto alba</i>	Whiskered	<i>Myotis mystacinus</i>	Common toadflax	<i>Linaria vulgaris</i>
Barn swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	Wood pigeon	<i>Columba palumbus</i>	Common violet	<i>Viola riviniana</i>
Bechstein	<i>Myotis bechsteini</i>			Cotoneaster	<i>Cotoneaster</i> sp.
Blue tit	<i>Cyanistes caeruleus</i>	<u>Flora</u>		Cotongrass	<i>Eriophorum angustifolium</i>
Blindt	<i>Myotis brandtii</i>			Cow parsley	<i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i>
Brown long-eared	<i>Plecotus auritus</i>			Cranesbill species	<i>Geranium</i>
Chil bunting	<i>Emberiza citrulus</i>			Creeping bent	<i>Agrostis stolonifera</i>
Common frog	<i>Rana temporaria</i>	Annual meadow-grass	<i>Agrimonia</i> sp.	Creeping buttercup	<i>Ranunculus repens</i>
Common lizard	<i>Zootoca vivipara</i>	Apple	<i>Ailnus glutinosa</i>	Creeping cinqufoil	<i>Potentilla reptans</i>
Common pipistrelle	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	Ash	<i>Poa annua</i>	Crested Dogstail	<i>Cynosurus cristatus</i>
Common swift	<i>Apus apus</i>	Aspen	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Cuckooflower	<i>Cardamine pratensis</i>
Common toad	<i>Bufo bufo</i>	Bay laurel	<i>Populus tremula</i>	Cypress species	<i>Cupressus</i> sp.
Daubenton	<i>Myotis daubentonii</i>	Beech	<i>Laurus nobilis</i>	Dafodil	<i>Narcissus</i> sp.
Dormouse	<i>Muscardinus avelanarius</i>	Bell heather	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	Daisy	<i>Bellis perennis</i>
Eurasian beaver	<i>Castor fiber</i>	Bindweed	<i>Erica cinerea</i>	Dandelion	<i>Taraxacum officinale</i> agg.
European eel	<i>Anguilla anguilla</i>	Bird's-foot-trefoil	<i>Calystegia sepium</i>	Devil's-bit scabious	<i>Succisa pratensis</i>
European Hedgehog	<i>Erinaceus europaeus</i>	Blackhorn	<i>Lotus corniculatus</i>	Dock species	<i>Rumex</i> sp.
Grass snake	<i>Natrix natrix</i>	Bluebell	<i>Prunus spinosa</i>	Dog rose	<i>Rosa carolina</i>
Great crested newt	<i>Triturus cristatus</i>	Bogbean	<i>Hyacinthoides non-scripta</i>	Dog's mercury	<i>Mercurialis perennis</i>
Greater horseshoe	<i>Rhinolophus terrumquinum</i>	Borage	<i>Menthanthes trifoliata</i>	Elder	<i>Sambucus nigra</i>
Grey long-eared	<i>Plecotus austriacus</i>	Bracken	<i>Borago officinalis</i>	Eim	<i>Linum minor</i> var. <i>vulgare</i>
House sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	Bramble	<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>	False oat-grass	<i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i>
Leisler	<i>Nyctalus leisleri</i>	Bristly oxtongue	<i>Rubus fruticosus</i> sp. agg.	Field bindweed	<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>
Lesser horseshoe	<i>Rhinolophus hipposideros</i>	Bugle	<i>Helminthotheca echioides</i>	Field maple	<i>Acer campestre</i>
Nathusius pipistrelle	<i>Pipistrellus nathusii</i>	Buttercup	<i>Ajuga reptans</i>	Fleabane	<i>Erigeron</i> sp.
Natterer	<i>Myotis nattereri</i>	Butterfly bush	<i>Ranunculus</i> sp.	Forget-me-not	<i>Myosotis scorpioides</i>
Noctule	<i>Nyctalus noctula</i>	Canomile	<i>Buddleia davidii</i>	Foxglove	<i>Digitalis purpurea</i>
Otter	<i>Lutra lutra</i>	Canadian pondweed	<i>Marricaria charmontilla</i>	Fuchsia	<i>Fuchsia magellanica</i>
Paltrate newt	<i>Triturus helveticus</i>	Cleavers	<i>Elodea canadensis</i>	Gemander speedwell	<i>Veronica chamaedrys</i>
Red admiral	<i>Vanessa atalanta</i>	Cob nut	<i>Stellaria media</i>	Giant Hogweed	<i>Heracleum mantegazzianum</i>
Roe deer	<i>Rutilus rutilus</i>	Cock s-foot	<i>Galium aparine</i>	Goose grass	<i>Galium aparine</i>
Serotine	<i>Capreolus capreolus</i>	Common bistort	<i>Tritilium</i>	Gorse	<i>Lotus europaeus</i>
Slow worm	<i>Epiestinus serotinus</i>	Common chickweed	<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	Greater birds-foot trefoil	<i>Lotus pedunculatus</i>
Smooth newt	<i>Anguis fragilis</i>	Common thwort	<i>Symphytum officinale</i>	Greater burdock	<i>Arctium lappa</i>
Soprano pipistrelle	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	Common thwort	<i>Persicaria bistorta</i>	Ground ivy	<i>Plantago major</i>
			<i>Stellaria media</i>	Gwelder-rose	<i>Glechoma hederacea</i>
			<i>Scrophularia nodosa</i>		<i>Sambucus ebulus</i>

Guilifer rose	<i>Viburnum opulus</i>	Navelwort	<i>Umbilicus rupestris</i>	Spear thistle	<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>
Hairy bromes	<i>Bromus ramosus</i>	New Zealand pigmy weed	<i>Crassula helmsii</i>	Spindle	<i>Elyonurus europaeus</i>
Hart's tongue fern	<i>Asplenium scolopendrium</i>	Oxeye daisy	<i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i>	Stitchwort species	<i>Stellaria</i> sp.
Hawthorn	<i>Leontodon</i> sp.	Pedunculate oak	<i>Quercus robur</i>	Sumac	<i>Rhus</i> sp.
Hazel	<i>Corylus avellana</i>	Perennial rye-grass	<i>Carex pendula</i>	Sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>
Hemlock water-dropwort	<i>Oenanthe crocata</i>	Pimpernel species	<i>Lolium perenne</i>	Teasel species	<i>Dipsacus</i> sp.
Hemp-agrimony	<i>Eupatorium cannabinum</i>	Pine	<i>Vinca</i> sp.	Thistle species	<i>Cirsium</i> sp.
Herb-robert	<i>Geranium robertianum</i>	Pineapple weed	<i>Lysimachia</i> sp.	Three-corned leek	<i>Allium triquetrum</i>
Himalayan balsam	<i>Impatiens glandulifera</i>	Pond weed	<i>Pinus</i> sp.	Timothy	<i>Phleum pratense</i>
Hogweed	<i>Heracleum sphondylium</i>	Poplar species	<i>Matricaria discoides</i>	Tormentil	<i>Potentilla erecta</i>
Holly	<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	Poppy	<i>Potamogeton</i>	Turstan	<i>Hypericum androsaemum</i>
Holm oak	<i>Quercus ilex</i>	Primrose	<i>Populus</i> sp.	Velch species	<i>Vicia</i> sp.
Honesty	<i>Lunaria annua</i>	Privet	<i>Papaver</i> sp.	Walnut	<i>Juglans regia</i>
Honeysuckle	<i>Lonicera periclymenum</i>	Purple loosestrife	<i>Primula vulgaris</i>	Water crowfoot	<i>Ranunculus aquatilis</i>
Hornbeam	<i>Carpinus betulus</i>	Purple toadflax	<i>Ligustrum</i> sp.	Water forget-me-not	<i>Myosotis scorpioides</i>
Horse chestnut	<i>Aesculus x carnea</i>	Ragged-robin	<i>Lynum salicaria</i>	Water mint	<i>Mentha aquatica</i>
Horseail	<i>Equisetum arvense</i>	Ragwort	<i>Linaria purpurea</i>	Wavy St John's-wort	<i>Alisma plantago-aquatica</i>
Ivy	<i>Hedera helix</i>	Red campion	<i>Lycinis flos-cuculi</i>	Wayfaring-tree	<i>Hypericum undulatum</i>
Japanese knotweed	<i>Fallopia japonica</i>	Red clover	<i>Senecio jacobae</i>	White bryony	<i>Viburnum lantana</i>
Lady's bedstraw	<i>Galium verum</i>	Red valerian	<i>Silene dioica</i>	White campion	<i>Silene latifolia</i>
Laurel	<i>Lauraceae</i>	Reed canary grass	<i>Tritolium pratense</i>	White deadnettle	<i>Lamium album</i>
Lavender	<i>Lavandula officinalis</i>	Reed sweet grass	<i>Centranthus ruber</i>	White meillot	<i>Mellilotus albus</i>
Lesser burdock	<i>Typha angustifolia</i>	Reednace species	<i>Phalaris arundinacea</i>	Wild carrot	<i>Daucus carota</i>
Lesser celandine	<i>Arctium minus</i>	Rhododendron	<i>Glyceria maxima</i>	Wild cherry	<i>Prunus avium</i>
Leyland cypress	<i>Ranunculus ficaria</i>	Rosemary	<i>Rhododendron ponticum</i>	Wild garlic	<i>Allium ursinum</i>
Lily of the Valley	<i>Leylandii</i> sp.	Rough hawkbit	<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	Wild geraniums	<i>Geranium maculatum</i>
Lime	<i>Convallaria majalis</i>	Rough meadowgrass	<i>Rosmarinus officinalis</i>	Wild strawberry	<i>Fragaria vesca</i>
Lords-and-ladies	<i>Tilia</i> sp.	Rowan	<i>Leonodon hispidus</i>	Willow species	<i>Salix</i> sp.
Male fern	<i>Arum maculatum</i>	Scotless mayweed	<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>	Willowherb	<i>Epilobium</i> sp.
March marigold	<i>Dryopteris filix-mas</i>	Scots pine	<i>Fallopia baldschuanica</i>	Winter heliotrope	<i>Petalites fragrans</i>
Marsh cinquefoil	<i>Caltha palustris</i>	Sessile oak	<i>Tripterospermum inodorum</i>	Wood anemone	<i>Anemone nemorosa</i>
Marsh fritillary	<i>Potentilla palustris</i>	Shepard's-purse	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Wood spurge	<i>Oxalis acetosella</i>
Meadow buttercup	<i>Euphydryas aurinia</i>	Silver birch	<i>Quercus petraea</i>	Woundworts	<i>Euphorbia amygdaloides</i>
Meadow fescue	<i>Hydrocotyle vulgaris</i>	Silverweed	<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>	Yarrow	<i>Stachys</i> sp.
Meadow foxtail	<i>Ranunculus acris</i>	Smooth tare	<i>Betula pendula</i>	Yellow-rattle	<i>Ulmus glabra</i>
Meadowswet	<i>Festuca pratensis</i>	Soft rush	<i>Potentilla anserina</i>	Yorkshire fog	<i>Achillea millefolium</i>
Montbretia species	<i>Alopecurus pratensis</i>		<i>Vicia tetrasperma</i>		<i>Rhinanthus minor</i>
Monterey pine	<i>Crocsmia</i> sp.		<i>Juncus effusus</i>		<i>Taxus baccata</i>
	<i>Pinus radiata</i>		<i>Sonchus olerensis</i>		<i>Holcus lanatus</i>



Colmer Ecology Ltd | Unit 3 – Fortescue Court Business Park | Brampford Speke | Exeter |  
Devon | EX5 5JN

T: 01392 758 325

E: [mail@colmer-ecology.co.uk](mailto:mail@colmer-ecology.co.uk)

W: [www.colmer-ecology.co.uk](http://www.colmer-ecology.co.uk)

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Registered Office: Unit 3 – Fortescue Court Business Park | Brampford Speke | Exeter | EX5 5JN