



UNIVERSAL DESTINATIONS & EXPERIENCES UK PROJECT

Former Kempston Hardwick Brickworks
and adjoining land, Bedford

Environmental Statement Volume 3

Appendix 6.10 - Bat Roost Appraisal Report

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. PROJECT BACKGROUND

- 1.1.1. This Bat Roost Appraisal Report has been prepared in support of the planning proposal for the Proposed Development as described in **Chapter 2: Description of the Proposed Development (Volume 1)** of the Environmental Statement (ES).
- 1.1.2. The extent of the area for the Proposed Development is illustrated as all land within the Site boundary as shown on **Figure 1: Site boundary of Annex 1: Figures** and is hereafter referred to as “*the Site*”. The Site is split into four zones: Lake Zone, Core Zone, East Gateway Zone and West Gateway Zone (also shown on **Figure 1: Site boundary of Annex 1: Figures**). The Site comprises predominantly agricultural land, with lakes and hedgerows and areas of woodland present. The River Great Ouse defines the northwestern Site boundary and the Lake Zone partially includes Kempston Hardwick Pit County Wildlife Site (CWS).
- 1.1.3. Bats and their roosts are protected by UK and European legislation. The Proposed Development has the potential to cause direct and indirect impacts and effects on roosting bats through roost loss e.g. the removal of trees or structures containing bat roosts and through disturbance and severance of flight lines leading to opportunities for foraging and commuting resource and overtime population declines.

1.2. SCOPE OF REPORT

- 1.2.1. WSP UK Ltd. was commissioned to undertake surveys to determine the potential of the habitats and features within the Site to support roosting bats. The survey approach and methods undertaken were based upon current guidance¹, and is summarised in Section 3. This appraisal included the following survey elements:
- Trees subject to Ground Level Tree Assessments (GLTAs);
 - Preliminary Roost Assessment (PRA) of buildings and structures where present;
 - Completion of dusk emergence surveys to establish the presence or likely absence of roosting bats within the former guardhouse (Building A, Lake Zone); and
 - Completion of a hibernation survey to establish the presence or likely absence of roosting bats within the former guardhouse.

¹ Collins, J. (2023) Bat Surveys for Professional Ecologists: Good Practice Guidelines. 4th edn. Bat Conservation Trust. Available : https://plecotus.natagora.be/fileadmin/Pole_Plecotus/biblio/Bat-Survey-Guidelines-4th-edition-AMENDED-27.03.24.pdf [Accessed: 22 May 2025].

- 1.2.2. The primary aim was to identify suitable Potential Roosting Features (PRF; as defined by the BCT guidance¹) of trees and structures within the Site. Structures within the Site comprise of the former guardhouse in the Lake Zone, Vine Cottages on Manor Road, and, more recently included within the Site boundary, two bridges and an underpass located in the East Gateway Zone. In addition, three buildings located within the O&H land adjacent to the West Gateway Zone (and outside the Site) were also assessed for roosting potential. Woodland and trees with potential to support roosting bats are present across the Site were subject to GLTAs. An external PRA was conducted of the accessible structures within the Site boundary, with internal PRA inspections conducted on structures that were internally accessible. The former guardhouse was initially not accessible internally and therefore, dusk emergence surveys were conducted. Subsequently, PRA internal inspections and hibernation surveys were conducted.
- 1.2.3. The report presents baseline survey information but does not include an assessment of effects upon roosting bats. The impact assessment for roosting bats is outlined in **Chapter 6: Ecology and Nature Conservation (Volume 1)**.

2. RELEVANT LEGISLATION AND POLICY

- 2.1.1. Bats and their roosts are afforded a high level of protection under the *Conservation of Habitats and Species (Amendment) (EU Exit) Regulations*² (the ‘Habitat Regulations’), the legislation means that it is an offence to:
- Deliberately capture, injure or kill a wild bat;
 - Deliberately disturb wild bats; “*disturbance of animals includes in particular any disturbance which is likely:*
 - (a) *to impair their ability to survive, to breed or reproduce, or to rear or nurture their young; or*
 - (ii) *in the case of animals of a hibernating or migratory species, to hibernate or migrate; or*
 - (b) *to significantly affect the local distribution or abundance of the species to which they belong*”; and
 - Damage or destroy a breeding site or resting place used by bat species.
- 1.2.4. Protection is also afforded under the *Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended)*³ with respect to disturbance of animals when using places of shelter, and obstruction of access to places of shelter.
- 1.2.5. Due to the high level of protection afforded to bats and their habitat, mitigation for this species is governed by a strict licensing procedure administered by Natural England (normally, planning permission must be obtained before a licence can be sought). Licencing is subject to three tests, as defined under the *Habitats Regulations*² *Regulation 55*, these must also be applied by the planning authority before granting permission for activities affecting bats. For permission to be granted the following criteria must be satisfied⁴:
- The proposal is necessary for “*preserving public health or public safety or other imperative reasons of overriding public interest including those of a social or economic nature and beneficial consequences of primary importance for the environment*”;
 - “*There is no satisfactory alternative*”; and
 - The proposals “*will not be detrimental to the maintenance of the population of the species concerned at a favourable conservation status in their natural range*”.
- 1.2.6. Certain species of bats including barbastelle *Barbastella barbastellus*, noctule *Nyctalus noctule*, brown long-eared bat (BLE) *Plecotus auritus* and soprano pipistrelle *Pipistrellus pygmaeus* are also listed as a Species of Principal Importance (SPI) for the Conservation of Biodiversity in accordance with Section 41 of the *NERC Act 2006 (England)*⁵. Under Section 40 (1) of the *NERC Act (England)* (which was amended within the *Environment Act 2021*⁶), asks public bodies (including local planning authorities) to have a duty to “*consider what action the authority can properly take, consistently with the proper exercise of its functions, to further the general biodiversity objective*”.

² The Conservation of Habitats and Species (Amendment) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019. (as amended from time to time).

³ Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981. (as amended from time to time).

⁴ The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017. (as amended from time to time).

⁵ Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006. (as amended from time to time).

⁶ Environment Act 2021. (as amended from time to time).

- 1.2.7. For relevant legislation, policy and guidance associated with all ES Technical Topics, please refer to **Appendix 3.1: Legislation, Policy and Guidance for All ES Technical Topics (Volume 3)**.

3. METHODS

3.1. SURVEY DATES

- 3.1.1. **Table 3-1** - displays the dates of the programme of bat roost related surveys undertaken, in addition to emergence and hibernation surveys subsequently undertaken on the former guardhouse building. Subsequent initial at-height inspections of the remaining trees were conducted in December 2024 and January 2025.

Table 3-1 - Survey Summary

Survey Type	Survey Date(s)
Ground Level Tree Assessments (GLTA)	
GLTA	15 and 16 May 2024
GLTA	9 and 10 July 2024
GLTA	1 August 2024
At-height/Detailed Inspections - Trees	
PRF At-height Inspections – Trees – focused on Core Zone	12 – 15 August 2024
PRF Further At-height Inspections - Trees	15 – 18 October 2024
PRF Remaining At-height Inspections - Trees	2 – 5 December 2024 and 20 – 23 January 2025
PRF At-height Inspections – Trees – focused on Core Zone	12 – 15 August 2024
Preliminary Roost Assessments (PRA) of the Former Guardhouse and Vine Cottages	
PRA (External) – Former Guardhouse	16 May 2024
PRA (Internal and External) – Vine Cottages and outbuildings (Buildings B,C,D,E,F,G and H, Figure 3: East Gateway Zone GLTA and PRA of Annex 1: Figures)	10 and 11 December 2024
Emergence Surveys – Guardhouse	
1 st Dusk Emergence Survey of Former Guardhouse	25 June 2024
2 nd Dusk Emergence Survey of Former Guardhouse	23 July 2024
3 rd Dusk Emergence Survey of Former Guardhouse	6 August 2024
Hibernation Surveys of the Former Guardhouse	
Hibernation Survey (including further PRA inspections), bat static detector and camera deployment – Former Guardhouse	16 January 2025 to 6 February 2025 27 February 2025 to 12 March 2025 12 March 2025 to 26 March 2025

3.2. GROUND LEVEL TREE ASSESSMENT

- 3.2.1. A visual inspection of trees from ground level using binoculars and a high-powered torch was undertaken by suitably experienced WSP ecologists on several dates, as displayed in **Table 3-1** - to search for Potential Roosting Features (PRF) which offer roosting opportunities for bats.
- 3.2.2. Example of PRFs which were visually searched for include, but are not limited to the following:
- Woodpecker holes;
 - Rot holes;
 - Hazard beams;
 - Cracks and splits (e.g. frost cracks);
 - Knot holes;
 - Cankers;
 - Dense ivy; and
 - Lifting/peeling bark.
- 3.2.3. Where PRFs were identified, their location within the tree (height and aspect), photos taken and a brief description were recorded. Where possible, subject to their location/height, PRFs were visually inspected for evidence of roosting bats. Such evidence includes:
- Bat droppings in, around or below the potential roost feature;
 - Urine staining below the potential roost feature;
 - Scratch marks; and
 - Characteristic staining (from fur oils).
- 3.2.4. In accordance with Bat Conservation Trust Guidelines¹ (Table 4.2), trees subject to GLTA are initially classified into the following three categories:
- **NONE:** No PRFs identified within the tree or highly unlikely to be any;
 - **Further Assessment Required (FAR):** Further assessment required to establish if PRFs are present in the tree; or
 - **Potential Roost Feature (PRF):** A tree with at least one PRF present.

3.3. SUBSEQUENT INSPECTIONS - TREES

- 3.3.1. A number of trees that were assigned FAR or PRF by the initial GLTA, were subject to a more detailed inspection subsequently. These detailed inspections may comprise (subject to the location of the PRF) at-height inspections involving tree climbing or ladders and are undertaken to gain greater detailed knowledge of the PRFs and to inform the determination of likely suitability of the PRF to support bats.
- 3.3.2. In accordance with Table 6.2 of the BCT guidance¹, PRFs within trees are assigned the following subsequent categories where assessment was possible:
- **NONE:** Either no PRFs in the tree or highly unlikely to be any;
 - **PRF-I:** PRF is only suitable for individual bats or very small numbers of bats either due to size or lack of suitable surrounding habitats;
 - **PRF-M:** PRF is suitable for multiple bats and may therefore be used by a maternity colony; or
 - **CONFIRMED:** A bat roost that has been confirmed i.e. bat(s) or evidence of bats e.g. droppings identified within PRF.

- 3.3.3. As part of the at-height inspections, the use of an endoscope to inspect PRF's as well as ladders and specialist tree climbing equipment were used by surveyors certified to tree climb, accredited by City and Guilds (City & Guilds Level 2 Certificate of Competence in Tree Climbing and Aerial Rescue).

3.4. PRELIMINARY ROOST ASSESSMENT

- 3.4.1. A PRA visual inspection of the exterior and interior (subject to access) of all buildings and structures located within the Site has been undertaken in accordance with Bat Conservation Trust Guidelines¹. As defined in **Table 3-2** - (based upon the BCT guidance definitions), potential suitability of structures for roosting bats within structures are classified as None, Negligible, Low, Moderate or High. An adapted version of this criteria is also provided by the BCT guidance to assign potential suitability of structures for non-classic hibernation (winter) roosting, which has also been taken into account during the PRAs. Further survey may then be required if the building or structure has potential for roosting bats. This can involve internal inspections and/or dusk emergence surveys.
- 3.4.2. Following the PRA, the overall suitability of the buildings and structures to support roosting bats was categorised following the criteria outlined in **Table 3-2** - below.

Table 3-2 - Bat Roost Suitability Classification¹

Category	Description
None	No habitat features on Site likely to be used by any roosting bats at any time of the year (i.e., a complete absence of crevices/suitable shelter at all ground/underground levels).
Negligible	No obvious habitat features on Site likely to be used by roosting bats; however, a small element of uncertainty remains as bats can use small and apparently unsuitable features on occasion.
Low	A structure with one or more potential roost sites that could be used by individual bats opportunistically at any time of the year. 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 and not a classic cool/stable hibernation site but could be used by individual hibernating bats).
Moderate	A structure with one or more potential roost sites that could be used by bats due to their size, shelter, protection, conditions and surrounding habitat but unlikely to support a roost of high conservation status (with respect to roost type only, such as maternity and hibernation – the categorisation described in this table is made irrespective of species conservation status, which is established after presence is confirmed).
High	A structure with one or more potential roost sites that are obviously suitable for use by larger numbers of bats on a more regular basis and potentially for longer periods of time due to their size, shelter, protection, conditions and surrounding habitat. These structures have the potential to support high conservation status roosts, e.g., maternity or classic cool/stable hibernation site.

3.5. EMERGENCE SURVEYS

- 3.5.1. Where structures or trees are assessed as having PRFs which cannot be fully inspected through more detailed inspections, dusk emergence surveys can be undertaken to determine the potential presence (or likely absence) of roosting bats, and/or to characterise a roost where presence of bats has been identified by previous surveys (GLTA or PRAs). Based upon the outcome of the PRA, structures which could not be further inspected by other methods or due to other factors e.g. health and safety/access were subject to dusk emergence surveys.
- 3.5.2. Recommended minimum number of survey visits for presence/absence emergence surveys to give confidence in a negative result for structures are based upon the following survey guidance extracted from the BCT Guidance):
- **PRF-I:** No further survey required (trees).
 - **Low roost suitability:** One survey visit. One dusk emergence survey (structures).
 - **Moderate roost suitability:** Two separate dusk emergence survey visits (structures); and
 - **High roost suitability or PRF-M:** At-height inspections or three separate dusk emergence survey visits.
- 3.5.3. This report presents the results of the dusk emergence surveys conducted at the former guardhouse (Building A, **Figure 2: Lake Zone GLTA and PRA of Annex 1: Figures**). The dusk emergence surveys were undertaken in accordance with BCT guidance¹ to determine the presence/likely absence of roosting bats based upon the completion of three separate emergence surveys as the minimum survey effort for High roost suitability.
- 3.5.4. Three surveyors were positioned on each survey visit (25 June, 23 July and 6 August 2024) around the former guardhouse focussing on the PRFs identified by the PRA.
- 3.5.5. Dusk emergence surveys commenced at least 15 minutes before sunset and continued for a minimum of 1.5 hours after sunset. Night Vision Aids (NVA); infra-red cameras and torches alongside bat detectors (e.g. Batloggers) were used to conduct the emergence surveys.
- 3.5.6. Emergence surveys of other structures with PRFs which were identified by the PRA have not to date been subject to dusk emergence surveys.

3.6. HIBERNATION SURVEYS

- 3.6.1. Where structures have been assessed as having suitability for hibernating bats (predominantly during November to March), surveyors have conducted hibernation surveys as part of the full PRA and internal inspections. These surveys include a detailed inspection of each structure during the winter to look for and identify hibernating bats or other evidence of bat occupation. The surveys are led by a suitably licenced ecologist. The aim of this survey is to determine the actual or potential presence of bats and the need for further survey and/or mitigation¹.
- 3.6.2. Static Detectors (Model: Song Meter SM4BAT FS Ultrasonic Recorder) were deployed within the Former Guardhouse (Building A) during three deployment periods (see **Table 4-2**) between 16 January 2025 and 26 March 2025. Static detectors were installed at three locations within the former guardhouse; termed as Northeast, Northwest and Southwest, as indicatively shown on **Figure 6: Former Guardhouse/Building A PRA & Hibernation Surveys Static Detector and Infrared Camera Locations of Annex 1: Figures**).

- 3.6.3. There have been significant advances in the development of motion activated camera monitoring for PRFs^{7,8}. This technology can be used to remotely monitor PRFs continuously over a number of nights in order to detect any emerging and returning bats. Therefore, we used Spypoint Force-Dark Trail Cameras (the Spypoint Force-Dark triggers the shutter 0.07 seconds after detection, with a 110' motion detection range) to record areas internally within the Guardhouse, focusing on openings to the loft and roof void. These were deployed alongside the Static Detectors at the three locations (Northeast, Northwest and Southwest, as displayed **Figure 6: Former Guardhouse/Building A PRA & Hibernation Surveys Static Detector and Infrared Camera Locations of Annex 1: Figures**) for the February 2025 and March 2025 hibernation surveys.

3.7. LIMITATIONS

- 3.7.1. Surveyors were only able to survey some of the trees from the roadside as there was no access on the field side. Additionally, some of the trees were ivy clad and therefore obscured for the purposes of the GLTA. In these instances, a precautionary approach was taken, allowing for further surveys.
- 3.7.2. Additionally, there were some areas where access was not possible, as shown on **Figure 1: Site boundary in Annex 1: Figures**. These areas comprised railway bridge structures, residential properties and associated outbuildings/gardens, and trees where access was considered unsafe e.g restricted by a railway corridor or road.
- 3.7.3. It should be noted that a full PRA and internal inspections where necessary, of structures H, I, J, K, L, M, N and Q as displayed in **Table 4-1**, have not been undertaken due to no access.
- 3.7.4. Other than Vine Cottages 1 and 2 and associated outbuildings (building structures B-G), which are due to demolished, the EIA has assumed, as a cautious worst-case scenario (phrase cautious worst case is used to mean “a cautious worst case that provides a robust assessment of likely significant effects”) that dwellings within the Site boundary will remain in residential use. **Appendix 3.3 Assessment of Residential Properties in the Site boundary (Volume 3)** considers whether there would be new or different likely significant effects, and changes to mitigation, should these dwellings not continue in residential use.
- 3.7.5. Full PRA and internal inspections have subsequently been conducted in December 2024, for structures A-G. Further hibernation surveys and internal inspections of Building A, the former guardhouse were conducted between January and March 2025. Due to the presence of asbestos, a detailed internal inspection survey was not initially possible as part of the PRA. Therefore, the PRA comprised of an external inspection which concluded that the summer roost suitability category was high as a precautionary approach and taking into account the presence of PRFs.
- 3.7.6. During the hibernation surveys of the former guardhouse, static detector S4U05934, deployed at the northeast area of the guardhouse (large opening in ceiling to roof void) was corrupted and did not

⁷ Lang, G. (2022) British Island Bats Volume Three: BatCam: a novel trail camera for detecting tree roosting bats. Available at: https://cdn.bats.org.uk/uploads/pdf/Resources/British-Islands-Bats/BritishIslandsBats_VolThree_2022.pdf?v=1698850186&_gl=1*cioy50*_ga*MTAxNjE1MzE4MS4xNzQyMjg4OTk3*_ga_G28378TB9V*MTc0MjI4ODk5Ny4xLjAuMTc0MjI4ODk5OS4wLjAuMA [Accessed: 30 April 2025].

⁸ Bats Research & Training (2023) Using trail cameras to survey bats in trees – Equipment list. Available at: <https://www.batlicence.co.uk/trail-camera-equipment/> [Accessed: 30 April 2025].

record any data. This detector was replaced during the next deployment and an additional static was also deployed.

- 3.7.7. Ecological survey data is typically valid for 18 months unless otherwise specified, for example if conditions are likely to change more quickly due to ecological processes or anticipated changes in management⁹.

⁹ Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management (2019) On the lifespan of ecological reports and surveys. Available at: <https://cieem.net/wp-content/uploads/2019/04/Advice-Note.pdf> [Accessed: 30 April 2025].

4. RESULTS

4.1. COMBINED GROUND LEVEL TREE ASSESSMENT & INITIAL INSPECTION SUMMARY

- 4.1.1. The total of 232 trees mapped across the Site are presented in and shown on **Figures 2, 3, 4, and 5 of Annex 1: Figures**.
- 4.1.2. A total of 115 trees were identified within the Site with PRF's, where land access has been possible. 59 trees have been further classified as PRF-I, 54 trees have been further classified as PRF-M, including those precautionarily classified.
- 4.1.3. Two trees have been confirmed as roosts; T81 (single unidentified bat) located in a tree adjacent to the A421 West Gateway Zone and T116 (single pipistrelle) in a tree close to Manor Road to the north of the Core Zone.
- 4.1.4. 109 trees were scoped out/downgraded to NONE by the completion of the detailed further inspections.
- 4.1.5. A table showing the GLTA and Further Inspection Results is provided in full in **Table C-2**.

4.2. PRELIMINARY ROOST ASSESSMENT

- 4.2.1. A total of seven buildings (A, B, C, D, E, F and G) located within the Site were confirmed to have PRFs suitable to support roosting bats. A further three structures (K L and M) and a number of residential buildings on Manor Road (N) and one residential property at Broadmead Farm (Q) are also present in the Site boundary and have not been accessible at the time of writing. Four additional buildings (H, I, J and P) were also identified outside the Site boundary but were in proximity and are thus included in the PRA. The locations of these are shown on **Figures 2a, 2b, 3 and 5 of Annex 1: Figures**.
- 4.2.2. A summary of these buildings and structures is provided in **Table 4-1**. Photographs of some of these structures are included in **Annex 2**.

Table 4-1 - PRA Results Summary

Building/ Structure Ref	Location/Description	Suitability Category Assigned	Hibernation Suitability?	Photo
Within the Site boundary				
A	Former Guardhouse, Lake Zone. Single storey bricked built with pitched tiled roof and partially derelict in disrepair. Windows and doors apertures some bricked up/blocked and roof voids with missing/slipped tiles in main section with single flat roof extension to one side. Two chimney stacks present. Fascia board partially present.	High Suitability	Moderate Suitability	B-1, Annex 2

Building/ Structure Ref	Location/Description	Suitability Category Assigned	Hibernation Suitability?	Photo
B	Vine cottages, adjacent to East Gateway Zone. Two storey brick residential semi-detached houses with pitched roof. Several more recent extensions and renovations to side and rear of property. Soffits and fascias present with some roost features provided by small gaps between window frames and external structure on first floor.	Moderate Suitability	Negligible Suitability	B-2, Annex 2
C	Outbuilding of Vine Cottage 1, within the East Gateway Zone. Garage with brick walls and partially pitched tiled roof additionally with corrugated iron. Limited PRFs present.	Low Suitability	Negligible Suitability	B-4, Annex 2
D	Outbuildings of Vine Cottages 1 and 2, within the East Gateway Zone. Brick and timber construction of five segregated spaces within structure, with pitched tile roof and partial single shell timber cladding. Limited PRFs present.	Low Suitability	Negligible Suitability	B-5 and B-6, Annex 2
E	Outbuilding of Vine Cottage 2, within the East Gateway Zone. Breeze block wall and timber construction with flat roof and single shell timber cladding. Limited PRFs present.	Low Suitability	Negligible Suitability	B-7, Annex 2
F	Outbuilding of Vine Cottage 2, within the East Gateway Zone. Double garage of brick construction, external fascias and soffits and internal false ceiling and partially exposed roof void.	Moderate Suitability	Negligible Suitability	B-8, Annex 2
G	Outbuilding of Vine Cottage 2, within the East Gateway Zone. Timber single shell structure. Limited PRFs present.	Low Suitability	Negligible Suitability	B-9, Annex 2
K	Underbridge - SPC1/176 Bedford Road B530 within the East Gateway Zone. Metal deck railway bridge with bricked abutments and wing walls in moderate state of repair. Potential crevices between brickwork and metal deck structure. Small crevice at various intersections between deck and abutment.	Unassigned. No access	Unassigned. No access	B-13, Annex 2
L	Underbridge - SPC1/177 Henmans Underpass within the East Gateway Zone. Appears from aerial mapping to comprise of a disused partially blocked pedestrian	Unassigned. No access	Unassigned. No access	No Photos

Building/ Structure Ref	Location/Description	Suitability Category Assigned	Hibernation Suitability?	Photo
	underpass/access with residential/built land use to either side.			
M	Overbridge - SPC1/178 Hardwick Overbridge within the East Gateway Zone. Bricked single width access road bridge. Bricked abutments and wing walls. Appears to be in good state of repair. No obvious lighting above the bridge.	Unassigned. No access	Unassigned. No access	B-14, Annex 2
N	A number of residential properties and associated gardens/outbuildings located on Manor Road within the Lake Zone.	Unassigned. No access	Unassigned. No access	No photos
O	Small bridge structure that would have been previously part of an access road within the Lake Zone. The structure has brick built walls, metal beams and a curved corrugated iron roof, with cracks in the brickwork.	Negligible suitability	Negligible suitability	B-3, Annex 2
Q	Residential property and associated gardens/outbuildings at Broadmead Farm.	Unassigned. No access	Unassigned. No access	No photos
Outside/adjacent to the Site boundary				
H	Open barn structure, adjacent to West Gateway Zone. Timber/corrugated metal structure with flat roof. Appears to have limited PRFs.	Negligible Suitability	Negligible Suitability	B-10, Annex 2
I	Small brick building, adjacent to West Gateway Zone. Two tiles missing/broken providing open access to the internal structure. Pitched roof with potential roof void.	High Suitability	Unassigned. No access	B-11, Annex 2
J	Large brick building, adjacent to West Gateway Zone. Open access point at gable end of both ends the structure. Pitched roof with potential roof void.	High Suitability	Unassigned. No access	B-12, Annex 2
P	Small brick building immediately adjacent to Elstow Brook, with a corrugated pitched roof and open wooden door. Internally there were no features suitable for roosting bats.	Negligible Suitability	Negligible Suitability	No photo

4.2.3. Former Guardhouse

- 4.2.4. As a result of the PRA, the former guardhouse, located close to the entrance to the Lake Zone off Manor Road (Building A shown on **Figure 2: Lake Zone GLTA and PRA of Annex 1: Figures**), that was previously undertaken, in accordance with Bat Conservation Trust Guidelines¹, the structure was classified as having High potential for roosting bats.
- 4.2.5. Regarding hibernation potential, the former guardhouse is classified as having moderate hibernation suitability as stated within the Bat Conservation Trust guidelines¹. The building has suitable features but is a 'non-classic' winter/hibernating roost site and therefore guidance by BCT suggests that it would need to be categorised as having moderate suitability.

4.2.6. Vine Cottages

- 4.2.7. Initial inspections and walkovers were initially conducted, with PRA internal inspections subsequently conducted at Vine Cottages (Numbers 1 and 2) and associated outbuildings (OS grid reference: TL 03404 44216) (labelled B, C, D, E, F and G, as displayed in **Table 4-1** and **Figure 3: East Gateway Zone GLTA and PRA of Annex 1: Figures**). After the initial walkovers of the buildings, Vine Cottages (Structure B) and an outbuilding of Vine Cottage 2 (Structure F) were classified as having moderate summer roost suitability. The remaining outbuildings (C, D, E and G) were classified as having low summer roost suitability.
- 4.2.8. Subsequent internal inspections conducted in December 2024, of Vine Cottages (Structure B) and the associated outbuildings (Structures C, D, E, F and G), classified the structures as having negligible hibernation potential for roosting bats, where cavities behind external windows were previously identified within Vine Cottages 1 and 2 (Structure B) and a false ceiling and roof void were previously identified within Structure F, as displayed in

4.2.9. Figure 3: East Gateway Zone GLTA and PRA of Annex 1: Figures.

4.2.10. O & H Structures

- 4.2.11. External inspections were also conducted of the three buildings (open barn structure, small brick building and large brick building) identified (OS grid reference: TL0198643729) within the area of woodland adjacent to the West Gateway Zone (labelled H, I, J, P as displayed on **Figure 5: West Gateway Zone GLTA and PRA of Annex 1: Figures**). These small and large brick buildings were classified as having high potential for roosting bats. Structures I and J also still require a full PRA with an internal inspection, when access is possible, in order to categorise them in line with the methodology set out in **Table 3-2** - . Structures H and P were considered as having negligible summer and hibernation roost suitability, due to the lack of potential roosting features and open nature of the building providing a lack of suitable shelter.

Bridges

- 4.2.12. Two bridges (Bedford Road B530 underbridge and Hardwick overbridge) and an underpass (Henmans underpass) located along the railway line to the east of the Site (labelled as K, L and M respectively on **Figure 2: Lake Zone GLTA and PRA** and **Figure 3: East Gateway Zone GLTA and PRA of Annex 1: Figures**), were identified following a Site boundary revision (as of October 2024) as structures which have suitability to support roosting bats. An initial visual inspection was undertaken of the two bridges by an ecologist in early October (no access to the underpass has been possible), to ascertain likely PRFs, but a full assessment has not been undertaken to date.

4.3. EMERGENCE SURVEYS

- 4.3.1. No evidence of roosting bats was recorded during the completion of the dusk emergence surveys of the former guardhouse. No bat emergences were seen or detected from the building. These surveys conclude that the building did not indicate use as a summer roosting site in 2024. Faint *Myotis* sp. calls (rapid, at around 60kHz) were detected on the first survey, infrequent foraging common and soprano pipistrelles were heard to the west and south on the subsequent surveys.

4.4. HIBERNATION SURVEYS

- 4.4.1. The results of the hibernation survey of the guardhouse are provided in **Table 4-2** and confirm the presence/use of the building by BLE and common pipistrelle bats. A number of individual BLE bats were recorded and identified by the cameras, along with a single common pipistrelle *Pipistrellus pipistrellus* being detected on one occasion in March 2025. Still photography and video footage was recorded alongside the audio files which has confirmed that bats were flying within the roof void sections of the building during the survey period. Confirmation of presence was recorded when the sound file data was analysed of the static detectors, coupled with visual confirmation on the infrared cameras. Indications from the data, only indicate an individual bat being recorded on any occasion. No more than a single bat was seen flying within the roof void on video footage at any given time.

Table 4-2 - Hibernation Survey Summary

Initial Sunset Time	Temperature Range (within recording period) ¹⁰	Area Ref/Description	Bat presence/ species confirmed?	Confirmation photo/video footage on Camera?	Date/Time of first bat heard	Total No of Passes During the Deployment Period
Visit 1 – 16 January 2025 to 6 February 2025						
16:21	N/A	Deployment of Static Detector S4U05934. Northeast area of the guardhouse. Large opening in ceiling to roof void	No	N/A	N/A	N/A
16:21	5°C-9°C	Deployment of Static Detector S4U06010. Southwest area of the guardhouse. Opening in ceiling to roof void.	Yes - Brown long-eared	N/A	5 February 2025, 20:32:25	3
Visit 2 – 27 February 2025 to 12 March 2025						
17:38	5.5°C-12°C	Deployment of Spypoint Camera 1 and Static Detector S4U07123. Northeast area of the guardhouse. Large opening in ceiling to roof void	Yes - Brown long-eared	Figure B-15, Annex 2	1 March 2025, 21:51:56	54
17:38	5.75°C-12.75°C	Deployment of Spypoint Camera 2 and Static Detector S4U09274. Southwest area of the guardhouse. Opening in ceiling to roof void	Yes - Brown long-eared	Figure B-16, Annex 2	1 March 2025, 21:06:06	47
17:38	5.5-12.25°C	Deployment of Spypoint Camera 3 and Static Detector S4U14065. Northwest area of the guardhouse. File room	Yes - Brown long-eared	No	4 March 2025, 21:20:26	9

¹⁰ This is the internal temperature within the building as recorded by the static detector devices, and not the external air temperature. The internal temperatures commenced recording pre sunset time until post sunrise time in accordance with the recording periods set on the detectors. Due to the limited ventilation in some parts of the guardhouse building (doors and windows are boarded) the internal temperature is likely to be higher than the external air temperatures.

Initial Sunset Time	Temperature Range (within recording period) ¹⁰	Area Ref/Description	Bat presence/ species confirmed?	Confirmation photo/video footage on Camera?	Date/Time of first bat heard	Total No of Passes During the Deployment Period
Visit 3 – 12 March 2025 to 26 March 2025						
18:01	5.25°C-13.50°C	Deployment of Spypoint Camera 1 and Static Detector S4U07123. Northeast area of the guardhouse. Opening in ceiling to roof void	Yes - Brown long-eared and Common Pipistrelle	Video capture – still provided Figure B-17, Annex 2	17 March 2025, 21:33:03	42 (Brown long-eared) 1 (Common Pipistrelle)
18:01	5.5°C-12.75°C	Deployment of Spypoint Camera 2 and Static Detector S4U09274. Southwest area of the guardhouse. Opening in ceiling to roof void.	Yes - Brown long-eared	Video capture – still provided Figure B-17, Annex 2	19 March 2025, 18:44:31	23
18:01	5.25°C -14°C	Deployment of Spypoint Camera 3 and Static Detector S4U14065. Northwest area of the guardhouse. File room	Yes - Brown long-eared	No	20 March 2025, 00:11:56	14

5. CONCLUSION

- 5.1.1. In summary, the woodland and tree habitats present within the Site offer a resource to support roosting bats. Bat roost assessment surveys have confirmed the presence of 115 trees located within the Site with suitability to support roosting bats. Of these, two trees; one in the Core Zone and a second located in the West Gateway Zone have been confirmed by aerial inspection to support a bat roost (each with single bats present). Furthermore, 59 trees have been further classified as PRF-I (potential to support individual or small numbers of roosting bats), and 54 trees have been further classified as PRF-M (suitable to be used by multiple bats).
- 5.1.2. Opportunities for roosting bats within buildings and structures within the Site have been assessed; and comprise of a total of seven buildings; and three structures.
- 5.1.3. The disused guardhouse building located within the Lake Zone has been confirmed to support a small non breeding BLE and common pipistrelle roost which has been identified through hibernation surveys. Vine Cottages and out buildings were considered to be of Negligible or Low suitability for roosting bats. Several buildings located outside the Site boundary were also subject to roost assessments.
- 5.1.4. The impact assessment including commitment for mitigation measures to address potential impacts of the Proposed Development on roosting bats is outlined in **Chapter 6: Ecology and Nature Conservation (Volume 1)**.

ANNEX 1

FIGURES

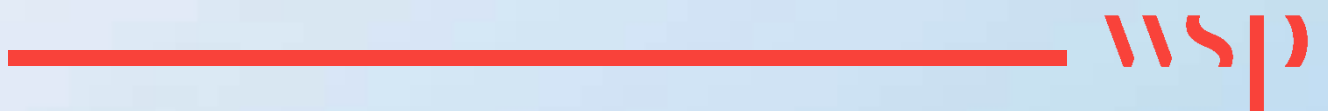




Figure 1 - Site boundary.

Path: \\uk.wspgroup.com\\central_data\\data\\Projects\\70116xx\\70116516 - Project 320\\03 WIPEC Ecology\\04 GIS\\GIS project\\Bats\\Bat Roost Appraisal Report\\Project 320 Bat Roosting Mapping_CP Edits - February 2025\\Project 320 Bat Roosting Mapping_CP Edits 14.11.2024.qgz



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- Key
- Site boundary
 - Site Zones
 - Core Zone
 - East Gateway Zone
 - Lake Zone
 - West Gateway Zone
 - Inaccessible areas of site

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Figure 1 - Site boundary

Scale at A1

1:6,500

Drawn		UKCJP012	
Stage 1 Check	Stage 2 Check	Originated	Date
VD	CM	CP	20/05/2025

0 100 200 300 400 500 m



Drawing Number

UK-70116516_2-GLTA_PRA.001



Figure 2a - Lake Zone GLTA and PRA

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- Key
- Potential Roosting Feature (PRF) Trees
 - No Potential Roost Features (NONE)
 - Potential Roost Feature-1 (PRF-1)
 - PRECAUTIONARY Potential Roost Feature-M (PRF-M)
 - Potential Roost Feature-M (PRF-M)
- Potential Roost Assessment (PRA) Structures
- Unassigned/No access

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Figure 2a - Lake Zone Ground Level
Tree Assessment and Potential Roost
Assessment

Scale at A1

1:2,000

Drawn	UKCJP012	Originated	CP
Stage 1 Check	VD	Stage 2 Check	CM
		Date	19/05/2025

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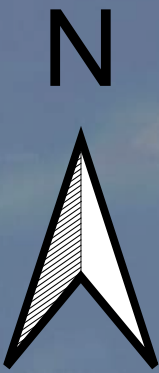
Drawing Number

UK0038513.7583-GLTA_PRA.002



Figure 2b - Lake Zone GLTA and PRA

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- Key
- Potential Roost Feature (PRF) Bat Trees
- Confirmed Roost (CONFIRMED)
 - No Potential Roost Features (NONE)
 - Potential Roost Feature-1 (PRF-1)
 - PRECAUTIONARY Potential Roost Feature-M (PRF-M)
 - Potential Roost Feature-M (PRF-M)
- Potential Roost Assessment (PRA) Structures
- High roost suitability/Moderate hibernation suitability
 - Further Assessment Required (FAR)
 - Residential gardens and properties not assessed

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Figure 2b - Lake Zone Ground Level
Tree Assessment and Potential Roost
Assessment

Scale at A1

1:1,500

Drawn UKC:JP012			
Stage 1 Check VD	Stage 2 Check CM	Originated CP	Date 19/05/2025

0 20 40 60 80 100 m



Drawing Number

UK0038513.7583-GLTA_PRA.003



Figure 3 - East Gateway Zone GLTA and PRA



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Key

Potential Roosting Feature (PRF) Trees

Confirmed Roost (CONFIRMED)

 No Potential Roost Features (NONE)

 Potential Roost Feature (PRF)

● PRECAUTIONARY: Potential Dose-Response 1 (PDE 1)

Figure 1

Potential Robust Feature-1 (PRF-1)

PRECAUTIONARY Potential Roost Feat

● Potential Roost Feature-M (PRF-M)

 Further Assessment Required (FAR)

Potential Roost Assessment (PRA) Structures

 Low summer and Negligibl

 Unassigned/No access

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Drawing Title

Figure 3 - East Gateway Zone Ground Level Tree Assessment and Potential Roost Assessment

Scale at A1

1:1,670

Drawn UKCJP012

Stage 1 Check

VD

Page 2 Check

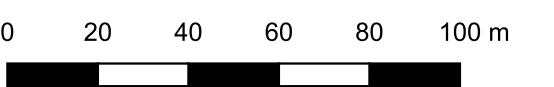
CM

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19/05/2025



Drawing Number

UK0038513.7583-GLTA_PRA.004



Figure 4a - Core Zone GLTA and PRA

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- Key
- Potential Roosting Feature (PRF) Trees
- Confirmed Roost (CONFIRMED)
 - No Potential Roost Features (NONE)
 - Potential Roost Feature-I (PRF-I)
 - PRECAUTIONARY Potential Roost Feature-M (PRF-M)
 - Potential Roost Feature-M (PRF-M)
- Potential Roost Assessment (PRA) Structures
- High roost suitability/Moderate hibernation suitability
 - Residential gardens and properties not assessed

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Figure 4a - Core Zone Ground Level
Tree Assessment and Potential Roost
Assessment

Scale at A1

1:900

Drawn UKCJP012			
Stage 1 Check VD	Stage 2 Check CM	Originated CP	Date 19/05/2025

0 10 20 30 40 50 m



Drawing Number

UK0038513.7583-GLTA_PRA.005



Figure 4b - Core Zone GLTA and PRA



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Key

Potential Roosting Feature (PRF) Trees

 No Potential Roost Features (NONE)

● PRECAUTIONARY Potential Roost Feature-I (PRF-I)

 Potential Roost Feature-I (PRF-I)

PRECAUTIONARY Potential Roost Feature-M (PRF-M)

 Potential Roost Feature-M (PRF-M)

Potential Roost Assessment (PRA) Structures

 Residential gardens and properties not assessed

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Figure 4b - Core Zone Ground Level
Tree Assessment and Potential Roost
Assessment

Scale at A1

1:1,500

Drawn 11K

UKCJP012

Stage 1 Check

VD

Stage 2 Check

CM

Originated

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ate

9/05/2025

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Figure 5 - West Gateway Zone GLTA and PRA

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- Key
- Potential Roosting Feature (PRF) Trees
 - Confirmed Roost (CONFIRMED)
 - No Potential Roost Features (NONE)
 - Potential Roost Feature (PRF)
 - PRECAUTIONARY Potential Roost Feature-1 (PRF-1)
 - Potential Roost Feature-1 (PRF-1)
 - PRECAUTIONARY Potential Roost Feature-M (PRF-M)
 - Potential Roost Feature-M (PRF-M)
 - Potential Roost Assessment (PRA) Structures
 - High summer and hibernation roost suitability
 - Negligible summer and hibernation roost suitability

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Figure 5 - West Gateway Zone Ground
level Tree Assessment and Potential
Roost Assessment

Scale at A1

1:1,500

Drawn		UKCJP012	
Stage 1 Check	VD	Stage 2 Check	CM
Originated		CP	
Date		19/05/2025	

0 20 40 60 80 100 m



Drawing Number

UK0038513.7583-GLTA_PRA.007



Figure 6 - Former Guardhouse/Building A PRA & Hibernation Surveys Static Detector and Infrared Camera Locations

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- Key
- Site boundary
 - Former Guardhouse/Structure A
 - Static Detector and Infrared (IR) Camera Locations
- Google Satellite

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Drawing Title

Figure 6 - Former
Guardhouse/Structure A PRA &
Hibernations Survey - Static and IR
Camera Locations

Scale at A1

1:80

Drawn	UKCJP012		
Stage 1 Check	Stage 2 Check	Originated	Date
VD	CM	CP	19/05/2025

0 1 2 3 4 5 m



Drawing Number

UK0038513.7583-GLTA_PRA.008

ANNEX 2

SITE PHOTOS





Figure B-1 - Building A - Former Guardhouse, Lake Zone



Figure B-2 - Building B - Vine Cottages Number 1 and 2 on Manor Road, adjacent to East Gateway Zone



Figure 3 - Structure O - Bridge structure on area of hardstanding



Figure 4 - Building C - Outbuilding of Vine Cottage 1, adjacent to East Gateway Zone



Figure B-5 - Building D - Outbuilding to Vine Cottage 1 and 2, adjacent to East Gateway Zone



Figure B-6 - Building D - Outbuilding to Vine Cottage 2, adjacent to East Gateway Zone



Figure B-7 - Building E - Outbuilding to Vine Cottage 2, adjacent to East Gateway Zone



Figure B-8 - Building F - Outbuilding to Vine Cottage 2, adjacent to East Gateway Zone



Figure B-9 - Building G - Outbuilding to Vine Cottage 2, adjacent to East Gateway Zone



Figure B-10 - Structure H – Open barn structure, adjacent to West Gateway Zone



Figure B-11 - Building I - Small single storey brick building, outside Site boundary off Broadmead Road. Appears to be a sub station type building.



Figure B-12 - Building J - Larger brick building, located outside Site boundary off Broadmead Road.



Figure B-13 - Structure K - Underbridge - SPC1/176 Bedford Road B530



Figure B-14- Structure M - Overbridge - SPC1/178 Hardwick Overbridge



Figure B-15- Guardhouse Northeast - Camera 1



Figure B-16- Guardhouse Southwest - Camera 2



Figure B-17 - Guardhouse Southwest – Camera 2. Still taken from video footage of bat flying in void.

Annex 3

RAW DATA

Table C-1 - GLTA an Further Inspection Results

Tree Reference	Tree Species	Initial PRF Category Assigned following GLTA	Survey Type	Updated PRF Category Assigned	Further Inspection or Survey Required (to Inform Detailed Mitigation Measures)
T1	Grey willow <i>Salix cinerea</i>	PRF	Further Ground Inspection	PRF-M	At-height Inspections or three dusk emergence surveys
T2	Willow species <i>Salix spp.</i>	PRF	At-height Inspections	PRF-M	At-height Inspections or three dusk emergence surveys
T3	Willow species	PRF	At-height Inspections	Precautionary PRF-M	At-height Inspections or three dusk emergence surveys
T4	Crack willow	PRF	At-height Inspections	PRF-M	Further Ground Inspection
T5	Willow species	PRF	Further Ground Inspection	PRF-M	Three dusk emergence surveys due to tree being unsafe to climb
T6	Willow species	PRF	Further Ground Inspection	PRF-M	Three dusk emergence surveys (with roost entrance camera)
T7	Willow species	PRF	At-height Inspections	PRF-M	Three dusk emergence surveys
T8	Willow species	PRF	Further Ground Inspection	PRF-I	No
T9	Willow species	PRF	Further Ground Inspection	PRF-M	Three dusk emergence surveys due to tree being unsafe to climb
T10	Hawthorn <i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	FAR	At-height Inspections	NONE	No
T11	Oak species <i>Quercus spp.</i>	PRF	Further Ground Inspection	NONE	No

Tree Reference	Tree Species	Initial PRF Category Assigned following GLTA	Survey Type	Updated PRF Category Assigned	Further Inspection or Survey Required (to Inform Detailed Mitigation Measures)
T12	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	PRF	GLTA ¹¹	PRF-M	Three dusk emergence surveys
T13	Ash	FAR	At-height Inspections	PRF-I	No
T14	Ash	PRF-M	Further Ground Inspection	PRF-M	Three dusk emergence surveys
T15	Elm <i>Ulmus procera</i>	PRF-I	Further Ground Inspection	PRF-I	No
T16	Elm	PRF-M	Further Ground Inspection	PRF-M	Three dusk emergence surveys
T17	Elm	PRF	At-height Inspections	NONE	No
T18	Unknown (possibly elm)	PRF	Further Ground Inspection	NONE	No
T19	Elm	PRF-I	At-height Inspections	NONE	No
T20	Poplar <i>Populus sp</i>	PRF-I	At-height Inspections	PRF-I	No
T21	Poplar	PRF	At-height Inspections	NONE	No
T22	Poplar	PRF	At-height Inspections	NONE	No
T23	Aspen <i>Populus tremula</i>	PRF	At-height Inspections	Precautionary PRF-I	No
T24	Aspen	PRF	At-height Inspections	PRF-M	At-height Inspections or three dusk emergence surveys
T25	Aspen	PRF	At-height Inspections	NONE	No
T26	Aspen	PRF	At-height Inspections	PRF-M	At-height Inspections or three dusk

¹¹ When trees have not been able to be further surveyed due to access constraints GLTA stated within survey type indicates that no subsequent further survey has been undertaken since the GLTA.

Tree Reference	Tree Species	Initial PRF Category Assigned following GLTA	Survey Type	Updated PRF Category Assigned	Further Inspection or Survey Required (to Inform Detailed Mitigation Measures)
					emergence surveys
T27	Aspen	PRF	At-height Inspections	PRF-M	Access via MEWP or three dusk emergence surveys due to access constraints
T28	Oak species	PRF	At-height Inspections	PRF-M	At-height Inspections or three dusk emergence surveys
T29	Ash	PRF	At-height Inspections	NONE	No
T30	Ash	PRF	Further Ground Inspection	PRF-M	Access via MEWP or three dusk emergence surveys due to access constraints
T31	Unknown	PRF	At-height Inspections	PRF-I	No
T32	Unknown	PRF	At-height Inspections	PRF-I	No
T33	Aspen	PRF	Further Ground Inspection	PRF-M	Access via MEWP or three dusk emergence surveys due to access constraints
T34	Willow species	PRF	GLTA	PRF-M	Three dusk emergence surveys
T35	Willow species	PRF	GLTA	PRF-I	No
T36	Poplar	PRF	Further ground inspection	NONE	No
T37	Aspen	PRF-I	Further ground inspection	Precautionary PRF-I	No
T38	Poplar	PRF	Further ground inspection	NONE	No
T39	Poplar	PRF	Further ground inspection	PRF-M	Three dusk emergence surveys

Tree Reference	Tree Species	Initial PRF Category Assigned following GLTA	Survey Type	Updated PRF Category Assigned	Further Inspection or Survey Required (to Inform Detailed Mitigation Measures)
T40	Poplar	PRF	Further ground inspection	Precautionary PRF-M	Access via MEWP or three dusk emergence surveys due to access constraints
T41	Poplar	PRF-M	At-height Inspections	PRF-M	At-height Inspections or three dusk emergence surveys
T42	Oak species	PRF	At-height Inspections	NONE	No
T43	Oak species	PRF	At-height Inspections	PRF-I	No
T44	Oak species	PRF	At-height Inspections	NONE	No
T45	Unknown	PRF	Further ground inspection	Precautionary PRF-M	Access via MEWP or three dusk emergence surveys due to access constraints
T46	Unknown	PRF	Further ground inspection	NONE	No
T47	Elm	PRF	Further ground inspection	NONE	No
T48	Elm	PRF	Further ground inspection	PRF-I	No
T49	Unknown	PRF	Further ground inspection	PRF-I	No
T50	Elm	PRF	Further ground inspection	NONE	No
T51	Ash	PRF	Further ground inspection	PRF-M	Three dusk emergence surveys
T52	Ash	PRF	Further ground inspection	NONE	No

Tree Reference	Tree Species	Initial PRF Category Assigned following GLTA	Survey Type	Updated PRF Category Assigned	Further Inspection or Survey Required (to Inform Detailed Mitigation Measures)
T53	Oak species	PRF	At-height Inspections	NONE	No
T54	Unknown	PRF	At-height Inspections	NONE	No
T55	Unknown	PRF	At-height Inspections	NONE	No
T56	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	PRF	At-height Inspections	PRF-I	No
T57	Unknown	PRF	At-height Inspections	PRF-I	No
T58	Ash	PRF	At-height Inspections	PRF-M	At-height Inspections or three dusk emergence surveys
T59	Unknown	PRF	Further Ground Inspection	NONE	No
T60	Hawthorn	PRF	At-height Inspections	PRF-M	At-height Inspections or three dusk emergence surveys
T61	Ash	PRF	At-height Inspections	PRF-M	At-height Inspections or three dusk emergence surveys
T62	Sycamore	PRF	At-height Inspections	NONE	No
T63	Unknown	PRF	GLTA	PRF	Access via MEWP or three dusk emergence surveys due to access constraints (outside of Site boundary)
T64	Ash	PRF	At-height Inspections	NONE	No
T65	Ash	PRF	At-height Inspections	NONE	No
T66	Ash	PRF	At-height Inspections	NONE	No
T67	Willow species	PRF	GLTA	PRF	Access via MEWP or three dusk emergence surveys due to the complexity of an at-height inspection

Tree Reference	Tree Species	Initial PRF Category Assigned following GLTA	Survey Type	Updated PRF Category Assigned	Further Inspection or Survey Required (to Inform Detailed Mitigation Measures)
T68	Ash	FAR	Further Ground Inspection	PRF-I	No
T69	Sycamore	PRF	At-height Inspections	NONE	No
T70	Sycamore	PRF	Further Ground Inspection	NONE	No
T71	Ash	PRF	At-height Inspections	NONE	No
T72	Sycamore	PRF	Further Ground Inspection	NONE	No
T73	Sycamore	PRF	At-height Inspections	NONE	No
T74	Oak species	PRF	Further Ground Inspection	PRF-I	No
T75	Willow species	PRF	At-height Inspections	PRF-I	No
T76	Willow species	PRF	GLTA	Precautionary PRF-M	Three dusk emergence surveys
T77	Willow species	PRF	Further Ground Inspection	PRF-I	No
T78	Willow species	PRF-M	GLTA	PRF-M	Access via MEWP or three dusk emergence surveys due to the complexity of an at-height inspection
T79	Sycamore	PRF	At-height Inspections	PRF-I	No
T80	Ash	PRF	Further Ground Inspection	PRF-M	Three dusk emergence surveys
T81	Unknown	PRF	At-height Inspections	CONFIRMED (Single unidentified bat present)	At-height Inspections or three dusk emergence surveys
T82	Unknown	PRF	Further Ground	NONE	No

Tree Reference	Tree Species	Initial PRF Category Assigned following GLTA	Survey Type	Updated PRF Category Assigned	Further Inspection or Survey Required (to Inform Detailed Mitigation Measures)
			Inspection		
T83	Willow species	PRF	At-height Inspections	NONE	No
T84	Willow species	PRF	At-height Inspections	NONE	No
T85	Poplar	PRF	At-height Inspections	PRF-I	No
T86	Birch <i>Betula pubescens</i>	PRF	At-height Inspections	PRF-I	No
T87	Willow species	PRF	Further Ground Inspection	PRF-M	At-height Inspections or three dusk emergence surveys
T88	Unknown	PRF	Further Ground Inspection	PRF-M	Access via MEWP or three dusk emergence surveys
T89	Elder <i>Sambucus nigra</i>	PRF	Further Ground Inspection	NONE	No
T90	Unknown	FAR	Further Ground Inspection	PRF-I	No
T91	Hawthorn	FAR	Further Ground Inspection	NONE	No
T92	Ash	FAR	Further Ground Inspection	NONE	No
T93	Hawthorn	PRF	At-height Inspections	NONE	No
T94	Hawthorn	FAR	At-height Inspections	NONE	No
T95	Hawthorn	FAR	Further Ground Inspection	PRF-I	No
T96	Unknown	FAR	Further Ground Inspection	NONE	No
T97	Willow species	FAR	At-height Inspections	NONE	No



Tree Reference	Tree Species	Initial PRF Category Assigned following GLTA	Survey Type	Updated PRF Category Assigned	Further Inspection or Survey Required (to Inform Detailed Mitigation Measures)
T98	Willow species	FAR	At-height Inspections	NONE	No
T99 Group	Unknown	FAR	Not surveyed due to access constraints.	FAR	At-height Inspections or three dusk emergence surveys after vegetation clearance for the GLTA
T100 Group	4x Ash	FAR	Further Ground Inspection	NONE	No
T101	Willow species	PRF	At-height Inspections	NONE	No
T102	Unknown	PRF	Further Ground Inspection	Precautionary PRF-I	No
T103	Sycamore	PRF	At-height Inspections	NONE	No
T104	Ash	PRF	At-height Inspections	PRF-I	No
T105	Hawthorn	PRF	GLTA	PRF	Endoscope from Ground
T106	Hawthorn	PRF	At-height Inspections	NONE	No
T107	Ash	PRF	At-height Inspections	NONE	No
T108	Ash	PRF	Further Ground Inspection	PRF-M	Three dusk emergence surveys
T109	Ash	PRF	At-height Inspections	NONE	No
T110	Poplar	PRF	At-height Inspections	PRF-M	At-height Inspections or three dusk emergence surveys
T111	Willow species	PRF	At-height Inspections	PRF-M	At-height Inspections or three dusk emergence surveys
T112	Ash	PRF	At-height Inspections	PRF-M	At-height Inspections or three dusk emergence surveys
T113	Ash	PRF	At-height Inspections	PRF-I	No

Tree Reference	Tree Species	Initial PRF Category Assigned following GLTA	Survey Type	Updated PRF Category Assigned	Further Inspection or Survey Required (to Inform Detailed Mitigation Measures)
T114	Poplar	PRF	Further Ground Inspection	PRF-M	At-height Inspections or three dusk emergence surveys
T115	Elm	PRF	Further Ground Inspection	PRF-M	At-height Inspections or three dusk emergence surveys
T116	Elm	PRF	At-height Inspections	CONFIRMED (Single Pipistrelle present)	At-height Inspections or three dusk emergence surveys
T117	Willow species	PRF-M	At-height Inspections	PRF-M	Three dusk emergence surveys
T118	Norway Spruce Pine	FAR	At-height Inspections	NONE	No
T119	Willow species	PRF	At-height Inspections	PRF-M	Access via MEWP or three dusk emergence surveys due to access constraints
T120	Unknown	PRF-M	At-height Inspections	PRF-M	At-height Inspections or three dusk emergence surveys
T121	Unknown	FAR	At-height Inspections	NONE	No
T122	Sycamore	PRF	At-height Inspections	NONE	No
T123	Unknown	PRF	At-height Inspections	NONE	No
T124	Sycamore	PRF	At-height Inspections	NONE	No
T125	Beech	FAR	At-height Inspections	Precautionary PRF-I	No
T126	Ash	PRF	At-height Inspections	PRF-I	No
T127 Group	Ash	FAR	Further Ground Inspection	NONE	No
T128	Unknown	PRF	At-height Inspections	PRF-I	No. Falls outside of Site boundary
T129	Acer sp. (Maple)	PRF	At-height Inspections	NONE	No



Tree Reference	Tree Species	Initial PRF Category Assigned following GLTA	Survey Type	Updated PRF Category Assigned	Further Inspection or Survey Required (to Inform Detailed Mitigation Measures)
T130	Unknown	PRF	Further Ground Inspection	PRF-M	Three dusk emergence surveys
T131	Unknown	PRF	Further Ground Inspection	Precautionary PRF-I	No
T132	Unknown	PRF	Further Ground Inspection	PRF-M	At-height Inspections or three dusk emergence surveys
T133	Ash	FAR	Further Ground Inspection	NONE	No
T134	Sycamore	FAR	Further Ground Inspection	Precautionary PRF-I	No
T135	Unknown	FAR	Further Ground Inspection	Precautionary PRF-I	No
T136	Elm	PRF	Further Ground Inspection	NONE	No
T137	Poplar	PRF	At-height Inspections	NONE	No
T138	Ash	PRF	At-height Inspections	NONE	No
T139	Ash	FAR	GLTA	FAR	Further inspection required. Emergence Surveys recommended due to access constraints
T140	Field maple	PRF	At-height Inspections	NONE	No
T141	Hawthorn	PRF	At-height Inspections	NONE	No
T142	Oak species	FAR	At-height Inspections	NONE	No
T143 Group	Unknown	FAR	GLTA	FAR	Further inspection required due to access constraints

Tree Reference	Tree Species	Initial PRF Category Assigned following GLTA	Survey Type	Updated PRF Category Assigned	Further Inspection or Survey Required (to Inform Detailed Mitigation Measures)
T144	Field maple	PRF	Further Ground Inspection	PRF-I	No
T145	Unknown	PRF	At-height Inspections	NONE	No
T146	Elm	PRF	At-height Inspections	NONE	No
T147	Unknown	FAR	At-height Inspections	NONE	No
T148	Unknown	PRF	At-height Inspections	NONE	No
T149	Blackthorn	FAR	At-height Inspections	NONE	No
T150	Elm	PRF	At-height Inspections	NONE	No
T151	Blackthorn	PRF	At-height Inspections	NONE	No
T152	Unknown	PRF	At-height Inspections	NONE	No
T153	Unknown	PRF	At-height Inspections	NONE	No
T154	Unknown	PRF	At-height Inspections	NONE	No
T155	Unknown	PRF	At-height Inspections	NONE	No
T156	Unknown	PRF	At-height Inspections	NONE	No
T157	Field maple	PRF	At-height Inspections	NONE	No
T158	Oak species	PRF	At-height Inspections	NONE	No
T159	Sycamore	PRF	Further Ground Inspection	PRF-I	No
T160	Field maple	PRF	At-height Inspections	NONE	No
T161	Field maple	PRF	At-height Inspections	NONE	No
T162	Unknown	PRF	Further Ground Inspection	Precautionary PRF-I	No

Tree Reference	Tree Species	Initial PRF Category Assigned following GLTA	Survey Type	Updated PRF Category Assigned	Further Inspection or Survey Required (to Inform Detailed Mitigation Measures)
T163	Elm	PRF	At-height Inspections	NONE	No
T164	Hawthorn	FAR	At-height Inspections	NONE	No
T165	Scots pine	PRF	At-height Inspections	NONE	No
T166	Elm	PRF	At-height Inspections	NONE	No
T167	Unknown	PRF	At-height Inspections	PRF-I	No
T168	Unknown	PRF	At-height Inspections	NONE	No
T169	Elm	PRF	At-height Inspections	NONE	No
T170	Unknown	PRF	At-height Inspections	NONE	No
T171	Unknown	PRF	At-height Inspections	NONE	No
T172	Elm	PRF	At-height Inspections	PRF-I	No
T173	Elm	PRF	At-height Inspections	NONE	No
T174	Unknown	PRF	Further Ground Inspection	NONE	No
T175	Elm	PRF	At-height Inspections	NONE	No
T176	Elm	PRF	At-height Inspections	NONE	No
T177	Unknown Chestnut species	PRF	At-height Inspections	PRF-I	No
T178	Elm	PRF	At-height Inspections	NONE	No
T179	Unknown	PRF	At-height Inspections	NONE	No
T180	Unknown	PRF	At-height Inspections	PRF-I	No
T181	Unknown	PRF	At-height Inspections	PRF-I	No
T182	Unknown	PRF	At-height Inspections	PRF-I	No

Tree Reference	Tree Species	Initial PRF Category Assigned following GLTA	Survey Type	Updated PRF Category Assigned	Further Inspection or Survey Required (to Inform Detailed Mitigation Measures)
T183	Elm	PRF	At-height Inspections	NONE	No
T184	Field maple	PRF	At-height Inspections	PRF-I	No
T185 Group	Oak species	FAR	At-height Inspections	NONE	No
T186	Unknown	PRF	At-height Inspections	NONE	No
T187	Unknown	PRF	At-height Inspections	NONE	No
T188	Field maple	PRF	Further Ground Inspection	PRF-I	No
T189	Unknown	PRF	Further Ground Inspection	NONE	No
T190	Ash	FAR	Not surveyed	FAR	Further inspection required after vegetation clearance, due to access constraints
T191	Silver birch	FAR	Further Ground Inspection	PRF-I	No
T192	Field maple	PRF	At-height Inspections	PRF-I	No
T193	Unknown	PRF	At-height Inspections	NONE	No
T194	Field maple	FAR	At-height Inspections	NONE	No
T195	Poplar	FAR	Further Ground Inspection	NONE	No
T196	Sycamore	PRF	Further Ground Inspection	NONE	No
T197	Sycamore	PRF	Further Ground Inspection	NONE	No

Tree Reference	Tree Species	Initial PRF Category Assigned following GLTA	Survey Type	Updated PRF Category Assigned	Further Inspection or Survey Required (to Inform Detailed Mitigation Measures)
T198	Field maple	PRF	Further Ground Inspection	PRF-I	No
T199	Unknown	PRF	At-height Inspections	NONE	No
T200	Sycamore	PRF	Further Ground Inspection	Precautionary PRF-M	Three dusk emergence surveys due to tree being unsafe to climb
T201	Unknown	FAR	GLTA	FAR	Further inspection required after vegetation clearance, due to access constraints
T202	Sycamore	PRF	At-height Inspections	PRF-M	At-height Inspections or three dusk emergence surveys
T203	Unknown	PRF	At-height Inspections	PRF-I	No
T204	Field maple	PRF	Further Ground Inspection	PRF-I	No
T205	Unknown	PRF	Further Ground Inspection	PRF-I	No
T206	Field maple	PRF	Further Ground Inspection	NONE	No
T207	Field maple	PRF	Further Ground Inspection	PRF-I	No
T208	Unknown	PRF	Further Ground Inspection	PRF-I	No
T209	Elm	PRF	At-height Inspections	PRF-I	No
T210	Sycamore	PRF	At-height Inspections	NONE	No
T211	Elm	PRF	At-height Inspections	PRF-I	No

Tree Reference	Tree Species	Initial PRF Category Assigned following GLTA	Survey Type	Updated PRF Category Assigned	Further Inspection or Survey Required (to Inform Detailed Mitigation Measures)
T212	Sycamore	PRF	At-height Inspections	PRF-M	At-height Inspections or three dusk emergence surveys
T213	Unknown	PRF	Further Ground Inspection	PRF-M	Three dusk emergence surveys
T214	Alder <i>Alnus spp.</i>	PRF	At-height Inspections	PRF-I	No
T215	Crack willow <i>Salix fragilis</i>	PRF	At-height Inspections	PRF-M	At-height Inspections or three dusk emergence surveys
T216	Unknown	PRF	Further Ground Inspection	PRF-M	Three dusk emergence surveys
T217	Crack willow	PRF	Further Ground Inspection	PRF-M	Three dusk emergence surveys
T218	Willow species	PRF	Further Ground Inspection	PRF-M	Three dusk emergence surveys
T219	Oak species	PRF	Further Ground Inspection	Precautionary PRF-I	No
T220	Crack willow	PRF	At-height Inspections	PRF-I	No
T221	Crack willow	PRF	Further Ground Inspection	Precautionary PRF-I	No
T222	Crack willow	PRF	At-height Inspections	Precautionary PRF-M	At-height Inspections or three dusk emergence surveys
T223	Ash	FAR	GLTA	NONE	No
T224	Willow species	FAR	GLTA	NONE	No
T225	Ash	PRF	GLTA	PRF-M	At-height Inspections or three dusk emergence surveys

Tree Reference	Tree Species	Initial PRF Category Assigned following GLTA	Survey Type	Updated PRF Category Assigned	Further Inspection or Survey Required (to Inform Detailed Mitigation Measures)
T226	Willow species	FAR	GLTA	NONE	No
T227	Willow species	FAR	GLTA	NONE	No
T228	Willow species	PRF	GLTA	Precautionary PRF-M	At-height Inspections or three dusk emergence surveys
T229	Unknown	PRF	GLTA	Precautionary PRF-I	No
T230	Unknown	PRF	GLTA	Precautionary PRF-I	No
T231	Unknown	PRF	GLTA	Precautionary PRF-M	At-height Inspections or three dusk emergence surveys
T232	Ash	PRF	GLTA	Precautionary PRF-I	No

Table C-2 – Full Results of the GLTA and At-Height Inspections

Tree Reference	Species	Tree Status	Surveys undertaken	Initial PRF Category Assigned	Updated PRF Category Assigned	PRF description	Zone
T1	Grey willow	Alive	GLTA, Further Ground Inspection	PRF	PRF-M	A high suitability feature, with a woodpecker hole, approximately 10m high on the southern main stem	Lake Zone
T2	Willow species	Alive	GLTA, At-height Inspections	PRF	PRF-M	A willow with multiple features. PRF- M of a woodpecker hole on southern aspect of central stem at approx. 7.5m. The hole extends back into the tree cavity 13cm and upwards into the stem	Lake Zone

Tree Reference	Species	Tree Status	Surveys undertaken	Initial PRF Category Assigned	Updated PRF Category Assigned	PRF description	Zone
						approx. 20cm. The hole at its widest has a 6cm diameter, the interior is both dry and smooth and narrows to a dome shape. This feature has roosting suitability for multiple bats, that is for 5/6 individuals. An additional PRF-I of a woodpecker hole on the NE aspect at approximately 10m on the central stem. A PRF-I approximately 13m high on the NE aspect of the main stem. PRF-I of a knot hole at 0.5m high on N aspect	
T3	Willow species	Alive	GLTA, At-height Inspections	PRF	Precautionary PRF-M	A large crack willow within blackthorn scrub between lakes. Seven PRFs with some larger cavities likely behind. Unable to climb due to the density of blackthorn scrub at the base of tree	Lake Zone
T4	Crack willow	Alive	GLTA, At-height Inspections	PRF	PRF-M	A willow with a high suitability feature on the western side at ground level, extending upwards approximately 80 cm before tapering to an end. The feature was fully inspected using an endoscope but no bats were found. It can be fully	Lake Zone

Tree Reference	Species	Tree Status	Surveys undertaken	Initial PRF Category Assigned	Updated PRF Category Assigned	PRF description	Zone
						endoscoped from the ground, with no climbing or emergence surveys required	
T5	Willow species	Alive	GLTA, Further Ground Inspection	PRF	PRF-M	A high suitability feature with a hollow and rotten stem and numerous rot holes. The holes inspected using a torch and binoculars are blunt. Some areas with space behind retain heartwood, between open holes. Other cavities that are large enough for multiple bats may be present nearer the top of the rotted section. Otherwise, tree may support multiple individual bats in various places throughout tree. Unsafe to climb the tree as the trunk is too degraded. Therefore, emergence surveys are recommended	Lake Zone
T6	Willow species	Alive	GLTA, Further Ground Inspection	PRF	PRF-M	A willow with high suitability feature at the apex of the trunk rot, which looks warm, dark and dry from the ground inspection and large enough for multiple bats. The tree is unsafe to climb as the tree is rotten through the core, but it may be possible to ascend adjacent sycamore to be	Lake Zone

Tree Reference	Species	Tree Status	Surveys undertaken	Initial PRF Category Assigned	Updated PRF Category Assigned	PRF description	Zone
						close enough to endoscope. Emergence surveys are recommended. Roost entrance cam should be considered if possible	
T7	Willow species	Alive	GLTA, At-height Inspections	PRF	PRF-M	A willow with rotten stems and multiple rot holes which appear to be connected. A small bird was roosting at the top of the rot cavity with a heartwood shield on the northern stem. The apex of the feature leads upwards past the bird, suitable for multiple bats. The cavity at the bottom of rot feature on the northern stem leads upwards to a dry cavity with room for multiple bats. An additional rot hole on the east of tree (roadside) also leads upwards into a dry cavity suitable for multiple bats. Another rot feature on the southern stem has a gap under exposed delaminating heartwood and is a sufficient size for an individual bat and may lead to a larger cavity. The tree is unsafe to climb due to decay. Emergence surveys are recommended	Lake Zone

Tree Reference	Species	Tree Status	Surveys undertaken	Initial PRF Category Assigned	Updated PRF Category Assigned	PRF description	Zone
T8	Willow species	Dead	GLTA, Further Ground Inspection	PRF	PRF-I	A willow with a large basal feature, which does not extend upwards into the dead trunk, but instead leads through the stem to an opening on the other side. The feature can be seen from the ground with a torch but is too open to provide shelter for a bat. The lower feature within this rot cavity does lead upwards to a small, dark cavity beneath the remaining heartwood. It is less than 1m from the ground but may support one or a small number of bats. The longitudinal splits on the living stem are well sealed with no holes or cavities and no PRFs are observed in the living stem. Tree fully inspected from the ground	Lake Zone
T9	Willow species	Alive	GLTA, Further Ground Inspection	PRF	PRF-M	A willow with multiple high suitability features, including an extensive hollow in the leaning stem to the south-west. The stem is hollow beyond the length of an extended endoscope and is dark, warm, downwards facing, with an open flight path and space for a large number of bats. Another feature is of a hollow at the base of north-	Lake Zone

Tree Reference	Species	Tree Status	Surveys undertaken	Initial PRF Category Assigned	Updated PRF Category Assigned	PRF description	Zone
						western live leader, extends upwards 30 cm but is very open and wide so limited suitability, would house a small number of bats. A longitudinal split with exposed heartwood in north-eastern leader. Cavities present within degrading heartwood large enough for individual bags due the narrow size. A cavity in the heartwood at the apex of longitudinal split which appears to extend upwards and dark after using a torch. May lead into a cavity large enough for multiple bats	
T10	Hawthorn	Alive	GLTA, At-height Inspections	FAR	NONE	A mature large hawthorn with a potential tear out hole. The tree could be accessed due to the dense bramble. However, no features were found to be suitable for bats	Lake Zone
T11	Oak species	Alive	GLTA, Further Ground Inspection	PRF	NONE	A semi-mature oak with a potential split or hole, approximately 3.5m high. Further survey identified no PRFs	East Gateway Zone
T12	Ash	Alive	GLTA	PRF	PRF-M	A dead ash tree with rotting upper limbs approximately 10m	Core Zone

Tree Reference	Species	Tree Status	Surveys undertaken	Initial PRF Category Assigned	Updated PRF Category Assigned	PRF description	Zone
						high, with additional rot holes, a split and a potential hollow. Surveyors were unable to access the tree from the ground and it is also unsafe to climb. Advised to assume PRF-M and undertake emergence surveys	
T13	Ash	Alive	GLTA, At-height Inspections	FAR	PRF-I	A mature ash with no features confirmed. However, the tree has thick stemmed Ivy cladding	Core Zone
T14	Ash	Alive	GLTA, Further Ground Inspection	PRF-M	PRF-M	A mature ash tree with a couple of limb tear out holes which are potentially blunt. Unable to inspect at-height due to the tree overhanging a ditch and within dense scrub. Advise to assume PRF-M and undertake emergence surveys	Core Zone
T15	Elm	Alive	GLTA, Further Ground Inspection	PRF-I	PRF-I	An Elm with an occluded tear out wound 1.5m in length and approximately 4m high. A ground inspection using a torch and binoculars confirmed that the feature south facing at approximately 5m does not extend upwards into the tree but could support a single bat within the crevice	Core Zone

Tree Reference	Species	Tree Status	Surveys undertaken	Initial PRF Category Assigned	Updated PRF Category Assigned	PRF description	Zone
T16	Elm	Alive	GLTA, Further Ground Inspection	PRF-M	PRF-M	A high suitability feature with a woodpecker hole leading into a cavity. A further ground inspection with a torch and binoculars was conducted. The tree is unsuitable to inspect at-height but could be inspected with MEWP. Alternatively assume PRF-M and undertake emergence surveys	Core Zone
T17	Elm	Alive	GLTA, At-height Inspections	PRF	NONE	An elm with an occluded tear out wound, which appears to lead to a cavity but it is uncertain if it is blunt. A ground level inspection with a torch and binoculars found that the hole does not extend into a cavity and offers no shelter for roosting bats	Core Zone
T18	Unknown	Dead	GLTA, Further Ground Inspection	PRF	NONE	Possibly an elm tree with a dead stem and a rot hole. Ground inspection confirms that the feature does not extend into a cavity and therefore, does not provide shelter for roosting bats	Core Zone
T19	Elm	Alive	GLTA, At-height Inspections	PRF-I	NONE	Elm with occluded tear out wound, approximately 3m above ground, NE facing. The feature is open with sealed edges. It is	Core Zone

Tree Reference	Species	Tree Status	Surveys undertaken	Initial PRF Category Assigned	Updated PRF Category Assigned	PRF description	Zone
						therefore unlikely to provide shelter for roosting bats	
T20	Poplar	Alive	GLTA, At-height Inspections	PRF-I	PRF-I	A poplar with dead limb/s and a knot hole. It could only initially be surveyed from one side. However, a further at-height inspection of the knot hole at approximately 6m, E facing, was found to extend in approximately 5cm. The entrance could support a single bat	Core Zone
T21	Poplar	Alive	GLTA, At-height Inspections	PRF	NONE	Poplar with a tear out wound. However, further ground inspection found that the feature does not extend into the tree to provide any suitability for bats	Core Zone
T22	Poplar	Alive	GLTA, At-height Inspections	PRF	NONE	Poplar with a tear out wound split low down, which is difficult to access. Further ground inspection found that the feature was full of debris, impassable for bats and therefore, had no suitability	Core Zone
T23	Aspen	Alive	GLTA, At-height Inspections	PRF	Precautionary PRF-I	An aspen with dead upper limbs with cracks, with no further access to the trunk. Further ground inspection from a distance found no obvious	Core Zone

Tree Reference	Species	Tree Status	Surveys undertaken	Initial PRF Category Assigned	Updated PRF Category Assigned	PRF description	Zone
						features suitable for roosting bats	
T24	Aspen	Alive	GLTA, At-height Inspections	PRF	PRF-M	An aspen with a dead upper main stem and woodpecker hole. The tree is unsuitable to inspect at-height but could be inspected with MEWP. Alternatively assume PRF-M and undertake emergence surveys	Core Zone
T25	Aspen	Alive	GLTA, At-height Inspections	PRF	NONE	An aspen with a woodpecker and rot hole, approximately 3.5m up on E side. A further ladder inspection found the feature does not provide shelter for roosting bats	Core Zone
T26	Aspen	Alive	GLTA, At-height Inspections	PRF	PRF-M	An aspen with a tear out wound approximately 10m up in the canopy, with a dead lower limb. However, surveyors couldn't see the features and the tree cannot be inspected at-height. A further ground inspection found that the feature appears to extend into the limb. Three dusk emergence surveys should be undertaken	Core Zone

Tree Reference	Species	Tree Status	Surveys undertaken	Initial PRF Category Assigned	Updated PRF Category Assigned	PRF description	Zone
T27	Aspen	Alive	GLTA, At-height Inspections	PRF	PRF-M	An aspen with a woodpecker hole on an upper limb. The tree is inaccessible to climb due the scrub and overall tree health (snapped limbs, decay, leaning) It is advised that tree is assumed PRF-M precautionarily due to other damaged features. Could be accessed via MEWP or dusk emergence surveys should be undertaken	Core Zone
T28	Oak species	Alive	GLTA, At-height Inspections	PRF	PRF-M	A mature oak with a tear out on the limb is approximately 4.5m above ground on the W (field) side. A further at-height inspection found that it appears to be sheltered on the underside of the limb. The other knot hole may be blunt on the upper canopy but is difficult to inspect	Core Zone
T29	Ash	Alive	GLTA, At-height Inspections	PRF	NONE	An ash with two knot holes which are potentially blunt, dense scrub and a wet ditch are access constraints to consider. A further at-height inspection identified three knot holes. However, they do not comprise PRFs. No cavities/crevices are	Core Zone

Tree Reference	Species	Tree Status	Surveys undertaken	Initial PRF Category Assigned	Updated PRF Category Assigned	PRF description	Zone
						present and have negligible suitability	
T30	Ash	Alive	GLTA, Further Ground Inspection	PRF	PRF-M	A mature ash with a knot hole approximately 8m up on E side. Further inspection found the tree unable to be climbed due to ash dieback and fungal brackets. PRFs were inspected from the ground. A woodpecker hole approximately 7m facing E on the limb appears to extend into the limb. A decaying limb was also identified in the central canopy at approximately 8m visible from the E. There was also flaking bark with multiple small entrance points, with the limb appearing to be hollow. The tree could be accessed via a MEWP from the field edge or three dusk emergence surveys should be undertaken	Core Zone
T31	Unknown	Dead	GLTA, At-height Inspections	PRF	PRF-I	A dead tree with lifted bark above the first fork (just above staining) and exposed crack in a branch further up the tree. Unable to inspect at-height	Core Zone

Tree Reference	Species	Tree Status	Surveys undertaken	Initial PRF Category Assigned	Updated PRF Category Assigned	PRF description	Zone
T32	Unknown	Dead	GLTA, At-height Inspections	PRF	PRF-I	A dead tree with lifted bark on the main stem	Core Zone
T33	Aspen	Alive	GLTA, Further Ground Inspection	PRF	PRF-M	An aspen with a snapped branch potentially providing access into the main trunk, main trunk damaged and potentially hollow. Unable to further inspect due to access constraints from the proximity to wet ditches. Advised to assume PRF-M due to access constraints. Could be accessed via MEWP or dusk emergence surveys should be undertaken	Core Zone
T34	Willow species	Alive	GLTA	PRF	PRF-M	A willow on the woodland and ditch edge. Dead wood connected to the main trunk with damage. Inaccessible to further survey from the ground due to the wet ditches either side and the tree overhanging. Advised to assume PRF-M due to access constraints. Three dusk emergence surveys should be undertaken	Core Zone
T35	Willow species	Alive	GLTA	PRF	PRF-I	A willow with a small hole in the main trunk that is potentially large enough. Split bark is also on the main trunk at	Core Zone

Tree Reference	Species	Tree Status	Surveys undertaken	Initial PRF Category Assigned	Updated PRF Category Assigned	PRF description	Zone
						approximately 6m. Further inspection identified a woodpecker hole, with a small entrance approximately 3x3cm on the central stem, visible from the field to the S. Wet ditches either side prevent access	
T36	Poplar	Alive	GLTA, Further ground inspection	PRF	NONE	Torn bark on the thin steam extending over into the woodland, with an additional torn branch. Assessed from the ground but no PRFs were identified	Core Zone
T37	Aspen	Alive	GLTA, Further ground inspection	PRF-I	Precautionary PRF-I	An aspen with a knot hole on the main trunk facing the path. Lifted bark and cracks are also in the stem. Further inspection from the ground found that the knot hole does not extend into a cavity but was unable to identify the lifted bark and crack features, potentially due to the dense scrub	Core Zone
T38	Poplar	Alive	GLTA, Further ground inspection	PRF	NONE	An aspen with a recently snapped limb on a stem to the N, overlooking the path. A further ground inspection found that this does not comprise a	Core Zone

Tree Reference	Species	Tree Status	Surveys undertaken	Initial PRF Category Assigned	Updated PRF Category Assigned	PRF description	Zone
						feature and had no suitability for bats	
T39	Poplar	Alive	GLTA, Further ground inspection	PRF	PRF-M	An aspen along a path with two holes leading into the main trunk at approximately 8m. There is also a damaged limb extending N. The tree is unable to be inspected at-height due to dense scrub and tree health preventing access. Advised to assume PRF-M due to access constraints. Three dusk emergence surveys should be undertaken	Core Zone
T40	Poplar	Alive	GLTA, Further ground inspection	PRF	Precautionary PRF-M	A poplar with a knot hole on the limb extending toward the footpath. A further ground inspection found that the knot hole appears to extend into the limb. The tree is unable to be inspected at-height due to the lack of access points and surrounding scrub. It could be further inspected using a MEWP. Alternatively, it is advised to assume PRF-M and three dusk emergence surveys should be undertaken	Core Zone

Tree Reference	Species	Tree Status	Surveys undertaken	Initial PRF Category Assigned	Updated PRF Category Assigned	PRF description	Zone
T41	Poplar	Alive	GLTA, At-height Inspections	PRF-M	PRF-M	A poplar with multiple woodpecker holes. one on the main trunk at approximately 4m. Two are on a broken branch with a hollow split end. A further ladder inspection accessed the lower woodpecker hole which extends upwards into crevice approximately 10cm, narrows to a point, 3cm wide. Extends down approximately 6cm with nest material in its base. Other woodpecker holes are above	Core Zone
T42	Oak species	Alive	GLTA, At-height Inspections	PRF	NONE	An oak in woodland with a torn branch has a cavity exposed. However, a further at-height inspection found that it does not provide roosting suitability, with a superficial cavity in the base that is exposed with no crevice/roosting feature. The heartwood above does not provide any PRF	Core Zone
T43	Oak species	Alive	GLTA, At-height Inspections	PRF	PRF-I	An oak in woodland with crack in the branch which is now warped. A further at-height inspection found that it extends in approximately 5cm to a narrow crevice. The entrance is very	Core Zone

Tree Reference	Species	Tree Status	Surveys undertaken	Initial PRF Category Assigned	Updated PRF Category Assigned	PRF description	Zone
						narrow, approximately 3cm wide and 20cm long. It is dry internally and is suitable to support a single bat and a day roost. It has no maternity or hibernation suitability	
T44	Oak species	Alive	GLTA, At-height Inspections	PRF	NONE	An oak along a ditch with a crack and dark staining. A further at-height inspection found that all PRFs were inspected and were found not to comprise features. No crevices or cavities, with only superficial damage	Core Zone
T45	Unknown	Dead	GLTA, Further ground inspection	PRF	Precautionary PRF-M	A dead tree trunk standing with four woodpecker holes. The tree is potentially hollow. A further ground inspection found that the tree is unsafe to be inspected at-height. It could be further inspected using a MEWP. Alternatively, it is advised to assume PRF-M and three dusk emergence surveys should be undertaken	Core Zone
T46	Unknown	Dead	GLTA, Further ground inspection	PRF	NONE	A dead standing trunk with an open wound about halfway up the main stem. A further ground inspection found that the PRF	Core Zone

Tree Reference	Species	Tree Status	Surveys undertaken	Initial PRF Category Assigned	Updated PRF Category Assigned	PRF description	Zone
						does not extend into a cavity and the cracks are too narrow to support roosting bats	
T47	Elm	Alive	GLTA, Further ground inspection	PRF	NONE	An elm overhanging a pond with a broken branch. A further ground inspection found that the PRF is sealed and does not provide shelter for roosting bats	East Gateway Zone
T48	Elm	Dead	GLTA, Further ground inspection	PRF	PRF-I	A dead elm with lots of cracked bark that is almost completely torn towards the top. A further ground inspection found that the flaking bark could support individual roosting bats. It should be noted that the feature is likely to deteriorate over time as more bark falls off the stem	East Gateway Zone
T49	Unknown	Dead	GLTA, Further ground inspection	PRF	PRF-I	A dead elm with lots of lifted bark across the main stem. A further ground inspection found that the bark appears to offer limited suitability, with some areas thicker than others and subject to frequent change over time. However, it could support individual bats opportunistically, as day roosts	East Gateway Zone

Tree Reference	Species	Tree Status	Surveys undertaken	Initial PRF Category Assigned	Updated PRF Category Assigned	PRF description	Zone
T50	Elm	Dead	GLTA, Further ground inspection	PRF	NONE	A dead elm with lots of torn bark across the main stem. A further ground inspection found that the lifted bark is flaky and thin and does not provide any suitable protection for roosting bats. And the few crevices are full of debris	East Gateway Zone
T51	Ash	Alive	GLTA, Further ground inspection	PRF	PRF-M	An ash with a knot hole on either side of the fork at approximately 2m. It is potentially blunt. The tree is unsuitable to be inspected at-height due to the tree health and the features remain a PRF. Three dusk emergence surveys should be undertaken	East Gateway Zone
T52	Ash	Alive	GLTA, Further ground inspection	PRF	NONE	An ash tree with a rot hole at approximately 4m. A further ground inspection – found that the feature does not extend back into the stem or upwards and has superficial damage. Therefore, there is no suitability for roosting bats	East Gateway Zone
T53	Oak species	Alive	GLTA, At-height Inspections	PRF	NONE	An oak with a crack in the main stem at approximately 4m. A further at-height inspection found that the feature identified	East Gateway Zone

Tree Reference	Species	Tree Status	Surveys undertaken	Initial PRF Category Assigned	Updated PRF Category Assigned	PRF description	Zone
						does not comprise a PRF, as the split is in bark only and the entrance is completely sealed with heartwood directly behind. There is no cavity or crevice	
T54	Unknown	Alive	GLTA, At-height Inspections	PRF	NONE	Endoscoped from the ground. There is a split in the main stem facing upwards at first fork approximately 1.5m. A further ladder inspection of the PRF identified found that there was no crevice or cavity and it does not extend into the tree	Out of the Site boundary
T55	Unknown	Dead	GLTA, Further Ground Inspection	PRF	NONE	A dead tree slightly sloping next to a pond edge, with lots of lifted bark and a potential hollow at the top. It is unsuitable for an inspection at-height. A further ground inspection identified a rot hole at the top of the main stem that is superficial. The lifted bark does not provide roosting suitability	Out of the Site boundary
T56	Sycamore	Alive	GLTA, Further Ground Inspection	PRF	PRF-I	A hollow sycamore next to a layby. A further ground inspection found that the tear out on the main stem at approximately 1.5m facing the lay-by, does not go up but	West Gateway Zone

Tree Reference	Species	Tree Status	Surveys undertaken	Initial PRF Category Assigned	Updated PRF Category Assigned	PRF description	Zone
						extends downwards to a spiky base at approximately 15cm. The cavity is approximately 7x6cm. No other features comprised suitable PRFs	
T57	Unknown	Dead	GLTA, Further Ground Inspection	PRF	PRF-I	A dead tree with lots of lifting bark. A further ground inspected found lifting bark around the main stem, flaking in places and offering few very narrow and exposed crevices. However, many sections of bark have fallen off and are mostly open to the top. It is considered PRF-I due too rapidly reducing feature availability	East Gateway Zone
T58	Ash	Alive	GLTA, At-height Inspections	PRF	PRF-M	An ash with split running up trunk. potentially hollows into top. A further ladder inspection identified a hollow stem split approximately 1.5m long, N facing on the main stem. Additionally, some smaller crevices were identified along the length of the main stem which could support single bats and a larger cavity at the top, extending upwards approximately 15cm into a dry entrance, approximately 6x5cm	East Gateway Zone

Tree Reference	Species	Tree Status	Surveys undertaken	Initial PRF Category Assigned	Updated PRF Category Assigned	PRF description	Zone
						width, with capacity to support multiple bats	
T59	Unknown	Dead	GLTA, Further Ground Inspection	PRF	NONE	A dead tree with a crack running from 0.5m to 4m on main stem. The crack might be too small but does widen towards the top. There is also lifted bark. A further ground inspection found that they do not comprise PRFs as they are too narrow to allow for bats to access	East Gateway Zone
T60	Hawthorn	Alive	GLTA, At-height Inspections	PRF	PRF-M	A hawthorn along a ditch with two knot holes at approximately 1m, facing over the ditch. A further at-height inspection identified the two knotholes on the S aspect, connected to one on the N aspect. The right knothole on the S side also goes up over 30cm into a dry dark cavity. Surveyors could reach the top of the chamber using an endoscope due to the angle of the aperture but it may extend upwards further. PRF can be monitored using passive camera as suitable anchor point present on neighbouring tree.	West Gateway Zone

Tree Reference	Species	Tree Status	Surveys undertaken	Initial PRF Category Assigned	Updated PRF Category Assigned	PRF description	Zone
T61	Ash	Alive	GLTA, At-height Inspections	PRF	PRF-M	An ash fully inspected with five PRFs identified. A woodpecker hole on S aspect at approximately 5m, extending into a dry chamber 20cm deep. The chamber is approximately 15cm wide with a closed top and bottom suitable for multiple bats. An additional woodpecker hole above leading into a round dry chamber, sealed on the top and bottom and can be accessed via a 'back door' knot hole which extends down into the chamber on the S aspect of the snapped limb. It is also suitable for multiple bats. A snapped off limb facing N with two woodpecker holes on the underside with access to the same branch cavity extending 30cm deep and approximately 1m along the entire limb. It is open at the top end but dry enough within to support multiple bats. Finally, a basal cavity extending at least 50cm up into the tree	West Gateway Zone
T62	Sycamore	Alive	GLTA, At-height Inspections	PRF	NONE	A sycamore with a rot hole at approximately 2m on the main stem. It has staining and looks like it could lead further up.	West Gateway Zone

Tree Reference	Species	Tree Status	Surveys undertaken	Initial PRF Category Assigned	Updated PRF Category Assigned	PRF description	Zone
						However, further inspection found that it does not provide suitability for roosting bats	
T63	Unknown	Dead	GLTA	PRF	PRF	A woodpecker hole at the top of a dead tree stump. It is exposed at the top but is potentially hollow tree	Out of the Site boundary
T64	Ash	Alive	GLTA, At-height Inspections	PRF	NONE	An ash with a wound at first fork at approximately 1m, that potentially leads up into a cavity. Further at-height inspection found that the crevice or wound is superficial and does not provide roosting suitability	Out of the Site boundary
T65	Ash	Alive	GLTA, At-height Inspections	PRF	NONE	An ash with three tear-outs on the main stem. Further at-height inspection found that the three tear-outs or rot holes are all superficial and do not provide roosting suitability	Out of the Site boundary
T66	Ash	Alive	GLTA, At-height Inspections	PRF	NONE	An ash close to woodland edge with lifted bark at approximately 5m where the fork splits off. Further at-height inspection found that the lifted bark is superficial. A callus roll was also identified on the main stem 0.5m above the lifted bark. This	Out of the Site boundary

Tree Reference	Species	Tree Status	Surveys undertaken	Initial PRF Category Assigned	Updated PRF Category Assigned	PRF description	Zone
						feature is exposed and does not provide a suitable expanse	
T67	Willow species	Alive	GLTA	PRF	PRF	A mature willow with multiple features. It is potentially hollow with rot at the base. A large wound 1.5m high leading up to the junction of the tree. Further at-height inspection would be complex and could potentially take half a day for the one tree	Out of the Site boundary
T68	Ash	Alive	GLTA, Further Ground Inspection	FAR	PRF-I	A mature ash adjacent to the road covered in thick dense Ivy potentially obscuring PRFs. A further ground inspection found the dense ivy lattice >5cm diameter and provides multiple expanses, with some exposed and others having roosting suitability for individual bats. Given the size of the lattice and cover of the ivy, this could also obscure further PRF's higher up the stem. To fully inspect at-height, Traffic Management may be required, given the proximity to the road	Out of the Site boundary
T69	Sycamore	Alive	GLTA, At-height Inspections	PRF	NONE	A mature sycamore with a rot hole at approximately 1.5m on a secondary branch. There is also	Out of the Site boundary

Tree Reference	Species	Tree Status	Surveys undertaken	Initial PRF Category Assigned	Updated PRF Category Assigned	PRF description	Zone
						a knot hole on the main stem at approximately 5m. A further at-height inspection found that there were no crevices or cavities present and none extended into the tree	
T70	Sycamore	Alive	GLTA, Further Ground Inspection	PRF	NONE	A multi-stemmed sycamore with a knot hole at approximately 3m on middle stem. A further ground inspection found that they do not extend into the tree and there is no crevice or cavity present	Out of the Site boundary
T71	Ash	Alive	GLTA, At-height Inspections	PRF	NONE	A multi stemmed ash with a rot hole at approximately 3m on a branch extending away from the building. A further at-height inspection found that the entrance does not extend into the tree and there is no crevice or cavity present	Out of the Site boundary
T72	Sycamore	Alive	GLTA, Further Ground Inspection	PRF	NONE	A sycamore adjacent to the road with some lifted bark on a split branch at approximately 5m and also a knot hole at approximately 2m. A further ground inspection found that they had no suitability to support bats and did not extend into the	Out of the Site boundary

Tree Reference	Species	Tree Status	Surveys undertaken	Initial PRF Category Assigned	Updated PRF Category Assigned	PRF description	Zone
						tree, with only superficial damage	
T73	Sycamore	Alive	GLTA, At-height Inspections	PRF	NONE	A sycamore with a rot hole at approximately 2m facing scrub. A further ladder inspection found that they are superficial with no crevices or cavities	Out of the Site boundary
T74	Oak species	Alive	GLTA, Further Ground Inspection	PRF	PRF-I	A small oak with a tear out at approximately 2m on the underside of a branch. It is unsafe to inspect the tree at-height due to there being deadwood in the crown. A further ground inspection with found that the only feature which appears potentially suitable is the tear out at approximately 5m on the stem, W facing. It may have a small entrance at the top or bottom, approximately 3x3cm	Out of the Site boundary
T75	Willow species	Alive	GLTA, At-height Inspections	PRF	PRF-I	A willow at the edge of scrub clearing. A secondary branch has a snapped limb at approximately 3m visible from W. A further ladder inspection found that the dead end of snapped off limb provides minimal shelter, however it could potentially support a single bat.	Out of the Site boundary

Tree Reference	Species	Tree Status	Surveys undertaken	Initial PRF Category Assigned	Updated PRF Category Assigned	PRF description	Zone
						The entrance is approximately 10x4cm at its widest and narrows to a wedge. It is dry but splintered	
T76	Willow species	Alive	GLTA	PRF	Precautionary PRF-M	A mature willow overhanging a brook, with a crack on the underside of a branch extending over the brook. It is therefore not suitable to climb. It is classified as a precautionary PRF-M as feature could extend back. Three dusk emergence surveys are recommended, sitting on the W side of the brook	Out of the Site boundary
T77	Willow species	Dead	GLTA, Further Ground Inspection	PRF	PRF-I	A thin willow with lots of lifted bark and a crack running vertically up the main stem. A further ground inspection identified the lifted bark at approximately 2m. There was also lifted bark at approximately 4m, 8m and 10m. Each PRF could support individual bats but the bark is fairly loose and so the tree is degrading. recommend precautionary methods of work	West Gateway Zone

Tree Reference	Species	Tree Status	Surveys undertaken	Initial PRF Category Assigned	Updated PRF Category Assigned	PRF description	Zone
T78	Willow species	Alive	GLTA, At-height Inspections	PRF-M	PRF-M	A willow with multiple access points from the base. Hollow stem points can be endoscoped from the ground. Two woodpecker holes, with one facing the ditch and the other facing the field. Both are above 2m. The tree could be accessed using a MEWP or three dusk emergence surveys due to the potential complexity of an at-height inspection and given the proximity of the tree to the brook	West Gateway Zone
T79	Sycamore	Alive	GLTA, At-height Inspections	PRF	PRF-I	A sycamore adjacent to a road layby with a vertical crack on each stem hollowing out into the main stem and a further split branch at approximately 2m. A further ladder inspection identified the split on the right hand limb facing the road lay-by, at approximately 2m. The entrance is approximately 2cmx15cm and leads to a narrow cavity which extends upwards for approximately 20cm to a point. It has soil and is full of inverts, however it could provide opportunistic roosting for a single bat	West Gateway Zone

Tree Reference	Species	Tree Status	Surveys undertaken	Initial PRF Category Assigned	Updated PRF Category Assigned	PRF description	Zone
T80	Ash	Alive	GLTA, Further Ground Inspection	PRF	PRF-M	An ash adjacent to a road layby with butt rot at its base, potentially hollow. broken off branch leaving crack exposed about 4m high on branch extending over ditch. It has ash dieback and is unsafe to climb with it also overhanging a ditch. A further ground inspection identified the basal rot which was inspected with an endoscope. It extends upwards approximately 10cm, however it is exposed and flaking. A tear out at approximately 6m, S facing on a limb appears to provide a small cavity with an entrance approximately 4x5cm. However, it cannot be inspected due to the tree health. The limbs could potentially be hollow due to the ash dieback	West Gateway Zone
T81	Unknown	Alive	GLTA, At-height Inspections	PRF	CONFIRMED (Single unidentified bat present)	Tree adjacent to roadside layby. Lifted bark and a vertical crack on the main stem extending all the way up. A rot hole extending at approximately 1m on a secondary branch A further ladder inspection identified a lightning strike on the stem, N facing from the ground to 2m	West Gateway Zone

Tree Reference	Species	Tree Status	Surveys undertaken	Initial PRF Category Assigned	Updated PRF Category Assigned	PRF description	Zone
						and flaky heartwood with small cavities extending upwards from two locations at the top, approximately 25cm, cavity narrows from approximately 4x3cm and is cobwebbed	
T82	Unknown	Alive	GLTA, Further Ground Inspection	PRF	NONE	A crack at approximately 1.2m facing towards the road. A further inspection from the ground found that the entrance is too narrow and does not extend back into the tree. No crevice or cavity suitable for roosting bats	West Gateway Zone
T83	Willow species	Alive	GLTA, At-height Inspections	PRF	NONE	A willow next to the lake with a broken limb in the direction of lake. Further inspection found that it did not extend or offer shelter for bats	East Gateway Zone
T84	Willow species	Alive	GLTA, At-height Inspections	PRF	NONE	A willow with an open wound or rot hole at approximately 4m on the main stem. Further inspection found that it did not extend into the tree and had insufficient shelter for any bats	East Gateway Zone
T85	Poplar	Alive	GLTA, At-height Inspections	PRF	PRF-I	A mature multi stemmed poplar adjacent to the footpath with a woodpecker hole at	East Gateway Zone

Tree Reference	Species	Tree Status	Surveys undertaken	Initial PRF Category Assigned	Updated PRF Category Assigned	PRF description	Zone
						approximately 10m on right hand stem, with an additional wound at the top of this branch where the branch has snapped off.	
T86	Birch	Alive	GLTA, At-height Inspections	PRF	PRF-I	A birch tree adjacent to the footpath closer to the lake side, with a woodpecker hole at approximately 6m on the main stem and a woodpecker hole also facing E. Further inspection found that the PRFs that appear to be woodpecker holes from ground level are actually branch scars from cladoptosis (shedding of branches). Both only extend a very small distance into the tree and taper into a well-sealed back. PRFs may be large enough for a single bat to use infrequently	East Gateway Zone
T87	Willow species	Alive	GLTA, Further Ground Inspection	PRF	PRF-M	A willow with three woodpecker holes over multi stems at approximately 5m (two on the same stem) all facing the footpath. Further ground inspection found that there are a total of five PRFs. A knot hole is located on W stem of NE aspect at approximately 10m and is approximately 5x5cm. A large	Out of the Site boundary

Tree Reference	Species	Tree Status	Surveys undertaken	Initial PRF Category Assigned	Updated PRF Category Assigned	PRF description	Zone
						woodpecker hole measuring approximately 10x7cm clearly extends to a large cavity. A small knot hole at approximately 3m. The tree condition is potentially climbable but it is located above a body of stagnant water 1m deep with the base of the trunk in the water. Therefore, at-height inspections would be possible if the water dries in the summer months.	
T88	Unknown	Dead	GLTA, Further Ground Inspection	PRF	PRF-M	A dead tree adjacent to the footpath by the lake, with two broken limbs providing open crevices at approximately 6m. A MEWP would be required as the dead tree (possibly ash) cannot be climbed with ropes, there is a dense scrub understorey and tree in standing water. Alternatively, it is advised to assume PRF-M and three dusk emergence surveys should be undertaken	Out of the Site boundary
T89	Elder	Alive	GLTA, Further Ground Inspection	PRF	NONE	An elder with dead limbs and a knot hole on a branch at approximately 1.5m, facing N. There are also other dead and dying limbs with lifted bark	East Gateway Zone

Tree Reference	Species	Tree Status	Surveys undertaken	Initial PRF Category Assigned	Updated PRF Category Assigned	PRF description	Zone
						further back on the elder into the scrub. Further ground inspection found that none of these had roosting suitability	
T90	Unknown	Dead	GLTA, Further Ground Inspection	FAR	PRF-I	A dead fallen tree. Further ground inspection has classified a PRF I: Lifted bark on the underside of the stem at approximately 2m, facing SW. It provides suitable expanse, albeit exposed, for a couple of individual bats. There's a large hollow on the base of the main stem and further hollow/cavity adjacent	East Gateway Zone
T91	Hawthorn	Alive	GLTA, Further Ground Inspection	FAR	NONE	An ivy clad hawthorn, with the ivy obscuring visibility of the tree. Further ground inspection of the tree accessed at closer quarters found that no features are evident beneath the ivy and the ivy is not mature enough to be considered a feature of its own right	East Gateway Zone
T92	Ash	Alive	GLTA, Further Ground Inspection	FAR	NONE	An ivy clad ash with the ivy obscuring visibility of the tree. Further ground inspection, accessing tree to its base found that no features on the main	East Gateway Zone

Tree Reference	Species	Tree Status	Surveys undertaken	Initial PRF Category Assigned	Updated PRF Category Assigned	PRF description	Zone
						stem beneath the ivy and the ivy is not mature enough to be considered a feature in its own right	
T93	Hawthorn	Alive	GLTA, At-height Inspections	PRF	NONE	Further inspection of a hawthorn with a suspected cavity facing N east found that it is likely that it is not a PRF and is where the two limbs cross over each other	East Gateway Zone
T94	Hawthorn	Alive	GLTA, At-height Inspections	FAR	NONE	A very densely ivy clad hawthorn. Further inspection found that no PRFs were identified but the ivy obscures visibility into the canopy. A bird's nest was also identified	East Gateway Zone
T95	Hawthorn	Alive	GLTA, Further Ground Inspection	FAR	PRF-I	Further inspection of a hawthorn found that it has mature and thick ivy cladding which weaves together over the stem to create small areas of shelter between the ivy and trunk. Therefore, it would potentially shelter a single bat opportunistically. All other ivy clad hawthorns in this area do not have any suitability	East Gateway Zone
T96	Unknown	Alive	GLTA, Further Ground Inspection	FAR	NONE	Further inspection found no PRFS identified. It should however be noted that there are	East Gateway Zone

Tree Reference	Species	Tree Status	Surveys undertaken	Initial PRF Category Assigned	Updated PRF Category Assigned	PRF description	Zone
						trees with ivy, and there is an old dry pond in proximity to these, where surveyors could not get closer access	
T97	Willow species	Alive	GLTA, At-height Inspections	FAR	NONE	A willow tree with a small crack that could potentially lead to a small cavity, with another possible cavity or knot hole on the main stem at approximately 1m. Further inspection found no PRFs	East Gateway Zone
T98	Willow species	Alive	GLTA, At-height Inspections	FAR	NONE	A very mature large willow. Further inspection found only blunt knot holes but it should be noted that the vegetation constraints obscure visibility and the size and age would suggest it could potentially have further knot holes	East Gateway Zone
T99 Group	Unknown	Alive	Not surveyed	FAR	FAR	As with the GLTA, the bramble scrub is too dense to provide access to any trees in this area. Most are young and of similar size, condition to nearby hawthorns with no features. Scrub clearance would be required to gain close enough access to categorise trees	East Gateway Zone

Tree Reference	Species	Tree Status	Surveys undertaken	Initial PRF Category Assigned	Updated PRF Category Assigned	PRF description	Zone
T100 Group	4x Ash	Alive	GLTA, Further Ground Inspection	FAR	NONE	Four ivy clad ash trees. There are vegetation constraints due to ivy and very dense bramble scrub around them. However, further inspection found no PRFs. Recommend cutting ivy and inspecting if trees are affected by the Proposed Development	East Gateway Zone
T101	Willow species	Alive	GLTA, At-height Inspections	PRF	NONE	A willow with a knot hole at approximately 2.5m facing the lake. Further inspection found no PRFs	East Gateway Zone
T102	Unknown	Dead	GLTA, Further Ground Inspection	PRF	Precautionary PRF-I	A dead tree with rot, cracks, lifting bark and broken limbs Classified as precautionary PRF-I, as the tree is not able to be fully inspected	East Gateway Zone
T103	Sycamore	Alive	GLTA, At-height Inspections	PRF	NONE	A sycamore with lifted bark, cracked limbs and a knot hole that looks like it could be blunt at approximately 3m, facing S. Further inspection found that the features do not provide sufficient shelter to support roosting bats and are open and exposed	East Gateway Zone

Tree Reference	Species	Tree Status	Surveys undertaken	Initial PRF Category Assigned	Updated PRF Category Assigned	PRF description	Zone
T104	Ash	Alive	GLTA, At-height Inspections	PRF	PRF-I	An ash tree with a 15m crack in the main stem potentially leading upwards to a PRF. It is up likely only PRF-I and is at approximately 1m, facing W, with a smaller feature facing E. The features offer limited shelter for a small number of bats	East Gateway Zone
T105	Hawthorn	Alive	GLTA	PRF	PRF	A hawthorn with a knot hole at approximately 1m, facing W and a 20cm knot hole facing N at approximately 70cm	East Gateway Zone
T106	Hawthorn	Alive	GLTA, At-height Inspections	PRF	NONE	A hawthorn with a knot hole at approximately 1.5m, facing W. It is very small but does look like it goes into a cavity. Further inspection found no PRFs	East Gateway Zone
T107	Ash	Alive	GLTA, At-height Inspections	PRF	NONE	An ash tree with broken limbs, lifted bark and a knot hole at approximately, facing S at approximately 2.5m. Further inspection found that the feature was open and exposed and therefore, not suitable to support roosting bats	East Gateway Zone
T108	Ash	Alive	GLTA, Further Ground Inspection	PRF	PRF-M	An ash tree with broken limbs at approximately 10m, facing S.	East Gateway Zone

Tree Reference	Species	Tree Status	Surveys undertaken	Initial PRF Category Assigned	Updated PRF Category Assigned	PRF description	Zone
						There also appears to be a hole facing W at approximately 15m, a split limb leading up into a cavity facing S and a woodpecker hole facing N at approximately 15m. The tree cannot be inspected at height due to the condition of the tree. Three dusk emergence surveys are recommended	
T109	Ash	Alive	GLTA, At-height Inspections	PRF	NONE	A rot hole facing W next to a knot hole at approximately 2m. Further inspection found that the feature does not extend and there is no suitable shelter to support roosting bats	East Gateway Zone
T110	Poplar	Alive	GLTA, At-height Inspections	PRF	PRF-M	A poplar with a knot hole at approximately 1.5m, facing N and leading to a hollow centre. The knothole entrance is approximately 6x6cm and extends down approximately 50cm, with a 15cm diameter. It extends up 30cm and is mainly dry with damp in upwards section of the cavity	East Gateway Zone
T111	Willow species	Alive	GLTA, At-height Inspections	PRF	PRF-M	A willow with a knot hole at approximately 1.5 m, facing E on a limb leaning N. Further	East Gateway Zone

Tree Reference	Species	Tree Status	Surveys undertaken	Initial PRF Category Assigned	Updated PRF Category Assigned	PRF description	Zone
						inspection found that it extends up 70cm and down 70cm and is 15cm in diameter, narrowing at each end to points. The entrance is approximately 6x7cm and is dry internally. No further woodpecker holes are suitable to support roosting bats	
T112	Ash	Alive	GLTA, At-height Inspections	PRF	PRF-M	An Ash tree with a knot hole that extends up into an internal cavity, facing W approximately 1.5m. The entrance is approximately 5x10cm, extends upwards 60cm and is 10cm in diameter. It internally narrows to a point and was slightly damp at time of survey, although is likely dry in the summer	East Gateway Zone
T113	Ash	Alive	GLTA, At-height Inspections	PRF	PRF-I	An ash tree with a knot hole, facing N at approximately 50cm	Out of the Site boundary
T114	Poplar	Alive	GLTA, Further Ground Inspection	PRF	PRF-M	A poplar with a knot hole on the main limb, N facing at approximately 7m. A further ground inspection found that the feature could extend back into the stem. However, the tree is inaccessible to inspect at height due to the dense scrub around the tree. The tree could be	East Gateway Zone

Tree Reference	Species	Tree Status	Surveys undertaken	Initial PRF Category Assigned	Updated PRF Category Assigned	PRF description	Zone
						accessible with a MEWP, or alternatively assume PRF-M and complete three dusk emergence surveys	
T115	Elm	Alive	GLTA, Further Ground Inspection	PRF	PRF-M	A twin-stemmed elm with a lightning strike feature across the length of the left hand stem from the S. It is fairly open but has extensive crevices which could extend up behind heartwood and down into the dead stem. There is also a flute feature on the right hand stem facing S at approximately 7m. The tree is unsuitable to climb due to lack of access points. The tree could be accessible with a MEWP, or alternatively assume PRF-M and complete three dusk emergence surveys	East Gateway Zone
T116	Elm	Alive	GLTA, At-height Inspections	PRF	CONFIRMED (Single Pipistrelle present)	A further ladder inspection with an endoscope of an elm confirmed a roost, with a single pip identified. The weather conditions were dry and warm. However, the tree has no hibernation or maternity roost potential. There is an additional fluted tear out, W facing, at approximately 2.5m on the main	East Gateway Zone

Tree Reference	Species	Tree Status	Surveys undertaken	Initial PRF Category Assigned	Updated PRF Category Assigned	PRF description	Zone
						stem. The entrance is approximately 25x4cm, with the feature extending approximately 25cm up into the stem. Some water was evident below the entrance	
T117	Willow species	Alive	GLTA, At-height Inspections	PRF-M	PRF-M	A willow with three woodpecker holes on the central stem and a hole on the southern stem. There is no access to view from the other side due to a pond. A further ground inspection identified multiple features, including knot holes on the main stem east facing. Due to proximity of the tree to the pond, three dusk emergence surveys are recommended	East Gateway Zone
T118	Norway Spruce Pine	Alive	GLTA, At-height Inspections	FAR	NONE	A Norway spruce pine adjacent to Vine Cottages. Suitability initially appeared negligible but ivy cladding obscured the view. Further ground inspection confirmed that there were no PRFs present	East Gateway Zone
T119	Willow species	Alive	GLTA, At-height Inspections	PRF	PRF-M	A mature willow with a woodpecker hole on the central stem. The entrance is at approximately 4m, facing NW	East Gateway Zone

Tree Reference	Species	Tree Status	Surveys undertaken	Initial PRF Category Assigned	Updated PRF Category Assigned	PRF description	Zone
						and is approximately 4x5cm at the entrance. It appears to extend into a hollow stem	
T120	Unknown	Dead	GLTA	PRF-M	PRF-M	Multiple woodpecker holes throughout the stem, leading into hollow cavities that are visible from the field over the ditch to the W. Multiple entrances are present with capacity to support multiple bats. However, the tree is unable to be accessed due to the ditch and dense scrub. Therefore, due to proximity of the ditch and dense scrub, three dusk emergence surveys are recommended	East Gateway Zone
T121	Unknown	Alive	GLTA, At-height Inspections	FAR	NONE	A potential hazard beam. However, further inspection appears to find no gaps	East Gateway Zone
T122	Sycamore	Alive	GLTA, At-height Inspections	PRF	NONE	A sycamore with a small amount of lifted bark at approximately 5m, facing NW. A small cavity has been created. However further inspection finds that it does not provide sufficient shelter to support roosting bats and it does not require further survey	East Gateway Zone

Tree Reference	Species	Tree Status	Surveys undertaken	Initial PRF Category Assigned	Updated PRF Category Assigned	PRF description	Zone
T123	Unknown	Alive	GLTA, At-height Inspections	PRF	NONE	A small amount of lifting bark at approximately 5m, facing NW. A small cavity has been created. However further inspection finds that it does not provide sufficient shelter to support roosting bats and it does not require further survey	East Gateway Zone
T124	Sycamore	Alive	GLTA, At-height Inspections	PRF	NONE	A sycamore with a PRF facing Set approximately 2.5m, with branches growing into each other but very tightly, without a cavity. The tree has some lifted bark on a thin stem in centre, with a small cavity only suitable for individual opportunistic bats at approximately 3m	East Gateway Zone
T125	Beech	Alive	GLTA, At-height Inspections	FAR	Precautionary PRF-I	A beech with ivy cladding. However, further inspection found that this does not provide sufficient shelter for roosting bats and there is a negligible likelihood of obscured PRFs due to the tree age and size. It is classified as precautionary PRF-I for the tree to be included in the point of work method statement, if the tree is to be removed	Out of the Site boundary

Tree Reference	Species	Tree Status	Surveys undertaken	Initial PRF Category Assigned	Updated PRF Category Assigned	PRF description	Zone
T126	Ash	Alive	GLTA, At-height Inspections	PRF	PRF-I	An ash tree adjacent to the road with a knot hole or tear that appears to potentially extend into a cavity, facing NW on the eastern limb, at approximately 5m. There are additional knot holes further up the tree, which are also facing upwards and therefore, exposed. Further at-height inspections using ladders and ropes found that the NW facing torn branch with significant callousing, has sufficient shelter for one small bat. However, the bat would be exposed to the elements at both sides so unlikely to be used unless temporary	East Gateway Zone
T127 Group	Ash	Alive	GLTA, Further Ground Inspection	FAR	NONE	Two ash trees were initially not fully surveyed due to the proximity to the road. Subsequently, further ground inspection from all angles of the tree including the opposite side of the road, found that they had no PRFs present	East Gateway Zone
T128	Unknown	Dead	GLTA, At-height Inspections	PRF	PRF-I	A dead tree in a ride, with two possible PRFs as dead limbs could potentially have cavities,	Out of the Site boundary

Tree Reference	Species	Tree Status	Surveys undertaken	Initial PRF Category Assigned	Updated PRF Category Assigned	PRF description	Zone
						at approximately 3m. Further inspection found that the lower feature does not extend inwards. The upper feature has a very narrow cavity (3x2cm) leading upwards 30cm and tapers off. There is a small chance of a single small bat roosting so its is assigned PRF-I. There is also a good, clear, open drop zone	
T129	Maple Species	Alive	GLTA, At-height Inspections	PRF	NONE	A maple tree with a knot hole facing S at approximately 5m. A further inspection found that the knot hole doesn't extend in and the back of the feature can be seen using a torch	East Gateway Zone
T130	Unknown	Dead	GLTA, Further Ground Inspection	PRF	PRF-M	A dead stump in a ride, with a feature at approximately 2ft and a hollow inside that may extend upwards into a cavity. A further ground inspection found knot holes at approximately 50cm, W and S facing. They extend into one internal dry cavity in heartwood with an internal width of approximately 15cm, extends downwards 28cm and extends upwards 10cm into narrower crevices.	Out of the Site boundary

Tree Reference	Species	Tree Status	Surveys undertaken	Initial PRF Category Assigned	Updated PRF Category Assigned	PRF description	Zone
T131	Unknown	Dead	GLTA, Further Ground Inspection	PRF	Precautionary PRF-I	Ivy cladding on a dead/dying providing an extra layer and potentially providing a PRF between the ivy and the tree. Further ground inspection classified the tree as precautionary PRF-I in case downgrading the tree removes it from the point of work method statement. No PRFs were identified, with the ivy unlikely to obscure the features due to the size and age of the tree. The ivy itself does not create a feature suitable for roosting bats.	East Gateway Zone
T132	Unknown	Dead	GLTA, Further Ground Inspection	PRF	PRF-M	A dead tree in a ride, with a cavity at the base approximately 50cm in size facing N. A hollow inside may extend into the stem. Woodpecker holes at approximately 5m, facing N. Further inspection revealed that the upper features were lost as the tree has snapped and fallen to the ground in the scrub. The lower feature extends upwards into a hollow stem, at least approximately at 1.5m. A dark object, possibly fungus at the top of the feature, but is not thought	Out of the Site boundary

Tree Reference	Species	Tree Status	Surveys undertaken	Initial PRF Category Assigned	Updated PRF Category Assigned	PRF description	Zone
						to be a bat from close inspection with endoscope	
T133	Ash	Alive	GLTA, Further Ground Inspection	FAR	NONE	An ash tree next to a road and therefore not fully surveyed from the roadside. Further Ground Inspection found that there were no PRFs visible on the tree. The tree is unlikely to have features due to its size and age	East Gateway Zone
T134	Sycamore	Alive	GLTA, Further Ground Inspection	FAR	Precautionary PRF-I	A sycamore precautionarily assigned PRF-I in case downgrading the tree removes it from the point of work method statement. No PRFs visible on tree and the tree is unlikely to have features due to its size and age although the ivy has potential to conceal features. The ivy itself is too small and sparse on this tree to be a PRF.	East Gateway Zone
T135	Unknown	Alive	GLTA, Further Ground Inspection	FAR	Precautionary PRF-I	A sycamore with no visible PRFs identified but the size and age of the tree coupled with ivy cladding obscuring visibility indicating that it could have features. Species could be either hawthorn or blackthorn but	East Gateway Zone

Tree Reference	Species	Tree Status	Surveys undertaken	Initial PRF Category Assigned	Updated PRF Category Assigned	PRF description	Zone
						cannot confirm in the winter. A negligible likelihood of features obscured by ivy but it is a multi-stemmed tree, with a maximum stem diameter of 10cm and is highly cluttered	
T136	Elm	Dead	GLTA, Further Ground Inspection	PRF	NONE	Bark lifting away from a dead elm tree that continues frequently up the entire length of the stem to approximately 10m. However, further inspection found that the flaking bark does not provide sufficient shelter to support roosting bats	East Gateway Zone
T137	Poplar	Alive	GLTA, At-height Inspections	PRF	NONE	A poplar with a tear and rot on the lake side, just off of a ride. Further inspection found no features provide suitable shelter for roosting bats and all appear superficial	East Gateway Zone
T138	Ash	Alive	GLTA, At-height Inspections	PRF	NONE	An ash tree with a knot hole at approximately 2.5 m, facing SW. However, it is unclear if it is blunt. Additional knot holes that appear to be blunt on the roadside but there are access constraints. Further ladder inspection found that the knot holes are all well sealed with	East Gateway Zone

Tree Reference	Species	Tree Status	Surveys undertaken	Initial PRF Category Assigned	Updated PRF Category Assigned	PRF description	Zone
						retained woody material and none lead to cavities	
T139	Ash	Alive	GLTA	FAR	FAR	An ash tree next to a road which is not accessible to be surveyed due to access constraints including being blocked by a deep ditch of water	East Gateway Zone
T140	Field maple	Alive	GLTA, At-height Inspections	PRF	NONE	A field maple with a wound at the fork of the stem at approximately 2m, facing SW. Further inspection found that the features were superficial and do not provide sufficient shelter to support roosting bats	East Gateway Zone
T141	Hawthorn	Alive	GLTA, At-height Inspections	PRF	NONE	A hawthorn with a wound leading to a cavity in the stem over a flooded ditch at approximately 4m. Further inspection found that the feature does not extend into a cavity and does not provide sufficient shelter to support roosting bats	East Gateway Zone
T142	Oak species	Alive	GLTA, At-height Inspections	FAR	NONE	An oak species above a stagnant waterbody. It was fully inspected and had no signs of damage or visible PRFs	East Gateway Zone

Tree Reference	Species	Tree Status	Surveys undertaken	Initial PRF Category Assigned	Updated PRF Category Assigned	PRF description	Zone
T143 Group	Unknown	Alive	GLTA	FAR	FAR	All trees to the immediate west of the road and east of the large pond have not been surveyed due to accessibility constraints. Further survey is required to assess these trees and rule them out, although all trees appear to be small and immature so it is unlikely that any PRFs would be found	East Gateway Zone
T144	Field maple	Alive	GLTA, Further Ground Inspection	PRF	PRF-I	A field maple with wound leading up into a cavity up on the main stem, at approximately 1m, facing SW	East Gateway Zone
T145	Unknown	Dead	GLTA, At-height Inspections	PRF	NONE	A large cavity in a dead tree stump. It is unclear but it is likely that the hollow is not sheltered enough and continues out the top of the stump. Further inspection found that it is open at the top and therefore, there is insufficient shelter to constitute a PRF	East Gateway Zone
T146	Elm	Dead	GLTA, At-height Inspections	PRF	NONE	A dead elm with large sections of lifting bark. The flaking bark does not provide sufficient shelter to support roosting bats	East Gateway Zone

Tree Reference	Species	Tree Status	Surveys undertaken	Initial PRF Category Assigned	Updated PRF Category Assigned	PRF description	Zone
T147	Unknown	Alive	GLTA, At-height Inspections	FAR	NONE	A tree that was initially classified as requiring further assessment. However, a further inspection has since downgraded the classification as having no PRFs	East Gateway Zone
T148	Unknown	Alive	GLTA, At-height Inspections	PRF	NONE	Bark lifting away from the tree, with potential to continue upwards and create shelter for bats. Further inspection however, confirmed that the lifted bark does not provide sufficient shelter to support roosting bats	East Gateway Zone
T149	Blackthorn	Alive	GLTA, At-height Inspections	FAR	NONE	A blackthorn with a wound at approximately 4m, facing E. It is possibly blunt but cannot be certain. Further inspection found that the feature was blunt and does not extend into a cavity	East Gateway Zone
T150	Elm	Dead	GLTA, At-height Inspections	PRF	NONE	A dead and rotten elm tree with lifted bark. Further inspection found that the bark panels do not provide sufficient shelter for a PRF, as they are too small and thin and currently do not have sufficient space for a single bat	East Gateway Zone

Tree Reference	Species	Tree Status	Surveys undertaken	Initial PRF Category Assigned	Updated PRF Category Assigned	PRF description	Zone
T151	Blackthorn	Alive	GLTA, At-height Inspections	PRF	NONE	A blackthorn with a knot hole potentially leading into a cavity in the stem approximately 1.5 m, facing S. Further ladder inspection found that it is too small for a bat and it does not extend anywhere into the stem	East Gateway Zone
T152	Unknown	Alive	GLTA, At-height Inspections	PRF	NONE	Crevice were identified on the western limb of the main stem, where the limb has broken. It could not initially be confirmed as to whether the feature extends into the stem. Further inspection however, found that the crevices within the rotten limb are superficial, exposed and do not provide sufficient shelter to support roosting bats	East Gateway Zone
T153	Unknown	Dead	GLTA, At-height Inspections	PRF	NONE	Lifted bark on a dead tree creating potential features. Further inspection found that lifted bark does not provide sufficient shelter to support roosting bats	East Gateway Zone
T154	Unknown	Dead	GLTA, At-height Inspections	PRF	NONE	Lifted bark on a dead tree which is possibly a PRF-I. Further inspection found that the lifted	East Gateway Zone

Tree Reference	Species	Tree Status	Surveys undertaken	Initial PRF Category Assigned	Updated PRF Category Assigned	PRF description	Zone
						bark does not provide sufficient shelter to support roosting bats.	
T155	Unknown	Alive	GLTA, At-height Inspections	PRF	NONE	Multiple knot holes and cavities on the stem at approximately 6m and above. It was initially unable to determine if they extended into the stem. However, further inspection found that there were no visible PRFs	East Gateway Zone
T156	Unknown	Dead	GLTA, At-height Inspections	PRF	NONE	A dead tree with lifted bark and a small cavity at approximately 3m on the roadside. There appears to be multiple cavities on the limb facing away from the road. Further inspection found that the lifted bark does not provide sufficient shelter to support roosting bats. The knot hole is superficial and does not extend into a cavity and is not suitable to support roosting bats	East Gateway Zone
T157	Field maple	Alive	GLTA, At-height Inspections	PRF	NONE	A dying maple with two knot holes at approximately 7 and 8m, facing S, with additional rot at the stem forks at approximately 7m, facing S. Further ladder inspection found that the knot holes do not extend anywhere. The additional forks	East Gateway Zone

Tree Reference	Species	Tree Status	Surveys undertaken	Initial PRF Category Assigned	Updated PRF Category Assigned	PRF description	Zone
						do not extend inwards and are facing upwards so are exposed	
T158	Oak species	Alive	GLTA, At-height Inspections	PRF	NONE	An oak with a knot hole on the stem at approximately 5m, facing N is likely blunt but it cannot be confirmed. Further ladder inspection found that the feature does not extend inwards	East Gateway Zone
T159	Sycamore	Alive	GLTA, Further Ground Inspection	PRF	PRF-I	Multiple potential cavities and fissures identified on large sycamore at approximately 8m, facing the road. Further survey was required to determine whether they extend up into the stem. Further inspection found that the features were suitable to support individual or a small number of bats	East Gateway Zone
T160	Field maple	Alive	GLTA, At-height Inspections	PRF	NONE	Lifted bark on multi-stemmed field maple which is likely only PRF-I. Further inspection found that the loose bark does not provide sufficient shelter to support roosting bats	East Gateway Zone
T161	Field maple	Alive	GLTA, At-height Inspections	PRF	NONE	Lifted bark on multi-stemmed field maple which is likely only PRF-I. Further inspection found that the loose bark does not	East Gateway Zone

Tree Reference	Species	Tree Status	Surveys undertaken	Initial PRF Category Assigned	Updated PRF Category Assigned	PRF description	Zone
						provide suitable shelter for roosting bats	
T162	Unknown	Dead	GLTA, Further Ground Inspection	PRF	Precautionary PRF-I	A dead multi-stemmed tree with rotten heart wood and lifted bark, with a potential cavity on the stem on a branch on the S side of the tree facing N. The tree was not safe to inspect at height. The dead tree is also unlikely to support weight with a ladder. The rotting cavities in heartwood is a precautionary PRF-I as it is not possible to fully inspect. The limb is too narrow for the features to be large enough to support multiple bats	East Gateway Zone
T163	Elm	Dead	GLTA, At-height Inspections	PRF	NONE	A dead fallen elm with lifted bark. Further inspection found that the loose bark does not provide sufficient shelter to support roosting bats	East Gateway Zone
T164	Hawthorn	Alive	GLTA, At-height Inspections	FAR	NONE	A hawthorn with a wound at approximately 2m, facing the railway. It appears likely to be blunt. Further inspection confirmed that the feature does not extend anywhere and is unsuitable for bats	East Gateway Zone

Tree Reference	Species	Tree Status	Surveys undertaken	Initial PRF Category Assigned	Updated PRF Category Assigned	PRF description	Zone
T165	Scots pine	Alive	GLTA, At-height Inspections	PRF	NONE	A dead scots pine trunk with many holes that appear to be exposed from the top. Further inspection found that there were no visible PRFs	East Gateway Zone
T166	Elm	Alive	GLTA, At-height Inspections	PRF	NONE	A dead elm tree with lifted bark approximately 10cm with an additional crack on the mainstem. Further inspection found that there were no visible PRFs	East Gateway Zone
T167	Unknown	Alive	GLTA, At-height Inspections	PRF	PRF-I	A large fissure facing W from approximately 1m to 2.5m, with additional loose bark across the whole tree. Further inspection found that the loose bark does not provide shelter to support roosting bats. The fissure PRF provides limited shelter suitable for individual or a small number of bats. There is a gape behind a callus roll up to 5cm deep	East Gateway Zone
T168	Unknown	Dead	GLTA, At-height Inspections	PRF	NONE	Lifted bark on a dead tree. Further inspection found that there were no visible PRFs	East Gateway Zone
T169	Elm	Dead	GLTA, At-height Inspections	PRF	NONE	A long tear-out wound on the stem appeared that it could lead	East Gateway Zone

Tree Reference	Species	Tree Status	Surveys undertaken	Initial PRF Category Assigned	Updated PRF Category Assigned	PRF description	Zone
						to a cavity. Further inspection found that there were no visible PRFs	
T170	Unknown	Alive	GLTA, At-height Inspections	PRF	NONE	A large cavity, approximately 2m from the ground in the top of a broken limb, was presumed to continue down into the tree but it is not possible to see it fully. Further inspection found that there were no visible PRFs	East Gateway Zone
T171	Unknown	Alive	GLTA, At-height Inspections	PRF	NONE	A knot hole at approximately 1m, facing N. Further inspection found that the cavity doesn't lead anywhere and there are slugs inside	East Gateway Zone
T172	Elm	Dead	GLTA, At-height Inspections	PRF	PRF-I	A dead elm tree with lifted bark that is likely PRF-I. Further inspection found that there were no visible PRFs	East Gateway Zone
T173	Elm	Dead	GLTA, At-height Inspections	PRF	NONE	A dead elm tree with lifted bark that is likely PRF-I. The area of lifted bark was fully inspected. The bark was very thin and offers limited protection, with a gap in the top of the bark so would offer no shelter for a roosting bat	East Gateway Zone

Tree Reference	Species	Tree Status	Surveys undertaken	Initial PRF Category Assigned	Updated PRF Category Assigned	PRF description	Zone
T174	Unknown	Dead	GLTA, Further Ground Inspection	PRF	NONE	A tear-out leading upwards into a possible cavity at approximately 50cm. Further inspection found that there were no visible PRFs	East Gateway Zone
T175	Elm	Dead	GLTA, At-height Inspections	PRF	NONE	A dead elm tree with lifted bark that is likely PRF-I. Further inspection found that they are small thin sheets of flaked bark and therefore, provide insufficient shelter for roosting bats	East Gateway Zone
T176	Elm	Alive	GLTA, At-height Inspections	PRF	NONE	A wound on an elm tree, leading to a possible cavity, at approximately 0.5m facing NE. Further inspection found that there were no visible PRFs	East Gateway Zone
T177	Unknown Chestnut species	Alive	GLTA, At-height Inspections	PRF	PRF-I	A large cavity at approximately 3m on the S side of a chestnut tree. There is one large hole at the top, with the western edge continuing up into the limb. Further inspection found that the cavity leads upwards into a sheltered cavity. It is currently damp and full of invertebrates. However, it may be suitable for	East Gateway Zone

Tree Reference	Species	Tree Status	Surveys undertaken	Initial PRF Category Assigned	Updated PRF Category Assigned	PRF description	Zone
						one or two small bats if dry in the summer season	
T178	Elm	Dead	GLTA, At-height Inspections	PRF	NONE	A dead elm tree with lifted bark that is likely PRF-I. The lifted bark is approximately 1m from the base of the stem and is open and exposed, within cluttered habitat. The lifted bark at the stem fork is also too exposed to provide sufficient shelter for roosting bats	East Gateway Zone
T179	Unknown	Alive	GLTA, At-height Inspections	PRF	NONE	A large cavity at the base of a tree, which appears to be where a limb has broken off and has rotted down within the stem. There appears to be limited shelter from the top but the shelter could be provided by the edge lip. However, further inspection found that it was upwards facing and did not have sufficient space for roosting bats	East Gateway Zone
T180	Unknown	Alive	GLTA, At-height Inspections	PRF	PRF-I	A split from the base of the stem of the tree to approximately 1m. It extends upwards and appears to be hollow	East Gateway Zone

Tree Reference	Species	Tree Status	Surveys undertaken	Initial PRF Category Assigned	Updated PRF Category Assigned	PRF description	Zone
T181	Unknown	Alive	GLTA, At-height Inspections	PRF	PRF-I	A cavity and rot hole at the base of the stem, extending upwards into the stem. Further inspection found that there appears to be sufficient room for a single bat, but it is exposed and low to the ground	East Gateway Zone
T182	Unknown	Alive	GLTA, At-height Inspections	PRF	PRF-I	Loose bark on the stem creating a large enough space for a roosting bat. Further inspection found that the loose bark is still present and is likely to provide sufficient shelter for a roosting bat, albeit in a very cluttered habitat. A single bat may use it temporarily so bark should be removed by hand if felling	East Gateway Zone
T183	Elm	Dead	GLTA, At-height Inspections	PRF	NONE	A dead elm tree with lifted bark. Further inspection found that the lifted bark does not extend inwards and therefore, does not provide sufficient shelter for roosting bats	East Gateway Zone
T184	Field maple	Alive	GLTA, At-height Inspections	PRF	PRF-I	A maple with a PRF-I feature at the base of the stem that appears to lead to a cavity, with another feature at approximately 5m, facing N. Further inspection	East Gateway Zone

Tree Reference	Species	Tree Status	Surveys undertaken	Initial PRF Category Assigned	Updated PRF Category Assigned	PRF description	Zone
						found that the lower feature at the base of the tree extends upwards 10cm and tapers to a small point and is PRF-I. The higher suspected feature was found to not have sufficient shelter for roosting bats	
T185 Group	Oak species	Alive	GLTA, At-height Inspections	FAR	NONE	Two oak trees next to the railway line were not accessible. Further inspection found that there were no visible PRF's present on either tree	East Gateway Zone
T186	Unknown	Dead	GLTA, At-height Inspections	PRF	NONE	Lifted bark identified. Further inspection found that that it provided insufficient shelter for roosting bats	East Gateway Zone
T187	Unknown	Alive	GLTA, At-height Inspections	PRF	NONE	Loose flaking bark identified across the entire tree. Further inspection found that the flaking bark was still present but there was none of sufficient size or structure to provide shelter for roosting bats	East Gateway Zone
T188	Field maple	Alive	GLTA, Further Ground Inspection	PRF	PRF-I	A maple with a cavity at approximately 0.5m, facing S. Further inspection found that it leads upwards into a cavity large enough for one or two small	East Gateway Zone

Tree Reference	Species	Tree Status	Surveys undertaken	Initial PRF Category Assigned	Updated PRF Category Assigned	PRF description	Zone
						bats. However, the bats would be exposed	
T189	Unknown	Alive	GLTA, Further Ground Inspection	PRF	NONE	A large split from approximately 30cm above the ground to 0.5m, cutting into the fork of the stem. There is an additional hollow limb at approximately 2m above the ground with a hole at the fork. Further inspection found that it does not provide sufficient shelter to support roosting bats	East Gateway Zone
T190	Ash	Alive	Not surveyed	FAR	FAR	An ash not surveyed from the rail side due to access constraints including dense scrub and the proximity to the railway line	East Gateway Zone
T191	Silver birch	Dead	GLTA, Further Ground Inspection	FAR	PRF-I	A dead silver birch which could not be surveyed initially from the railway side, due to dense scrub. Further inspection found that the flaking bark at the top of the dead tree is of sufficient size and structure for one or a small number of bats. However, there was no suitable features for a maternity roost or a large number of bats	East Gateway Zone

Tree Reference	Species	Tree Status	Surveys undertaken	Initial PRF Category Assigned	Updated PRF Category Assigned	PRF description	Zone
T192	Field maple	Alive	GLTA, At-height Inspections	PRF	PRF-I	A maple with large gaps where the bark has come away from the stem, creating a PRF-I. Further inspection found that the gaps behind the lifted bark are suitable to support individual or a small number of roosting bats	East Gateway Zone
T193	Unknown	Dead	GLTA, At-height Inspections	PRF	NONE	A dead tree with lifted bark that is likely PRF-I. Further inspection found that the lifted bark does not provide sufficient shelter for roosting bats	East Gateway Zone
T194	Field maple	Alive	GLTA, At-height Inspections	FAR	NONE	A possible feature at approximately 4m, facing S, at the cross of two branches. It could not initially be fully surveyed to see if it was exposed. Further inspection found that there were no visible PRFs	East Gateway Zone
T195	Poplar	Alive	GLTA, Further Ground Inspection	FAR	NONE	Surveyors were initially unable to view the tree from all angles due to dense vegetation on the railway side. Further inspection where accessible using a high-powered torch found some bark lifting but it was unsuitable to	East Gateway Zone

Tree Reference	Species	Tree Status	Surveys undertaken	Initial PRF Category Assigned	Updated PRF Category Assigned	PRF description	Zone
						support roosting bats. There were no visible PRFs	
T196	Sycamore	Alive	GLTA, Further Ground Inspection	PRF	NONE	A sycamore with a wound at approximately 1m, facing N appeared to potentially be blunt. There is an additional wound at approximately 0.5m, facing SE. Further inspection found that they do not extend into cavities which are suitable to support roosting bats	East Gateway Zone
T197	Sycamore	Alive	GLTA, Further Ground Inspection	PRF	NONE	A tear-out wound on a sycamore at approximately 0.5m, facing N. Further inspection found that it does not extend into a cavity which is suitable to support roosting bats	East Gateway Zone
T198	Field maple	Alive	GLTA, Further Ground Inspection	PRF	PRF-I	Two large cavities at the base of a field maple, with both extending upwards into the main stem. Further inspection found that the basal cavity and weld between two leaders creates openings and extends upwards into cavities large enough for one or two small bats. It is very close to the ground and is exposed to temperature	East Gateway Zone

Tree Reference	Species	Tree Status	Surveys undertaken	Initial PRF Category Assigned	Updated PRF Category Assigned	PRF description	Zone
						changes due to the small size of cavity	
T199	Unknown	Alive	GLTA, At-height Inspections	PRF	NONE	Small cavities in the tree with potential roosting holes. Further inspection found that the cavities are sealed and don't provide shelter	East Gateway Zone
T200	Sycamore	Alive	GLTA, At-height Inspections	PRF	Precautionary PRF-M	A sycamore with two woodpecker holes; one facing E at approximately 7m and the other facing S at approximately 10m. The tree could not be inspected at height due to no suitable safe anchors. Further ladder inspection found that the lowest woodpecker hole does not extend into a cavity suitable to support roosting bats. It is open and exposed. However, the higher woodpecker hole was unable to be surveyed. Three dusk emergence surveys are therefore recommended due to the access constraints	East Gateway Zone
T201	Unknown	Alive	GLTA	FAR	FAR	A tree unable to be fully surveyed due to access constraints including dense	East Gateway Zone

Tree Reference	Species	Tree Status	Surveys undertaken	Initial PRF Category Assigned	Updated PRF Category Assigned	PRF description	Zone
						scrub and the proximity to the railway line	
T202	Sycamore	Alive	GLTA, At-height Inspections	PRF	PRF-M	A sycamore with a knot hole leading up into a cavity facing N at approximately 12m Further at-height inspection found that the PRF extends upwards and is suitable for multiple bats but was currently filled with slugs. There was also some biological matter in the lower part of the feature, which appeared shiny when crushed, but it could not be confirmed	East Gateway Zone
T203	Unknown	Alive	GLTA, At-height Inspections	PRF	PRF-I	Two tear-out wounds at approximately 12 and 14m, facing NW. Further at-height inspection found that the tear-outs do not appear to extend anywhere, but two additional features extend inwards slightly and would be suitable for an individual roosting bat	East Gateway Zone
T204	Field maple	Alive	GLTA, Further Ground Inspection	PRF	PRF-I	A field maple with a cavity at approximately <1m from the base of the tree, which extends back into the stem. Further ground inspection found that the fluted cavity between three	East Gateway Zone

Tree Reference	Species	Tree Status	Surveys undertaken	Initial PRF Category Assigned	Updated PRF Category Assigned	PRF description	Zone
						leaders (vertical stem at the top of the main stem) is approximately 40cm from the ground and is 2cm wide, extending up 10cm into a sheltered narrowing cavity where the leaders are fused. It offers a potential roosting opportunity for a small number of bats	
T205	Unknown	Dead	GLTA, Further Ground Inspection	PRF	PRF-I	A dead tree with a vertical split facing W. Further inspection found an additional PRF in a fully snapped limb leaning NE. A very small PRF was found in both limbs, which are unsuitable for multiple bats	East Gateway Zone
T206	Field maple	Alive	GLTA, Further Ground Inspection	PRF	NONE	A field maple with a knot hole facing SW at approximately 3.5m. Further ground inspection found however, that the knot hole does not extend in anywhere	East Gateway Zone
T207	Field maple	Dead	GLTA, Further Ground Inspection	PRF	PRF-I	A fallen tree with a large split down the stem. Further ground inspection found that it had close to negligible suitability but the crevices at the lower end of the	East Gateway Zone

Tree Reference	Species	Tree Status	Surveys undertaken	Initial PRF Category Assigned	Updated PRF Category Assigned	PRF description	Zone
						split may be large enough for a single bat in good weather	
T208	Unknown	Dead	GLTA, Further Ground Inspection	PRF	PRF-I	A dead tree with delamination of bark and lifted areas providing limited shelter for individual bats	East Gateway Zone
T209	Elm	Alive	GLTA, At-height Inspections	PRF	PRF-I	An elm with a cavity relatively low down at approximately 1.5m. facing S. However, it is exposed at the top and therefore, appears to offer little shelter to roosting bats. Initially classified as precautionary PRF-I	East Gateway Zone
T210	Sycamore	Alive	GLTA, At-height Inspections	PRF	NONE	A sycamore with two N facing woodpecker holes on the main stem at approximately 8 and 10m. Further at-height inspection found that all woodpecker holes extend horizontally into the stem. However, they are open and exposed offering no shelter for roosting bats and are very wet and mouldy internally	East Gateway Zone
T211	Elm	Alive	GLTA, At-height Inspections	PRF	PRF-I	An elm with a rot hole in heartwood extending upwards 20cm. It is approximately 5x5cm internally and narrowly open at	East Gateway Zone

Tree Reference	Species	Tree Status	Surveys undertaken	Initial PRF Category Assigned	Updated PRF Category Assigned	PRF description	Zone
						the top. It is suitable to support a small number of bats	
T212	Sycamore	Dead	GLTA, At-height Inspections	PRF	PRF-M	A dead sycamore with multiple features on the stem and throughout the canopy. A basal cavity, leading upwards at least 10cm, currently full of slugs but a PRF if dry. It is approximately 1m from the ground, E facing. Additionally, there is a woodpecker hole on the S stem, SE facing, which may be open at the top due to a crack	East Gateway Zone
T213	Unknown	Dead	GLTA, Further Ground Inspection	PRF	PRF-M	A dead tree with a basal cavity on SE aspect, extending upwards into the stem at approximately 1.5m. It is less than 10cm diameter and narrows to a point. The entrance to the cavity is approximately 50cm from the ground and is dry. The tree is unsafe to climb the main stem showing signs of rot and hollowing out. Three dusk emergence surveys are recommended due to the access constraints	East Gateway Zone

Tree Reference	Species	Tree Status	Surveys undertaken	Initial PRF Category Assigned	Updated PRF Category Assigned	PRF description	Zone
T214	Alder	Alive	GLTA, At-height Inspections	PRF	PRF-I	An alder with a small upwards cavity in a broken limb, snapped at area of rot associated with woodpecker holes	East Gateway Zone
T215	Crack willow	Dead	GLTA, At-height Inspections	PRF	PRF-M	A single-stem crack willow with a woodpecker hole at approximately 3m. It is clear of nesting material, with a domed top and a large chamber below. There is also a small cavity leading up from the ceiling. A cluttered entrance may reduce suitability, with no clear drop zone due to scrub alongside the track	Out of the Site boundary
T216	Unknown	Alive	GLTA, Further Ground Inspection	PRF	PRF-M	A dead tree with multiple woodpecker holes on the S aspect. It is open at the top which reduces its suitability but it is unable to be inspected at height, due to the condition of the tree. There is also standing dead wood. The tree is unsafe to climb the main stem showing signs of rot and hollowing out. Three dusk emergence surveys are recommended due to the access constraints	Out of the Site boundary

Tree Reference	Species	Tree Status	Surveys undertaken	Initial PRF Category Assigned	Updated PRF Category Assigned	PRF description	Zone
T217	Crack willow	Alive	GLTA, Further Ground Inspection	PRF	PRF-M	A large three-stemmed crack willow with one retained dead stem beginning to fall. A dead, leaning stem and hollow, extending upwards 15cm and extends downwards 70cm, with dry and sufficient room for multiple bats. There is insufficient shelter for hibernation. There are additional hollow dead limbs still attached and cavities within the live stems. The tree is unsafe to climb the main stem showing signs of rot and hollowing out. Three dusk emergence surveys are recommended due to the access constraints	Lake Zone
T218	Willow species	Alive	GLTA, Further Ground Inspection	PRF	PRF-M	A willow adjacent to a ditch. Further ground inspection fully endoscoped the feature within the heartwood on the NE facing limb and extends around 45cm upwards into the stem and appears dry and sheltered with cobwebs present. Three dusk emergence surveys are recommended due to the access constraints	Lake Zone

Tree Reference	Species	Tree Status	Surveys undertaken	Initial PRF Category Assigned	Updated PRF Category Assigned	PRF description	Zone
T219	Oak species	Alive	GLTA, Further Ground Inspection	PRF	Precautionary PRF-I	An oak tree that is quite rotten with a large rotten longitudinal beam that would offer sufficient shelter for one or two individual bats but only a potential transitional roost. Some features extend upwards but are full of slugs and are not suitable for hibernation or maternity roosts	East Gateway Zone
T220	Crack willow	Alive	GLTA, At-height Inspections	PRF	PRF-I	A crack willow with three upper features that are superficial branch wounds. Further at-height inspection found that they don't extend sufficiently inwards to provide shelter to roosting bats. A dead branch at approximately 6m on the S aspect that has a small hole leading to a cavity. It appears to have been used by birds due to bird droppings found	Lake Zone
T221	Crack willow	Dead	GLTA, Further Ground Inspection	PRF	Precautionary PRF-I	A dead fallen tree that has been moved to the side of the footpath. The major limbs have a large plate of lifting bark, suitable for PRF-I. Not inspected on 23/01 as seen from other side of ditch	Out of the Site boundary

Tree Reference	Species	Tree Status	Surveys undertaken	Initial PRF Category Assigned	Updated PRF Category Assigned	PRF description	Zone
T222	Crack willow	Dead	GLTA, Further Ground Inspection	PRF	Precautionary PRF-M	A very large crack willow between a large ditch and a ditch side ride, with multiple crevices and cavities, large plates of lifting bark and a tear out in the main stem. Further ground inspection viewed the tree from the other side of ditch. Standing stump of very large crack willow with dbh over 2m. Main trunk snapped and fallen (now moved to other side of track T221). The stump had large plates of lifting bark and cavities within it. Three dusk emergence surveys are recommended due to the access constraints	Out of the Site boundary
T223	Ash	Alive	GLTA	FAR	NONE	A mature ash with a small knot on the end of limbs. However, there were found to be no obvious roost features on the tree	Lake Zone
T224	Willow species	Alive	GLTA	FAR	NONE	A multi-stemmed willow found to have no PRFs	Lake Zone
T225	Ash	Alive	GLTA	PRF	PRF-M	A mature ash with at least four woodpecker holes and two knot holes upward facing on the N	Lake Zone

Tree Reference	Species	Tree Status	Surveys undertaken	Initial PRF Category Assigned	Updated PRF Category Assigned	PRF description	Zone
						aspect. Further inspection recommended either at-height or alternatively with three dusk emergence surveys	
T226	Willow species	Alive	GLTA	FAR	NONE	A multi-stemmed willow found to have no suitable roosting features identified	Lake Zone
T227	Willow species	Alive	GLTA	FAR	NONE	A multi-stemmed willow found to have no suitable roosting features identified	Lake Zone
T228	Willow species	Alive	GLTA	PRF	Precautionary PRF-M	A willow with three woodpecker holes and knot holes on S facing aspect. Further inspection recommended either at-height or alternatively with three dusk emergence surveys	Core Zone
T229	Unknown	Alive	GLTA	PRF	Precautionary PRF-I	A tree with knot holes	Core Zone
T230	Unknown	Alive	GLTA	PRF	Precautionary PRF-I	A tree with at least three woodpecker holes on the E side of the tree close to an area of woodland	Core Zone
T231	Unknown	Dead	GLTA	PRF	Precautionary PRF-M	A dead tree trunk approximately multiple woodpecker holes close to an area of water. Further	Core Zone



Tree Reference	Species	Tree Status	Surveys undertaken	Initial PRF Category Assigned	Updated PRF Category Assigned	PRF description	Zone
						inspection recommended either at-height or alternatively with three dusk emergence surveys	
T232	Ash	Alive	GLTA	PRF	Precautionary PRF-I	A semi-mature double-stemmed ash that has a single crevice at the end of the branch on the northern side	Core Zone



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