Five Points Roundabout

Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP)

(to address the stated requirements of Condition 3 of Outline Planning Permission PL/21/4074/FA)

July 2024

Quality Management	
Client:	Pinewood PSB Limited
Project:	Five Points Roundabout
Report Title:	Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP)
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Confidentiality

This report may contain sensitive information relating to protected species. All records of Badger setts must remain confidential. Where this report is circulated publicly or uploaded to online planning portals, reference to Badger setts must be redacted and any maps pertaining to the locations of Badger setts removed from the document.

Legal Guidance

The information set out within this report in no way constitutes a legal opinion on the relevant legislation (refer to the relevant Appendix for the main provisions of the legislation). The opinion of a legal professional should be sought if further advice is required.

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1 Introduction

1.1 Background and Permitted Development

1.1.1 Aspect Ecology has been commissioned by Pinewood PSB Limited to produce a Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) in respect of land at Five Points Roundabout, Pinewood South (see Plan 6511/CEMP1), hereafter referred to as 'the site'.

1.1.2 Full planning permission (PL/21/4074/FA) was granted in June 2023 for the '*Enlargement, improvement and signalisation of the Five Points Roundabout and its approaches*'.

1.1.3 The planning permission is subject to a number of conditions, of which Condition 3 relates to ecological matters, requiring the submission and approval of a Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP: Biodiversity).

1.2 Planning Condition 3

1.2.1 Planning Condition 3 states:

1.2.2 '*No development shall commence (including demolition, ground works, vegetation clearance) until a construction environmental management plan (CEMP: Biodiversity) has been submitted to and approved in writing by the local planning authority.*

The CEMP (Biodiversity) shall include the following:

- *Risk assessment of potentially damaging construction activities.*
- *Identification of "biodiversity protection zones".*
- *Practical measures (both physical measures and sensitive working practices) to avoid or reduce impacts during construction (may be provided as a set of method statements).*
- *The location and timing of sensitive works to avoid harm to biodiversity features.*
- *The times during construction when specialist ecologists need to be present on site to oversee works.*
- *Responsible persons and lines of communication*
- *The role and responsibilities on site of a qualified ecological clerk of works (ECoW) or similarly competent person.*
- *Use of protective fences, exclusion barriers and warning signs.*

The approved CEMP (Biodiversity) shall be adhered to and implemented throughout the construction period strictly in accordance with the approved details, unless otherwise agreed in writing by the local planning authority.

Reason: This condition is required to be pre-commencement in the interests of improving biodiversity and to ensure the survival of protected and notable species during construction of the proposed development in accordance with Section 15 of the Framework and Policies CP9 and CP13 of the Core Strategy.'

1.3 Purpose of the Report

1.3.1 The purpose of this report is to provide details relating to the required Construction Ecological Management Plan (CEMP), in order to address the stated requirements of planning Condition 3 of the planning permission PL/21/4074/FA. Information set out includes protection and mitigation strategies in respect of retained habitats and notable / protected faunal species, with associated responsibilities set out in order to fully safeguard these habitats and species during site clearance, ground works and the construction phase of the development, with reference to the previously submitted information and specific requirements set out in the planning condition where appropriate.

2 Roles and Responsibilities

2.1 Project Manager

2.1.1 The Project Manager will act on behalf of the developer, with responsibility for managing the development within the agreed environmental constraints, in conjunction with all other necessary construction processes. The Project Manager will also be responsible for coordinating and managing all the environmental activities during the construction phase on a day-to-day basis.

2.2 Site Manager

2.2.1 The Site Manager will report to the Project Manager and will be responsible for directing and managing all on-site activities during the construction phase. The Site Manager will provide a key point of contact for the Ecological Clerk of Works.

2.2.2 The duties of the Site Manager will include:

- Ensure ecological protection measures are implemented on site through direct liaison with the Project Manager and the Ecological Clerk of Works;
- Supervise and co-ordinate the site workforce, including subcontractors, material suppliers and utility providers as necessary to ensure compliance with ecological protection measures; and
- Report any ecological issues encountered during the construction process to the Project Manager and the Ecological Clerk of Works.

2.3 Ecological Clerk of Works (ECoW)

2.3.1 The Ecological Clerk of Works role will be provided by Aspect Ecology (or another suitably qualified ecologist), and will provide ECoW attendance when requested by the Site Manager. Where necessary and as requested by the Site Manager, the ECoW will oversee implementation of ecological safeguards and mitigation measures throughout the construction period. The ECoW will also provide feedback to the Project Manager and Site Manager to aid with the review of the CEMP and specialist procedures. Where relevant, contractors and sub-contractors on site will be made aware of ecological matters during the site inductions, with a 'sign in' sheet required to be completed to agree their understanding of the specific site requirements, with appropriate signage also installed on all biodiversity protection zone fencing.

3 Risk Assessment of Potentially Damaging Construction Activities

3.1 Overview of Ecological Features

3.1.1 The survey work undertaken at the site to date has identified the presence of a number of ecological features requiring protection during construction, including:

- Retained Trees;
- Badger;
- Bats;
- Reptiles; and
- Nesting Birds.

3.2 Potentially Damaging Construction Activities

3.2.1 The consented development works will require a range of construction activities which, in the absence of appropriate safeguarding measures, have the potential to be ecologically damaging. Such potentially damaging activities include:

- Vegetation clearance works;
- Site levelling works; and
- Ongoing construction activities (including excavation and storage of materials).

3.2.2 As such, protection measures are to be implemented to fully safeguard these habitats and species / groups.

3.2.3 Prior to works commencing and throughout the duration of works, existing ecological features will be appropriately safeguarded, as set out in Section 4 below. The approach for the implementation of these measures will be flexible and responsive to progress and conditions on site during the works. The protection measures will be incorporated into construction risk registers and, as such, will be implemented as appropriate when particular activities are carried out. Aspect Ecology will be retained as the Ecological Clerk of Works, and kept informed of progress during construction by the Site Manager, and provide advice or make recommendations for additional protection measures, if requested/required.

3.2.4 With the measures contained within this document implemented, it is anticipated that all ecological features will be fully safeguarded prior to and during construction.

4 Ecological Protection Measures

4.1 Overview

4.1.1 Provided below are details of the site-specific ecological safeguards required during site preparation and construction with respect to relevant habitats and species.

4.2 Habitats

Trees

4.2.1 The retained on-site trees and trees adjacent to the site, will be protected throughout the construction period by protective fencing. The protection fencing shall be erected prior to construction activities commencing, in accordance with arboricultural advice and the Arboricultural Report[1]. The protection fencing will be to the standard stipulated under arboricultural best practice guidance British Standard 5837:2012.

4.2.2 The site manager will be responsible for inspections of the protective barriers on a daily basis, with a record kept by the site manager of fence inspections and any remedial action that has been taken to ensure fencing remains in place and functional to safeguard trees/hedgerows/woodland.

4.2.3 In instances where it is necessary for specific works to be undertaken within the construction exclusion zones, such as the landscaping works, erection of scaffolding, installation of services and other relevant ancillary operations, these activities will be undertaken following the submission of method statements to be prior approved by the arboricultural consultant. Each method statement will include an agreed method of works, extent of direct supervision by the arboricultural consultant, and frequency of site visits to be made for the duration of the works.

Ditch

4.2.4 The retained ditch present within the area of woodland on site requires vegetation removal in order to be restored to full functionality. To ensure this feature and the surrounding woodland are safeguarded throughout the works, vegetation removal within the ditch will be undertaken with hand tools only.

4.3 Fauna

Badger

4.3.1 Badgers are protected by the Protection of Badgers Act 1992. The Act aims to protect the species from persecution, rather than being a response to an unfavourable conservation status, as the species is in fact common over most of Britain. It should be noted that the legislation is not intended to prevent properly authorised development. Under the Act it is an offence to:

- Wilfully kill, injure, take, possess or cruelly ill-treat a Badger, or attempt to do so;

[1] SJA trees (2022) Pinewood South and Alderbourne Farm – Arboricultural Report

- To intentionally or recklessly interfere with a sett (this includes disturbing Badgers whilst they are occupying a sett, as well as damaging or destroying a sett or obstructing access to it);
- The intentional elimination of sufficient foraging area to support a known social group of Badgers may, in certain circumstances, be construed as an offence;
- A sett is defined as "any structure or place which displays signs indicating current use by a Badger". Natural England advice (June 2009) is that a sett is protected so long as such signs remain present, which in practice could potentially be for some time after the last actual occupation by Badger. Interference with a sett includes blocking tunnels or damaging the sett in any way.

Safeguards with respect to Badgers

4.3.2 During survey work undertaken by a third-party consultancy in 2020, no signs of Badger foraging activity or sett building were identified on site, and Aspect Ecology's site visits in 2023 and 2024 similarly recorded no evidence of Badger. However, the woodland, scrub and semi-improved grassland were identified as providing suitable foraging habitat for Badger and Badger are known to be present adjacent to the site and in the wider landscape.

4.3.3 **Badger Mitigation Measure 1: Update Badger Survey.** Badgers are a highly mobile species which readily move, and levels of Badger activity can rapidly change at a site, with new setts being created at any time. Given the known presence of Badger setts in the area it is recommended that an update survey is carried out prior to commencement of site works in order to confirm the current status of Badgers at the site.

4.3.4 **Badger Mitigation Measure 2: General Badger Construction Safeguards.** In order to safeguard Badger should they enter the construction zone during works, the following measures should be implemented:

- Any trenches or deep pits within the site that are to be left open overnight should be provided with a means of escape should a Badger enter. This could simply be in the form of a roughened plank of wood placed in the trench as a ramp to the surface. This is particularly important if the trench fills with water;
- Any trenches/pits should be inspected each morning to ensure no Badgers (or other animals) have become trapped overnight. Should a Badger become trapped in a trench it will likely attempt to dig itself into the side of the trench, forming a temporary sett. Should a trapped Badger be encountered a suitably qualified ecologist should be contacted immediately for further advice;
- The storage of topsoil or other 'soft' building materials in the site should be given careful consideration. Badgers will readily adopt such mounds as setts. So as to avoid the adoption of any mounds, these should be kept to a minimum and any essential mounds subject to daily inspections with consideration given to temporarily fencing any such mounds to exclude Badgers;
- Any temporarily exposed open pipes (>150mm outside diameter) should be blanked off at the end of each working day so as to prevent Badgers gaining access as may happen when contractors are off-site;
- The storage of any chemicals at the site should be contained in such a way that they cannot be accessed or knocked over by any roaming Badgers;

- Fires should only be lit in secure compounds away from areas of Badger activity and not allowed to remain lit during the night; and

- Unsecured food and litter should not be left within the working area overnight.

4.3.5 If fully implemented, it is considered that the above measures will fully protect Badger (and other mammals) utilising the site.

Bats

4.3.6 All British bats are classed as European Protected Species under the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended) and are also listed under Schedule 5 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). As such, both bats and their roosts (breeding sites and resting places) receive full protection under the legislation. If proposed development work is likely to result in an offence a licence may need to be obtained from Natural England which would be subject to appropriate measures to safeguard bats. Given all bats are protected species, they are considered to represent important ecological features. A number of bat species are also considered S41 Priority Species.

Safeguards with respect to roosting bats

4.3.7 A number of trees are to be removed under the current proposals, a number of trees have negligible suitability, 20 trees either support Potential Roost Features for individual bats (PRF-Is) or require further assessment, and 5 support Potential Roost Features for multiple bats (PRF-Ms). Full details of tree supporting bat potential is provided at Appendix 6511/CEMP1.

4.3.8 The following mitigation measures will apply to trees to be felled;

4.3.9 **Bat Mitigation Measure 1: Felling of Trees with Negligible Suitability to Support Roosting Bats.** A number of trees to be removed were recorded to support negligible potential for roosting bats. No mitigation is required during felling works for these trees (albeit due to the location of these trees adjacent to a public footpath and main roads it is anticipated that soft felling techniques may be implemented by tree surgeons in any case).

4.3.10 **Bat Mitigation Measure 2: Felling of Trees with PRF-Is due to ivy cover.** A number of trees have been identified to support PRF-Is due to the presence of a covering of Ivy (see Appendix 6511/CEMP1). In line with current guidance, such trees will be felled under an ecological watching brief and will be carried out using the 'soft-felling' technique, whereby sections of the trees will be cut and lowered to the ground, followed by leaving the felled sections on the ground for a period of at least 24 hours to allow any bats, should these be present, to escape.

4.3.11 **Bat Mitigation Measure 3: Felling of Trees with PRF-Is due to other features.** A number of trees have been identified to support PRF-Is due to the presence of features such as cracks or split limbs which only have some potential to support 1 or 2 bats (see Appendix 6511/CEMP1). In line with current guidance, such trees will be subject to further survey work to confirm the presence/likely absence of roosting bats. Such surveys will take the following form;

- Each tree will be subject to up to three surveys, completed across late May – early September. At least two of these surveys will take place in the period late-May to August, with all surveys separated by a minimum of three weeks;

- Surveys will ideally progress through use of endoscope surveys, combined with ladders and/or climbed inspections where necessary. Where this is not possible (for example, due to health and safety), emergence surveys will progress with use of Night Vision Aids;
- If trees can be fully inspected through use of endoscope surveys, it is possible that the first survey may confirm that features identified from the ground actually provide negligible opportunities for roosting bats. Where trees are confirmed to support negligible opportunities for roosting bats, such trees can be felled in line with the prescribed methodology under Bat Mitigation Measure 1, with no need for a second and third survey;
- Where trees cannot be ruled out as supporting features for roosting bats following the initial survey, a second and third survey will be completed;
- Following the three surveys, where no evidence of roosting bats has been recorded, trees can be felled in line with the prescribed methodology under Bat Mitigation Measure 2;
- If any evidence for the presence of roosting bats is recorded, works on that tree will be suspended and consideration will be given to the need to undertake works under a European Protected Species (EPS) development licence, and a licence application will be made to Natural England as required.

4.3.12 **Bat Mitigation Measure 4: Felling of Trees with PRF-Ms.** A number of trees have been identified to support PRF-Ms due to the presence of features such as rot holes, or significant cracks or split limbs which have potential to support multiple bats (see Appendix 6511/CEMP1). Mitigation measures for such trees will follow the protocol set out above under Bat Mitigation Measure 3.

4.3.13 **Retained trees.** All other trees within the site will be retained in full and safeguarded through the erection if tree protected fencing.

4.3.14 Subject to the implementation of the above and below safeguards, roosting bats will be suitably safeguarded during the construction works.

Reptiles

4.3.15 All reptile species receive protection under legislation in the UK. Due to their relatively common and widespread status, Slow-worm *Anguis fragilis*, Grass Snake *Natrix natrix*, Common Lizard *Lacerta vivipara* and Adder *Vipera berus* receive only partial protection under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) being protected from deliberate killing or injury, their habitat receiving no statutory protection. These species are also listed as UK Priority Species.

4.3.16 The majority of the habitats within the site are unsuitable for reptiles, albeit there are some areas of more elevated suitability including longer-sward grass, ruderal and scrub at the woodland edge.

4.3.17 As such, by way of a proportionate mitigation exercise, a precautionary habitat manipulation exercise will be completed in order to safeguard reptiles. The habitat manipulation exercise is intended to encourage any reptiles that may be currently present within the construction zone to move to suitable areas of retained / nearby habitat at the site periphery, prior to construction activities commencing.

4.3.18 The habitat manipulation exercise will involve cutting the vegetation within the site to a uniformly short height of ~300mm, decreasing the suitability of the habitat for reptiles and encouraging movement out of these areas. Where possible, vegetation clearance should start within the centre of the site and move towards site boundaries so as to displace any reptiles towards the boundaries. The vegetation can then be cut to ground level. The exercise can be completed by a tractor mounted flail or similar, but will likely be carried out using strimmers.

4.3.19 It is recommended that these works be carried out under supervision of a suitably qualified ecologist. Any reptiles encountered during the habitat manipulation exercise should be carefully relocated to suitable habitat out of harm's way. In addition, any log, brash or rock piles and other such features suitable for reptile refuge encountered should be carefully disassembled under ecological supervision.

4.3.20 This habitat manipulation exercise should be undertaken during the active reptile season, between March and October in good weather conditions, and ideally between September and October in order to avoid the bird nesting season.

Nesting Birds

4.3.21 All wild birds and their nests receive protection under Section 1 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) in respect of killing and injury, and their nests, whilst being built or in use, cannot be taken, damaged or destroyed. Species included on Schedule 1 of the Act receive greater protection and are subject to special penalties.

4.3.22 No clearance of suitable vegetation should therefore be undertaken during the bird-nesting season (**1st March to 31st August inclusive**). Vegetation clearance activities include any removals of trees, hedgerows or grassland. If this is not practicable, any potential nesting habitat to be removed should first be checked by the ECoW in order to determine the location of any active nests. Any active nests identified would then need to be cordoned off (minimum 5m buffer) and protected until the end of the nesting season or until the birds have fledged. These checking surveys would need to be carried out no more than three days in advance of vegetation clearance works.

4.4 General Procedures and Measures

4.4.1 Provided below are more general measures relevant to overall ecological protection.

Access and Movement

4.4.2 The site will be accessed at designated access and egress points. These will be sited outside of any tree protection fencing and will minimise crossing areas of land which are not subject to the development proposals in order to avoid soil compaction and damage to retained vegetation.

Air Quality (dust prevention measures)

4.4.3 In order to safeguard the retained trees and woodland, dust control and abatement measures will be implemented during construction:

- Machinery, fuel and chemical storage and dust generating activities should not be located close to retained trees and woodland;
- Should this not be possible then retained trees and woodland should be protected by the use of dust barriers / screens where practicable;
- Surfaces and dusty activities will be damped down as required by the use of agreed wet cleaning methods or mechanical road sweepers during periods of dry weather;
- All relevant loads entering and leaving the site should be covered; and
- Stockpiles of materials should exist for the shortest possible period of time and be kept away from retained trees and woodland.

Environmental Incidents and Accidents

4.4.4 A plan of action for all environmental incidences and emergencies will be prepared for the construction works, including procedures, contact numbers and a chain of command. Site staff will be made aware of the procedures as part of the induction process and again with 'toolbox talks' as necessary before starting a new phase of work or process. Specific pollution prevention kits will be maintained on site, with site staff trained in how to operate such equipment.

4.4.5 All incidences and emergencies will be recorded. This information will be used to improve future environmental protection measures. In the event of an ecological incident or emergency Aspect Ecology should be contacted for further advice.

Soil and Waste Management

4.4.6 Detailed soil and waste management plans for the site will be prepared by the contractor (yet to be appointed), the plans will likely contain the following:

- Organisational responsibility for the preparation and implementation of the plans;
- The types and quantity of soil / waste anticipated;
- The measures that will be used to monitor delivery of the plans;
- The available options for soil / waste management and preferences;
- The waste disposal sites and contractors that are proposed. All sites must be approved by the appropriate Waste Regulation Authority;
- Identify how hazardous and non-hazardous waste is to be disposed;
- Include how the necessary familiarisation and training to make the plans effective are going to be implemented;
- The measures to be used to ensure the efficient movement of soil across the site to minimise double handling;
- The measures to be used to ensure the efficient use of materials and minimise the production of waste and its handling;
- The means of monitoring how much and what types of waste are produced; and
- A review process that monitors performance against targets and implements improvement actions where appropriate.

4.4.7 The objectives of the plan are to deliver the following:

- To minimise the movement of soil across the site;
- To minimise the creation of waste wherever possible;
- To remove rubbish, debris, surplus material and spoil regularly and keep the site clean and tidy;
- To ensure that waste disposal is managed in a controlled way;
- To ensure that surplus material is minimised and any non-usable surplus is recycled; and
- To provide all necessary waste transfer documentation.

Training

4.4.8 Site staff will be given inductions before being allowed to work at the site. The inductions will include relevant environmental information such as the occurrence of and protection requirements for the ecological resources listed in Section 3 above.

4.4.9 If a suitably qualified ecologist is required on-site to supervise any ecologically sensitive works, the ecologist may choose to provide their own specific 'toolbox talk' prior to the commencement of the works.

4.4.10 The roles and responsibilities as detailed in Section 2 of this CEMP will ensure that the above environmental control measures are implemented and adhered to.

5 Schedule of Works

5.1.1 It is understood that works commenced at site in Q4 2024 / Q1 2025, adhering to the timings set out in Table 5.1 below. A schedule of works and identified responsibilities for the above measures are detailed below.

Table 5.1. Timetable for Implementation

Activity	Frequency / Timing	Responsibility	Notes
Protection of retained on-site trees and woodland	Tree Protection Fencing in place prior to construction commencing and in place ongoing throughout construction	Pinewood PSB Limited / Site Manager.	All trees and hedgerows to be retained and the off-site woodland shall be protected in line with standard arboriculturalist best practice (BS5837:2012).
Badger Update Survey	To be undertaken within 3 months of site preparation / construction work commencing	Pinewood PSB Limited / Survey undertaken by Aspect Ecology.	Survey to be carried out by Aspect Ecology.
Bats – roost inspections for trees with PRF-Is or PRF-Ms	Three surveys, to be undertaken across late May – early September	Pinewood PSB Limited / Survey undertaken by Aspect Ecology.	Survey to be carried out by Aspect Ecology.
Bats – soft felling of trees with suitability for roosting bats	Works to be carried out in **spring** or **autumn** to avoid hibernation and maternity seasons	Pinewood PSB Limited / Appointed Contractor will work under Ecological Supervision from Aspect Ecology.	Contractor to carry out works under Ecological Supervision from Aspect Ecology.
Sensitive habitat manipulation for reptiles	**March – October** (active reptile season), and ideally September-October if practicable to avoid the nesting bird season.	Pinewood PSB Limited / Appointed Groundworks Contractor will work under a Ecological Supervision from Aspect Ecology.	Contractor to carry out vegetation clearance works under Ecological Supervision form Aspect Ecology.
Nesting Bird checks to be carried out prior to any clearance works of suitable nesting bird habitat	The nesting bird season extends between **March – August inclusive.** Only required if vegetation clearance is carried out during the nesting season	Pinewood PSB Limited / Appointed Groundworks Contractor inform Aspect Ecology when checks are required. Aspect Ecology will then carry out the check(s).	Ecologist to carry out checking survey no more than three days before any vegetation clearance works commence.

General Procedures and Measures	Ongoing throughout construction	Pinewood PSB Limited / Site Manager.	-

6 Summary and Conclusions

6.1 This report and accompanying plan set out a Construction Environmental Management Plan to ensure that best practice guidance is adhered to with regards to Ecology for the site (ref: PL/21/4074/FA) for the development of Five Points Roundabout.

6.2 This CEMP provides an overview of the measures to be employed to ensure habitats of value and protected fauna are fully safeguarded throughout the construction phase.

6.3 It is considered that, subject to the implementation of the CEMP, retained habitats and fauna present within the site will be fully safeguarded throughout construction.

Plan 6511/CEMP1:

Site Location

Key:

Site Location

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Pinewood South - Five Point Roundabout	PROJECT
Site Location	TITLE
6511-02/ECO1	DRAWING NO.
A/AM	REV
October 2022	DATE

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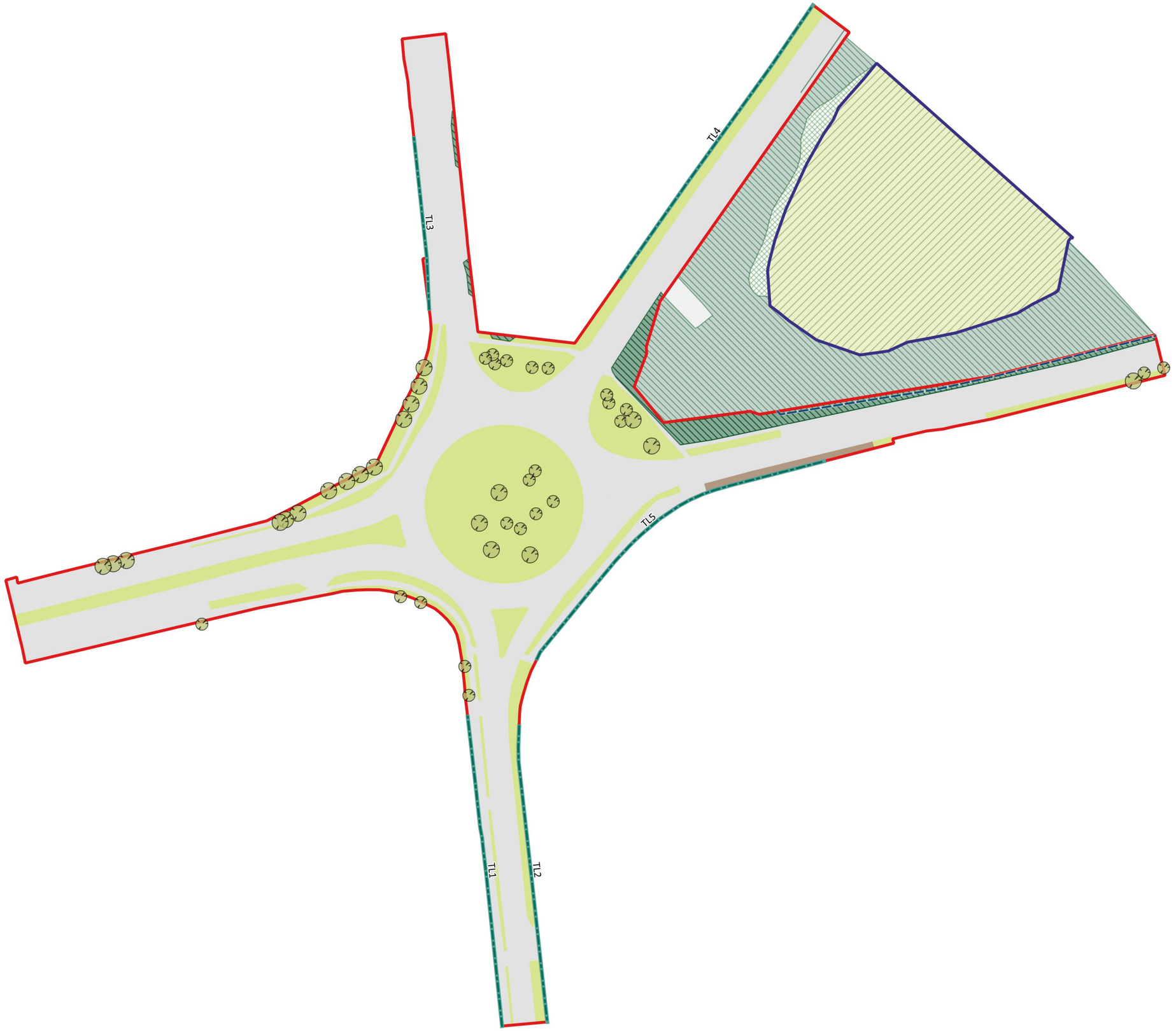

Key:

- Site Boundary
- Offsite Area

Onsite

- Developed land; sealed surface: Hardstanding (1.3700ha)
- Modified grassland (0.6800ha)
- Other woodland; broadleaved (0.0925ha)
- Vacant/derelict land/ bare ground (0.0175ha)
- Ditches (0.135km)
- Line of Trees (0.51km)
- Medium Tree [21]
- Small Tree [23]

Offsite

- Other neutral grassland (0.6500ha)

aspect ecology
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Pinewood South - Five Point Roundabout	PROJECT
Pre-development Habitat Measurements	TITLE
6511-02/BNGA1	DRAWING NO.
F/JP	REV
March 2024	DATE

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Appendix 6511/1:

Tree Inspection Survey Results

Tree number (as per Arb plan)	Species	Age	PRF Features	Category	No. PRF-Is	No. PRF-Ms	FAR	Endoscopable?	Notes	No. Surveyors (if required)
119	Ash	M	Ivy - not matted or dense	A	Multiple			No	Dead / dying tree, unsafe to climb	2
140	Alder	M	Fused main stem	A	1			Ground	Need small head endoscope	
20	Sycamore	EM	Ivy - not matted but thick in places. Occassional lifted bark.	A	Multiple			Climbed	Dangerous as adjacent to road	
27	Oak	M	Broken hazard beam could lead to cavity, lower west facing limb. Fused limbs in canopy extending south-east.	A	2			Climbed	Dangerous as adjacent to road	
99	Oak	M	Thick ivy in places (not particularly a feature). Hazard beam on west facing limb mid way up tree.	B			1	Climbed	Dangerous as adjacent to road	
98	Scots Pine	M	Ivy - dense and matted in places	B			Multiple	Climbed	Dangerous as adjacent to road	
96	Oak	M	Ivy - not dense but obscuring view of tree, no other obvious features	A	Multiple			Climbed	Dangerous as adjacent to road	
97	Oak	M	Ivy matted and dense in places. 2 x hazard beams identified previously not relocated due to dense vegetation.	B			Multiple	Climbed	Dangerous as adjacent to road	
58	Birch	M	Ivy starting to form dense matt and lifting slightly	A	Multiple			Ladder	Climbing wouldn't get you higher than a ladder	
55	Birch	M	Multiple small cracks and splits, possible tube feature in main stem.	A	Multiple			Climbed		
94	Oak	M	Lifted bark on lower limb, cracks and splits on other limbs, and hole on limb in the canopy.	B	Multiple	1		Climbed		
93	Cherry	SM	Depp crack on northern aspect upward facing.	A	1			Ground		
63	Oak	M	Rot hole and lifted bark on dead limb on southern aspect.	A	2			Climbed	Undergrowth will need management - dense holly	
64	Oak	SM	2 x upward facing rot holes, look to go into a tube.	A	2			Ladder	TS would be happy to climb but this subjective due to dead limbs. Need non-telescopic ladder.	
65	Oak	M	Multiple rot holes / lifted bark on dead limbs. Large rot hole present in secondary stem.	C	Multiple	Multiple		Climbed	Undergrowth will need management - dense holly	
A	Dead		Multiple vertical cracks and rot holes.	C	Multiple	Potential		Ladder (adjacent tree)	Not safe to climb or ladder but can endoscope from ground / ladder leaned against adjacent beech.	
B	Dead		Cracks / splits / holes - not very deep and facing up in places.	A	Multiple			Ground		
GA	Dead		Range of features across 3 x trees - cracks / splits / large holes.	A-C	Multiple	Multiple			Likely not removed due to location. Would be difficult to survey as 3 x trees all dead.	
D	Dead		Cracks along tree and potential cavity at base.	A	>2			Climbed (adjacent tree)	Can do most from the ground and the remaining climbing the adjacent tree	
E	Holly	Y	1 x tube feature on stem.	A	1			Ground	Likely too narrow for a bat but worth checking to rule out	
66	Oak	M	Sections of missing bark and rot holes.	A	>5			Climbed	Undergrowth will need management - dense holly	
68	Oak	M	Ivy - albeit not matted.	A	Multiple			Climbed	Undergrowth will need management - dense holly	
C	Oak	M	Small cracks / splits	A	Multiple			Ground	Ladder if needed but should be able to cover off from the ground	
90	Willow	M	Lots of cracks and splits and holes across large stump and fallen main stem.	C	Multiple	Multiple		Ground	All features low	
79	Oak	SM	Small area of lifted bark and 3 x rot holes.	A	>4			Climbed	Cautinary, climbing would likely rule out as having suitability	

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