

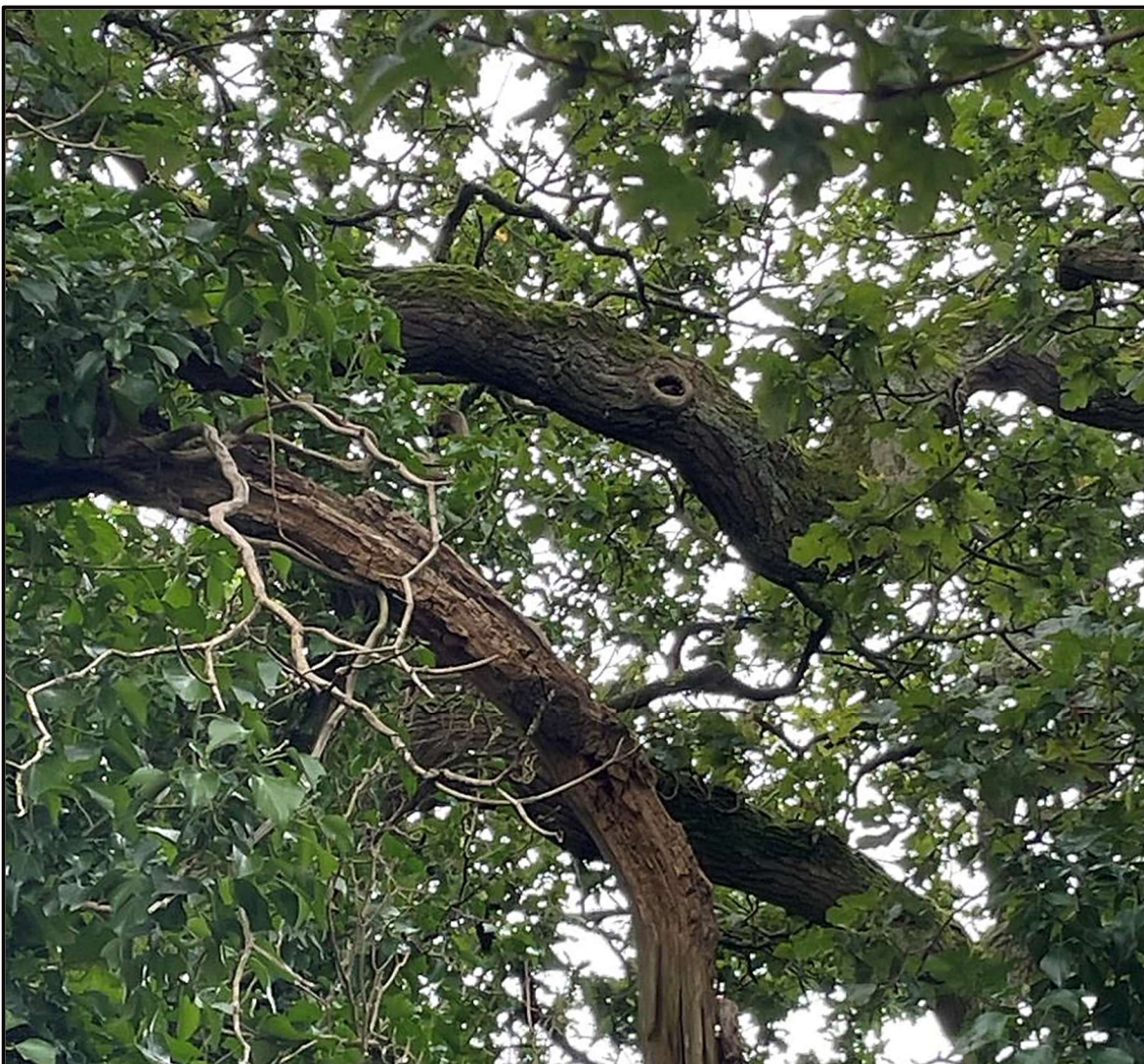
# BIGLIS TO DINAS POWYS ACTIVE TRAVEL ROUTE

## Ground Level Tree Assessment

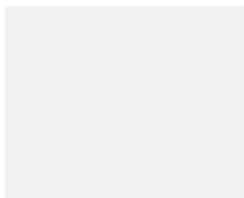
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## Contacts



**SIÂN CARR**  
Principal Consultant

m ++44 7738 140159

e [sian.carr@arcadis.com](mailto:sian.carr@arcadis.com)

Arcadis Consulting (UK) Limited

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# BIGLIS TO DINAS POWYS ACTIVE TRAVEL ROUTE

## Ground Level Tree **Assessment**

Author Rebecca Howells

Checker Siân Carr

Approver Samantha Walters

Document Ref. 10058585-ARC-XX-XXX-RP-E-00005

Date FEBRUARY 2024

## Version Control

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1	9 Feb 2024	RH	SC	SW	First Issue

This report dated 09 February 2024 has been prepared for Vale of Glamorgan Council (the “Client”) in accordance with the terms and conditions of appointment dated 01 November 2022(the “Appointment”) between the Client and **Arcadis Consulting (UK) Limited** (“Arcadis”) for the purposes specified in the Appointment. For avoidance of doubt, no other person(s) may use or rely upon this report or its contents, and Arcadis accepts no responsibility for any such use or reliance thereon by any other third party.

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## Drawings

Drawing 10058585-ARC-XX-010-DR-E-00003 Ground Level Tree Roost Assessment

## Summary

Arcadis Consulting (UK) Ltd have been commissioned by Vale of Glamorgan Council to undertake a Ground Level Tree Assessment (GLTA) for bats to inform the design of the proposed Active Travel Route (ATR) between Biglis and Dinas Powys.

An extended Phase 1 habitat survey and desk study undertaken by Arcadis Consulting (UK) Ltd in 2023 identified woodland and hedgerows within the proposed development as suitable to support roosting, commuting and foraging bats.

The proposals will lead to the removal of sections of hedgerow, trees, scrub and woodland and have potential to negatively impact bats if identified as a constraint to the project. A GLTA was therefore undertaken to assess trees that were most likely to be impacted by the ATR proposals.

The GLTA was undertaken on 13 July and 8 August 2023 and surveyed a total of 42 trees. The survey identified six negligible, 33 low and three moderate suitability trees for roosting bats.

Limitations encountered during the GLTA field visits include access to fields that contained cattle with young, access to land parcels and potential roost features (PRFs) potentially concealed by tree foliage and common ivy growth.

Sixteen trees (A1, A2, C1, C2, D1, D2, E1-3, F2-6, G1, G2) were identified as having low suitability PRFs that are likely to be impacted by the proposed development. Trees categorised as having features with moderate potential (D2, G4, I1) were considered unlikely to be impacted by the development.

Where possible the ATR should be designed to avoid impacts on trees and maintain habitat connectivity. Where trees that support feature with low suitability to support roosting bats need to be felled and it is possible to undertake an aerial inspection of the feature this should be checked to confirm that roosting bats are not present prior to felling/ removal of the roosting feature. Where aerial inspection is not considered safe then works should proceed in accordance with a method statement that would include toolbox talk, ecological supervision, soft/ section felling, no avoiding night working, avoidance of additional artificial lighting, felling/ pruning to take place outside of maternity and hibernation season (September/ October).

Enhancement measures could include planting native and wildlife attractive plant species, incorporating green corridors and connecting areas of open canopy. Bat boxes should be installed on suitable neighbouring trees to mitigate for the loss of natural roost features and as a habitat enhancement measure.

# 1 Introduction and Aims

## 1.1 Background

This report presents the results of a preliminary Ground Level Tree Assessment (GLTA) along a proposed Active Travel Route (ATR) between Biglis and Dinas Powys, undertaken by Arcadis Consulting (UK) Limited on behalf of the Vale of Glamorgan Council.

The aim of the survey was to establish the presence/likely absence of bat roosts in trees within the site boundary to identify potential ecological constraints to the proposed development and provide recommendations for appropriate mitigation.

## 1.2 Site Location

The proposed development is located in the Vale of Glamorgan with a central grid reference of ST 15393 70215. The proposed development links Biglis in Barry (south-west of the ATR) to Dinas Powys train station (north-east of the ATR) via grazed, semi-improved grasslands and existing footpath/road along Cardiff Road. The proposed development options are shown in Figure 1.



© Google Image

Figure 1 Overview of the two proposed active travel route between Biglis (south-west) to Dinas Powys (north-east).

## 1.3 Proposals

The proposals include an ATR between Dinas Powys and Biglis. An ATR is a path that will be used for walking and cycling (including the use of mobility scooters) for everyday journeys. The ATR proposals include two options:

**Option 1:** The ATR (red route) runs parallel to the east of Cardiff Road (A4055) via a small parcel of plantation woodland (adjacent to Biglis roundabout), through cattle grazed grassland and over a small section of the Cadoxton River. The route then joins Cardiff Road by Green Lane intersection and terminates at Dinas Powys train station.

**Option 2:** The second ATR option (blue route) is proposed to avoid the northern section of Cardiff Road. This route can be accessed via one of four access points via Cardiff Road.

- Heol Y Frechines (ST 15319 70730)
- Dinas Powys Skate Park (ST 15323 70217)
- span over the Cadoxton River adjacent to Green Lane (ST 15334 70001)
- span over the Cadoxton River via an existing bridge (ST 15239 69844)

This proposed route is located west of Cardiff Road where it will follow the edge of cattle grazed grassland immediately alongside the Cadoxton River until it reaches Dinas Powys Skate Park. Here it follows an existing tarmac road and public footpath through the park and terminates at the residential road Heol Y Frechines.

## 1.4 Legislation and Conservation Status

All UK bat species are European Protected Species (EPS). It is an offence under the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended) (Ref 2) (the Habitats Regulations) and Wildlife and Countryside Act (WCA) 1981 (as amended) (Ref 3) to recklessly, intentionally, or deliberately:

- Take, kill or injure EPS;
- Damage, destroy, or obstruct access to any structure or place which EPS use for shelter or protection; or
- Disturb EPS.

The Habitats Regulations further define disturbance as acts which are likely to:

- Impair the ability to survive, breed, reproduce, rear/nurture their young, hibernate or migrate; or
- Significantly affect the local distribution or abundance of the species.

National and local policies are in place to ensure developments have regard to protected sites and species that are notable or locally important in the area. Planning Policy Wales 2021 (Ref 4), supplemented by Technical Advice Note 5 (Ref 5), states that planning authorities must seek to maintain and enhance biodiversity providing a net benefit.

New development proposals will be required to conserve and where appropriate enhance biodiversity interests unless it can be demonstrated that: 1) the need for the development clearly outweighs the biodiversity value of

the proposed development; and 2) the impacts of the development can be satisfactorily mitigated and acceptably managed through appropriate future management regimes.

## 2 Methodology

### 2.1 Review of Existing Information

The Biglis to Dinas Powys ATR Preliminary Ecological Appraisal (Ref 1) was reviewed.

### 2.2 Preliminary Ground Level Tree Assessment

A preliminary GLTA was undertaken during daylight hours of Tree Groups A-G on 13 July 2023 and Tree Groups H and I on 8 August 2023 by experienced surveyor (Rebecca Howells) and assistant (Morgan Greedy) to assess trees and their features that had the potential to be used as roosting opportunities by bats and that were most likely to be impacted by the ATR proposals between Biglis and Dinas Powys. The locations of tree groups are shown in Figure 2. Raw survey data and photographs are available in Appendix A.



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Figure 2. Overview of tree group locations (areas further north did not contain any suitable trees for assessment or were considered unlikely to be impacted by the works within existing hardstanding).

An inspection of 42 trees was undertaken from ground level to compile information about the tree, identify features that bats could potentially use for roosting and record any evidence of roosting bats. The survey was



carried out using binoculars, tape measure, extendable mirror and Echo Meter Touch (EMT) hand bat detector where required.

Potential Roost Features (PRFs) that may be used by roosting bats in trees include:

- woodpecker holes;
- rot holes;
- hazard beams;
- vertical or horizontal cracks and splits (such as frost cracks) in stems and branches;
- partially detached flaky bark;
- knot holes arising from naturally shed branches, or branches previously pruned back to the branch collar;
- man-made holes (e.g. cavities that have developed from flush cuts) or cavities created by branches tearing out from parent stems;
- cankers (caused by localised bark death) in which cavities have developed;
- butt rot cavities near the base of tree stems;
- double leaders forming compression forks with bark and potential cavities;
- gaps between overlapping stems or branches;
- partially detached Ivy (*Hedera helix*) with stem diameters in excess of 50mm and/or dense Ivy foliage that could potentially conceal roosting features; and
- artificial bat, bird or dormouse nest boxes.

Trees were categorised based on the features suitable for roosting bats, according to the descriptions provided in Table 1, captured from the Bat Conservation Trust Good Practice Guidelines (Ref 6).

Table 1. Guidelines for assessing the potential suitability of trees to support roosting bats.

Suitability	Description of roosting habitats
Negligible	Negligible habitat features on site likely to be used by roosting bats.
Low	A tree of sufficient size and age to contain potential roosting features but with none seen from the ground or features seen with only very limited roosting potential.
Moderate	A tree with one or more potential roosting sites that could be used by bats due to their size, shelter, protection, conditions and surrounding habitat but are unlikely to support a roost of high conservation status.
High	A tree with one or more potential roosting 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.
Confirmed	Conclusive evidence of roosting bats, such as droppings, staining, bats themselves.

## 2.3 Limitations

The GLTA can only identify what was present on the site at the time of the field survey and trees and their features and usage by bat species can change overtime. The length of time survey data can remain valid will depend on a case-by-case basis, but it is generally considered that if the proposed development does not commence within two years of the date of this report, then an update of the surveys is likely to be required.

Please refer to Table 2 for a summary of constraints during the field survey.

Table 2. Summary of constraints during the field survey.

Tree ID	Constraint
A1, 2, 5, 6, 9	Ivy cover obscured view of the trunk from the ground.
B2-B9	Cattle prevented surveyors entering field, therefore trees were assessed at a distance from the opposite embankment of the Cadoxton River.
C1	Ivy cover obscured view of the trunk from the ground.
D1	Ivy cover obscured view of the trunk from the ground.
F1 -F6	No access to field, therefore, trees were assessed from adjacent field at a distance.
G1-G3	No access to field, therefore, trees were assessed from the roadside at a distance.
G4	Thick hedge and large gate prevented access, therefore, tree was assessed from the roadside. Ivy cover obscured view of the trunk and branches from the ground.
H2	Tree was located on an embankment between Cardiff Road and the Cadoxton River and surrounded by dense vegetation. Due to health and safety concerns this tree was assessed from the adjacent embankment. Tree foliage and ivy cover obscured view of the trunk from the ground.
I1	The tree was surrounded by dense bramble scrub and located between a fence and a deep ditch. This made it inaccessible to surveyors and therefore were unable to take measurements the trunk diameter.  Ivy cover obscured view of the trunk from the ground.
I2	The tree was surrounded by dense bramble scrub and located between a fence and a deep ditch. This made it inaccessible for surveyors and they were unable to take measurements the trunk diameter. Ivy cover obscured view of the trunk from the ground.

The surveys were undertaken in line with Edition 3 of the Bat Conservation Trust Good Practice Guidelines (Ref 6) which were current in July/August 2023. In October 2023 a fourth edition was published and therefore recommendations in this report are based on that document (Ref 7).

## 3 Results

The classification of trees with Potential Roost Features (PRFs) that were most likely to be impacted by the ATR proposals between Biglis and Dinas Powys are presented in Table 3 using the classification provided in Section 2. The raw survey data results and photographs are available in Appendix A. The locations of individual trees are shown on the GLTA Roost Assessment Drawing 10058585-ARC-XX-010-DR-E-00003.

### 3.1 Previous Reports

The Preliminary Ecological Appraisal (Ref 1) identified in the desk study 13 different bat species including common pipistrelle (*Pipistrellus pipistrellus*), Daubenton's (*Myotis daubentonii*), lesser horseshoe (*Rhinolophus hipposideros*), noctule (*Nyctalus noctula*) and brown long-eared (*Plecotus auritus*), within 2km of the proposed development. The closest record of a confirmed bat roost which contained three male common pipistrelle bats was located approximately 300m north-west of the proposed development.

The habitats recorded within the survey boundary include the Cadoxton River, a stream, hedgerows (including standard trees), scattered trees, woodland and poor semi-improved grassland and were considered suitable for foraging and commuting bats.

The results from the field survey noted that trees along the proposed development were of suitable size and structure that they could support bat roosting features. A number of trees supported dense ivy on the trunk that could hide potential bat roosting features or provide superficial roosting opportunities, therefore, a GLTA was recommended.

### 3.2 Preliminary Ground Level Roost Assessment Results

The GLTA identified the following:

**Negligible Potential** - There were six trees that were assessed as not containing any PRFs and considered to hold negligible potential for roosting bats.

**Low Potential** - There were 33 trees along the proposed ATR that were of sufficient size and age to contain PRFs but were assessed as having very limited roosting potential. Most of these trees had ivy on their main trunk, with no other features identified from the ground. It was thought that this ivy may obscure features that could be used by bats. Other low potential trees contained PRFs visible from the ground which appeared to be superficial with limited roosting potential.

**Moderate Potential** - There were three trees that contained features with moderate potential to support roosting bats.

**High Potential** - There were no trees with features with high potential to support roosting bats .

Please refer to Table 3 for summary of the results.

Table 3. Preliminary ground level roost assessment classification within the proposed development.

Tree roost potential	Number of trees	Tree Reference Numbers (locations shown on Drawing 10058585-ARC-XX-010-DR-E-00003)
Negligible	6	A3, A4, A8; B1; C3;H1
Low	33	A1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10; B2-9; C1, 2, 4; D1;E1, 2, 3; F1-6;G1-3; H2; I2
Moderate	3	D2; G4; I1
High	0	N/A

## 4 Discussion and Conclusion

The habitats recorded within and immediately surrounding, the proposed ATR were considered suitable for foraging and commuting bats.

Records included in the PEA desk study (Ref 1) confirm records of 13 bat species in the past 10 years and within 2km of the proposed route. The closest record of a confirmed common pipistrelle bat roost was located 320m north-west of the proposed ATR.

There were no confirmed bat roosts or evidence to indicate bats were utilising the trees that underwent a GLTA. The tree assessment identified 33 trees with features of low potential and three trees with features of moderate potential to support roosting bats.

Of these low and moderate suitability, the detailed design indicates that 16 low potential trees (A1, A2, C1, C2, D1, D2, E1-3, F2-6, G1, G2) are considered likely to be impacted by the development (i.e., within the footprint or within 2m of the footprint). Those trees categorised as having moderate potential (D2, G4, I1) are considered unlikely to be impacted by the development.

## 5 Recommendations

### 5.1 Mitigation

Recommendations for mitigation include:

- Retain as much of the woodland, hedgerows and trees and ensure that habitat connectivity is maintained where possible.
- A licenced ecologist should provide a toolbox talk to all contractors and advise them of the ecological constraints on site and mitigation requirements before any works can commence.
- Night working and the use of artificial lighting should be avoided, if this is not possible then any new lighting to be introduced should be designed to minimise light spillage (by following the Bat Conservation Trust's guidance on lighting (Ref 9) and not directed onto adjacent habitat (such as woodland, hedgerows, watercourses), any bat boxes or onto any boundary vegetation to be retained, which should remain dark where practicable.

- Given the amount of time that will elapse between survey and tree felling operations, where it is necessary to remove trees with low potential to support roosting, an aerial inspection survey should be undertaken where it is safe to do so to confirm the absence of bats. Where an inspection is possible felling and/ or pruning should be carried out as “soft / section felling” under supervision by a licensed bat worker as a precaution. These works should be undertaken in accordance with a method statement.
- Any tree felling, pruning and/ or crowning works should take place during September/October to avoid maternity and hibernation seasons when bats are most vulnerable to disturbance.
- There are no constraints for the timing of works for trees where it has been concluded that bats are absent. However, the felling of the trees from March to August should be preceded by a nesting bird survey. If any active nests are discovered, then the nest and surrounding habitat must be left undisturbed until the young have fledged.
- If a licence is required, the licence would need to satisfy the “3 tests” of the conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations (Ref 2):
  1. Need/ purpose of the works must be proved to be for public health or safety or imperative reason of over-riding public interest;
  2. That there are no reasonable/ satisfactory alternatives (including “do nothing” option); and
  3. That the proposals would not be detrimental to the favourable conservation status of bats

## 6 Enhancement Measures

The development provides several opportunities to incorporate ecological enhancements that will provide a benefit to wildlife in the area. Such enhancement measures are in line with the recommendations of Planning Policy Wales (PPW) (Ref 4) and the Vale of Glamorgan Biodiversity and Development Supplementary Planning Guidance (Ref 5) and as such would be considered favourably when determining the planning application.

### 6.1 Habitat creation/ Re-instatement

The proposed development of the ATR will result in the loss of some vegetation including trees and hedgerows and may consequently cause fragmentation of habitats and will increase human activity in the area. Tree and shrub species should be form part of the development design to ensure net benefit to biodiversity in line with national policy (Appendix A). Where a hedgerow is fragmented it is recommended that a standard tree is planted at the end of the hedgerow and is allowed to grow tall and the canopy will connect to re-establish the potential bat flightline.

Any landscape planting proposed for the scheme should include wildlife attractive plant species that produce a variety of flower, fruit, nut and berries to provide food sources throughout the year and should include the following:

- Use native plant species;
- Create a good vegetative structure (trees, understory, ground flora) to provide a range of habitats and food sources;

- Incorporate green corridors to prevent fragmentation of habitats and enable movement on site; and
- Connecting areas of open canopy with local species.

An ecologist can provide additional information on the creation, planting, and management of these habitats.

## 6.2 Wildlife Boxes/ Features

Bat boxes could be installed within the retained trees. This would provide enhancement/ replacement for the loss of potential roost features within woodland trees, that would potentially be removed. The bat boxes that are suitable are detailed below, but other brand of boxes would also be suitable:

- Schwegler 2F Bat Box or similar woodcrete boxes that are suitable for small species such as pipistrelle.
- Schwegler 2FN Bat Box or similar woodcrete boxes that are suitable for larger bat species and small species, the box has two entrances.

Woodcrete boxes have been recommended as they are constructed from a material which is long lasting, and the design of the boxes means they require no maintenance; however, other materials do have similar thermal properties and could be considered. Care should be taken to avoid using boxes that are not long lasting or require cleaning. All boxes require annual inspections to ensure they remain in situ and are fit for purpose.

## 7 References

**Ref 1:** Arcadis Consulting (UK) Ltd (2023). Biglis to Dinas Powys ATR Preliminary Ecological Appraisal. Document reference: 10058585-ARC-XX-XXX-RP-E-0001-P01

**Ref 2:** His Majesty's Stationery Office (2017). The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended by the EU Exit Regulations 2019).

**Ref 3:** His Majesty's Stationery Office. (1981). The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended).

**Ref 4:** Planning Policy Wales Edition 11 (February 2021) Welsh Government. Available at: [Planning Policy Wales - Edition 11 \(gov.wales\)](https://gov.wales/planning-policy-wales-edition-11)

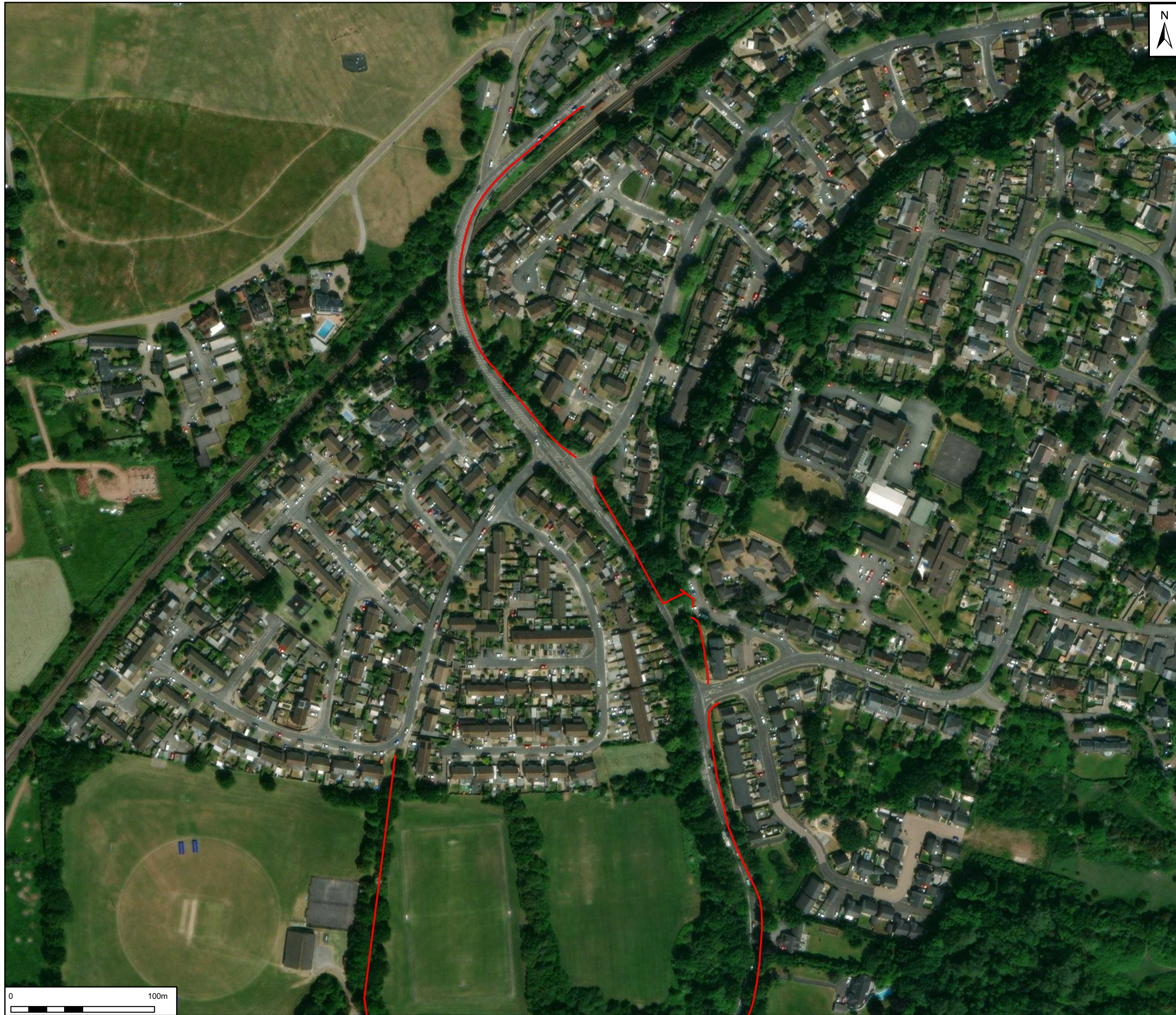
**Ref 5:** Vale of Glamorgan Council (2018) Vale of Glamorgan Local Development Plan 2011 – 2026. Biodiversity and Development. Supplementary Planning Guidance. [Biodiversity and Development SPG 2018 \(valeofglamorgan.gov.uk\)](https://valeofglamorgan.gov.uk)

**Ref 6:** Collins, J. (ed.) (2018) Bat Surveys for Professional Ecologists: Good Practice Guidelines (3rd edition). The Bat Conservation Trust, London. ISBN-978-1-7395126-0-6.

**Ref 7:** Collins, J. (ed.) (2023) Bat Surveys for Professional Ecologists: Good Practice Guidelines (4<sup>th</sup> edition). The Bat Conservation Trust, London. ISBN-978-1-7395126-0-6.

**Ref 8:** British Standards (2012) BS 5837:2012: Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction

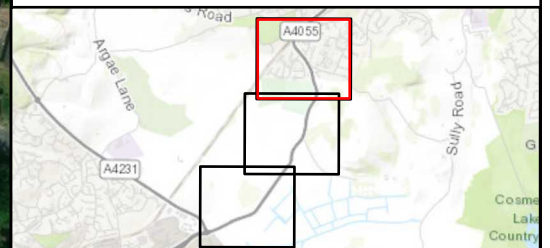
**Ref 9:** BCT (2023) Bats and Artificial Lighting. Guidance Note 08/2023. Bat Conservation Trust



Legend

— Site boundary

Notes  
 World Imagery: Maxar, Microsoft  
 World Topographic Map: Esri UK, Esri, HERE, Garmin, INCREMENT P, USGS, METV, NASA



Rev	Date	Description	Drawn	Check	Approv
01	23-01-24	INITIAL ISSUE	RP	EH	SW

Client:

Site  
Biglis to Dinas Powys ATR

PROJECT:  
**BIGLIS TO DINAS  
POWYS ATR**

Client  
Vale of Glamorgan County Borough Council

Registered office:  
80 Fen  
80 Fenchurch Street  
London  
EC3M 4BY  
www.arcadis.com

Coordinating Office:  
Cymru House  
St Mellons Business Park  
Fortran Road  
Cardiff, CF3 0EY

Title:

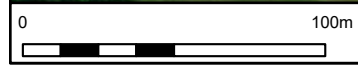
**Bat Preliminary Ground Level  
Roost Assessment Plan**  
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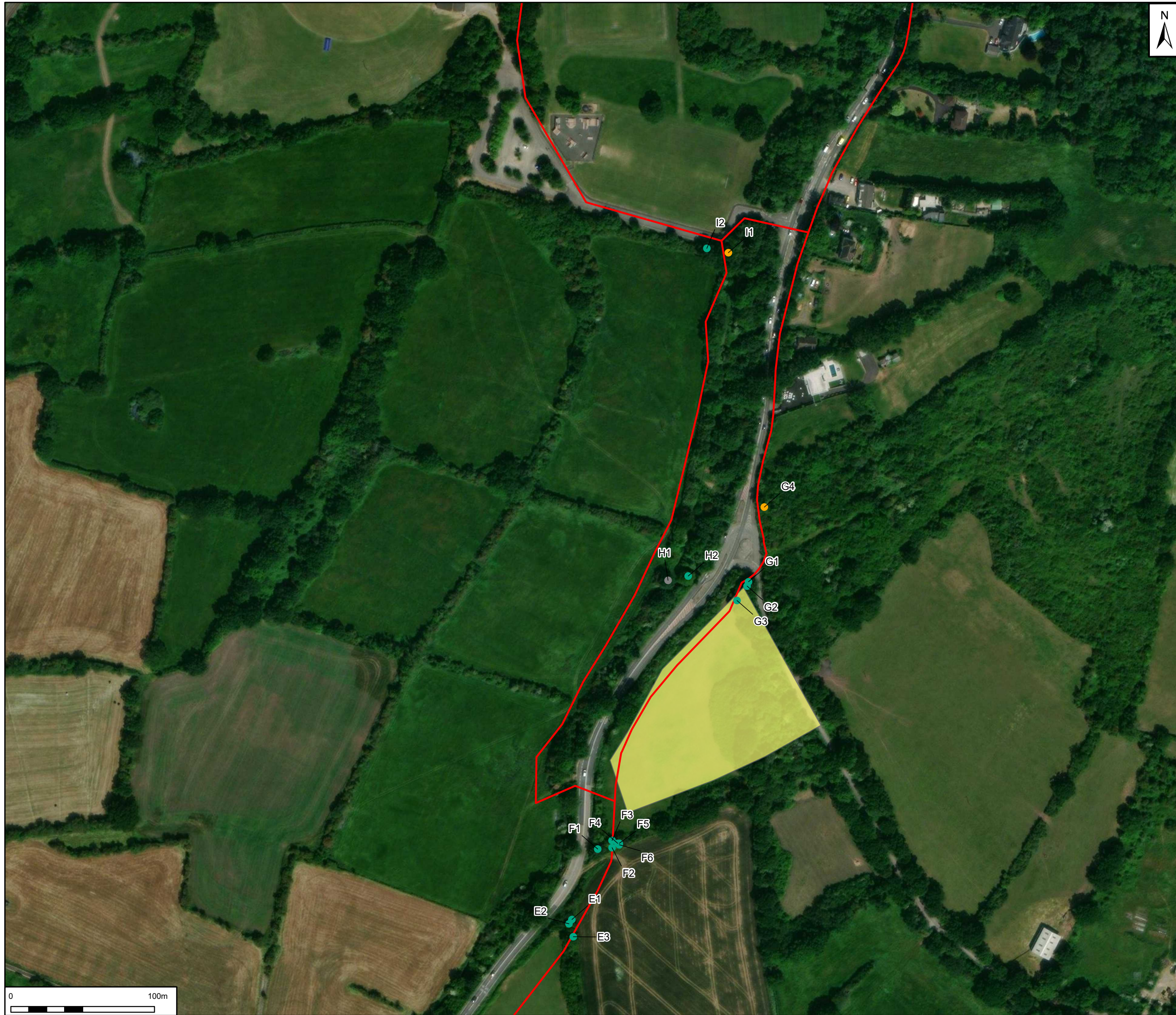
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Drawn	R. Pakhare	Date	23 JAN 24	Signed
Checked	E. Hopkins	Date	23 JAN 24	Signed
Approved	S. Walters	Date	23 JAN 24	Signed
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Suitability Description:

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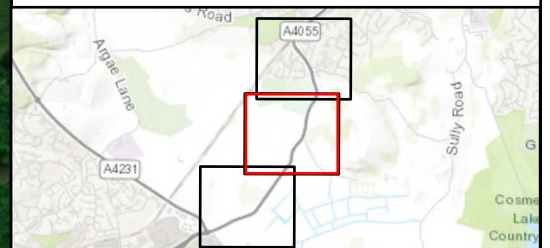




**Legend**


- Site boundary
- No Access
- Moderate
- Low
- Negligible

Notes  
 World Imagery: Maxar, Microsoft  
 World Topographic Map: Esri UK, Esri, HERE, Garmin, USGS, NGA



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01	23-01-24	INITIAL ISSUE	RP	EH	SW

Client:



**Site**  
Biglis to Dinas Powys ATR

**PROJECT:**  
BIGLIS TO DINAS  
POWYS ATR

**Client**  
Vale of Glamorgan County Borough Council



Registered office:  
80 Fen  
80 Fenchurch Street  
London  
EC3M 4BY

Coordinating Office:  
Cymru House  
St Mellons Business Park  
Fortran Road  
Cardiff, CF3 0EY

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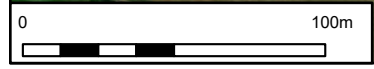
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Suitability Description: **For Information**

Drawing Number:	10058585-ARC-XX-010-DR-E-00003	Revision:	P01
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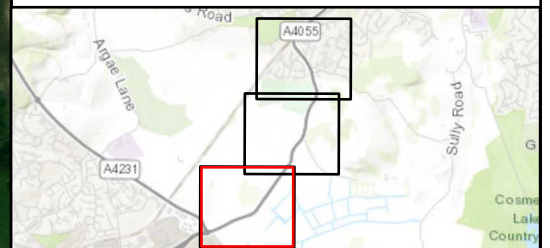







- Legend**
- Site boundary
  - No Access
- Roost suitability**
- Moderate
  - Low
  - Negligible

Notes  
 World Imagery: Maxar, Microsoft  
 World Topographic Map: Esri UK, Esri, HERE, Garmin, USGS, NGA



Rev	Date	Description	Drawn	Check	Approv
01	23-01-24	INITIAL ISSUE	RP	EH	SW

Client:



**VALE of GLAMORGAN**  
BRO MORGANNWG

**PROJECT:**  
BIGLIS TO DINAS  
POWYS ATR

Site: Biglis to Dinas Powys ATR  
 Client: Vale of Glamorgan County Borough Council



Registered office: 80 Fen, 80 Fenchurch Street, London EC3M 4BY  
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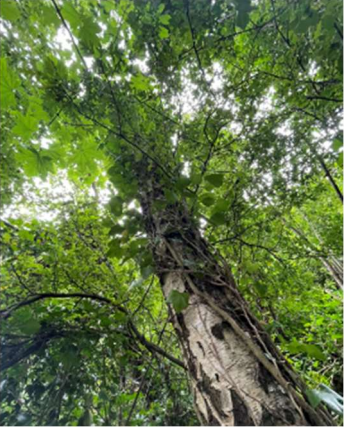

**Bat Preliminary Ground Level  
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Suitability Code:	S2	Project Number:	10058585



Suitability Description: **For Information**



Drawing Number: 10058585-ARC-XX-010-DR-E-00003  
 Revision: **P01**


# Appendix A – Ground Level Tree Assessment Survey Data and Photographs



Tree ID	Potential (Neg/low/Mod/high)	Species	Est Height (Metres)	Diameter at breast height (Inches)	PRF Type, height, aspect	Grid Reference / what3words reference	Potential Impact from works	Photograph
A1	Low	Silver birch	20	32.5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ivy cover.</li> <li>No other visible PRFs.</li> </ul>	ST 14540 69150 tamed.opens. middle	Works within canopy/root protection zone, tree likely to need to be removed	
A2	Low	Dead/ Unknown sp. leaning on sycamore	12	14.5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ivy cover</li> <li>3x trunks over lapping with small gaps in between.</li> </ul>	ST 14544 69150 tamed.opens. middle	Works within canopy/root protection zone, tree likely to need to be removed	

Tree ID	Potential (Neg/low/Mod/high)	Species	Est Height (Metres)	Diameter at breast height (Inches)	PRF Type, height, aspect	Grid Reference / what3words reference	Potential Impact from works	Photograph
A3	Negligible	Maple	10	12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Trunk split into two –</li> <li>• Ivy covered trunk, but able to check for PRFs from the ground.</li> </ul>	ST 14541 69160 jets.flip.shut		
A4	Negligible	Salix sp	15-20	11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Trunk split into two</li> <li>• Little ivy cover</li> <li>• No other PRFs</li> </ul>	ST 14543 69158 deny.bumps.salon		

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A5	Low	Maple	20-25	72	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Some ivy cover on main trunk</li> <li>• No other visible PRFs.</li> </ul>	ST 14527 69157 lifted.branch.dart		
A6	Low	Maple	20-25	80-100	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Large maple</li> <li>• Trunk splits into 5</li> <li>• Ivy cover on main trunks</li> <li>• No other visible PRFs.</li> </ul>	ST 14525 69152 ranked.pinch.pill		



Tree ID	Potential (Neg/low/Mod/high)	Species	Est Height (Metres)	Diameter at breast height (Inches)	PRF Type, height, aspect	Grid Reference / what3words reference	Potential Impact from works	Photograph
A7	Low	Maple	20-25	80-100	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mature maple</li> <li>• Ivy cover on trunks</li> <li>• No other visible PRFs.</li> </ul>	ST 14520 69148 panel.oasis.using		
A8	Negligible	Maple	20-25	100	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Trunk splits into 3</li> <li>• little ivy cover</li> <li>• No other visible PRFs.</li> <li>• Bark smooth with no access points.</li> </ul>	ST 14517 69120 origin.ended.gangs	Works within canopy/root protection zone, tree likely to need to be removed	


Tree ID	Potential (Neg/low/Mod/high)	Species	Est Height (Metres)	Diameter at breast height (Inches)	PRF Type, height, aspect	Grid Reference / what3words reference	Potential Impact from works	Photograph
A9	Low	Alder	20-25	19	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Some ivy cover on main trunk</li> <li>• No other visible PRFs.</li> </ul>	ST 14523 69123 advice.sends.lifted		


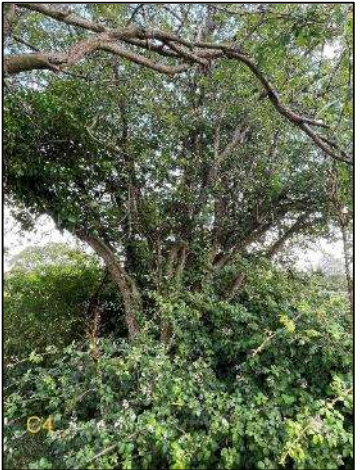
Tree ID	Potential (Neg/low/Mod/high)	Species	Est Height (Metres)	Diameter at breast height (Inches)	PRF Type, height, aspect	Grid Reference / what3words reference	Potential Impact from works	Photograph
A10	Low	Alder	20-25	40	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Long, straight trunk</li> <li>• Ivy cover</li> <li>• No other visible PRFs..</li> </ul>	ST 14531 69127  pencil.hears.songs		
B1	Negligible	White willow	Please refer to section 2.3 for constraints		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Trunk and branches slim</li> <li>• No ivy cover</li> <li>• No visible PRFs.</li> </ul>	ST 14886 69274  shop.member.jungle		
B2	Low	Maple			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Trunk splits into three</li> <li>• Some splits in upper branches, but they appear superficial.</li> </ul>	ST 14882 69268  toned.global.cheat		
B3	Low	Hawthorn			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Upper half of trunk covered in dense ivy.</li> </ul>	ST 14882 69264  wounds.loud.gown		




Tree ID	Potential (Neg/low/Mod/high)	Species	Est Height (Metres)	Diameter at breast height (Inches)	PRF Type, height, aspect	Grid Reference / what3words reference	Potential Impact from works	Photograph
B4	Low	Ash			• Some ivy cover	ST 14878 69263 define.shift.branch		
B5	Low	Hawthorn			• Some ivy cover	ST 14875 69261 chop.ocean. funded		
B6	Low	Hawthorn			• Some ivy cover	ST 14874 69258 gown.punk.human		
B7	Low	Ash			• Some ivy cover	ST 14870 69255 crab.fast.spins		
B8	Low	Maple			• Some ivy cover	ST 14871 69247 league.relay.list		
B9	Low	Maple			• Some ivy cover	ST 14865 69245 ripe.title.roof		







Tree ID	Potential (Neg/low/Mod/high)	Species	Est Height (Metres)	Diameter at breast height (Inches)	PRF Type, height, aspect	Grid Reference / what3words reference	Potential Impact from works	Photograph
C1	Low	Hawthorn	6	40-50	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dead tree</li> <li>• Some ivy cover (top half) superficial splits.</li> </ul>	ST 15111 69563 shaky.sweat.limp	Works within canopy/root protection zone, tree likely to need to be removed	
C2	Low	Hawthorn	10-12	50	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dead tree</li> <li>• Some ivy cover</li> <li>• Some small splits</li> <li>• Broken trunk which is likely to be subject to wet weather, but maybe suitable during drier and/ or warmer conditions.</li> </ul> <p>Requires further inspection.</p>	ST 15114 69562 editor.leave.poppy	Works within canopy/root protection zone, tree likely to need to be removed	



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Tree ID	Potential (Neg/low/Mod/high)	Species	Est Height (Metres)	Diameter at breast height (Inches)	PRF Type, height, aspect	Grid Reference / what3words reference	Potential Impact from works	Photograph
C3	Negligible	Hawthorn	10-12	<15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Multi trunk</li> <li>• Slim branches</li> <li>• Superficial splits and holes</li> </ul>	ST 15117 69560 paints.media.love	Works within canopy/root protection zone, tree likely to need to be removed	
C4	Low	Hawthorn	10-12	<15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Slim branches</li> <li>• Some ivy cover</li> <li>• Base surrounded by dense bramble scrub, which may have hidden PRFs</li> </ul>	ST 15122 69556 grace.water.boring		

Tree ID	Potential (Neg/low/Mod/high)	Species	Est Height (Metres)	Diameter at breast height (Inches)	PRF Type, height, aspect	Grid Reference / what3words reference	Potential Impact from works	Photograph
D1	Low	Hawthorn	10-15	30-40	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Upper half dense ivy</li> <li>• No other visible PRFs</li> </ul> Requires further inspection.	ST 15140 69615  gives.economies.drill	Works within canopy/root protection zone, tree likely to need to be removed	
D2	Moderate	Maple	15-20	80	Large splits in upper branches (west aspect).	ST 15152 69605 cage.flip.backs	Works within canopy/root protection zone, tree likely to need to be removed	 



Tree ID	Potential (Neg/low/Mod/high)	Species	Est Height (Metres)	Diameter at breast height (Inches)	PRF Type, height, aspect	Grid Reference / what3words reference	Potential Impact from works	Photograph
								
E1	Low	1 Unknown 1 Sycamore	20	30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Two trees intertwined.</li> <li>• Dead tree unknown species - some ivy cover and bark is peeling in some areas.</li> <li>• Sycamore (tree with dormouse tube 35 attached).</li> <li>• Some ivy cover, rot hole and split bark but appear superficial through binoculars.</li> </ul>	ST 15239 69746 monks.spin.souk	Works within canopy/root protection zone, tree likely to need to be removed	



Tree ID	Potential (Neg/low/Mod/high)	Species	Est Height (Metres)	Diameter at breast height (Inches)	PRF Type, height, aspect	Grid Reference / what3words reference	Potential Impact from works	Photograph
E2	Low	Hawthorn	15	10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Some ivy cover</li> <li>• No other visible PRFs.</li> </ul>	ST 15237 69743 deep.enable.that	Works within canopy/root protection zone, tree likely to need to be removed	
E3	Low	Pedunculate Oak	20-25	40	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Split bark – 10 m high from west aspect, left of trunk</li> <li>• Bark peeling on some of the smaller branches</li> </ul> <p>PRFs appears to be superficial through binoculars..</p>	ST 15240 69734 sends.ally.treat	Works within canopy/root protection zone, tree likely to need to be removed	



Tree ID	Potential (Neg/low/Mod/high)	Species	Est Height (Metres)	Diameter at breast height (Inches)	PRF Type, height, aspect	Grid Reference / what3words reference	Potential Impact from works	Photograph
F1	Low	Maple	20-25	80-100	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mature maple</li> <li>• Dense ivy cover</li> <li>• No other visible PRFs.</li> </ul>	ST 15257 69795 worry.vast.trunk		
F2	Low	Hawthorn	8	<25	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dead tree with some ivy cover.</li> </ul>	ST 15267 69796 stage.modes .twigs	Works within canopy/root protection zone, tree likely to need to be removed	
F3	Low	Ash	8-10	<30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ivy cover and thick ivy stems with some gaps between them</li> </ul>	ST 15267 69801 lovely.assume. shades	Works within canopy/root protection zone, tree likely to need to be removed	
F4	Low	Hawthorn	<10	Approx 1.5	Require access to field for closer inspection.	ST 15271 69799 deep.bugs.bland	Works within canopy/root protection zone, tree likely to need to be removed	
F5	Low	Hawthorn	<10	Approx 1.5	Require access to field for closer inspection.	ST 15272 69799	Works within canopy/root	



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						deep.bugs.bland	protection zone, tree likely to need to be removed	
F6	Low	Hawthorn	<10	Approx 1.5	Require access to field for closer inspection.	ST 15272 69798 canny.artist. hidden	Works within canopy/root protection zone, tree likely to need to be removed	
G1	Low	Ash	25	Approx 70	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No access to field. Tree assessed from roadside. Require access to field for closer inspection</li> <li>Ivy covered trunk</li> </ul>	ST 15362 69981 allows.candy.dare	Works within canopy/root protection zone, tree likely to need to be removed	



Tree ID	Potential (Neg/low/Mod/high)	Species	Est Height (Metres)	Diameter at breast height (Inches)	PRF Type, height, aspect	Grid Reference / what3words reference	Potential Impact from works	Photograph
G2	Low	Ash	25	Approx 70	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No access to field and assessed from roadside. Require access to field for closer inspection.</li> <li>Ivy cover on trunk.</li> </ul>	ST 15361 69978  shop.bucket.fields	Works within canopy/root protection zone, tree likely to need to be removed	 A photograph showing a close-up view of a tree trunk and its canopy. The trunk is covered in ivy. The canopy is dense with green leaves. A yellow label 'G2' is visible in the bottom left corner of the photo.
G3	Low	Hawthorn	Approx. 10 - 20	Approx. 10-30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No access to field. Require access to field for closer inspection.</li> <li>Group of four small trees</li> <li>Ivy cover on trunks</li> <li>horse grazed field</li> </ul>	ST 15354 69968  luxury.breath.expose		 A photograph showing a group of small trees in a field. The trees are covered in ivy. The field is grazed by horses. A blue bucket is visible in the bottom left corner of the photo.

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G4	Moderate	Oak	25	Refer to constraints in Section 2.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mature oak</li> <li>• Dead branches</li> <li>• Dense ivy cover</li> <li>• Some holes and splits visible right of trunk (west aspect)</li> <li>• No land access and assessed from road. Require access to field for closer inspection.</li> </ul>	ST 15373 70033 cones.trees.zebra		
H1	Negligible	Maple	15-20		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No PRFs</li> <li>• Smooth bark with no access points.</li> </ul>	ST 15306 69982 behave.units.warm		

Tree ID	Potential (Neg/low/Mod/high)	Species	Est Height (Metres)	Diameter at breast height (Inches)	PRF Type, height, aspect	Grid Reference / what3words reference	Potential Impact from works	Photograph
H2	Low	Ash	20-25		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ivy cover</li> <li>Located immediately on Cadoxton River bank.</li> </ul>	ST 15320 69985 Yappy.await.cloud		
I1	Moderate	Pedunculate Oak	25		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mature oak</li> <li>Ivy cover</li> <li>Some splits and a rot hole visible.</li> <li>Requires closer inspection</li> </ul>	ST 15348 70210 Large.newly.learn		

Tree ID	Potential (Neg/low/Mod/high)	Species	Est Height (Metres)	Diameter at breast height (Inches)	PRF Type, height, aspect	Grid Reference / what3words reference	Potential Impact from works	Photograph
								
I2	Low	Pedunculate Oak	25		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mature oak</li> <li>• Some ivy cover</li> <li>• No other visible PRFs.</li> </ul>	ST 15333 70213 Form.insist.rush		

Arcadis Consulting (UK) Limited

Arcadis Cymru House  
St Mellons Business Park  
Fortran Road  
Cardiff  
CF3 0EY  
United Kingdom

T: +44 (0)29 2092 6700

[arcadis.com](http://arcadis.com)