

## Bats & Trees Survey Report



Project: Traston Road, Newport

Instructed by: Bron Afon Community Housing Ltd

Reported by: Ecological Services Ltd  
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Reported by

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## 1. Introduction

Planning consent is being sought for the creation of a residential development within the proposed development site boundary. The development proposal seek to create 26 residential units with an access road leading into the site via Traston Road to the south east. The development site is centred at ST3371686342 and sits to the south west of the residential area of Traston, Newport. The development site contains marshy grassland, tall ruderal vegetation, scrub and a tree line around the majority of the site periphery.

A Preliminary Ecological Assessment (PEA) was conducted by Ecological Service Ltd on the 9th September 2024. Many of the trees were not accessible due to the dense scrub understory around the tree lines and across the site. Also, the trees were all in leaf making it difficult to see the upper canopy, trunk and limbs and potential roosting features that bats could use. A number of mature trees are present around the periphery of the development site. Many of the trees appeared to be of an age and structure where potential roosting features for bats could be present.

**A Ground Based Visual Roost Assessment (GBVRA) of all trees proposed for removal was recommended.** Any tree categorised as having PRF-I bat roosting potential may require further bat survey work. An Arboricultural Impact Assessment (AIA) had been completed to inform the development proposals by Treescene Arboricultural Consultants. For continuity purposes the tree numbering within the AIA report has been used within this report.

Ecological Services Ltd were instructed to undertake bat surveys to inform the proposed development at site and vegetation clearance works. Advice on surveying trees for bat use can be found in the Bat Conservation Trust (2023) '*Bat surveys for Professional Ecologists; Good Practice Guidelines*' (4th Edition).

### 1.1 Site Description

The site is located within Traston, a residential suburb of Newport. The site is generally flat and currently access via Traston Lane along the eastern boundary of the site. Residential properties are present to the north and east of the site. Spytty Park Leisure Centre and recreational grounds are present to the south and west. Newport Stadium is present to the north west of site.

The A48 runs east to west approximately 270m to the north. Residential housing is present north of the A48. Lliswerry High School is present approximately 225m to the east of site. An industrial estate is present approximately 450m away to the south east of site. Light industrial units are present to the west of site forming an industrial estate. A railway lines runs north to south approximately 1km away to the west around the industrial estate. The River Usk wraps around the industrial estate, flowing north to south through the landscape.

To the south of site there appears to be an area of scrub, open fields and tree lines which extend further south into the wider landscape.

### 1.2 Survey Constraints

The optimal time period to carry out ground-based visual assessments of trees for bat roosting potential is between December to March inclusive, when broad-leaved trees are devoid of leaves and features are more readily visible. It should be noted that ground based assessments are inherently constrained and potential roosting features present upon the skyward facing surfaces of limbs and branches will most likely be missed.

The site visit was completed during early December which is an optimal time of year to undertake GBVRA assessments.

### 1.3 Surveyor Experience

Lee Gregory has been undertaking Ornithological surveys and species protection for 35 years, Lee is a fully trained A Permit Bird Ringer for the British Trust for Ornithology with several schedule 1 species permits, Lee has worked as Assistant Warden of Fair Isle and Dungeness Bird Observatories, Lee's ecological surveys cover a wide spectrum of taxa including; Botany, Mammals, Entomology, Reptiles and Amphibians.

### 1.4 Legislation

All British bats are a European protected species and are protected under the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017. In summary, they are protected from:

- Deliberate capture, killing and injuring,
- Deliberate disturbance of a breeding site or resting place,
- Damage or destruction of a breeding site or resting place.

Schedule 5 of The Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981) also protects all species of British bat and their roosting locations. British bats are protected from intentional or reckless disturbance and or obstruction of their roosting places. Barbastelle Bat (*Barbastella barbastellus*), Bechstein Bat (*Myotis bechsteinii*), Noctule Bat (*Nyctalus noctula*), Brown Long-eared Bat (*Plecotus auritus*), Common Pipistrelle (*Pipistrellus pipistrellus*), Soprano Pipistrelle (*Pipistrellus pygmaeus*), Greater Horseshoe Bat (*Rhinolophus ferrumequinum*) and Lesser Horseshoe Bats (*Rhinolophus hipposideros*) are also listed in section 7 of the Environment (Wales) Act 2016 which makes them a key species to sustain and improve biodiversity.

## **2. Ground Based Visual Roost Assessment of Trees**

An assessment of trees for their potential bat roosting use should start with a Ground Based Visual Roost Assessment (GBVRA) of the tree. The aim of a GBVRA is to assess the tree for features which bats could use from the ground level. The surveyor is looking for any cavity, gap or crack in the tree which bats could use for roosting purposes.

Trees proposed for removal or to be affected by the development proposals were subject to a GBVRA. Whilst approximately 40% of the trees will remain their structure may be affected by tree work immediately adjacent to them or be subject to tree surgery themselves if certain parts of their structure are deemed unsafe. Therefore for the purposes of this report all trees on site were subjected to the same level of survey work.

Within the AIA report by Treescene Arboricultural Consultants, the following trees were identified to be removed for arboricultural reasons; Trees G5, T6, T7, T9, T12, T13, G14, T15, T16, T17, T19, T20, T21, T22, G23, T25, T26, G28, T29, T31, T32, T33, G34, T35, T37, T38, T39, T43, G44, T48, T49, T50, G51, T52, T53, T54, T55 and G60. These are mainly Crack Willow trees that are in serious decline with many stems having collapsed and further structural failure considered imminent. The AIA report considers these trees are not in a suitably safe condition to be retained in close proximity to residential dwellings.

The following trees were also identified to be removed to facilitate development; Trees G36, G42 and T47 are proposed for removal to accommodate the development layout. These are all C category trees (low quality).

Some of the trees to be retained contain structural defects/deadwood or may impede vehicle/pedestrian movements within the site. Works to improve tree safety or remove a potential source of nuisance are detailed in the Preliminary Management Recommendations within the Tree Survey. All pruning and felling/coppicing works are to be undertaken by suitably qualified and experienced Arboricultural Contractors working to BS3998:2010 Recommendations for Tree Work.

### 2.1 Survey Methodology

Each tree on site or immediately adjacent to the site boundary was subject to a GBVRA on the 10th December 2025. This is an optimal time to undertake these surveys owing to the minimal leaf cover so good visibility was attained.

The surveyor stood at the base of each tree and visually inspected it using powerful torches and close focusing binoculars. The tree was categorised into NONE, FAR, PRF, PRF-I and PRF-M bat roost potential based on the features observed. An extract of Table 4.2 and 6.2 from

the BCT Bat Surveys for Professional Ecologists - Good Practice Guidelines 2023 (4th Edition) is given below on how trees should be categorised.

Suitability	Description of Roosting Features
<b>NONE</b>	Either no PRFs in the tree or highly unlikely to be any
<b>FAR</b>	Further Assessment Required to establish if PRFs are present in the tree
<b>PRF</b>	A tree with at least one PRF present
<b>PRF-I</b>	Tree with PRFs which are only suitable for individual or very small numbers of bats due to size of lack of suitable surrounding habitat
<b>PRF-M</b>	Tree with PRFs which are / is suitable for multiple bats. Maternity colony maybe present

## 2.2 Survey Results

A table is provided in Appendix 1 of this report which shows all trees within or immediately adjacent to the site boundary. A plan showing tree numbers & approximate location of each tree is provided in Appendix 2. Details of potential roost features (PRFs) observed during the site visit are provided within the table in Appendix 1. In summary the trees and tree groups are categorised as below:

- **None Potential Trees** - G1, G2, G3, G5, T6, T7, G8, T9, T10, G11, G14, T15, T16, T17, G18, T19, T20, T21, T22, G23, G28, T29, T30, T31, T32, T33, G34, T35, G36, T37, T38, T39, T40, G41, G42, G45, G46, T47, T48, T49, T52, T53, T54, T55, G56, T57, T59, G60, G61, G62.
- **PRF-I Potential Trees** - T4, T12, T13, T24, T25, T26, G27, T43, G44, T50, G51.
- **FAR Potential Trees** - T58.

Trees T4, T12 and T24 were categorised as PRF-I as they had one feature suitable for bat roosting use, namely a small knot hole which appeared to extending into the branch to trunk. Due to the small size of the knot hole the PRF was thought only suitable for an individual bat or low number of bats. T4 and T24 are not currently listed for removal to make way for development. T12 Crack Willow tree is listed as unsafe for retention in the Arboricultural Impact Assessment (AIA) report.

Trees/Tree Groups - T13, T25, T26, G27, T43, G44, T50 and G51 were categorised at PRF-I as they had one feature suitable for bat roosting use, namely Ivy growing up the trunks which had thick intertwined stems potentially suitable for an individual bat caught out in bad weather to roost behind. T13, T25, T26, T43, G44 and G51 Crack Willow trees/tree groups

and T50 Ash tree are all listed as unsafe for retention in the AIA report. G27 is an off site tree group and are not listed for removal.

T58 Oak tree was categorised as FAR as it had lots of dead branches in the canopy, no PRF's were visible from ground level but owing to the large amount of dead wood it was thought likely that PRF's may be present just not visible from ground level. T58 is not currently listed for removal to make way for development.

### 2.3 Survey Recommendations

No further survey work for bats is recommended for any tree within the site boundary at present.

Trees T12, T13, T25, T26, T43, G44, T50 and G51 are categorised as PRF-I bat roost trees due to having one feature visible which bats could be used for roosting purposes. PRF-I categorised trees must be felled during the winter when bats are least likely to be present.

Trees T4 and T24 are also categorised as PRF-I bat roost trees but are not currently listed for removal to make way for development. If plans change these trees must be felled during the winter when bats are least likely to be present.

T58 Oak tree was categorised as FAR but is not currently listed for removal to make way for development. If plans change this tree must be felled during the winter when bats are least likely to be present.

**All PRF-I or FAR categorised trees listed for removal will require additional bat survey work if the trees cannot be felled during the winter as bats may be present. Further survey work is detailed in section 3 this report.**

### **3. Conclusions and Recommendations**

#### **Bats**

A GBVRA has been undertaken to establish the presence or likely absence of roosting bats within the trees at the Traston Road, Newport. The trees at site have been categorised as NONE, FAR, PRF and PRF-I trees based on their potential for bat roosting use. No further consideration to bat roosting use of trees categorised as NONE is required.

T58 has been categorised as FAR as although there were no visible features suitable for bat roosting use, features may still be present higher in the tree. T 58 is not proposed for work as part of the development proposals, therefore no further bat survey work is recommended at this time. **However, if work to T58 is required in the future consideration to bat roosting use must be given.**

Trees T12, T13, T25, T26, T43, G44, T50, G51 are proposed for arboricultural work as part of the development proposals. These trees have been categorised as having PRF-I bat roosting potential. Whilst roosting use of PRF-I category trees by bats has not been confirmed, the trees all contain a feature that bat/s could use throughout the year on an occasional and individual basis. Given the transitory nature of bats the probability of finding them within a tree is limited unless year round surveys are undertaken.

**All trees categorised as having PRF-I potential for bat roost use within Appendix 1 will require the below bat mitigation measures when being subject to any arboricultural work:**

- PRF-I bat roost trees must be felled during the winter when bats are least likely to be present.
- If bats or evidence of bat use is found within any tree proposed for removal or reduction all work must cease. NRW will be contacted for advice on how to proceed. Their advice is likely to include that a development licence from NRW is sought prior to the tree being removed.
- Any tree identification and referencing to be checked and re-confirmed with the main contractor, arboriculturist and ecologist prior to commencement of any tree felling works. This is to ensure no disparity of numbering between various reports. **If in doubt – ask.**

#### **Habitat**

Planning Policy Wales - Trees and Planning in Wales (January 2024 update) advises that compensatory planting for trees lost should be sought at a ratio of 3 for 1. Compensatory planting must be equivalent to the quality, environmental and of ecological importance of the tree(s) lost - this must be preferably onsite or immediately adjacent to the site.

The majority of the trees to be removed as part of the development proposals are Crack Willows. Where possible the Crack Willows on site should be considered for pollarding, this will considerably reduce the amount of tree loss on site. **A root protection zone (RPZ) must be implemented** around any retained trees which lie adjacent to or within the boundary of the proposed development site.

### Nesting Birds

The trees, Ivy growing up there trunks, woody and Bramble scrub and Reeds on site are suitable for nesting bird use and indeed several old bird nests were found during the tree survey.

All breeding birds are protected under schedule 1 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (WCA1.1) as amended. Under this Act it is an offence to:

- Intentionally take, damage or destroy the nest of any wild bird while it is in use or being built.
- Intentionally take or destroy the egg of any wild bird.

A Cetti's Warbler (*Cettia cetti*) was recorded calling within the south west boundary of the site on the 10th December 2025 site visit. Cetti's Warbler is listed under Schedule 1 of the Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981 (WCA1.1) as amended. Enhanced protection is afforded to species listed on Schedule 1 of the Act, this additional protection makes it an offence to intentionally or recklessly disturb any wild bird listed on Schedule 1 while it is nest building, or at a nest containing eggs or young, or disturb the dependent young of such a bird.

Cetti's Warbler are generally sedentary and stay within their territory all year and so it is likely that the proposed site at Traston Road is permanent territory for Cetti's Warbler. Cetti's Warbler are very elusive species and nest in very dense ground vegetation and scrub and the nests are virtually impossible to find.

**All tree, scrub and dense ground vegetation removal proposed for the development must be removed over the winter months when nesting birds are unlikely to be present.**

Vegetation removal will be required in two stages to address both nesting bird and reptile hibernation use of the site.

## **Reference List**

- Ecological Services Ltd (October 2025) '*Preliminary Ecological Assessment; Traston Road, Newport V2.0*'
- Bat Conservation Trust (2023) '*Bat surveys for Professional Ecologists; Good Practice Guidelines*' (4th Edition)
- Henry Andrews (2018) '*Bat Roosts in Trees: A Guide to Identification and Assessment for Tree-care and Ecology Professionals*'
- Treescene Arboricultural Consultants: '*Tree Constraints Plan A3 Traston Lane, Newport.pdf*' dated August 2024.
- Treescene Arboricultural Consultants: '*Tree Survey at Traston Lane, Newport.pdf*' dated August 2024.
- Treescene Arboricultural Consultants: '*Arborecultural Impact Assessment for Traston Lane, Newport.pdf*' dated October 2025.
- Treescene Arboricultural Consultants: '*10.10.25 AIA Traston Lane, Newport.pdf*' dated October 2025.
- '*TDA.3113.01 - Detailed Soft Landscape Proposals - Traston Lane, Newport*' by TDA Environment, Landscape, Design dated October 2025.
- '*Landscape Specification & Management Plan.pdf for Traston Lane, Newport*' by TDA Environment, Landscape, Design dated October 2025.

## **Appendix 1 – Trees Categorised into NONE, FAR, PRF, PRF-I and Bat Potential**

	NONE Potential Trees
	FAR potential Trees
	PRF Potential Trees
	PRF-I Potential Trees
	PRF-M Potential Trees

Ground-based Visual Assessment of Trees for Bat Roosting Potential

Tree/ Group No.	Species	Height (m) approx	Proposed for Removal Y/N	PRF Category	PRF Aspect / height (m) approx	PRF Type	Diameter at Breast Height (m) approx	Notes from site Visit
G1	Group of Dogwood	2	N	NONE	-	-	0.1	Scrubby, gappy Hedgerow. Old Blackbird nest.
G2	Group of Horse Chesnut, Pedunculate Oak and Red Oak	13	N	NONE	-	-	0.15	Trees in adjacent rear gardens, close to boundary, RPZ likely crosses boundary. Sparse Ivy, trunk visible below.
G3	Group of Leyland Cypress and Holly	3	N	NONE	-	-	0.1	Tree line in adjacent rear gardens forming rear boundary, RPZ likely crosses boundary.
T4	Pedunculate Oak	15	N	PRF-I	South / 4	Small knot hole	0.75	Knot hole suitable for individual bat. Some dead wood but no obvious splits or cracks.
G5	Group of Elm Sp.	8	Y	NONE	-	-	0.1	Infected with Dutch Elm Disease.
T6	Elm sp.	10	Y	NONE	-	-	0.15	Infected with Dutch Elm Disease.
T7	Ash	14	Y	NONE	-	-	0.5	Sparse Ivy, trunk visible below.
G8	Group of Hawthorn, Elm sp. and Ash	7	N	NONE	-	-	0.1	Scrubby, gappy Hedgerow.
T9	Crack Willow	13	Y	NONE	-	-	0.5	Sparse Ivy up western trunk, trunk visible below. Nesting bird potential
T10	Pedunculate Oak	15	N	NONE	-	-	0.75	Sparse Ivy lower trunk. Some dead wood but no obvious splits or cracks.

Tree/ Group No.	Species	Height (m) approx	Proposed for Removal Y/N	PRF Category	PRF Aspect / height (m) approx	PRF Type	Diameter at Breast Height (m) approx	Notes from site Visit
G11	Group of Blackthorn, Elm sp. and Hawthorn	Up to 10	N	NONE	-	-	0.1	Sparse Ivy, trunk visible below. Some nesting bird potential
T12	Crack Willow	11	Y	PRF-I	East / 4	Small knot hole	0.35	Knot hole suitable for individual bat.
T13	Crack Willow	14	Y	PRF-I	Full surround	Ivy with thick intertwined stems up trunks	0.7	Ivy suitable for individual bat caught out in bad weather. Some nesting bird potential.
G14	Group of 2 Elm sp.	9	Y	NONE	-	-	0.17	Infected with Dutch Elm Disease, northern tree already collapsed.
T15	Crack Willow	11	Y	NONE	-	-	0.4	Single stem tree, next to ditch.
T16	Elm sp.	9	Y	NONE	-	-	0.15	Infected with Dutch Elm Disease.
T17	Crack Willow	12	Y	NONE	-	-	0.5	Tree leaning to the south.
G18	Group of Elm sp. and Hawthorn	7	N	NONE	-	-	0.1	Sparse Ivy, trunk visible below. Some nesting bird potential.
T19	Crack Willow	15	Y	NONE	-	-	0.5	Multi stem tree, next to ditch.
T20	Crack Willow	18	Y	NONE	-	-	0.7	Sparse Ivy, trunk visible below.
T21	Crack Willow	13	Y	NONE	-	-	0.25	Single stem tree leaning to the north.
T22	Crack Willow	5	Y	NONE	-	-	0.35	Tree already collapsed.
G23	Group of Crack Willow and Elm sp.	11	Y	NONE	-	-	0.4	Willow has already collapsed. Sparse Ivy up Elm trunks, trunk visible below.
T24	Pedunculate Oak	12	N	PRF-I	North / 4	Small knot hole	0.5	Knot hole suitable for individual bat. Lots of dead branches, no splits or crack visible from ground level.
T25	Crack Willow	19	Y	PRF-I	Full surround	Ivy with thick intertwined stems up trunk	0.45	Ivy suitable for individual bat caught out in bad weather. Squirrel drey or old birds nest within dense Ivy.

Tree/ Group No.	Species	Height (m) approx	Proposed for Removal Y/N	PRF Category	PRF Aspect / height (m) approx	PRF Type	Diameter at Breast Height (m) approx	Notes from site Visit
T26	Crack Willow	19	Y	PRF-I	Full surround	Ivy with thick intertwined stems up trunks	0.7	Ivy suitable for individual bat caught out in bad weather. Squirrel drey or old birds nest within dense Ivy.
G27	Group of Crack Willow, Hawthorn and Elm sp.	19	N	PRF-I	Full surround	Ivy with thick intertwined stems up trunks on most trees.	0.4	Off site tree. Ivy suitable for individual bat caught out in bad weather. Nesting bird potential.
G28	Group of 2 Crack Willow	18	Y	NONE	-	-	0.35	Sparse Ivy, trunk visible below.
T29	Crack Willow	12	Y	NONE	-	-	0.8	Tree collapsed, some sparse Ivy on remaining trunk.
T30	Hawthorn	4	N	NONE	-	-	0.15	Scrubby trees.
T31	Crack Willow	13	Y	NONE	-	-	0.4	Sparse Ivy, trunk visible below. Some nesting bird potential.
T32	Crack Willow	14	Y	NONE	-	-	0.7	Sparse Ivy, trunk visible below. Some nesting bird potential.
T33	Crack Willow	13	Y	NONE	-	-	0.35	Sparse Ivy, trunk visible below. Calling Cetti's Warbler at base of tree.
G34	Group of Crack Willow	12	Y	NONE	-	-	0.4	Sparse Ivy, trunk visible below.
T35	Crack Willow	17	Y	NONE	-	-	0.65	Sparse Ivy, trunk visible below.
G36	Group of Elder, Hawthorn and Elm sp.	3	Y	NONE	-	-	0.1	Scrubby, gappy Hedgerow. Good nesting bird potential.
T37	Crack Willow	13	Y	NONE	-	-	0.4	Sparse Ivy, trunk visible below.
T38	Ash	18	Y	NONE	-	-	0.7	Large tree, no dead wood.
T39	Crack Willow	14	Y	NONE	-	-	0.65	Sparse Ivy, trunk visible below.

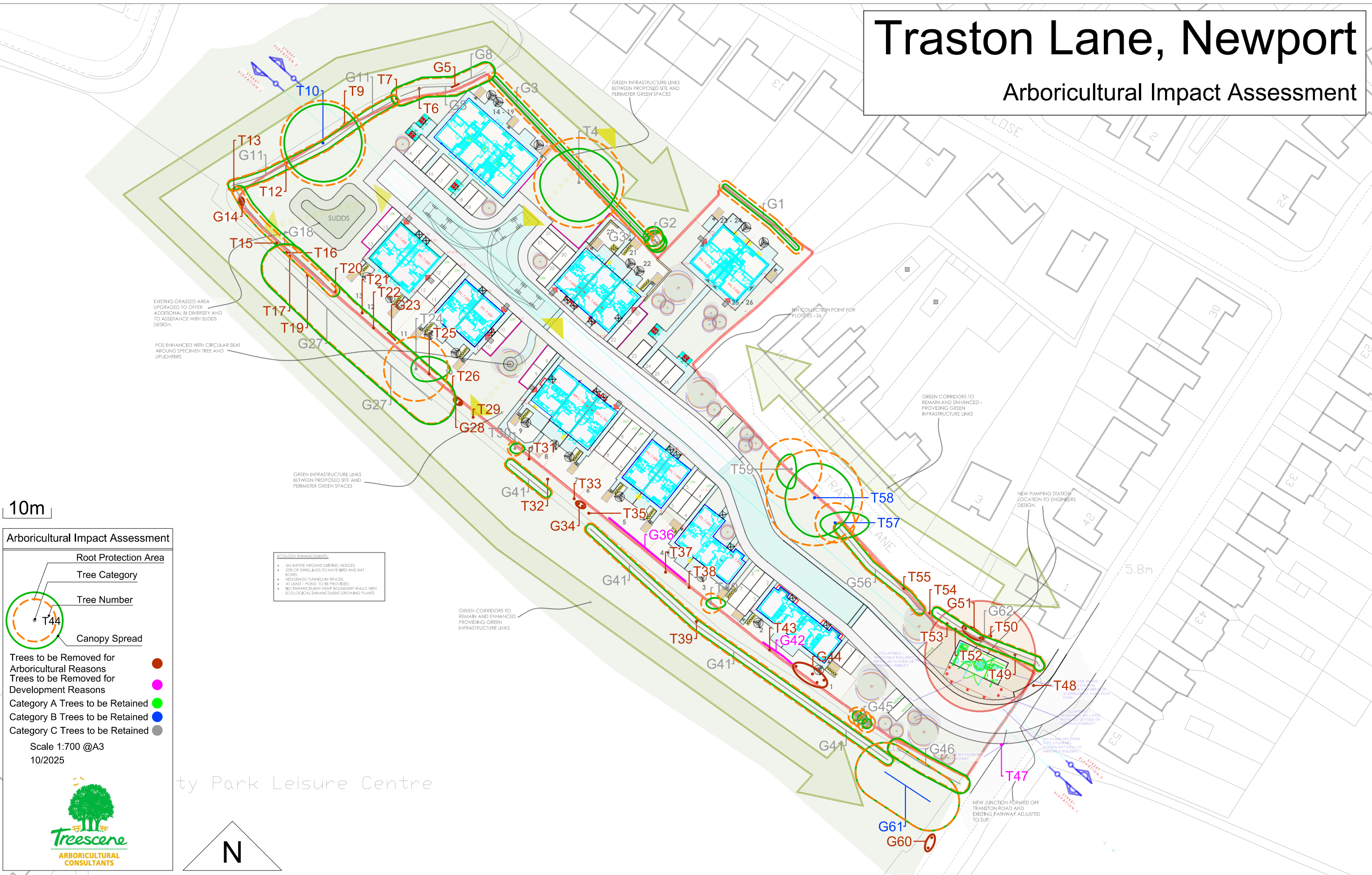
Tree/ Group No.	Species	Height (m) approx	Proposed for Removal Y/N	PRF Category	PRF Aspect / height (m) approx	PRF Type	Diameter at Breast Height (m) approx	Notes from site Visit
T40	Elm sp.	9	N	NONE	-	-	0.17	Sparse Ivy, trunk visible below. Some nesting bird potential.
G41	Group of Crack Willow, Hawthorn and Elm sp.	6	N	NONE	-	-	0.1	Sparse Ivy, trunk visible below. Some nesting bird potential.
G42	Group of Elm Sp.	6	Y	NONE	-	-	0.1	Bushy Ivy with trunk visible below. Nesting bird potential.
T43	Crack Willow	16	Y	PRF-I	Full surround	Ivy with thick intertwined stems up trunks	0.45	Ivy suitable for individual bat caught out in bad weather. Some nesting bird potential.
G44	Group of Crack Willow	17	Y	PRF-I	Full surround	Ivy with thick intertwined stems up trunks	0.5	Ivy suitable for individual bat caught out in bad weather. Some nesting bird potential.
T55	Crack Willow	6	Y	NONE	-	-	0.15	Tree stems thin with bushy Ivy. Old birds nest in Ivy.
G46	Group of Hawthorn and Elder	8	N	NONE	-	-	0.15	Mostly scrubby hedgerow with dense branches. Good nesting bird potential.
T47	Goat Willow	4	Y	NONE	-	-	0.35	Recent stem regrowth after being pollarded.
T48	Ash	11	Y	NONE	-	-	0.6	Dead Ivy up trunk. No crack or holes in tree.
T49	Crack Willow	11	Y	NONE	-	-	0.9	Thin regrowth.
T50	Ash	12	Y	PRF-I	Full surround	Ivy with thick intertwined stems up trunk	0.3	Ivy suitable for individual bat caught out in bad weather. Good nesting bird potential.
G51	Crack Willow	12	Y	PRF-I	Full surround	Ivy with thick intertwined stems up trunk	0.3	Ivy suitable for individual bat caught out in bad weather. Good nesting bird potential.
T52	Crack Willow	14	Y	NONE	-	-	0.55	Sparse Ivy, trunk visible below.
T53	Crack Willow	10	T	NONE	-	-	0.4	Multi stem tree, some tree surgery work already undertaken with one stem already removed.

Tree/ Group No.	Species	Height (m) approx	Proposed for Removal Y/N	PRF Category	PRF Aspect / height (m) approx	PRF Type	Diameter at Breast Height (m) approx	Notes from site Visit
T54	Pedunculate Oak	7	Y	NONE	-	-	0.16	Adjacent to power lines, some branches already removed.
T55	Crack Willow	17	Y	NONE	-	-	0.6	Adjacent to power lines, some stems already removed.
G56	Group of Blackthorn, Elder, Elm sp. and Hawthorn	4	N	NONE	-	-	0.1	Scrubby trees with dense branches. Good nesting bird potential.
T57	Pedunculate Oak	15	N	NONE	-	-	0.35	No dead wood or broken branches.
T58	Pedunculate Oak	15	N	FAR	Full	Dead branches	0.8	Lots of dead branches in canopy, thought likely hidden PRF's present but not visible from ground level.
T59	Pedunculate Oak	8	N	NONE	-	-	0.5	No PRF's noted.
G60	Group of 2 Ash	12	Y	NONE	-	-	0.25	Off site trees. No PRF's noted.
G61	Group of Crack Willow, Field Maple and Sycamore	20	Y	NONE	-	-	0.5	Off site tree line. Crack Willow leaning over site boundary. Sparse Ivy up most trunks. Some nesting bird potential.
G62	Group of Dogwood, Hawthorn and Wild Privet	4	Y	NONE	-	-	0.1	Scrubby, dense Hedgerow. Good nesting bird potential.

## **Appendix 2 – Tree Numbers & Approximate Location**

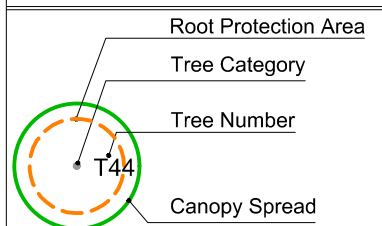
# Traston Lane, Newport

## Arboricultural Impact Assessment



10m

### Arboricultural Impact Assessment



- Trees to be Removed for Arboricultural Reasons (Red circle)
- Trees to be Removed for Development Reasons (Pink circle)
- Category A Trees to be Retained (Green circle)
- Category B Trees to be Retained (Blue circle)
- Category C Trees to be Retained (Grey circle)

Scale 1:700 @A3  
10/2025



ty Park Leisure Centre



- ECOLOGY ENHANCEMENTS:
- 3M BUFFER AROUND EXISTING HEDGES
  - 25% OF DWELLINGS TO HAVE BIRD AND BAT BOXES
  - HEDGEHOG TUNNELS IN FENCES
  - ALL GARDEN PONDS TO BE PROVIDED
  - BIO ENHANCEMENT HEAP BOUNDARY WALLS WITH ECOLOGICAL ENHANCEMENT GROWING PLANTS

GREEN CORRIDORS TO REMAIN AND ENHANCED PROVIDING GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE LINKS

GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE LINKS BETWEEN PROPOSED SITE AND PERIMETER GREEN SPACES

GREEN CORRIDORS TO REMAIN AND ENHANCED - PROVIDING GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE LINKS

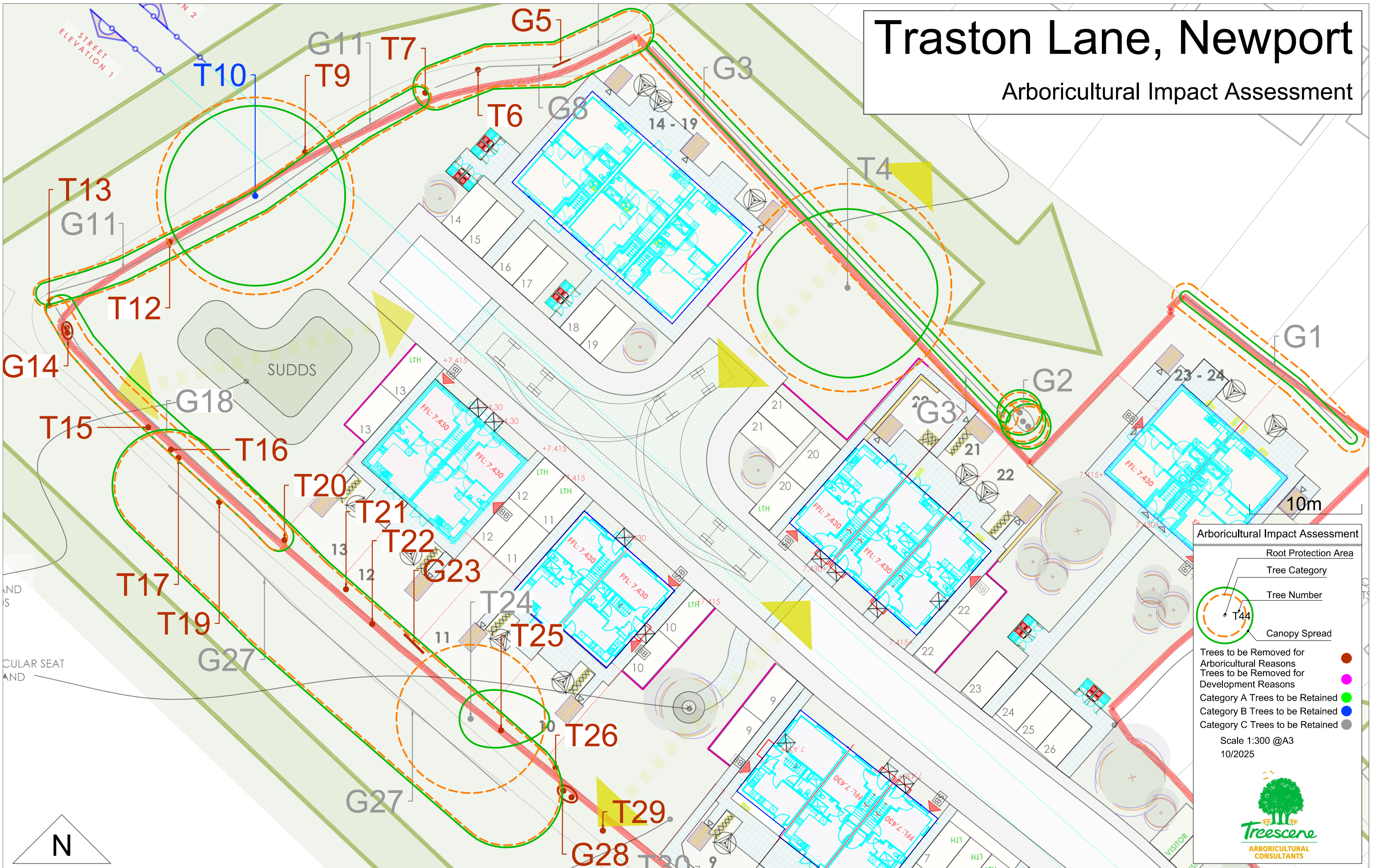
NEW PUMPING STATION LOCATION TO ENGINEERS DESIGN

COLLAPSE OF COLLAPSIBLE WALLS FORMED OUTSIDE OF WORKING AREA

NEW JUNCTION FORMED OFF TRANSTON ROAD AND EXISTING PATHWAY ADJUSTED TO SUIT

# Traston Lane, Newport

## Arboricultural Impact Assessment



**Arboricultural Impact Assessment**

- Root Protection Area
- Tree Category
- Tree Number
- Canopy Spread

Trees to be Removed for Arboricultural Reasons ●

Trees to be Removed for Development Reasons ●

Category A Trees to be Retained ●

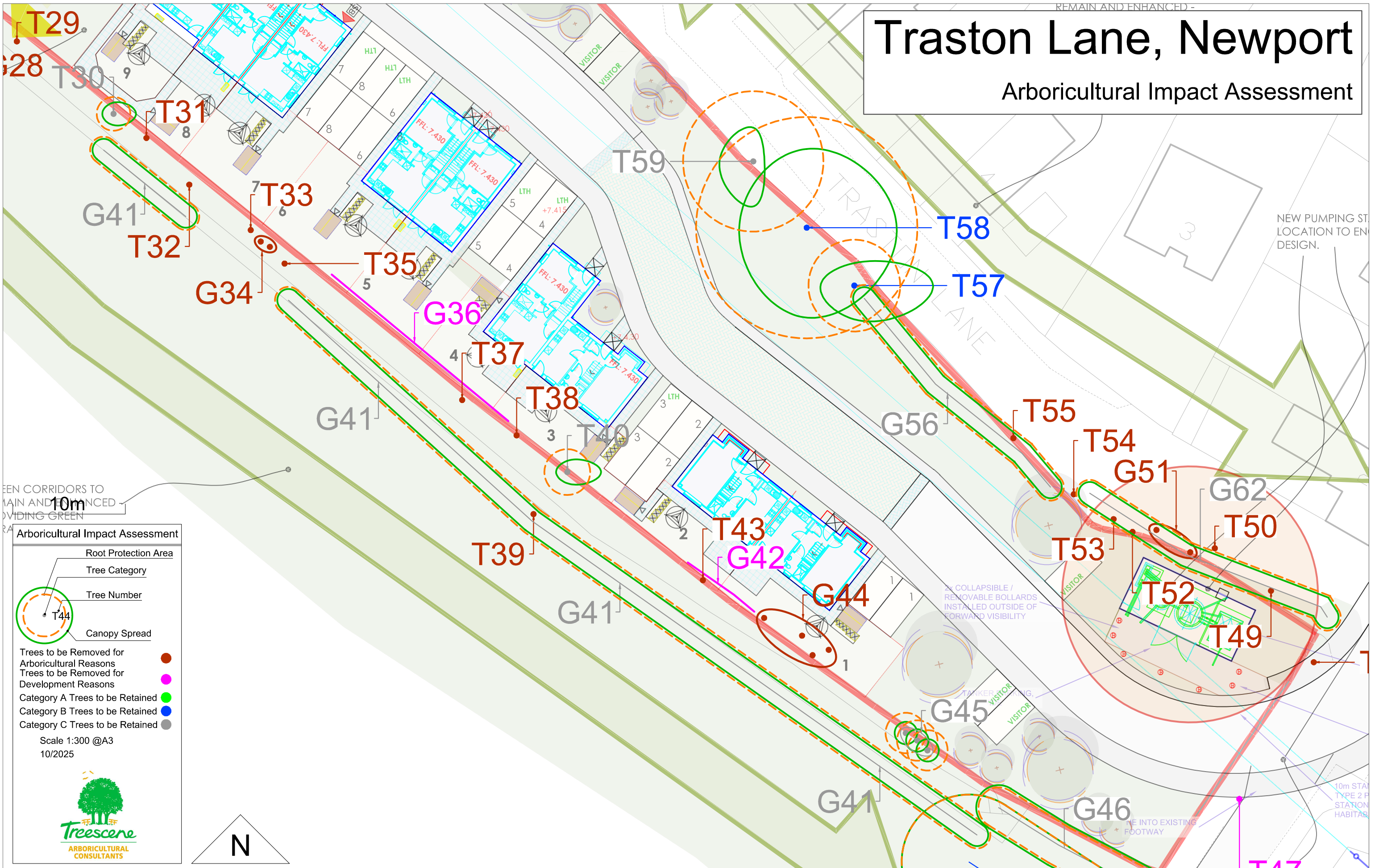
Category B Trees to be Retained ●

Category C Trees to be Retained ●

Scale 1:300 @ A3  
10/2025

# Traston Lane, Newport

## Arboricultural Impact Assessment



GREEN CORRIDORS TO MAINTAIN AND ENHANCED PROVIDING GREEN

10m

Arboricultural Impact Assessment

- Root Protection Area
- Tree Category
- Tree Number
- Canopy Spread

Trees to be Removed for Arboricultural Reasons ●

Trees to be Removed for Development Reasons ●

Category A Trees to be Retained ●

Category B Trees to be Retained ●

Category C Trees to be Retained ●

Scale 1:300 @A3  
10/2025

N

COLLAPSIBLE / REMOVABLE BOLLARDS INSTALLED OUTSIDE OF FORWARD VISIBILITY

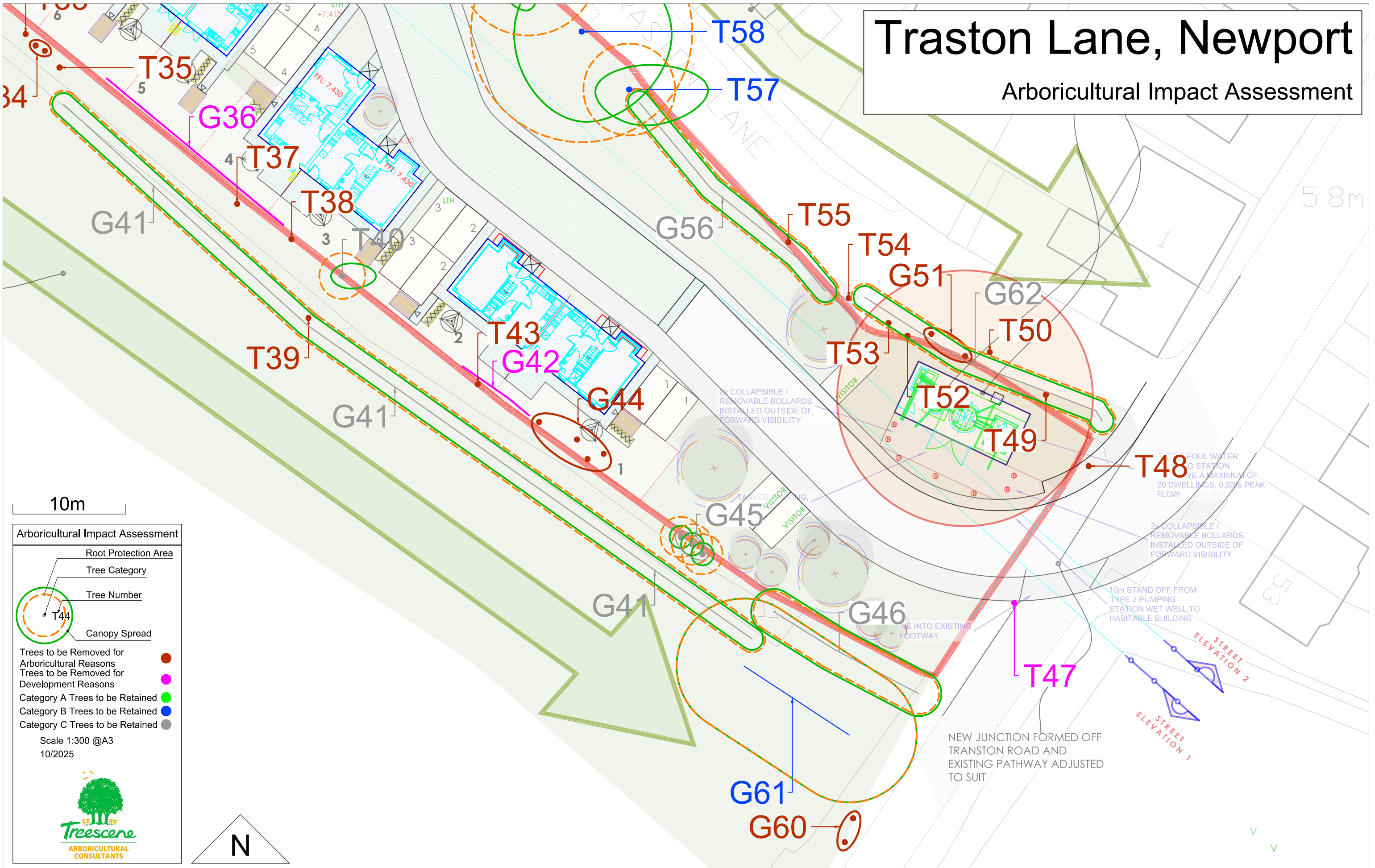
TANKER STOPPING, VISITOR

NE INTO EXISTING FOOTWAY

10m STATION TYPE 2 P HABITAT

# Traston Lane, Newport

## Arboricultural Impact Assessment



### Arboricultural Impact Assessment

- Root Protection Area
- Tree Category
- Tree Number
- Canopy Spread
- Trees to be Removed for Arboricultural Reasons
- Trees to be Removed for Development Reasons
- Category A Trees to be Retained
- Category B Trees to be Retained
- Category C Trees to be Retained

Scale 1:300 @A3  
10/2025



**Appendix 3 - Photos of trees with at least one PRF present**



T4 Pedunculate Oak - PRF-I



T4 Small knot hole, 4m high on south aspect of tree



T12 Crack Willow - PRF-I



T12 Small knot hole, 4m high on east aspect of tree



T13 Crack Willow - PRF-I

V1.0



T13 Example of thick intertwined ivy stems up trunk

17



T24 Pedunculate Oak - PRF-I



T24 Small hole, 4m high on north aspect of tree



T25 Crack Willow - PRF-I. Much thick intertwined ivy stems up trunk



T26 Crack Willow - PRF-I. Much thick intertwined ivy stems up trunk



G27 Crack Willow, Elm and Hawthorn - PRF-I Off site trees



G27 Much thick intertwined ivy stems up most trunks



T43 Crack Willow - PRF-I. Much thick intertwined ivy stems up trunk



G44 Crack Willow - PRF-I. Much thick intertwined ivy stems up trunk



T50 Ash - PRF-I. Much thick intertwined ivy stems up trunk



G51 Crack Willow - PRF-I. Much thick intertwined ivy stems up trunk



T58 Pedunculate Oak - FAR



T58 Lots of dead branches in canopy, thought likely hidden PRF's present but none visible from ground level.