

Figure 1
Trees that require pre-felling mitigation



Mitigation when felling

The 2021 bat survey of trees did not find any trees with bats present at the time of survey. However, the survey found that a number of them had the potential to provide an opportunity for bats to use them (roost in them) in the future. Therefore, there is targeted mitigation for such a tree, as depicted in the drawing here, should one wish to fell or otherwise carry out surgery to a tree. This data is valid until Spring 2023, after which another survey is required prior to any tree works.

For works that affect those trees shown left

- A bat licensed person must be present
- Trees are to be soft felled
- The potential roost feature(s) on the tree should be cut off in a section and roped down to ground and the licensed person is to be allowed to inspect the feature prior to the remaining tree being soft felled.
- The bat licensed person may halt works for further inspection
- If a bat is discovered a licence from Natural England will be required to further adversely affect the tree.
- The bat licensed person has the final word.

For works to affect any other tree

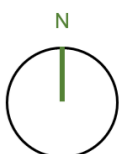
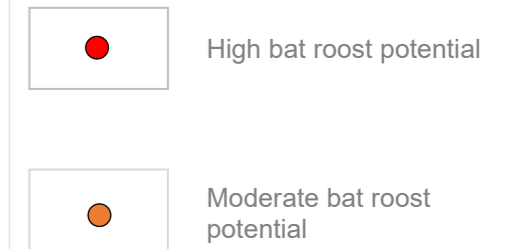
- The tree has to be soft felled.

Soft felling methods

Ideally carried out in autumn or in spring.

Parts of the tree with low potential roost feature are removed but this is done by making cuts away from the feature and the section is lowered by rope (slowly and gently) to the ground.

This section is then leant against a standing tree for 24 hours with the roost feature facing outwards to allow the bat to fly out that night if it is present.



Do not scale

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SPENS	
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