BAT ROOST POTENTIAL SURVEY REPORT

at
Former Royds Hall Printing Co
96 Longwood Road
Huddersfield
West Yorkshire
HD3 4EJ

Client:
Pav Sadiq

Client Address:
111 Longwood Road
Paddock
Huddersfield
HD3 4EY

Client Contact:
07979 390997 (Tel)

JCA Ref:
23652/ADo

Date of Report:
12/02/2026

JCA Limited
Arboricultural & Ecological Consultants

Quality Assurance

Version	Desktop Survey Completed:		Site Surveyed:		Report Completed:		Reviewed:	
	Date	Name	Date	Name	Date	Name	Date	Name
001	10/02/26	Alex Donovan	09/02/26	Alex Donovan Kristen Kelly	11/02/26	Alex Donovan	11/02/26 11/02/26	Kristen Kelly Rebecca Petch-Smith

This report has been prepared and provided in accordance with the *British Standard 42020: Biodiversity – Code of practice for planning and development 2018* and the *CIEEM's Code of Professional Conduct.*

This Assessment is only valid for the named client and the project described. JCA Limited. accepts no responsibility or liability for the consequences of this document being used for a purpose other than the purpose for which it was commissioned. If the scope of works or timing of the project are altered the advice given in this report may not be valid. Information and data provided within this report is considered accurate at the time of writing.

Provided no significant changes are made to the proposals or on the site (e.g. significant changes to management practices or habitats present) subsequent to the report's issue; this report can be considered valid for 18 months from the date of issue.

As part of membership to our professional body (CIEEM) and EPS licence reporting we are required to provide our biological results to applicable biological record centres. As such, it is our intention to supply biological data collected as part of this assessment, where recorded, to the relevant BRC. If the project is sensitive in nature, we may be able to delay submitting the records until the project enters the public domain, however, this must be discussed with JCA Limited and agreed in writing.

Summary

JCA Ltd was commissioned by **Pav Sadiq** to provide ecological advice to inform works at **Former Royds Hall Printing Co**, hereafter referred to as 'the site'. The site is located at **96 Longwood Road, Huddersfield, West Yorkshire, HD3 4EJ**, Ordnance Survey (OS) National Grid Reference **SE 12110 16342**.

The purpose of this report is to present the findings of the survey, an interpretation of the findings and to provide recommendations for undertaking the proposed works in accordance with relevant legislation.

Bats and their roosts are protected under UK law. Development works that are likely to affect bats or their roost sites must be completed under licence from the statutory conservation body, in this case Natural England (NE).

The field survey was undertaken on 09/02/2026 to identify any bat roost potential of the building. The building was assessed as having **low** Bat Roost Potential (BRP); therefore, **one** dusk emergence surveys is required.

An evaluation of the site, likely impacts of the scheme upon bats and recommendations for proceeding with works in compliance with legislation are presented in Chapters 4, 5 and 6 of this report.

Contents

1. Introduction

1.1 Background

1.1.1 In February 2026, JCA Ltd was commissioned by **Pav Sadiq** to undertake a Bat Roost Potential (BRP) survey of a site located at **96 Longwood Road, Huddersfield, West Yorkshire, HD3 4EJ** hereafter referred to as 'the site'.

1.1.2 A BRP survey is required where development proposals include demolition of a structure or where a structure will be modified in such a way that bats or their roosts could be directly impacted if present. This survey type may also be needed where bats roosting in a structure could be indirectly impacted by development activities outside the roost.

1.2 Details of Proposed Development

1.2.1 The scheme is the change of use of a former retail/commercial building to a dwelling.

1.3 Site Location

1.3.1 The site is located at Ordnance Survey (OS) National Grid Reference SE 12110 16342, with nearby postcode **HD3 4EJ**. The site is bordered by urban residential areas on all sides.

1.4 Survey and Report Aims

1.4.1 The main aim of the BRP survey was to locate and map features which bats could use for entry/exit and roosing and to search for signs of bats.

1.4.2 The BRP survey aims to:

- Identify if actual or potential roosts are present (and if so, where).
- Locate bat roost access points
- Identify where bat roost are located and how bats get to them from the access points.
- Identify the species and numbers of bats potentially present.
- Determine the type of roost (e.g. maternity roost, transitional roost, hibernation site, etc).
- Gain sufficient information to allow the potential impacts on bats of the proposed works to be assessed and for appropriate avoidance, mitigation and/or compensation measures to be designed.

1.4.3 The aims of the report presented are to:

- Outline the legislative protection given to bats.
- Report on the findings of a desk-based study undertaken to identify any existing records for bats which are relevant to the site.
- Summarise the findings of the BRP survey and provide an assessment of the potential ecological constraints to the proposed works at the site.
- Provide recommendations for further survey, avoidance, mitigation and/or enhancement where appropriate.

1.5 Legislative Context

1.5.1 In the UK all species of bat and their roosts are fully protected under **Schedule 2 (European Protected Species of Animals)** of the **Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations (CHSR) 2017** (retained in UK law by **CHSR (Amendment) (EU Exit) 2019**), with additional protection offered under **Schedule 5** and **Schedule 6** of the **Wildlife and Countryside (WCA) Act 1981 (as amended)**. This makes it an offence to:

- Deliberately or recklessly capture, injure or kill a bat;
- Deliberately or recklessly disturb in a way that would affect their local distribution or abundance, or affect their ability to survive, breed or rear young;
- Damage or destroy a bat roost (this is an 'absolute' offence);
- Intentionally or recklessly obstruct access to a bat roost; and/or
- Possess, control, transport, sell, exchange or offer for sale/exchange any live or dead bat or any part of a bat.

1.5.2 Under this legislation a roost is determined as any structure or place used for shelter. As bats tend to re-use the same roosts, the roost is protected whether the bats are present at the time or not. This legal protection means where activities have the potential to impact on bats, the results of a bat survey and an appropriate mitigation strategy must be submitted to Natural England.

2. Methodology

2.1 Desktop Study

2.1.1 A desktop study has been undertaken in order to obtain any relevant records of bats from West Yorkshire Ecology Service (WYES) and West Yorkshire Bat Group (WYBG) within a 2km radius of the site.

2.2 Field Surveys

2.2.1 The field survey was planned and conducted with reference to Bat Surveys: Good Practice Guidelines 4th Edition (Collins, 2023). The survey was conducted in February 2026.

2.2.2 The site was surveyed by Alex Donovan (JCA Assistant Ecologist) and Kristen Kelly (JCA Graduate Ecologist) for foraging, commuting and roosting potential. A detailed search of the building on site was conducted during daylight hours in order to identify potential bat roosting sites and look for evidence of bat activity and photographic evidence was taken (please refer to **Appendix 1**).

2.2.3 The survey was conducted by an experienced surveyor using the following equipment to ensure an accurate assessment; a printed site map, camera, a 1 million candlelight torch, binoculars, and ladders.

2.2.4 Signs that bats have previously or are currently using a potential roost site include:

- Droppings, carcasses and/or food remains found around the site.
- Bats observed within the building or tree.

The absence of signs of a potential bat roost cannot be treated as conclusive evidence that bats are not using the building.

Buildings

2.2.5 During the bat scoping survey, the building on site was subject to an external and internal survey to establish the suitability of the structure to support roosting bats in accordance with Collins (2023). The criteria for assigning a roost suitability category are presented in Table 1 below:

Table 1: Guidelines used for assessing the bat roosting suitability of buildings (*taken from Collins, 2023*).

Roosting Suitability	Potential Roosting Features (PRFs) Present
None	No habitat features on site likely to be used by any roosting bats at any time of the year (i.e., a complete absence of crevices/suitable shelter at all ground/underground levels).
Negligible	No obvious features on the site likely to be used by roosting bats, however, a small element of uncertainty remains as bats can use small and apparently unsuitable features on occasion.
Low	A structure with one or more potential roosting opportunities that could be used by individual bats opportunistically. However, these potential roost sites do not provide enough shelter, protection, surrounding habitats, or the appropriate conditions to be used on a regular basis by larger numbers of bats e.g. unlikely to support hibernation or maternity roosts.
Moderate	A structure or tree with one or more potential roost sites that could be used by bats due to the size of the potential roosting feature which is sufficient to provide: shelter, protection, optimal conditions and surrounding habitats. The feature(s) are unlikely to support a roost of high conservation status.
High	A structure or tree with one or more potential roost sites that could be used by bats due to the size of the potential roosting feature which is sufficient to provide: shelter, protection, optimal conditions and high-quality surrounding habitats. The features have the potential to support large colonies of bats (e.g. maternity or hibernation) for long periods of time.
Confirmed roost	Evidence of bat occupation found during initial survey.

Trees

2.2.6 Bats often roost in trees. Features such as old woodpecker holes, splits, cavities and rot holes, loose or flaking bark and ivy creepers can be exploited by bats to roost. Any trees present on site were therefore assessed for their potential to support roosting bats by searching for suitable features. The presence of roosting bats can be spotted through signs such as accumulations of moth or butterfly wings, staining, bat droppings, or bats themselves.

The absence of these cannot, however, be treated as conclusive evidence that bats are not present, and therefore an assessment was made of the potential of the trees to support bats based on the scale presented in Table 2 below, in accordance with Collins (2023).

Table 2: Guidelines used for assessing the bat roosting suitability of trees (*taken from Collins, 2023*).

Roosting Suitability	Potential Roosting Features (PRFs) Present
None	Either no Potential Roosting Features (PRFs) in the tree, or highly unlikely to be any

FAR	Further assessment required to establish if PRFs are present in the tree.
PRF	A tree with at least one PRF present.

The category of roosting suitability assigned to a building/tree is used to determine what further survey effort is required to ascertain the presence/likely absence of bats within that feature, as shown in Table 3 below:

Table 3: Recommended minimum number of survey visits for presence/likely absence surveys *(taken from Collins, 2023)*.

Negligible roost suitability	**Low roost suitability**	**Moderate roost suitability**	**High roost suitability**
No futher survey required	One survey visit. One dusk emergence survey, May to August (structures). No further surveys required (trees).	Two separate dusk emergence survey visits. May to September, with at least one survey between May and August.	Three separate dusk emergence survey visits. May to September, with at least two surveys between May and August
September surveys are both weather- and location-dependent. Conditions may become more unsuitable in these months, particularly in more northerly latitudes, which may reduce the length of the survey season. September surveys are likely to miss maternity roosts due to dispersal before this time but may pick up mating roosts. Multiple survey visits should be spread out to sample as much of the recommended survey period as possible; it is recommended that surveys are spaced out at **least three weeks apart**, preferably more. Survey timings **should consider the prevailing conditions in the year of survey, which will vary geographically**. In years with a cold spring, the surveys should not be started in early May, or all completed in May. The surveys should maximise the possibility of detecting maternity roosts, which can switch roosts between pregnancy and lactation, and the **optimum coverage includes the pre-parturition, post-parturition, and mating periods**. Structures that have been categorised as low potential can be problematic, and the number of surveys required should be judged on a case-by-case basis. In some cases, more than one survey may be needed, particularly where there are several buildings in this category.			

2.3 Survey Constraints

2.3.1 Weathering and other factors will often remove any signs of bat activity, especially when present on the exterior of a building or a tree. Many bat species will have several roost sites which they regularly move between and therefore an absence during a survey visit does not exclude their presence at a later date.

2.3.2 The site was surveyed in overcast and drizzly conditions, as described below.

Table 4: Weather Conditions during the surveys.

Survey Date	Temperature (°C)	Humidity (%)	Wind Speed (kph)/Direction		Cloud Cover (%)	Precipitation
09/02/26	7	100	13	SE	100	Drizzle

2.3.3 There were no perceived limitations that would significantly impact on the conclusions and recommendations given within this report.

2.3.4 The details of this report will remain valid for 18 months. Beyond this period, if the proposed works have not commenced, a new review of the ecological conditions must be undertaken.

3. Results

3.1 Desktop study

3.1.1 Local Data Centre Records: WYES and WYBG has been commissioned to provide the records held for bat species within a 2km radius of the survey site. The results have been summarised below. It should be noted that the absence of records should not be taken as confirmation bat species are absent from the search area. Please see **Table 5** below for a summary of the bat records and bat roost records from the last ten years obtained from WYES and WYBG.

WYES

Table 5: Summary of bat activity records from the last ten years held by WYES within 2km of the site.

Common Name	Scientific Name	Notes
Daubenton's bat	*Myotis daubentonii*	One record from 2019
Unidentified bat of the genus *Myotis*	*Myotis sp.*	One record from 2023
Noctule	*Nyctalus noctula*	Five records from 2016-2024
Common pipistrelle	*Pipistrellus pipistrellus*	13 records from 2016-2024
Soprano pipistrelle	*Pipistrellus pygmaeus*	Four records from 2019-2024
Unidentified bat species	*Vespertilionidae* sp.	One record from 2018

Table 6: Summary of bat roost records held by WYES within 2km of the site.

Common Name	Scientific Name	Notes
Common pipistrelle	*Pipistrellus pipistrellus*	19 records from 2003-2021
Unidentified bat of the genus *Pipistrellus*	*Pipistrellus sp.*	Four records from 2004-2019, including one maternity roost
Unidentified bat species	*Vespertilionidae sp.*	Six records from 1993-2004, including one maternity roost

WYBG

Table 7: Summary of bat activity records from the last ten years held by WYBG within 2km of the site.

Common Name	Scientific Name	Notes
Daubenton's bat	*Myotis daubentonii*	One record of a single bat from 2018
Natterer's bat	*Myotis nattereri*	One record of a single bat from 2018
Unidentified bat of the genus *Myotis*	*Myotis sp.*	One record of a single bat from 2018
Common pipistrelle	*Pipistrellus pipistrellus*	Three records from 2017-2018, two of a single bat, and one of 28 bats
Soprano pipistrelle	*Pipistrellus pygmaeus*	One record of five bats from 2018
Brown long-eared bat	*Plecotus auritus*	One record of a single bat from 2018

Table 8: Summary of bat roost records held by WYBG within 2km of the site.

Common Name	Scientific Name	Notes
Common pipistrelle	*Pipistrellus pipistrellus*	Six records of roosts from 1998-2016, including three of maternity roosts
Unidentified bat of the genus *Pipistrellus*	*Pipistrellus* sp.	Four records of roosts from 1996-2007, including one of maternity roost
Unidentified bat species	*Vespertilionidae* sp.	Six records of roosts from 1997-2004, including one maternity roost

3.2 Field Survey

3.2.1 Habitats Present

The site contains consists entirely of hardstanding and a single building.

3.2.2 Building Assessment

Building One

The building is two stories, with a cellar, consisting of sandstone block walls and a slate tile roof.

Internal

Internal inspection of the building revealed wood boards/panels in the upper floor ceiling, potentially creating spaces between this and the exterior slate tiles. The ceiling was supported by wooden beams. No signs of bat roosts were noted internally on any floor (droppings, feeding remains, etc), and high levels of cobweb coverage suggests no recent occupation.

External

The following features were noted around the building's exterior (**Appendix 1**):

1. Gaps in wall / missing mortar
2. Gaps in soffit
3. Holes in wall
4. Gaps under eaves
5. Open cellar window
6. Broken ground floor window
7. Lifted tiles across roof

3.2.3 Tree Assessment

No trees occur onsite.

3.2.4 Other considerations

No signs of nesting birds were noted; however, birds can gain access to the buildings, particularly pigeons, jackdaws, and other common urban species.

4. Interpretation of Survey Results

4.1 BRP Survey

4.1.1 A number of features were identified within building on site in which bats may roost. Please refer to Section 3.2 and Appendix 1 for further details.

4.1.2 Based on the proximity of roost records, the type of PRFs present and the proximity of high-quality bat foraging habitat, this site is considered to have **low** potential for supporting roosting bat species during their active period between May and September.

4.2 Impacts of the Proposed Development

4.2.1 Based on the number and type of PRFs present, the proposed works have the potential to disturb roosting bats, damage roosts or destroy roosts, if any are present.

5. Recommendations

Further surveys

5.1.1 The building was assessed as having **low** potential to support roosting bats; therefore, **one** dusk emergence survey is required. The survey must be carried out between May and August, inclusive, and in suitable weather conditions.

5.1.2 If no bats are seen emerging from the building, then bats will be assessed to not be affected by the proposed scheme. In the event that emerging bats are seen from the building, then additional surveys will be required up to a total of three, and a Bat Mitigation Licence will be required from Natural England.

During works

5.1.3 Should a roosting bat be found during any stage of works, it should quickly and carefully be covered to minimise disturbance, works should **cease immediately**, and the advice of an appropriately qualified, experienced, and licensed ecologist should be sought. Site workers must be made aware that bats in torpor may appear to be cold or lifeless, especially when temperatures drop, and can take up to half an hour to become fully active, therefore, any bat found may not be able to move or escape quickly.

5.1.4 During works, all site workers should be aware of the signs of a potential bat roost, including:

- Droppings. These are the most common sign seen. Bat droppings are around 5-10mm long and resemble mouse droppings. The droppings may appear to be slightly shiny due to the presence of undigested insect exoskeletons. Unlike mouse droppings, which can be squashed, bat droppings tend to crumble into a fine powder when crushed.
- Feeding signs around the site, such as uneaten insect wings
- Urine stains and/or scratch marks around holes in trees or buildings
- Bats observed flying around the area, and
- Bats heard ‘chattering’ within a potential roost site, especially on warm summer days.

5.1.5 Bats must not be handled by an unlicensed person, unless **absolutely necessary**, such as if it is immediate danger, in such a case, gloves must be worn as bats have a small chance of carrying a rabies-like virus, European Bat Lyssavirus (EBLV).

5.1.6 As bats and their roosts are protected under UK legislation, the work would then need to be completed under the authority of a Bat Mitigation Licence. Mitigation and

compensation measures to reduce the impact on bats would be required as conditions of the licence

Lighting

5.1.7 The lighting design of the proposed scheme should follow guidance from the Bat Conservation Trust and Institute of Lighting Professionals (2023). A key point is the avoidance of internal and external light spill. Where possible, lighting should be timed, or on sensors and avoid the hours between sunset and sunrise, when bats are out foraging. The following will be required

- LED Lighting will be used, and light levels will be kept as low as possible. Metal halide, fluorescent sources will not be used.
- Lighting will be directed to where it is required, and away from any identified roost access points.
- Only luminaries with no light output above 90 degrees and/or an upward light ratio of 0% and with good optical control will be used, luminaries will always be mounted on the horizontal, i.e. no upward tilt.
- Any external security lighting will be set on motion sensors and short (1min) timers.
- Internal lighting within the new rooms will be recessed where installed in proximity to windows to reduce glare and light spill.
- Light sources will emit minimal ultra-violet light, peak higher than 550nm and be of a warm white spectrum (ideally <2700 Kelvin).
- The use of bollard or low-level downward directional luminaries is strongly discouraged.

Other considerations

5.1.8 The building is accessible to birds, and may support nesting for some species, such as pigeons.

5.1.9 All nesting birds are protection under the Wildlife & Countryside Act, with some species having additional protections under Schedule 1, including from intentional or reckless disturbance. Demolition of the buildings should ideally take place outside of the nesting bird season (1st February to 31st August, inclusive).

5.1.10 If works occur within the nesting bird season, then a **Nesting Bird Survey** should occur immediately prior to the commencement of the works (within 24 hours). The survey will involve monitoring the site at dawn, looking for signs of nesting birds, such as active nests, nest construction, adult birds carrying food for young. If an active nest is found, the area surrounding it will be cordoned off and must remain undisturbed until fledging has been completed, the timing of this will vary on species and stage of development.

5.1.11 Bird nesting is often weather dependant, so may occur outside the usually nesting season if conditions are right. If works occur outside the bird nesting season and an active nest is found, works should cease, and a suitably qualified ecologist should be

contacted for advice. Site workers should be aware of the signs of nesting activity, which include:

- A completed nest with eggs, chicks, or a brooding adult.
- A nest under active construction.
- Adults displaying territorial and/or agitated behaviour, such as remaining in close proximity to potential nest sites, and persistently calling.
- Adults seen flying to and from a specific location carrying nest material, e.g. sticks, moss, feathers, sheep wool, etc.
- Adults seen flying to and from a specific location carrying forage, e.g. worms, caterpillars, other invertebrates.

Faunal enhancements

5.1.12 The scheme presents an enhancement opportunities by including provision of bird and bat boxes/bricks on the exterior of the building post-development, providing new nesting/roosting opportunities for the local bird and bat populations. Advice on the number, type, and positioning of faunal enhancements can be provided in a **Biodiversity Enhancement Plan** (**BEP**).

6. References

Bat Conservation Trust and Institute of Lighting Professionals (2023) *Guidance Note 08/23: Bats and artificial lighting in the UK*. ILP, Rugby

Collins (2023) Bat Surveys for Professional Ecologists: Good Practice Guidelines 4th edition, Bat Conservation Trust, written 2023

Mitchell-Jones, A.J. & McLeish, A.P. (2012) *The Bat Workers' Manual.* Pelagic Publishing, Exeter.

Mitchell-Jones, A.J. (2004) *Bat Mitigation Guidelines.* English Nature, Peterborough

Reason, P.F. and Wray, S. (2023). *UK Bat Mitigation Guidelines: a guide to impact assessment, mitigation and compensation for developments affecting bats.* Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management, Ampfield.

West Yorkshire Bat Group (2025). Bat records within 2km only.

West Yorkshire Ecology Service (2025). Bat records within 2km only.

Appendices

Appendix 1: Site Plan Showing Bat Roost Potential

Site name & address

Former Royds Hall Printing Co
96 Longwood Road
Huddersfield
HD3 4EJ

Key

- Red Line Boundary
- Building

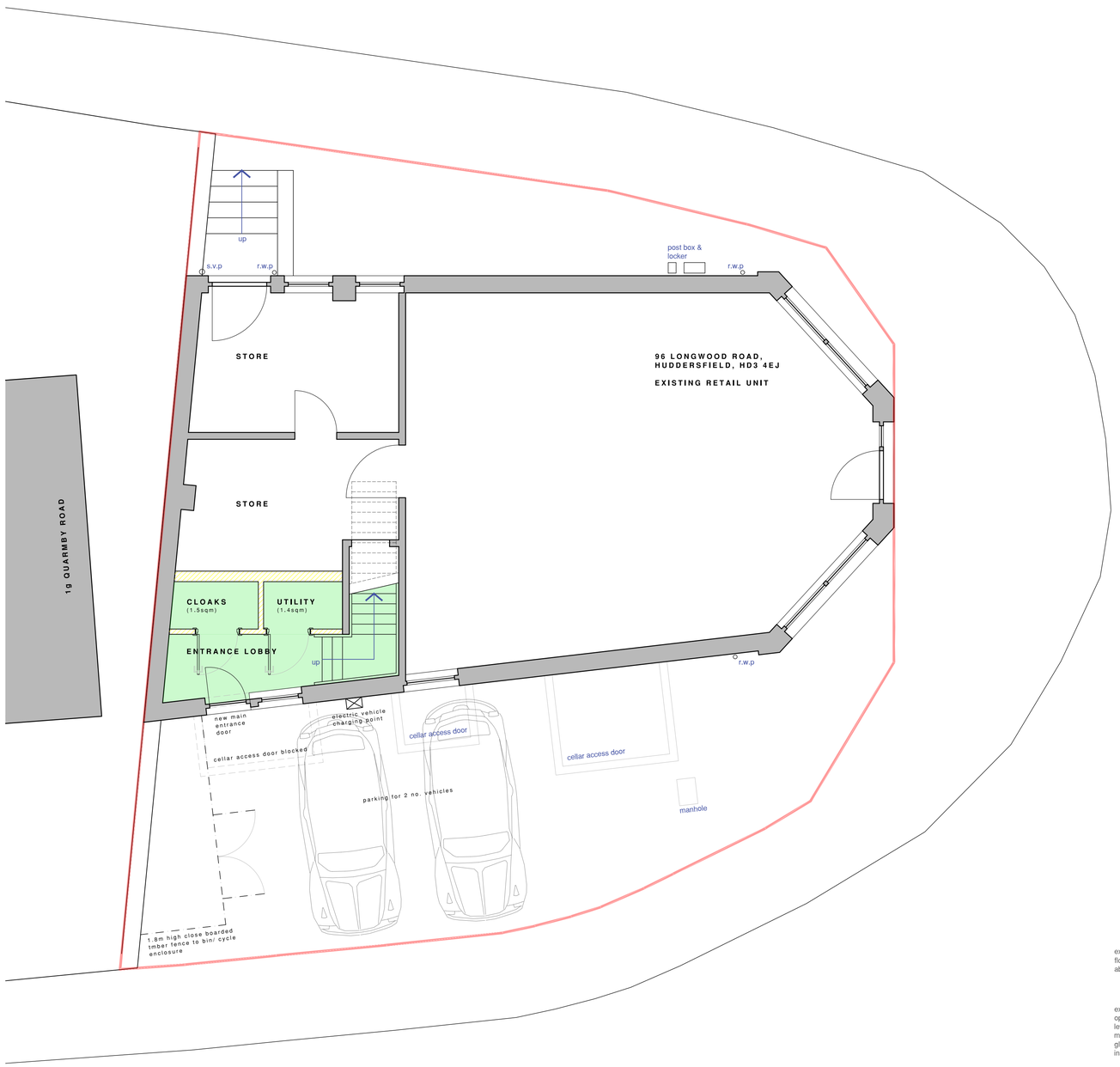
PRFs

- 1 - Gaps in wall / missing mortor
- 2 - Gaps in soffit
- 3 - Holes in wall
- 4 - Gaps under eaves
- 5 - Open cellar window
- 6 - Broken ground floor window
- 7 - Lifted tiles across roof

Scale 0 2.5 5 m

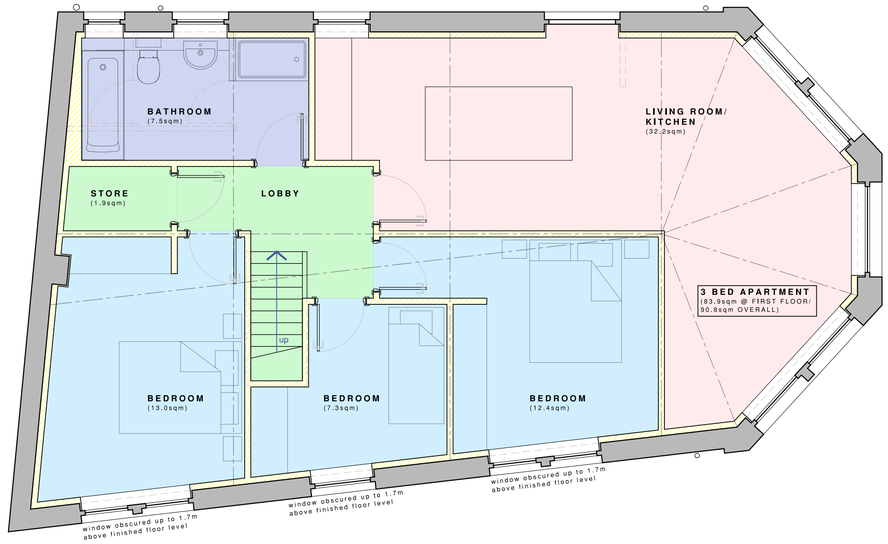
Site	Client
Former Royds Hall Printing Co	Pav Sadiq
Project	**Author**
23652 Bat Roost Potential Survey	ADo
Plan ref	**Revision**
23652/ADo	001

Appendix 2: Proposed Development Plan



1 **GROUND FLOOR / SITE BLOCK PLAN AS PROPOSED**
SCALE 1:50

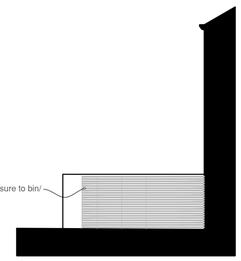
0 1 2m
SCALE 1:50



2 **FIRST FLOOR PLAN AS PROPOSED**
SCALE 1:50

0 1 2m
SCALE 1:50

3 **SOUTH ELEVATION AS PROPOSED**
SCALE 1:100



4 **ELEVATION ON BIN/ CYCLE STORE**
SCALE 1:100

0 5m
SCALE 1:100

NOTE: ALL OTHER ELEVATIONS TO REMAIN AS EXISTING

Rev C -08/01/26- Parking for 2 vehicles with EV charging point indicated, first floor windows to south elevation obscured

Rev B -06/11/25- Scheme redesigned as single apartment

Rev A -17/06/25- Proposed elevation added

Revisions

NORTHLIGHT
ARCHITECTURAL CONSULTANTS
The Media Centre
7 Northumberland Street
Huddersfield
HD1 1RL
t : 07815 290496
e : chrisnorthlight@gmail.com

Client
Pervez Sadiq

Project
Former Royds Hall Printing Co.
96 Longwood Road,
Huddersfield, HD3 4 EJ

Drawing title
Plans and Elevation
as Proposed

PLANNING APPLICATION

Scale @ A1	Drawn by
As Shown	CG
Date	Appr'd
April '25	-
Drawing no	Rev
25-010/ (AL)01	C

Appendix 3: Photographic Evidence

Photo 1: Building exterior, east face

Photo 2: Building exterior, east face

Photo 3: Building exterior, south face

Photo 4: Building exterior, south face

Photo 5: Building exterior, north face

Photo 6: Building exterior, north face

Photo 7: Building exterior, west face

Photo 8: Gaps in soffit on west face

Photo 9: Gaps under eaves on north face

Photo 10: Gaps in wall on east face

Photo 11: Gaps in wall on south face

Photo 12: Gaps in wall on south face

	
Photo 13: Open cellar window on south face	Photo 14: Broken ground floor window on south face

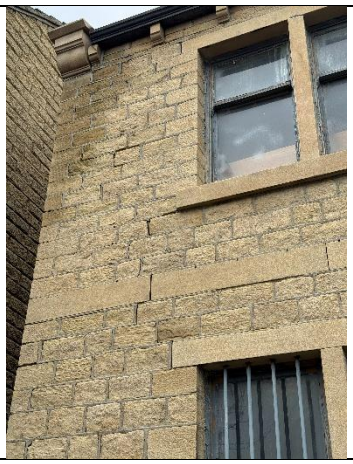



Photo 15: Gaps in wall on south face	Photo 16: Lifted roof tiles on south face
	
Photo 17: Lifted roof tiles on north face	Photo 18: Upper floor interior

Photo 19: Wood panels of upper floor ceiling

Photo 20: Ground floor

Photo 21: Open cellar window

Photo 22: Cellar interior

Photo 23: Cellar interior

Photo 24: Cellar interior

Appendix 4: Author Qualifications

Adam West, Principal Ecologist

BSc (Hons) Animal and Wildlife Management, ACIEEM.

Adam joined JCA to lead the expanding ecology department. Having returned to education as a mature student, Adam studied Countryside Management for two years before undertaking a Batchelor's degree in Animal and Wildlife Management, for which he was awarded First Class Honours. Adam has many years' experience in ecological consultancy, working on projects ranging from individual planning applications to national infrastructure projects. Adam holds a Natural England Level 1 great crested newt survey class licence and a Natural England Level 2 bat survey class licence.

Alex Donovan, Assistant Ecologist

MBiol BSc (Hons) Biology (Industrial), MRSB.

Alex joined JCA in 2023 after graduating from the University of Leeds with a First Class Honours Integrated Master's degree in Biology, including an industrial placement year working in the Uplands Research Department of the Game and Wildlife Conservation Trust. Alex is a Qualifying Member of CIEEM, a Member of the Royal Society of Biology, and a member of the BTO's Bird Ringing Scheme and Nest Record Scheme. Alex holds Natural England licences for barn owls (CL29) and great crested newts (level 1, CL08) and is working towards additional survey licences for bats and white-clawed crayfish.

Kristen Kelly, Graduate Ecologist

BSc (Hons) Ecology & Conservation, MSc Biodiversity & Conservation.

Kristen joined JCA in 2025 after completing her master's degree at the University of Leeds in biodiversity and conservation. Prior to this she completed her Batchelors at Edge Hill University with a first in ecology and conservation. She has gained a level 2 FISC qualification in plant identification and is currently gaining experience in Preliminary Ecological Appraisal and UK Habs.

Rebecca Petch-Smith, Assistant Ecologist

MBiol (Hons) Zoology

Rebecca joined JCA in 2025 after spending 18 months in the teaching industry. Prior to this she graduated from the University of Leeds with a 2:1 Honours Integrated Master's degree in Zoology. As part of her degree programme, Rebecca spent time in Kenya conducting surveys on African ungulates. Rebecca began assisting on bat emergence surveys in 2024, after which, she gained employment as a Graduate Ecologist at JCA Ltd. She is currently conducting Preliminary Ecological Appraisals, Bat Scope Surveys and Biodiversity Net Gain Assessments and working towards her protected species licence.

The information and advice which we have prepared and provided is true and has been prepared and provided in accordance with the CIEEM's Code of Professional Conduct. We confirm that the opinions expressed are our true and bona fide opinions.

Signed

.....

Alex Donovan *MBiol BSc (Hons), MRSB*

11/02/2026

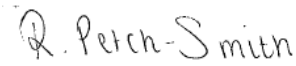
Reviewed by

.....

Kristen Kelly *BSc (hons), MSc*

11/02/2026

Reviewed and approved by



.....

Rebecca Petch-Smith *MBIOL BSc (Hons)*

11/02/2026

For and on behalf of ***JCA Ltd***

Registered Office:

Unit 80

Bowers Mill

Branch Road

Barkisland

Halifax

HX4 0AD

Tel. 01422 376335

Fax. 01422 376232

Email: info@jcaac.com

Web: www.jcaac.com

ECOLOGICAL SERVICES

Ecological Pre-Planning Services

- Phase 1 Habitat Surveys
- Great Crested Newt eDNA Sampling
- Protected species: Bat, Wintering and Nesting Bird, Badger, Amphibian, Otter, Water Vole, White-Clawed Crayfish, Dormice and Reptile Surveys.
- Preparation for Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)
- Invasive Species Surveys
- Code for Sustainable Homes
- Butterfly & Insect Surveys

Ecological Post-Planning Services

- Biodiversity Enhancement Plans
- Protected Species Mitigation
- Ecological Management (Bat and Bird box installation and inspection)
- Planting Schemes
- Monitoring of bird or bat boxes.

ARBORICULTURAL SERVICES

Guidance for Architects & Developers

- British Standard 5837 Surveys
- Arboricultural Implications Assessments (AIA)
- Arboricultural Method Statements (AMS)

Advice for Engineers, Loss Adjusters and Insurers

- Tree Surveys for Subsidence
- Heave Assessment
- Tree Root Identification

Advice for Local Authorities and Social Housing

- Tree Safety Surveys
- Specialist Decay Detection
- Landscape and Orchard Design

Tree Advice for the Legal Profession

- Subsidence Litigation
- Personal Injury and Accident Investigation
- Expert Witness, Planning Inquiries and Appeals

Veteran Tree Management

- Ancient Woodland Management
- Veteran Tree Management

Tree Health and Pest and Disease Management

- Pest and Disease Surveys
- Tree Health Checks
- Disease Mitigation and Control

JCA Limited

Arboricultural & Ecological Consultants

HEAD QUARTERS

Unit 80 Bowers Mill,
Branch Road,
Barkisland
Halifax, HX4 0AD

Company Reg No: 05005041
VAT No: 686 4674 78