BAT EMERGENCE SURVEY REPORT

at

Longley Farm
Longley Lane
Huddersfield
HD9 2JD

Client:
J & E Dickinson - Homearchitecture

Client Address:
Longley Farm
Longley Lane
Huddersfield
HD9 2JD

JCA Ref:
22888/RPS

Date of Report:
14/07/2025



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	N/A	N/A	10/07/25	Rebecca Petch-Smith	14/07/25	Rebecca Petch-Smith	14/07/25	Alex Donovan

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.

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Summary

JCA Ltd was commissioned by **J & E Dickinson - Homearchitecture** provide ecological advice to inform works at **Longley Farm**, hereafter referred to as 'the site'. The site is located at **Longley Lane, Huddersfield, HD9 2JD**, Ordnance Survey (OS) National Grid Reference **SE 14460 06176.**

The Preliminary Ecological Appraisal with Preliminary Roost Assessment (PEA) undertaken by Ecus Ltd in November 2024 identified the building to have **low** Bat Roost Potential (BRP) which would be impacted during renovation works. Further surveys were recommended to determine the presence/likely absence of a roost.

The purpose of this report is to present the findings of the surveys, 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).

Dusk emergence surveys were undertaken on 10/07/2025 to identify any bat use of the building. The surveys found **no** emergence activity from the surveyed building, and **moderate** levels of commuting and forging activity around the site.

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.

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1. Introduction

1.1 Background

1.1.1 In June 2025, JCA Ltd produced a Biodiversity Accounting Assessment (BAA) of a site located at **Longley Farm, Longley Lane, Huddersfield** hereafter referred to as 'the site'. The PEA survey identified a building with **low** bat roost potential (BRP), due to the building containing potential roost features (PRFs) on-site that would likely be disturbed as part of the proposed work.

1.1.2 In June 2025, JCA Ltd. was commissioned by **J & E Dickinson - Homearchitecture** to underate **one** dusk emergence survey on the building.

1.2 Details of Proposed Development

1.2.1 The scheme is the extension of the Cottage Cheese Unit (B1) along with associated access works around the building and an extension of the current rough access track from the north of the Site to the new extension.

1.3 Site Location

1.3.1 The site is located at Ordnance Survey (OS) National Grid Reference **SE 14460 06176**, with nearby postcode HD9 2JD.

1.4 Previous Studies

1.4.1 Ecus Ltd. – Preliminary Ecological Appraisal with Preliminary Roost Assessment (PEA), November 2024.

1.4.2 Ecus Ltd. – Biodiversity Net Gain Assessment – Feasibility Stage (BAA), November 2024.

1.5 Scope of Works

1.5.1 The following elements of work were included in the bat survey programme:

- Field surveys – **one** dusk survey in appropriate weather conditions, within the bat survey season of 1st May to 31st August, to assess whether bats are using the building to roost in.
- Ecological report – detailing the survey results, implications for the disturbance of the buildings/trees and recommendations.

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1.6 Survey and Report Aims

1.6.1 The main aim of the dusk emergence surveys was to determine the presence/likely absence of roosting bats that will be impacted by the proposed development.

1.6.2 If roosting bats are present, to:

- Identify the species and numbers of bats 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.

1.6.3 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 bat surveys 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.

1.7 Legislative Context

1.7.1 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 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.

1.7.2 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.

1.7.3 Please see Appendix 1 for a more detailed overview of the UK legislation protecting bats.

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2. Methodology

2.1 Desktop Study

2.1.1 The following information was provided within the PEA by Ecus regarding bat records:

'*WYJS returned a total of 42 bat records for locations within 2km of the Site, 12 of which were roost records. Roost recorded pertained to unidentified bat species* Chiroptera spp.*, pipistrelle bat species* Pipistrellus sp*, common pipistrelle* Pipistrellus pipistrellus*, myotis bat species* Myotis sp*. and Natterer's bat* Myotis nattereri*. The closest records pertain to unidentified bat species and pipistrelle bat species located approximately 1.4 km north of the Site, dated 2005.*

The other 30 record pertained to foraging, auditory records, live sightings and other field records of bats. The species identified include unidentified bat species, common pipistrelle, soprano pipistrelle Pipistrellus pygmaeus*, common noctule* Nyctalus noctule*, lesser noctule* Nyctalus leisleri*, myotis bat species and Daubenton's bat* Myotis daubentoniid*. The closest record pertains to common pipistrelle, located approximately 530 m southeast of the Site, dated 2010.*

One EPS licences pertaining to bats was identified within 2km of the Site using MAGIC. This pertains to lesser noctule located approximately 1.9 km north of the Site from 2009 (EPSM2009-863).'

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 July 2025.

2.2.2 The survey was led by Rebecca Petch-Smith (JCA Graduate Ecologist).

2.3 Emergence Surveys

2.3.1 Dusk emergence surveys are used to determine the presence or likely absence of bat roosts in buildings or features when the preliminary roost assessment cannot reasonably rule out the presence of roosting bats. They are also used to identify the type of roost where a known roost is present. They can only be completed in the season when bats are most active (May to September, with optimum bat activity between June and August).

2.3.2 During the PEA conducted on 10/10/2024 by Ecus Ltd. all structures/trees/buildings on site were subject to an external survey to establish the suitability of the structure to support roosting bats in accordance with Collins (2023) (4th edition) and Bats in Tree Roosts (Andrews, H. 2018). Dusk emergence and survey effort is dictated by the category of bat roost potential assigned to a structure or tree during the preliminary bat roost potential assessment. **Table 1** (taken from Collins, J. 2023) summarises the survey effort required for structures to give confidence in a negative result.

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Table 1 Recommended minimum number of survey visits for presence/likely absence surveys *(taken from Collins, 2023)*.

Negligible roost suitability	Low roost suitability or PRF-I	Moderate roost suitability	High roost suitability or PRF-M
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.			

2.3.3 The following categories were assigned to structures and trees that required further survey.

Table 2 Categories of Structures/Trees Surveyed.

Structure/tree to be surveyed	Assigned category	Number of surveys required
B1	Low	1

2.3.4 Dusk emergence surveys commence 15 minutes before sunset and end 1.5 hrs after sunset, depending on activity levels recorded during the survey.

2.3.5 During the survey, the building was monitored using Nightfox Whisker night vision binoculars.

2.3.6 Bat calls were monitored using ANABAT Scout bat detectors and notes were made on the times of bat calls and any bat activity seen or heard (commuting, foraging, roosting or social calls) to determine the following information:

- Time and species of first and last bat call.
- Location of bats/proximity to the buildings.
- Number and species of bats present (where identification is possible).
- Bat activity levels (foraging, commuting, social calls).
- Number of bats recorded entering/exiting the structures/trees/buildings.

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2.4 Survey Constraints

2.4.1 The comprehensiveness of any ecological assessment will be limited by the season in which surveys are undertaken. To determine presence or likely absence of a protected species and their status (i.e. the number of individuals present) usually requires multiple visits at suitable times of the year. The survey conditions and timings were suitable for surveying bats and therefore are not considered to be a limitation to the effectiveness of the surveys.

2.4.2 The weather conditions during the survey are given in **Table 3** below:

Table 3. Weather Conditions during the surveys.

Date	Sunset time	Start & finish time	Temp - Start and Finish (°C)		Wind speed (kmh)	Cloud cover (%)	Precipitation	Humidity
10/07/2025	21:34	21:19 23:04	19	17	3 NW	10	0	65%

2.4.3 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.

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3. Results

3.1 Field Survey

3.1.1 Dusk emergence survey

The results of the surveys are detailed in **Table 4**.

No emergences from the buildings were observed. **Moderate** levels of commuting and foraging activity were observed during the survey. Observations were of common pipistrelles *Pipistrellus pipistrellus* and unidentified Myotis *Myotis spp.* bats.

Table 4. Summary of the survey on 10/07/2025. Sunset time 21:34.

Location	Number of observations	Species identified and number of recordings	Time of first detection	Time before/after sunset	Activity recorded	Emergence location
1	33	Common pipistrelle	22.10	36 minutes after	Commuting Foraging (opportunistic)	None
2	23	Common pipistrelle	22.34	50 minutes after	Commuting	None
3	18	Common pipistrelle	22.10	36 minutes after	Commuting	None
3	19	Unidentified Myotis spp.	22.18	44 minutes after	Commuting Foraging (opportunistic)	None

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4. Interpretation of Survey Results

4.1.1 **No** bats were observed emerging from the surveyed building. The available evidence suggests that bats are not currently roosting within the surveyed building.

4.1.2 The number of commuting passes/foraging activity recorded during the surveys suggests a moderate activity level in this area of the site.

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5. Impacts of the Scheme

5.1.1 The survey did not record any use of the building by roosting bats, and it is considered unlikely that the scheme will result in an offence under relevant legislation (see section 1.7 and Appendix 1).

5.1.2 The PRFs in the building, however, remain available to bats for use in the future. Works affecting the building will reduce the number of roosting opportunities available to local bat populations.

5.1.3 The proposed works have the potential to disturb foraging and commuting bats on and around the site. Obtrusive light from the scheme would have negative impacts on the value of the site for commuting and foraging bats.

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6. Recommendations

6.1.1 In the unlikely event a bat is found within any of the trees or buildings on site at any time of year, either prior to or during the scheme, works should cease immediately, and the advice of an appropriately qualified, experienced, and licensed ecologist should be sought. As bats and their roosts are protected under UK legislation (see Appendix 1), the work would then need to be completed under the authority of a Natural England (NE) mitigation licence. Mitigation and compensation measures to reduce the impact on bats would be required as conditions of the licence.

6.1.2 It is recommended that no night working take place and no additional lighting be used at the site to avoid disturbance to commuting bats. If it is necessary to install additional lighting on site, these should be fitted with hoods, cowls, or shields to direct light into the working areas only.

6.1.3 Artificial light is known to deter bats from entering lit areas. The development must incorporate a wildlife sensitive lighting scheme. In particular, obtrusive light is to be prevented from reaching potential foraging and commuting routes, both from new exterior and interior lights. All lighting installed as part of the development will be in line with Guidance Note 08/23 Bats and Artificial Lighting at night. 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.
- Only luminaires with no light output above 90 degrees and/or an upward light ratio of 0% and with good optical control will be used, luminaires 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 luminaires is strongly discouraged.
- Providing the Lighting Strategy is adhered to, there will be an insignificant effect on the bat assemblage from lighting during the operational phase.

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7. References

Guidance:

Andrews, H. (2018). *Bat Roosts in Trees*. Pelagic Publishing, Exeter.

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

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

Institute of Lighting Professionals (2019). *Guidance Note 09/19: Domestic exterior lighting: getting it right!* ILP, Rugby.

Institute of Lighting Professionals (2021). *Guidance Note 01/21*: *The Reduction of Obtrusive Light*. ILP, Rugby.

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.

Relevant Legislation:

Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (WCA)

- http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-3614
- https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1981/69/contents

The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (CHSR)

- https://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2017/1012/contents/made

The Conservation of Habitats and Species (Amendment) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 (CHSR)

- https://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2019/579/contents/made

Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006 (NERC)

- https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2006/16/contents

Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000 (CRoW)

- https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2000/37/contents

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Appendices

Appendix 1: Legislation Pertaining to the Protection of Bats

All bat species have, for some time, been protected under **Schedule 5: Animals which are Protected** and **Schedule 6: Animals which may not be Killed or Taken by Certain Methods** of the **Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981**. However, the effective protection for bats now comes from **Schedule 2 European Protected Species of Animals** of **The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations (CHSR) 2017**, which is retained in UK lay post-Brexit by **CHSR (Amendment) (EU Exit) 2019**. Changes to legislation, and devolution, mean the law is difficult to summarise succinctly across the UK, but the strong legal protection for bats and roosts remains.

It is an offence across the UK 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 (breeding site, resting place, or any place used for shelter or protection, this is an 'absolute' offence)
- disturb bats while occupying a bat roost
- intentionally or recklessly obstruct access to a bat roost
- impair their ability to survive, breed, reproduce, or to rear or nurture their young
- impair their ability to hibernate or migrate
- possess, control, transport, sell, exchange or offer for sale/exchange any live or dead bat or any part of a bat, or publish or cause to be published any advertisements likely to be understood as conveying the buying or selling, or intention to buy or sell, any of those things.

'Deliberately' in this context may be interpreted as someone who, although not intending to capture/injure or kill a bat, performed the relevant action, being sufficiently informed and aware of the consequence his/her action will most likely have.

In this interpretation, a bat roost is "any structure or place which any wild [bat]...uses for shelter or protection". Because bats tend to reuse the same roosts, legal opinion is that the roost is protected whether or not the bats are present at the time.

For full legislative context, see:

- CHSR 2017 Part 3: Protection of Species, Sections 42-45: Protection of Animals.
- WCA Part 1: Wildlife, Sections 9-12: Protection of other animals and prevention of poaching.

Additionally, the following species are listed as priority species under **Section 41** of the **Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act 2006**, designating them as species of principal importance for the purpose of conserving biodiversity:

- Barbastelle bat *Barbastella barbastellus*
- Bechstein's bat *Myotis bechsteinii*
- Noctule *Nyctalus noctula*
- Soprano pipistrelle *Pipistrellus pygmaeus*
- Brown long-eared bat *Plecotus auritus*
- Greater horseshoe bat *Rhinolophus ferrumequinum*
- Lesser horseshoe bat *Rhinolophus hipposideros*

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Appendix 2: Site Plan and Surveyor Locations

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Site name & address

Longley Farm
Longley Lane
Huddersfield
HD9 2JD

Key

- Location

Scale

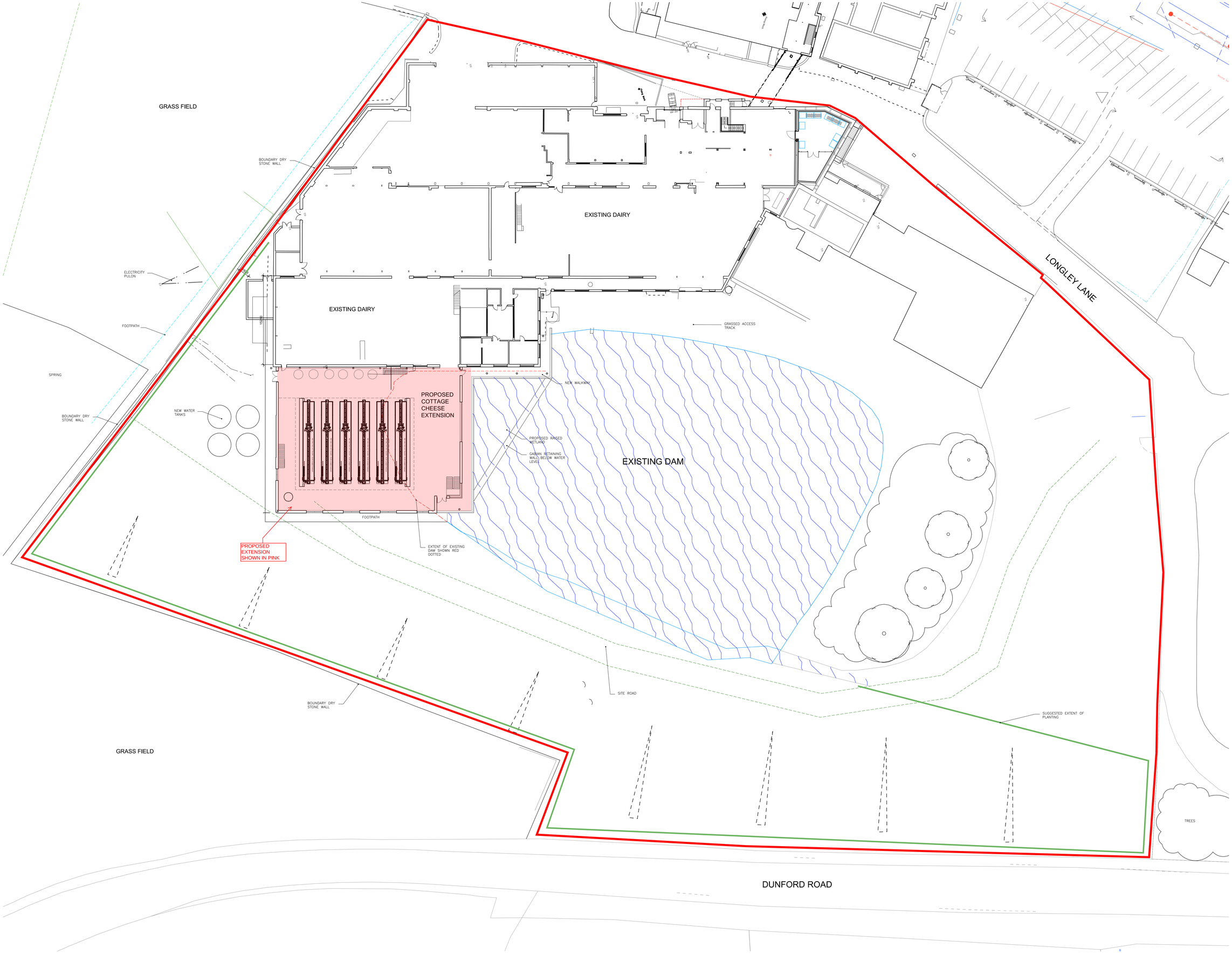
0 10 20 m

Site Longley Farm	Client J & E Dickinson - Homearchitecture
Project 22888 Bat Emergence	Author Rebecca Petch-Smith
Plan ref 22888/RPS	Revision 001

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Appendix 3: Proposed Development Plan

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Construction staff and operatives must ensure the principal contractor has provided thorough and accurate information on all health and safety aspects relating to the designs identified on this drawing including the review of:

- Designers/contractors risk assessments
- Method statements
- Permit to work
- Pre construction information

The designers note that the following health and safety risks relating to this drawing have not been eliminated during the design process:

ref	residual risk

	revision	date	by	chk

All dimensions to be verified on site and the Architect informed of any discrepancy. All drawings and specifications should be read in conjunction with the Health and Safety Plan; all conflicts should be reported to the CDM Coordinator.

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preliminary ☐ comment ☐ construction ☐
planning ☐ tender ☐ record ☐

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LONGLEY FARM

drawn by	checked by	date	scale @ A0
dwn	chk	date	scale

COTTAGE CHEESE EXTENSION

PROPOSED SITE PLAN

project number	drawing number	revision
104	110	B

cad reference: D:\02 Projects\Longley\002_Dairy Revs\dwg\02 Design\100 External Works\104 110 Proposed Cottage Cheese Site Plan.dwg

Appendix 4: Photographic Evidence



Photo 1: Location 1 – before sunset



Photo 2: Location 1 – after sunset

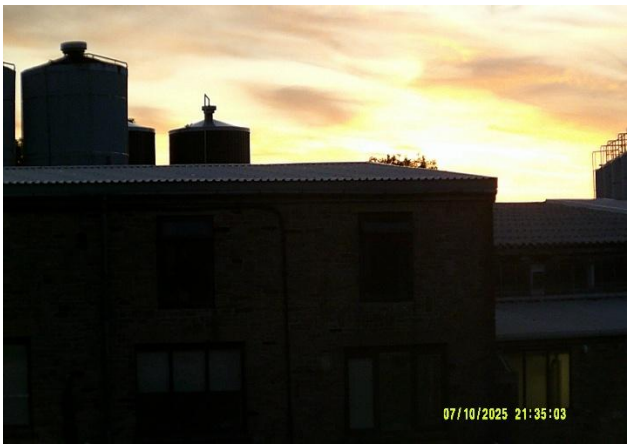


Photo 3: Location 2 – before sunset



Photo 4: - Location 2 – after sunset

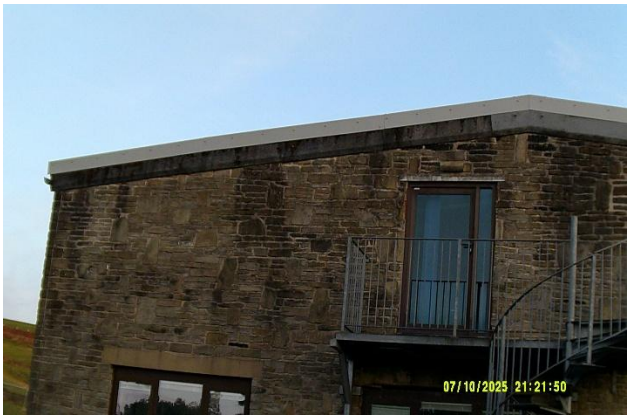


Photo 5: Location 3 – before sunset



Photo 6: Location 3 – after sunset

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Appendix 5: Bat Survey Calendar

Figure 1: Survey timings calendar (taken from BCT: Bat surveys for professional Ecologists, Good Practice Guidelines; 4th Edition).

Survey type	Month											
	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
Daytime Bat Walkover (DBW)												
PRA – structures[a]												
Emergence survey for maternity or summer roosts[b]												
Emergence survey for transitional/ occasional roosts[b]												
Re-entry surveys[c]												
Emergence survey for mating roosts[b]												
Hibernation survey – structures[a]												
GLTA[d]												
PRF inspection survey – trees												
Ground-level bat activity survey – night-time walkover surveys and automated/static												
Pre-, during and post-hibernation – automated/static bat activity survey												
Swarming survey[e]												
Back-tracking survey												
Trapping and radio-tagging survey[f]												

= optimal period = sub-optimal period

= weather or location dependent (i.e. may not be suitable due to spring and autumn conditions in any one year or in more northerly latitudes). Note that October emergence surveys are not acceptable in Scotland.

= it is not acceptable to trap bats when they are heavily pregnant and have dependent pups. Mothers need to optimise foraging due to the physiological demands of pregnancy and lactation, and pups need to be regularly fed. Interrupting these activities could potentially have an impact on breeding success in the year in question. The timing of birth can vary between years – it may be as early as the end of May or as late as the start of August, therefore caution should be exercised and local information gained on birth dates before trapping activities are carried out during the summer months. Any information gained and decisions made should be kept as a record.

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Appendix 6: Glossary

Activity surveys - are used to assess the level of bat activity at a site. This can be done either by using equipment such as an AnaBat device, or manually walking around a site with a heterodyne detector, documenting the number of bat passes and interceptions.

Dawn surveys - begin around 2 hours before and up to sunrise when bats are returning to their roosts from foraging, and swarming behaviour can be seen close to roost entrances.

Dusk surveys - begin around 30 minutes before sunset and up to 2 hours afterwards. These are done in order to see bats emerging from their roost sites at night.

Echolocation – is a system similar to sonar that allows bats to travel and forage even in total darkness. Bats make a call and then listen to the returning echoes in order to build up a map of their surrounding area. This allows bats to gauge the identity and distance of an object by how long the echo takes to return to them.

Habitat - the ecological or environmental area that is inhabited by a particular species of animal, plant or other type of organism.

Hibernation - is a state of inactivity and metabolic depression characterized by lower body temperature, slower breathing, and lower metabolic rate. Hibernating animals conserve energy, especially during winter when food is short, tapping energy reserves, i.e. body fat, at a slow rate.

Hibernacula - typically consist of underground sites, such as caves and cellars, which remain relatively cold and humid. Bats will hibernate to conserve energy over the winter months when falling temperatures cause a drop in the abundance of insects. These will typically be colonised around November to around March.

Insectivorous – is when an organism feeds exclusively on insects.

Nocturnal - a behaviour characterized by being active during the night and sleeping during the day.

Maternity roosts – colonised around late May early June and consist of mature females and their young. These roosts need to be warm and quiet, and are used up until around August, with females typically leaving first and then the young.

Mating roosts – mating begins around late October to November. Males of most species use special mating calls to attract females. These can include purrs, clicks and buzzing.

Roost – a site where bats live during the day, rear young and hibernate. These can be in man made structures, such as buildings, bridges, tunnels, cellars and mines, or natural features such as mature trees and caves.

Roosts in buildings – many types of buildings will be used by bats. The most likely sites are agricultural buildings (e.g. farmhouses and barns), buildings with exposed wooden beams (greater than 20cm thick), buildings with weather boarding and/or hanging tiles, and buildings close to woodland and/or water.

Roosts in trees – these are typically in mature trees with deep sheltered cracks, under loose sections of bark, or in woodpecker holes.

Species – a group of organisms in which all members can interbreed and produce viable offspring.

Summer roosts (non-breeding) - these are generally occupied by groups of males and immature females during the summer, and are usually only occupied for a short period before the group moves to another location.

Swarming – a behaviour exhibited by bats returning to their roost sites at dawn. Bats can be seen repeatedly flying to and from the roost entrance, making it much easier for consultants to identify where roosts are on a building or structure.

Temporary/Transitory roosts – These are used after hibernation (March – April) before mature females disperse to maternity roosts and male/immature females colonise summer (non-breeding) roosts. Similarly, temporary roosts form before hibernation (August -October).

Underground Roosts – these are typically used during the winter and can be mines, caves, tunnels or cellars.

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Appendix 7: Author Qualifications

Adam West, Principal Ecologist

BSc (Hons) Animal and Wildlife Management

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, 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, a Natural England Level 2 bat survey class licence (and the Scottish and Welsh equivalents) and a CSCS card.

Alex Donovan, Assistant Ecologist

MBiol BSc (Hons) Biology (Industrial)

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 CIEEM Qualifying Member, and a member of the BTO's Bird Ringing Scheme and Nest Record Scheme. Alex holds a Natural England barn owl survey licence, and is working towards additional survey licences for bats, great crested newts, and white-clawed crayfish.

Rebecca Petch-Smith, Graduate 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.

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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
REDACTED

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Rebecca Petch-Smith *MBIOL BSc (Hons)*

14/07/2025

Reviewed and Approved by

REDACTED

.....

Alex Donovan *MBiol BSc (Hons)*

14/07/2025

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

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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

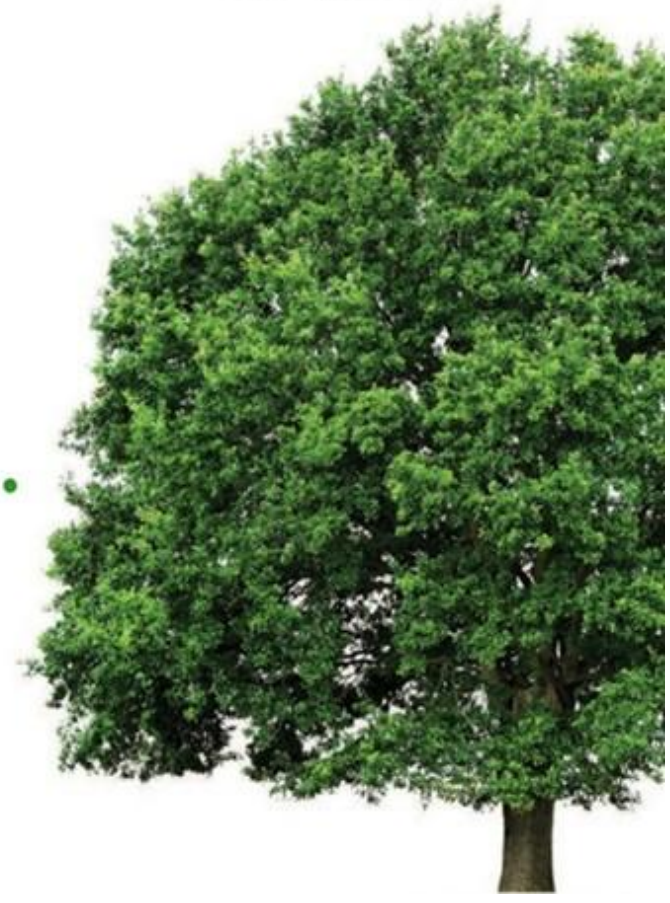
- Subsidence Litigation
- Personal Injury and Accident Investigation
- Expert Witness, Planning Inquiries and Appeals

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

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