

**BIODIVERSITY ENHANCEMENT
PLAN SURVEY & REPORT**

at

**Land at King's Road
Rochdale
Lancashire
OL16 5LD**

**Client:
Mohammed Khan**

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**JCA Ref:
18325a/EIC**

**Date of Report:
30/01/2024**



Quality Assurance

JCA ref.	Desktop Survey Completed:		Site Surveyed:		Report Completed:		Checked:	
	Date	Name	Date	Name	Date	Name	Date	Name
18325d/EIC	26/01/24	Eleanor Clark	N/A	N/A	29/01/24	Eleanor Clark	29/01/24	Rick Westwood
							30/01/24	Adam West

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

Contents

Quality Assurance	2
Contents	3
1 Introduction	4
1.1 Purpose of the Report.....	4
1.2 Terms of Reference	4
1.3 Scope of the Report	4
1.4 Details of Proposed Development.....	4
1.5 Site Description	5
2 Local Biodiversity Action Plan	6
3 Retention of Ecologically Valuable Features	7
3.1 Pre-development	7
3.2 Features to be Retained and Protected	7
4 Invasive Weed Eradication	8
5 Faunal Boxes	9
5.1 Summary.....	9
5.2 Bat Roosting Opportunities.....	9
5.3 Bird Boxes	11
5.4 Insect Boxes	13
5.5 Hedgehog Provisions.....	14
5.6 Management and monitoring.....	15
6 Conclusion	16
6.1 Retention of Ecologically Valuable Features.....	16
6.2 Faunal Boxes	16
6.3 Management and monitoring.....	16
7 References	17
Appendix 1: Faunal Boxes Plan	19
Appendix 2: Implementation, Management, & Monitoring Plan	21
Appendix 3: Author Qualifications.....	26



1 Introduction

1.1 Purpose of the Report

- 1.1.1 A Biodiversity Enhancement plan has been requested for **Land at King's Road**, by Rochdale Borough Council. This is described within Condition 10 of the Decision Notice:

No above ground works shall take place until a scheme of biodiversity enhancements for the site including, but not limited to, provision for bird boxes and bat boxes, has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. No dwelling shall be occupied until such time as the duly approved biodiversity enhancement measures within that plot have been installed in accordance with the duly approved detail.

Reason: In the interests of enhancing biodiversity and habitat provision within the site in accordance with Policy G7 of the adopted Rochdale Core Strategy and the National Planning Policy Framework.

- 1.1.2 This report will aim to fulfil the planning conditions set by Rochdale Borough Council, with the aim of enhancing the site's value to wildlife, through the retention of any existing features of value to wildlife, the creation of new habitats and the provision of new roosting/nesting opportunities within the proposed development.

1.2 Terms of Reference

- 1.2.1 We have been instructed by **Mohammed Khan** to produce a Biodiversity Enhancement Plan.
- 1.2.2 For this purpose, JCA Limited have been supplied with the following documents and plans:
- 18325 Preliminary Ecological Appraisal (JCA Limited, 2022)
 - K225-02/A Proposed Site Plan (AJC, 2022)

1.3 Scope of the Report

- 1.3.1 This report is compiled in accordance with guidance outlined in the *National Planning Policy Framework* (NPPF) so that the development considers the value of ecosystem services and enhance ecological networks.

1.4 Details of Proposed Development

- 1.4.1 The development proposed at this site is for the construction of a single residential dwelling with a driveway.



1.5 Site Description

- 1.5.1 Land at King's Road is situated at Ordnance Survey (OS) National Grid Reference SD 90728 12268, with nearby postcode OL16 5LD. The site is bordered by residential properties on all elevations. In the wider landscape, Rochdale Canal is located north of the site and several amenity open spaces are located to the south and east.



2 Local Biodiversity Action Plan

2.1.1 If possible, JCA Ltd aim to incorporate Local Biodiversity Action Plan (LBAP) habitats within our enhancement plans. We also aim to attract and support LBAP species, through either directly planting LBAP floral species, or creating habitats that will attract these species. The LBAP that covers **Land at King's Road** is the Greater Manchester BAP.

2.1.2 The habitats listed within the Greater Manchester BAP can be seen below in **Table 1**.

Table 1: Habitats listed under Greater Manchester BAP.

LBAP Habitats	
Species rich (unimproved) grassland	Reedbeds
Acid grassland	Ponds
Marshy grassland	Native woodland
Species rich hedgerows	Uplands
Lowland mossland	Urban managed green space

2.1.3 The species listed within the Greater Manchester BAP can be seen below in **Table 2**.

Table 2: Species listed under Greater Manchester BAP.

LBAP Species	
Bats	Native black poplar
Black redstart	Twite
Farmland birds	Water vole
Great crested newts	Willow tit
Hares	



3 Retention of Ecologically Valuable Features

3.1 Pre-development

3.1.1 For a comprehensive description of the site's current ecological value please see the accompanying Ecological Scoping Report JCA Limited (18325/M&H PEA, 2022). A summary of the habitats and features present in this report can be seen below.

3.1.2 As listed below, the site consists predominantly of five habitat types as per the Phase 1 Habitat Survey.

- Dense scrub
- Scattered scrub
- Semi-improved grassland
- Tall ruderal
- Ephemeral/short perennial

3.1.3 All habitats on site are common and widespread, consisting of only common floral species typical of improved land.

3.1.4 However, the habitats are considered suitable to support nesting birds, hedgehogs, and invertebrates. The site offers limited foraging and commuting habitat for bats due to poor connectivity and low-quality habitats on site.

3.2 Features to be Retained and Protected

3.2.1 The proposed development will see the loss of some scattered trees, scrub, and grassland habitats. Some of the scattered trees are to be retained and should be protected throughout the construction phase of the development.

3.2.2 To reduce the impacts of the development on the remaining habitats, a Construction and Environment Management Plan (CEMP) should be adhered to through the construction phase of the development.



4 Invasive Weed Eradication

- 4.1.1 Invasive plant species are those plants listed under Schedule 9, Part II of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) or described on the Non-Native Species Secretariat (NNSS) website. Invasive species include; Giant Hogweed, Giant Kelp, Japanese Knotweed, Japanese Seaweed, Himalayan Balsam, Horsetail and Floating Pennywort. Under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) it is an offence to plant or cause the spread of Invasive Plant Species in the wild and, therefore, it is a legal obligation to remove them.
- 4.1.2 The 18325 PEA (JCA, 2022) did not identify any invasive non-native species (INNS) on site at the time of the survey. If any INNS are identified during any stage of the development, then an Invasive Species Method Statement for the safe management and removal of INNS will be required.



5 Faunal Boxes

5.1 Summary

5.1.1 In total **3** bat boxes, **2** bat bricks, **5** bird boxes, **2** hedgehog shelters and **1** insect boxes have been recommended. The location of each faunal box to be erected can be seen in **Appendix 1**.

5.2 Bat Roosting Opportunities

5.2.1 All British bat species are protected by both UK and EU legislation. This is in response to the declines experienced by many bat species over the past century. The cause of the decline could be linked to a number of factors, including habitat loss, pesticide over-use, habitat fragmentation, loss of roost sites and roost disturbance.

5.2.2 All bat species are listed within the Great Manchester BAP. However, pipistrelle bats *Pipistrellus* spp. Are the most abundance species in the UK and are the most likely to roost within modern buildings. Pipistrelle bats were the most common species in the area base on the records in the 18325 PEA (JCA, 2022). The boxes incorporated into this enhancement plan are therefore aimed at attracting pipistrelle bats.

5.2.3 Box Selection & Positioning: There is a wide range of different bat boxes available, including both internal and external designs. External designs include the traditional wooden and woodcrete boxes. Internal designs include boxes that can be built into the walls, with a front that mimics the brickwork of the building, essentially becoming invisible. Other roost opportunities include cutting slots into soffit boxes, using bat bricks that lead into cavity walls and using lifted tiles to allow access into the loft.

5.2.4 **Bat bricks** have been selected to incorporate into each new building. The bricks are positioned high on the walls of the building, and the gap within the brick is only a few centimetres wide. These gaps are often overlooked by residents and so should not cause conflict with buyers. Bat bricks should be placed under the eaves at the apex of the south facing gable end walls. These bricks will then allow bats to access the cavity wall spaces (See **Table 3**).

5.2.5 **Bat Boxes** should be positioned at least 5m high, in groups of three, with their front facing north, southwest or southeast (as recommended by the BCT). This will allow each box to gain a different amount of warmth from the sun, creating a range of different environmental conditions for bats to choose from. The selected boxes should be constructed of woodcrete or similar in order increase their life expectancy. A range of different designs should be selected to increase the likelihood of bats roosting within the site (See **Table 3**).



Table 3: Bat roosting opportunities to be installed as part of the Proposed Development.

Bat Brick/Box	Number to be Installed	Description	Details
Ibstock Enclosed Bat Box 'C' (or a comparable design) 	2 (on the proposed building)	The Enclosed Bat Box 'C' from Ibstock is designed for the pipistrelle bat. It is ideal for new builds as it can be integrated directly into the brickwork to produce a discrete but attractive home for bats. The inside of the box is designed to create several roosting zones which are ideal for crevice dwelling bats. The bottom entrance means that no maintenance is required as droppings will simply fall out the bottom. This Ibstock Bat Box C is available in two sizes and three colours (red, blue or cream). The box is both durable and fully frost resistant.	Dimensions <u>Large Box</u> Height: 290mm Width: 215mm Depth: 105mm Weight: 9.2kg
1FD Schwegler Bat Box (or a comparable design) 	2*	The Schwegler 1FD has been developed specifically for smaller bats as both the interior and the type and size of the entrance hole match the requirements of smaller species. It features a special layout inside, such as a domed roof, an increased interior height and two grooved internal wooden front panels with precise spacing between them. This model has proved highly effective as a nursing area. The front panel can be removed for cleaning and inspection. This box is designed to be sited on trees using the galvanised steel hanger and aluminium nail provided. Schwegler bat boxes are backed by conservation organisations, government agencies and forestry experts and have the highest occupation rates of all nest boxes. They are carefully designed to mimic natural roost sites and to provide a stable environment.	Dimensions Height: 360mm Diameter: 160mm Weight: 4.8kg
Schwegler 2FN Bat Box (or a comparable design)	1*	The 2FN bat box has two entrances - one at the front and one at the rear against the tree. It has a domed roof to allow the bats to form roosting clusters for warmth, and an increased internal height. This design has proved highly successful with larger bat species including noctule and	Dimensions Height: 360mm Diameter: 160mm



	Bechstein's bats <i>Myotis bechsteinii</i>. This bat box is also designed to be effective against small predators and excludes draughts and light. Due to the opening on the bottom, this bat box does not require cleaning. It is manufactured from long-lasting WoodCrete, which should last for at least 20-25 years.	Weight: 4.9kg
* The 3 bat boxes proposed should be installed onto a tree within the Site boundary in a cluster of 3. These clusters should compromise of a mix of both the Schwegler 1FD and 2FN.		

5.2.6 Where lighting is required, conditions should be imposed to ensure the impact of the lighting on the bats is kept to a minimum. Lighting will be situated away from areas of both retained and new trees and shrubs. Any lighting should be of a low level of luminance. The use of low pressure sodium lamps or high pressure sodium lamps is recommended instead of mercury or metal halide lamps. Overall levels on site should be as low as planning permits. Lighting column height near hedgerows or trees should be kept to a minimum as this reduces the ecological impact. Where lighting can be directed downwards at a more acute angle, taller columns can be used. Please refer to the Bat Conservation Trust's Bats and Lighting in the UK (2023).

5.3 Bird Boxes

5.3.1 In the UK there are approximately 600 species of bird, each occupying a different habitat and present in a different region of the country. A small number of these regularly visit gardens and will quickly adopt new nest boxes, but only when the right box design is selected and situated correctly. Each species prefers a specific nest box design, with different dimensions and hole sizes. It is recommended that a breeding bird survey is carried out on site to inform and produce a robust and tailored Biodiversity Enhancement Plan for this site.

5.3.2 House Sparrow: House sparrows prefer to breed in small colonies in buildings. Therefore, erecting several boxes close together or choosing a house sparrow 'Hotel' will greatly increase the chances of attracting house sparrows. Boxes should be securely fastened below the eaves, or at least 3m above ground level. Boxes should be positioned so that the front is facing in an easterly direction, so as to avoid direct heat of the sun and prevailing wind and rain. Boxes should be around 25cm tall and 15cm deep with a hole size of around 32mm.

5.3.3 Standard bird boxes: Birds such as most tit species, tree sparrows and nuthatches prefer standard nest boxes with a small hole opening and a perch



at the entrance. The size of hole can vary depending on the bird species.

5.3.4 Open-sided boxes: Birds such as robins, wrens and blackbirds will only nest in boxes with an open front design. These should be positioned within dense vegetation, below 2m high. Robins and wrens prefer smaller boxes (25 x 15 x 12 cm) and Blackbirds larger boxes (30 x 18 x 15 cm). Therefore, a mix of box sizes should be selected.

5.3.5 1 standard bird boxes and 2 open-sided boxes should be placed on suitable trees, in a sheltered position and 2 house sparrow boxes on houses. The specifications for all bird boxes are detailed in **Table 4**, and locations show in **Appendix 1**.

Table 4: Bird nesting opportunities to be installed as part of the Proposed Development.

Bird Box	Number to be Installed	Description	Details
1SP Schwegler Sparrow Terrace (or comparable design) 	1	This terrace provides ideal nesting opportunities for three sparrow families. Made of Schwegler's revolutionary WoodCrete mix, this terrace is durable, breathable and will last many decades. It may also occasionally attract tits, redstarts and spotted flycatchers. The terrace can be fixed on to the surface of a suitable wall or incorporated into the wall. It is suitable for all types of houses in built-up areas, and on industrial and agricultural buildings. Due to its weight (15kg), it is not suitable for fences or garden sheds. Either install on the surface of the wall using the plugs and screws provided or install directly into the wall. Cleaning is advisable but not necessary. The front panel can be removed by turning the screw hook.	Dimensions <u>Brood Chamber</u> Height: 160mm Width: 105mm Depth: 150mm <u>External Dimension</u> Height: 245mm Width: 430mm Depth: 200mm
Vivara Pro Barcelona WoodStone Open Nest Box (or comparable design) 	2 (in a cluster to be installed on 1 mature tree)	Unlike a traditional wooden nest box, these boxes will not rot away or deteriorate and are guaranteed for 10 years. This robust material safeguards against attacks from predators such as woodpeckers, cats and squirrels, whilst also providing a well-insulated interior with a consistent internal temperature (important for breeding). These open nest boxes are suitable for wrens, robins, spotted flycatchers, pied and grey wagtails, song thrushes and blackbirds.	Dimensions Height: 240mm Width: 190mm Length: 175mm



Vivara Pro Seville 32mm WoodStone Nest Box (or comparable design) 	1 (in a cluster to be installed on one mature tree)	Unlike a traditional wooden nest box, these boxes will not rot away or deteriorate and are guaranteed for 10 years. This robust material safeguards against attacks from predators such as woodpeckers, cats and squirrels, whilst also providing a well-insulated interior with a consistent internal temperature (important for breeding). These 32mm hole nest boxes are suitable for blue tits, tree sparrows, house sparrows, great tits, blue tits, nuthatches, coal tits and pied flycatchers and they are available in brown, green or grey to complement both natural woodland and garden settings.	Dimensions Height: 310mm Width: 200mm Length: 200mm Weight: 6.9kg Entrance hole diameter: 32mm
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5.4 Insect Boxes

- 5.4.1 Insects are the primary food source for many of the rare or protected animals that regularly visit gardens. Thus encouraging insects into a site will then attract their predators, such as birds and bats.
- 5.4.2 Many insect species will hibernate over winter in their adult state, such as butterflies, ladybirds and lacewings. In nature, these insects would hibernate within features such as leaf litter or other plant debris. However, gardeners tend to over-maintain their gardens, often tidying these features away in the autumn. Therefore, these species can be encouraged to stay at the site all year round by erecting suitably designed boxes (Kirby 2003).
- 5.4.3 To ensure the site maintains its value for invertebrates, **1** insect tower should be placed on fences or walls between 0.5 to 2m, in a sheltered position. A suitable insect tower design can be seen in **Figure 1**, and its proposed location on site shown in **Appendix 1**.





Figure 1: Insect Tower (can be created through own design).

5.5 Hedgehog Provisions

- 5.5.1 Hedgehog numbers have declined by 90% over the past 50 years due to several factors including habitat loss, fragmentation, and parasites. Providing shelter and a means of dispersal in gardens will encourage hedgehogs to visit the site and utilise the natural space.
- 5.5.2 Hedgehog access holes: Access to gardens has become increasingly limited for hedgehogs, as fences and walls block their dispersal. A simple solution is to create a 13x13cm access hole at ground level into fences in each garden to allow hedgehogs to freely move between green spaces (Bunnell 2014).
- 5.5.3 Hedgehog shelters: Providing shelter for hedgehogs within green spaces will encourage this species to visit the site and utilise the natural resources. Therefore, **2** hedgehog shelters should be placed in gardens in a sheltered position (see **Appendix 1**).
- 5.5.4 Hedgehog shelters are simple to construct. Situate in a quiet corner of a garden, preferably under vegetation. Dried leaves or hay are placed inside for bedding (Bunnell, 2014). An example of a hedgehog shelter is show in **Figure 2**.





Figure 2: Example of hedgehog shelter *in-situ*.

5.6 Management and monitoring

5.6.1 Monitoring of faunal boxes and wildlife features over a 5-year period is recommended. Monitoring is key to understanding how habitat and wildlife features are being used by wildlife on site after the development. Without monitoring, an effective and adaptive management scheme cannot be maintained and revised. Should it be identified that the ecological provisions are no longer fit for purpose, revisions should be made to the management plan of the Site.

5.6.2 **Appendix 2** details the implementation of faunal provisions and their future monitoring and management for Years 1 – 5 of the proposed development.



6 Conclusion

6.1 Retention of Ecologically Valuable Features

- 6.1.1 The proposed development will see the loss of some scattered trees, scrub, and grassland habitats. Some of the scattered trees are to be retained and should be protected throughout the construction phase of the development.
- 6.1.2 To reduce the impacts of the development on the remaining habitats, a Construction and Environment Management Plan (CEMP) should be adhered to through the construction phase of the development.

6.2 Faunal Boxes

- 6.2.1 **2** bat bricks and **3** bat boxes will be positioned around the site, within the new buildings and on one suitably sized existing tree. **5** bird boxes including designs aimed at supporting house sparrows, robins, blackbirds, and wrens will be erected onto the proposed buildings and fences. **1** mixed insect boxes aimed at attracting butterflies, ladybirds and lacewings will be erected onto proposed rear garden fences. Finally, **2** hedgehog shelters have been recommended. The recommended location of each faunal box can be seen in **Appendix 1**.

6.3 Management and monitoring

- 6.3.1 Monitoring of faunal boxes and wildlife features over a 30-year period is recommended. Monitoring is key to understanding how habitat and wildlife features are being used by wildlife on site after the development. Without monitoring, and effective and adaptive management a scheme can't be maintained and revised. **Appendix 2** details the implementation of faunal provisions and their future monitoring and management for Years 1 – 5 of the proposed development



7 References

Ausden, M. (2007) *Habitat management for conservation: A handbook of techniques*. Oxford, United Kingdom: Oxford University Press, USA.

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Bat Survey Guidelines: Good Practice Guidelines (2023). Bat Conservation Trust (BCT).

Bat Workers Manual (3rd Edition 2004). A. J. Mitchell-Jones & A. P. McLeish. Joint Nature Conservation Committee (JNCC).

Bunnell, T. (2014) *The disappearing Hedgehog*. United Kingdom: Independent Publishing Network.

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Perrow, M.R. (2008) *Handbook of ecological restoration: Volume 1, principles of restoration: V. 1: Principles of restoration*. Edited by Martin R. Perrow and Anthony J. Davy. Cambridge, United Kingdom: Cambridge University Press.

Websites:

Bat Conservation Trust (BCT). <<http://www.bats.org.uk/>>

Google Maps. <<http://maps.google.co.uk/>>

Multiple-Agency Geographic Information for the Countryside (MAGIC). <<http://www.magic.gov.uk/>>

National Biodiversity Network (NBN) Gateway. <data.nbn.org.uk>

Natural England. < <http://www.naturalengland.org.uk/>>

Nature on the Map. Natural England. <www.natureonthemap.org.uk>

Relevant Legislation:

Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 <<http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-3614>>

Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) Regulations 1994 (The Habitats Directive) (Amended 2010)
<<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukxi/2010/490/contents/made>>

Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000
<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2000/37/pdfs/ukpga_20000037_en.pdf?view=interweave>



Appendices

Appendix 1: Faunal Boxes Plan



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Appendix 2: Implementation, Management, & Monitoring Plan

Table 5: Schedule of the implementation, management, and monitoring of the habitats on site over the next 5 years.

Key:

	Appropriate time to conduct deliverable
	Unadvised time to conduct deliverable

Table 5.1 Schedule of ecological implementation – Year 1

[illegible]

Table 5.2 Schedule of ecological implementation – Year 2

Deliverable		Time of Year											
		Jan	Feb	Mar	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Faunal boxes & hibernacula	Installation of bat boxes on buildings & trees, if not installed previous year												
	Installation of bird boxes on buildings & trees, if not installed previous year												
	Install hedgehog shelters, & invertebrate boxes, if not installed previous year												
	Monitoring of bat boxes (including repairs and cleaning)												
	Monitoring of bird boxes (including repairs and cleaning)												
	Must be conducted outside of breeding bird season (i.e. between September – January)												



Table 5.3 Schedule of ecological implementation – Year 3

Deliverable		Time of Year											
		Jan	Feb	Mar	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Faunal boxes & hibernacula	Installation of bat boxes on buildings & trees, if not installed previous year												
	Installation of bird boxes on buildings & trees, if not installed previous year												
	Install hedgehog shelters, & invertebrate boxes, if not installed previous year												
	Monitoring of bat boxes (including repairs and cleaning)												
	Monitoring of bird boxes (including repairs and cleaning)												
	Must be conducted outside of breeding bird season (i.e. between September – January)												



Table 5.4 Schedule of ecological implementation – Year 4

Deliverable		Time of Year											
		Jan	Feb	Mar	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Faunal boxes & hibernacula	Installation of bat boxes on buildings & trees, if not installed previous year												
	Installation of bird boxes on buildings & trees, if not installed previous year												
	Install hedgehog shelters, & invertebrate boxes, if not installed previous year												
	Monitoring of bat boxes (including repairs and cleaning)												
	Monitoring of bird boxes (including repairs and cleaning)												
	Must be conducted outside of breeding bird season (i.e. between September – January)												



Table 5.5 Schedule of ecological implementation – Year 5

Deliverable		Time of Year											
		Jan	Feb	Mar	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Faunal boxes & hibernacula	Installation of bat boxes on buildings & trees, if not installed previous year												
	Installation of bird boxes on buildings & trees, if not installed previous year												
	Install hedgehog shelters, & invertebrate boxes, if not installed previous year												
	Monitoring of bat boxes (including repairs and cleaning)												
	Monitoring of bird boxes (including repairs and cleaning)												
	Must be conducted outside of breeding bird season (i.e. between September – January)												



Appendix 3: 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 Bachelor'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.

Eleanor Clark, Assistant Ecologist

BSc (Hons) Biology, MSc Biodiversity, Ecology & Ecosystems, MRSB.

Eleanor gained her undergraduate degree in biology in 2017 from the University of Portsmouth before going on to complete an MSc in Biodiversity, Ecology & Ecosystems at the University of York in 2019. Eleanor has 3 years of experience in ecological consultancy with experience surveying for a range of protected species. Eleanor holds a Natural England Level 1 great crested newt licence and is working towards her bat licence.

Rick Westwood, Graduate Ecologist

BA (Hons) History and Politics

Rick gained his undergraduate degree in History and Politics in 2001 from Leeds Metropolitan University before going on to complete a PGCE in History at the University of Leeds in 2003. After 18 years in secondary education and the NHS, Rick began assisting on bat emergence surveys in 2023, after which, he gained employment as a Graduate Ecologist at JCA Ltd.

I hope that this scheme and methodology provides all the necessary information, but should any further advice be needed please do not hesitate to contact the author.

Signed



.....

Eleanor Clark *BSc (Hons) MSc MRSB*

29/01/2024

Reviewed by



.....

Rick Westwood *BA (Hons)*

29/01/2024

Authorised by



.....

Adam West *BSc (Hons) ACIEEM.*

30/01/2024



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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



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