

ECOLOGICAL APPRAISAL

Didsbury High School, Greater Manchester



ECO02133

001a

22 November 2021

Document status

Version	Purpose of document	Authored by	Reviewed by	Approved by	Review date
001a	Ecological Appraisal	Peter Watson	Matt Fasham	Matt Fasham	23/11/2021

Approval for issue

Peter Watson

23 November 2021

© Copyright RPS Group Limited. All rights reserved.

The report has been prepared for the exclusive use of our client and unless otherwise agreed in writing by RPS Group Limited no other party may use, make use of or rely on the contents of this report.

The report has been compiled using the resources agreed with the client and in accordance with the scope of work agreed with the client. No liability is accepted by RPS Group Limited for any use of this report, other than the purpose for which it was prepared.

RPS Group Limited accepts no responsibility for any documents or information supplied to RPS Group Limited by others and no legal liability arising from the use by others of opinions or data contained in this report. It is expressly stated that no independent verification of any documents or information supplied by others has been made.

RPS Group Limited has used reasonable skill, care and diligence in compiling this report and no warranty is provided as to the report's accuracy.

No part of this report may be copied or reproduced, by any means, without the written permission of RPS Group Limited.

Prepared for:**McArdle Sport Tec Ltd****Prepared by:****Peter Watson**
Principal Ecologist

RPS Consulting UK & Ireland

T +44 1480 302790
E watsonp@rpsgroup.com

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- RPS were commissioned by McArdle Sport Tec Ltd to undertake an Ecological Appraisal of Didsbury High School, Manchester. This comprised a desk study, Phase 1 habitat survey and an ecological scoping survey which assessed the potential of the site to support species of conservation concern or other species which could present a constraint to the development of the site.
- The proposals involve the installation of a Community 3G Football Turf Pitch, associated infrastructure and landscaping.
- The site is currently utilised as a grass sports pitch approximately 0.34 ha in size and comprises amenity grassland and hardstanding, with some small areas of tall ruderal. The site is surrounded by hardstanding car parking areas and tennis courts to the north and east with residential beyond. Nell Lane and a commercial development are located to the south. To the west of the site is the A5103 Princess Road with Didsbury Southern Cemetery beyond.
- There are two statutory designated sites located within 2 km of the site, the closest of which is Chorlton Water Park (LWS) 1.2 km from the site. Two additional non-statutory designated sites for nature conservation value lie within 2 km of the site. Due to the small scale and type of works, no impacts to any designated sites are anticipated and no further surveys or mitigation is required.
- The existing habitats on site are considered to be of low ecological value.
- All existing boundaries to the playing field will be retained and no additional lighting is proposed for the site. The habitats within the site boundary were found to have limited potential to support protected or notable species. Based on the current proposals for the site, no further survey work is required, but mitigation measures to protect bats have been recommended.
- Opportunities to enhance the site include incorporating grassland areas into landscape management proposals for the site and sympathetic management of surrounding habitats.

Contents

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	I
1 INTRODUCTION	3
1.1 Purpose and scope of this report	3
1.2 Study area and Zone of Influence	3
1.3 Development proposals.....	5
1.4 Legislation and policy	5
2 METHODS	6
2.1 Desk Study.....	6
2.2 Ecological Appraisal	6
2.3 Limitations	6
3 RESULTS	8
3.1 Designated Sites	8
3.2 Species	9
3.3 Phase 1 Habitat Survey.....	11
3.4 Ecological Scoping Survey.....	13
4 EVALUATION AND POTENTIAL IMPACTS	14
4.1 Designated sites.....	14
4.2 Habitats	14
4.3 Species	14
5 MITIGATION AND ENHANCEMENT	15
5.1 Habitats	15
5.2 Species	15
5.3 Enhancement opportunities.....	15
REFERENCES	16

Tables

Table 3.1: Designated sites within 2 km of the study area.....	8
Table 3.2: Species records from the last 10 years within 2 km of the site.	9

Figures

Figure 3.1: Designated Sites within 2 km	9
Figure 3.2: Phase 1 Habitat Map.....	13

Drawings

Drawing 1 Proposed Plan

Appendices

Appendix A Relevant Legislation

Appendix B Photographs

1 INTRODUCTION

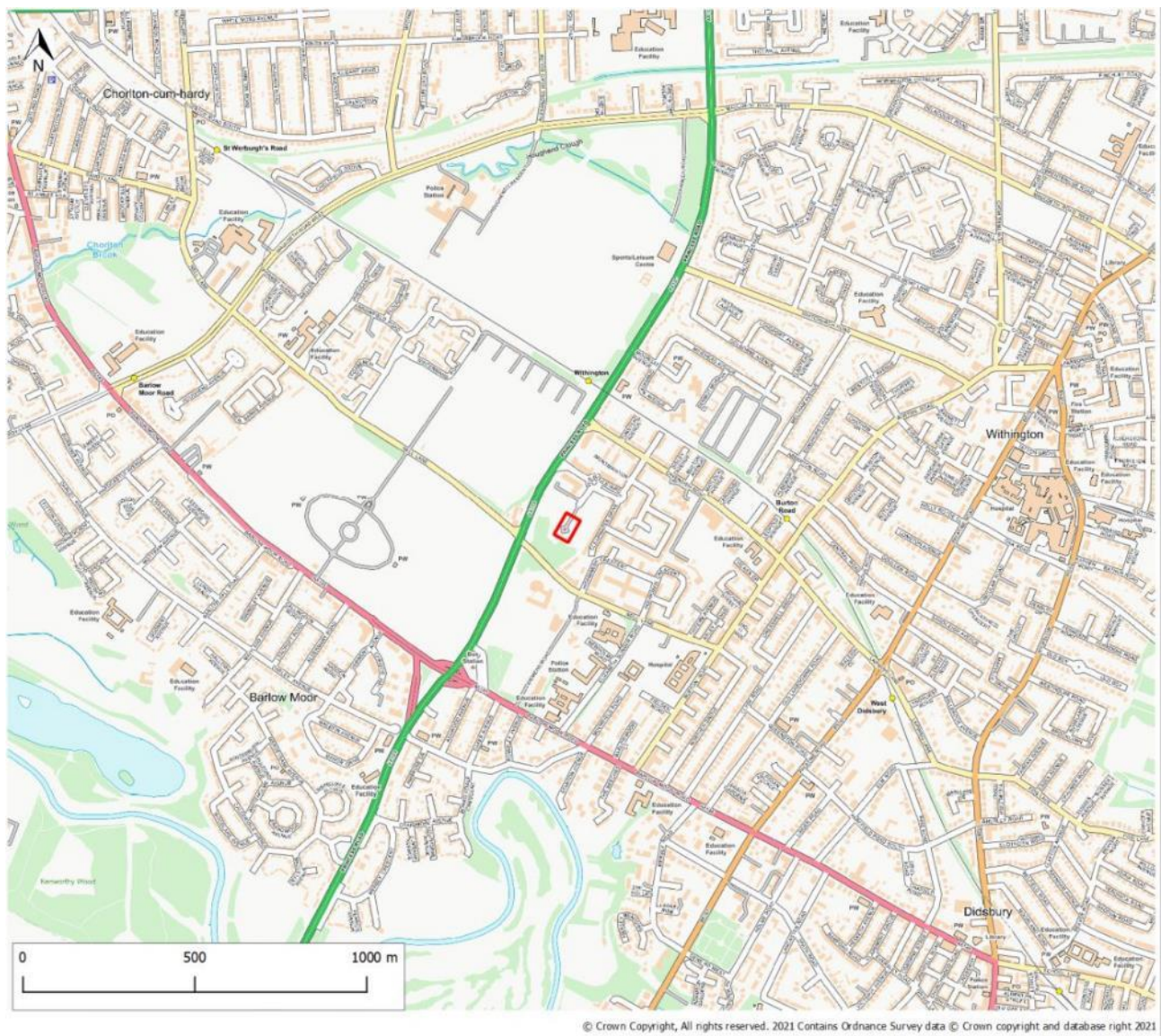
1.1 Purpose and scope of this report

- 1.1.1 RPS was commissioned by McArdle Sport Tec Ltd to undertake an Ecological Appraisal (EA) of Didsbury High School, One Didsbury Point, The Avenue, Manchester M20 2EY.
- 1.1.2 To undertake an initial assessment of the potential ecological impact of the proposals, a desk study, Phase 1 Habitat Survey, and a preliminary protected species assessment were carried out. This is termed as an Ecological Appraisal Report (EAR) in accordance with CIEEM (2017). This assessment supports the planning application.
- 1.1.3 The EA aims to:
- undertake a desk-based review of designated sites and records of protected species and other species that could present a constraint;
 - map and assess the habitats present on site;
 - assess the site for potential to support protected species or other species that could present a constraint, and make appropriate recommendations for further survey work if necessary;
 - provide outline options for mitigation measures as appropriate; and
 - make recommendations for appropriate biodiversity enhancements in line with national and local planning policy.
- 1.1.4 This report pertains to these results only; recommendations included within this report are the professional opinion of an experienced ecologist and therefore the view of RPS. The surveys and desk-based assessments undertaken as part of this review and subsequent report including the Ecological Appraisal Notes are prepared in accordance with the British Standard for Biodiversity Code of Practice for Planning and Development (BS42020:2013).

1.2 Study area and Zone of Influence

- 1.2.1 The site is located in West Didsbury which is located south of Manchester city centre, north of the M60 motorway. The site is approximately 0.34 ha in size. The National Grid coordinates for the centre of the site are SJ 83432 92486.
- 1.2.2 The site comprises amenity grassland and hardstanding, with some small areas of tall ruderal, scrub and individual trees adjacent.
- 1.2.3 The site is surrounded by hardstanding car parking areas and tennis courts to the north and east with residential beyond. Nell Lane and a commercial development are located to the south. To the west of the site is the A5103 Princess Road with Didsbury Southern Cemetery beyond.
- 1.2.4 Figure 1.1 shows the site location in the wider area.

Figure 1.1: Site location



1.3 Development proposals

- 1.3.1 The development proposals for the site comprise the installation of a Community 3G Football Turf Pitch, with associated infrastructure and landscaping. The currently proposed site plan is provided in Drawings.
- 1.3.2 The currently proposed site plan is provided in the Drawings Section of this report.

1.4 Legislation and policy

- 1.4.1 Relevant legislation, policy guidance and both Local and National Biodiversity Action Plans (BAPs) are referred to throughout this report where appropriate. Their context and application is explained in the relevant sections of this report.
- 1.4.2 The relevant articles of legislation are:
- The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF, 2021);
 - Local planning policies;
 - The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017, as amended by the Conservation of Habitats and Species (Amendment) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019;
 - The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended);
 - The Protection of Badgers Act 1992;
 - The Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000;
 - The Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006;
 - National / Local Biodiversity Action Plan for Manchester City Council.
- 1.4.3 A summary of legislation relevant to protected or other species identified as potential constraints in this report is provided in Appendix A.

2 METHODS

2.1 Desk Study

- 2.1.1 Ecological records within a 2 km radius of the site were requested from Greater Manchester Ecology Unit (GMEU). Data requests were limited to records for protected species recorded within the last ten years and sites of nature conservation interest within 2 km of the site. This included a review of existing statutory sites of nature conservation interest, such as Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs), Special Protection Areas (SPAs), Special Area of Conservation (SACs) and National Nature Reserves (NNRs), and non-statutory sites, such as Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINCs) and Local Wildlife Sites (LWSs).
- 2.1.2 Locations of statutory designated sites were accessed via the government 'MAGIC' website (MagicMap, 2016).
- 2.1.3 A 1:25,000 OS map was used to identify nearby features such as ponds or green corridors that could provide habitat or connectivity to other areas.
- 2.1.4 The ecological appraisal consisted of two components: a Phase 1 Habitat survey and a scoping survey for protected species and other species of conservation concern which could present a constraint to development.

2.2 Ecological Appraisal

- 2.2.1 The ecological appraisal consisted of two components: a Phase 1 Habitat survey and a scoping survey for protected species and other species of conservation concern which could present a constraint to development.
- 2.2.2 The survey was undertaken on 14th October 2021 by a suitably qualified ecologist, Peter Watson (RPS Principal Ecologist, MCIEEM).
- 2.2.3 The Phase 1 Habitat surveys followed the standard methodology (JNCC, 2010), and as described in the Guidelines for Preliminary Ecological Assessment (CIEEM, 2017). In summary, this comprised walking over the survey area and recording the habitat types and boundary features present.
- 2.2.4 A protected species scoping survey was carried out in conjunction with the Phase 1 Habitat survey. The site was assessed for its suitability to support protected species, in particular great crested newts *Triturus cristatus*, reptiles, birds, badgers *Meles meles*, bats, and other species of conservation importance that could pose a planning constraint.
- 2.2.5 The surveyor looked for evidence of use including signs such as burrows, droppings, footprints, paths, hairs, refugia and particular habitat types known to be used by certain groups such as ponds. Any mammal paths were also noted down and where possible followed. Fence boundaries were walked to establish any entry points or animal signs such as latrines. Areas of bare earth were inspected for mammal prints. Areas of habitat considered suitable for protected species or those of conservation interest were recorded.

2.3 Limitations

Desk Based Assessment

- 2.3.1 The desk study data is third party controlled data, purchased for the purposes of this report only. RPS cannot vouch for its accuracy and cannot be held liable for any error(s) in these data.

Survey

- 2.3.2 It should be noted that whilst every effort has been made to provide a comprehensive description of the site, no investigation can ensure the complete characterisation and prediction of the natural environment.
- 2.3.3 The protected / notable species assessment provides a preliminary view of the likelihood of these species occurring on the site, based on the suitability of the habitat, known distribution of the species in the local area provided in response to our enquiries and any direct evidence on the site. It should not be taken as providing a full and definitive survey of any protected / notable species group.

Accurate Lifespan of Ecological Data

- 2.3.4 The majority of ecological data remain valid for only short periods due to the inherently transient nature of the subject. The survey results contained in this report are considered accurate for two years, assuming no significant considerable changes to the site conditions.

3 RESULTS

3.1 Designated Sites

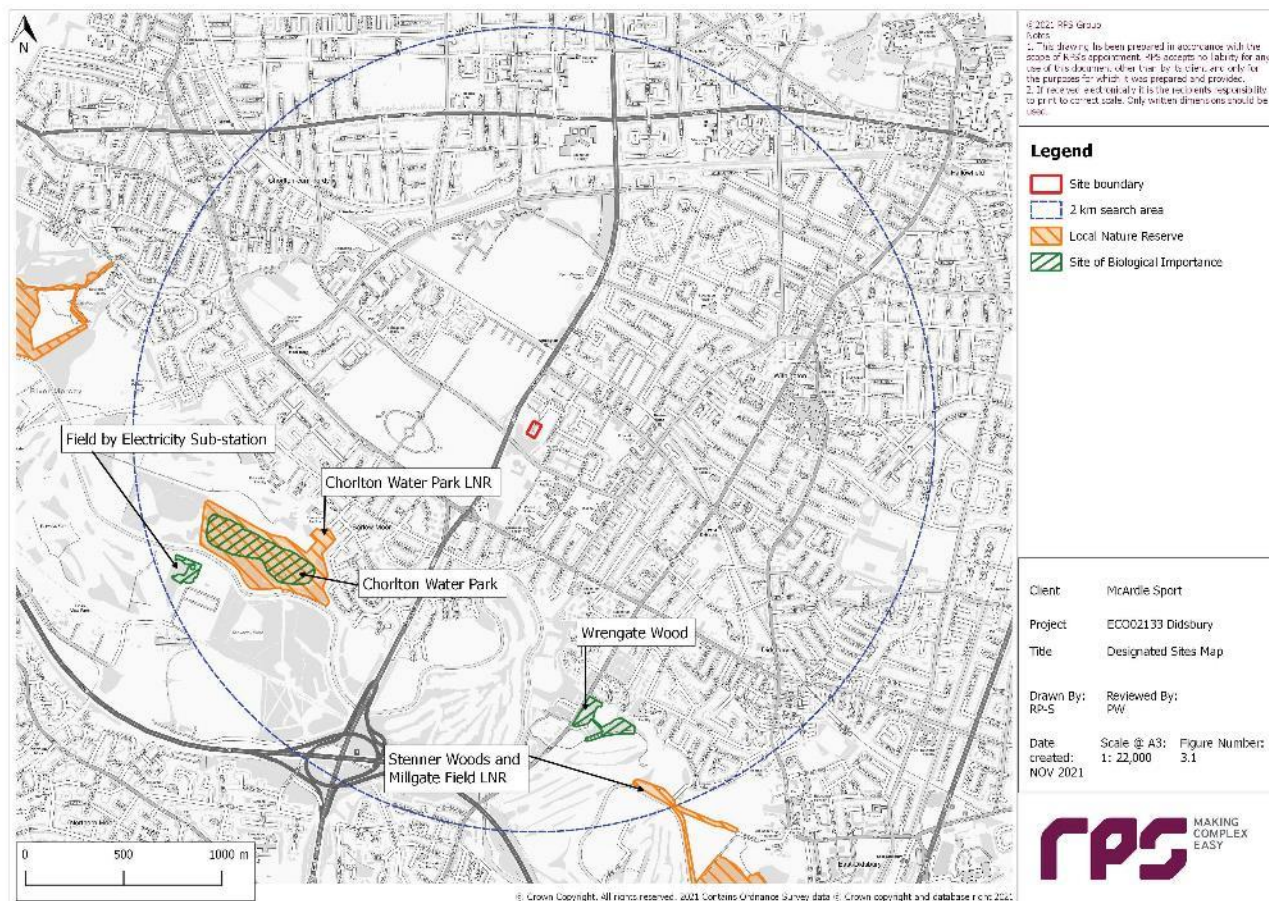
- 3.1.1 Two statutory designated sites are located within the 2 km search radius of the site. The closest of these is Chorlton Water Park (LNR) Site, located 1.2km from the site.
- 3.1.2 There are two non-statutory designated sites for nature conservation value within 2 km of the site, the closest of these is a field by the electricity sub-station which is designated as a site of biological importance (SBI).
- 3.1.3 A summary of these sites is provided in Table 3.1 below and the location of each site is detailed in Figure 3.1.

Table 3.1: Designated sites within 2 km of the study area.

Site name	Type	Approx. area (ha)	Interest Features	Distance from site (km)
<i>Statutory Sites</i>				
Chorlton Water Park	LNR	17.5	Former gravel pit managed for people and wildlife and is nationally important for wildfowl. Recently extended wildlife pond with wheelchair accessible dipping platform. Specially planted bullfinch area with fruit trees and gorse for cover. Developing woodland areas and rough grassland. Common spotted and marsh orchids in grassland. Crayfish in the lake. Open water 7 ha, woodland 6 ha, grassland 3 ha	1.2
Stenner Woods and Milgate Fields, Didsbury	LNR	36.6	Stenner Woods is an area of wet woodland dominated by crack willow trees, much of the ground being submerged in water throughout most of the year. The Wardens will leave dead trees standing where it will not be hazardous to do so. Beetle larvae and other invertebrates soon inhabit the trees; which turns them into ladders of food for birds such as great spotted woodpeckers and tree creepers.	1.9
<i>Non-statutory Sites</i>				
Field by Electricity Sub-station	SBI		Field	1.37
Wrengate Woods	SBI	2	Woodland block and pond	1.8

Abbreviations used in Table 3.1: LNR: Local Wildlife Site; SBI: Site of Biological Importance; ha: hectare.

Figure 3.1: Designated sites within 2 km.



3.2 Species

- 3.2.1 Records of protected species were obtained from the GMEU. A number of species of conservation importance or otherwise notable were recorded within the 2 km search radius of the site. A summary of these records is provided in Table 3.2.
- 3.2.2 In order to simplify the results, only records of species from the last 10 years are shown. In addition, only data with a 6-figure grid reference resolution or higher are provided, since locations given at a lower resolution do not allow accurate calculation of distance to the site boundary.

Table 3.2: Species records from the last 10 years within 2 km of the site.

Common name	Scientific name	Nearest distance from site (km)	Year of most recent record	Conservation Status
<i>Amphibians and reptiles</i>				
Common Toad	<i>Bufo bufo</i>	1.46	2019	UK BAP, WCA5, NERC
Slow-worm	<i>Anguis fragilis</i>	1.92	2012	UK BAP, WCA5, NERC
<i>Mammals</i>				
Hedgehog	<i>Erinaceus europaeus</i>	1.94	2021	UK BAP, Rare
European Otter	<i>Lutra lutra</i>	1.60	2014	UK BAP, WCA5

DIDSBURY HIGH SCHOOL – ECOLOGICAL APPRAISAL

Common name	Scientific name	Nearest distance from site (km)	Year of most recent record	Conservation Status
Brown Long-eared Bat	<i>Plecotus auritus</i>	0.13	2017	UK BAP, WCA5, NERC
Natterer's Bat	<i>Myotis nattereri</i>	0.13	2017	UK BAP, Rare, WCA5, NERC
Soprano Pipistrelle	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	0.62	2021	UK BAP, WCA5, NERC
Common Pipistrelle	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	0.73	2021	UK BAP, NERC, WCA5
Daubenton's Bat	<i>Myotis daubentonii</i>	1.43	2020	WCA5
Myotis Bat species	<i>Myotis</i>	1.46	2019	UK BAP, Rare, WCA5, NERC
Whiskered Bat	<i>Myotis mystacinus</i>	1.53	2018	UK BAP, Rare, WCA5, NERC
Noctule Bat	<i>Nyctalus noctula</i>	1.88	2019	UK BAP, WCA5, NERC
Birds				
Linnet	<i>Linaria cannabina</i>	0.41	2015	UKBAP , Bird-Red
Skylark	<i>Alauda arvensis</i>	0.41	2014	UK BAP, Bird Red, WCA9
Lapwing	<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>	0.41	2013	NERC UKBAP BAP Priority GB, Bird-Red
Spotted Flycatcher	<i>Muscicapa striata</i>	0.50	2013	NERC UKBAP BAP Priority Bird-Red
Song Thrush	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>	0.70	2021	UK BAP Priority, Bird Red, WCA9
Barn Owl	<i>Tyto alba</i>	1.31	2019	Notable Bird
Kingfisher	<i>Alcedo atthis</i>	1.40	2021	Bird Amber, WCA9
Lesser Spotted Woodpecker	<i>Dryobates minor</i>	1.46	2019	UK BAP Priority, Bird Red
Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	1.49	2021	BAP Priority Bird-Red
Lesser Redpoll	<i>Acanthis cabaret</i>	1.49	2015	UK BAP Priority, Bird Red, WCA9
Scaup	<i>Aythya marila</i>	1.52	2016	WCA1 NERC UKBAP Bird-Red
Herring Gull	<i>Larus argentatus</i>	1.52	2016	UKBAP Bird-Red
House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	1.62	2021	NERC UKBAP, Bird-Red
Dunnock	<i>Prunella modularis</i>	1.69	2021	UKBAP
Hobby	<i>Falco subbuteo</i>	1.84	2020	WCA9
Reed Bunting	<i>Emberiza schoeniclus</i>	1.88	2021	UK BAP Priority, Bird Amber, WCA9
Tree Pipit	<i>Anthus trivialis</i>	1.92	2013	NERC UKBAP BAP Priority GB, Bird-Red
Grasshopper Warbler	<i>Locustella naevia</i>	1.98	2014	NERC UKBAP BAP GB, Bird-Red

Abbreviations used in Table 3.2: WCA1: Wildlife & Countryside Act Schedule 1, WCA5: Wildlife & Countryside Act Schedule 5; WCA9: Wildlife & Countryside Act Schedule 9; Notable Bird: Nationally Notable; NERC: Natural Environment & Rural Communities Act Species of Principal Importance;

UKBAP: UK Biodiversity Action Plan priority species; RedList_GB_Pre94-R : Red List (pre 1994 IUCN guidelines) Rare; RedList_Global_post2001_LC: Global Red list status: Lower risk - least concern; Birds:Red: Bird Population Status: red; Birds:Amber: Bird Population Status: amber.

3.3 Phase 1 Habitat Survey

- 3.3.1 The survey results are presented in the form of a map with the habitat types and boundary features marked (Figure 3.2). Photographs can be found in Appendix B.
- 3.3.2 Descriptions of the habitat types and boundary features are detailed below. Habitat descriptions are defined by broad habitat types (JNCC, 2010).

Amenity Grassland

- 3.3.3 The majority of the proposed development area consisted of short-mown amenity grassland. Perennial ryegrass *Lolium perenne* was the most abundant grass species. There was also frequent white clover *Trifolium repens*, groundsel *Senecio vulgaris*, common ragwort *Jacobaea vulgaris* and ribwort plantain *Plantago lanceolata*. Dandelion *Taraxacum* sp was also present to a lesser degree.

Hardstanding

- 3.3.4 An area of resin-bound pathway is located in the northern portion of the site, providing access to the adjacent tennis courts. Tarmac pathways and car parking hardstanding are directly adjacent to the boundaries.

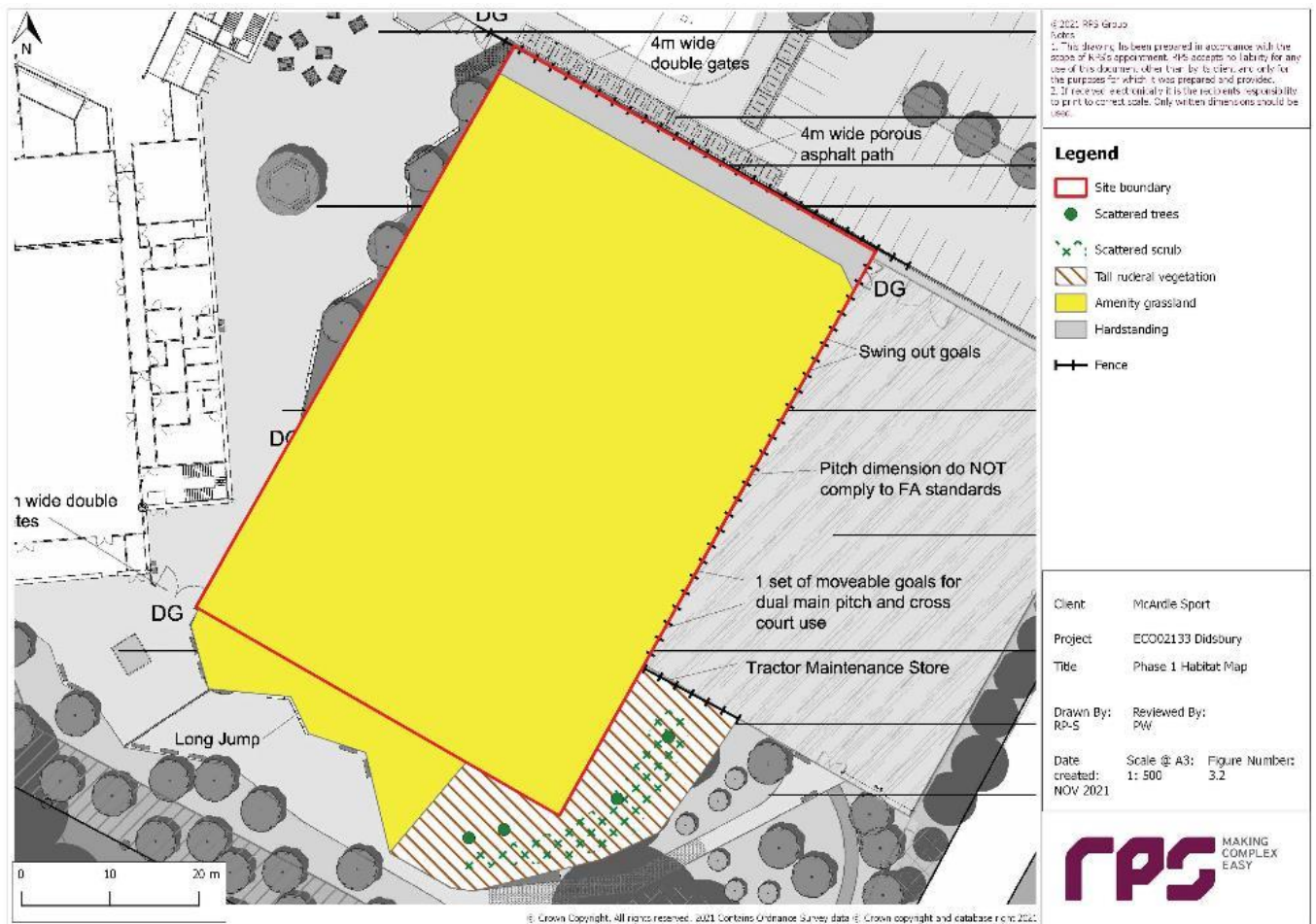
Tall Ruderal

- 3.3.5 A small area of tall ruderal vegetation was located adjacent to the proposed area of works located beneath tree canopies. Species present included common nettle *Urtica dioica*, creeping thistle *Cirsium arvense*, common ragwort, silver weed *Argentina anserina* and cocksfoot *Dactylis glomerata*.

Scrub

- 3.3.6 Patches of scrub were also located adjacent to the proposed development boundary. Species present included bramble *Rubus fruticosus*, broom *Cytisus scoparius* and hawthorn *Crataegus monogyna*.

Figure 3.2: Phase 1 habitat map



3.4 Ecological Scoping Survey

Plants

- 3.4.1 No rare, protected or invasive plant species were recorded on site during the survey. The site is unlikely to support protected or notable species, given the type of habitat present, and as such, no further surveys are required, and they will not be considered further in this report.

Invertebrates

- 3.4.2 The habitat on site provides limited suitable habitat for invertebrates and it is considered unlikely that any notable species would be present, and as such, no further surveys are required and they will not be considered further in this report.

Amphibians and reptiles

- 3.4.3 Records for great common toad *Bufo bufo* and slow worm *Anguis fragilis* were returned within 2 km of the site, the closest being 1.46 km away.
- 3.4.4 The habitats on site are unsuitable for terrestrial GCN or other amphibian species and there were no ponds present on site or within 500m of the site boundary.
- 3.4.5 No habitats suitable to support reptiles were located on site.

Birds

- 3.4.6 Records for a wide range of bird species were returned in the desk study.
- 3.4.7 No suitable nesting habitat is located within the area of proposed works. The grassland within the survey area provides limited foraging habitat for birds.
- 3.4.8 An area of scrub and trees adjacent to the south east corner of the proposed development provides suitable nesting habitat.

Mammals

- 3.4.9 The site provides limited habitat for foraging and commuting hedgehog *Erinaceus europaeus*.
- 3.4.10 No badger setts or signs of badgers were recorded on site, and the site was considered sub-optimal for sett excavation. No records of badger were returned in the data search.

Bats

- 3.4.11 No potential roost features were identified within the site, however trees adjacent to the site could provide roosting habitat.
- 3.4.12 The site does not provide suitable habitat for foraging and commuting bats although the adjacent trees may provide limited foraging potential.
- 3.4.13 Records for multiple bat species within 2 km of the site were returned within the desk study. These include soprano pipistrelle *Pipistrellus pygmaeus*, common pipistrelle *Pipistrellus pipistrellus*, daubenton's bat *Myotis daubentonii*, other myotis bat species and natterer's bat *Myotis nattereri*.

Other Protected or Notable Species

- 3.4.14 The site does not offer suitable habitat for other protected or notable species due to a lack of suitable features.

4 EVALUATION AND POTENTIAL IMPACTS

4.1 Designated sites

- 4.1.1 Two statutory designated sites are located within the 2 km search radius of the site. The closest of these is Chorlton Water Park (LNR) Site, located 1.2km from the site.
- 4.1.2 There are two non-statutory designated sites for nature conservation value within 2 km of the site, the closest of these is a field by the electricity sub-station which is designated as a site of biological importance (SBI).
- 4.1.3 Due to the distance of designated sites near the site, small scale and type of works, no impacts to any designated sites are anticipated and no further surveys or mitigation is recommended.

4.2 Habitats

- 4.2.1 Amenity grassland and hardstanding will be cleared to facilitate the proposed works. These habitats are of low ecological value and no mitigation is required. No removal of trees will be required for the proposed pitch construction.

4.3 Species

Amphibians and Reptiles

- 4.3.1 There were no ponds present on site or within 500m of the site boundary. The site did not provide any suitable refuge or foraging habitat for amphibians or reptiles, and as such, no further surveys are required, and they will not be considered further in this report.

Birds

- 4.3.2 No trees or hedgerows are present within the survey area.
- 4.3.3 Adjacent habitats potentially provide suitable nesting habitat for birds. These habitats do not fall within the proposed development plans, are located off-site and are to be retained under current proposals. Should any trees or hedgerows require removal, a nesting bird survey will be required immediately prior to removal if the works are scheduled to occur within the nesting bird season. See Section 5 for mitigation details.

Mammals

- 4.3.4 Desk study records for hedgehog *Erinaceus europaeus* were returned within 2 km of the site.
- 4.3.5 The site provides some habitat for foraging and commuting mammals. Due to the habitats within the local area, presence of commuting and foraging mammals in the future cannot be entirely ruled out. Precautionary mitigation measures are therefore outlined in Section 5.

Bats

- 4.3.6 No roosting potential was recorded on site and no further surveys are required.
- 4.3.7 The site provides limited habitat for foraging and commuting bats and no additional lighting is proposed. No activity surveys are required.
- 4.3.8 Considering the above, impacts to foraging and commuting bats are unlikely, mitigation measures have been provided in Section 5 to ensure no temporary impacts occur during the construction phase.

5 MITIGATION AND ENHANCEMENT

5.1 Habitats

- 5.1.1 Pollution prevention measures, especially dust suppression and surface water run-off control, should be implemented during construction in order to prevent any negative impacts to adjacent habitats through pollution.

5.2 Species

5.2.1 Birds

- 5.2.2 Under current proposals no existing trees or hedgerows will be removed to facilitate the works.
- 5.2.3 If the need to remove trees arises, a suitably qualified ecologist will need to be on site to check trees for nesting birds prior to any clearance if this takes place within the breeding bird season (typically March-August inclusive). Any nests found must be left undisturbed until the chicks have fledged.
- 5.2.4 In the event that an active bird nest is discovered, appropriate measures will be put in place to ensure that any nest remains undisturbed. This will involve placing a buffer around the nest, within which no works will be undertaken until the nest has been judged, by a suitably qualified ecologist, to no longer be in use (i.e. fledged young have left the nest, or the nesting attempt has failed).
- 5.2.5 Where no active nests are located, vegetation clearance works will proceed within 2 days of any inspection.

Hedgehog

- 5.3.5 There is low potential to harm commuting or foraging hedgehogs during construction, and the following precautionary measures are therefore recommended:
- any open deep excavations should be sloped or covered to prevent entrapment;
 - should any large pipework be installed, any open pipes should be capped overnight to prevent mammals from becoming stuck; and
 - any hazardous materials should be stored in a secure store.
- 5.2.6 If at any time prior to or during the works, a hedgehog is noted on site, RPS should be contacted immediately to provide further advice

Bats

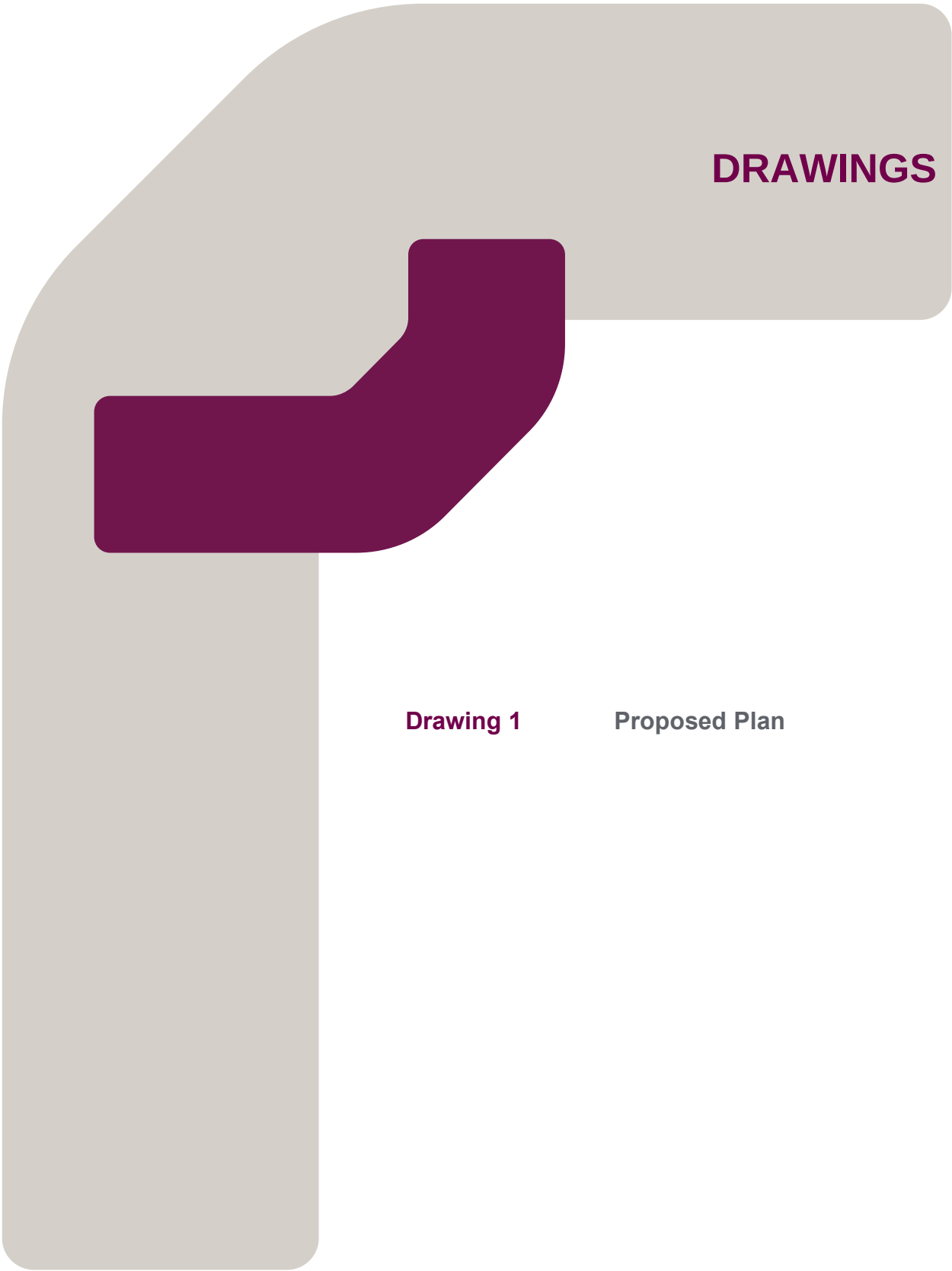
- 5.2.7 It is recommended that no night work with temporary lighting is undertaken during construction in order to prevent disruption to foraging and commuting bats that may be utilising the habitats adjacent to the site.

5.3 Enhancement opportunities

- 5.3.1 In line with recommendations from NPPF (2019), any proposed development should not result in a loss of biodiversity and, where possible, inclusion of ecological enhancements in development projects so as to provide a 10% net gain are encouraged.
- 5.3.2 In addition to the mitigation measures outlined above, opportunities for enhancements include:
- Additional tree, shrub or hedgerow planting along the site peripheries; and
 - Wildlife-sympathetic management of habitats along the site peripheries, such as phased mowing regimes to provide habitat variability.

REFERENCES

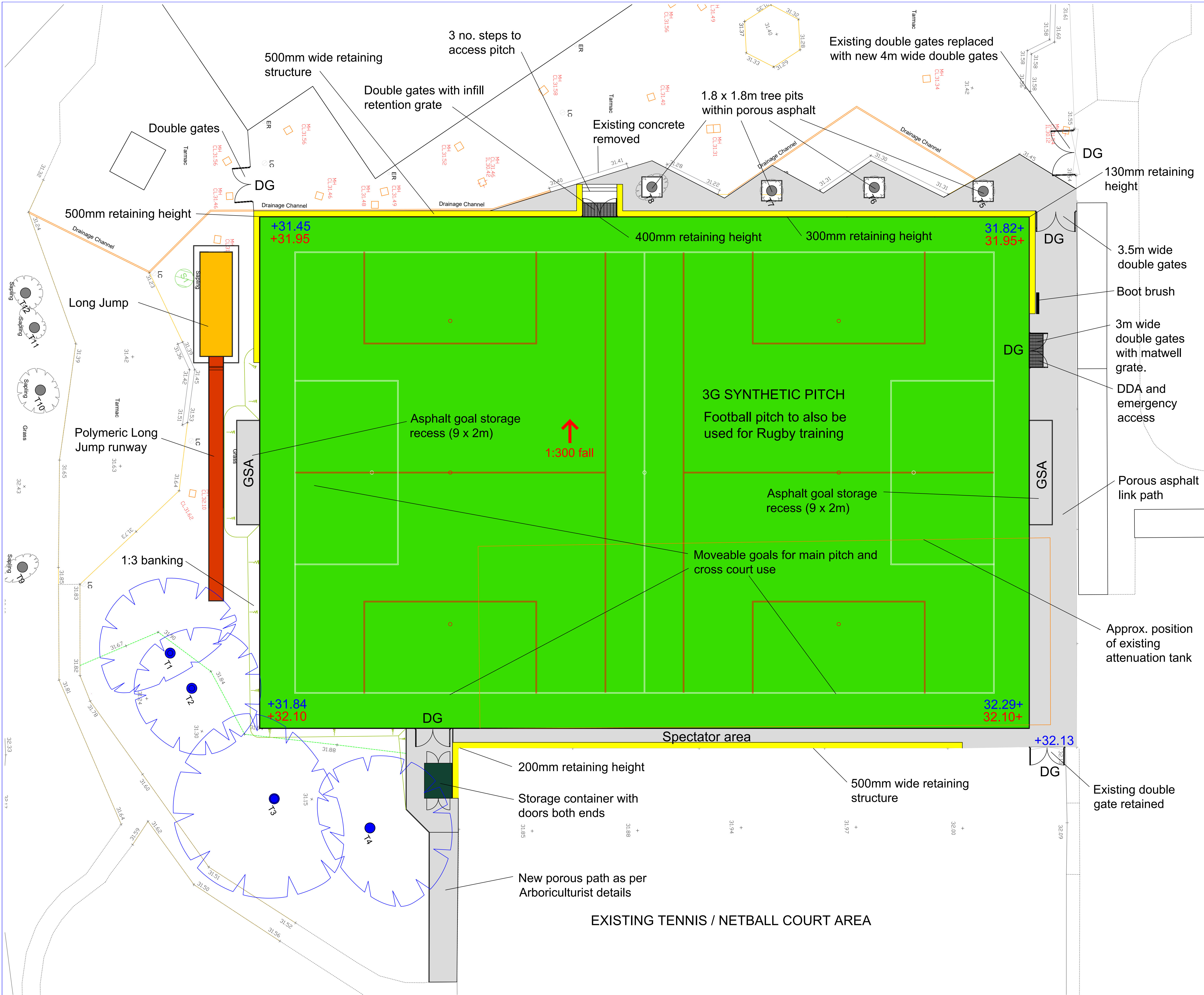
- CIEEM (2017). *Guidelines for Preliminary Ecological Assessment*. Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management, Winchester.
- JNCC (2010). *Handbook for Phase 1 Habitat survey: a technique for environmental audit* (revised reprint). Joint Nature Conservation Committee, Peterborough.



DRAWINGS

Drawing 1

Proposed Plan



NOTES

- 3G synthetic carpet
- Porous asphalt
- DG Double Gate
- GSA Goal storage area
- Retaining structure
- Existing Level
- Proposed Level

Initial Issue											
Rev	A	m	e	n	d	m	e	n	t	Date	By
Client DIDSBURY HIGH SCHOOL											
Project 3G STP											
Drawing Proposed Pitch Layout											
Drawn	HJ	Date	15-10-21			Scales	1:150				
Checked	01	Plot No	01	Prelim	Check	Final					
Job No	Drawing No			Rev							
			MCA-MUK2479-07			C					

APPENDICES

Appendix A

Relevant Legislation

A.1 BIRDS

All birds, their nests and eggs are afforded protection under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981, as updated by the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000. It is an offence to:

- intentionally kill, injure or take any wild bird;
- intentionally take, damage or destroy the nest of any wild bird while it is in use or being built; and
- intentionally take or destroy the egg of any wild bird.

Schedule 1 birds cannot be intentionally or recklessly disturbed when nesting and there are increased penalties for doing so. Licences can be issued to visit the nests of such birds for conservation, scientific or photographic purposes but not to allow disturbance during a development even in circumstances where that development is fully authorised by consents such as a valid planning permission.

Appendix B

Photographs

Photograph 1. Northern boundary.



Photograph 2. Eastern boundary.



Photograph 3. Southern boundary.



Photograph 4. Western boundary.

