

Appendix D – Construction Environmental Management Plan

CONSTRUCTION ENVIRONMENT MANAGEMENT PLAN: BIODIVERSITY

DECEMBER 2021

Castlefield Viaduct Urban Park

Castlefield

Manchester

M3 4RU

**U R B A N
G R E E N**



QUALITY MANAGEMENT

Project No.:	UG922			
Project:	Castlefield Viaduct Urban Park			
Location:	Duke Street, Manchester, M3 4RU			
Title:	Construction Environment Management Plan			
Document Type:	CEMP	Issue No.:	01	
Date:	09/12/2021			
Prepared By:	Celise Neale	Signature:		Qualifications: Ecologist, BSc (Hons)
Checked By:	Mark Blacker	Signature:		Qualifications: Senior Ecologist, MSc, ACIEEM
Checked By:	Maisie McKenzie	Signature:		Qualifications: Ecologist, MSc, ACIEEM
Revision Status:				
Rev:	Date:	Issue/Purpose/Comment:	Prepared:	Checked:

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1 Introduction

1.1 Background to the Scheme

The National Trust are proposing to develop land at Castlefield Viaduct in Castlefield, Manchester (hereafter referred to as ‘the site’). The proposals include the creation of an urban park that is open to the public within a disused railway viaduct.

1.2 Site Context

The site is located at National Grid Reference SJ 83013 97624 and comprises a total area of approximately 0.59ha (see Figure 1). This CEMP relates to Phase 1 of the development only, which covers the area of the Viaduct within the blue shaded area shown in Figure 1.

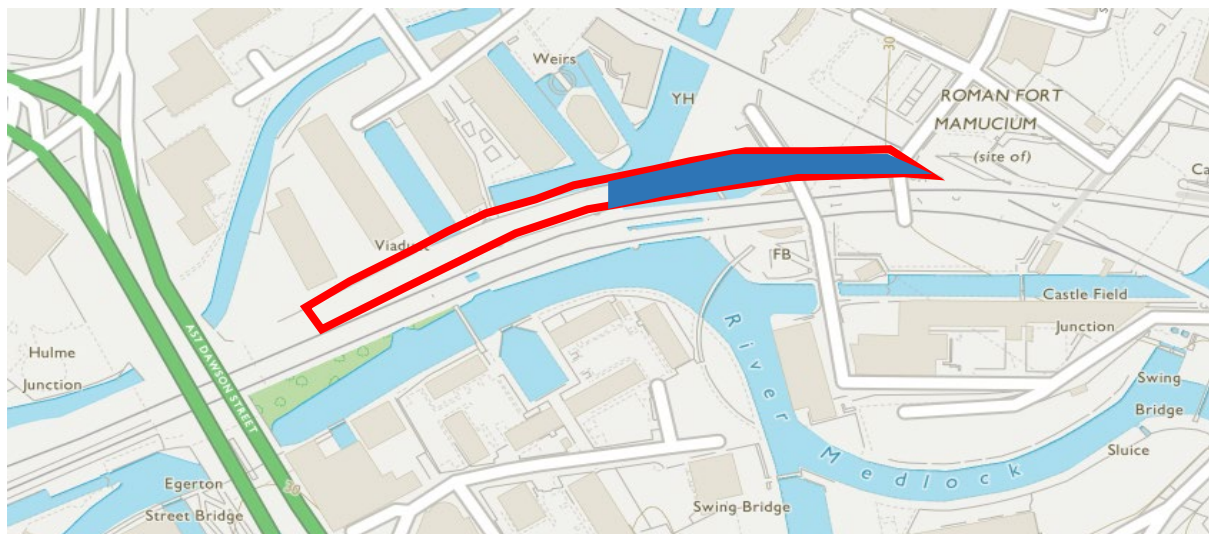


Figure 1 – Site Extent

The site is located in a densely urban area of Manchester city centre, adjacent to an active tram line. The site is also located above the Bridgewater canal and approximately 260m east of the River Irwell. Buildings surrounding the site are mostly commercial offices to the north and high-density residential apartments to the south. Due to the sites location close to the city centre, there is a high level of disturbance present from main roads such as the A635 (M) present approximately 75m west of the site.

1.3 Purpose of this Report

Urban Green have been appointed to provide a Construction Environment Management Plan (CEMP): Biodiversity. It has been produced in support of discharging Condition 5 of planning permission reference 131621/FO/2021.

Planning condition 5 states “No development shall take place (including demolition, ground works and vegetation clearance) until a construction environmental management plan (CEMP) has been submitted to and approved in writing by the City Council as local planning authority. The CEMP shall include the following:

- a) Risk assessment of potentially damaging construction activities.
- b) Identification of “biodiversity protection zones”.

- c) *Practical measures (both physical measures and sensitive working practices) to avoid or reduce impacts during construction (may be provided as a set of method statements).*
- d) *The location and timing of sensitive works to avoid harm to biodiversity features.*
- e) *The times during construction when specialist ecologists need to be present on site to oversee works.*
- f) *Responsible persons and lines of communication.*
- g) *The role and responsibilities on site of an ecological clerk of works (ECoW) or similarly competent person.*
- h) *Use of protective fences, exclusion barriers and warning signs.”*

This report relates to ecological considerations only.

2 Baseline Conditions

2.1 Ecology Surveys and Reports Considered

A series of ecological surveys and assessments have been undertaken at the site in 2021 by Urban Green. Surveys have included:

- Preliminary Ecological Appraisal (PEA) completed in April 2021.
- Bat activity surveys conducted between June and September 2021 (inclusive). The survey data obtained from the surveys have been included within this plan.

2.2 Ecological Constraints

The Key Ecological Constraints are summarised in Table 1 which summarises the potential impacts of the development, as detailed within the PEA.

Table 1 Key Ecological Constraints Summary

Ecological Constraint	Potential Impact	Relevant Legislation and Planning Policy
Bats	<u>Roosting Bats</u> Three emergence surveys were undertaken on site and identified two non-breeding summer roosts in structure 1 supporting a low number of common pipistrelles (<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>). Due to the low number of common and widespread bats supported by these roosts they have been assessed as low conservation value roosts. The proposed works will not cause the destruction of this roost or lead to significantly increased level of disturbance and as such there is no need to obtain a licence for works to commence. Precautionary Working Methods have been outlined to minimise disturbance. <u>Foraging and Commuting Bats</u> The bat activity surveys have identified the Castlefield Viaduct and scrub on site are considered to be of value to the local population of common pipistrelle are the most frequently used habitats for foraging and commuting bats.	The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended) and by UK law by the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981.
Breeding birds	The structure of the Castlefield Viaduct, loose substrate and scattered tree provide nesting opportunities for notable ground nesting and passerine species.	With certain exceptions, all wild birds, their nests and eggs are protected by Section 1 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) and bird species listed on Schedule 1 of the Act receive further protection.
Non-native invasive species	At least two <i>Cotoneaster</i> species were recorded on site within the ephemeral/short perennial and semi-improved neutral grassland habitats.	Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) under Section 14 (2) (a) to “plant or otherwise cause to grow in the wild” any species listed on Schedule 9, Part II of the Act.

3 Aims and Objectives

The management plan set out the protection measures to completed during the construction phase for the key ecological constraints listed in Table 1 and as identified within the EclA. The plan is to be followed by all contractors on site.

The objectives of the CEMP are to:

- Demonstrate the responsible persons and lines of communication, as detailed in Section 4.
- Demonstrate the role and responsibilities on site of Ecological Clerk of Works (ECoW) and details of when the ECoW is required to oversee specific works as part of the construction phase.
- Demonstrate the potential impacts on protected/notable fauna and habitats anticipated and confirmed to be on site, in relation to the proposed construction activities.
- Demonstrate the proposed retention of habitats in order to maintain the site's ecological value for local wildlife using protective fences, exclusion barriers and warning signs.
- Describe the provision and maintenance of shelter for protected/notable species during the construction phase using protective fences, exclusion barriers and warning signs.
- Demonstrate the locations of 'Biodiversity Protection Zones' and outline the working methods to be followed during the construction phase, regarding retained habitats and associated fauna.
- The location and timing of sensitive works to avoid harm to biodiversity features.

4 Control of Works

4.1 Site Responsibilities

All operations on site will be the overarching responsibility of the site manager. The project ecologist will consult with the site manager to ensure that all site staff are appropriately inducted to the site and are aware of their legal responsibilities regarding wildlife legislation. Updates, regarding ecology, between the project ecologist and site manager are to be completed every quarter year.

The project ecologist will ensure that the site manager is aware of all working methods relevant for each phase of works. It will be the site manager's responsibility to ensure all site contractors are aware and competent to undertake these works.

The ECoW will supervise works where necessary, as detailed in Section 5. All works will be recorded within a site diary which will be reviewed periodically by the project ecologist. Any issues will be reported immediately to the project ecologist, and where necessary works may be paused to explore alternative methods.

4.2 Ecological Clerk of Works

A suitably qualified ecologist will be employed as an official ECoW on site and will be responsible for undertaking all ecologically sensitive works on site, including undertaking any required Toolbox Talks and supervision work.

They will also be the nominated person of contact when required and responsible for the following during the construction phase of development:

- Undertaking nesting bird checks pre-vegetation and loose substrate clearance on site, under the Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981 (as amended).
- Providing advice to developers and contractors when desired on how best to minimise impacts on site biodiversity throughout the construction phase of development if necessary.
- Where deemed necessary, giving Toolbox Talks on protected species and sensitive habitats to contractors carrying out works within the site. These will cover all potential protected species, invasive species, and habitats relevant to the site and what to do should any such flora or fauna be discovered during the works.
- Carry out pre-commencement and supervision works as outlined in Section 5, to minimise risk of breaching relevant legislation.
- Being the main point of contact should any issues relating to ecology arise during site construction.

The ECoW will be provided with an updated programme of works to determine watching brief requirements and the associated ecological issues before commencement of any development related activities on site.

If the ECoW identifies any issues in relation to ecology or considers that the CEMP is not being adhered to at any point during construction, the developer will be contacted, and measures will be taken to resolve any issues. If the ECoW or construction team identifies any ecological issues themselves, the ECoW will be contacted for advice immediately.

5 Method Statement

The Work Schedule is in Appendix 2 and details the location and timing of sensitive works to avoid harm to biodiversity features on site and within its Zone of Influence.

5.1 General Construction Phase Control Measures

5.1.1 General Pollution Control Measures

Measures will be taken throughout the construction phase to avoid pollution incidents, which may indirectly affect terrestrial, or offsite aquatic habitats and associated protected/notable fauna. Pollution prevention and control strategies will be adhered to at all times. Any accidental damage to the adjacent habitats or fuel spillages within proximity to the site and/or adjacent habitats will be reported to the site manager and the ECoW.

Net fencing will be placed along the southern and northern aspects of the site. The fencing will minimise debris and dust from entering the Bridgewater Canal (located underneath the site).

Retained habitats are to be appropriately fenced as 'Biodiversity Protection Zones' and all staff personal undertake a site induction on their working limits in regard to protected species within the vicinity of the site, including detail of the low conservation bat roost with structure 1.

5.1.2 General Lighting Control Measures

An External Lighting Scheme has been produced for this project (Arup, 2021) and has been designed to be low impact with minimal light spill over the onsite and adjacent habitats, with most lighting provided by the use of low-level lighting integrated with the planting scheme and portable lanterns. It should be ensured that the lanterns and lighting on site:

- Lack UV elements and preferably LED lighting with a warm white light should be used over cool white light (ideally <2700Kelvin).
- Lighting should feature peak wavelengths greater than 550nm.
- Light placement should be downward facing to prevent excess horizontal or vertical light spill.
- The use of integrated fittings such as cowls, shields, louvres and hoods, that effectively contain light spill from unintended areas.

Construction lighting is not to be directed towards retained habitats and surrounding habitats including:

- The Castlefield Viaduct and broadleaved scattered tree to be retained and incorporated within the landscape designs.
- Bridgewater Canal located underneath the site.

5.2 Habitat

5.2.1 Broadleaved Scattered Tree

Temporary protective demarcation fencing will be used to protect the single multi-stemmed goat willow (*Salix caprea*) was present at the far eastern extent of the site that is being retained. The fencing must extend outside the canopy of the retained tree and must remain in position until the completion of the development to ensure protection is provided throughout the construction phase.

The fencing will be in accordance with BS5837:2012 Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction: Recommendations.

Should any trees become a safety concern, then the appointed ECoW will be contacted immediately to advise further with respect to the future of the tree and any consideration (such as bats and birds) that need to be given.

5.3 Non-native Invasive Flora

At least two *Cotoneaster* species were recorded on site within the ephemeral/short perennial and semi-improved neutral grassland habitats, the location of this non-native plant species is shown by a target note on the Habitat Map provided within Appendix 3. These are to be removed as part of the site construction phase as a requirement under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). All invasive species are to be eradicated following the relevant Environment Agency guidance. The Canal and River Trust approval will be required for treatment in proximity to the canal.

5.4 Fauna

5.4.1 Bats

Roosting Bats

Three emergence surveys were undertaken on site and identified two non-breeding summer roosts in structure 1 supporting a low number of common pipistrelles. Due to the low number of common and widespread bats supported by these roosts they have been assessed as low conservation value roosts. The proposed works will not cause the destruction of this roost or lead to a significantly increased level of disturbance and as such there is no need to obtain a licence for works to commence. Precautionary Working Methods have been outlined to minimise disturbance.

Foraging and Commuting Bats

Potential lighting impacts may occur on commuting and foraging bats, as identified within the PEA. The bat activity surveys completed in 2021, identified common pipistrelle (*Pipistrellus pipistrellus*) and *Myotis* sp. on site. The Castlefield Viaduct and scrub were identified as providing value to the local population of common pipistrelle as this species was the most frequently used habitats for foraging and commuting bats.

It is anticipated other species are located within the local area based on the Bat Survey Report (Urban Green, 2021) and local data search (obtained and detailed within the PEA) and knowledge of the local area, including: soprano pipistrelle (*Pipistrellus pygmaeus*), Daubenton's bat (*Myotis daubentonii*), noctule (*Nyctalus noctula*), unidentified myotis (*Myotis* spp.) species, brown long-eared bat (*Plecotus auritus*) and an unidentified *Pipistrellus* sp.

All bat species are sensitive to artificial lighting to some extent, as such construction lighting is to be appropriately placed to minimise directional and light spill on habitats of importance.

As stated in Section 5.1.2, security lighting during construction is to be appropriately placed to avoid retained habitats which are of value for foraging and commuting bats (i.e., scrub and short perennial/ephemeral vegetation).

5.4.2 Nesting Birds

As stated within the PEA the scattered tree, scrub and loose vegetation provide nesting opportunities for notable ground nesting and passerine species.

Vegetation removal and any clearance of the loose substrate present on the viaduct should be undertaken outside the breeding bird season of March to September, inclusive. If not possible, the ECoW will be present to undertake a nesting bird check of vegetation to be removed, including loose substrate to consider potential ground-nesting birds, within 48 hours of clearance works.

Active nests will be protected, and a buffer marked out with appropriate fencing (such as Heras fencing), until the young have fledged. The ECoW will determine the required buffer area based on species and status of breeding condition.

6 Conclusion

The plan has demonstrated the following:

- The aim and objectives of the CEMP have been demonstrated.
- Information for how the ecological features within the site will be protected throughout development has been detailed throughout the CEMP and as demonstrated on the Ecological Constraints Plan.
- Timing of workings regarding vegetation clearance and topsoil removal, has considered protected/notable species which may be present within the features of interest.
- Detail the role of the ECoW have been provided and the report demonstrates when the ECoW will be required during the construction phase.
- Set out roles and responsibilities for works to ensure protected/notable fauna are not significantly impacted by the proposed construction works.
- Working measures to be completed throughout the construction phase have been detailed to minimise potential impacts on breeding birds and bats.

7 References

Arup (2021) Castlefield Viaduct Arup Report.

Bat Conservation Trust (2018). Bats and Artificial Lighting in the UK: Bats and the Built Environment Series.

Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management (2018). Guidelines for Preliminary Ecological Appraisal.

Collins, J. (ed.) (2016). Bat Surveys for Professional Ecologists: Good Practice Guidelines, 3rd edition. The Bat Conservation Trust, London.

The Environment Agency (2018). EA Position Statement.

Environment Alliance (2007). PPG5: Pollution Prevention Guidelines; Works and Maintenance In or Near Water; PPG5.

Institute of Lighting Engineers (2005). Guidance Notes for the Reduction of Obtrusive Light.

Urban Green (2021). Preliminary Ecological Appraisal. Castlefield Viaduct Urban Park. UG_922_ECO_PEA_01.

Wildlife and Countryside Act (2010) Schedule 9 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981.

Appendix 1 – Relevant Legislation

Legislation relating to European Protected Species (e.g., bats)

European Protected Species and their resting places (e.g., bat roosts) are protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended), the Countryside and Rights of Way (CROW) Act 2000, and the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017.

The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 transposed the European Union's 'Habitats Directive' (Council Directive 92/43/EEC) on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora (EC Habitats Directive) into UK law. The Regulations provide for the designation and protection of 'European Sites', the protection of 'European Protected Species' (EPS), and the adaptation of planning and other controls for the protection of European Sites. EPS are listed on Schedule 2 of the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017.

Under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) it is an offence to:

- Intentionally kill, injure, or take certain animals listed in Schedule 5;
- Intentionally or recklessly damage or destroy any structure or place which any wild animal specified in Schedule 5 uses for shelter or protection;
- Intentionally or recklessly disturb any such animal while it is occupying a structure or place which it uses for shelter or protection; or
- Intentionally or recklessly obstruct access to any structure or place which any such animal uses for shelter or protection.

In addition, under this legislation there are offences relating to sale, possession and control of wild animals listed in Schedule 5.

- Under the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 it is an offence to:
- Deliberately capture, injure or kill any wild animal listed as a European Protected Species;
- Deliberately disturb wild animals of any such species in such a way as to be likely:
- to impair their ability:
 - to survive, to breed or reproduce, or to rear or nurture their young, or;
 - in the case of animals of a hibernating or migratory species, to hibernate or migrate, or;
- to significantly affect the local distribution or abundance of the species to which they belong.
- Deliberately take or destroy the eggs of such an animal, or;
- Damage or destroy a breeding site or resting place of such an animal.

In addition, under this legislation there are offences relating to possession, control sale and exchange of an EPS.

Great crested newt, otter and several species of bat are listed as a Species of Principle Importance (SoPI) under Section 41 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act 2006.

Legislation relating to breeding birds

All birds, their nests and eggs are protected by the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) and it is an offence, with certain exceptions, 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;
- Intentionally take or destroy the egg of any wild bird; and
- Intentionally or recklessly disturb any wild bird listed on Schedule 1 while it is nest building or is in, on or near a nest with eggs or young; or disturb the dependent young of such a bird.

Schedule 1 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 provides further protection for selected species (including peregrine falcon (*Falco peregrinus*), barn owl (*Tyto alba*), little ringed plover (*Charadrius dubius*) and black redstart (*Phoenicurus ochruros*) during the breeding season. If any person intentionally or recklessly disturbs any wild bird included in Schedule 1 while it is building a nest or is in, on or near a nest containing eggs or young; or disturb dependent young of such a bird. That person shall be guilty of an offence.

A number of bird species are listed as SoPI under Section 41 of the NERC Act 2006.

Conservation status - Birds of Conservation Concern (Eaton et al., 2015)

The UK's leading bird conservation organisations have worked together on the third quantitative review of the status of the birds that occur regularly in the UK, updating the last review in 2011. The status of birds within the UK have been regularly monitored through a series of surveys, including the national Breeding Bird Survey, Common Bird Census, sea bird monitoring programs and wetland monitoring programs. The result of this review and continued monitoring is The Population Status of Birds in the UK, Birds of Conservation Concern 4: 2015.

Birds are assessed against criteria to place each species on one of three alert lists, red, amber or green. Red list species are considered to be of high conservation concern, being either globally threatened, having historical UK population declines, having a rapid population decline or breeding range contraction of 50% or more in the last 25 years.

Amber list species are considered to be of medium conservation concern as they meet one or more of the following criteria (but none of the red list criteria): Red listed for historical decline in a previous review but with substantial recent recovery (more than doubled in the last 25 years), a UK breeding range contraction of between 25% and 49%, a reduction of breeding or non-breeding population of 25-49% in the last 25 years, a 5-year mean of 1-300 breeding pairs in the UK, an unfavourable European conservation status, at least 50% of the UK breeding population found in 10 or fewer sites, or where the breeding population in the UK represents 20% or more of the European breeding populations.

Green list species are considered to be of low conservation concern. They include all regularly occurring species that do not qualify under any of the red or amber criteria are green listed. The green list also includes those species listed as recovering from Historical Decline in the last review that have continued to recover and do not qualify under any of the other criteria.

Legislation relating to invasive plant species

Several non-native invasive plant species including (but not limited to) Himalayan balsam (*Impatiens glandulifera*), giant hogweed (*Heracleum mantegazzianum*), Japanese rose (*Rosa rugosa*), variegated yellow archangel (*Lamium galeobdolon*), rhododendron (*Rhododendron ponticum*) and Japanese

knotweed (*Fallopia japonica*) are listed under Schedule 9 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act, 1981 (as amended), which makes it an offence to ‘...plant or otherwise cause the species to grow in the wild’. This includes spreading or transferring contaminated soil from one area to another.

Estate Managers and landowners have a duty to pro-actively treat knotweed outbreaks. Under the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006 (NERC), subsection 14ZA (1), makes it is an offence to sell, offer or expose for sale, or to have in one’s possession or transport for the purpose of sale, any Schedule 9 animal or plant or anything from which such an animal or plant can be propagated, including rhizomes of Japanese knotweed. Under subsection 14ZA (2) it is also an offence to publish or cause to be published any advertisement for the purchase or sale of these animals and plants.

The Environmental Protection Act 1990 (EPA 1990) contains a number of legal provisions concerning controlled waste. Any Japanese knotweed contaminated soil or plant material that is intended for discard is likely to be classified as controlled waste.

The Environmental Protection (Duty of Care) regulations 1991 also imposes a ‘duty of care’ on persons concerned with controlled waste, which includes any materials incorporating Japanese knotweed including soil, grass cuttings, general wastes and ash arising from the burning of knotweed. The duty applies to any person, who produces, imports, carries, keeps, treats or disposes of controlled waste. Failure to appropriately dispose of any material containing Japanese knotweed may lead to prosecution under Section 33 and 34 of the EPA 1990 and Section 14 (2) of the Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981 (as amended).

If knotweed stands are to be treated with herbicides, The Control of Pesticides Regulations (1986) applies. These regulations require any person who uses a pesticide to take all reasonable precautions to protect the health of human beings, creatures and plants, safeguard the environment and in particular avoid the pollution of water. If pesticides are to be used in or near to a watercourse, the Environment Agency should be contacted, and approval must be sought (application to use herbicides in or near water).

Waste leaving the site must be handled responsibly and in accordance with the law at all stages between its production and final recovery or disposal. Waste must be transferred to an authorised person, who is either a registered waste carrier or exempted from registration by the Controlled Waste (Registration of Carriers and Seizure of Vehicles) Regulations 1991.

Additional legislation regarding the transport of Japanese knotweed contaminated materials is covered by the Hazardous Waste Regulations 2005 (HWR, 2005). This contains provisions about the handling and movement of hazardous waste. Consignment notes must be completed when any hazardous waste is transferred, which includes details about the hazardous waste properties and any handling requirements. Untreated Japanese knotweed is not classed as hazardous waste, but material containing knotweed which has been treated with certain herbicides, may be classified as hazardous waste.

If any waste soil or knotweed is sent for landfill either before or after treatment, it must go to a landfill that is authorised to receive it.

Appendix 2 – Work Schedule

The following work schedule is to be implemented prior and throughout the construction phase.

Construction Phase	Work to Action	Timing	Responsible Person
Pre-construction			
Erection of protection fencing	Installation of fencing to protected retained/adjacent habitats where required. Installation of net fencing and pollution control fencing (silt/waffles), and appropriate signage where required. Twice annual checks of fencing will be completed by the ECoW to ensure the works detailed in the Plan are being followed and remedial measures will be completed by the site manager where required.	Prior to Construction Phase	ECoW and Site Manager
General pollution measures	Measures will be taken throughout the construction phase to avoid pollution incidents, which may indirectly affect habitats and associated protected/notable fauna, as detailed in Section 5.1.1.	Prior and during Construction Phase	ECoW and Site Manager
General lighting control measures	Directional lighting will be achieved by angle and orientation of beam, use of a cowl, louvre or other light shield, or a combination of these, as detailed in Section 5.1.2.	Prior to Construction Phase	Site Manager
Toolbox Talk	Toolbox talk to be completed by the ECoW in relation to the ‘Biodiversity Protection Zones’, breeding birds and bats.	Anytime of the year – completed when relevant.	ECoW and Site Manager

Construction Phase	Work to Action	Timing	Responsible Person
Vegetation Clearance - Nesting bird checks	Vegetation and loose substrate removal is to be completed outside of the breeding bird season (March to September, inclusive). If this is not possible, the area will be subject to a nesting bird check by the ECoW, within 48 hours to works commencing. If a nest (or nest in construction) is found, a suitable stand-off area will be maintained. The suitable stand-off will be decided by the ECoW and will be designated as a temporary 'Biodiversity Protection Zone'.	March to September (if required)	ECoW and Site Manager
Control of Cotoneaster species	Eradication of invasive species by a qualified contractor.	Anytime of the year	Specialist contractor and ECoW (if required)
During construction			
Vegetation Clearance - Nesting bird checks	Vegetation and loose substrate removal is to be completed outside of the breeding bird season (March to September, inclusive). If this is not possible, the area will be subject to a nesting bird check by the ECoW, within 24 hours to works commencing. If a nest (or nest in construction) is found, a suitable stand-off area will be maintained. The suitable stand-off will be decided by the ECoW and will be designated as a temporary 'Biodiversity Protection Zone'.	March to September (if required)	ECoW and Site Manager
Retained Habitats Protection	Pollution control measures detailed in Section 5.2 are to be followed throughout the construction phase.	Throughout construction phase	Site Manager

Appendix 3 - Habitat Map



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Red Line Boundary

Scattered Scrub

Ephemeral / Short Perennial Vegetation

Semi-improved Grassland

Broadleaved Scattered Tree

Target Note

0

15

30

60 Meters

URBAN

GREEN

A: Ground Floor, The Tower,
Deva City Office Park, Trinity Way,
Manchester M3 7BF

T: +44 (0) 161 312 3131

weareurbangreen.co.uk

Client:

Castlefield Viaduct

Project:

UG922 Castlefield Viaduct

Title:

Phase 1 Habitat Map

Issue:

01

Drawn:

MC

Checked:

MB

Approved:

KB

Project:

UG922

Scale @ A3:

1:1500

Date:

26/04/2021

Dwg No:

UG_922_ECO_HM_01

Revision:

01

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