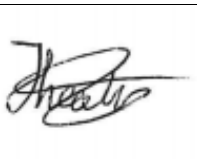
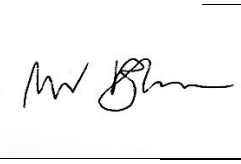
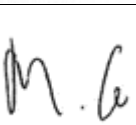
BIODIVERSITY ENHANCEMENT PLAN

December 2022

Tatton Arms
Boat Lane,
Northenden,
Manchester,
M22 4HR

URBAN GREEN

QUALITY MANAGEMENT

Project No.:	UG265				
Project:	Tatton Arms				
Location:	Boat Lane, Northenden, Manchester, M22 4HR				
Title:	Biodiversity Enhancement Plan				
Document Type:	BEP				
Date:	23/12/2022				
Prepared By:	Jake Healy	Signature		Qualifications	Ecologist, MSc, Qualifying CIEEM
Checked By:	Mark Blacker	Signature		Qualifications	Senior Ecologist, MSc, ACIEEM
Checked By:	Max Grindle	Signature		Qualifications	Assistant Ecologist, BSc, QCIEEM

Revision Status:				
Rev:	**Date:**	**Issue/Purpose/ Comment:**	**Prepared:**	**Checked:**

CONTENTS

1 Introduction 1

1.1 Background to the Scheme 1

1.2 Site Context 1

1.3 Purpose of this Report 2

2 Previous Reports 3

2.1 Preliminary Ecological Appraisal (Urban Green, 2019) 3

2.2 Bat Surveys (ADK Environmental Management LTD, 2019) 3

3 Bat Boxes 4

3.1.1 Positioning of Bat Boxes 4

3.1.2 Timing of Installation 4

3.1.3 Maintenance of Bat Boxes 4

4 Bird Boxes 6

4.1.1 Positioning of Bird Boxes 7

4.1.2 Timing of Installation 7

4.1.3 Maintenance of Bird Boxes 7

5 Schedule of Works 8

6 Habitat Management 9

6.1 Grassland Management 9

6.2 Woodland Management 10

7 References 14

Appendix 1 - Relevant Legislation 15

Appendix 2 - Bird and Bat Box Location Plan 17

Appendix 3 - Work Programme 18

1 Introduction

1.1 Background to the Scheme

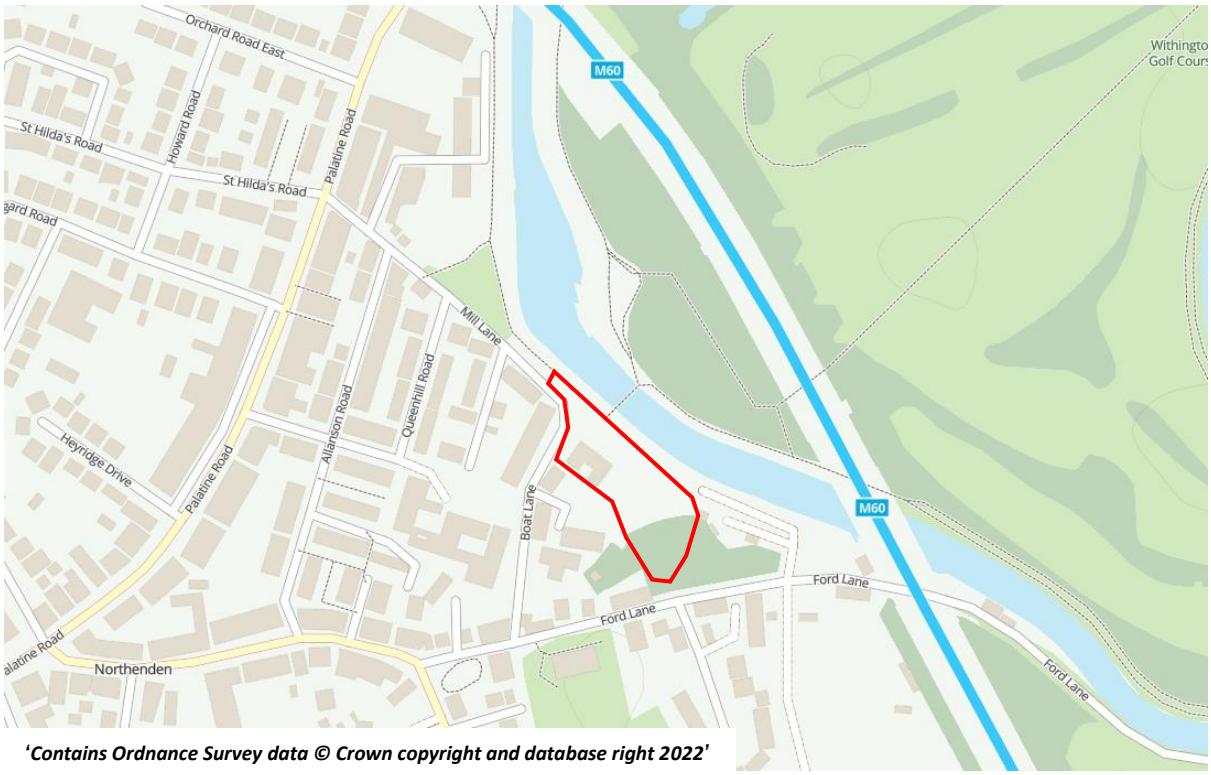
Urbanize Homes have been granted planning approval to develop land at Tatton Arms (hereafter referred to as 'the site'). The proposals include the conversion of the former Tatton Arms public house to create 7 new residential apartments and development of a further 21 new apartments to the rear following partial demolition of existing extensions together with associated access, parking, and landscaping.

Urban Green have been appointed to provide a Biodiversity Enhancement Plan (BEP) for the site.

The author of the report is Jake Healy, Ecologist. Jake has experience providing ecological consulting services for a range of development schemes across the UK, including residential, commercial mineral extraction and road infrastructure schemes.

1.2 Site Context

The site is located at National Grid Reference SJ 83262 90205 and comprises a total area of approximately 0.5ha (see Figure 1).



'Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2022'

Figure 1 – Site Extent

The site is located in Northenden, Wythenshawe in south Manchester approximately 7.5km from the City Centre. Residential properties are present immediately south and west of the site with the River Mersey immediately adjacent the northern boundary of the site. A residential caravan park is also present immediately adjacent the eastern site boundary. More residential areas are present within the wider area particularly to the south and west of the site and areas of open green space associated with various golf clubs to the north of the site opposite the River Mersey. The M56 and M60 are present approximately 900m west and 150m east, respectively.

1.3 Purpose of this Report

Urban Green have been appointed to complete a BEP in order to discharge Condition 14 of the Planning Application (125635/FO/2019). Condition 14 states:

'*Notwithstanding the details of the hard and soft landscaping treatment scheme as set out within the approved drawings, a further plan indicating biodiversity enhancement to be made shall be submitted within one month of the grant of consent. Landscaping and biodiversity enhancements shall be implemented not later than 12 months from the date the buildings are first occupied. If within a period of 5 years from the date of the planting of any tree or shrub, that tree or shrub or any tree or shrub planted in replacement for it, is removed, uprooted or destroyed or dies, or becomes, in the opinion of the local planning authority, seriously damaged or defective, another tree or shrub of the same species and size as that originally planted shall be planted at the same place.*'

Appendix 1 includes the relevant legislation.

2 Previous Reports

2.1 Preliminary Ecological Appraisal (Urban Green, 2019)

Urban Green provided a Preliminary Ecological Appraisal of the site, detailing the sites potential for supporting notable and protected fauna and flora species.

In summary the assessment identified the following bird and bat species using and potentially using the site, based on a data search conducted in 2019:

- A total thirty-two records of bats, including:
    - Common pipistrelle (*Pipistrellus pipistrellus*)
    - Soprano pipistrelle (*Pipistrellus pygmaeus*)
    - Noctule (*Nyctalus noctula*)
    - Unidentified pipistrelle (*Pipistrellus sp.*), and
    - Unidentified bat (*Chiroptera sp.*).
- The following bird records were identified within 1km of the site:
    - Barn owl (*Tyto alba*), grey heron (*Ardea cinerea*), and kingfisher (*Alcedo atthis*)
    - Bullfinch (*Pyrrhula pyrrhula*), dunnock (*Prunella modularis*), house sparrow (*Passer doemsticus*), reed bunting (*Emberiza schoeniclus*), skylark (*Alauda arvensis*), song thrush (*Turdus philomelos*), starling (*Sturnus vulgaris*), and yellow wagtail (*Motacilla flava*).
    - Song thrush, robin (*Erithacus rubecula*), and wren (*Troglodytes troglodytes*) were identified on-site during the site visit.

2.2 Bat Surveys (ADK Environmental Management LTD, 2019)

ADK Environmental Management LTD undertook a Preliminary Ecological Appraisal (building check) and emergence/re-entry bat surveys on the Tatton Arms in 2019.

The further bat surveys undertaken on site in 2019 confirmed common pipistrelle using the site but no evidence of a roost was present within the building.

The species identified during the previous surveys or identified within the local data search (detailed within the PEA) have been considered to select the appropriate boxes to be installed within the site.

3 Bat Boxes

A minimum of two bat boxes are to be installed across the site (this number may change dependent on the results of further bat surveys to be completed on site in 2023). The bat boxes selected will provide a range of suitable conditions and target pipistrelle species that were confirmed foraging and commuting on site during the previous nocturnal bat surveys.

Externally mounted bat boxes are to be positioned on retained mature trees. Please refer to Table 1 for the bat box specifications example. A bat box design of similar specification can be selected for the site.

Table 1 - Bat box specification

Bird Box Type	Image	Total Number of Boxes
Two Crevice Bat Box Greenwoods Eco Habitats External: 43cm high x 21.5 cm wide x 6.8cm deep Internal: 41cm x 16.5cm x 1.8cm Crevices: 2 Weight: ~7kg		2

3.1.1 Positioning of Bat Boxes

Bat boxes must be positioned between 4–6m high and are most effective when located on a south-east to south-western facing aspect, as this will provide additional heat throughout the day. Please refer to Appendix 2 for the Location Plan.

3.1.2 Timing of Installation

Bird boxes are to be installed prior to the occupation of the selected dwellings; the boxes are to be situated upon.

3.1.3 Maintenance of Bat Boxes

Bat boxes are considered self-cleaning and require minimal maintenance once installed. The boxes are made of hard-wearing material that is generally long-lasting. Bat boxes should be checked periodically (e.g. every two years) to assess their use and the condition of the boxes. Section 5 includes the maintenance schedule.

If any boxes are identified as damaged or missing, they are to be replaced with a box of similar specification.

Note only those holding the appropriate Natural England Class 2 bat licence may open and inspect these boxes. It is an offence for anyone without this licence to open a bat box. If a bat box

becomes occupied by a bird the nest must be left *in situ* until after the bird nesting season (March to September inclusive).

4 Bird Boxes

The development has the potential to enhance bird nesting opportunities through the provision of bird nest boxes. The condition and the PEA do not specify the number of bird provisions to be included within the development. It has been considered suitable that a total of 4 bird boxes are to be installed across the site.

Bird boxes come in various types and sizes, which vary in their suitability from species to species. Table 1 provides details of bird nest box types and the likely species they attract. Bird species that are known to inhabit the local area and readily utilise artificial nest boxes have been selected. Boxes of similar specifications as those detailed in Table 2 can be selected, in the case the example boxes are not available.

Table 2 - Bird nest box hole sizes and associated species

Box entrance hole size	Associated species
28mm	Great tit (*Parus major*), tree sparrow (*Passer montanus*), pied flycatchers (*Ficedula hypoleuca*)
32mm	House sparrow and nuthatch (*Sitta europaea*)
100mm (open fronted)	Robin (*Erithacus rubecula*) and pied wagtails (*Motacilla alba*)

Table 3 – Bird nest boxes that can be bought from websites such as nhbs.com, habibat.co.uk or other online retailers

Bird box type	Image	Number of boxes
Vivara Pro Seville 28mm Woodstone Nest Box NHBS Dimensions: Entrance hole diameter: 28mm Width: 20cm Height: 31cm Length: 20cm Weight: 5.9kg Material: WoodStone®		1
Vivara Pro Seville Woodstone 32mm Nest Box NHBS Dimensions: Entrance hole diameter: 32mm Width: 20cm Height: 31cm Length: 20cm Weight: 6.9kg Material: WoodStone®		2

Bird box type	Image	Number of boxes
Vivara Pro Barcelona WoodStone Open Nest Box NHBS Dimensions: Entrance hole: Open Width: 19cm Height: 24cm Length: 17.5cm Material: Woodstone®		1

4.1.1 Positioning of Bird Boxes

Bird boxes are most effective when positioned on a north-east to north-west facing aspect to prevent overheating during the summer nesting season. Care should be taken to make sure boxes are not angled in such a manner to allow rain to enter them. Nest boxes are to be affixed to vertical surfaces on retained trees at a minimum height of 3m. Please refer to Appendix 2 for the Location Plan.

4.1.2 Timing of Installation

Bird boxes are to be installed prior to the occupation of the selected dwellings; the boxes are to be situated upon. Section 5 includes the Schedule of Works.

4.1.3 Maintenance of Bird Boxes

The following maintenance measures are to be completed, following the installation of the boxes:

- Bird boxes will require periodic checking and cleaning, (e.g. once every two years).
- Unhatched eggs may be removed legally between September and January and must then be disposed of.
- Disused nests must be removed and cleaned using boiling water to remove parasites. Boxes should be left to dry before replacing the lid. Insecticides and flea powders must not be used.
- If any boxes are identified as damaged or missing, they are to be replaced with a box of similar specification.

Note bird boxes must only be opened and cleaned outside the bird nesting season (which is between March to September inclusive).

5 Schedule of Works

Box Positioning

During construction works	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
Erect boxes	Prior to the occupation of the buildings the boxes are to be situated upon.											

Box Maintenance

Habitat box maintenance	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4
Box checks to see if boxes are in good condition and working appropriately		Operational phase Sept - Oct		Operational phase Sept - Oct
Bird box cleaning		Operational phase Sept - Oct		Operational phase Sept - Oct

Key

	Recommended times when works can be conducted
	Times to avoid work either through recommendation or under licence

6 Habitat Management

A timetable detailing when required works can be completed can be found in Appendix 3.

6.1 Grassland Management

The proposals include the creation/enhancement of grassland on site within the eastern portion of the site. The grass turf area that is being created will be maintained for its amenity value and is anticipated to be kept to a short sward height with little value to wildlife. Table 1 provides more detail on management practices for the proposed amenity grassland.

Table 1. Management techniques for proposed amenity grassland

Condition Assessment Criteria / objective	Management Activities	Benefit to environment
1. 6-8 species per m2	• To be provided through a diverse species mix • Monitoring to ensure balance of species across habitat areas • Where wildflower cover is low in successive years use of conservation harrowing to create bare areas necessary to promote wildflower germination • Sowing of seed (especially yellow rattle) on bare ground to reduce grass dominance	Ensures diversity is maintained throughout the grassland providing a balance of various plant types
2. Sward height is varied	Na	Na
3. Cover of scrub less than 20%	• Management as above for criterion 1. • Hand removal of scrub species as necessary to prevent encroachment	Prevents scrub encroachment and preserves grassland habitat
4. Physical damage evident in less than 5% of total grassland area	• Periodic monitoring and control/removal undesirable species as necessary • Periodic monitoring of grassland to assess presence of damage • If damage is identified apply protections including fencing or signage as necessary	Ensures amenity use and prevent degradation of habitat
5. Cover of bare ground between 1-5%	• Management as above for criterion 1.	Ensures diversity is maintained throughout the grassland providing a balance of various plant types
6. Cover of bracken <5% of grassland area	• Management as above for criterion 2.	Prevents bracken encroachment and preserves grassland habitat
Absence of invasive non-native species. Combined cover of damage and undesirable species less than 5% of total area.	• Periodic monitoring and control/removal undesirable species as necessary • Periodic monitoring of grassland to assess presence of damage • If damage is identified apply protections including fencing or signage as necessary	Ensure native assemblage of species throughout grassland. Prevents competition from aggressive non-native species.

Part of the grassland area associated with the woodland in the western portion of the site could be managed in a more wildlife friendly manner, including practices such as rotational and reduced mowing regimes allowing for a variety of sward heights to be present that will provide a range of microclimates

for which provide opportunities for a range of fauna. Table 2 provides more detail on management practices for the retained ground cover.

Table 2. Management techniques for retained ground cover

Condition Assessment Criteria / objective	Management Activities	Benefit to environment
1. Vegetation closely matches the Characteristics of the specific grassland habitat. Wildflowers, sedges and indicator species are Cleary visible throughout the sward.	• To be provided through a diverse species mix • Monitoring to ensure balance of species across habitat areas • Where wildflower cover is low in successive years use of conservation harrowing to create bare areas necessary to promote wildflower germination • Sowing of seed (especially yellow rattle) on bare ground to reduce grass dominance	Ensures diversity is maintained throughout the grassland providing a balance of various plant types
2. Sward height is varied	Rotational and reduced mowing regimes to achieve varied height	Provides a range of microclimates and opportunities for a range of fauna while preventing scrub encroachment
3. Cover of bare ground between 1-5%	• Management as above for criterion 1. • Where bare ground is below threshold use of conservation harrowing • Where use of harrow not considered appropriate undertake scarification by hand of smaller areas	Provides opportunities for wildflower regeneration and creates microclimates for use by invertebrates
4. Cover of bracken <20% and scrub including bramble <5%.	• Periodic mowing and hand removal of woody species to prevent scrub and bracken encroachment	Prevents scrub / bracken encroachment and preserves grassland habitat
5. Absence of non-native invasive species. Undesirable species and physical damage accounts for <5% of total area	• Periodic monitoring and control/removal undesirable species as necessary • Periodic monitoring of grassland to assess presence of damage • If damage is identified apply protections including fencing or signage as necessary	Ensure native assemblage of species throughout grassland. Prevents competition from aggressive non-native species.

6.2 Woodland Management

The proposals include the retention of existing woodland currently on site with the proposed planting of additional trees and shrubs as detailed in the current soft landscape plans (Urban Green, 2019), which can be found in Appendix 2.

Generally, the protection measures of retained trees will be through the use of temporary protective demarcation fencing to protect the trees and shrubs. The fencing must extend outside the canopy of the retained trees and must remain in position until all plots have been developed to ensure protection is provided throughout the construction phase.

The fencing will be in accordance with BS 5837:2012 Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction: Recommendations.

It is recommended that replacement tree planting at a 1:3 ratio is required to compensate for loss of any trees. It is recommended that the planting comprises native species and species known to be of value for the attraction of wildlife. This will include fruiting and flowering species.

If within a 5-year period from the date of planting, any tree or shrub is removed, uprooted, destroyed or dies, or becomes, in the opinion of the local planning authority, seriously damaged or defective, another tree or shrub of the same species and size as that originally planted shall be planted at the same place.

Detailed management techniques to promote structural variation and allow light to reach the developing ground flora and scrub layer are provided in Table 3 which encourage wildlife friendly techniques.

Table 3. Management techniques for woodland onsite

Condition Assessment Criteria / objective	Management Activities	Benefit to environment
1. Age distribution of trees – Three age class present	• Thinning of poor quality and dense saplings • Early protection/promotion of canopy tree species through weed and understorey scrub management • Replacement of tree species like for like in the event of tree failure	Ensures healthy growth of canopy tree species without stunting, overshading or competition from weed, ground cover or shrub species.
2. Browsing damage - No significant browsing damage present	• Monitoring and installation of deer fencing / rabbit guards or other protection as deemed necessary	Ensures successful tree growth, natural development and ongoing regeneration of structurally diverse woodland.
3, Invasive plant species - No invasive species present in the woodland	• Periodic monitoring and control/removal of non-native species as necessary	Ensure native assemblage of species through all storeys of woodland. Prevents competition from aggressive non-native species.
4. Number of native tree species – Three to four native tree and shrub species	• To be provided through varied planting scheme from initial habitat planting • Replacement of failed plant species like for like	Ensure high diversity of plants to create maximum foraging, pollination and sheltering opportunities for a wider range of fauna.
5. Cover of native tree and shrub species - >80% of canopy trees and understory shrubs are native	• To be provided through varied planting scheme from initial habitat planting • Periodic monitoring and control/removal of non-native species as necessary	Ensure native assemblage of species through all storeys of woodland. Prevents competition from aggressive non-native species.
6. Open space within woodland – 10– 20% or less of woodland has areas of temporary open space	• Replacement of failed plant species like for like • Periodic assessment of the need for any replacement or enhancement planting, to increase vegetation and canopy cover	Ensures successful tree growth, natural development and ongoing regeneration of structurally diverse woodland.
7. Woodland regeneration – One to two class present in woodland	• Regular cutting to create dense stands with graded margin (at woodland/glade edge) • Infrequent management of selective stands including thinning of stands and light trimming to aid succession of canopy species.	Increase woodland biodiversity by encouraging microhabitats to develop providing differing microclimates, food opportunities, camouflage and sheltering opportunities for a range of fauna.

8. Tree health – 11-25% mortality and/or crown dieback or low risk pest or disease present	• Periodic monitoring and control of browsing pressure as indicated above • Periodic monitoring of woodland to assess presence of disease/crown die back	Ensures successful natural regeneration of canopy tree species while maintaining a diverse age range within the woodland
9. Vegetation and ground flora – No recognisable NVC community	N/A	N/A
10. Woodland vertical structure - Two storeys present	• To be provided through varied planting scheme from initial habitat planting • Infrequent management of selective stands including thinning of stands and light trimming to aid succession of canopy species.	Ensures successful natural regeneration of canopy tree species while maintaining a diverse age range within the woodland
11. Veteran trees – No veteran trees present in woodland	N/A	N/A
12. Amount of deadwood – Less than 25% of survey plots has standing deadwood, large stems or stumps	• Retention of non-diseased pruned material following management in brash piles and hibernacula. • Retention of non-diseased standing deadwood including branches and whole trees (where safe to do so)	Deadwood provides further microhabitats within the woodland with benefit for a wide range or fauna and fungi.
13. Woodland disturbance – less than 20% of the woodland has evidence of nutrient enrichment or damage	• No nutrient enriched substrate, topsoil or fertilizers are to be used at any time including planting periods	Damaged caused by anthropogenic activities including nutrient introduction from adjacent agricultural activities can delay or prevent the natural establishment of woodland.

Conclusion

This plan has demonstrated that the requirements to discharge condition 14 of the relevant application, have been met by demonstrating the following:

- A layout plan detailing where the nesting/roost features to be positioned, detailed in Appendix 2.
- A specification concerning the type of features to be used, as detailed in Section 3 and 4. Specifically targeting species identified on site during previous ecological surveys (detailed in Section 2) and associated with residential areas.
- Implementation programme as detailed in Section 5.
- Habitat Management requirements detailed in Section 6.

7 References

ADK Environmental Management LTD (2019). Bat Surveys of 'Tatton Arms'. Report Reference: 19-006_v1.0

British Trust for Ornithology (n.d.). Plants for fruits and seeds [Online]. Available from: http://www.bto.org/our-science/projects/gbw/gardens-wildlife/gardening/plants-fruits-seeds

Greenwoods Ecohabitats. Two Crevice Bat Box. Available URL: https://www.greenwoodsecohabitats.co.uk/shop [Last accessed: 20/12/2022]

NHBS. *Vivara Pro Barcelona WoodStone Nest Box*. Available URL: https://www.nhbs.com/vivara-pro-barcelona-woodstone-open-nest-box [Last accessed: 20/12/2022]

NHBS. Vivara Pro Sevile 28mm Woodstone Nest Box. Available URL: https://www.nhbs.com/vivara-pro-seville-28mm-woodstone-nest-box [Last accessed: 08/02/2021]

NHBS. *Vivara Pro Seville 32mm WoodStone Nest Box*. Available URL: https://www.nhbs.com/vivara-pro-seville-32mm-woodstone-nest-box [Last accessed: 08/02/2021]

Urban Green (2019). Preliminary Ecological Appraisal. UG_265_ECO_EA_01.

Urban Green (2019). General Arrangement Drawing. UG_265_LAN_GA_DRW_01

Appendix 1 – Relevant Legislation

Legislation relating to European Protected Species (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 transpose 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 affect significantly 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 SoPI under Section 41 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act 2006.

Breeding Birds

With certain exceptions[1], all wild birds, their nests and eggs are protected by Section 1 of the *Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981* (as amended). Therefore, 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; or
- intentionally take or destroy the egg of any wild bird.

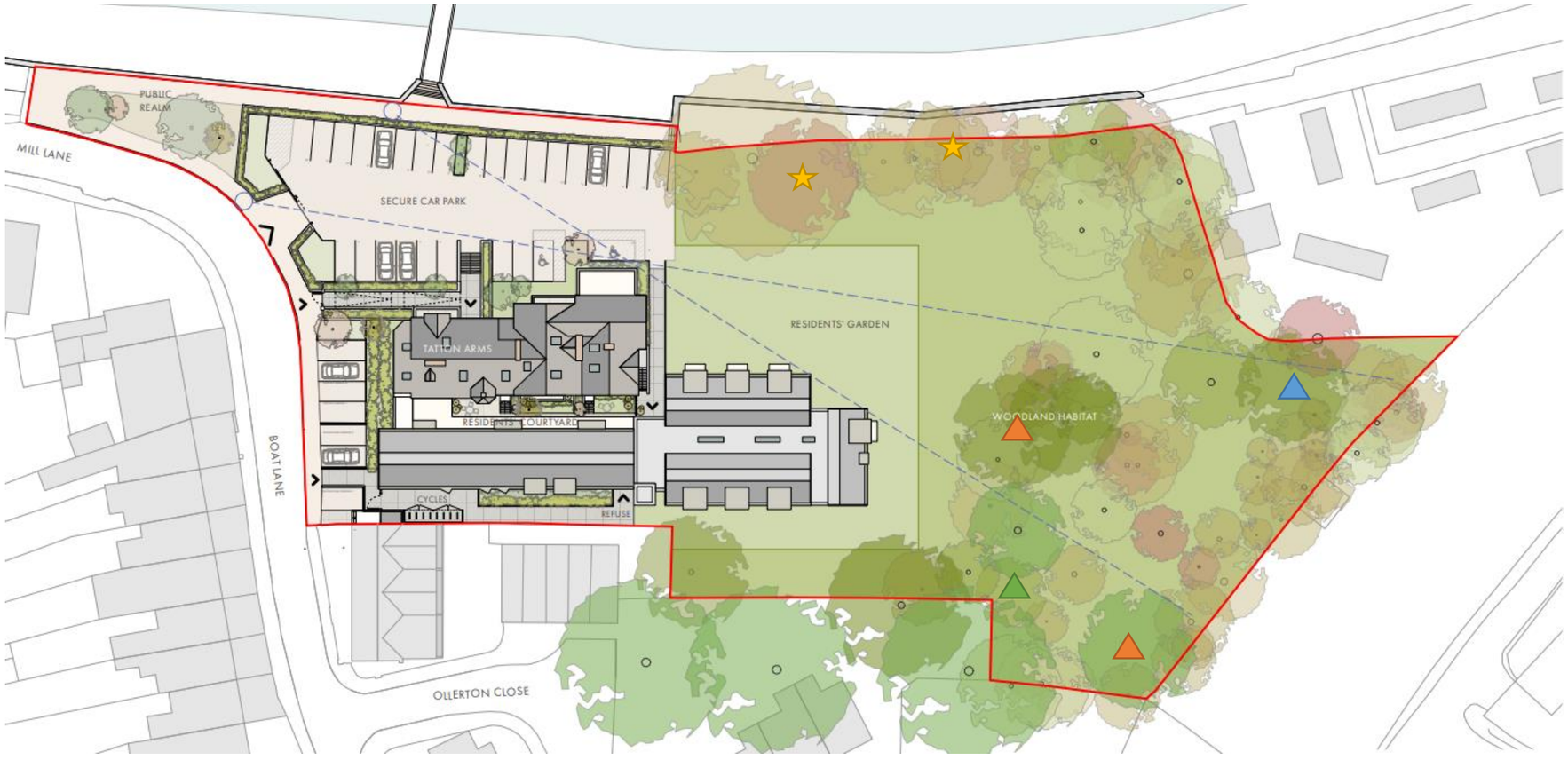
These offences do not apply to hunting of birds listed in Schedule 2 subject to various controls.

Bird species listed on Schedule 1 of the Act receive further protection, thus for these species it is also an offence to:

- intentionally or recklessly disturb any bird while it is nest building, or is at a nest containing eggs or young; or
- intentionally or recklessly disturb the dependent young of any such bird.

[1] Some species, such as game birds, are exempt in certain circumstances.

Appendix 2 – Bird and Bat Box Location Plan



Do not scale this drawing (printed or electronic version).
This drawing is copyright and is for use on this site only. This drawing should be read in conjunction with all relevant consultants' drawings and specialist subcontractors / supply chain drawings and specifications.
Responsibility for the reproduction of this drawing in paper form, or issued in electronic format, lies with the recipient to check that all information has been replicated in full and is correct when compared to the original paper or electronic image.

Legend

- Two Crevice Bat Box
- Vivara Pro Barcelona Woodstone open nest box
- Vivara Pro Seville 28mm Woodstone Nest Box
- Vivara Pro Seville Woodstone 32mm Nest Box

URBAN GREEN

A: Ground Floor, The Tower,
Deva City Office Park, Trinity Way,
Manchester M3 7BF
T: +44 (0) 161 312 3131

Client
Urbanize Homes

Project:
Tatton Arms

Title:
Bird and Bat Box Plan

Issue:
01

Drawn:	Checked:	Approved:
MG	JH	MB

Project:	Scale @ A:3:	Date:
265	NTS	22/12/2022

Dwg No:
UG_265_ ECO_BBBP_01

01

Appendix 3 – Work Programme

Habitat	Action	Frequency Notes	Indicative timing of operation											
			J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
Broadleaved Woodland	Initial and replacement planting	Year 1 then as required to year 5												
	Control and removal of non-native species	As required year 1 to 5												
	Monitoring throughout growing and dormant period to ensure successful establishment and control browsing and other damage	Every three months years 1 to 5												
	Any required pruning to damaged or diseased plants	As required year 1 to 5												
Other neutral grassland	Initial and replacement planting	Year 1 then as required to year 5												
	Control and removal of non-native species	As required year 1 to 5												
	Mowing of grass.	Year 1												
	Rotational mowing of grass 1/3 of total area	Annually from year 2												