



BIODIVERSE
CONSULTING

LIDL RUSHOLME

**CONSTRUCTION ECOLOGICAL
MANAGEMENT PLAN**

FOR: LIDL GB

REF: BIOC24-080 | V3.0



CLIENT	PROJECT	
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DOCUMENT CONTROL

VERSION	DATE	CHANGES	CONFIDENTIALITY	PREP	REV
V1.0	10/11/2025	Initial to Client	N/A	AH	AC
V2.0	15/01/2026	Added badger method statement	N/A	TC	JL
V3.0	27/02/2026	Details of ecological enhancements provided	N/A	AC	CC



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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Biodiverse Consulting Ltd was commissioned to create a Construction Ecological Management Plan (CEcMP) of a site at Wilmslow Road, Rusholme, Manchester. The Site is proposed to be developed into a retail supermarket with associated infrastructure and landscaping.

SUMMARY

Bats

The Site is of low suitability for roosting and foraging bats and so the following precautionary approaches will be adopted:

- Should any bat be encountered, all works must stop immediately and the ECoW contacted to advise on how best to proceed.
- External lighting during construction and operation will be designed in line with BCT guidance.
- Night-time working shall be avoided.

Birds

Site offers low suitability to breeding and non-breeding birds:

- Site clearance works on the main development Site will not be undertaken during the nesting bird season (March – August inclusive) unless the Site is checked 48 hours prior to works and nests are confirmed to be absent.
- If a nesting bird is found outside of the nesting bird season on/next to vegetation due to be removed works will stop immediately and the ECoW will be contacted to check the nest and advise on how to proceed.
- Installation of the drainage pipe within the western region of the Site will be conducted between the months of July – October in an effort to avoid impacts to birds during the peak breeding (March – June) and overwintering (November – February) periods.

Badgers

The Site offers limited potential for badgers and so the following precautionary approaches should be adopted:

- A pre-construction checks for badger setts on and within 30m of the Site boundary will be carried out by ECoW within 4 weeks prior to works commencing on Site.
- Should setts be identified all work must stop and an ECoW be contacted. Further surveys and assessment will be required before work can commence in order to determine if a licence is required from Natural England to facilitate further work.
- All contractors will receive a toolbox talk from the ECoW prior to commencing works on Site. This toolbox talk will cover badger protection, legislation, signs to be aware of and specific working practices on Site.
- Nighttime working shall be avoided.



SUMMARY	
Hedgehogs	The Site offers potential for hedgehogs and so the following mitigation approaches should be adopted: • A high-cut, low-cut method will be used during vegetation clearance. • Care and diligence will be used at all times during any vegetation removal on the Site. • If a hedgehog is found on Site, it will be carefully caught by hand and placed in a bucket to be moved to a suitable habitat at a safe distance from the works.



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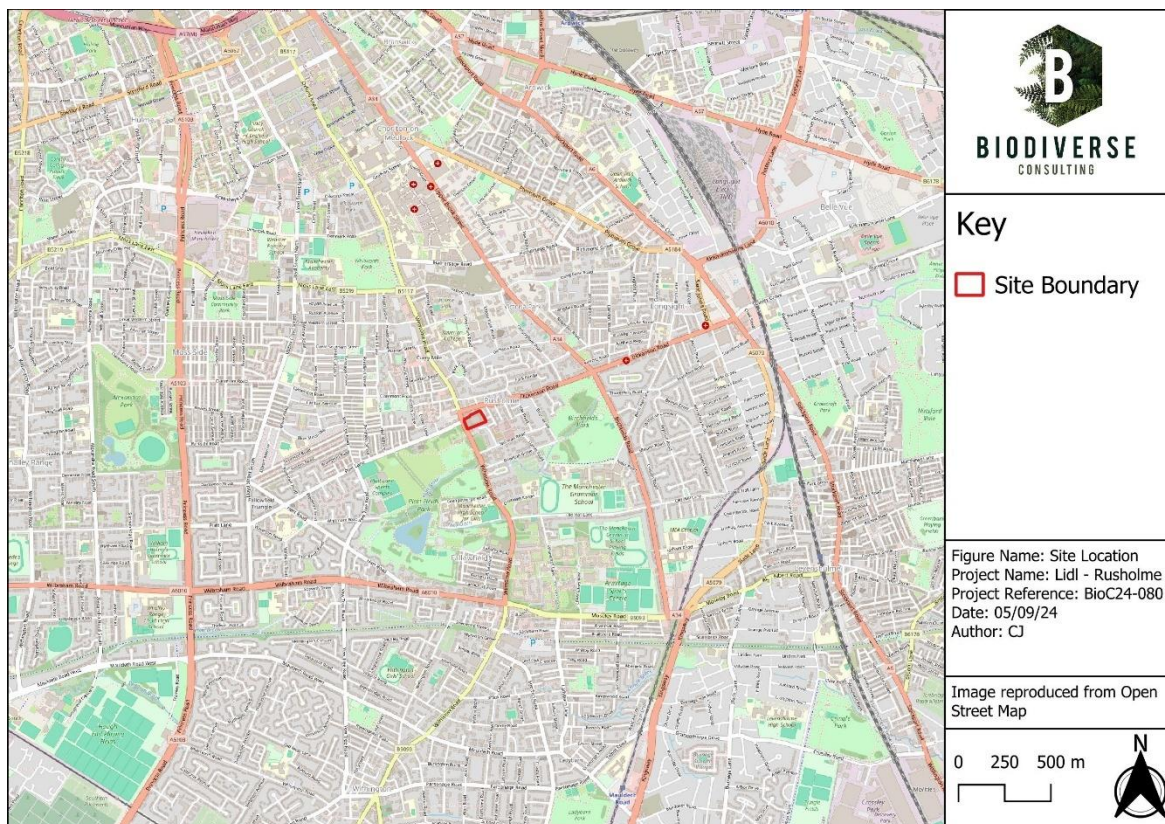
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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 SITE LOCATION & DESCRIPTION

The Site is located off Wilmslow Road (A6010), Rusholme, Manchester at an approximate central grid reference of SJ 85423 94996, as illustrated in Figure 1. The 0.67ha Site currently consists of hard standing with three buildings, an area of grassland and an area of introduced shrub with a single tree along the western boundary.

FIGURE 1: SITE LOCATION



1.2 PURPOSE

The CEcMP aims to ensure that the ecological receptors within the Site are protected during the construction process through avoidance and mitigation measures. This report is based on the findings and assessment presented within PEA Lidl Rusholme Preliminary Ecological Appraisal¹ produced by Biodiverse Consulting

¹ Biodiverse Consulting 2025, Lidl Rusholme – Preliminary Ecological Survey

The Site is proposed to be developed into a retail supermarket with associated infrastructure including landscaping, based on plans at the date of the production of this report (R-2801-1E Landscape Details 250@A1).

[illegible]

The approximately 0.67ha Site is dominated by hardstanding with three buildings, an area of grassland and an area of introduced shrub with a single tree along the western boundary. The surrounding landscape comprised predominantly urban with residential areas and greenspaces. Adjacent to Wilmslow Road, 25m southwest from the Site, is Platt Fields Park which comprises a heritage building, church, mature trees, a lake and Gore Brook.

- Bats
- Birds
- Badgers
- Hedgehogs



1.5 ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

It is the responsibility Lidl GB (or the ultimate developer, if different), and their appointed principal contractors and site representatives, to implement this CEcMP, with the support of a suitably qualified Ecological Clerk of Works (ECoW).

1.6 PLAN OBJECTIVES

The objectives of this report are to discharge planning condition 11 associated with application ref. 142775/FO/2025, as requested by Manchester City Council:

11 – *“Prior to any site clearance or earthworks, a reasonable avoidance measures method statement for hedgehog and other mammals shall be submitted to and approved in writing by the City Council as local planning authority. The development shall be carried out in accordance with the agreed details.*

Reason - To ensure the protection of habitat of species that are protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 or as subsequently amended and to comply with policy EN15 of the Manchester Core Strategy.”

Version 3 of this Plan has been updated to include details of additional ecological enhancements to be delivered at the Site. These enhancements comprise the provision of bat and bird boxes, together with details of their installation, location, specification, and ongoing management and monitoring.

This update has been prepared to address the requirements of Planning Condition 12 of application ref. 142775/FO/2025, as requested by Manchester City Council:

12 – *“Prior to first occupation of the development hereby approved and in addition to biodiversity net gain requirements, a scheme for the enhancement of the site for ecological purposes shall be submitted to and agreed in writing by the City Council as Local Planning Authority. Details should include bat and bird boxes. The agreed scheme shall be implemented in accordance with a timescale to be agreed and retained and maintained thereafter.*

Reason -To mitigate the loss of vegetation and to promote biodiversity, pursuant to policy EN15 of the Manchester Core Strategy and the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF).”



2 LEGISLATION

2.1 THE WILDLIFE & COUNTRYSIDE ACT

The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981, as amended by the Countryside and Rights of Way Act (CROW) 2000 and the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act (NERC) 2006, is the main legislation that protects wildlife in Great Britain and is the mechanism for defining and protecting nationally important Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI). The legislation makes it offence to:

- Intentionally kill, injure or take any wild bird or their eggs or nests (with certain exceptions) and disturb any bird species listed under Schedule 1 to the Act, or its dependent young while it is nesting.
- Intentionally kill, injure or take any wild animal listed under Schedule 5 to the Act (including bats, great crested newt, otter and common toad); intentionally or recklessly damage, destroy or obstruct any place used for shelter or protection by any wild animal listed under Schedule 5 to the Act; intentionally or recklessly disturb certain Schedule 5 animal species while they occupy a place used for shelter or protection; and
- Pick or uproot any wild plant listed under Schedule 8 of the Act. Schedule 9, Part II of the Act also lists many species for which it is an offence to plant, or otherwise cause to grow, in the wild. Any material containing Japanese knotweed is also identified as controlled waste under the Environmental Protection Act 1990 and must be disposed of properly at licenced landfill according to the Environmental Protection Act (Duty of Care) Regulations 1991.

2.2 THE CONSERVATION OF HABITATS AND SPECIES REGULATIONS 2017

The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (the 'Habitat Regulations'), as amended by The Conservation of Habitats and Species (Amendment) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019, establish the requirements for protecting sites that are internationally important for threatened habitats and species – the National Site Network – and thus the requirement for a 'Habitat Regulations Assessment' of plans or developments with potential to affect them.

The Habitat Regulations also establish the strict protection of some species – European Protected Species, including great crested newt and all bats – and make it an offence to deliberately capture, kill or disturb certain wild animals, and to damage or destroy a breeding site or resting place of such an animal (even if the animal is not present at the time).

2.3 NATURAL ENVIRONMENT & RURAL COMMUNITIES (NERC) ACT 2006

The NERC Act 2006 places a duty on local planning authorities to have due regard for biodiversity and nature conservation during their operations, and thus ensures that biodiversity is a key consideration in the planning process. The Act also establishes a list of species and habitats of



principal importance for the conservation of biodiversity. Such species include common toad and hedgehog.

2.4 BIODIVERSITY ACTION PLANS

The UK Biodiversity Action Plan (UK BAP) was developed to fulfil the Rio Convention on Biological Diversity in 1992, to which the UK is a signatory. The UK Post-2010 Biodiversity Framework succeeded the UKBAP and expired in 2019, but the UKBAP priority species and habitats are retained through the NERC Act 2006. Regional and local BAPs have also been developed for species/habitats of nature conservation importance at regional and local levels.

2.5 PROTECTION OF BADGERS ACT 1992

Badgers receive strict protection under the Protection of Badgers Act 1992 making it an offence to intentionally or recklessly:

- Kill, capture, injure or disturb any individual
- Damage or destroy a badger sett, or any part thereof
- Obstruct access to an area which is used for breeding, resting or shelter
- Disturb a badger while it is using any place used for breeding, resting or shelter
- Be in possession or control of a dead badger or anything derived from a dead badger
- The species is also protected by the Wild Mammals (Protection) Act 1996 and receives partial protection through inclusion on Schedule 6 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended).

Under the Protection of Badgers Act 1992, any activity causing disturbance of badgers when they are occupying a sett is an offence unless it is undertaken in accordance with the terms of a Disturbance License from Natural England. The Act does not highlight what constitutes disturbance, and therefore Natural England advises that any work within 30m of a sett entrance may require a licence. Therefore, it is imperative that if a sett is identified within 30m of ongoing works (including off site) the works must stop and the Ecological Clerk of Works (ECoW) will be consulted.



3 RISK ASSESSMENT AND MITIGATION STRATEGY SUMMARY

RECEPTOR	POTENTIAL IMPACT	ACTION
Habitats	• Destruction of, or damage to habitats not scheduled to be removed (trees) • Loss of habitat.	• Toolbox talk to all Site personnel. • Method statement to be followed to prevent and reduce damage, including soil compaction, to retained and boundary habitat features.
Bats	• Kill/Injure bats • Disturbance and reduction in Site value through increased lighting • Disturbance of or damage to roosts • Loss of habitat	• The method statement for bats will be followed and toolbox talk provided to all site personnel. • Should a bat be encountered, all clearance and construction works must stop and the ECoW contacted to advise on how best to proceed. Do not handle the bat(s). • Additional lighting will be kept to a minimum on site during both construction and operational phase. Where lighting must be used it will be positioned away from the potential commuting features at the site boundary.
Birds	• Disturbance through increased lighting, noise, and vibration • Disturbance of, or damage to potential nests. • Death of breeding birds and juveniles during construction work and/or site clearance • Loss of habitat for breeding and raising juveniles	• The method statement for birds will be followed and toolbox talk provided to all site personnel. • A nesting bird check to be carried out by an ECoW up to 48 hours before work commences, should Site clearance work be undertaken during the breeding bird season (1st March to 31st August inclusive). • Should a nest be found, clearance and construction works within the vicinity of the nest will stop immediately, and it will be assessed by an ECoW to determine if it is vacant and if works can continue.



RECEPTOR	POTENTIAL IMPACT	ACTION
		Additional lighting will be kept to a minimum on Site during both construction and operational phase.
Badger	- Killing/injuring/disturbing individual badger. - Disturbing/damaging resting place for badger.	- A pre-construction check for badger setts performed by ECoW up to 48 hours before work commences. - All works to stop and ECoW to be notified if a badger sett is identified during any stage of the development. - Nighttime working shall be avoided. - Sensitive vegetation clearance will occur to further confirm the absence of setts and allow small animals to escape the Site.
Priority Species (Hedgehog)	- Disturbance during construction phase. - Loss of habitat.	Any hedgehogs found will be safely moved to a suitable habitat at a safe distance from the works.
Applicable to all receptors		- All construction activity will be undertaken in accordance with industry best practice including minimising the working area and duration of works. - All excavations must be closed overnight to avoid trapping any wildlife which may fall in. If closure is not possible the creation of sloping escape ramps will be used which may be achieved by edge profiling at a 45° angle or by using planks large enough for a person to walk up, in order to provide animals with an exit route. Any trenches not closed overnight will be checked for protected and notable species each morning prior to the recommencement of works. - Open pipework with an outside diameter of 150mm or larger will be blocked off at the end of each day to avoid trapping animals within. - All construction plant and equipment will comply with national noise emission limits.



4 METHOD STATEMENTS

4.1 INTRODUCTION

The Method Statements (MS) described here are the practical measures and best practice required to avoid or reduce impacts during site clearance and construction as well as for management of habitats post-construction to enhance biodiversity.

4.2 GENERAL

4.2.1 Purpose

To ensure that the site is cleared in a manner that is legally compliant and ecologically sensitive. It should also be noted that the Site clearance MS does not include removal or treatment of invasive species, if relevant.

4.2.2 Avoidance and Mitigation Protocols

The following measures aim to follow best practice in relation to site clearance works:

1. An ECoW will be appointed to provide advice and supervision before and during construction.
2. Site Foreman/lead contractor will be provided with CEcMP prior to commencing works on site and the details of the appointed ECoW.
3. All contractors will receive a toolbox talk from the ECoW prior to commencing works on site. The toolbox talk will cover legislation, identification and sensitive working practices.
4. Designated receptor site to be agreed and marked on map between site foreman/lead contractor and ECoW for the translocation of priority species (as outlined in Section 3) away from construction site.
5. All excavations must be closed overnight to avoid trapping any wildlife which may fall in. If closure is not possible the creation of sloping escape ramps will be used which may be achieved by edge profiling at a 45° angle or by using planks large enough for a person to walk up in order to provide animals with an exit route. Any trenches not closed overnight will be checked for protected and notable species each morning prior to the recommencement of works.
6. Any chemicals required during the construction works will be stored in accordance with best practice guidelines. An appropriate locked container will be used when not in use and spill kits will be available on-site at all times.
7. A plan will be made for the storage of materials in a designated area away from vegetation to reduce the risk of wildlife taking shelter within materials left on the ground.
8. No fires will be lit.



9. Open pipework with an outside diameter of 150mm or larger will be blocked off at the end of each day to avoid trapping animals within.

10. Attention will be paid to site hygiene with food and waste disposed of appropriately.

4.3 VEGETATION CLEARANCE

4.3.1 Purpose

None of the baseline habitats will be retained. The following vegetation clearance methodology is designed to reduce the likelihood of injuring animals such as birds, and any priority species that may be sheltering within by encouraging them to move off Site.

4.3.2 Avoidance and Mitigation Protocols

1. An ECoW will conduct a pre-construction check for nesting birds (within nesting bird season March to August inclusive) before vegetation clearance begins.
2. Under ECoW supervision, a first cut will then be made to a maximum of 15cm. The vegetation will then be left for 24 hours to allow for any animals within to move out of the Site. Care and diligence will be always used during any vegetation removal on the Site.
3. After the remaining vegetation has been left for 24hrs, a final cut can be made to ground level
4. Vegetation should be cleared or maintained at a 0-15cm sward to avoid species moving back into the Site.

4.4 BATS MS

4.4.1 Purpose

The Site offers limited foraging and commuting opportunities. One building held two potential roosting features within the Site, however these were considered to be of low suitability. Nocturnal Bat Surveys produced by E3P² found no evidence of roosting bats onsite, concluding that roosting bats were likely absent within the building.

This MS sets out precautionary measures to avoid/minimise the impact on bats and their habitats, including information on field signs to enable site personnel to identify and take appropriate steps to avoid harm.

4.4.2 Bat Identification and Field Signs

Bats are most commonly seen flying at low levels in the summer months at dusk or dawn. The smaller species of bats encountered in the UK are around the size of a matchbox and can fit in

² E3P 2023, Nocturnal Bat Survey



very small gaps, around the width of a thumb. They have brown-sandy coloured fur and may be found singly or in large groups within crevices in buildings or trees.

Field signs which indicate the presence of bats include small droppings less than 10mm in length, similar to mouse droppings but, unlike mouse droppings which are hard, bat droppings will crumble if pressed.

4.4.3 Avoidance and Mitigation Protocols

The following avoidance measures will be implemented to prevent the killing, injuring or disturbance to any bats, and avoid damage to any potential roosts on site:

- Should any bat be encountered, all works must stop immediately and an ECoW contacted to advise on how best to proceed. Do not handle the bat(s).
- During construction, minimum lighting will be used. If lighting must be used it will be designed to be positioned away from the key commuting areas along the boundaries of the site and away from the areas identified as having the most activity.
- If possible, lighting will be limited to avoid the periods when bats are most active (April – November between the hours of dusk to dawn).

4.5 BIRDS MS

4.5.1 Purpose

The Site provides nesting opportunities within buildings and the introduced shrub for a range of locally common bird species with foraging opportunities limited to the introduced shrub.

This MS sets out precautionary measures to avoid/minimise the impact on birds and their habitats, including information on field signs to enable site personnel to identify and take appropriate steps to avoid harm.

4.5.2 Identification of Nests and Breeding Behaviour

There are numerous bird species that breed within the UK. Observations of behavioural characteristics during the nesting process is an effective method of identifying a potential breeding bird. These include five stages:

- Courtship/pairing – males will display/sing within a territory to attract females and guard their territory from other member of the same species.
- Nest building – birds that have paired up will begin construction of a nest by repeatedly visiting sheltered areas to gather materials.
- Mating - upon completion of the nest, the pairs will copulate in the early hours of the morning usually over multiple days.



- Egg incubation – birds will anchor themselves down over the nest and eggs. Approaches to coparenting can vary between species, such as, feeding runs and alternate incubation between the male and female.
- Hatching/fledging – typically over several weeks the parent birds will repeatedly visit areas to forage and feed young.

4.5.3 Avoidance and Mitigation Protocols

The following methods will be implemented to avoid impacts on birds:

- Site clearance works will not be undertaken during the nesting bird season (March to August inclusive) unless the site is checked 48 hours prior to works by an appropriately experienced ecologist and nests are confirmed to be absent.
- If a nesting bird is found outside of the nesting bird season on/next to vegetation due to be removed, works will stop immediately and the ECoW will be contacted to check the nest and advise on how to proceed.
- During construction, minimum lighting will be used. If lighting must be used it will be designed to be positioned away from the key commuting areas along the boundaries of the site and away from the areas identified as having the most activity

4.6 BADGER MS

4.6.1 Purpose

This MS sets out precautionary measures to minimise the impact on this protected species including information on badgers and their field signs to enable site personnel to identify and take appropriate steps to avoid harm and reduce the likelihood of legal offences being committed.

4.6.2 Badger Identification and Field Signs

Badgers are most easily identifiable by the distinct black and white striped head and muzzle (see Image 1). The upper body is covered by long coarse, black-banded, white hairs and their legs and undersides are black. They have small heads, small eyes, a short neck, and a short tail. The average adult length, from head to tail, is approximately 1m with an average weight of 8-14kg. Due to the species' crepuscular to nocturnal nature, it is more likely that field signs are found than the individuals themselves.

4.6.2.1 Badger Guard Hairs

Guard hairs are thick hairs that cover the badger's body and give it its black and white colouring. They are white with a silver tip and a dark band approximately 10mm wide just below it. They are extremely distinctive in their structure being around 70mm long, oval in cross section and feel



coarse and wiry. The tell-tail, oval shape is evident when the hairs are rolled between fingers and a thumb. The hairs can be found caught on brambles or fences and spoil heaps outside setts.

4.6.2.2 Badger Bedding

Badgers will collect masses of vegetation for use as bedding within their setts. Fragments left behind or old discarded bedding may be visible around a sett and can indicate recent usage. Bedding can include a wide range of vegetation including grass, bracken, wood rush, hedge clippings or straw.

4.6.2.3 Foraging Signs

Foraging signs are often evident where badgers have been searching for food. 'Snuffle holes' where badgers have inserted their noses into the vegetation in a search for earthworms and scrapes and diggings in the ground can be indications of badger activity.

4.6.2.4 Latrines and Territory Demarcation

Badgers dig holes in which they defecate and urinate to mark their territory to other badger clans. They use groups of dung pits called latrines (see Image 2) which tend to be at boundaries such as fences, or the edges of fields and woods. Badgers will occasionally defecate on the ground or on raised surfaces such as walls.

4.6.2.5 Scratching Posts

Badgers have sharp claws and powerful front legs used for digging and will leave marks on a 'scratching post' close to setts. They may leave distinctive scratch marks on fallen trees, stone walls or rocks.

4.6.2.6 Badger Tracks

Badger paws have five toes and long sharp claws used for digging. Prints are distinctive, usually but not always displaying five toe marks and the claws at the front of the print (see Image 3).

4.6.2.7 Badger Trails

Badger trails or paths are created over time as animals move between areas foraging for food. They are faithful to their paths, sticking to the same route which can sometimes follow features such as fences and hedges. Badgers' bodies are lower to the ground than most other UK mammals which also use regular paths, meaning badger paths often have less or lower vegetation along the centre of the path.

4.6.2.8 Badger Setts

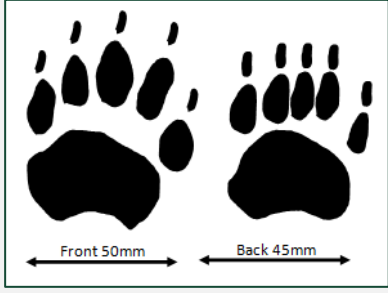
A sett is defined in the Protection of Badgers Act 1992 as "any structure or place which displays signs indicating current use by a badger". "Signs indicating current use" is interpreted by the presence of field signs such as bedding, fresh spoil heaps, recent digging, hair, dung pits,



footprints in or around the potential sett, or evidence of badgers entering or exiting the potential sett.

Each badger clan can have more than one sett in its territory, and these setts vary in status and level of use due to social or environmental factors. A sett is usually made up of multiple ‘D’ shaped entrance holes with the ground around the used entrances free of vegetation, these holes lead to linked tunnels which contain sleeping and nursery chambers. Due to the wording of the legislation, it is important to note that badger setts can include natural holes, voids in rock or spaces under buildings if showing signs of current use.

TABLE 2: BADGER IDENTIFICATION

IMAGE 1 – EUROPEAN BADGER	IMAGE 2 – LATRINE	IMAGE 3 – BADGER PRINTS
		

4.6.3 Avoidance and Mitigation Protocols

The following measures will be implemented to prevent unlicensed sett damage/destruction, to prevent the killing or injuring of any badgers, and to reduce disturbance of badgers:

- A pre-construction check for badger setts on and within 30m of the site boundary should be carried out by ECoW within 48 hours prior to works commencing on site.
- Should setts be identified by ECoW or during any phase of the development by contractors all work must stop and an ECoW be contacted. Further surveys and assessment will be required before work can commence in order to determine if a licence is required from Natural England to facilitate further work.
- All contractors will receive a toolbox talk from the ECoW prior to commencing works on site. This toolbox talk will cover badger protection, legislation, signs to be aware of and specific working practices on site.
- Sensitive vegetation clearance will occur to further confirm the absence of setts and allow small animals to escape the Site as described in Section 4.3 above.



4.7 HEDGEHOG MS

4.7.1 Purpose

The Site has the potential to support priority species including Hedgehog *Erinaceus europaeus* (52 local records within 2km of the Site) however, no evidence of this species was found at the time of survey.

This MS sets out precautionary measures to avoid/minimise the impact on hedgehog, including information on identification and field signs to enable site personnel to identify and take appropriate steps to avoid harm.

4.7.2 Identification

The hedgehog is a nocturnal mammal of around 16-26cm in length with most of its body covered by brown and white spines (see Image 4).

4.7.3 Hedgehog Field Signs

4.7.3.1 Hedgehog Footprints

Footprints can be found in soft ground such as mud. They are five-toed, and their prints are usually 2-3cm in width (see Image 6).

4.7.3.2 Hedgehog

In foraging areas excrement can be found. They are approximately 1.5-5cm long and often have a metallic appearance due to the mammal’s diet (see Image 5).

TABLE 3: HEDGEHOG IDENTIFICATION

IMAGE 4: HEDGEHOG	IMAGE 5: HEDGEHOG DROPPINGS	IMAGE 6: HEDGEHOG PRINTS
		

4.7.4 Avoidance and Mitigation Protocols

The following general protection measures will be implemented to reduce the likelihood of hedgehogs being killed or injured by the development:



- Care and diligence will be used at all times during any vegetation removal on the site.
- If a hedgehog is found on site it will be carefully caught by hand and placed in a bucket to be moved to a suitable habitat at a safe distance from the works



5 ECOLOGICAL ENHANCEMENT MEASURES

5.1 BAT BOXES

Two pole-mounted bat boxes (Eco Rocket Bat Box or equivalent, see Appendix D) will be installed at the far end of the store above created scrub and shrub planting to provide additional roosting opportunities for bats.

- Poles will have approximately 1m buried below ground for stability and boxes mounted at a minimum height of 4m above ground.
- Boxes will be positioned to receive direct sunlight, sheltered from wind and rain.
- Flight paths into the roosts will be kept clear and unobstructed.
- Boxes will be located away from artificial lighting and other disturbances.

5.2 BIRD BOXES

Two pole-mounted bat boxes (1B Schwegler Nest Boxes or equivalent, see Appendix D) will be installed on poles at the rear of the store to support small passerine species.

- Boxes will be installed at a north-eastern aspect.
- Poles will have approximately 1m buried below ground for stability and boxes mounted at a minimum height of 4m above ground.
- Sheltered from extreme weather conditions and potential disturbance.
- Annual cleaning will be conducted outside the breeding season (March to August inclusive) to avoid disturbance.

5.3 INSTALLATION

- Both bat and bird boxes will be installed following manufacturer instructions.
- Positions have been chosen to minimising public access and disturbance.
- Installation will be undertaken by qualified personnel with experience in ecological enhancements.

5.4 MANAGEMENT & MONITORING

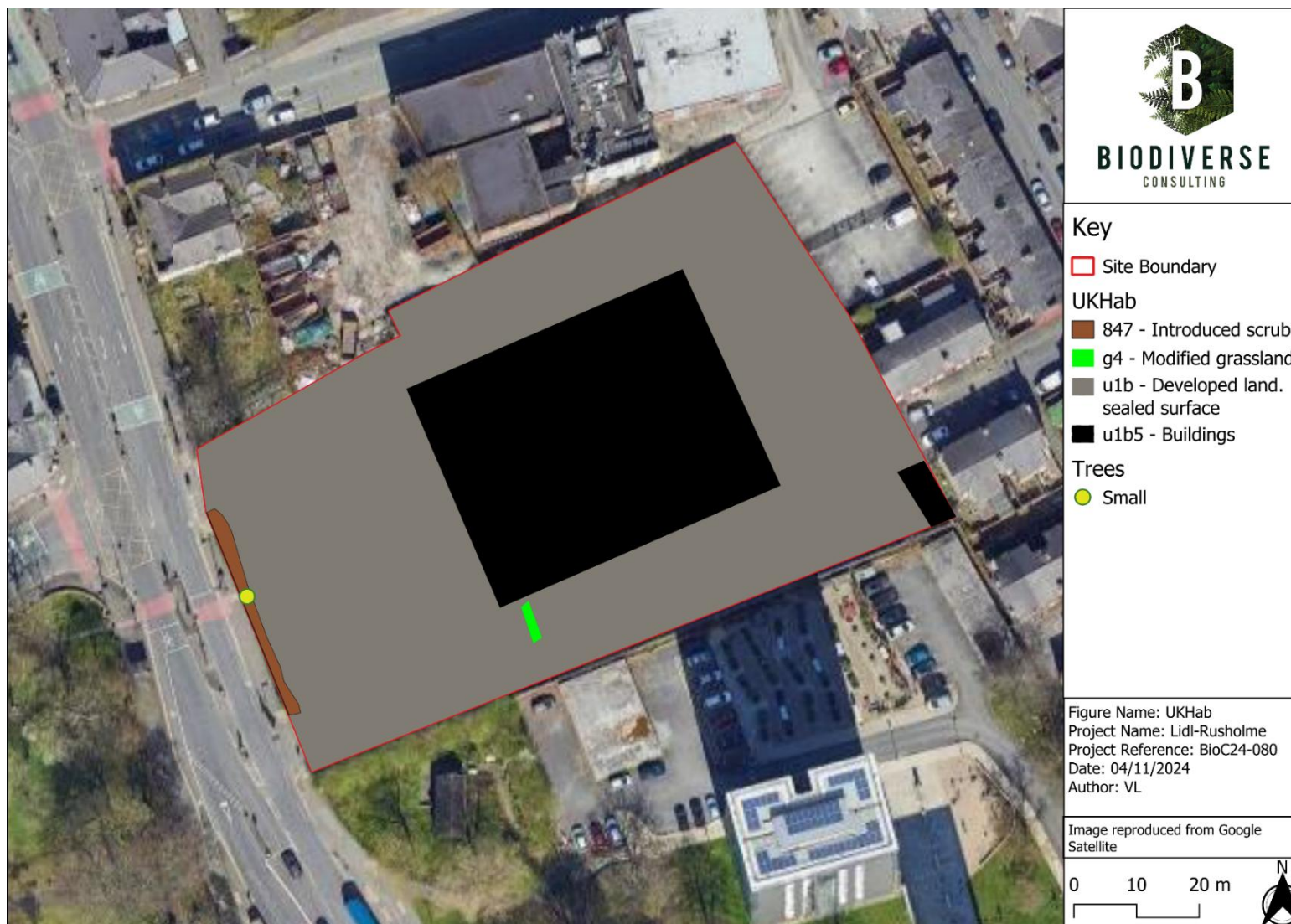
- Visual inspections of bat and bird boxes to be undertaken annually. Replacement of defective/damaged enhancements to be undertaken within two weeks of defects/ damage being identified.



APPENDICES



APPENDIX A – BASELINE UKHAB



27 February 2026 | FOR: Lidl GB



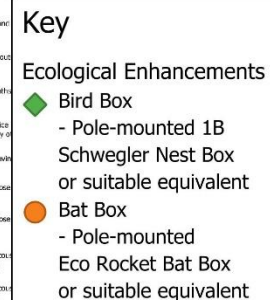
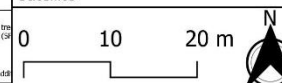


Figure Name: Ecological
Enhancement Plan
Project Name: Lidl-Rusholme
Project Reference: BioC24-080
Date: 27/02/2025
Author: AC

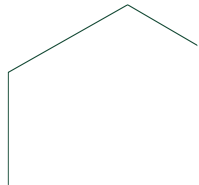
Image reproduced from Google
Satellite





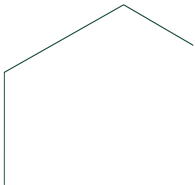
APPENDIX D – BAT AND BIRD BOX DETAILS

BAT BOX SPECIFICATION	
Eco Rocket Bat Box	Dimensions
	• Height: 86 cm • Width: 25 cm • depth: 24 cm • Weight: 8 kg
Description: The Eco Rocket Bat Box provides a useful alternative in locations where there are no suitable buildings or trees available on which to mount a bat box. It is for mitigation projects as an alternative roost near to building sites during demolition works. The box is made from FSC-certified OSB which and weatherproof recycled plastic external shell. Large continuous wooden roosting space surrounds a 4 / 5 / 6 metre (diameter 7.6 cm) pole manufactured in aluminium tube. The box is available in two designs: with a crevice chamber or with a cavity chamber. The crevice box features two concentric internal crevices 18mm wide, suitable for pipistrelles and other small crevice-dwelling species. The cavity box designed has a single internal cavity which is 45mm wide for cavity-roosting bats such as brown long-eared bats and noctules.	
Placement will consider the following: • Approximately 1m of the pole should be buried below ground. • Roosting features should be positioned over a range of aspects and locations to provide options for bats with different microclimate conditions. • Positions chosen should be sheltered from the wind but receive direct sunlight throughout the day. • A clear flight path into the roost is preferable with unrestricted/uncluttered access. • Roosts should be positioned away from artificial light sources such as streetlights or security lighting. • Branches should be cleared under the boxes for access. • Sheltered from wind and rain.	





BIRD BOX SPECIFICATION	
1B Schwegler Nest Box or suitable equivalent.	Dimensions: • Height: 23cm • Width: 16cm • Weight: 3.6kg
	
Description: Nest box suitable for a wide range of species such as House Sparrow <i>Passer domesticus</i> Blue Tit <i>Cyanistes caeruleus</i> and Great Tit <i>Parus major</i> providing a stable environment, mimicking natural nest sites. The nest box is made of a breathable blend of wood, concrete and clay, lasting for multiple decades. Ideal for installation on trees or mounted on poles.	
Placement considerations: • Nest boxes will be placed at a north-eastern aspect. • Nest boxes will be placed 4m or more above the ground. • Nest boxes will be sheltered from extreme weather conditions. It is advised that nest boxes are cleaned annually removing existing materials. This will be done outside of the breeding season to avoid disturbance of breeding birds.	





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