

Satisfying Policy H2/2:

EN1/2 - Townscape and Built Design The Council will give favourable consideration to proposals which do not have an unacceptable adverse effect on the particular character and townscape of the Borough's towns, villages and other settlements. Factors to be considered when assessing proposals will include:

- ☑ the external appearance and design of the proposal in relation to its height, scale, density and layout;
- ☑ the relationship of the proposal to the surrounding area;
- ☑ the choice and use of materials;
- ☑ access and other design features for the mobility impaired;
- ☑ the design and appearance of access, parking and service provision;
- ☑ landscaping, including the use of natural landscape features, and open space provision;
- ☑ the use of lighting.

The plan provided takes all views into consideration and uses plants that will blend seamlessly with the surrounding architecture and important historical views.

Satisfying Policy EN8/2:

EN8/2 - Woodland and Tree Planting The Council will support and encourage new woodland and tree planting in the Borough. In considering development proposals, the Council will encourage the planting of hedges, trees and woodlands using locally native species. Justification The Borough has limited woodland coverage and so protecting existing woodland and increasing the amount and quality of new woodland and tree planting is important. Woodlands and trees help to improve the visual environment and can help to reduce the effects of pollution. Whilst woodlands can serve as important habitats for wildlife, new tree planting should not damage existing areas of ecological merit.

All trees and hedging used in the scheme have high bio diversity value and shown below and are all natives

Satisfying chapter 15. Conserving and enhancing the natural environment

Certificates for soil attached to email. All trees, shrubs and plants used in scheme noted for their positive effects on bio diversity. and enhancing the natural environment, contributing to local wildlife and scenic views

All planting is native and adds, not takes away from the remote environment it will be inhabiting



The wild cherry tree (*Prunus avium*) plays a vital role in biodiversity, providing food and shelter for various species, including insects, birds, and mammals, and contributing to healthy ecosystems through pollination and seed dispersal.

Food Source and Habitat:

- Nectar and Pollen:
- The spring flowers are a crucial source of nectar and pollen for pollinators like bees, butterflies, and other insects.
-

Fruit:

- The cherries are a vital food source for birds (like blackbirds, thrushes, starlings, and robins), mice, squirrels, and other mammals, aiding in seed dispersal.

Foliage:

- The leaves serve as a food source for caterpillars of various moth species, including cherry fruit and cherry bark moths, orchard ermine, brimstone, and short-cloaked moths.
- Shelter and Nesting:
- The trees provide shelter and nesting sites for a wide variety of wildlife, contributing to the richness of woodland and parkland ecosystems.



Rowan trees, also known as mountain ash, are crucial for biodiversity, **providing food (berries and pollen) and shelter (foliage) for various wildlife, including birds, insects, and mammals**, and contributing to healthy ecosystems.

Food Source:

- **Berries:** Rowan berries are a vital food source for many birds, especially during the winter months when other food sources are scarce.
- **Pollen and Nectar:** Rowan flowers provide pollen and nectar for bees and other pollinating insects.
- **Leaves:** The leaves are eaten by the caterpillars of various moths, including the larger Welsh wave and autumn green carpet.
- **Insects:** Rowan trees attract a variety of insects, which in turn become a food source for birds and other small creatures.

Habitat and Shelter:

- **Nesting Sites:** The dense foliage of rowan trees provides shelter and nesting sites for various bird species, including finches and warblers.
- **Ecosystem Health:** Rowan trees contribute to ecosystem health by supporting wildlife populations, encouraging seed dispersal, and enhancing soil health.

Specific Examples of Wildlife Supported:

- **Birds:** Redwings, fieldfares, blackbirds, mistle thrushes, redstarts, song thrushes, fieldfares, and waxwings are known to rely on rowan berries.
- **Insects:** The flowers attract bees and other pollinating insects, while the leaves are food for caterpillars of various moth species.
- **Mammals:** Rowan berries are also eaten by some mammals.

Other Benefits:

- **Seed Dispersal:** Birds eating the berries help disperse the seeds, encouraging the growth of new trees and supporting habitat restoration and landscape regeneration.
- **Soil Health:** The leaves and organic matter from rowan trees decompose, enriching the soil and supporting the growth of other plant species.



Hawthorns are highly beneficial for biodiversity, supporting a wide range of species with their flowers, haws (berries), and dense, thorny foliage, which provides food and shelter for insects, birds, and small mammals.

Food Source:

Haws:

- The red berries, known as haws, are a vital food source for birds, including thrushes, blackbirds, and fieldfares, as well as small mammals like dormice.

Flowers:

- Hawthorn flowers are a rich source of nectar and pollen for bees and other pollinating insects, supporting their populations and enhancing biodiversity.

Insects:

- Hawthorn is a food plant for caterpillars of many moth species, including the hawthorn, orchard ermine, pear leaf blister, and rhomboid tortrix moths.
- Other Invertebrates:
 - More than 200 species of herbivorous invertebrates are associated with hawthorn, including beetles, bugs, and flies.

Habitat:

- Nesting and Shelter:
 - The dense, thorny foliage and branches of hawthorns provide excellent nesting sites and shelter for numerous bird species, making them a vital habitat for their survival.
- Woodland Edge:
 - Hawthorns are often found in hedgerows and woodland edges, creating a natural habitat for a variety of wildlife.

Pioneer species:

- Hawthorns are a pioneer species, often forming a large area of scrub on land that is not in use or neglected

Shelter for Small Mammals:

- The dense thickets also provide shelter for small mammals such as wood mice, hedgehogs, shrews, and dormice.



Viburnum opulus, or guelder-rose, supports biodiversity by providing nectar and pollen-rich flowers, shelter, and food sources (berries and seeds) for various wildlife, including bees, birds, butterflies, and other pollinators.

- Attracts Wildlife:
- The guelder-rose's large, white flowers are attractive to insects like bees and hoverflies, while the red berries are a food source for birds like bullfinches and mistle thrushes.

Habitat and Shelter:

- The shrub canopy provides shelter for other wildlife.
- Caterpillar Food Plant: It can serve as a food source for certain caterpillars.
- Wildlife Hedge: It can be used as a good wildlife hedge.
- Habitat Variety: It can be found in a variety of habitats, including hedgerows, woods, scrub, wetlands, grassland, fens, riversides, towns, and gardens.
- Flowers: The flowers appear in June and July.
- Leaves: Broad, lobed leaves that turn red in the autumn.
- Berries: Red berries that appear in autumn.



Dog rose (*Rosa canina*), a native UK species, contributes to biodiversity by providing food and shelter for various wildlife, including birds, insects, and small mammals, through its flowers, thorns, and rosehips.

Benefits for Wildlife:

Food Source:

- Nectar: The flowers are a valuable source of nectar for pollinators like bees and butterflies.
- Rosehips: The bright red rosehips, which appear in autumn, are a crucial food source for birds and small mammals during the colder months when other food sources are scarce.
- Insects: A large number of small beetles, aphids, sawflies and moths feed on dog rose.

Shelter

- Thorns: The dense, thorny growth of the dog rose provides a safe haven for nesting birds and small animals.
- Thickets: The tangled, thorny thickets created by dog rose offer shelter and protection for various wildlife.

Habitat:

- Dog rose is often found in hedgerows, woodland edges, on sand dunes, and grasslands, contributing to the overall biodiversity of these habitats.
- It is a native species in the UK and is not considered invasive.

Pollination:

- The flowers attract pollinating insects and moths, which are essential for the reproduction of many plants.



Carpinus betulus, or hornbeam, contributes significantly to biodiversity by providing shelter, nesting sites, and food for various species, including birds, small mammals, and insects, especially during the colder months when it retains its leaves.

- **Shelter and Nesting:**
- Hornbeam's dense foliage offers crucial shelter and nesting sites for birds, small mammals, and insects, particularly during winter when other trees may have shed their leaves.
- **Food Source:**
- The seeds of hornbeam serve as a vital food source for numerous bird species, and the leaves are a food source for caterpillars of some moth species, including the nut tree tussock.

Ecological Roles:

- Hornbeam trees play a vital role in maintaining healthy forest ecosystems by providing shade, regulating temperature, and preventing soil erosion with their roots.

Symbiotic Relationships:

- As a key companion species in temperate forests, hornbeam has formed symbiotic relationships with various plants and animals over time.
- **Biodiversity Initiatives:**
- Hornbeam is often chosen for biodiversity initiatives due to its numerous benefits to wildlife.

Native Planting Scheme for Biodiversity Enhancement

1. Tree Line (Boundary Planting & Habitat Creation)

- Species: Rowan (*Sorbus aucuparia*), Hazel (*Corylus avellana*), Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*) wild cherry (*prunus avium*)
- Placement: Evenly spaced along site boundaries at 4–6m intervals to create a natural shelterbelt.
- Function: Provides habitat, food sources (berries, nuts), and nesting areas for birds and insects.

2. Shrub Borders (Understory Layer & Wildlife Shelter)

- Species: , Guelder Rose (*Viburnum opulus*), Dog Rose (*Rosa canina*), dog wood (*cornus sanguinea*), Hornbeam (*carpinus betulus*)
- Placement: Planted in clusters between tree species and along pathways or fence lines.
- Function: Supports pollinators, offers nesting sites for birds, and provides seasonal berries.

3. Meadow & Wildflower Areas (Pollinator & Groundcover Focus)

- Species: Cowslip (*Primula veris*), Oxeye Daisy (*Leucanthemum vulgare*), Red Campion (*Silene dioica*), Foxglove (*Digitalis purpurea*), Meadow Cranesbill (*Geranium pratense*)
- Placement: Open spaces between trees and shrubs, creating wildflower corridors.
- Function: Supports bees, butterflies, and insects essential for biodiversity
- .

4. Grasses & Groundcover (Soil Health & Nesting)

- Species: Tufted Hair Grass (*Deschampsia cespitosa*), Common Bent Grass (*Agrostis capillaris*), Selfheal (*Prunella vulgaris*), Musk Mallow (*Malva moschata*)
- Placement: Interspersed within wildflower areas and around tree bases.
- Function: Prevents soil erosion, attracts pollinators, and provides habitat for small wildlife.

Implementation & Maintenance

- Planting Schedule: To be implemented within the first available tree planting season.
- Replacements: Any trees or shrubs removed, dying, or severely damaged within five years will be replaced with similar native species.
- Biodiversity Enhancements: Includes bat bricks/tubes, and bird boxes installed within the development.

This scheme aligns with planning policies under the Bury Unitary Development Plan and NPPF Chapter 15 - Conserving and Enhancing the Natural Environment

Customized Species List Per Planting Zone:

1 Tree Line (Boundary & Feature Trees) – 3-5m Spacing

Provides habitat, shelter, and seasonal food for wildlife.

Species Function Placement

Rowan (*Sorbus aucuparia*) Berries for birds, autumn color Scattered along edges

Hazel (*Corylus avellana*) Produces nuts for small mammals Near hedgerows or open woodland areas

Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*) Dense nesting habitat, spring blossom Along boundaries as hedging or stand-alone

2 Shrub Borders (Understory & Wildlife Shelter) – 1.5-2m Spacing

Creates layered habitats with flowers, berries, and nesting areas.

Species Function Placement

Guellder Rose (*Viburnum opulus*) Winter berries for birds, white flowers Clusters near paths or central spaces

Dog Rose (*Rosa canina*) Supports bees & produces rosehips Scattered through hedgerows

3 Wildflower Meadow (Pollinator Hotspots) – 30-50cm Spacing

Provides nectar-rich feeding zones for bees, butterflies, and insects.

Species Function Placement

Cowslip (*Primula veris*) Early food source for bees Scattered throughout the meadow

Oxeye Daisy (*Leucanthemum vulgare*) Supports hoverflies & pollinators Grouped in sunny open areas

Red Campion (*Silene dioica*) Long flowering season for bees Along borders of meadows

Foxglove (*Digitalis purpurea*) Attracts bumblebees Edges of tree clusters or shaded areas

Meadow Cranesbill (*Geranium pratense*) Supports bees & hoverflies Mixed with grasses

4 Grasses & Groundcover (Soil Stability & Insect Habitat) – 15-30cm Spacing

Prevents erosion, supports insects, and adds structure to the meadow.

Species Function Placement

Tufted Hair Grass (*Deschampsia cespitosa*) Habitat for insects & birds Scattered throughout meadows

Common Bent Grass (*Agrostis capillaris*) Helps create a balanced meadow Intermixed with wildflowers

Selfheal (*Prunella vulgaris*) Low-growing nectar source Under trees & in open areas

Musk Mallow (*Malva moschata*) Attracts bees & butterflies Sunny spots near trees

Views taken into consideration when creating plan



Grasses and wildflowers

