

Cheshire region Biodiversity Partnership
Business Plan

www.cheshire-biodiversity.org.uk

April 2008– March 2011
Last updated: *January 2009*

Contents

1. Introduction	3
2. Purpose of Plan	6
3. Organisational Vision	7
4. Organisational Structure and governance	8
5. Core competencies / skills	10
6. Core Services	13
7. Implementation	14
8. Delivery	15
9. Financial overview	15
9. Communications	15
10. Monitoring and review procedure	17
11. Contact information	17

1. Introduction

Biodiversity encompasses the whole variety of life on Earth. It includes all species of plants and animals, but also their genetic variation, and the complex ecosystems of which they are part. It is not restricted to rare or threatened species but includes the whole of the natural world from the commonplace to the critically endangered.

The world is losing biodiversity at an ever-increasing rate as a result of human activity. In the UK we have lost over 100 species during the last century, with many more species and habitats in danger of disappearing, especially at the local level. On a world scale the rate of loss is now recognised to be a cause for serious concern, requiring concerted international action to prevent continued loss of biodiversity.

In response to the threats to biodiversity, there is an England Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan that identifies priority species and habitats. The North West has a significant proportion of England's species targets and habitat targets. At the regional level, regional biodiversity targets have been established for habitats delivering the North West Region's contribution to the UK biodiversity targets.

Local Biodiversity Action Plans

Since 1997 Local Biodiversity Action Plans (LBAPs) have been created by Local Biodiversity Partnerships. These documents are sets of action plans for individual species and habitats, and identify a lead partner who will work on the plan. There has not been a managed approach to this; it has mainly been handled by members of the Partnership. In the past, some projects obtained funding and were delivering benefits for target species or habitats, whilst other plans were outdated and lacked SMART targets.

Between 2006 and 2008 funding from DEFRA (Natural England and the Environment Agency) and the Local Biodiversity Steering Groups allowed regional and local biodiversity managers to work to actually enable delivery and the production of SMART targets for all the LBAP's. The appointment of these managers prompted the North West to create six business and communication plans to ensure their managers are focused on delivery and that they work effectively together.

The natural environment and the species it contains have immense value not only in terms of environmental quality but also in terms of social wellbeing and sustainable economic growth. From tourism and recreation, to job creation and skills development, biodiversity rich environments bring a wealth of benefits to society.

Biodiversity in Cheshire

The Cheshire region occupies the Midland Gap, the low-lying plain between the Pennines in the east and the Welsh uplands in the south. The rivers Dee and Mersey and their wide, level-bottomed valleys delimit the region's western and northern boundaries extending out to the Irish Sea, eventually draining into large estuarine inlets and creating the Wirral Peninsula. Rising from the plain, the mid-Cheshire sandstone ridge effectively divides the county into an eastern and western lowland.

Fertile lowlands cover most of Cheshire, broken up by the rugged mid-Cheshire ridge which runs north-south across the county, and the fringes of the Pennines extending into the far east of the county. In between, rivers, their flood plains and estuaries are a haven for birds, some resident and many more visiting migrants. Cheshire's many lakes and ponds, some glacial in origin and some man-made, make the county a paradise for aquatic life, such as the endangered great crested newt. Our woodlands include fragments of the WildWood, the ancient forest which covered most of the country in prehistoric times.

Small scale forest clearance was begun by Neolithic man, but it was not until the Iron Age (c700 BC - 47 AD), that large scale removal of tree cover began to make way for agriculture. Forest clearance and the expansion of mixed agriculture continued throughout the Roman period and accelerated in the early historic period. Wood pasture developed where clearings were maintained by grazing domesticated animals.

Woodland now covers only 4% of the Cheshire region, this includes both ancient and secondary woodland (woodland planted after 1600). Cheshire is comparatively poor in woodland, having less than half the national average.

The main form of agriculture in Cheshire is dairy farming as the soils, glacial clays and sands deposited during the last Ice Age, are better suited to pasture than to arable. So, grasslands of different forms cover much of farmed areas of the county.

These traditional grasslands are made up of many different grass species, along with a great variety of herbaceous flowering species. The latter include knapweed, betony, bugle, yarrow, common mouse-ear, pignut, ox-eye daisy, cats ear, meadow vetchling and rough hawkbit. The flowers attract meadow butterflies as well as a range of other invertebrates. Such meadows are a fantastic sight in summer, full of colour and life. Britain has lost more than 95% of its unimproved grasslands and, since 1939, the Cheshire region has lost 99%. In the 1997 Cheshire Grassland Inventory only 860ha of unimproved grasslands were found.

The county of Cheshire has the densest pond landscape in lowland Britain and probably has no equivalent elsewhere in north western Europe. The principle reason for this is the underlying clay, known as 'marl'. When spread on agricultural land marl reduces acidity and increases fertility, so marl was a valuable resource in historical times before chemical fertilisers were widely available, and the practice of digging and spreading marl was widespread. The pits the marl were dug from filled with water and became ponds.

Agricultural activity and extraction of sand and clay for bricks have created a sequence of field ponds or marl pits in the region, which is estimated at 25% of the total in England and Wales.

Ordnance Survey maps of the Cheshire region in the 1870s indicated nearly 42,000 ponds. A survey by the Pond Life Project (1995-99) examining aerial photographs (1992-1993 series) found 16,782 ponds, indicating over 60% had disappeared in the last 120 years. Ponds have been lost through natural succession to woodland scrub as well as through infilling. The great crested newt is endangered throughout Europe, but due to our many ponds it is common in Cheshire, which can be regarded as its stronghold.

The extensive saltmarsh and mudflats of the Dee and Mersey estuaries and the adjacent North Wirral foreshore are significant sites for wildlife. These biologically productive habitats, with their characteristic saltmarsh and mud-dwelling communities, are the wintering haunt of wildfowl and waders in tens of thousands. Specifically, the estuaries are internationally important for pintail, shelduck, wigeon, dunlin, oystercatcher, redshank, grey plover, knot, turnstone and teal.

The 1995 Cheshire Heathland Inventory, found 71 heathland sites in the administrative county, 26 (96ha) upland sites, comprising 10ha of wet heath and 86.1ha of dry heath, and 45 (60ha) sites of lowland heath, comprising 11ha wet heath and 49ha of dry heath. In addition there are approximately 50ha of heathland on the Wirral peninsula. Upland dry heath occurs mainly in the eastern fringe, together with a small distribution at the southern end of the Central Cheshire Ridge, extending in total to 190ha.

The Cheshire meres form a part of the internationally important North West Midland Meres. Whilst some of Cheshire's meres have originated as a result of subsidence in the area of the underlying salt beds (this is believed to be a factor in the origin of such important sites as

Rostherne Mere, Wybunbury Moss and Oakmere), many of the basins were formed as 'kettle holes'. Such sites were created when ice blocks from the retreating ice face were buried in the glacial outwash of clays and sand some 10,000 years ago.

In the Cheshire region fens are often found in a complex of habitat types associated with the meres and mosses as part of the hydrosere succession.

Lowland raised bogs were once extensive habitats, formed in wet climatic phases in the flood plains of major rivers. In the region these habitats were a feature of the river systems at the base of the Pennine fringe, creating large areas such as those at Holcroft Moss and Risley Moss near Warrington, in the Mersey catchment, and a Lindow Moss, White Moss and Danes Moss, further south. Only small fragments of these original habitats remain, covering a total of 159ha.

An estimated 97% of lowland bogs in England and Wales have been damaged or destroyed. This is due to drainage for agricultural use, peat cutting for fuel in earlier times and extraction for horticultural peat. In Cheshire all areas of lowland raised bog have been disturbed to some extent, although a remnant of Holcroft Moss is thought never to have been cut. Thus conservation of remaining peatlands has become increasingly important, nationally and internationally.

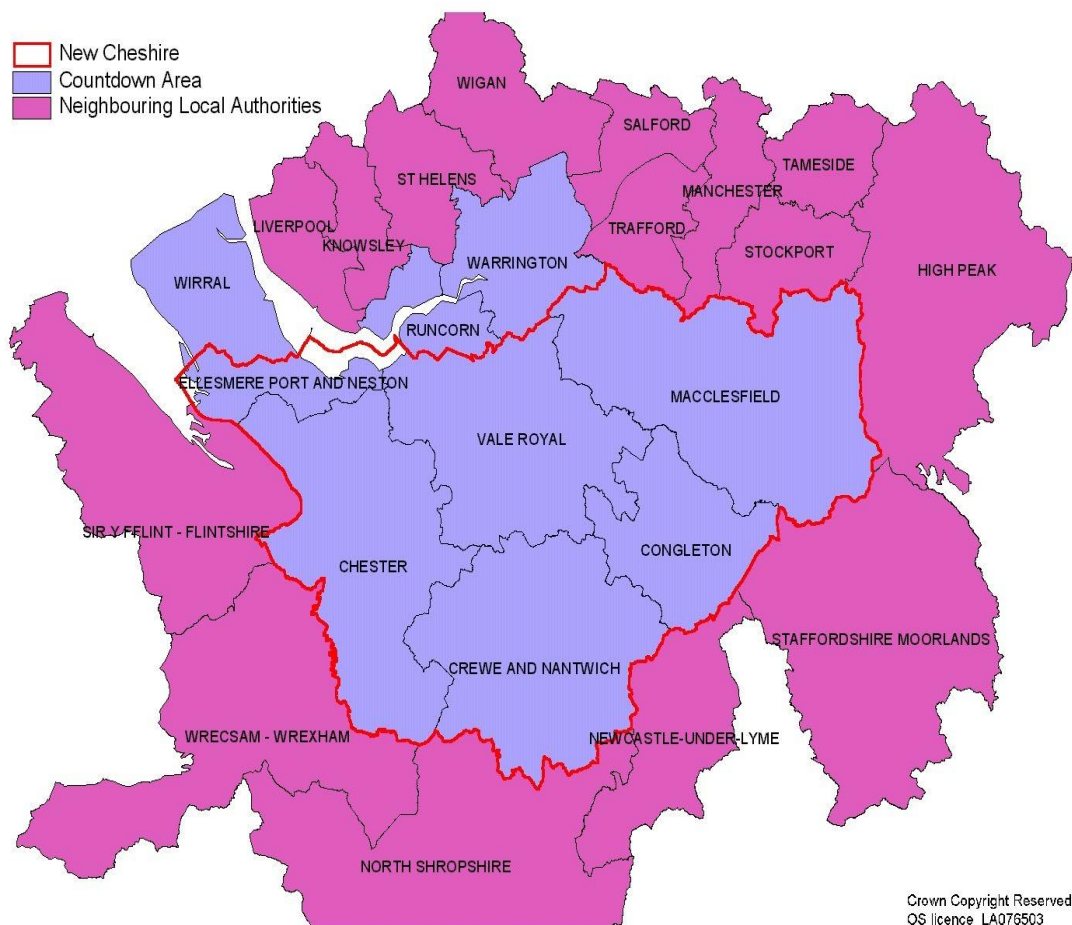
The Area Covered by Cheshire region BAP

For ease of gathering historical data for the biodiversity audit we have broadly used the OLD VICE COUNTY OF CHESHIRE, the boundaries of which are still broadly used by the Cheshire Wildlife Trust as their administrative territory and for biological recording purposes by rECOrd. For simplicity, this is referred to as the Cheshire "region".

This area includes the local authority boundaries of:

Cheshire County Council ("New Cheshire")
Halton Borough Council
Chester City Council
Macclesfield Borough Council
Congleton Borough Council
Vale Royal Borough Council
Crewe and Nantwich Borough Council
Warrington Borough Council
Ellesmere Port and Neston Borough Council
Wirral Metropolitan Borough Council
And the offshore area of Liverpool Bay to the 12 mile limit.

Biodiversity does not, of course, recognise these political boundaries and there is overlap and liaison with other biodiversity action in adjacent areas, particularly the Metropolitan Boroughs of Stockport, Trafford and Tameside of Greater Manchester, the Peak District National Park, Staffordshire, Shropshire, Flintshire, Wrexham, the Irish Sea and Merseyside.



2. Purpose of Plan

This Business Plan and the attached Delivery Matrix are concerned with delivery of biodiversity projects and activities during the period from March 2006 – March 2010. This plan is concerned with new, significant biodiversity activity rather than current ongoing or historical biodiversity projects. Existing biodiversity activity in Cheshire is captured in a separate companion matrix but does not form part of the 3 year Business Plan.

The purpose of the Business Plan is:

- To set out the local framework for biodiversity delivery.
- To set out priorities for delivery within a 3 year rolling programme.
- To build on the extensive work undertaken through the creation of Local Biodiversity Action Plans, and to accelerate delivery of the most vital projects.
- To create a plan which is focussed on delivering priorities and targets at a strategic level.
- To enable the partnership to look ahead, allocate resources, focus on priorities and be ready to act on both problems and opportunities.
- The plans will be a tool for potential investors, managers and stakeholders.
- To create work programme for the partnership that is manageable and streamlined and which is realistic, measurable and complete.

3. Organisational Vision

The Cheshire region Biodiversity Partnership's vision is for a Cheshire region with its landscapes and water bodies, coasts and seas, towns and cities- where wild species and habitats are part of healthy functioning ecosystems; where we nurture, treasure and enhance our biodiversity and where biodiversity is a natural consideration of policies and decisions and in society as a whole. Countdown has actions to take us up to 2020, with a vision of a healthier more wildlife friendly Cheshire.

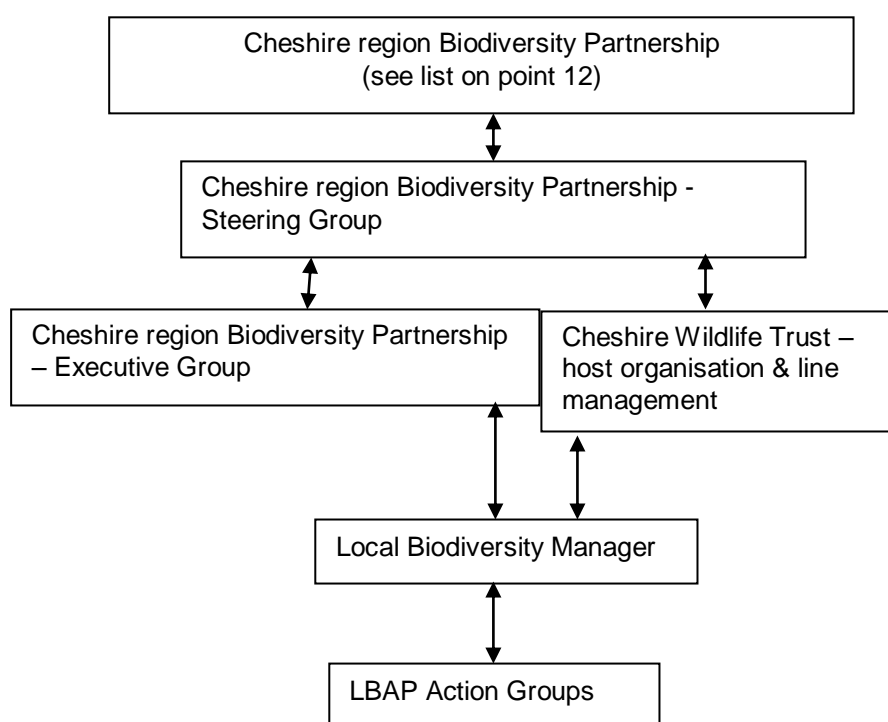
4. Organisational Structure and governance

The Northwest and Local Biodiversity Service

The North West region has a Northwest and local Biodiversity Service made up of the North West Biodiversity Forum and five sub-regional Biodiversity Groups; Cheshire region Biodiversity Partnership, Cumbria Biodiversity Partnership, Greater Manchester Biodiversity Partnership, Lancashire's Biodiversity Partnership and Merseyside Biodiversity Group. Each local partnership has a Biodiversity Manager who works in coordination with the Regional Biodiversity Manager, who ensures coordination across the local areas takes place and that best practice is shared across the region.

The North West Biodiversity Forum is a partnership of over 25 organisations from the public, business and voluntary sector, covering Cumbria, Lancashire, Greater Manchester, Merseyside and Cheshire.

The Cheshire region Biodiversity Partnership



Steering Group

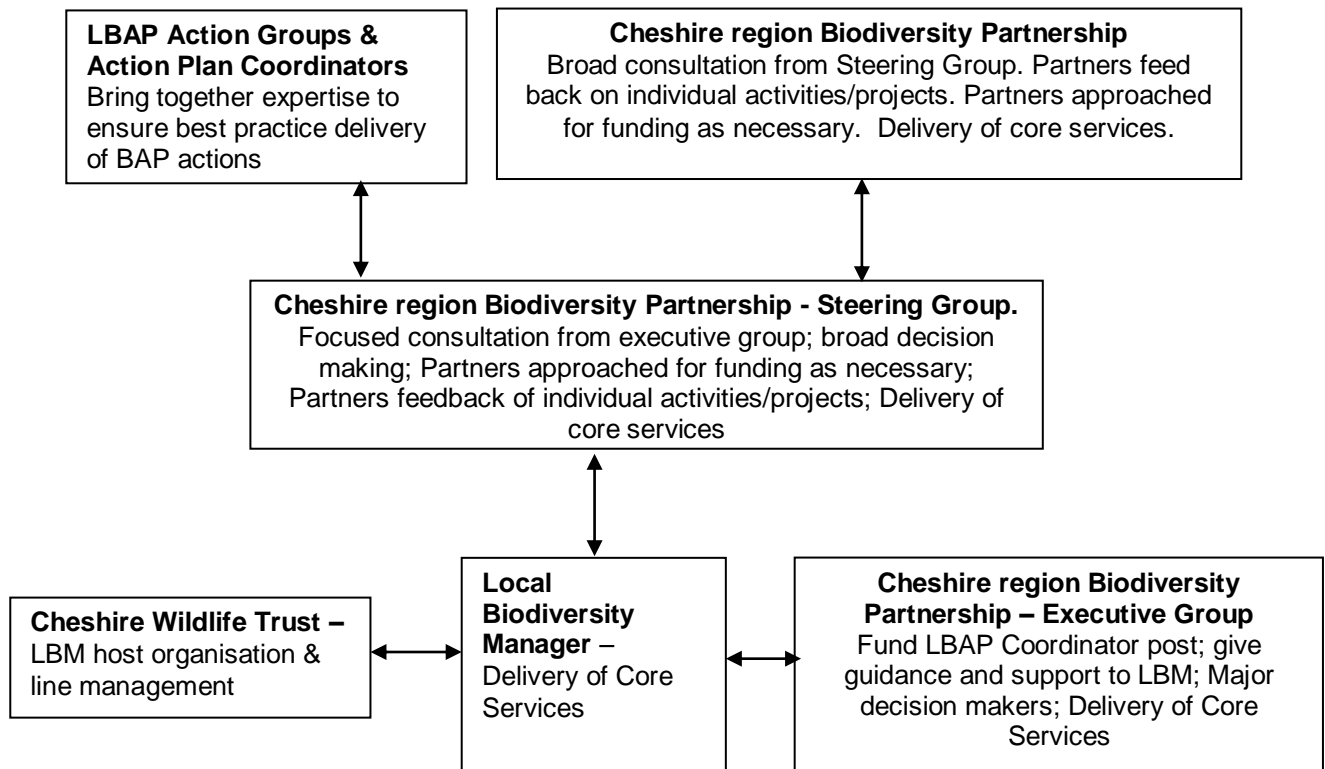
British Association for Shooting and Conservation
Cheshire County Council
Cheshire Wildlife Trust
Chester Zoo
Environment Agency
Halton Borough Council
Macclesfield Borough Council

Natural England
rECOrd
Vale Royal Borough Council
Warrington Borough Council
Wirral Council
Farming and Wildlife Advisory Group
Chester City Council

Executive Group

Cheshire County Council
Cheshire Wildlife Trust
Environment Agency
Macclesfield Borough Council
Natural England
Vale Royal Borough Council

Governance structure



5. Core competencies

The Cheshire team have been working to deliver the BAP since 1997 through the Countdown process and have an excellent range of skills, experience and influence to do so.

The Steering Group comprises a range of organisations including those whose core work is the protection and promotion of species and habitats, such as Natural England, The Cheshire Wildlife Trust and Chester Zoo, and others whose work has a critical impact on the biodiversity of the county whether through their land ownership, such as the British Association for Shooting and Conservation representing land-owners and the Borough Councils; or through their activities on the land, such as the Environment Agency.

Summary of experience and core competencies:

British Association for Shooting and Conservation – Ben Gregory

- BASC has 130,000 members nationally, 3000 members in Cheshire of which 270 are Green Shoots members.
- Green Shoots is the biodiversity action plan for the shooting community. It aims to identify the BAP priority species and habitats on land under our member's control and implement partnership working projects to conserve these where appropriate.
- BASC have a vital role in extending the countdown process into the wider countryside, on to land previously not surveyed for wildlife.
- We provide access to some areas that have been historically closed to public access. BASC is the only such representative body with it's own dedicated conservation department.
- We can provide specialist skills such as predator control in relation to key projects, i.e. Water Vole conservation. As part of routine management of shoots, members have demonstrated that they are routinely carrying out hedgerow planting, pond creation and planting wild bird cover, etc all of which contribute enormously to the management of the wider countryside.

Cheshire County Council - Alun Evans

- Strategic planning and development control
- Data management – SBI register and habitat inventories
- GIS and aerial photography
- Landowner and manager of BAP habitats
- Ecological networks
- Landscape scale initiatives: Sandstone Ridge EConet Partnership, Weaver Valley Regional Park
- Stakeholder and community engagement
- Partnership working
- Provision of local funding and securing EU, UK and regional funding

Alun Evan's particular knowledge area:

- Habitat creation, restoration and management
- GIS
- Phase 1 Habitat Survey
- Knowledge and experience of securing grants/funds

Cheshire rECOrd- Eric Fletcher

Organisational Competencies for rECOrd:

- data management
- species distribution information

- use of recording and GIS software
- relationships with the wider natural history community

Cheshire Wildlife Trust – Charlotte Harris

- Knowledge and experience of securing grants/funds
- Environmental Education and links to schools and young people
- Nature Reserve management including the grazing animals project
- Nature Conservation expertise and project management
- Planning advice
- Links to landowners through Wildlife Sites
- Links to the local, regional, national and international BAP processes
- Urban and rural wildlife expertise
- Links to local businesses through corporate membership
- 13000 strong membership
- Media relations and publications
- Training
- Access to ecological consultancy services

Chester Zoo - Sarah Bird, Biodiversity Officer

Broad general ecological knowledge:

- Specialist knowledge of certain groups - rodents, reptiles
- Survey skills - small mammals, riparian mammals - other areas developing, radio tracking.
- Survey equipment - mammal traps - various sizes, radio tracking kit.
- Meeting rooms, lecture theatre, and training facilities.
- Zoo estate (400 acres) for ecological research and on site training.
- Vets and veterinary facilities.
- Captive audience - over 1 million visitors each year, also zoo magazine going to more than 30,000 members
- Horticultural expertise and nursery facilities.
- Staff for work on projects outside the zoo.
- National/international status and reputation.
- Networking links - Cheshire/North Wales/National/International

Environment Agency – Karen Bate

- The Environment Agency is the leading public body protecting and improving the environment in England and Wales.
- Our work includes tackling flooding and pollution incidents, reducing industry's impacts on the environment, cleaning up rivers, coastal waters and contaminated land, and improving wildlife habitats.
- EA is the lead organisation, for 39 species and 5 habitats of wetland character under the U.K. BAP.

Karen Bate's particular knowledge area:

- Team Leader of the Fisheries, Recreation and Biodiversity (FRB) team covering the Cheshire area in the North West Region. FRB is responsible for ensuring that all activities undertaken, or permitted, by the Environment Agency have regard to conservation duties.
- FRB works towards targets set by the EA's North West Biodiversity Strategy. This involves working and carrying out partnership projects. The agency works in partnership with other Non Governmental Organisations (NGO s), such as the

wild life trusts, and wildlife groups and organisations to achieve our biodiversity targets and goals.

Macclesfield Borough Council - James Baggaley

- District Council - with responsibilities towards Biodiversity Conservation as per PPS9, Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 and European Habitat Regs.
- Contributes to Countdown as landowner/manager of priority habitats and designated site and potential funder and implementer of LBAP objectives.

James Baggaley's particular knowledge area:

- Experience with the following protected/priority species: Water Vole, Great Crested Newt, Red Squirrel, Badgers, Bats
- Membership of the Institute of Ecologists and Environmental Managers
- Qualifications: BSC (Hons) Applied Biology

Natural England - Dr Anne Brenchley

- Government statutory advisor on nature conservation, SSSI designation, protection and management
- Detailed knowledge of legislation both national and international, species protection and national nature reserve management
- Landscape, recreation and access advisors
- Experience of working in partnership with both statutory and voluntary sectors

Dr Anne Brenchley's particular knowledge area:

- Knowledge and involvement in Biodiversity Action Planning at local, regional and national level since 1995
- Experience of Community Strategies and Local Area Agreements
- Links between health and the environment
- Habitat survey and management
- Expertise in bird ecology and survey work, especially farmland birds
- Regional Rep for the BTO in Clwyd East (Flintshire and Wrexham). A licensed 'A' bird ringer

Vale Royal Borough Council

- District Council - with responsibilities towards Biodiversity Conservation as per PPS9, Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 and European Habitat Regs.
- Contributes to CrBP as landowner/manager of priority habitats and designated sites, funder of small scale habitat projects implementing LBAP objectives.
- Contributor to the funding of LBAP Coordinator and potential future funder/implementer of wider BAP initiatives.

Warrington Borough Council – Helen Lacy, Principle Natural Environment Officer

- District Council - with responsibilities towards Biodiversity Conservation as per PPS9, Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 and European Habitat Regs.
- Represent the Local Authority as a landowner and manager of priority habitats and designated sites.
- Warrington Nature Conservation Forum, General Secretary
- GIS and aerial photography
- Links to landowners through SINC
- Partnership working

Helen Lacy's particular knowledge area:

- Previous experience with environmental education, managing volunteers, angling and community groups.
- Site management
- Wildlife surveys- Bats, Amphibians, Mammals
- Habitat creation and repair.
- BSc (Hons) Geography

Wirral Council - Christine Smyth

- Parks Development Biodiversity Officer Metropolitan Borough of Wirral
- Qualifications: BSc Geography, Post Graduate Diploma in Countryside Management from MMU.
- Interests: Research on heathlands and *Sabellaria alveolata* (coastal worm). Survey flowering plants for Wirral Wildlife. Taking part in the Cheshire Breeding Bird Atlas survey.
- Prepared Biodiversity Action Plan for Wirral in association with partner organisations and individuals.
- Represent the Local Authority as a landowner and manager of priority habitats and designated sites.

Farming and Wildlife Advisory Group - Jane Atkinson

- FWAG is an independent organisation with charitable status, we have 200 members in Cheshire
- FWAG is the only organisation dedicated to providing conservation advice to farmers and landowners
- We provide vital links to the farming community and have good expertise in agriculture and farming systems
- For farmers Cheshire FWAG undertake: whole farm plans, manure and soil management plans, habitat & species advice, agri-environment advice and grant applications, carbon audits and protected species surveys
- FWAG has a high level of trust within the farming community and can help deliver the conservation objectives of partner organisations

Chester City Council – Mike O’Kell

- Planning and Development Control
- Green Infrastructure
- Greenspace, trees and woodland management
- Landowner and manager of designated sites and BAP habitats
- Local Sites Register
- Partnership, Stakeholder and Community working
- Project Management
- External Funding

6. Core Services

Each Local Biodiversity Group is committed to delivering 7 Core Services that have been developed in partnership with Defra. These core services provide the structure for this Business Plan. A report is submitted every 6 months to Defra on the delivery of these Core Services.

The 7 Core Services are as follows:

1. Establishing and maintaining a broad partnership

To establishing and maintain a broad biodiversity partnership by engaging all relevant sectors. As far as possible, ensure that all relevant sectors are engaged in the local biodiversity partnership.

2. Delivering Biodiversity Action Plan regionally / locally

To deliver regional biodiversity objectives with SMART targets for habitats and species, taking into account national and regional BAP targets and linking with social and economic themes. To work with the partnership to agree a range of projects to deliver the regional biodiversity objectives and targets.

3. Fundraising for BAP delivery

To develop and implement the fund-raising strategy for BAP delivery, for national and local sources of external funding in support of projects and to sustain the funding for the Local biodiversity service in the long term. To maintain an overview of LBAP funding within the Greater Manchester area and work with other sub-regions and regionally on collaborative funding bids.

4. Reporting and monitoring

To report and monitor progress through using the Biodiversity Action Reporting System (BARS) for the implementation and delivery of actions initiated regionally.

5. Integrating BAP into policy (local or regional)

To integrate biodiversity objectives into relevant sub-regional policies, programmes and strategies. Proactively support local authorities so they are better able to deliver bio-diversity locally and promote the inclusion of biodiversity into Community Strategies and other local plans.

6. Promoting BAP

To promote BAP locally through developing a communications plan with partners to raise awareness in support of biodiversity. Working to increase engagement of local businesses and communities in the BAP process.

7. Representation

To work with partners at regional and national levels of the BAP process. Ensuring the LBAP partnership is represented on the regional biodiversity forum and other relevant regional and national meetings.

7. Implementation

The delivery of the Business Plan will not be the responsibility of any one organisation or body. The Cheshire region Biodiversity Partnership includes over 40 organisations all working to increase the biodiversity value and quality of the area. This Business Plan is shared and owned by the partnership as a whole, and a range of individuals and organisations are vital to its successful delivery.

The following assumptions have been made in writing this Business plan:

- rECOrd will continue its work in species monitoring.
- Coastland biodiversity projects will be worked on at a national and regional level.
- Woodland related projects are being delivered independently by The Mersey Forest community forest partnership, and the Forestry Commission
- Wet woodland work on meres and marshes is included in the river corridors section.

The delivery of the Cheshire region Biodiversity Partnership Business plan is co-ordinated by the Local Biodiversity Manager working with members of the partnership and their respective organisations.

8. Delivery

The detail regarding delivery of the Cheshire region Biodiversity Partnership Business Plan is contained within the attached Delivery Matrix. This document is regularly updated and reviewed and is a living document which both informs and directs the work of the partnership.

Details can be found in the delivery matrix.

9. Financial overview

Funding for the Cheshire region Local Biodiversity Manager is vital to the delivery of this Business Plan. This post is secured up until March 2010 from a combination of sources, as outlined below:

Local Biodiversity Manager Post - Funding requirements

Funding sources:

Organisation	Yr 1 2008-09	Yr 2 2009-10
EA/NE	21000	21000
Cheshire Biodiversity Group contributions	14000	14000
Total cash contributions	£35000	35,000

Included in the above there will be in kind contributions from Cheshire Wildlife Trust to an estimated total of £10,000 over two years (based on costs in 2005/06), covering:

- Accommodation and office support;
- Equipment, including safety equipment;
- Training;
- Daily instructions on tasks/roles at place of work;
- Management of individual;
- Coordinating the paying of the individual's salary/sick pay/pension/redundancy.

Management costs £3K p.a. Travel expenses £2K p.a. to be covered by CWT

Chester Zoo provides meeting and conference facilities for the Cheshire region Biodiversity Partnership, and its subgroups, as an in kind contribution to the process.

9. Communications

The work of the Cheshire region Biodiversity Partnership aims to bring partners together to achieve more by working together. Good communications is an essential part of our work. Biodiversity projects contained within the Business Plan have specific communications actions attached to them. A separate Communications Plan has been developed that accompanies this Business Plan. At a strategic level, our communications activity is as follows:

Purpose of communications

- To raise awareness of the threats to wildlife species and habitats in the region
- To promote the LBAP through its partners to the wider community
- To gain funding and support for the LBAP process and projects
- To attract new partners and support from groups currently underrepresented
- To encourage local and county authorities to include biodiversity in local policy documents
- To recruit new volunteers
- To maintain enthusiasm for and the high profile of the LBAP

Target audience

- General public and local communities
- Local and County Authorities
- Local Businesses
- Local and national governmental and non-governmental conservation organisations
- Local Strategic Partnerships
- Regional partners
- Funding bodies
- Cheshire region Biodiversity Partnership members
- Wildlife Trust members
- Local naturalists and wildlife societies
- Farmers and Landowners

Strategic approach

In addition to project specific communications actions, the Cheshire region Biodiversity Partnership aims to deliver the following communications activities:

- Maintain the Cheshire region Biodiversity Partnership website: www.cheshire-biodiversity.org
- Deliver the Biennial conference aimed at partners and the general public
- Maintain the CrBP logo and branding and utilise on stationery etc.
- Produce proactive press releases through the year for events and project developments managed through - CWTs communications team
- Deliver promotional talks offered to community groups, environmental organisations, educational establishments, local and county authorities and local strategic partnerships in return for donations where appropriate
- Provide training events and opportunities matched to the specific audience groups and in line with the Cheshire region BAP
- Produce species recording postcards in line with the requirements of the Cheshire region BAP
- Write articles for publication in local and national magazines, in-house business publications, local strategic partnership newsletters, Sustainable Cheshire Forum newsletters
- Produce project specific newsletters where required and within existing budgets

10. Monitoring and review procedure

The Cheshire region Biodiversity Partnership meets once every year and receives progress reports from the Local Biodiversity Manager and Partner updates. The Steering Group meets quarterly (April, July, October, January) while the Executive Group meets when necessary.

Annual updates of action progress are collated in December to inform the website and BARS reporting round.

The Cheshire region Biodiversity Partnership Business Plan will be reviewed and monitored by the Executive Group every six months and will be tabled for updates at each meeting of the Executive Group.

11. Contact information

Local Biodiversity Manager
Cheshire Wildlife Trust,
Bickley Hall Farm
Bickley Lane
Malpas
Cheshire
SY14 8EF

Tel: 01948 820728
Email: sbennett@cheshirewt.cix.co.uk
Website: www.cheshire-biodiversity.org.uk

12. List of Partners

Organisations:

British Association for Shooting and Conservation
British Trust for Conservation Volunteers
BTCV Special Landscapes Project
British Waterways
Butterfly Conservation
Chester University
Cheshire County Council
Cheshire Federation of Women's Institutes
Cheshire Fire & Rescue Service
Cheshire Landscape Trust
Cheshire Wildlife Trust
Chester City Council
Chester Zoo
Congleton Borough Council
Country Land and Business Association
Crewe and Nantwich Borough Council
Ellesmere Port and Neston Borough Council
Environment Agency
Farming and Wildlife Advisory Group
Forestry Commission
Groundwork Macclesfield & Vale Royal
Halton Borough Council
Macclesfield Borough Council
Mersey Basin Campaign Action Partnerships
Mersey Forest
Merseyside Police
Nantwich Riverside Project
National Farmers Union
National Trust
Natural England
rECOrd
Royal Society for the Protection of Birds
United Utilities
University of Salford
Vale Royal Borough Council
Warrington Borough Council
Wirral Council
Woodland Trust

Individuals:

The following individuals are not employed by any of the partner organisations listed above but are involved with the coordination and/or delivery of specific species or habitat action plans:

Andy Harmer
Bernard Wright
Carl Clee
Hilary Ash
James Hall
John Mycock
Julia Hancell
Julian Whitehurst
Phil Preston
Tony Parker