



THE
ENVIRONMENT
PARTNERSHIP



RED BANK NEIGHBOURHOOD INFRASTRUCTURE WORKS

MANCHESTER ECOLOGY DESK STUDY

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Document Title	Ecology Desk Study
Prepared for	Manchester City Council (MCC)
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Document Ref	9082.006

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Date	February 2022
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2.0 Method

2.1 Information regarding historic species records and protected sites was requested/gathered from the sources listed in Table 1. This collated data gives a useful indication of the distribution and abundance of ecological receptors at a given locale. An absence of records does not indicate the absence of protected species from the search area.

Table 1: Sources of Ecological Information

Source of Information	Nature of Information
Magic Map	Statutory designated wildlife sites of international importance within 10km Statutory designated wildlife sites of national importance within 5km Statutory designated wildlife sites of local importance within 2km Natural England licences within 2km of the site Habitats of value to biodiversity within and adjacent to the site Great crested newt survey pond records 2017 - 2019 within 2km of the site
Greater Manchester Ecology Unit (GMEU)	Protected species records within 2km Non-statutory designated wildlife sites of local importance within 2km
Manchester City Council	Land allocations and relevant policies
Northern Gateway - Ecology Technical Appendix (August 2019)	Previous ecological assessment of areas on site submitted by Paul Chester & Associates
ArcMap10	Ordnance & Aerial survey mapping

2.2 Statutory designated wildlife sites which include Ramsar and National Sites Network (NSN) sites:

- Ramsar sites;
- Special Areas of Conservation (SAC); and
- Special Protection Areas (SPA).

2.3 Other statutory designated wildlife sites of national importance may include:

- Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI);
- National Nature Reserve (NNR);
- Marine Nature Reserve (MNR);
- National Park (NP);
- Local Nature Reserves (LNR); and
- Country Park (CP).

2.4 Statutory designated wildlife sites of local importance refers to Local Nature Reserves (LNR).

2.5 Non-statutory designated wildlife sites of local importance may include:

- Local Wildlife Site (LWS);

- Site of Biological Importance (SBI); and
- Biological Heritage Site (BHS).

2.6 Habitats of value may include those listed under any of the following:

- Ancient woodland;
- Main rivers¹;
- Habitats of principal importance under Section 41 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act 2006 (S41); and
- Local Biodiversity Action Plan Habitats (LBAP).

2.7 Protected species records may include those listed under any of the following:

- European Protected Species (EPS);
- Protected bird species under Schedule 1 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981, as amended (WCA1);
- Protected animal species under Schedule 5 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981, as amended (WCA5);
- Protected plant species under Schedule 8 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981, as amended (WCA8);
- Invasive non-native plant species under Schedule 9 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981, as amended (WCA9);
- Invasive Alien Species (Enforcement and Permitting) Order 2019 (IAS);
- Protection of Badgers Act 1992 (PBA);
- Species of principal importance under Section 41 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act 2006 (S41);
- Red and Amber listed Birds of Conservation Concern (BRd/BAm); and
- Local Biodiversity Action Plan Species (LBAP).

¹ Main rivers are statutory watercourses designated by the Environment Agency (in England). 'Main rivers' are usually larger streams and rivers, but some of them are small watercourses of significance. Works within 8m of main rivers are generally prohibited or require permission as there could be flood risk implications.

3.0 Legislation and Planning Policy

- 3.1 This section details legislation and planning policy which may have relevance to the site. Only legislation and policy relevant to biodiversity are included.

International Planning Policy

- 3.2 The United Kingdom is a signatory to several Conventions that afford protection to habitats, flora and fauna, including:

- Bern Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife & Natural Habitats² - the obligations of the Convention are transposed in the UK into national law by means of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended)³ (WCA);
- Bonn Convention on Conservation of Migratory Wild Species⁴ - enacted in Great Britain through the provisions of the WCA and in England and Wales through the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000⁵ (CRoW Act);
- Ramsar Convention on Wetlands⁶ – designation of UK Ramsar sites is underpinned in England and Wales through the WCA, generally by prior notification of these sites as SSSIs. Government (and the devolved administrations) have also issued policy statements that extend to Ramsar sites the same level of protection as SPAs and SACs;
- Biodiversity Convention⁷ – delivery in the UK is guided by the UK Post-2010 Biodiversity Framework⁸, overseen by all four governments;
- Agreement on the Conservation of Populations of European Bats (EUROBATS)⁹ – ratified by the UK under the Bonn Convention.

National Legislation and Policy

Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended) and Conservation of Habitats and Species (Amendment) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019

Protected Species

- 3.3 European Protected Species (EPS) and their breeding sites or resting places are protected under Regulation 41 of the Conservation of Habitats and Species (Amendment) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 which makes it illegal to:

- Deliberately capture, injure or kill any such animal or to deliberately take or destroy their eggs;
- Deliberately disturb such an animal; and
- Damage or destroy a breeding site or resting place of such an animal.

2 Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats. Bern, 19.IX.1979.

3 Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981: Elizabeth II. 1981 Chapter 69. (1981) London: Her Majesty's Stationery

Office.

4 The Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals, Bonn 23 June 1979

5 Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000: Elizabeth II. 2000 Chapter 37 (2000) London: The Stationery Office

Limited.

6 Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat, Ramsar 1971

7 Convention on Biological Diversity, Brazil June 1992 Available from

<https://www.cbd.int/convention/text/default.shtml>

8 JNCC and Defra (on behalf of the Four Countries' Biodiversity Group). 2012. UK Post-2010 Biodiversity Framework. July 2012. Available from: <http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-6189>.

9 Agreement on the Conservation of Populations of European Bats, EUROBATS, 1991. London 4 December 1991

3.4 European Protected Species (EPS) licenses can be granted by Natural England in respect of development to permit activities that would otherwise be unlawful under the Conservation Regulations, providing that the following 3 tests (set out in the EC Habitats Directive) are passed, namely:

- The development is for reasons of overriding public interest;
- There is no satisfactory alternative; and
- The favourable conservation status of the species concerned will be maintained and/or enhanced.

3.5 Under Regulation 9(5) of the Conservation Regulations, Planning Authorities have a duty to 'have regard to the requirements of the EC Habitats Directive' i.e. LPA's must consider the above 3 'tests' when determining whether Planning Permission should be granted for developments likely to cause an offence under the Conservation Regulations.

Protected Sites

3.6 The Regulations also deal with the assessment of potential impacts on sites of European nature conservation importance. Requirements are set out within Regulations 63 and 64 of the Habitats Regulations, where a series of steps and tests are followed for plans or projects that could potentially affect a European site. The steps and tests set out within Regulations 63 and 64 are commonly referred to as the 'Habitats Regulations Assessment' process.

3.7 All plans and projects (including planning applications) which are not directly connected with, or necessary for, the conservation management of a habitat site, require consideration of whether the plan or project is likely to have significant effects on that site. This consideration should take into account the potential effects both of the plan/project itself and in combination with other plans or projects. Where an adverse effect on the site's integrity cannot be ruled out, and where there are no alternative solutions, the plan or project can only proceed if there are imperative reasons of over-riding public interest and if the necessary compensatory measures can be secured.

Environment Bill

3.8 The Environment Bill seeks to make provision about targets, plans and policies for improving the natural environment; for statements and reports about environmental protection; for the Office for Environmental Protection; about waste and resource efficiency; about air quality; for the recall of products that fail to meet environmental standards; about water; about nature and biodiversity; for conservation covenants; about the regulation of chemicals; and for connected purposes.

3.9 The Environment Bill includes a mandatory minimum of 10% net gain for most development sites. As of the 9th November 2021 the Environment Bill has been granted Royal Assent and will become mandatory once secondary legislation has been passed.

Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981

- 3.10 Animal species listed under Schedule 5 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (and as amended) receive full protection which makes it illegal (subject to certain exceptions) to:
- Intentionally kill, injure or take any such animal;
 - Intentionally or recklessly damage, destroy or obstruct any place used for shelter or protection by any such animal; and
 - Intentionally or recklessly disturb such animals while they occupy a place used for shelter or protection.
- 3.11 Some species receive partial protection under The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended by the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000), which provide protection against intentional killing or injury of any such animal.
- 3.12 All wild birds (as defined by the act) are protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (and as amended), which makes it illegal (subject to exceptions) to:
- Intentionally kill, injure or take any wild bird;
 - Take, damage or destroy the nest (whilst being built or in use) or eggs of any wild bird.
- 3.13 Additional protection is provided to birds listed on Schedule 1 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (and as amended). In addition to the offences detailed above relating to all wild birds, it is illegal to:
- Intentionally or recklessly disturb any bird listed on Schedule 1, or their dependent young while nesting.
- 3.14 Plant species listed under Schedule 8 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (and as amended) are protected from unauthorised intentional picking, uprooting and destruction.

Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act 2006

- 3.15 Section 40 of the NERC Act places a duty to conserve biodiversity on public authorities in England. It requires local authorities and government departments to have regard to the purposes of conserving biodiversity in a manner that is consistent with the exercise of their normal functions such as policy and decision-making. 'Conserving biodiversity' may include enhancing, restoring or protecting a population or a habitat.
- 3.16 Section 41 requires the Secretary of State to publish and maintain lists of species and types of habitats which are regarded by Natural England to be of "principal importance" for the purposes of conserving biodiversity in England. These 56 priority habitats and 943 species are drawn from earlier lists of United Kingdom Biodiversity Action Plan Priority Species and Habitats. The Section 41 lists are needed by decision-makers in local and regional authorities when carrying out their duties under Section 40 of the Act.

Hedgerow Regulations 1997 (as amended)

- 3.17 Important hedgerows are protected from removal by the Hedgerows Regulations¹⁰. Regulation 3 defines the hedgerows to which the Regulations apply. Regulation 4 sets out the criteria for identifying “important hedgerows” including ecological, landscape or historical/cultural reasons. Under the Hedgerow Regulations it is against the law to remove or destroy certain hedgerows without permission from the local planning authority. Works to “important hedgerows” are exempt under the Hedgerow Regulations if planning consent is granted which allows their removal.
- 3.18 The identification of important hedgerows also provides an additional means to value hedgerows aside from their botanical value (e.g. species richness) as the assessment of importance also includes characteristics relating to maturity and structure (e.g. associated features, connectivity, integrity) which will affect the functional value of the hedgerow.

Protection of Badgers Act 1992

- 3.19 The Protection of Badgers Act 1992 makes it an offence to kill, injure or take a badger from the wild. It is also an offence to disturb, damage or interfere with a sett unless a licence is obtained from a statutory authority.

Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000

- 3.20 Part III of the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000 (CRoW Act 2000) deals specifically with wildlife protection and nature conservation. It requires that Government Departments have regard for the conservation of biodiversity, in accordance with the Convention on Biological Diversity¹¹. In addition, it requires that The Secretary of State publishes a list of living organisms and habitat types that are considered to be of principal importance in conserving biodiversity.
- 3.21 The CRoW Act 2000 also amends the W&C Act 1981, expanding the terms of offences to include reckless activity. It increases the legal protection of threatened species, by also making it an offence to “recklessly” obstruct access to a sheltering place used by an animal listed in Schedule 5 of the W&C Act 1981 or “recklessly” disturb an animal occupying such a structure or place.

National Planning Policy Framework 2021

- 3.22 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF21) sets out the Government’s planning policies for England and how these are expected to be applied at a local level in development plans and how developers should address them. The Framework places great emphasis on plans and developments contributing to sustainable development.
- 3.23 The NPPF21 states:
- 3.24 When determining planning applications, local planning authorities should apply the following principles:

¹⁰ Office of Public Sector Information: Statutory Instrument 1997 No. 1167 The Hedgerow Regulations 1997

¹¹ Convention on Biological Diversity [Adopted on June 5, 1992 at Rio de Janeiro]. Available from <https://www.cbd.int/convention/text/default.shtml>

- if significant harm resulting from a development cannot be avoided (through locating on an alternative site with less harmful impacts), adequately mitigated, or, as a last resort, compensated for, then planning permission should be refused;
- development on land within or outside a Site of Special Scientific Interest, and which is likely to have an adverse effect on it (either individually or in combination with other developments), should not normally be permitted. The only exception is where the benefits of the development in the location proposed clearly outweigh both its likely impact on the features of the site that make it of special scientific interest, and any broader impacts on the national network of Sites of Special Scientific Interest;
- development resulting in the loss or deterioration of irreplaceable habitats (such as ancient woodland and ancient or veteran trees) should be refused, unless there are wholly exceptional reasons and a suitable compensation strategy exists; and;
- development whose primary objective is to conserve or enhance biodiversity should be supported; while opportunities to improve biodiversity in and around developments should be integrated as part of their design, especially where this can secure measurable net gains for biodiversity or enhance public access to nature where this is appropriate.

3.25 The following should be given the same protection as habitats sites:

- potential Special Protection Areas and possible Special Areas of Conservation;
- listed or proposed Ramsar sites; and
- sites identified, or required, as compensatory measures for adverse effects on habitats sites, potential Special Protection Areas, possible Special Areas of Conservation, and listed or proposed Ramsar sites.

Government Circular 06/2005

3.26 Government Circular 06/2005¹² remains pertinent in national policy even though PPS9, which it originally supported, was revoked by the NPPF.

3.27 The Circular outlines the legislative provisions relating to biodiversity and geological conservation which affect planning and development. The Circular provides guidance on the protection of designated international and national nature conservation sites, non-designated sites, the conservation of species, and advice on the related issues and statutory powers.

¹² Office of the Deputy Prime Minister (2005) 'Government Circular: Geological and Biological Conservation – Statutory obligations and their implications within the planning system' ODPM circular 06/2005, DEFRA circular 01/2005

- 3.28 Paragraphs 123 and 124 of Part IV of Circular 06/2005 state that “the likelihood of disturbing a badger sett, or adversely affecting badgers’ foraging territory, or links between them, or significantly increasing the likelihood of road or rail casualties amongst badger populations, are capable of being material considerations in planning decisions. Although consideration of the case for granting a licence is separate from the process of applying for planning permission, a planning authority should advise anyone submitting an application for development in an area where there are known to be badger setts that they must comply with the provisions of the Act”.

Local Planning Policy

Manchester’s Local Development Framework Core Strategy Development Plan (adopted 11th July 2012)

- 3.29 The Manchester Local Plan guides development within Manchester. It was previously known the Local Development Framework.
- 3.30 The interactive policies map for the Local Plan Core Strategy can be viewed by following the link:
<https://mcr council.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=565a33eaba904b2dabf4c3dd8685db80>
- 3.31 The site and adjacent land is allocated as:
- Policy BM2 River Valley;
 - Policy CC10 Economic Improvement Area;
- 3.32 The Core Strategy document can be viewed by following the link:
https://www.manchester.gov.uk/downloads/download/4964/core_strategy_development_plan
- 3.33 The following policies relate to biodiversity and nature conservation:
- Policy EN9 Green infrastructure
 - Policy EN15 Biodiversity and Geological Conservation

Places for Everyone Joint Development Plan Document – Bolton, Bury, Manchester, Oldham, Rochdale, Salford, Tameside, Trafford, Wigan (August 2021)

- 3.34 The Places for Everyone Plan (PfE 2021) provides an important opportunity to create the conditions for inclusive economic growth, provide opportunities for provision of much needed homes and protect and enhance the natural environment. PfE2021 has 10 main objectives:
- Meet our housing need
 - Create neighbourhoods of choice
 - Playing our part in ensuring a thriving and productive economy in all parts of Greater Manchester
 - Maximise the potential arising from our national and international assets
 - Reduce inequalities and improve prosperity
 - Promote the sustainable movement of people, goods and information

- Playing our part in ensuring that Greater Manchester is a more resilient and carbon neutral city-region
- Improve the quality of our natural environment and access to green spaces
- Ensure access to physical and social infrastructure
- Promote the health and wellbeing of communities

3.35 The PfE2021 document can be viewed by following the link:
<https://www.greatermanchester-ca.gov.uk/media/4682/places-for-everyone-compressed.pdf>

3.36 The following policies relate to biodiversity and nature conservation:

- Policy JP-G 2 Green Infrastructure Network
- Policy JP-G 3 River Valleys and Waterways
- Policy JP-G 6 Urban Green Space
- Policy JP-G 7 Trees and Woodland
- Policy JP-G 8 Standards for Greener Places
- Policy JP-G 9 A Net Enhancement of Biodiversity and Geodiversity.

3.37 The site is unallocated in the Pfe2021 document.

Strategic Regeneration Framework (SRF) Manchester Northern Gateway (February 2019)

3.38 The Northern Gateway is a unique opportunity to deliver transformational regeneration on an unprecedented scale in Manchester. The regeneration of the Northern Gateway has the potential to unlock significant residential-led development that will positively contribute to Manchester's growth agenda and that of the wider city region.

3.39 Following endorsement, the SRF will be a material consideration in the determination of all planning applications relevant to the study area. Whilst it does not form part of the Development Plan, it has been prepared to be consistent with the policies of the Council's adopted Development Plan.

3.40 The SRF document can be viewed by following the link:
<http://northerngatewaymanchester.co.uk/framework/>

3.41 The site falls within the 'Northern Gateway' 'Lower Irk Valley' boundary and will form part of the 'Red Bank' neighbourhood. The site is earmarked for residential led development.

GMCA Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG) Guidance for Greater Manchester (February 2021)

3.42 This guidance has been prepared to enable developers and potential offset providers to run biodiversity assessments in a consistent way across Greater Manchester.

3.43 The BNG Guidance document can be viewed by following the link:
https://www.greatermanchester-ca.gov.uk/media/4244/gmca-bng-guidance-update_250221-final-edited.pdf

- 3.44 For Greater Manchester, the minimum level of BNG is considered to be achieved when the biodiversity units for the habitats impacted by the development is increased by 10% or more after the development. The means delivering 10% net gain for area base habitats and 10% net gain for hedges and 10% for rivers if any of these habitats are present on site. If changes decrease the gain for biodiversity below 10% further areas of compensation will be required.

Local Biodiversity Action Plans (LBAP)

- 3.45 The LBAP document for Greater Manchester can be viewed by following the link: <http://www.wildaboutmanchester.info/www/images/stories/pdfs/mbs.pdf>

- 3.46 The following habitats are identified within LBAPs for Greater Manchester:
- Grasslands;
 - 1. *Unimproved neutral grassland*;
 - 2. *Acid grassland*;
 - 3. *Marshy grassland*; and
 - 4. *Grassland of high ecological value on previously developed land*.
 - Hedgerows;
 - Lowland mosslands;
 - Reedbeds & bittern;
 - Ponds and lodges;
 - Canals;
 - Native woodlands;
 - 1. *Lowland broadleaved woodland*;
 - 2. *Upland oak woodland*; and
 - 3. *Wet woodland*.
 - Uplands; and
 - Urban managed greenspace.

- 3.47 The following species are identified within LBAPs for Greater Manchester:

- Bats;
- Black redstart;
- Farmland birds;
- Great crested newts;
- Hares;
- Native black poplar;
- Twite;
- Water vole; and
- Willow tit.

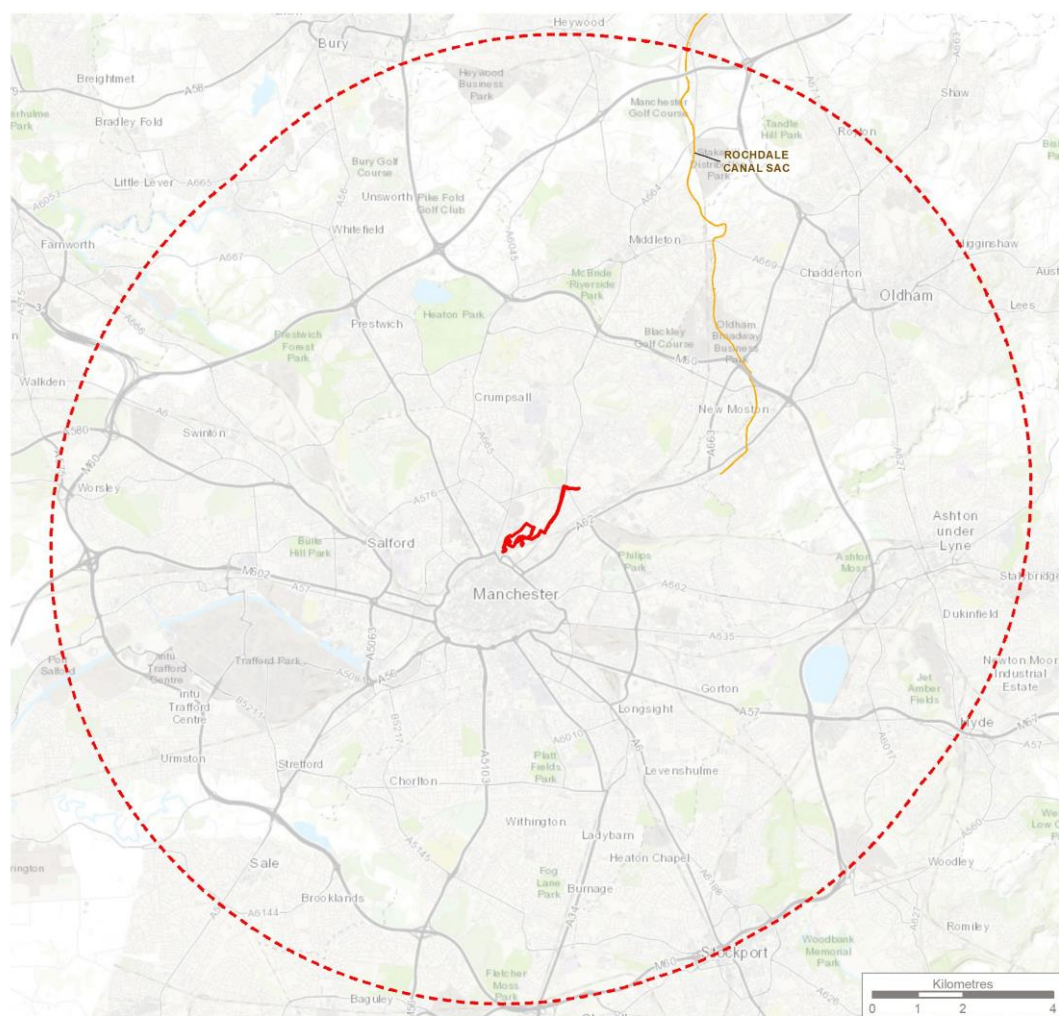
4.0 Site Designations

Statutory Designated Wildlife Sites of International Importance

- 4.1 There is one internationally designated wildlife site within 10km of the site (Figure 2). This is detailed in Table 2 below.

Table 2: Details of Internationally Designated Wildlife Sites within 10km of the Site

Name of Designation	Type of Designation	Location of Designation in Relation to Site	Reason for Site Designation
Rochdale Canal	SAC	3.1km north east	Annex II species that are a primary reason for selection of this site: Floating water-plantain <i>Luronium natans</i>



Key
 Site boundary
 Site boundary - 10km buffer
 Special Areas of Conservation (SAC)

Sites searched for were as follows:
 - Ramsar
 - Special Protection Areas (SPA)
 - Special Areas of Conservation (SAC)

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Project
Red Bank Neighbourhood Infrastructure Works- Application 2

Title
Internationally Designated Sites Within 10km Buffer

Drawing Number
G9082.009

Scale
1:115,000 @ A4

Date
12/01/2022

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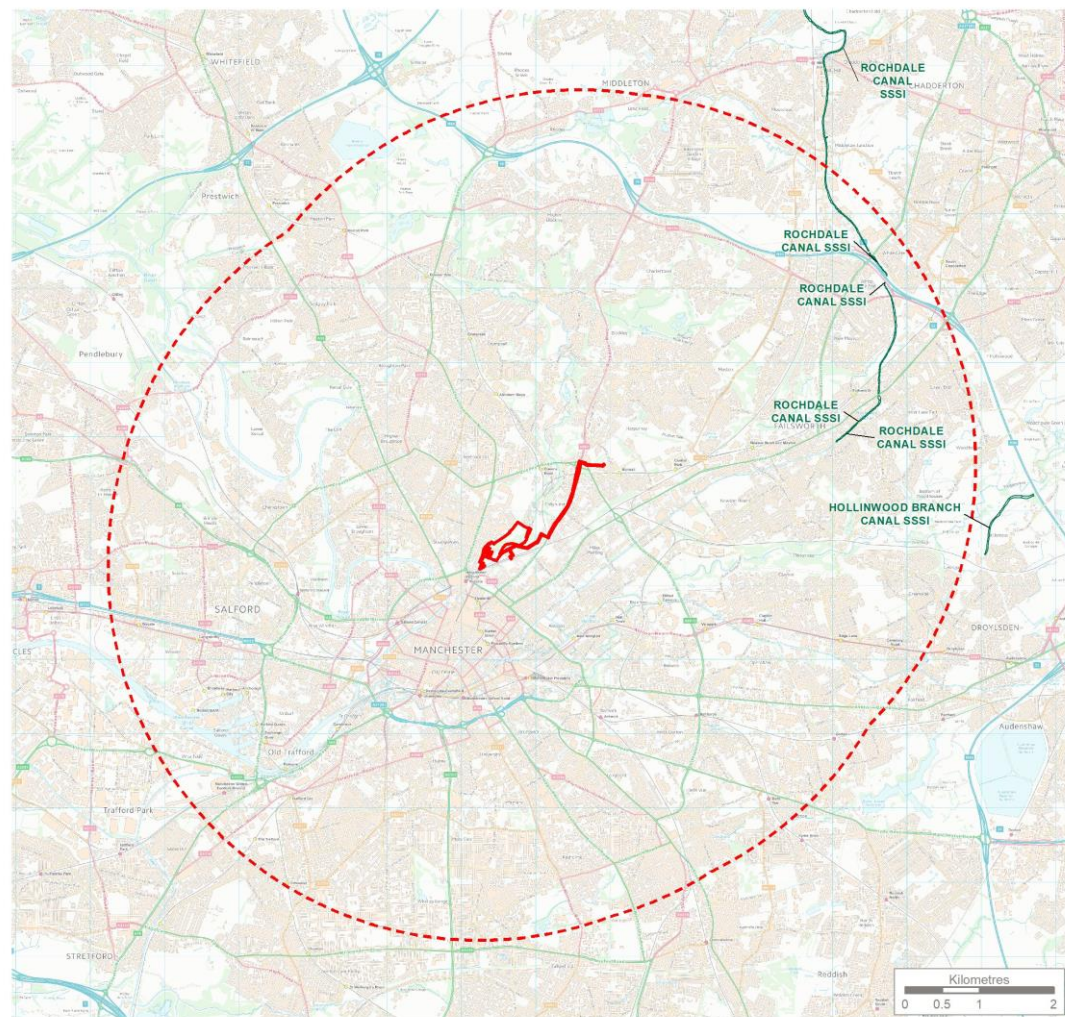
Figure 2: Internationally Designated Wildlife Sites within 10km of the Site

Statutory Designated Wildlife Sites of National Importance

- 4.2 There is one nationally designated wildlife site within 5km of the site (Figure 3). This is detailed in Table 3 below.

Table 3: Details of Nationally Designated Wildlife Sites within 5km of the Site

Name of Designation	Type of Designation	Location of Designation in Relation to Site	Reason for Site Designation
Rochdale Canal	SSSI	3.1km north east	The Rochdale Canal contains important habitats for submerged aquatic plants and emergent vegetation, including extensive colonies of the nationally scarce SAC species floating water plantain. The site also supports a diverse assemblage of aquatic flora, notably its assemblage of pondweeds, <i>Potamogeton</i> spp; the nine species of which found in the canal represent a balanced community which reflects the quality of water.



Key
 Site boundary
 Site boundary - 5km buffer
 Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)

Sites searched for were as follows:
 - Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)
 - National Nature Reserve (NNR)
 - Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB)

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Title
Nationally Designated Sites Within 5km Buffer

Drawing Number
G9082.010

Scale
1:70,000 @ A4

Date
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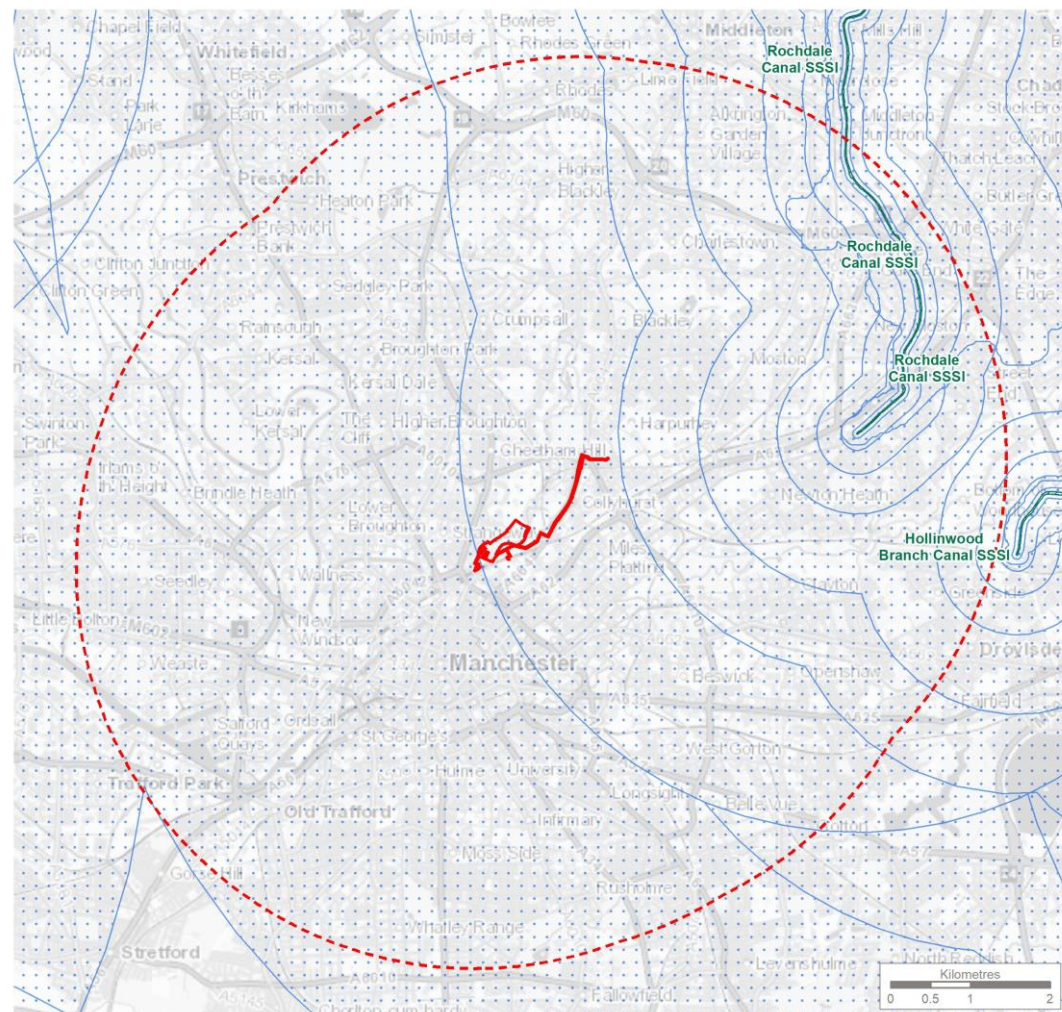
Figure 3: Nationally Designated Wildlife Sites within 5km of the Site

4.3 The site falls within the Impact Risk Zone (IRZ) for Rochdale Canal SSSI. This is shown in Figure 4.

- 4.4 Infrastructure (for roads) are not listed as a risk category with regard to this SSSI. The Local Authority is not required to consult with Natural England with regard to potential impacts on the SSSI as a result of the development type. Table 4 provides information on the likely impacts of development proposals on the SSSI.

Table 4: Likely Impacts of Development Proposals on Rochdale Canal SSSI.

Planning Proposal Categories	LPA Should Consult Natural England on Likely Risks from the Following:
All planning applications	Assessed as unlikely to impact the SSSI.
Infrastructure	Airports, helipads and other aviation proposals.
Wind and solar energy	Assessed as unlikely to impact the SSSI.
Minerals, oil and gas	Assessed as unlikely to impact the SSSI.
Rural non-residential	Assessed as unlikely to impact the SSSI.
Residential	Assessed as unlikely to impact the SSSI.
Rural residential	Assessed as unlikely to impact the SSSI.
Air pollution	Any industrial/agricultural development that could cause air pollution (incl: industrial processes, livestock & poultry units with floorspace > 500m ² , slurry lagoons & digestate stores > 750m ² , manure stores > 3500t). Livestock & poultry units with floorspace > 500m ² , slurry lagoons & digestate stores > 4000m ² .
Combustion	General combustion processes >50MW energy input. Incl: energy from waste incineration, other incineration, landfill gas generation plant, pyrolysis/gasification, anaerobic digestion, sewage treatment works, other incineration/ combustion.
Waste	Assessed as unlikely to impact the SSSI.
Composting	Assessed as unlikely to impact the SSSI.
Discharges	Assessed as unlikely to impact the SSSI.
Water supply	Assessed as unlikely to impact the SSSI.



- Key**
- Site boundary
 - Site boundary - 5km buffer
 - Sites of Special Scientific Interest
 - Sites of Special Scientific Interest - Impact Risk Zone

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Project
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Title
Sites of Special Scientific Interest - Impact Risk Zone

Drawing Number
G9082.013

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1:65,000 @ A4

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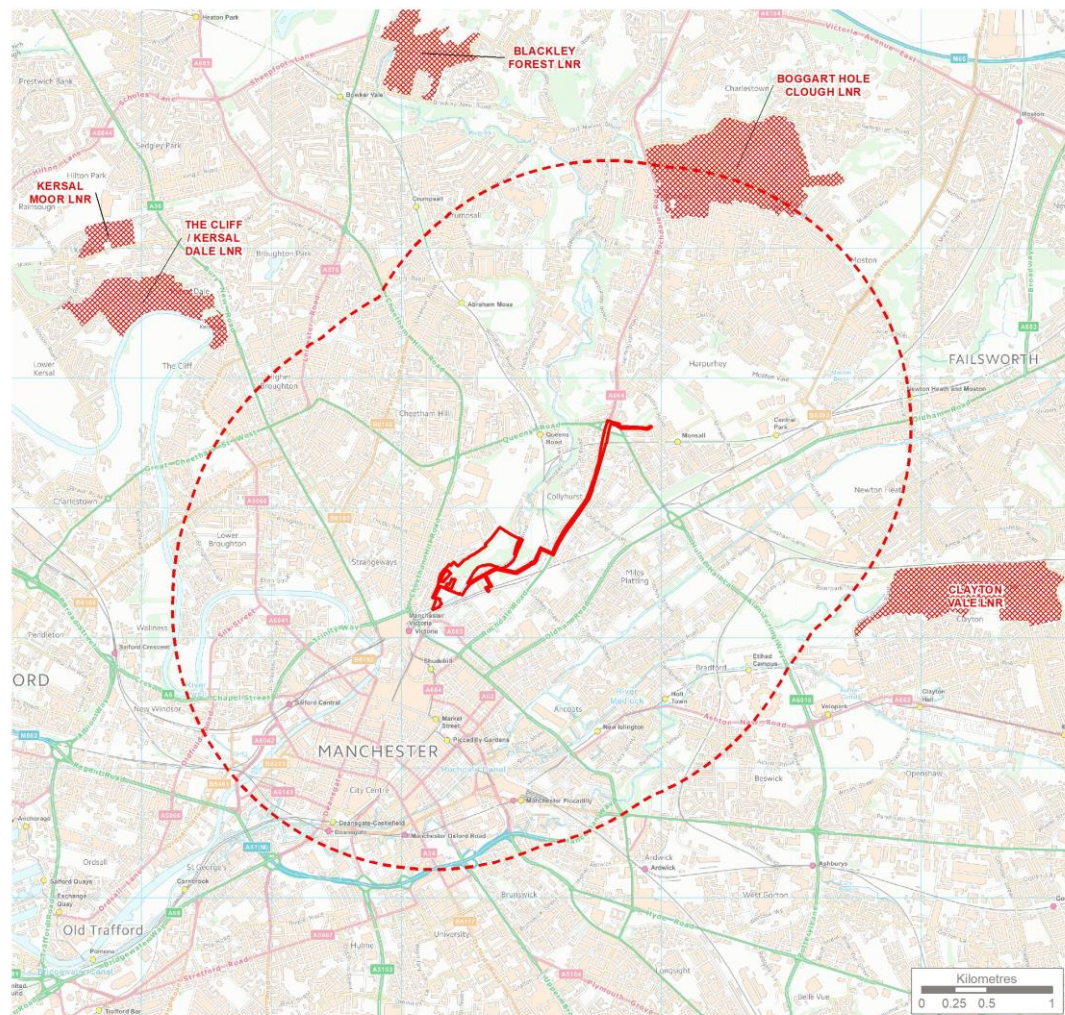
Figure 4: SSSI IRZ within the Site

Statutory Designated Wildlife Sites of Local Importance

- 4.5 There is one statutory locally designated wildlife site within 2km of the site (Figure 5). These are detailed in Table 5 below.

Table 5: Details of Statutory Locally Designated Wildlife Sites within 2km of the Site

Name of Designation	Type of Designation	Location of Designation in Relation to Site	Reason for Site Designation
Boggart Hole Clough	LNR	1.6km north	The site is the largest woodland clough in Manchester and part is ancient woodland.



Key
 Site boundary
 Site boundary - 2km buffer
 Local Nature Reserve

Sites searched for were as follows:
 - Local Nature Reserves

THE ENVIRONMENT PARTNERSHIP
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Project
Red Bank Neighbourhood Infrastructure Works- Application 2

Title
Statutory Locally Designated Sites Within 2km Buffer

Drawing Number
G9082.011

Scale 1:40,000 @ A4	Date 12/01/2022
Drawn JK	Checked CW
Approved SD	

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Figure 5: Statutory Locally Designated Wildlife Sites within 2km of the Site

Non-statutory Designated Wildlife Sites of Local Importance

- 4.6 There are four non-statutory locally designated wildlife sites within 2km of the site (Figure 6). These are detailed in Table 6 below.

Table 6: Details of Non-statutory Locally Designated Wildlife Sites within 2km of the Site

Name of Designation	Type of Designation	Location of Designation in Relation to Site	Reason for Site Designation
Reservoirs at Harpurhey	SBI	0.8km north west	The site supports reedbed, swam & fen ad ponds & small lodges (LBAP).
Rochdale Canal: Scott's Lane to Ducie Street Basin	SBI	0.9km south	The site is a canal (Greater Manchester LBAP habitat) and support floating water plantain.
Ashton Canal (West)	SBI	1.2km south	Canal (LBAP)
River Irwell	SBI	1.8km south west	Canal (LBAP), supports otter.

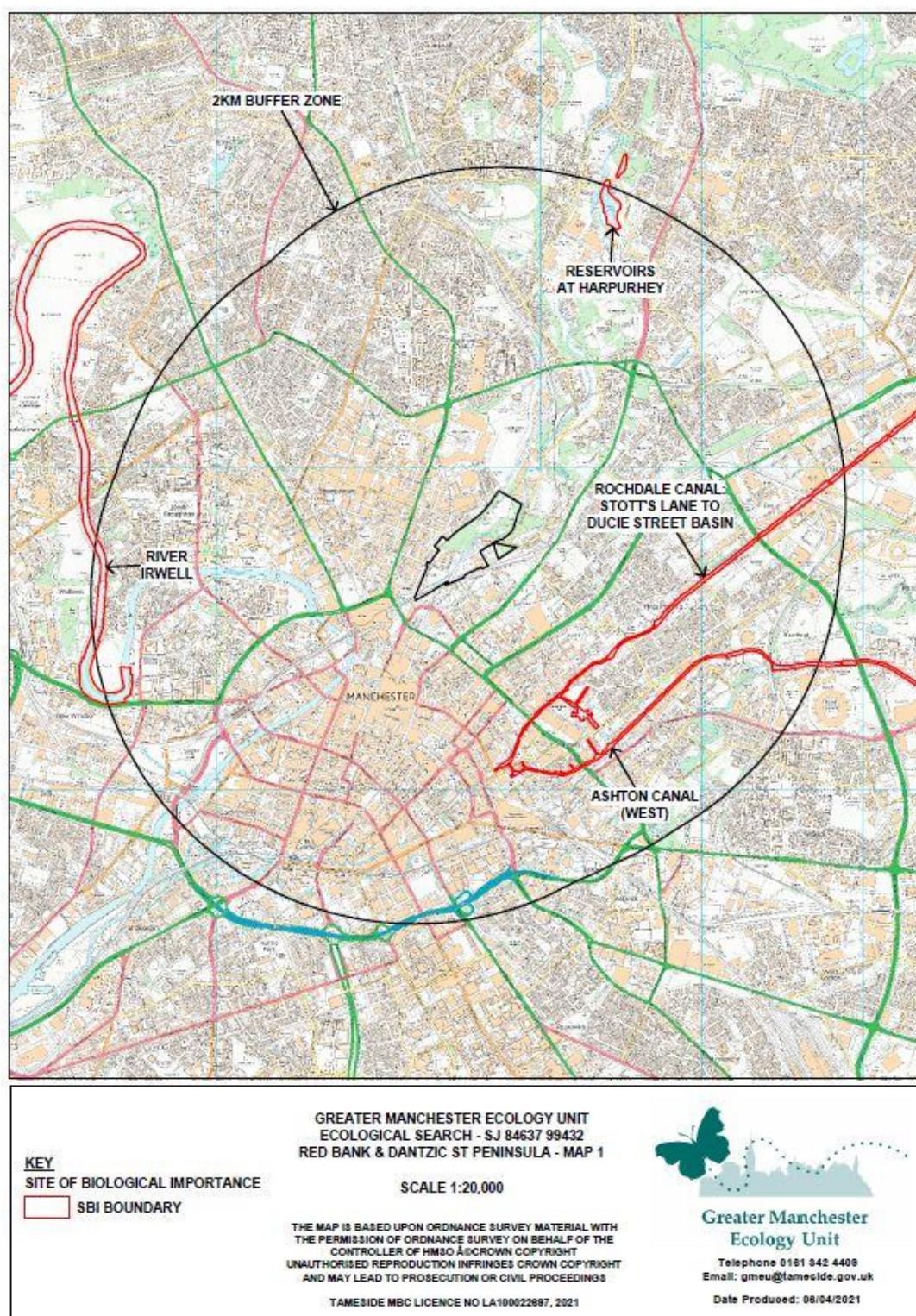


Figure 6: Non-statutory Locally Designated Wildlife Sites within 2km of the Site

5.0 Habitats

5.1 The following notable habitats are present within or adjacent to the site (Figure 7):

- Deciduous Woodland
- Open Mosaic Habitats on Previously Developed land;
- Main River; River Irk.

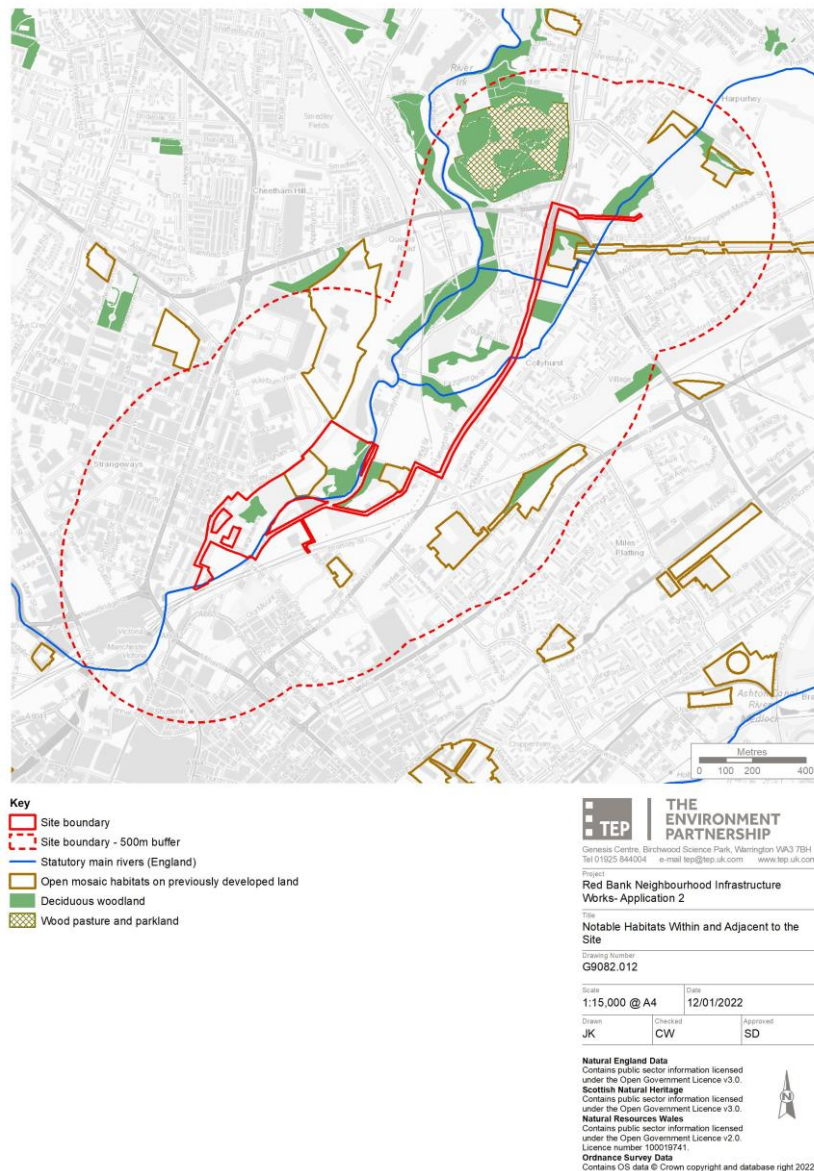


Figure 7: Notable Habitats within and adjacent to the Site

6.0 Species

6.1 Several species records were returned from GMEU for within 2km of the site. These are shown in Table 7 and Figures 8 to 9. Records from the Northern Gateway Ecology Technical Appendix (2019) surveys have also been included in Table 6.

Table 7: Notable Species Records within 2km of the Site

Name of Species	Legislation	Number of Records Returned	Closest Record to Site
<i>Amphibians</i>			
Great crested newt	EPS, WCA5, S41, LBAP	1	1.9km south west
Common toad	S41	1	1.9km west
<i>Birds</i>			
Black redstart	WCA1, BAm, LBAP	31	0.4km south
Black-headed gull	BAm	1	Within 2km
Common gull	BAm	1	Within 2km
Dipper	BAm	1	0.6km north east
Hobby	WCA1	1	1km north
Kingfisher	WCA1	56	0.7km west
Little ringed plover	WCA1	5	1.1km south
Peregrine	WCA1	30	0.3km south
Bullfinch	S41, BAm	15	On site
Cuckoo	S41, BRd	1	0.8km west
Curlew	S41, BRd	1	1.5km south west
Dunnock	S41, BAm	41	0.4km south
Great black backed gull	BAm	1	Within 2km
Grey wagtail	BAm	4	Within the site
Herring gull	S41, BRd	2	1.3km south east
House sparrow	S41, BRd	14	0.3km west
House martin	BAm	1	Within 2km
Kestrel	BAm	1	Within 2km
Lapwing	S41, BRd	10	0.8km south west
Lesser black backed gull	BAm	1	Within 2km
Lesser redpoll	S41	4	0.8km south west
Linnet	S41, BRd	5	1.1km south east
Mallard	BAm	2	Within the site
Mistle thrush	BRd	5	0.4km north east

Name of Species	Legislation	Number of Records Returned	Closest Record to Site
Reed bunting	S41, BAm	3	2km north east
Skylark	S41, BRd	3	1.7km south west
Song thrush	S41, BAm	34	0.8km south west
Spotted flycatcher	S41, BRd	2	1.1km south east
Starling	S41, BRd	31	0.8km south west
Swift	BRd	1	Within 2km
Willow warbler	BAm	1	Within 2km
Yellow wagtail	S41, BRd	1	1.2km south
<i>Invertebrates</i>			
S41 Moth	S41	8	1.1km south east
<i>Mammals</i>			
Otter	EPS, WCA5, S41	3	0.7km north west
Badger	PBA	6	0.1km south
Hedgehog	S41	5	0.3km west
Common pipistrelle	EPS, WCA5, LBAP	131	0.2km west
Soprano pipistrelle	EPS, WCA5, S41, LBAP	8	0.6km south
Pipistrelle species	EPS, WCA5, LBAP	19	0.6km south
Daubenton's bat	EPS, WCA5, LBAP	3	0.5km south
Myotis species	EPS, WCA5, LBAP	3	1.5km north east
Brown long-eared bat	EPS, WCA5, S41, LBAP	1	1.2km south west
<i>Plants</i>			
Floating water plantain	EPS, WCA8, S41	2	1.3km south
Grass-wrack pondweed	S41	1	1.6km south west
Yellow bird's nest	S41	1	On site
Bluebell	WCA8	1	Within 2km
Rhododendron	WCA9	1	Within 2km
Variegated yellow archangel	WCA9	1	Within 2km
Himalayan balsam	IAS	1	On site
Spanish bluebell	WCA9	1	Within 2km
Giant hogweed	IAS		Within 2km
Japanese knotweed	WCA9	1	On site

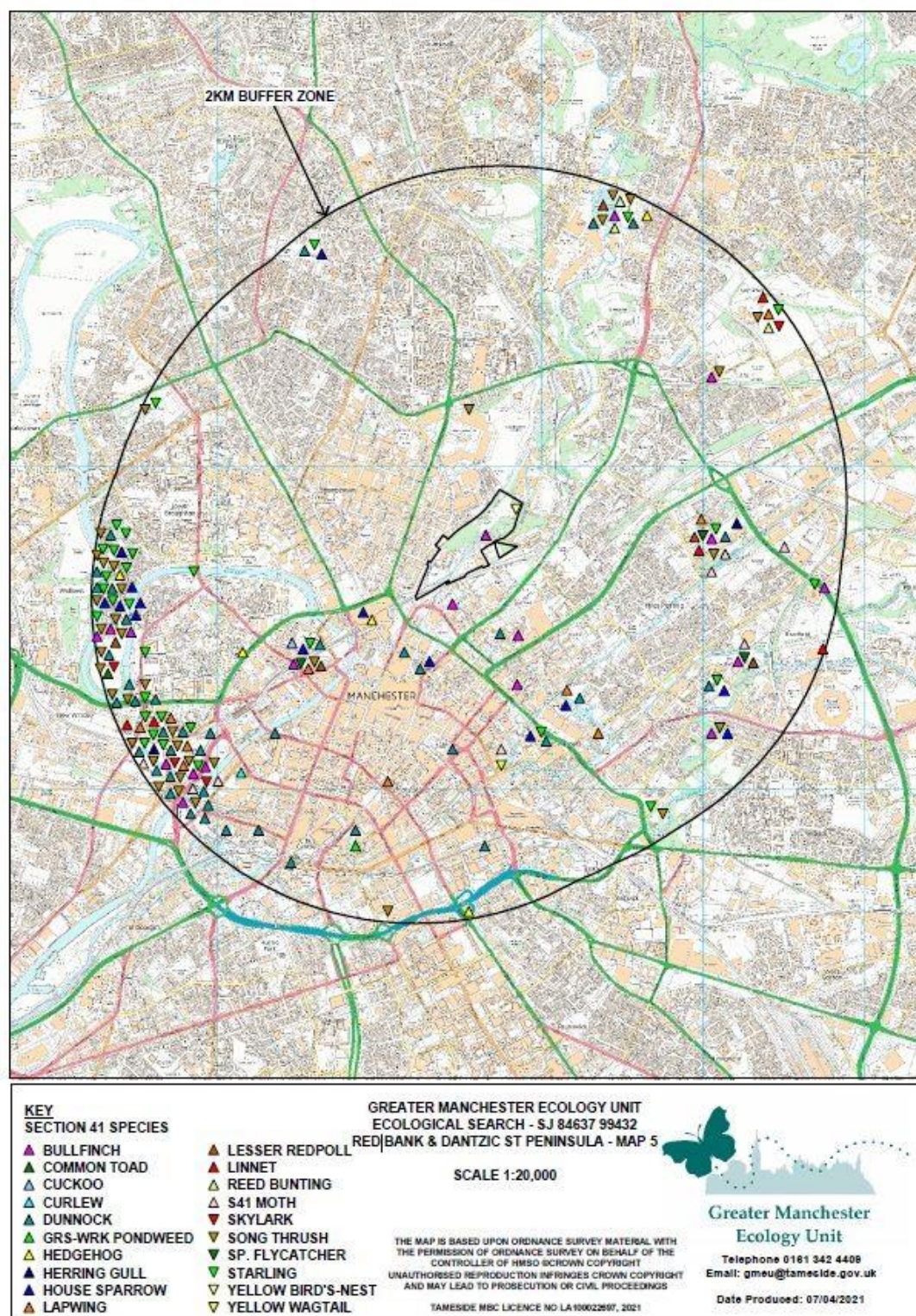


Figure 8: Notable Species Records within 2km of the Site

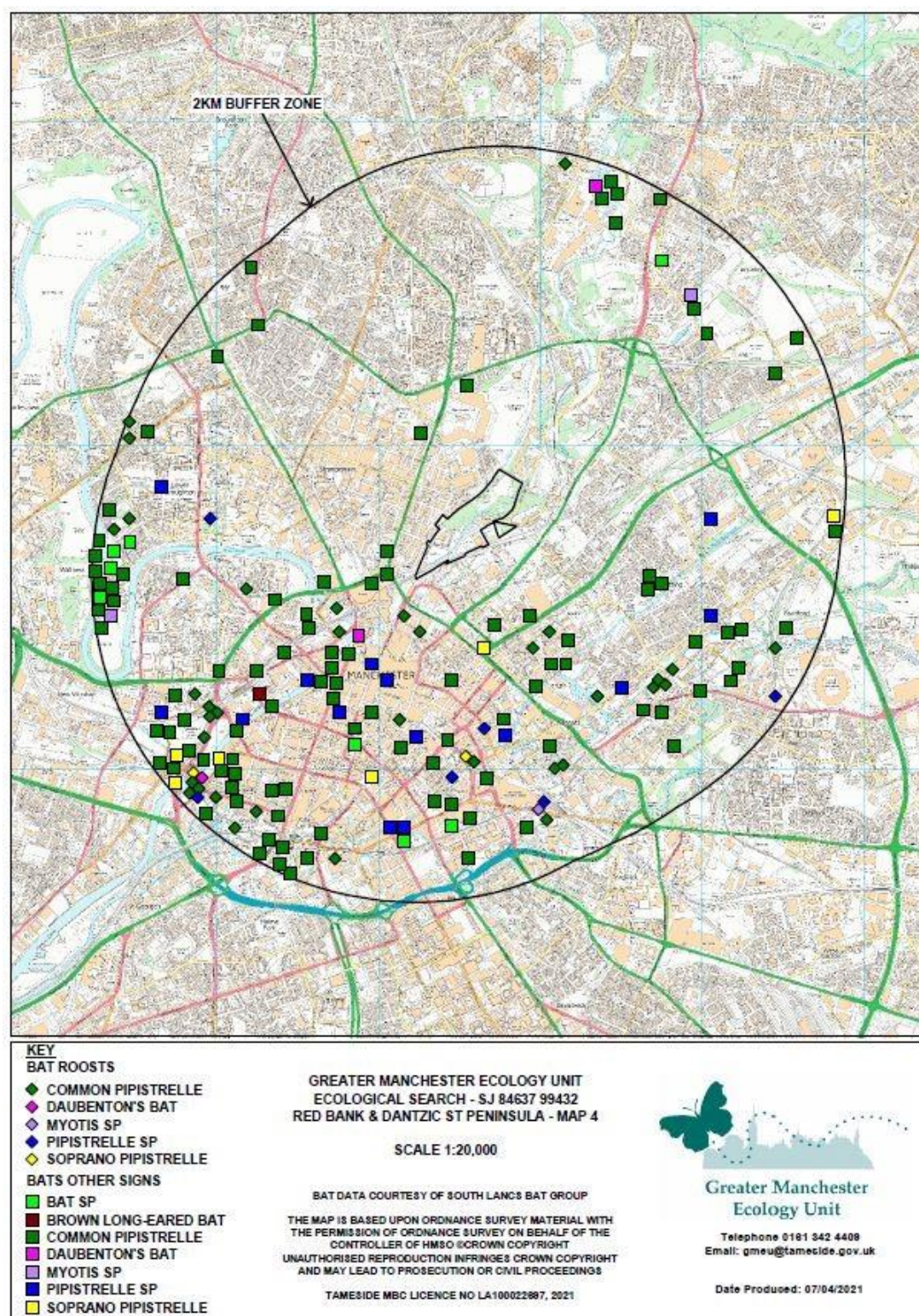


Figure 9: Notable Species Records within 2km of the Site

Natural England Mitigation Licences

- 6.2 A review of Magic Maps did not return any class licence returns or pond survey data for great crested newts between 2017 and 2019 within 2km of the site.
- 6.3 Eighteen Natural England mitigation licences have been identified within 2km of the site. These are detailed in Table 8 below.

Table 8: Natural England Mitigation Licences within 2km of the Site

Licence Number	Species	Dates	Licensable Activities
2014-4219-EPS-MIT	Common pipistrelle	26/10/2014 to 31/10/2020	Destruction of a resting place
2014-3531-EPS-MIT	Common pipistrelle	01/10/2014 to 30/09/2019	Destruction of a resting place
2014-3531-EPS-MIT-1	Common pipistrelle	06/01/2015 to 30/09/2020	Destruction of a resting place
2014-3569-EPS-MIT	Common pipistrelle	07/10/2014 to 30/11/2014	Destruction of a resting place
2014-490-EPS-MIT	Common pipistrelle Soprano pipistrelle	23/04/2014 to 30/06/2017	Destruction of a resting place
2014-6380-EPS-MIT	Common pipistrelle	18/02/2015 to 16/02/2020	Destruction of a resting place
2014-6380-EPS-MIT-1	Common pipistrelle	01/12/2015 to 16/02/2020	Destruction of a resting place
2015-16009-EPS-MIT	Common pipistrelle	28/01/2016 to 27/01/2021	Destruction of a resting place
EPSM2012-5061	Brown long-eared bat	10/12/2012 to 31/08/2015	Impact on a breeding site Destruction of breeding site Destruction of a resting place
2016-24504-EPS-MIT	Common pipistrelle	15/07/2016 to 01/01/2018	Destruction of a resting place
EPSM2012-4767	Common pipistrelle	28/08/2012 to 30/09/2013	Destruction of a resting place
EPSM2013-5644	Common pipistrelle	04/07/2013 to 01/03/2015	Destruction of a resting place
EPSM2010-1888	Common pipistrelle Soprano pipistrelle	25/10/2010 to 29/02/2012	Destruction of a resting place
2014-3531-EPS-MIT-2	Common pipistrelle	01/12/2016 to 01/12/2016	Destruction of a resting place
2016-24504-EPS-MIT-1	Common pipistrelle	21/11/2016 to 21/11/2016	Destruction of a resting place

Licence Number	Species	Dates	Licensable Activities
EPSM2013-5575	Common pipistrelle	23/05/2013 to 30/09/2016	Unknown
2014-6380-EPS-MIT-2	Common pipistrelle	15/08/2017 to 30/06/2023	Destruction of a resting place
2017-31569-EPS-MIT	Common pipistrelle	26/10/2017 to 31/10/2019	Destruction of a resting place



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