EASTLANDS ARENA LTD

COOP LIVE WALKING ROUTE

ECOLOGICAL UPDATE REPORT

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Client	Eastlands Arena Ltd
Site	COOP Live Walking Route
NGR	SJ 86028 98534 to SJ 86713 98716
Report Title	Ecological Update Report
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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Helen Hamilton Ecology Limited was commissioned on 24th January 2024 by Eastlands Arena Ltd, to carry out an Ecological Update Report for the COOP Live Walking Route proposals.

1.2 The proposals are for light installations, as outlined in the document entitled 'New Substance COOP Live Design Interface Meeting 12 January 2024'.

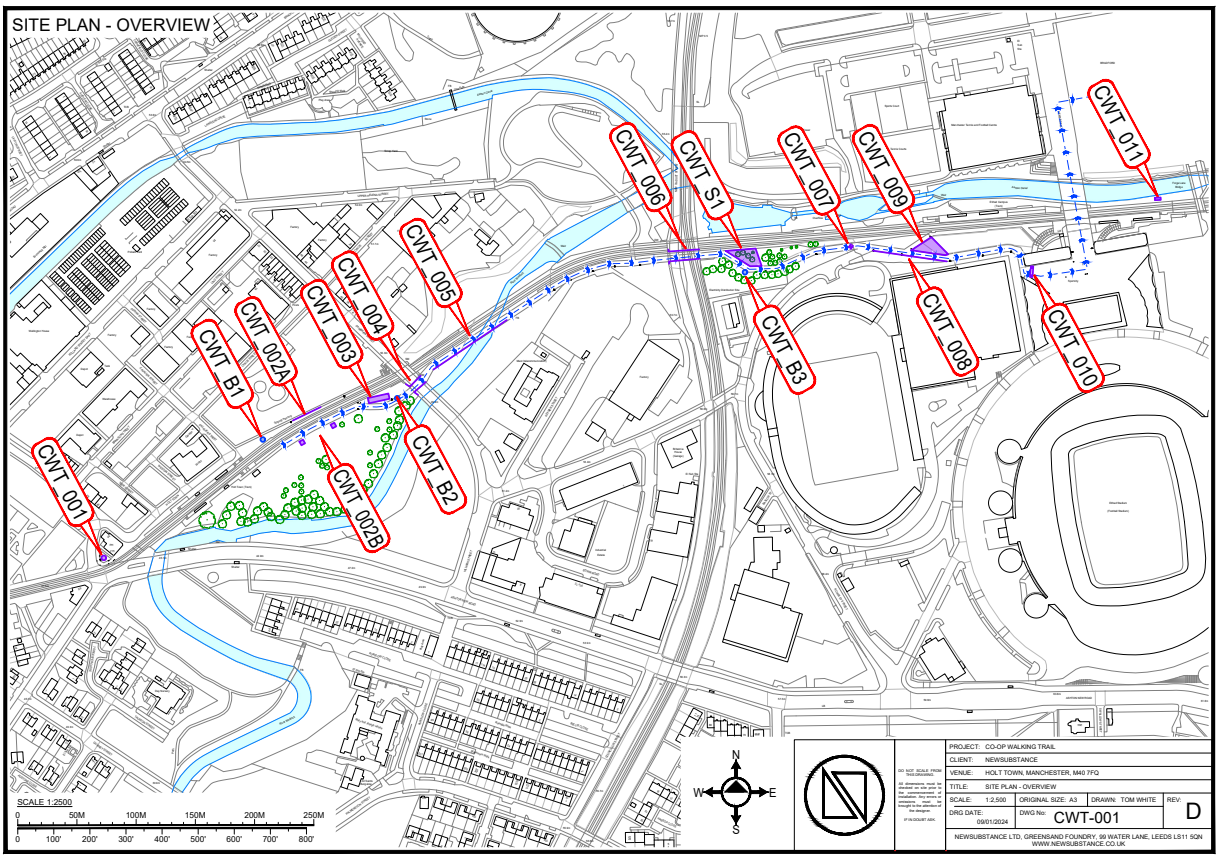
1.3 The site extends from Holt Town tram stop at SJ86028 98534 eastwards to the Manchester City Etihad Stadium at SJ86713 98716. The walking route largely follows the tramline and is already a well-appointed formal urban walking route which will be enhanced with new light installations at a number of locations.

1.4 An ecological report entitled '*Habitat Survey and Bridge Inspection for Bats'* was prepared by Penny Anderson Associates Ltd in 2021 covering this walking route (together with some other options). That report included an ecological desk study, a habitat survey and protected species scoping (mainly for bats), plus made some management recommendations for areas of habitat adjacent to the route.

1.5 This current report utilises the 2021 report, an updated desk study for bats and the findings of a site walkover focussing upon the locations of the proposed installations to provide ecological context for the scheme and to recommend further action, as necessary.

1.6 Figure 1 shows the site plan and the location of proposed installations.

Figure 1 Site Plan



Legislative Background

1.7 Bats are protected under the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended) and the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). This legislation means that bats are protected against disturbance, killing or injury and their roosts are protected against obstruction, damage or destruction. Seven UK bat species are also listed as priority species under the NERC Act 2006.

1.8 All birds, their nests and eggs are protected by the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) and it is an offence, with certain exceptions, to: Intentionally kill, injure or take any wild bird, and to intentionally take, damage or destroy the nest of any wild bird while it is in use or being built. Birds listed in Schedule 1 of the 1981 Act are further protected by Special Penalties all year round for those in Part 1 and during a specified closed season for those listed in Part 2. Schedule 1 listed birds include barn owl and kingfisher.

1.9 Legislation should be referred to directly for exact wording.

Bat Biology

1.10 There are 17 species of native bats known to be resident (i.e., breed) in the British Isles. British bats feed entirely on insects and have developed a complex sonar system, known as echolocation, which enables them to find prey and navigate around their environment at night.

1.11 Habitat requirements vary widely, both on an individual and species level, although certain features, such as woodland, parkland, traditional pasture, marshes and areas of freshwater, are often focal points for foraging, as insects are plentiful in these areas (Mitchell-Jones 2004). Bats use linear features such as rivers, hedgerows, roads and woodland edges as landmarks in order to commute from one location to another (Schofield and Mitchell-Jones 2003).

1.12 Bats utilise different roosts at different times of the year. Between late October and March, bats hibernate; this requires an unexposed roost with a stable temperature, typically a cave, cellar or tunnel. Around March, the bats emerge and gradually move to their summer roosts, typically within man-made structures or suitable crevices in trees. During the spring and summer period female bats gather together at maternity roosts to give birth and rear their young. Most births occur between late June and mid-July, with the young able to fly within three to five weeks (Altringham 2003; Waters and Warren 2003). By the end of August, most of the young bats are independent and the colony begins to break up (Schofield and Mitchell-Jones 2003). Mating takes place between August and December, either at the winter hibernation site or at autumn breeding sites. The numbers of bats utilising these roosts can vary from single bats to hundreds of bats in a nursery colony or hibernation site (Altringham 2003).

1.13 Bats play an important role in many environments around the world, including pollination and insect control. In the UK, bats can tell us a lot about the state of the environment because they are top predators of common nocturnal insects and are extremely sensitive to changes in their surroundings, e.g. climate, landscape, agricultural intensification, development and habitat fragmentation. Populations of British bats have suffered severe declines in the past century, influenced by these factors.

2. METHODS

Desk Study

2.1 The Multi-Agency Geographic Information for the Countryside website (https://magic.defra.gov.uk/magicmap.aspx) was consulted (on 5/2/24) for details of mitigation licences for European Protected Species, specifically bats.

2.2 A desk study request was made to Greater Manchester Ecology Unit (GMEU) on 30/1/2024 for all bat records up to 1 km from the site centroid (SJ86289869).

2.3 The desk study presented in the previous report (Penny Anderson Associates Ltd 2021) was checked for accuracy and updated where needed.

2.4 It is important to note that the desk study results provide an indication of the species and habitats present in and around the site, and do not confirm current presence or absence of any.

Site Walkover

2.5 The survey work was led by Helen Hamilton MCIEEM[1] (Natural England Class 2 Bat Licence ref: CLS03190, 2015-15840-CLS-CLS-L2). Helen is appropriately experienced and qualified to carry out surveys of this type for protected species based on the CIEEM competencies for survey (CIEEM 2013).

2.6 The site walkover was carried out on 2nd February 2024. The walkover comprised:

- update to habitat surveys for the previous report, for installation locations only. The Phase 1 (JNCC 2010) methodology was used for consistency with the older report[2]. Botanical nomenclature followed Stace (2019).
- ground level inspection of installation sites for evidence of bats, or potential for them to be present. Building inspection and emergence surveys followed standard methods for bats (Collins 2023). Evidence of other species, especially nesting birds, was also noted.

2.7 The inspection for bats looked for evidence of bats and for features close to each installation with potential to host bats. The survey aims to determine the actual or potential presence of bats and identify the appropriate level of further survey and/or mitigation. High-powered torch and binoculars were used to examine potential roost features.

2.8 Table 1 presents the bat roost assessment criteria used in this study (after Collins 2023).

2.9 In the case of bats, it is often not possible to inspect all locations that they may use and therefore an absence of bat evidence does not mean bats are not present. This is why further surveys may be recommended/required where potential features that bats would use are present. The suitability of surrounding habitats for bats was also considered.

[1] Full Member of Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management (CIEEM)

[2] The UK HABS system of habitat classification is now more commonly used for assessment of development proposals as it aligns with biodiversity net gain requirements.

2.10 Evidence and potential for of other protected species, such as breeding birds, was also sought, and noted.

Table 1 Bat Roost Assessment Criteria (Table 4.1 in Collins 2023)

Potential suitability	Description	
	Roosting habitats in structures	**Potential flight-paths and foraging habitats**
None	No habitat features on site likely to be used by any roosting bats at any time of the year (i.e. a complete absence of crevices/suitable shelter at all ground/underground levels).	No habitat features on site likely to be used by any commuting or foraging bats at any time of the year (i.e. no habitats that provide continuous lines of shade/protection for flight-lines, or generate/shelter insect populations available to foraging bats).
Negligible[a]	No obvious habitat features on site likely to be used by roosting bats; however, a small element of uncertainty remains as bats can use small and apparently unsuitable features on occasion.	No obvious habitat features on site likely to be used as flight-paths or by foraging bats; however, a small element of uncertainty remains in order to account for non-standard bat behaviour.
Low	A structure with one or more potential roost sites that could be used by individual bats opportunistically at any time of the year. However, these potential roost sites do not provide enough space, shelter, protection, appropriate conditions[b] and/or suitable surrounding habitat to be used on a regular basis or by larger numbers of bats (i.e. unlikely to be suitable for maternity and not a classic cool/stable hibernation site, but could be used by individual hibernating bats[c]).	Habitat that could be used by small numbers of bats as flight-paths such as a gappy hedgerow or unvegetated stream, but isolated, i.e. not very well connected to the surrounding landscape by other habitat. Suitable, but isolated habitat that could be used by small numbers of foraging bats such as a lone tree (not in a parkland situation) or a patch of scrub.
Moderate	A structure with one or more potential roost sites that could be used by bats due to their size, shelter, protection, conditions[b] and surrounding habitat but unlikely to support a roost of high conservation status (with respect to roost type only, such as maternity and hibernation – the categorisation described in this table is made irrespective of species conservation status, which is established after presence is confirmed).	Continuous habitat connected to the wider landscape that could be used by bats for flight-paths such as lines of trees and scrub or linked back gardens. Habitat that is connected to the wider landscape that could be used by bats for foraging such as trees, scrub, grassland or water.
High	A structure with one or more potential roost sites that are obviously suitable for use by larger numbers of bats on a more regular basis and potentially for longer periods of time due to their size, shelter, protection, conditions[b] and surrounding habitat. These structures have the potential to support high conservation status roosts, e.g. maternity or classic cool/stable hibernation site.	Continuous, high-quality habitat that is well connected to the wider landscape that is likely to be used regularly by bats for flight-paths such as river valleys, streams, hedgerows, lines of trees and woodland edge. High-quality habitat that is well connected to the wider landscape that is likely to be used regularly by foraging bats such as broadleaved woodland, tree-lined watercourses and grazed parkland. Site is close to and connected to known roosts.

Limitations

2.11 All survey areas were accessible on the date of the walkover survey. However, it was carried out in winter when signs of bats can be difficult to see and in the case of breeding birds, there is little activity. Also, fewer plants are visible or showing distinctive features and habitats can be more difficult to survey.

2.12 The survey was able to identify potential features for bats to a satisfactory level to either rule out bats or recommend further surveys. For breeding birds, areas with potential nesting sites could be identified.

2.13 Habitats on site have previously been assessed (PAA 2021). This survey targeted an update approach rather than full detail, so timing was adequate to allow this, especially when coupled with good botanical competency of the surveyor.

3. RESULTS

Desk Study

3.1 The existing desk study presented in the previous report (PAA 2021) remains accurate and should be referred to for information on statutory and locally protected sites and habitats, plus detail of protected species potentially present in the locality.

3.2 This desk study presents a review more recent bat records for the 1km buffer around the site centre, with data from Greater Manchester Ecology Unit (GMEU) and www.magic.defra.gov.uk. The data is presented in Appendix 1.

3.3 GMEU returned records of seven bat roosts within 1km of the site, 6 for common pipistrelle and one for just pipistrelle species. One roost is located within the site – a 2006 record for common pipistrelle swarming at the brick-arched railway bridge (SJ864987). The next closest was for a destroyed common pipistrelle day roost approximately 300m south along the same rail line (2016) (SJ864984). A common pipistrelle maternity colony was reported (2003) at about 1km from Holt Town to the west; three other roosts were termed common pipistrelle and pipistrelle species 'male mating' in 2006, along the Ashton Canal.

3.4 Defra's Magic website hosts data on granted European Protected Species licences and can be reviewed for roosts affected. The closest known roost from this site was for a common pipistrelle maternity colony located 352m to the west of Holt Town tram stop, which was destroyed under licence (2019-41924-EPS-MIT-1). At 629m to the north, a licence for destruction of a resting place for common pipistrelle was granted in 2019 (2019-43484-EPS-MIT). At 940m to the west, a licence was granted to allow destruction of a common pipistrelle resting place (2014-3531-EPS-MIT-2).

3.5 GMEU also reported sightings or bat detector records of 21 common pipistrelles (between 2007-2021), 3 pipistrelle species (2003-2012) and a single soprano pipistrelle (in 2012).

3.6 A search of the Planning Portal for the ecological survey report from which many of the bat records came found an approved application dated 2007, as follows:

- 083447/OO/2007/N2 - Land Known As Holt Town Waterfront And Bounded By Ashton New Road/ New Viaduct Street/ Bradford Road And Carruthers Street.

3.7 However, the supplementary information did not contain a specific ecology report or bat survey report although this is referred to in the comments from Natural England. Furthermore, the actual text of the Environmental Statement was missing. Therefore, more detail about the on-site roost could not be obtained – especially the roost location and the timings of swarming activity observed at this site.

Site Walkover

3.8 The site walkover examined each of the installation locations from an ecological perspective.

3.9 The site is already an established walking route from the busy junction on Merrill Street east to the Etihad Stadium. The route lies alongside the tramway, and the footway is in good condition and the route is well-illuminated throughout by street lighting. The route is overall very urban in character, but habitat areas have been planted or established since construction of the tramline, and these include amenity grassland, rough grasslands, shrubs, and trees. Some areas are closely managed, others unmanaged. The route crosses the River Medlock which is bordered by older plantation woodland. The adjacent tramline provides a darker corridor for bats to use, e.g. under bridges, and gives a buffer between the walking route proposals and nearby habitats.

Overall, the Walking Route and its environs are part of a 'moderate' to 'high' value wildlife corridor within a highly urbanised part of Manchester.

3.10 The walkover findings are summarised in Table 2, with key species listed in Table 3.

Table 2 Ecological Walkover Findings

Location	Description - Installation	Description - Habitat	Ecology Constraints	Photograph - Plate no.	Further Action Needed
CWT_001	Trail Start Installation	Species-poor amenity grassland with litter. Neglected, on busy noisy road junction.	None	1	Reinstate disturbed areas with suitable meadow grass and wildflower seed, as advised by ecologist.
CWT_B1	Busking Spot	Hardstanding	None	NA	NA
CWT_002A	**Content Wall**	**6m high brick and stone retaining wall adjacent to tram line. Brickwork in good condition and no mortar gaps noted, but gaps beneath coping stones were present. Vegetation with potential to host seasonal breeding bird activity.**	**'Low' to 'Moderate' potential for bat roosts. Breeding Birds.**	**2**	**MEWP[3] bat inspection survey. Vegetation removal outside bird breeding season or ECOW inspection for nests beforehand. Potential to install some bat boxes in dark areas.**
CWT_002B	Light Antennas Installation	Unmanaged neutral grassland, species-poor with urban trees and shrubs including non-natives.	Small areas of grassland affected.	3	Reinstate disturbed areas with suitable meadow grass and wildflower seed, as advised by ecologist.
CWT_003	Food & Beverage Platform (4.5mx10m)	Unmanaged neutral grassland, species-poor.	4.5mx10m of grassland affected.	4	Reinstate disturbed areas with suitable meadow grass and wildflower seed, as advised by ecologist.
CWT_B2	Busking Spot	Hardstanding	None	NA	NA

[3] Mobile elevated work platform

CWT_004	Audio Hive Tunnel	Brick-arched road bridge.	No potential roost features, already illuminated, potential to retain adjacent dark areas on tramway and habitats	5	Maintain dark areas by minimising light spill. Potential to install some bat boxes in dark areas as advised by ecologist.
CWT_005	Lighting the Way	Railing between walkway and tramway.	Existing street lighting but close to R Medlock	6	Minimise light-spill to R Medlock, use bat-friendly light frequencies.
CWT_006	**Bridge 2 Visual Design Artwork**	**Modern urban bridge carrying railway. Confirmed common pipistrelle swarming site from desk study data (2006). Potential roost features where carriageway meets abutments, both sides.**	**Confirmed bat roost potentially affected by lighting changes.**	**7**	**Locate roost site and confirm usage levels and timings. Manage lighting at sensitive times of year, avoid light spill onto roost and swarming areas. Install bat roost boxes in dark locations, as advised by ecologist.**
CWT_S1	Removed from scheme	NA	NA	NA	NA
CWT_B3	Busking Spot	Hardstanding	NA	NA	NA
CWT_007	Designed HVM Sheep	Hardstanding	NA	9	NA
CWT_008	Football Walk of Fame	Hardstanding	None	10	NA
CWT_009	Large M Sign	Amenity grassland with 3 small trees, species-poor, managed. Very urban setting with street lighting already.	Small areas of grassland affected.	11	Reinstate disturbed areas with suitable meadow grass and wildflower seed, as advised by ecologist.
CWT_010	Climate Light Arch	Hardstanding at entrance to Etihad forecourt Northern Stand.	None	12	NA
CWT_011	Planned for future phase – 5mx4.5m stage/decoration for performance	Canalside habitat, unmanaged rough neutral grassland, bramble scrub and young urban trees.	Ashton Canal is Site of Biological Importance (SBI).	13 & 14	Not included at this stage of proposals. At design stage, consult with ecologist/GMEU re SBI & bats.

3.11 The potential issues from the proposals are:

- Habitat loss

- Light pollution
- Potential to damage a confirmed bat roost at CWT_006 by lighting
- Impacts on breeding birds.

3.12 Habitat losses potentially occur at the following locations: CWT_001, 002B, 003 (10mx4.5m), 009, 011 (5mx2m). The first 4 are all species poor amenity grasslands or species-poor neutral grassland areas. These are of low species diversity, and small areas of loss will not have a significant ecological impact. Areas disturbed by the works can be reinstated with a suitable wildflower and grass seed mix, selected by an ecologist, to introduce additional wildflower species to the area which will spread and increase local diversity.

3.13 CWT_011 is an installation on the Ashton Canal bank, where urban trees grow over unmanaged rough neutral grassland and bramble scrub. This area was not directly accessible to the survey, but the situation indicates that typical species of such habitats in Greater Manchester will be present. As such the area is small, and not of high diversity. The main impact here is additional lighting to the Ashton Canal SBI which is likely to be an important local corridor for foraging and commuting bats and other wildlife.

3.14 Light pollution to all habitats should be minimised. In particular dark areas should be retained as shown in Figure 2. This recommendation has been focussed upon habitats most likely to be used by bats such as plantation woodland, urban trees and scrub and neutral grassland, especially where these connect to the River Medlock or Ashton Canal. The location of the confirmed common pipistrelle roost has also been considered.

3.15 The light installations are to be controlled by an application allowing detailed programming of lighting at each location. This should be used to minimise additional illumination outside of important times for the walking route such as match days or when other events are on. Installation design should minimise light-spill away from the footway and target areas. Light spectrum choices should use frequencies that are less repellent to bats in certain areas. The guidance on Bats and Artificial Lighting at Night should be used to inform choices (ILP 2023).

3.16 The confirmed bat roost at CWT_006 was found in 2006. It was considered at that time to be a swarming roost for common pipistrelle, but no further information on its exact location in this large structure spanning the tramway, it's seasonal uses or the number of bats present is available. Therefore, the impacts of proposals cannot be fully determined at this time. The roost location is likely to be at the join between abutments and the bridge span. The section adjacent to the footway could be searched by a bat ecologist using a MEWP and endoscope to look for potential features and evidence of bats on this side. If the roost can be ruled out here, then it might be possible to mitigate the impacts to an acceptable level by the measures outlined above, ie. Minimising light spill onto the tramway section by design, introducing some timing constraints on lighting and using bat-friendly light wavelengths. Avoiding impacts would remove the need for licensing.

3.17 Breeding birds may nest in woodland, urban trees, scrub and wall habitats on site. If any features need to be cleared before works, this should be carried out outside of the bird breeding season which extends from March to August inclusive. If works need to be completed within this period, observations and a search for evidence of breeding activity should be carried out by an Ecological Clerk of Works (ECOW) in advance of the operation. If breeding activity is confirmed, works will be delayed until nesting has finished.

Figure 2 Recommended Dark Areas for Bats

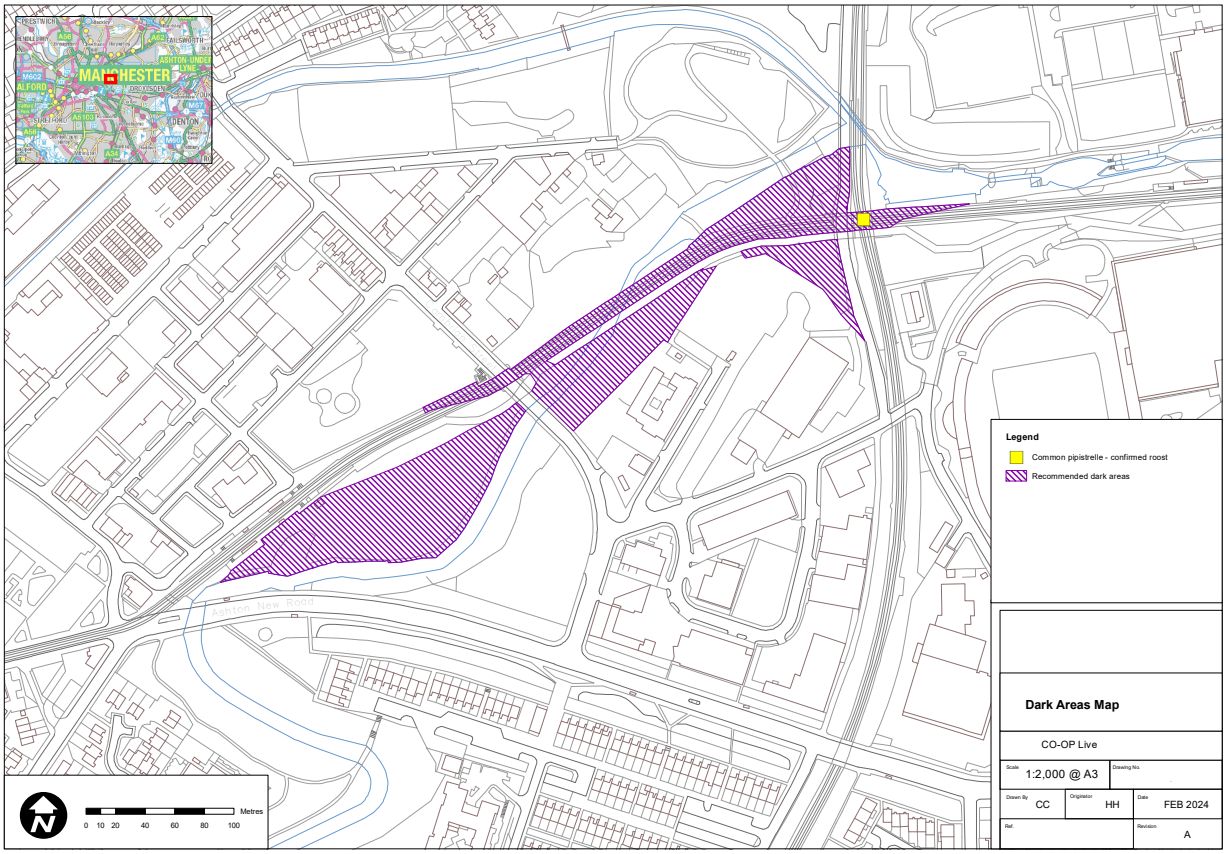


Table 3 Botanical Species by Habitat (non-native)*

Common name	Scientific Name	Amenity Grassland	Neutral Grassland	Plantation Woodland	Urban Trees
WOODY PLANTS					
Ash	*Fraxinus excelsior*			D	R
Butterfly bush	*Buddleia davidii* *		R	O	
Cherry cultivar	*Prunus sp*				R
Common alder	*Alnus glutinosa*		R	D	
Dogwood	*Cornus sanguinea*			F	
Downy birch	*Betula pubescens*			F	
Guelder rose	*Viburnum opulus*			F	
Italian alder	*Alnus cordata* *			F	R
Rowan	*Sorbus aucuparia*				R
Silver birch	*Betula pendula*			F	
Snowberry	*Symphoricarpos alba* *			O	
Sycamore	*Acer pseudoplatanus*			F	
Willow species	*Salix sp*			O	
HERBACEOUS PLANTS					
Bramble	*Rubus fruticosus*	R		F	
Broad-leaved dock	*Rumex obtusifolius*	R	O		
Cock's-foot	*Dactylis glomerata*		F		
Common ragwort	*Jacobaea vulgaris*		F		
Common sorrel	*Rumex acetosa*		O		
Creeping bent	*Agrostis stolonifera*		R-O		
Creeping buttercup	*Ranunculus repens*		F	O	
Creeping cinquefoil	*Potentilla reptans*		R		
Daisy	*Bellis perennis*	O	O		
Dandelion	*Taraxacum officinale*		F	O	
Hart's-tongue fern	*Phytillis scolopendrium*			R	
Herb robert	*Geranium robertianum*			O	
Male fern	*Dryopteris filix-mas*			O	
Meadow buttercup	*Ranunculus acris*		O		
Perforate St-John's wort	*Hypericum perforatum*		R		
Red fescue	*Festuca rubra*		F		
Ribwort plantain	*Plantago lanceolata*		F		
Rye-grass	*Lolium perenne*	D	D		D
Yarrow	*Achillea millefolium*		R		
Yorkshire fog	*Holcus lanatus*		F		
LOWER PLANTS					
Moss	*Rhytididelphus squarrosus*		F		

4. CONCLUSIONS & RECOMMENDATIONS

4.1 The proposals have the potential to affect:

- Bats and bat roosts
- Habitats
- Breeding birds

4.2 If the following recommendations for action are taken, impacts from the proposals can be minimised, and the walking route can be enhanced for a range of wildlife.

Ashton Canal Site of Biological Importance (SBI)

4.3 The Ashton Canal SBI provides a relatively dark corridor adjacent to the site which will be used by bats for commuting and feeding. It is also likely to be important to other wildlife in the area. Installation CWT_011 is not planned at this stage of proposals, but if built will be a small stage (4.5m x 5m) for performances. Thus, at present there are no anticipated impacts upon the canal SBI from the COOP Live Walking Route. When proposals are being developed, designers will consult with ecologist and GMEU regarding bats and the SBI.

Bats and Bat Roosts

4.4 Habitat quality for bats is not high along the walking route because of high illumination, urban surroundings and lower value man made habitats. However, the corridor is considered to have elevated importance for local pipistrelle bats because surroundings are so urban, and the route connects between the Ashton Canal and the River Medlock. Bat records reviewed for the desk study revealed a number of roosts locally, and records occurred notably along the canal and river.

4.5 The desk study revealed a common pipistrelle swarming roost at the railway bridge (NGR SJ864987) from surveys undertaken in 2006. There is no further information on this roost. The roost could be affected by lighting proposals CWT_006 at this location. To address this the following actions will be taken:

- Elevated inspection using MEWP or ladder of the abutment-span joints and other features to locate known roost. This can be carried out in March 2024 when a planned closure of the tramline is in force.
- Avoid impacts by minimising light spill onto roost area using design, timings and light wavelengths. Use guidance on Bats and Artificial Lighting at Night (ILP 2023).
- If roost cannot be located, or a licence may be needed because impacts cannot be designed out, then emergence surveys maybe needed in the summer months to confirm and characterise the roost, if it is still active.

4.6 Low to Moderate potential roost features (PRF) for bats were identified at CWT_002A where a ‘content wall’ installation is planned. Here, a MEWP inspection of the gaps beneath the coping stones is advised to identify whether potential for roosting exists, or to find evidence of bats. This can be carried out in March 2024 when a planned closure of the tramline is in force.

4.7 For the remainder of the site, the dark areas should be maintained at existing or lower light levels, see Figure 2. It is especially important around the River Medlock, where it adjoins Ashton Canal and around between CWT_004 and CWT_006.

4.8 Install bat boxes within dark locations to compensate for increased light levels elsewhere and to provide enhancements for bats in this important area for urban bats. A total of 6 to 8 long-lasting

'woodcrete' or 'woodstone' boxes would be appropriate if suitable sites can be found. Further discussions are needed to confirm final locations.

Habitats

4.9 All habitats on site are lower quality due to their modified urban character, including the River Medlock and the banks of the Ashton Canal SBI. However, they still support wildlife including bats and breeding birds, as desk study and on-site evidence has shown. As such, habitats disturbed by works should be re-instated using appropriate species. This mainly affects grasslands, and an ecologist should recommend a wildflower seed mixture for use in reinstatements that would potentially enhance the site.

Breeding Birds

4.10 Breeding birds may nest in woodland, urban trees, scrub and wall habitats on site. If any vegetation needs to be removed before works, this should be outside of the bird breeding season which extends from March to August inclusive. If works need to be completed within this period, observations and a search for evidence of breeding activity should be carried out by an Ecological Clerk of Works (ECOW) in advance of the operation. If breeding activity is confirmed, works will be delayed until nesting has finished.

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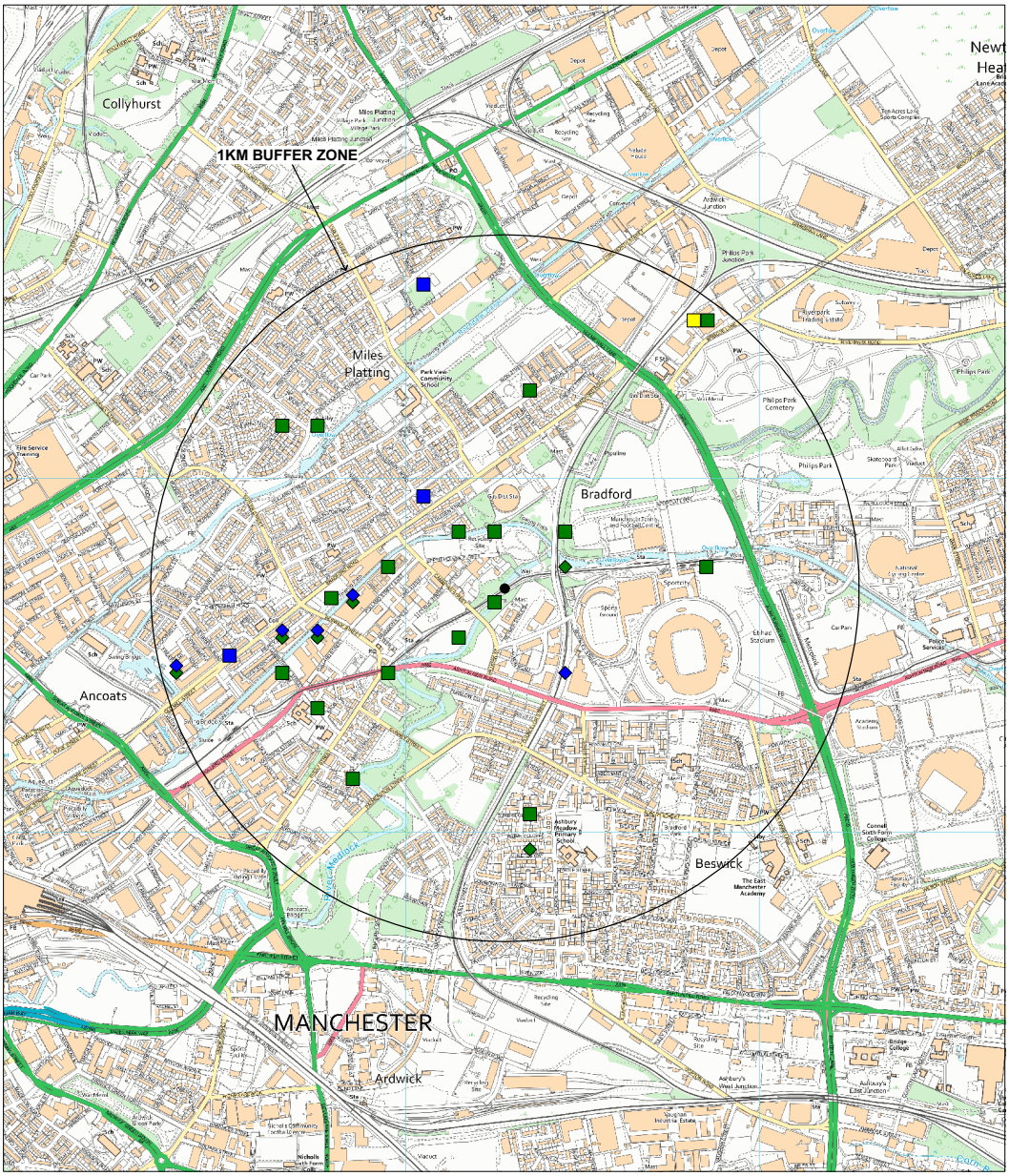
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APPENDIX 1 DESK STUDY



KEY
BAT ROOSTS
- COMMON PIPISTRELLE
- PIPISTRELLE SP

BATS OTHER SIGNS
- COMMON PIPISTRELLE
- PIPISTRELLE SP
- SOPRANO PIPISTRELLE

GREATER MANCHESTER ECOLOGY UNIT
ECOLOGICAL SEARCH - SJ 8628 9869
ETIHAD MEDLOCK - MAP 1

SCALE 1:10,000

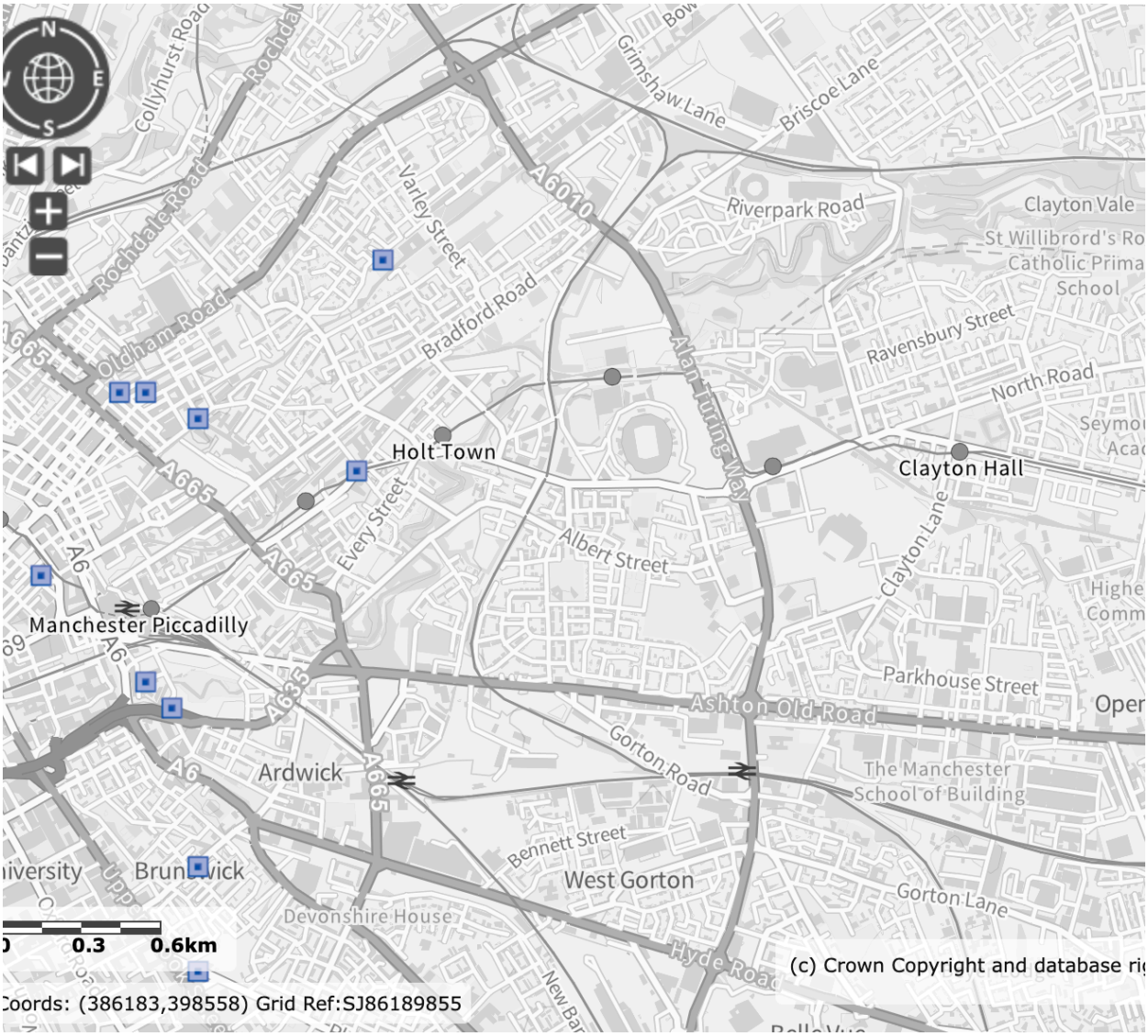
BAT DATA COURTESY OF SOUTH LANCS BAT GROUP

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TAMESIDE MBC LICENCE NO LA100022697, 2024

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Date Produced: 02/02/2024


Collyhurst Road
Rochdale Road
Varley Street
Grimshaw Lane
Briscoe Lane
A6010
Riverpark Road
Clayton Vale
St Willibrord's Ro
Catholic Prima
School
Ravensbury Street
North Road
Oldham Road
A665
Bradford Road
Alan Turing Way
Holt Town
Clayton Hall
Every Street
Albert Street
Clayton Lane
A6
Manchester Piccadilly
Parkhouse Street
Ashton Old Road
Gorton Road
A635
Ardwick
The Manchester
School of Building
Bennett Street
West Gorton
Gorton Lane
Devonshire House
Hyde Road
0.3
0.6km
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Coords: (386183,398558) Grid Ref:SJ86189855

COOP Live Walking Route Photographs

Plate 1 – CWT_001



Plate 2 – CWT_002A



Plate 3 - CWT_002B



Plate 4 - CWT_003



Plate 5 – CWT_004



Plate 6 – CWT_005



Plate 7 – CWT_006



Plate 8 – CWT_S1



Plate 9 - CWT_007



Plate10 - CWT_008



Plate 11 - CWT_009



Plate 12 - CWT_010



Plate 13 - CWT_011



Plate 14 – CWT_011 Ashton Canal SBI

