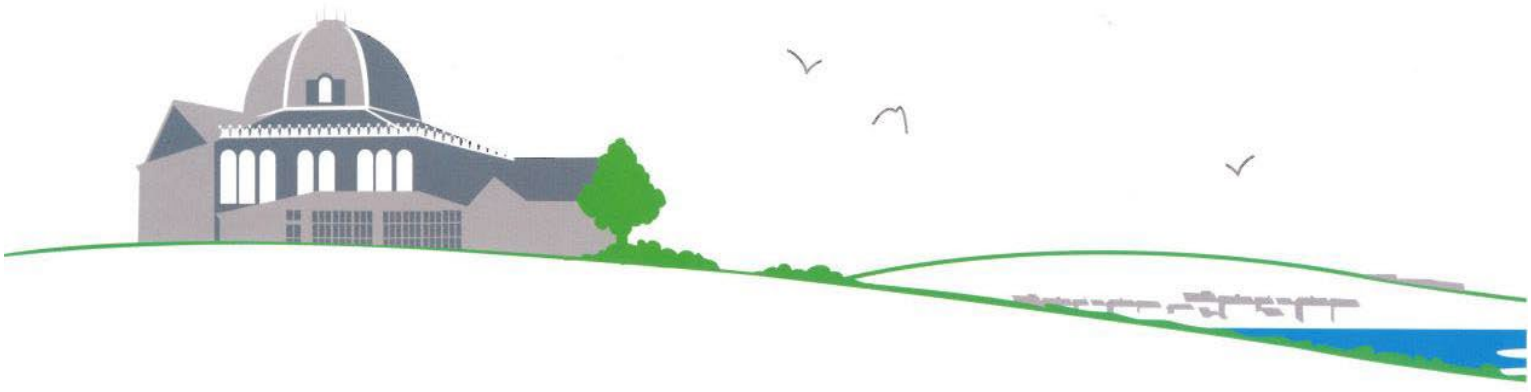
Penny Anderson Associates Ltd
CONSULTANT ECOLOGISTS

ADELPHI (KENYON LANE) DEVELOPMENTS LTD

LAND AT KENYON LANE, MOSTON

EXTENDED PHASE 1 HABITAT SURVEY



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EXTENDED PHASE 1 HABITAT SURVEY

Penny Anderson Associates Limited
'Park Lea'
60 Park Road
Buxton
Derbyshire
SK17 6SN

Project Manager
Sarah Ross BSc (Hons), PhD, MCIEEM, CEnv

Author
Stephen Griffith BSc (Hons), MSc, QCIEEM (Assistant Ecologist)

October 2022

This project has been undertaken in accordance with PAA policies and procedures on quality assurance.

Signed:_____

Penny Anderson Associates Ltd
CONSULTANT ECOLOGISTS

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Penny Anderson Associates Ltd (PAA) was commissioned in September 2022 by Adelphi (Kenyon Lane) Developments Limited to carry out an extended Phase 1 habitat survey of land at Kenyon Lane, Moston, Manchester (hereafter referred to as the 'site').

1.2 This report describes the methods and results of an extended Phase 1 habitat survey carried out in September 2022 and a review of desk study data obtained in June 2020 from the Greater Manchester Ecology Unit (GMEU) as part of an earlier phase of the proposals. Since the original ecology assessment, the building on site has been demolished with appropriate consents in place. A revised application is being prepared and an update Phase 1 Habitat survey has been requested to reflect the altered site conditions.

Site Location and Proposed Development

1.3 The proposed development site is located in Moston, Greater Manchester. The old cinema building located on site is being demolished, and the site was an active building site at the time of survey.

1.4 The immediate surroundings of the site are suburban with large, open green spaces present in the wider landscape including Moston Vale to the south, Broadhurst Park to the north-east and Boggart Hole Clough Local Nature Reserve (LNR) to the north-west.

Legislative Context

1.1. A range of international and national legislation has been established in the UK to protect important nature conservation sites and priority species. At the international level, European Union (EU) Directives require individual member states to implement their conservation provisions nationally for the benefit of Europe as a whole. These Directives have been transposed into UK law by the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (amended).

1.2. Other international conventions include: the Bern Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (1979), which requires the maintenance of populations of wild flora and fauna, giving particular protection to endangered and vulnerable species; and the Bonn Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (1979), which requires the protection of migratory species throughout their entire range. The above conventions are implemented in England and Wales via the Wildlife and Countryside Act (WCA), 1981 (as amended) and Countryside and Rights of Way (CRoW) Act 2000. This legislation also protects important habitats and sites such as Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI).

1.3. At the national level, Biodiversity 2020 (Defra 2011) forms England's national biodiversity strategy. Building on the Natural Environment White Paper[1] published in 2011, this provides a means of delivering the UK's commitments to maintaining and protecting biodiversity. Under Biodiversity 2020, the Priority Species and Habitats referred to are those of 'Principal Importance' for the conservation of biodiversity in England as listed on Section 41 (England) of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act 2006 (amended).

[1] https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/the-natural-choice-securing-the-value-of-nature

1.4. More recently, the Environment Act 2021 further supports this commitment to, and strengthens the legislation in respect of, maintaining and also enhancing biodiversity in England, and Part 6 Nature and Biodiversity includes the following key areas:

- Strengthened biodiversity duty for public authorities in England;
- Biodiversity net gain to ensure developments deliver at least 10% increase in biodiversity;
- Local Nature Recovery Strategies to support a Nature Recovery Network;
- Duty upon Local Authorities to consult on street tree felling;
- Strengthen woodland protection enforcement measures; and
- Protected Site Strategies and Species Conservation Strategies to support the design and delivery of strategic approaches to deliver better outcomes for nature.

1.5. Finally, the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF 2021) provides guidance for local authorities on the content of the Local Plans and is a material consideration in determining planning applications. Briefly, with an overall focus on sustainable development, the NPPF states that developments should aim to engender positive outcomes for habitats and biodiversity, with a particular focus on the maintenance and creation of ecological networks.

1.6. The NPPF identifies the following principals that should be applied by local planning authorities when determining planning applications:

a. if significant harm to biodiversity 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;

b. development on land within or outside a SSSI, 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 SSSI;

c. 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

d. 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.

1.7. The NPPF states that the planning system should contribute to and enhance the natural environment through a range of actions, including:

- protecting and enhancing valued landscapes, sites of biodiversity or geological value and soils;
- recognising the intrinsic character and beauty of the countryside, and the wider benefits from natural capital and ecosystem services; and
- minimising impacts on biodiversity and providing net gains for biodiversity including establishing coherent ecological networks that are more resilient to current and future pressures.

1.8. To protect and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity, plans should:

- Identify, map and safeguard components of local wildlife-rich habitats and wider ecological networks, including the hierarchy of international, national and locally designated sites of importance for biodiversity; wildlife corridors and stepping stones that connect them; and areas identified by national and local partnerships for habitat management, enhancement, restoration or creation; and
- promote the conservation, restoration and enhancement of priority habitats, ecological networks and the protection and recovery of priority species; and identify and pursue opportunities for securing measurable net gains for biodiversity

Invasive Species

1.5 Certain non-native species that have been introduced into the UK are regarded as being a threat to native biodiversity. Legislative measures have, therefore, been put in place to prevent the spread of these invasive species in the wild.

1.6 Under section 14 of the WCA, 1981 (as amended), it is illegal to introduce plants listed under Part II of Schedule 9 of the WCA into the wild or sell these species. Offences include causing the spread of viable plant material or neglecting to contain or appropriately manage non-native species.

1.7 Commonly introduced Schedule 9 species include non-native cotoneaster species, specifically, small-leaved cotoneaster[2] (*Cotoneaster microphylla*) and wall cotoneaster (*C. horizontalis*), Himalayan balsam (*Impatiens glandulifera*) and Japanese knotweed (*Reynoutria japonica*).

[2] *Plant names follow Stace 2019*

2. METHODS

Desk Study

2.8 The desk study for this site was undertaken for a previous unpublished report (PAA 2020). A request for details of protected and notable species and locally designated sites within 2km of the centre of the site was made to GMEU, with data returned in June 2020. The Multi-Agency Information for the Countryside (MAGIC) website was consulted for details of statutory designated sites and Priority Habitats within a 2km search area from the centre of the site.

2.9 It is important to note that the desk study results provide an indication of the species present in and around the site, and do not confirm current presence or absence of any particular species. Protected species are often under-recorded in county wildlife databases.

Extended Phase 1 Habitat Survey

2.10 An extended Phase 1 habitat survey was undertaken by Assistant Ecologist Stephen Griffith[3] on 29th September 2022.

2.11 The survey was carried out in accordance with the methodology in the *Handbook for Phase 1 Habitat Survey* (JNCC 2010). This entailed mapping, describing and collating plant species lists for habitats within the site boundary. The broad habitat types were mapped, with each habitat type coded according to the standard JNCC Phase 1 habitat survey procedure.

2.12 Each plant species was assigned abundance codes within each habitat. This was done using the 'DAFOR' scale (where: d = dominant; a = abundant; f = frequent; o = occasional; r = rare), which provides an indication of the relative abundance of each plant species present within a particular habitat. Common names and scientific names are provided in the species list (Appendix 1) but common names only are referred to in the text.

2.13 The survey was 'extended' (IEA 1995) to include notes on fauna and habitats which could potentially support protected and notable species. The presence of, or potential for, protected and notable species was noted on the field map and in the written target notes during the survey.

Limitations

2.14 The survey was undertaken at the optimum time of year for this type of survey under suitable weather conditions. Access to the western edges of the site were restricted due to the uneven land of the active building site but were visible with the use of binoculars. The results of the survey are, therefore, considered to be robust and appropriate for this type of assessment.

[3] *Qualifying member of Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management (CIEEM)*

3. RESULTS

Desk Study

3.15 The desk study utilised data previously obtained from GMEU in June 2020 obtained during an earlier phase of the project, searching within a 2km radius of the site centre. The MAGIC search engine was also used to obtain additional and up-to-date data on designated and non-designated sites.

Statutory Protected Sites

European Sites

3.16 European protected sites include Special Areas of Conservation (SAC), Special Protection Areas (SPA), RAMSAR wetland sites, possible SAC, potential SPA and proposed RAMSAR sites.

3.17 Consultation with the search engine MAGIC identified that Rochdale Canal SAC falls within 2km of the site boundary. This SAC is designated due to the presence of floating water plantain (*Luronium natans*) and is located approximately 1.91km east of the site.

Sites of Special Scientific Interest

3.18 SSSI represent a selection of this country's best wildlife and geological sites, and cover approximately 7% of the terrestrial area of the country (with over 4,000 separate sites in England).

3.19 During consultation with the search engine MAGIC it was identified that the Rochdale Canal SSSI falls within the 2km search area, approximately 1.91km east of the site boundary. Furthermore, the application site falls within the impact risk zone[4] (IRZ) of the Rochdale Canal SSSI. Further investigation confirmed that the risks identified under the IRZ associated with the application site are not applicable to the proposals for the re-development of the site.

Local and National Nature Reserves

3.20 The 2km radius search identified that Boggart Hole Clough LNR is located approximately 827m north of the site boundary. This LNR is the largest woodland site in Manchester and is part ancient woodland.

3.21 No National Nature Reserves were identified within the search area.

Priority Habitats

3.22 Several Priority Habitat deciduous woodlands were present within the 2km search area. The nearest of these to the site boundary is 418m to the north-east.

3.23 Several Priority Habitat lowland fens were located within the 2km search area. The nearest of these to the site boundary is approximately 527m east.

[4] *The Impact Risk Zones are a GIS tool developed by Natural England to make a rapid initial assessment of the potential risks to SSSIs posed by development proposals. They define zones around each SSSI which reflect the particular sensitivities of the features for which it is notified and indicate the types of development proposal which could potentially have adverse impacts.*

3.24 Two areas of Priority Habitat ancient woodland were located within the 2km search area. The nearest of these to the site boundary is approximately 858m north.

3.25 A single area of the Priority Habitat purple moor-grass (*Molinia caerulea)* and rush pasture was within the 2km search area. This site is approximately 1.19km to the east.

3.26 An area of Priority Habitat wood pasture and parkland was identified within the 2km search area. This site is approximately 1.65km to the west.

3.27 Several scattered areas of Open Mosaic Habitat on Previously Developed Land (OMHPDL) occur within the search area, with some now being lost to new development. The nearest open area is at Cole Lane some 550m to the north-west.

Non-Statutory Protected Sites

Sites of Biological Interest

3.28 Seven Sites of Biological Interest (SBI) were identified within the 2km search radius of the site's central grid reference. Table 1 presents these sites, along with their distance from the site boundary and the reason for their designation.

Table 1 Sites of Biological Interest

Site Name	Distance from Site Boundary	Reason for Interest
Bailey's Wood	1.79km N	Semi-natural broadleaved woodland, much of which is ancient, dominated by sessile oak (*Quercus petraea*) with abundant ash and sycamore.
Boggart Hole Clough	1.05km N	The primary reason for the designation of the site is the presence of broadleaved woodland.
Broadhurst Clough	513m E	None given.
Reservoirs at Harpurhey	1.79km W	Series of reservoirs containing a rich aquatic flora and fauna with marginal reedbed, marsh and scrub.
Moston Fairway	979m E	Unusual marsh flora is present and contains a variety of species including rushes and orchids.
Rochdale Canal Stotts Lane - Ducie Street Basin	1.19km S	Canal supporting regionally important aquatic habitat and species, including internationally important populations of floating water plantain (*Luronium natans*).
Rochdale Canal Lock at Scowcroft Farm - Stott's Lane	1.25km SE	Canal supporting regionally important aquatic habitat and species, including internationally important populations of floating water plantain.

Protected and Notable Species

Granted European Protected Species Applications

3.29 No granted European protected species applications were returned within the 2km search area.

Badger

3.30 Three records of badger (*Meles meles*) were returned within the 2km search area. The closest record to the site is for a sett within 500m of the boundary. Due to the sensitive nature of these data the precise locations are not presented in this report.

Otter and Water Vole

3.31 No records of otter (*Lutra lutra*) or water vole (*Arvicola amphibius*) were returned within the 2km search area.

Bats

3.32 The data search returned ten bat roosts records within the 2km search area. The nearest roost to the site boundary is located approximately 150m to the south-east and is recorded as a pipistrelle species (*Pipistrellus* sp.) roost.

3.33 Table 2 shows the number of records of each bat species recorded (excluding roost data) in the 2km search zone and the proximity to the site of the closest record for each species.

Table 2 Bat Records

Common Name	Scientific Name	No. of Records	Closest Record (approximate distance and direction from site boundary)
Common pipistrelle	*Pipistrellus pipistrellus*	59	100m S
Daubenton's	*Myotis daubentonii*	3	1.01km N
Noctule	*Nyctalus noctula*	1	960m W
Myotis species	*Myotis*	1	1.5km SW
Pipistrelle species	*Pipistrellus* sp.	5	500m S
Soprano pipistrelle	*Pipistrellus pygmaeus*	3	750m S
Unidentified bat species	*Chiroptera*	3	1.3km NW

Other Mammals

3.34 Two records for hedgehog (*Erinaceus europaeus*) were returned within the 2km search area. The nearest record to the site boundary was approximately 1.5km to the north.

Birds

3.35 All nesting birds, their nests and eggs are protected from harm under the WCA, 1981 (as amended). In addition, species listed under Schedule 1 of the WCA are further protected against disturbance when breeding.

3.36 A number of bird species are listed under Section 41 in the NERC Act (2006, amended) as species 'of principal importance for the purpose of conserving biodiversity'. These species are often known as the 'S41 species'. There is a legal requirement for a public body to 'have regard to' these species in relation to maintaining biodiversity. The S41 list overlaps somewhat with the UK BAP species, with national or local targets to maintain and enhance populations.

3.37 Furthermore, the Birds of Conservation Concern (BoCC) report lists those bird species that are classed as being of High (Red listed) and Medium (Amber Listed) conservation concern based on population monitoring (Stanbury *et al.* 2021). This Red and Amber classification helps guide the assessment of bird species of conservation interest on or near to a site, alongside legislative and policy requirements.

3.38 Protected and notable bird species records within the 2km search area are listed in Table 3, along with their conservation status.

Table 3 Bird Species of Principal Importance

Common Name	Scientific Name	No. of Records	Amber	Red	Section 41	Schedule 1
Bullfinch	*Pyrrhula pyrrhula*	25	x		x	
Dunnock	*Prunella modularis*	24	x		x	
Herring gull	*Larus argentatus*	4		x		x
House sparrow	*Passer domesticus*	8		x		x
Kingfisher	*Alcedo atthis*	4	x			x
Lapwing	*Vanellus vanellus*	8		x		x
Little ringed plover	*Charadrius dubius*	5				x
Peregrine	*Falco peregrinus*	1				x
Reed bunting	*Emberiza schoeniclus*	7	x		x	x
Skylark	*Alauda arvensis*	2		x	x	
Song thrush	*Turdus philomelos*	35		x	x	
Spotted flycatcher	*Muscicapa striata*	2		x	x	
Starling	*Sturnus vulgaris*	14		x	x	

Amphibians

3.39 No great crested newt (*Triturus cristatus,* GCN*)* records were returned within the 2km search area.

3.40 Consultation with MAGIC revealed no known locations with confirmed presence of GCN within 2km of the central grid reference.

3.41 No ponds were identified within 500m of the site from an ordinance survey map search.

3.42 One record for common toad (*Bufo bufo*) was returned within the 2km search area, located approximately 1.1km north at Boggart Hole Clough LNR.

Reptiles

3.43 Two records of slow-worm (*Anguis fragilis*) were returned within the 2km search area. Both records were located 1.4km south of the site boundary.

Invertebrates

3.44 Two records of Section 41 moth species were returned; the closest record was located approximately 823m north-east of the site boundary at Broad Hurst Clough SBI.

White-clawed Crayfish

3.45 No records of white-clawed crayfish (*Austropotamobius pallipes*) were returned from the 1km search area.

Notable Fish

3.46 One record of European eel (*Anguilla Anguilla*) was returned, located approximately 1.1km north at Boggart Hole Clough LNR.

Notable and Invasive Non-Native Plants

3.47 No notable plant species or invasive non-native plant species (as listed on Schedule 9 of the WCA, 1981 (as amended)) were returned in the 2km data search.

Phase 1 Habitat Survey

3.48 Figure 1 presents the habitat map. Botanical species lists for the habitats encountered are presented in Appendix 1.

3.49 The site is comprised of majority hardstanding (Appendix 2, Photo 1) and patches of marginal vegetative growth typical of derelict urban settings (Photo 2) with young, scattered trees in the south of the site (Photo 3). The survey area was an active building site, as demolition was in progress for the on-site cinema. The vegetation within the site comprised patches of scattered scrub and introduced shrub, stands of ephemeral/short perennial grass and scattered young trees, all located to the south of the yard or along the site boundary. Self-seeded butterfly-bush was present in various locations around the site, mainly along the eastern site boundary and within the scattered scrub.

3.50 Stands of ephemeral/short perennial grass comprised locally abundant/frequent common bent, and butterfly-bush. Frequent species present were herb-Robert, moss species and Yorkshire-fog. Locally frequent/occasional species included annual meadow-grass, with further occasional species present including bramble, broad-leaved dock, broad-leaved willowherb, cleavers, common nettle, dandelion, and meadow buttercup. Species occurring rarely include common ragwort, creeping thistle, rosebay willowherb and white clover.

3.51 The area of scattered scrub and scattered young trees concentrated at the south of the site comprised locally abundant/frequent common nettle and butterfly-bush. Frequent species present included ash, with locally frequent goal willow. Silver birch was locally frequent/occasional. Occasional species included English elm, sycamore, bramble, broad-leaved willowherb, creeping thistle and rosebay willowherb. Cherry laurel was rare on site.

3.52 The botanical species recorded within the site boundary were all common and widespread species, and the habitat types present were typical of unmanaged urban locations.

3.53 No evidence of protected species was present at time of survey. The site is limited and offers low-quality habitat for species of concern. As the survey was undertaken outside of nesting bird season, no evidence was present. The vegetation and scattered trees at the south of the site could offer nesting habitat for urban birds. As highlighted in the desk study, the wider landscape offers higher quality habitat, with the presence of large green spaces, suggesting species such as badger, bat and hedgehog are present in the locality.

4. DISCUSSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Discussion

4.54 The desk study identified a number of ecologically valuable areas within the 2km search radius. This included a LNR, Boggart Hole Clough, 827m to the north. However, all of these areas were located in the wider landscape, with the immediate surroundings limited to residential and urban environments. It is, therefore, considered that no designated sites would be impacted by the location and scale of any proposed development within the site boundary.

4.55 The site is within the IRZ of the Rochdale Canal SSSI/SAC, however, after careful assessment no direct or indirect significant impacts are identified in relation to the proposed development. The risks identified under the IRZ associated with the application site are not applicable to the proposals for the re-development of the site.

4.56 The extended Phase 1 habitat survey highlighted no features of significant nature conservation interest within the site. The plant species list was limited to species that are common and typical of urban sites.

4.57 No active or disused birds' nests were observed, however, the vegetation was considered to offer some limited perching or nesting opportunities for birds.

4.58 Scrub clearance is recommended to occur in the September to February period (outside of the key nesting bird season). If vegetation clearance of the scattered trees in the south of the site is to be undertaken during the active bird nesting season (March to August inclusive) then an ecologist should perform a check of the area for nesting birds prior to works commencing.

Recommendations

4.59 In summary, the following recommendations are made:

- Site clearance should occur in the September to February period only, to avoid risk to nesting birds.
- If site clearance during the active bird nesting season (March to August inclusive) cannot be avoided, then an ecologist should perform a check of the site for nesting birds prior to works commencing. Once declared free of nesting birds, clearance should be undertaken within 48 hours of the check. If nests are present then these should remain undisturbed, with suitable protection measures put in place, until the nest is confirmed as inactive by an ecologist.

Biodiversity Enhancement Opportunities

4.60 The site is currently of low ecological value and the proposed development presents an opportunity to increase biodiversity. Potential enhancement measures which could be considered comprise:

- Use of native or wildlife friendly tree, shrub and herbaceous species in any landscape planting, for example, inclusion of species which provide nectar for invertebrates or berries to provide a food source for birds;
- Inclusion of a range of bird boxes to accommodate typical urban bird species including starling (*Sturnus vulgaris*) and house sparrow (*Passer domesticus*);
- Inclusion of integrated or external bat roost features, such as bat slates, tiles and bricks or bat boxes, to increase opportunities for roosting bats, coupled with a suitable lighting strategy to avoid unnecessary lighting of roost features;
- Limiting exterior lighting to maintain links to the wider area for local bat populations, particularly with nearby priority and ancient woodland habitats;

- Enabling movement of hedgehogs (known in the local area) across the site by providing small holes in fences at bases or using hedges along boundaries instead of fencing; and
- Consideration of assessing and achieving measurable Biodiversity Net Gain in soft landscaping proposals.

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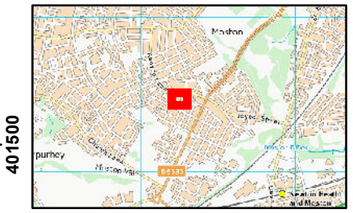
6. ABBREVIATIONS

BoCC	Birds of Conservation Concern
CIEEM	Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management
CRoW	Countryside and Rights of Way
EU	European Union
GCN	Great Crested Newt(s)
GMEU	Greater Manchester Ecology Unit
IRZ	Impact Risk Zone
JNCC	Joint Nature Conservation Committee
LNR	Local Nature Reserve(s)
MAGIC	Multi Agency Geographic Information for the Countryside
NERC	National Environment and Rural Communities
NPPF	National Planning Policy Framework
OMHPDL	Open Mosaic Habitat on Previously Developed Land
PAA	Penny Anderson Associates Ltd
SAC	Special Area(s) of Conservation
SBI	Site of Biological Importance
SPA	Special Protection Area(s)
SSSI	Site(s) of Special Scientific Interest
WCA	Wildlife and Countryside Act

FIGURE

387210 387220 387230 387240 387250 387260 387270 387280 387290

401500 401490 401480 401470 401460 401450 401440 401430



Legend

- Site boundary

Habitat

- Scattered scrub
- Ephemeral/short perennial
- Hardstanding
- Scattered trees

N

British National Grid
Projection: Transverse Mercator
False Easting: 400000.000000
False Northing: -100000.000000
Central Meridian: -2.000000
Scale Factor: 0.999601
Latitude Of Origin: 49.000000

ISO A3

0 1.5 3 6 9 12 Metres

Penny Anderson Associates Ltd
Consultant Ecologists

Penny Anderson Associates Ltd,
Parklea, 60 Park Road,
Buxton, Derbyshire, SK17 6SN.
Telephone 01298 27086

Project Name: Kenyon Lane, Manchester

Discipline: Ecology

Title:

Phase 1 Habitat Survey

Scale	Drawing No.
1:300	Figure 1

Drawn By	Originator	Date
CC	SG	13/10/2022

PAA Ref.

Revision: 1.0

Figure 1 - Phase 1 Habitats - ADEL01-2 CC 221005.mxd

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1

Botanical Species List

Appendix 1 Botanical Species List

Common Name	Scientific Name	Scattered Scrub and Trees	Ephemeral/ Short Perennial
Woody Species			
Ash	*Fraxinus excelsior*	F	
Bramble	*Rubus fruticosus*	O	O
Butterfly-bush	*Buddleja davidii*	F-LA	F-LA
Cherry laurel	*Prunus laurocerasus*	R	
English elm	*Ulmus procera*	O	
Goat willow	*Salix caprea*	LF	
Silver birch	*Betula pendula*	O-LF	
Sycamore	*Acer pseudoplatanus*	O	
Herbs, Grasses and Mosses			
Annual meadow-grass	*Poa annua*		O-LF
Broad-leaved dock	*Rumex obtusifolius*		O
Broad-leaved willowherb	*Epilobium montanum*	O	O
Cleavers	*Galium aparine*		O
Common bent	*Agrostis capillaris*		F-LA
Common nettle	*Urtica dioica*	F-LA	O
Common ragwort	*Senecio jacobaea*		R
Creeping thistle	*Cirsium arvense*	O	R
Dandelion	*Taraxacum officinale* agg.		O
Herb-Robert	*Geranium robertianum*		F
Meadow buttercup	*Ranunculus acris*		O
Moss species	Moss sp.		F
Rosebay willowherb	*Chamaenerion angustifolium*	O	R
White clover	*Trifolium repens*		R
Yorkshire-fog	*Holcus lanatus*		F

KEY

D - Dominant
A - Abundant
F - Frequent
O - Occasional
R - Rare
L - Locally

APPENDIX 2

Photographs

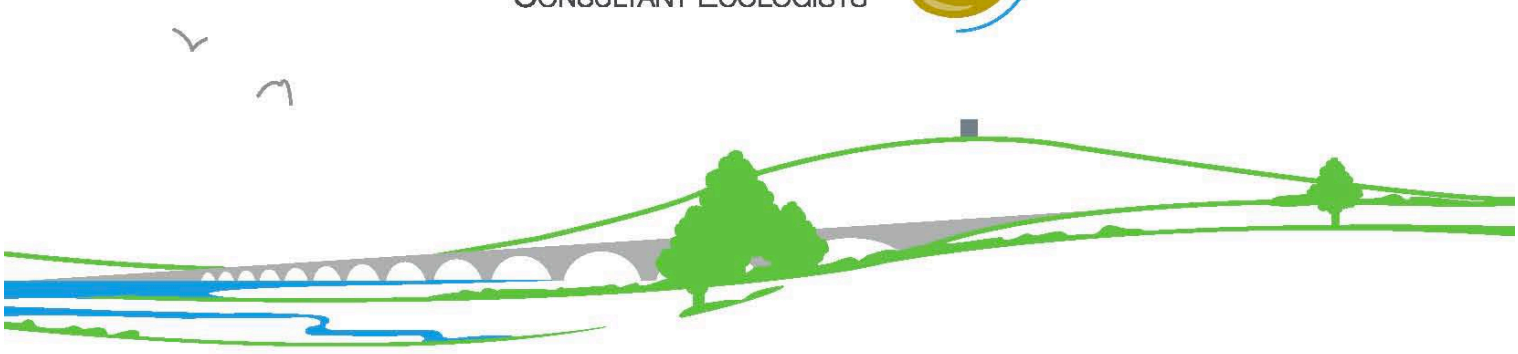
Photo 1 Hardstanding

Photo 2 Ephemeral short perennial vegetation

Photo 3 Scattered scrub and trees

Penny Anderson Associates Ltd

CONSULTANT ECOLOGISTS



Park Lea, 60 Park Road, Buxton, Derbyshire SK17 6SN

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