

LAND OFF EASTWOOD ROAD, MOSTON

Preliminary Ecological Appraisal Report

February 2023

DRAFT



Report Control Sheet

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DRAFT

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Site Address	Land off Eastwood Road, New Moston, Manchester, M40 4TB
Grid Reference	SD 89539 02398
Approximate Site Area	385m ² (0.0385 ha)
Current Site Use	Currently the site comprises a small area of derelict land. Much of the site demonstrates evidence of tipping as well as building materials already located on site.
Designated Sites within Zone of Influence	The site falls within the Impact Risk Zone of the Rochdale Canal SSSI and SAC. According the Magic.gov.uk, the Local Planning Authority is not required to consult Natural England. It is anticipated that the site is sufficient distance away and separated by anthropogenic barriers that no negative impacts will occur on the designated site though development.
Notable Habitat Features	No notable habitats were located within the site.
Notable Species Applicable to the Assessment	• Bats (Potential roosting, foraging, and commuting) • Breeding birds. • Common amphibians • Hedgehog
Mitigation Recommendations	• A Construction and Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) has been recommended to prevent negative impacts on the Rochdale Canal SAC and SSSI as well as Moston Brook. • Vegetation removal should be undertaken outside of the breeding bird season (March to September, inclusive). If this is not possible, a suitably qualified ecologist should undertake a nesting bird check no more than 48 hours prior to removal. • Lighting mitigation for bats. • Removal of debris under reasonable avoidance measures to minimise impacts on common amphibians.
Recommended Further Surveys and Assessment	No further ecological surveys are required to proceed with the proposed development.
Recommended Ecological Enhancements	The National Planning Policy Framework (2021) highlights the requirement for planning policies and decisions to conserve and enhance the natural environment. The proposed development provides the opportunity to enhance the site and ecological enhancements have been recommended.

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1 INTRODUCTION

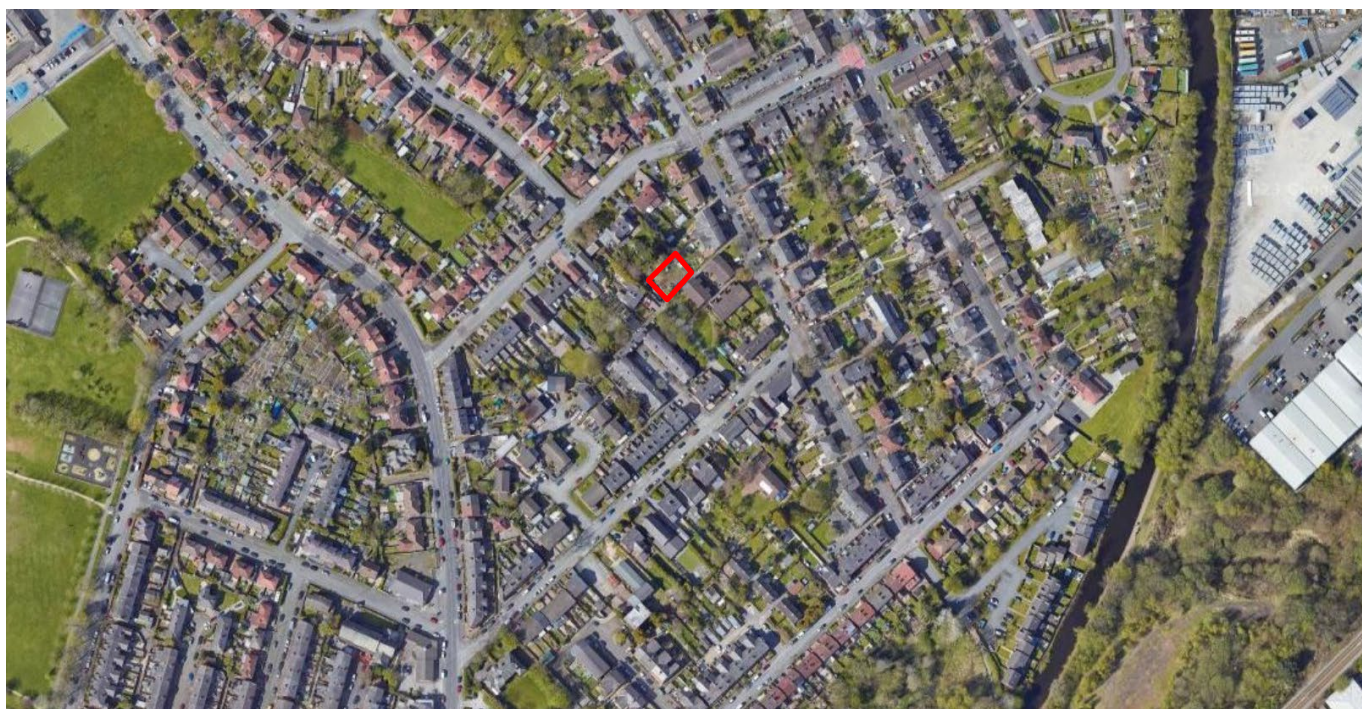
1.1. SCOPE & PURPOSE

- 1.1.1. Collington Winter Environmental Ltd was commissioned by Mr Warren Walker to undertake a Preliminary Ecological Appraisal (PEA) at the Land of Eastwood Road, New Moston, M40 4TB. This report has been prepared to inform planning permission for the proposed erection of two new residential dwellings.
- 1.1.2. The author of this report is Caitlin O'Connor, Ecologist at Collington Winter Environmental Ltd. This project is overseen and managed by Katie Bird MEnvSci, ACIEEM Principal Ecologist at Collington Winter Environmental Ltd. Katie is highly experienced managing schemes and has produced many ecological reports to inform planning management plans.

1.2. LOCATION

- 1.2.1. Please refer to Figure 1.1 for the site location. The site is located within New Moston, a suburb of Manchester, Northwest England.

Figure 1.1 Site Location



1.3. OBJECTIVES

- 1.3.1. The objectives of the Preliminary Ecological Appraisal are as follows:
- Identify the major habitats present.
 - Ascertain the presence or potential presence of any legally protected or notable species or habitats.
 - Identify any mitigation or further survey required and opportunities for strategic wildlife enhancements and long-term management.

2 METHODOLOGY

2.1. DESK STUDY

2.1.1. An initial desk-based assessment of the site was undertaken to collate baseline data. The desk study included:

- Review of Magic.gov.uk website for details of any designated sites, notable habitats, and presence of European Protected Species Licences.
- Review of aerial and OS maps for habitat information, as well as determining locations of potential waterbodies to be considered in the assessment.
- Review of potential habitat links on and off site, to determine the potential zone of influence of the proposed development.
- On site consultation with the landowner which provided valuable information regarding historic land use and known species and habitats present within the site.

2.2. VEGETATION AND HABITAT ASSESSMENT

2.2.1. An Ecological Appraisal of the site was undertaken by Caitlin O'Connor and Andrew Bridge (BSc Hons). The survey was undertaken on the 7th of February 2023. The weather was overcast (8/8 oktas), with no precipitation, and 8°C.

2.2.2. A UKHab Map has been produced and is presented in the Appendix of this report. The mapping is based on the UKHab classifications (The UK Habitat Classification Working Group, May 2018) using the UK Habitat Classification V1 guidance tool. The assessment is undertaken with consideration of methodology as per "Preliminary Ecological Appraisal" (CIEEM, 2018).

2.3. FAUNA ASSESSMENT

2.3.1. A search for signs of protected and notable species of fauna was undertaken during the site walkover. This included both field signs of species, as well as potential for species to be present based on habitat availability.

2.3.2. The searches broadly included the following:

- Assessment of waterbodies on site and within 250m of the site boundary, and terrestrial habitats for suitability to support notable amphibians.
- Searches for field signs of, and habitat suitability for bats.
- Suitability of habitats to support reptiles, and searches for incidental field signs.
- Searches for field signs of badger (*Meles meles*), including setts, mammal paths, snuffle holes, badger hair and latrines to indicate activity.
- Searches of watercourses for signs of water vole (*Arvicola amphibius*), white-clawed crayfish (*Austropotamobius pallipes*) and otter (*Lutra lutra*), and assessment of habitat availability for the species.
- Assessment of the suitability of habitats to support notable birds and recording any field sightings of birds during the walkover.
- Assessment of the sites ability to support notable invertebrates and flora.
- Searches for non-native invasive species.

2.4. PRELIMINARY ROOST ASSESSMENT

2.4.1. A Preliminary Roost Assessment (PRA) of the site was undertaken at the site. The survey was undertaken following guidance set out in Collins (2016). This includes undertaking a detailed internal and external inspection of any features to compile information on potential and actual bat entry/ exit points, roosting locations and evidence of bats.

2.4.2. The trees and building were assessed as per categories listed in Table 4.1 Collins (2016) and reproduced in Table 2.1.

Table 2.1 Assessment Criteria for Bat Roosting Potential

Bat Roosting Potential	Description
Negligible	Negligible features on site likely to be used by roosting bats.
Low	A structure with one or more potential roost sites that could be used by individual bats opportunistically. However, these potential roost sites do not provide enough space, shelter, protection, appropriate conditions and/ or suitable surrounding habitats to be used on a regular basis by larger numbers of bats.
Moderate	A structure or tree with one or more potential roost sites that could be used by bats, but unlikely to support a roost of high conservation status.
High	A structure or tree with one or more potential roost sites that are obviously suitable for use by larger numbers of bats on a more regular basis and for longer periods of time.

2.5. BAT ACTIVITY ASSESSMENT

2.5.1. The commuting and foraging assessment methodology is based on information contained within the Bat Conservation Trust guidelines 3rd edition (Collins, 2016). The categorisation within this report is based on that set out in Table 5, which is used as a basis for determining the requirement for further surveys and/or mitigation.

Table 2.2 Assessment Criteria for Bat Activity Value

Suitability	Description
Negligible	No features on site suitable for use by commuting and foraging bats.
Low	Habitat that could be used by small number of commuting bats such as; defunct hedgerow, isolated features not well connected to surrounding habitat or Isolated habitat that could be used by a small number of foraging bats such as a lone tree or patch of scrub.
Moderate	Continuous habitat connected to the wider landscape that could be used by commuting bats such as lines of trees, scrub or linked back gardens. Habitat connected to wider landscape that could be used for bats for foraging such as; trees, scrub, grassland or water.
High	Continuous high-quality habitat that is well connected to the wider landscape that is likely to be used regularly by commuting or foraging bats such as; river valleys, streams, hedgerows, lines of trees or woodland edge. Site is close to or connected to known roosts.

2.6. SURVEY LIMITATIONS

2.6.1. This survey does not constitute a full botanical survey. Key species for each habitat type have been identified to give a broad representation of habitats present within the site.

2.6.2. It should be noted that whilst every effort has been made to provide a comprehensive description of the site, no investigation can ensure the complete characterisation of the natural environment. This survey does not constitute a full botanical survey. Plant species may have been under-recorded, unidentifiable or not visible due to a number of factors including the time of year the survey was carried out.

2.6.3. February is a suboptimal time for carrying out a Phase 1 Habitat Surveys due to being outside of the optimal plant growing season. Therefore, it is likely that some plants are present on the site but were not evident at the time of the survey and were not recorded. This is not considered to be a significant constraint due to the size and location of the site and limited extent of the habitats; it is considered very unlikely that any rare or priority plant species were missed.

2.6.4. The protected species assessment provides a preliminary view of the likelihood of protected species occurring on the site. This is based on the suitability of the habitat, known distribution of the species in the local area (provided by data searches) and any direct evidence within the survey area.

2.6.5. The findings of this report represent the professional opinion of qualified ecologists and do not constitute

professional legal advice. The client may wish to seek professional legal interpretation of the relevant wildlife legislation cited within this document.

3 SURVEY RESULTS

3.1. SITE CONTEXT

3.1.1. The site is located within New Moston, a suburb within east Manchester, northwest England. The site is bordered immediately by residential properties and their associated gardens. The wider area generally comprises of residential and commercial properties. Areas of woodland are located approximately 220m south from site, adjacent to Belgrave Road and are anticipated to be of value for the local bat and bird population. Moston Brook is located approximately 260m southeast from the site within the woodland and may be of value for a range of fauna species. Rochdale Canal is also located approximately 300m southeast from the site boundary and may be a useful commuting resource for bats and other terrestrial mammals.

3.2. DESIGNATED SITES

3.2.1. The Rochdale Canal Special Area of Conservation (SAC) and Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) is located approximately 300m southeast from the site boundary. This site is designated for the significant populations of floating water-plantain (*Luronium natans*) and diversity of pondweed species (*Potamogeton sp.*) supported within the predominantly mesotrophic waters.

3.2.2. Hollinwood Branch LNR and SSSI is located approximately 2.7km southeast from the site boundary and comprises of a mesotrophic standing water system comprising mainly open water, swamp and tall fen. Damp unimproved neutral grassland occurs on the eastern bank and unimproved neutral grassland, scattered trees and shrubs and a hedge to the west. Regionally and nationally rare species of plant include watersoldier (*Stratiotes aloides*), frogbit (*Hydrocharis morsus-ranae*), arrowhead (*Sagittaria sagittifolia*), rigid hornwort (*Ceratophyllum demersum*), Canadian waterweed and floating water-plantain (*Luronium natans*).

3.2.3. The following Local Nature Reserves were located within 5km from the site boundary:

- Boggart Hole LNR is located approximately 2.1km west from the site boundary. The site is the largest woodland clough in Manchester and part is ancient woodland.
- Clayton Vale LNR is located approximately 2.8km south from the site boundary. It was reclaimed from land fill by Manchester City Council in the early 1980's and forms a valley with the river Medlock running along its base.
- Alkington Woods LNR is located approximately 3.9km northwest from the site boundary. Habitats include woodland, grassland, marsh, standing water and amenity areas.
- Rocher Vale LNR is located approximately 4.4km east from the site boundary and is part of the Park Bridge Ironworks. It has a mosaic of habitats from riverbanks, woodland, and a heath with rock outcrops of geological interest.
- Glodwick Lows LNR is located approximately 4.6km northeast from the site boundary. Mosaic of habitats including grassland, heathland, and woodland. There is a quarry face with fossils. Safe fossil heaps for fossil hunting. The site has a long history with Iron Age, Roman and Viking invasions. More recently there has been coal mining and a pottery. Wildlife includes foxes (*Vulpes vulpes*), mining bees (*Andrena sp.*) and field bindweed (*Convolvulu arvensis*).

3.2.4. No other statutory sites are located within 5 km of the site boundary.

3.3. HABITATS

3.3.1. Please refer to Drawing 20-738 – 001 for a UKHabitat Map for the site. Photographs of the site are presented in the Appendix.

MODIFIED GRASSLAND

3.3.2. Much of the site was comprised modified grassland with species such as perennial rye grass, bramble (*Rubus fruticosus agg.*), common dandelion (*Taraxacum agg.*), rosebay willowherb (*Chamaenerion angustifolium*), cranesbill (*Geranium spp.*), cleavers (*Galium aparine*), wild chervil/cow parsley (*Anthriscus sylvestris*), lesser celandine (*Ficaria verna*), and bittercress (*Cardamine hirsute*).

3.3.3. The following species were recorded within the central portion of the grassland: wild carrot (*Daucus carota*), creeping butter cup (*Ranunculus repens*), rosebay willowherb (*Chamaenerion angustifolium*), broadleaved dock (*Rumex obtusifolius*), small teasel (*Dipsacus pilosus*), ragwort (*Jacobaea vulgaris*).

3.3.4. The site showed evidence of tipping. Building materials including pallets of bricks are stored along all aspects of the site. Materials found within the site included but are not limited to corrugated iron fencing, insulation, wooden pallets, waste bins, and tarp.

DENSE SCRUB

3.3.5. The south-eastern corner of the site comprised a small area of dense scrub. Species included predominantly bramble with rosebay willowherb, bindweed (*Convolvulus spp.*), dog rose (*Rosa canina*), cherry laurel (*Prunus laurocerasus*) and creeping buttercup.

URBAN TREES

3.3.6. One juvenile sycamore (*Acer pseudoplatanus*) was located along the eastern aspect of the site. Four further juvenile Norway maple trees (*Acer platanoides*) were located within the site – three along the southern aspect of the site and one along the western. All trees showed evidence of pruning.

BUILDINGS

3.3.7. One building was located within the site and was a derelict shed structure. Please refer to Section 3.4 for details of the shed.

3.4. SPECIES

FLORA

3.4.1. The site comprised limited floristic diversity. It is thought that the site is unable to support any notable plant species and not considered further within the assessment.

INVERTEBRATES

3.4.2. The dense scrub habitat located within the south-eastern corner of the site may be of value for invertebrates and ragwort throughout the site may provide suitable food resources.

3.4.3. However, limited flowering species were observed across the site extent of the modified grassland area. Overall, the site may provide some value for invertebrates but will not be of significant value.

AMPHIBIANS

3.4.4. One European Protected Species (EPSL) for great crested newt (*Triturus cristatus*) was located within 5km from the site boundary, approximately 2.9km southeast. EPSM2010-2240 allowed for the destruction of a resting place for GCN between 05/08/2011-01/07/2013.

3.4.5. No GCN Class Survey Licence returns were located within 5km from the site boundary.

3.4.6. No ponds were located onsite or within 250 m of the site boundary. As great crested newts' upper dispersal limit is generally considered to be up to 250 m from a waterbody (though occurrence of greater distances does exist), great crested newts are not anticipated to be present on site (English Nature, 2001).

3.4.7. The site comprised unmanaged habitats which may provide suitable foraging resources. The piles of rubble and debris within the site may provide cover for common amphibians such as (*Bufo bufo*). Ornamental water bodies may be located within nearby residential gardens which may provide suitable conditions for breeding common amphibians.

3.4.8. The presence of great crested newts within the site is reasonably discounted, though common amphibians may

occur on site.

REPTILES

3.4.9. The site provides limited value for reptiles, given much of the site comprised modified grassland, which lack the structure and habitat quality to support the species group. However, tipping within the site may provide suitable cover reptiles. Two potential hibernacula were identified within the western portion of the site and comprised piles of branches and leaf litter.

3.4.10. It is notable that no linear commuting features connect the site to suitable habitats for reptiles within the wider area and anthropogenic barriers would prevent such movement.

3.4.11. As such, reptiles are not anticipated to be on site and are not considered further.

BIRDS

3.4.12. The site provides limited potential breeding habitats for bird species. No mature trees were present on site and the juvenile sycamore trees lacked the structure to support nesting birds. The dense scrub within the south-eastern corner of the site may provide some value for nesting birds, however, due to the urban location of the site, it is anticipated that they would be deterred due to domestic cats. As such, the site is considered to be of limited for nesting birds.

BATS

3.4.13. The following EPSLs were located within 5km from the site boundary:

- 2018-33756-EPS-MIT is located approximately 190m northeast from the site boundary and allowed for the destruction of a resting place for common pipistrelle (*Pipistrellus pipistrellus*) between 01/03/2018-31/05/2019.
- 2017-28510-EPS-MIT is located approximately 960m northeast from the site boundary and allowed for the destruction of a resting place for common pipistrelle between 27/04/2017-30/11/2017.
- 2014-487-EPS-MIT is located approximately 1.2km south from the site boundary and allowed for the destruction of a resting place for common pipistrelle between 22/04/2014-31/07/2015.
- 2019-42984-EPS-MIT is located approximately 1.7km north from the site boundary and allowed for destruction of a breeding site and resting place for common pipistrelle between 09/10/2019-30/09/2023.
- EPSM2013-5999 is located approximately 2km east from the site boundary and allowed for the destruction of a resting place for common pipistrelle between 24/07/2013-31/08/2014.
- 2019-42233-EPS-MIT is located approximately 2.6km northeast from the site boundary and allowed for the destruction of a resting place for common pipistrelle between 06/09/2019-31/01/2020.
- 2014-2836-EPS-BDX is located approximately 3km northeast from the site boundary and allowed for damage and destruction of a breeding site for common pipistrelle between 25/08/2014-25/09/2014.
- 2018-36862-EPS-MIT is located approximately 3.1km from the site boundary and allowed for the destruction of a resting place for common pipistrelle between 01/09/2018-31/10/2019.
- EPSM2010-1888 is located approximately 4.8km west from the site boundary and allowed for the destruction of a resting place for common pipistrelle between 25/10/2010-29/02/2012.
- 2019-43484-EPS-MIT is located approximately 4.9km southeast from the site boundary and allowed for the destruction of a resting place for common pipistrelle between 14/11/2019-31/08/2020.
- 2015-8774-EPS-MIT is located approximately 4.9km north from the site boundary and allowed for destruction of a breeding site and resting place for common pipistrelle between 13/04/2015-01/06/2020.

3.4.14. The building on site was subject to a PRA and is detailed in Table 3.1 No trees within the site were identified as having bat roosting potential due to containing to no PRFs.

Table 3.1 PRA Summary

Building Ref	Description	Photographs
Shed	A derelict shed structure located along the northern aspect of the site. The shed was in overall poor condition. The shed is constructed with single wooden panelling and has a felt roof. The roof was half collapsed with much of the felt worn away. The shed lacked the structure and temperature regulation to support roosting bats. No PRFs were observed, and the building was assessed as having ‘negligible’ bat roosting potential.	

3.4.15. The habitats on site are anticipated to provide limited value for commuting bats due to the lack of linear features. The site may provide some opportunity for foraging bats due to unmanaged habitats attracting invertebrate prey. Habitats within the wider area including watercourses and woodland are thought to be of greater value for foraging bats.

BADGER

3.4.16. The site is located within a residential area, with poor linear commuting features to habitats that may be of value to badgers. No signs of badger presence were recorded within the site or the surrounding 30 m during the site visit.

3.4.17. As such, badgers are reasonably discounted from the assessment.

HEDGEHOGS

3.4.18. The unmanaged habitats on site including the dense scrub may provide some value for European hedgehog (*Erinaceus europaeus*). It anticipated that hedgehog could be present within the site.

NON-NATIVE INVASIVE SPECIES

- 3.4.19. No non-native invasive species were observed during the survey. However, February is a sub-optimal period for identification, and it is possible specimens may have been missed.

SPECIES DISCOUNTED FROM ASSESSMENT

- 3.4.20. Water vole (*Arvicola amphibius*), otter (*Lutra lutra*), and white-clawed crayfish (*Austropotamobius pallipes*) have been discounted from assessment as no aquatic habitats are located on site or within proximity. The closest aquatic habitat is located approximately 260m south of the site boundary, relating to Moston Brook. The brook is sufficiently separated from the site by anthropogenic barriers as such no negative impacts would occur on aquatic species during the proposed development.
- 3.4.21. Hazel Dormouse (*Muscardinus avellanarius*) mainly occur in southern counties, especially in Devon, Somerset, Sussex, and Kent. There are few recorded localities north of the Midlands, though they are present in parts of the Lake District and in scattered Welsh localities (Matthews et al, 2018). The species are not generally known to be present within the Greater Manchester area (Wembridge et al., 2016). The habitats on site are of limited value due to limited areas of extensive woodland and scrub. As such, the species are reasonably discounted from site.
- 3.4.22. Red squirrel (*Sciurus vulgaris*) has been discounted from the assessment. Red squirrel populations are limited to small areas of northern England and are not known to be present in the Greater Manchester area; with no previous records returned in the data search. It is anticipated that high abundances of grey squirrel are present within this region (Shuttleworth/RSST n.d.). This species will displace red squirrel through competition as well as cause increased red squirrel mortality through the spread of squirrel pox (The Mammal Society, 2020).

4 MITIGATION RECOMMENDATIONS

4.1. DESIGNATED SITES

- 4.1.1. The site is located within the impact risk zone for Rochdale Canal SSSI and SAC, located approximately 300m southeast from the site. It is anticipated that the designated sites are a sufficient distance away and are separated by anthropogenic barriers such as the residential areas, such that no impacts because of development are anticipated. According the Magic.gov.uk, the Local Planning Authority **is not required** to consult Natural England as the proposed residential development comprises of less than 100 units.
- 4.1.2. It is recommended that a detailed Construction and Environment Management Plan (CEMP) specific to the proposed development is created (and adhered to throughout the course of construction works) to avoid, minimise and mitigate for negative impacts resulting from construction practices on the Rochdale Canal SAC.
- 4.1.3. This plan will detail measures to avoid, minimise or mitigate any potential negative effects caused by construction practices on the environment on and surrounding the site including:
- The control of run-off from areas of arisings to prevent any pollutants/contaminants entering nearby waterbodies.
 - Appropriate measures to suppress dust during hot, dry and/or windy conditions.
 - Excavations should be sealed overnight or should have at least one shallow-sloping side to allow any animals that may fall in to escape.
 - An ecologist should be contacted for advice should any protected species be discovered during construction.

4.2 HABITATS

URBAN TREES

- 4.1.4. If the urban sycamore and Norway maple trees are to be retained on site, they should be protected using appropriate measures. Generally, the protection measures of retained trees will be through used of temporary protective demarcation fencing to protect the trees and shrubs. The fencing must extend outside the canopy of the retained trees and must remain in position until all plots have been developed to ensure protection is provided throughout the construction phase. The fencing will be in accordance with BS 5837:2012 Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction: Recommendations.
- 4.1.5. It is recommended that replacement tree planting at a 1:2 ratio is required to compensate for loss of any trees. It is recommended that the planting comprises native species and species known to be of value for the attraction of wildlife. This will include fruiting and flowering species.

4.2. SPECIES

AMPHIBIANS

- 4.2.1. Great crested newts were deemed unlikely to be present on site and no further consideration for the species is required. However, there is a possibility that common amphibians such as common toad may be present on site.
- 4.2.2. It is recommended that consideration of amphibian presence during habitat removal is considered. Any debris is to be cleared by hand, and any common amphibians located moved carefully, by hand, to outside of the impacted area.

BREEDING BIRDS

- 4.2.3. Nesting birds may be present within the scrub habitats. As such, any vegetation management should be undertaken outside of the breeding bird season (March to September, inclusive). If this is not possible, a suitably qualified ecologist should undertake a nesting bird check no more than 48 hours prior to removal. If nesting activity is observed, the nest(s) should be left in situ until the young have fledged. A suitable buffer will be maintained and determined by the ecologist.

4.2.4. The recommended replacement tree planting and bird boxes will compensate for the loss of scrub habitats.

BATS

4.2.5. The only building on site was assessed as having ‘negligible’ bat roosting potential. As such, no further nocturnal bat surveys are necessary to conduct works on or remove the structure.

4.2.6. The proposed development is not anticipated to have a negative impact on commuting bats as no linear features exist. It is possible that the development may reduce the availability of invertebrate prey, but this impact is thought to be minimal, and the recommended tree planting could compensate for the loss of habitat.

4.2.7. Any proposed lighting/existing lighting should follow the guidance outlined in the Institute for Lighting Engineers document “Guidance for the Reduction of Obtrusive Lighting” (2005) and BCT’s “Bats and Artificial Lighting in the UK” (2018).

4.2.8. An External Lighting Scheme had not been produced on the writing of this report. As such, the following recommendations are to be considered within the scheme during its condition, to minimise impacts of lighting. The recommendations are as follows:

- Keep site lighting to minimum levels.
- Luminaries should lack UV elements and preferably LED lighting with a warm white light should be used over cool white light (ideally <2700Kelvin).
- Lighting should feature peak wavelengths greater than 550nm.
- Light placement should be downward facing to prevent excess horizontal or vertical light spill.
- The use of integrated fittings such as cowls, shields, louvres and hoods, that effectively contain light spill from unintended areas.
- The use of hard landscaping features to block light and create dark corridors.
- Avoid illuminating habitats of value.
- Use of timed security lights should be set on motion-sensors and using short, 1-minute timers, to minimise light use.
- Column heights of lighting can be considered to minimise light spill.

TERRESTRIAL MAMMALS

4.2.9. European Hedgehog are anticipated to be present within the site and are a Species of Principal Importance. During habitat management, any areas of dense vegetation should first be carefully hand searched to check for the species. If identified during management, should be relocated carefully by hand to a location away from the working area. If any injured either species are located, they should be taken to a local vet.

5 FURTHER SURVEYS AND CONCLUSION

5.1. FURTHER SURVEYS

5.1.1. No further ecological surveys are required to proceed with the proposed development.

5.1.2. It is recommended that a detailed Construction and Environment Management Plan (CEMP) to minimise and mitigate for negative impacts resulting from construction practices on the Rochdale Canal SAC.

5.2. CONCLUSION

5.2.1. The site was found to predominantly modified grassland, with tall ruderal species scattered within the central portion of the site. A small area of dense scrub is located within the south-eastern corner of the site. The site was found to have potential value for birds, amphibians, bats, and hedgehogs.

5.2.2. Specific enhancement recommendations for the site include the following:

- Bat and bird boxes could be placed on the new buildings / retained trees. A plan to show the locations of these boxes and the specifications should be produced by a suitably qualified ecologist once the layout is finalised.
- Planting of linear features such as hedgerows and trees where possible, to add commuting features withing the site.
- The inclusion of 'hedgehog highways' to facilitate movement across the site. This includes holes of 13 x 13cm at the bases of fence panels, leaving a sufficient gap beneath gates and/or leaving brick spaces at the bases of brick walls.

6 BIBLIOGRAPHY

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Feature	Photograph
Overview of the site.	
Dense scrub within the south-eastern corner.	

Tipping and building supplies within the site.



Debris piles



Juvenile Norway Maple.





Drawing Title: Habitat Map
Date: 08/02/2023

Key:

-  Site Boundary
-  Modified Grassland
-  Shed Building
-  Dense Scrub
-  Juvenile Norway Maple
-  Juvenile Sycamore
-  Building Supplies
-  Hibernacula

Scale: 1:250
Drawn By: CO
Checked By: OC
Approved By: OC



Client: Mr Warren Walker
Site: Eastwood Road, Moston
Project Number: 20-738 | Rev: 1.0
Collington Winter Environmental 2023

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