



THE
ENVIRONMENT
PARTNERSHIP



TOWNFIELDS BURY ECOLOGY DESK STUDY

TEP
Genesis Centre
Birchwood Science Park
Warrington
WA3 7BH

Tel: 01925 844004
Email: tep@tep.uk.com
www.tep.uk.com

Offices in Warrington, Market Harborough, Gateshead, London and Cornwall

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Prepared for	Campbell Reith
Prepared by	TEP - Warrington
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Author	Emma Hickson
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Checked	Kerry Stead
Approved	Kerry Stead

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- APPENDIX A: Citations for Statutory Designated Wildlife Sites of International Importance
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1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 The Environment Partnership (TEP) were commissioned, by Campbell Reith in February 2022, to complete an ecology desk based assessment of land known as Townfields in Bury (hereafter referred to as 'the site'). This assessment is required to inform site proposals.
- 1.2 The central grid reference of the site is SD 80511 10312 and the location of the site is shown in Figure 1 below.

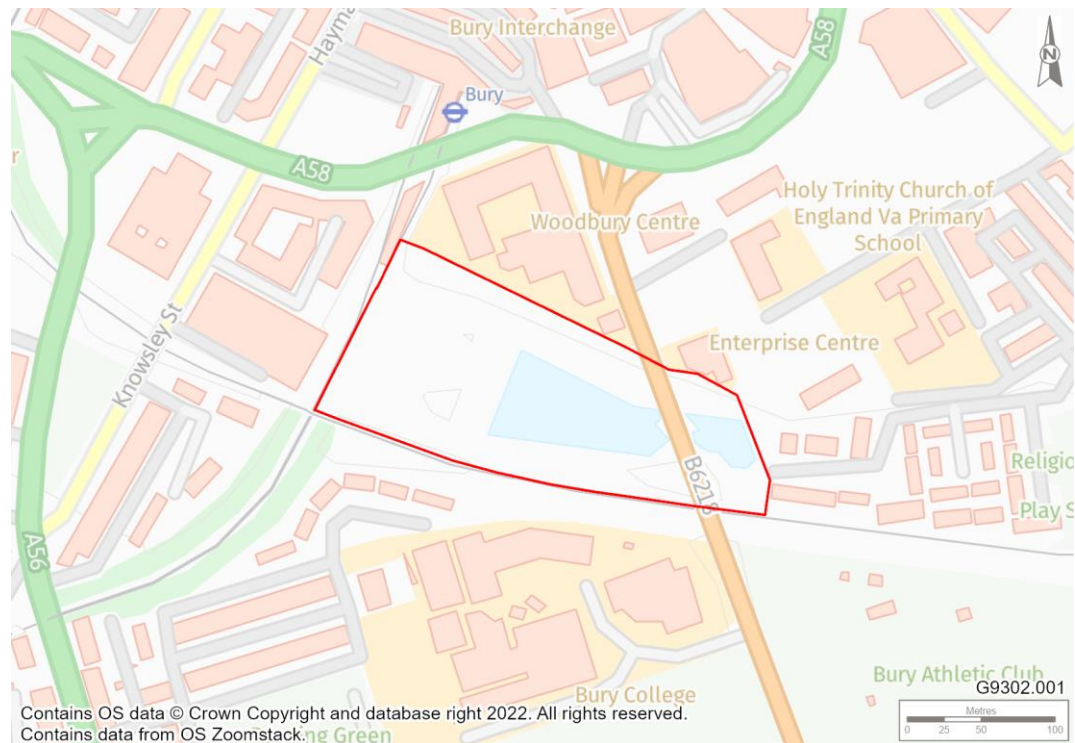


Figure 1: Site Location Plan

2.0 Method

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

Table 1: Sources of Ecological Information

Source of Information	Nature of Information
Magic Map	Statutory designated wildlife sites of international importance within 10km Statutory designated wildlife sites of national importance within 5km Statutory designated wildlife sites of local importance within 2km Natural England licences within 2km of the site Habitats of value to biodiversity within and adjacent to the site Great crested newt survey pond records 2017 - 2019 within 2km of the site
Greater Manchester Ecology Unit (GMEU)	Protected species records within 2km Non-statutory designated wildlife sites of local importance within 2km
Bury Metropolitan Borough Council	Land allocations and relevant policies
ArcMap10	Ordnance & Aerial survey mapping

2.2 Statutory designated wildlife sites of international importance may include:

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

2.3 Statutory designated wildlife sites of national importance may include:

- Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI);
- National Nature Reserve (NNR);
- Marine Nature Reserve (MNR); and
- Area of Outstanding National Beauty (AONB).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

3.0 Legislation and Planning Policy

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

Relevant Legislation

Bern Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife & Natural Habitats

- 3.2 The Bern Convention² was adopted in Switzerland in 1979 and came into force in the UK in 1982. The primary aims of the Convention are to ensure conservation and protection of wild plant and animal species and their natural habitats, particularly where this requires cooperation between contracting parties.
- 3.3 Appendix II of the Convention includes animal species (fauna) strictly protected under special legal and management conservation measures, including the ban on capturing, keeping, disturbance, deliberate killing, possession and sale. Appendix III includes a list of fauna protected under special conservation measures, including closed season and other measures of limited and regulated exploitation.
- 3.4 The obligations of the Convention are transposed in the UK into national law by means of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (W&C Act 1981) (as amended)³.

Bonn Convention on Conservation of Migratory Wild Species

- 3.5 The Bonn Convention⁴ was adopted in Germany in 1979 and was ratified in the UK in 1985. It pertains to migratory species and those that regularly cross the political boundaries of countries. Appendix I of the Bonn Convention includes critically threatened species (those in danger of extinction) while Appendix II lists migratory species whose conservation status is unfavourable and which would benefit from coordinated conservation measures. A number of UK bird species are included within both Appendix I and II.
- 3.6 In Great Britain, the legal requirement for the strict protection of Appendix II species is provided by the W&C Act 1981. Additionally, the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000⁵ (CRoW Act 2000) was enacted in England and Wales to strengthen the protection of certain species by increasing penalties and enforcement powers; and strengthened the protection of sites from damage caused by third parties.

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

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

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

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

EUROBATS Agreement

- 3.7 Under the Bonn Convention, the UK has ratified four legally binding Agreements. Relevant to bats is the Agreement on the Conservation of Populations of European Bats (EUROBATS)⁶, which came into force in the UK in 1994. This agreement recognises that endangered migratory-species can only be properly protected if activities are carried out over the entire migratory range of the species, and it aims to protect all species of bats identified in Europe through legislation, education, conservation measures and international co-operation.

Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017, as amended by the Conservation of Habitats and Species (Amendments) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019

Protected Species

- 3.8 Species listed under Schedule 2 of the Conservation Regulations 2017, referred to as 'European Protected Species' (EPS), including their breeding sites and resting places, are protected under Regulations 42 and 43. This makes it illegal to:
- Deliberately capture, injure or kill any such animal;
 - Deliberately disturb such an animal;
 - Deliberately take or destroy the eggs of such an animal; and
 - Damage or destroy a breeding site or resting place of such an animal.
- 3.9 Under Regulation 55 of the Conservation Regulations 2017 (as amended), licences can be granted by Natural England in respect of development to permit activities that would otherwise be unlawful, providing that the following 'three tests' are passed, namely:
- 3.10 The development is for reasons of overriding public interest (or other purpose prescribed by Regulation 55(2));
- 3.11 There is no satisfactory alternative (Regulation 55(9)(a); and
- 3.12 The action authorised will not be detrimental to the maintenance of the population of the site concerned at a favourable conservation status in their natural range (Regulation 55(9)(b)).
- 3.13 Under Regulation 9(1) of the Conservation Regulations 2017 (as amended), competent authorities "must exercise their functions which are relevant to nature conservation... so as to secure compliance with the requirements of the Directives". Regulation 9(3) requires a competent authority, in exercising any of its function, to "have regard to the requirements of the Directives so far as they be affected by the exercise of those functions." Local planning authorities must therefore consider the above three 'tests' when determining if planning permission should be granted for developments likely to cause an offence under the Conservation Regulations.

⁶ Agreement on the Conservation of Populations of European Bats, EUROBATS, 1991. London 4 December 1991

Protected Sites

- 3.14 The Conservation Regulations 2017 (as amended) also deal with the assessment of potential impacts on sites of European nature conservation importance. Under Regulations 63 and 64 of the Conservation Regulations 2017 (as amended) a series of steps and tests must be followed for plans or projects that could potentially affect a European site. The steps and tests set out within Regulations 63 and 64 are commonly referred to as the 'Habitats Regulations Assessment' (HRA) process.
- 3.15 All plans and projects (including planning applications) which are not directly connected with, or necessary for, the conservation management of a European site, require consideration of whether the plan or project is likely to have significant effects on that site. This consideration should consider the potential effects both of the plan/project itself and in combination with other plans or projects. Where an adverse effect on the site's integrity cannot be ruled out, and where there are no alternative solutions, the plan or project can only proceed if there are imperative reasons of over-riding public interest and if the necessary compensatory measures can be secured.

Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended)

- 3.16 The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) (WCA) is the major legal instrument for wildlife protection in the UK. In respect of habitats and flora, the WCA protects the most important habitats as Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI).
- 3.17 In respect of birds, the WCA makes it an offence (with exception to species listed in Schedule 2) to intentionally kill, injure, or take any wild bird. It is also an offence to take, damage or destroy the nest of any wild bird while that nest is in use or being built and to take or destroy an egg of any wild bird.
- 3.18 Special penalties are available for offences related to birds listed in Schedule 1, for which there are additional offences of disturbing these birds at their nests, or their dependent young. The Secretary of State may also designate Areas of Special Protection (subject to exceptions) to provide further protection to birds. The WCA also prohibits certain methods of killing, injuring, or taking birds, restricts the sale and possession of captive bred birds, and sets standards for keeping birds in captivity.
- 3.19 The WCA also provides a national level of protection to specific native animals. For example, the all UK bats and the hazel dormouse are listed in Schedule 5 of the WCA and, in addition to the provisions of the 2010 Regulations, these species therefore also afforded protection in respect of paragraph 9(4)(b) (disturbance while occupying a place or structure of shelter), paragraph 9(4)(c) (obstruction of access to a place or structure of shelter) and paragraph 9(5) (relating to possession and sale).
- 3.20 The WCA provides a level of protection to plants listed on Schedule 8 and makes it an offence to plant or otherwise cause to grow in the wild any plant that is included in Schedule 9.

Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000

- 3.21 Part III of the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000 (CRoW) deals specifically with wildlife protection and nature conservation. It requires that Government Departments have regard for the conservation of biodiversity, in accordance with the Convention on Biological Diversity⁷. In addition, it requires that The Secretary of State publishes a list of living organisms and habitat types that are considered to be of principal importance in conserving biodiversity.
- 3.22 CRoW also amends the WCA, expanding the terms of offences to include reckless activity. It increases the legal protection of threatened species, by also making it an offence to “recklessly” obstruct access to a sheltering place used by an animal listed in Schedule 5 of the WCA or “recklessly” disturb an animal occupying such a structure or place.

Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006

- 3.23 The Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006⁸ (NERC) imposes a duty on all public bodies to have regard for biodiversity conservation when carrying out their functions. This extends the duty imposed upon Government and Ministers by CRoW.
- 3.24 Section 41 of the NERC Act provides for the establishment of a list of habitat and species that are considered to be of “principal importance for the for the purpose of conserving biodiversity” and for which biodiversity conservation should be prioritised.

Hedgerow Regulations 1997 (as amended)

- 3.25 Important hedgerows are protected from removal by the Hedgerows Regulations⁹. Regulation 3 defines the hedgerows to which the Regulations apply. Regulation 4 sets out the criteria for identifying “important hedgerows” including ecological, landscape or historical/cultural reasons. Under the Hedgerow Regulations it is against the law to remove or destroy certain hedgerows without permission from the local planning authority. Works to “important hedgerows” are exempt under the Hedgerow Regulations if planning consent is granted which allows their removal.
- 3.26 The identification of important hedgerows also provides an additional means to value hedgerows aside from their botanical value (e.g. species richness) as the assessment of importance also includes characteristics relating to maturity and structure (e.g. associated features, connectivity, integrity) which will affect the functional value of the hedgerow.

Protection of Badgers Act 1992

- 3.27 Badgers and their setts receive statutory protection under the Protection of Badgers Act 1992 (PBA). This makes it an offence to wilfully kill, injure, take, possess or cruelly ill-treat a badger, or to attempt to do so; or to intentionally or recklessly interfere with a sett.

⁷ Convention on Biological Diversity [Adopted on June 5, 1992 at Rio de Janeiro].

⁸ OFFICE OF PUBLIC SECTOR INFORMATION: Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006 Chapter 16 ODPM London.

⁹ OFFICE OF PUBLIC SECTOR INFORMATION: Statutory Instrument 1997 No. 1167 The Hedgerow Regulations 1997

- 3.28 Sett interference includes disturbing badgers whilst they are occupying a sett, as well as damaging or destroying a sett or obstructing access to it. A badger sett is defined in the legislation as “any structure or place, which displays signs indicating current use by a badger.”

Relevant Policy

National Policy

National Planning Policy Framework 2021

- 3.29 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF21) sets out the Government’s planning policies for England and how these are expected to be applied at a local level in development plans and how developers should address them. The Framework places great emphasis on plans and developments contributing to sustainable development.
- 3.30 Paragraph 174 states: Planning policies and decisions should contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment by:
- protecting and enhancing valued landscapes, sites of biodiversity or geological value and soils (in a manner commensurate with their statutory status or identified quality in the development plan);
 - recognising the intrinsic character and beauty of the countryside, and the wider benefits from natural capital and ecosystem services – including the economic and other benefits of the best and most versatile agricultural land, and of trees and woodland;
 - maintaining the character of the undeveloped coast, while improving public access to it where appropriate;
 - minimising impacts on and providing net gains for biodiversity, including by establishing coherent ecological networks that are more resilient to current and future pressures;
 - preventing new and existing development from contributing to, being put at unacceptable risk from, or being adversely affected by, unacceptable levels of soil, air, water or noise pollution or land instability. Development should, wherever possible, help to improve local environmental conditions such as air and water quality, taking into account relevant information such as river basin management plans; and
 - remediating and mitigating despoiled, degraded, derelict, contaminated and unstable land, where appropriate.
- 3.31 Paragraph 180 states: When determining planning applications, local planning authorities should apply the following principles:
- if significant harm resulting from a development cannot be avoided (through locating on an alternative site with less harmful impacts), adequately mitigated, or, as a last resort, compensated for, then planning permission should be refused;
 - development on land within or outside a Site of Special Scientific Interest, and which is likely to have an adverse effect on it (either individually or in combination with other developments), should not normally be permitted.

The only exception is where the benefits of the development in the location proposed clearly outweigh both its likely impact on the features of the site that make it of special scientific interest, and any broader impacts on the national network of Sites of Special Scientific Interest;

- development resulting in the loss or deterioration of irreplaceable habitats (such as ancient woodland and ancient or veteran trees) should be refused, unless there are wholly exceptional reasons and a suitable compensation strategy exists; and;
- development whose primary objective is to conserve or enhance biodiversity should be supported; while opportunities to improve biodiversity in and around developments should be integrated as part of their design, especially where this can secure measurable net gains for biodiversity or enhance public access to nature where this is appropriate.”

3.32 Paragraph 181 stipulates that the following should be given the same protection as habitats sites¹⁰:

- potential Special Protection Areas and possible Special Areas of Conservation;
- listed or proposed Ramsar sites; and
- sites identified, or required, as compensatory measures for adverse effects on habitats sites, potential Special Protection Areas, possible Special Areas of Conservation, and listed or proposed Ramsar sites.
- Paragraph 182 confirms: The presumption in favour of sustainable development does not apply where the plan or project is likely to have a significant effect on a habitats site (either alone or in combination with other plans or projects), unless an appropriate assessment has concluded that the plan or project will not adversely affect the integrity of the habitats site.

Government Circular 06/2005

3.33 Government Circular 06/2005¹¹ remains pertinent in national policy even though PPS9, which it originally supported, was revoked by the NPPF.

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

¹⁰ Defined by NPPF21 as “Any site which would be included within the definition at regulation 8 of the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 for the purpose of those regulations, including candidate Special Areas of Conservation, Sites of Community Importance, Special Areas of Conservation, Special Protection Areas and any relevant Marine Sites”.

¹¹ OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER (2005) ‘Government Circular: Geological and Biological Conservation – Statutory obligations and their implications within the planning system’ ODPM circular 06/2005, DEFRA circular 01/2005

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

Local Planning Policy

Bury Unitary Development Plan (UDP) (adopted 29 August 1997)

- 3.36 The Bury Unitary Development Plan (UDP) acts as a guide for the future development or protection of land in the Borough and its policies and proposals currently form the basis for the Council's decisions on planning applications.
- 3.37 The current Policies Map can be viewed by following the link below: <https://maps.bury.gov.uk/ExternalWebMap/Map.aspx?MapName=PA>
- 3.38 The site and adjacent land is allocated as Grades B and C of Biological Importance, Community Facilities Provision and Employment Land Business and Offices.
- 3.39 The UDP policies document can be viewed by following the link: <https://www.bury.gov.uk/index.aspx?articleid=10734>
- 3.40 The following policies relate to biodiversity and nature conservation:
- Policy EN6 Conservation of the Natural Environment, which seeks to “*retain, protect and enhance the natural environment of the Borough, particularly in relation to areas of ecological, wildlife and geological importance;*”
 - Policy EN8 Woodland and Trees, which seeks to “*support the retention of trees, woods, copses and hedgerows and encourage natural regeneration and new and replacement tree planting throughout the Borough;*”
 - Policy EN9: Landscape; and
 - Policy EN10: Environmental Improvement.

Local Plan and Places for Everyone (expected in 2022)

- 3.41 The Council is now working to replace the adopted UDP with a new document called the Bury Local Plan. Until the new Local Plan is produced the UDP will continue be used to make planning decisions.
- 3.42 Together with the Places for Everyone (PfE) joint development plan, the Local Plan will form a key part of Bury's overall development plan and, once adopted, these documents will both be used as the basis for determining future proposals for the next 20 years or so.
- 3.43 The current Policies Map can be viewed by following the link below: [PFE Consultation 2021 Map | MappingGM](#)

- 3.44 The site and adjacent land is allocated as Sites of Biological Importance (Townside Pond) and Land identified for future housing developments 2020.
- 3.45 The Places for Everyone policies document can be viewed by following the link: <https://www.greatermanchester-ca.gov.uk/media/4838/places-for-everyone.pdf>
- 3.46 The following policies relate to biodiversity and nature conservation:
- Policy JP-G 1: Valuing important Landscapes
 - Policy JP-G 2: Green Infrastructure Network
 - Policy JP-G 3: River Valleys and Waterways
 - Policy JP-G 4: Lowland Wetlands and Mosslands
 - Policy JP-G 5: Uplands
 - Policy JP-G 6: Urban Green Space
 - Policy JP-G 7: Trees and Woodland
 - Policy JP-G 8: Standards for Greener Spaces
 - Policy JP-G 9: A Net Enhancement of Biodiversity and Geodiversity
 - Policy JP-G 10: The Green Belt

Local Biodiversity Action Plans (LBAP)

- 3.47 The LBAP document for Greater Manchester can be viewed by following the link: [GMLRC Projects - Greater Manchester Biodiversity Action Plan \(gmwildlife.org.uk\)](http://gmwildlife.org.uk/GMLRC%20Projects%20-%20Greater%20Manchester%20Biodiversity%20Action%20Plan)
- 3.48 The following habitats are identified within LBAPs for Greater Manchester:
- Unimproved neutral grassland;
 - Acid grassland;
 - Marshy grassland;
 - Grassland of high ecological value on previously developed land;
 - Hedgerows;
 - Lowland mosslands;
 - Reedbeds (and Bittern);
 - Ponds and lodges;
 - Canals;
 - Lowland broadleaved woodland;
 - Upland oak woodland;
 - Wet woodland;
 - Uplands; and
 - Urban managed green space
- 3.49 The following species are identified within LBAPs for Greater Manchester:
- Bats;
 - Black redstart,;
 - Farmland birds;
 - Great crested newts;
 - Hares;
 - Native black poplar;
 - Twite;
 - Water vole; and
 - Willow tit

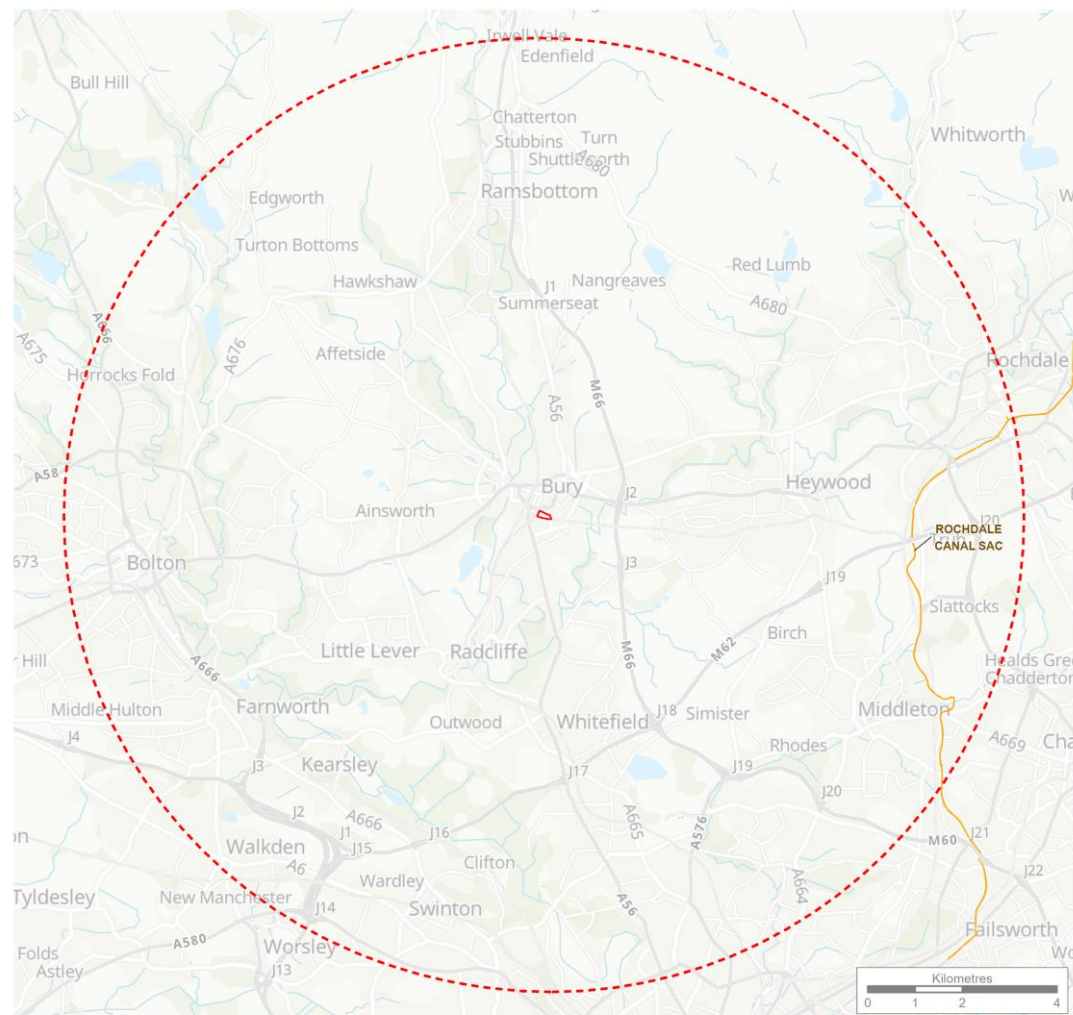
4.0 Site Designations

Statutory Designated Wildlife Sites of International Importance

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

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

Name of Designation	Type of Designation	Location of Designation in Relation to Site	Reason for Site Designation
Rochdale Canal	SAC	8km east of the site, beyond the M66 and M62	<i>Luronium natans</i> for which this is considered to be one of the best areas in the United Kingdom.



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

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

THE ENVIRONMENT PARTNERSHIP
 Genesis Centre, Birchwood Science Park, Warrington WA3 7BH
 Tel 01925 844004 e-mail tep@tep.uk.com www.tep.uk.com

Project
Townfields, Bury

Title
Internationally Designated Sites Within a 10km Buffer

Drawing Number
G9302.002

Scale
1:110,000@ A4

Date
03/03/2022

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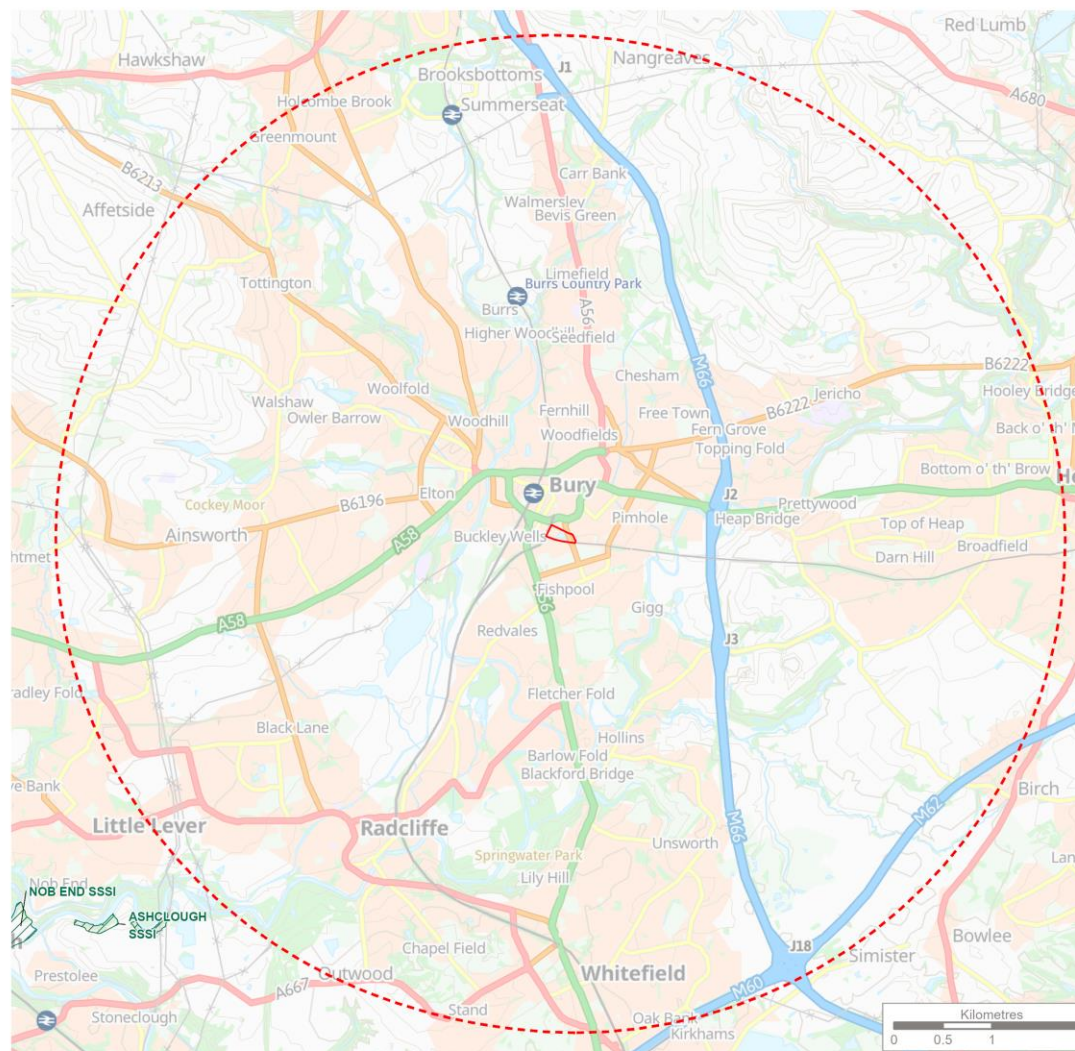
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Figure 2: Internationally Designated Wildlife Sites within 10km of the Site

Statutory Designated Wildlife Sites of National Importance

4.2 There are no nationally designated wildlife sites within 5km of the site (Figure 3).



Key

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

Sites searched for were as follows:

- Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)
- National Nature Reserve (NNR)
- Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB)

No records found within 5km

THE ENVIRONMENT PARTNERSHIP
Genesis Centre, Birchwood Science Park, Warrington WA3 7BI
Tel 01925 844004 e-mail tep@tep.co.uk www.tep.co.uk

Project
Townfields, Bury

Title
Nationally Designated Sites Within a 5km Buffer

Drawing Number
G9302.003

Scale: 1:55,000 @ A4 Date: 03/03/2022

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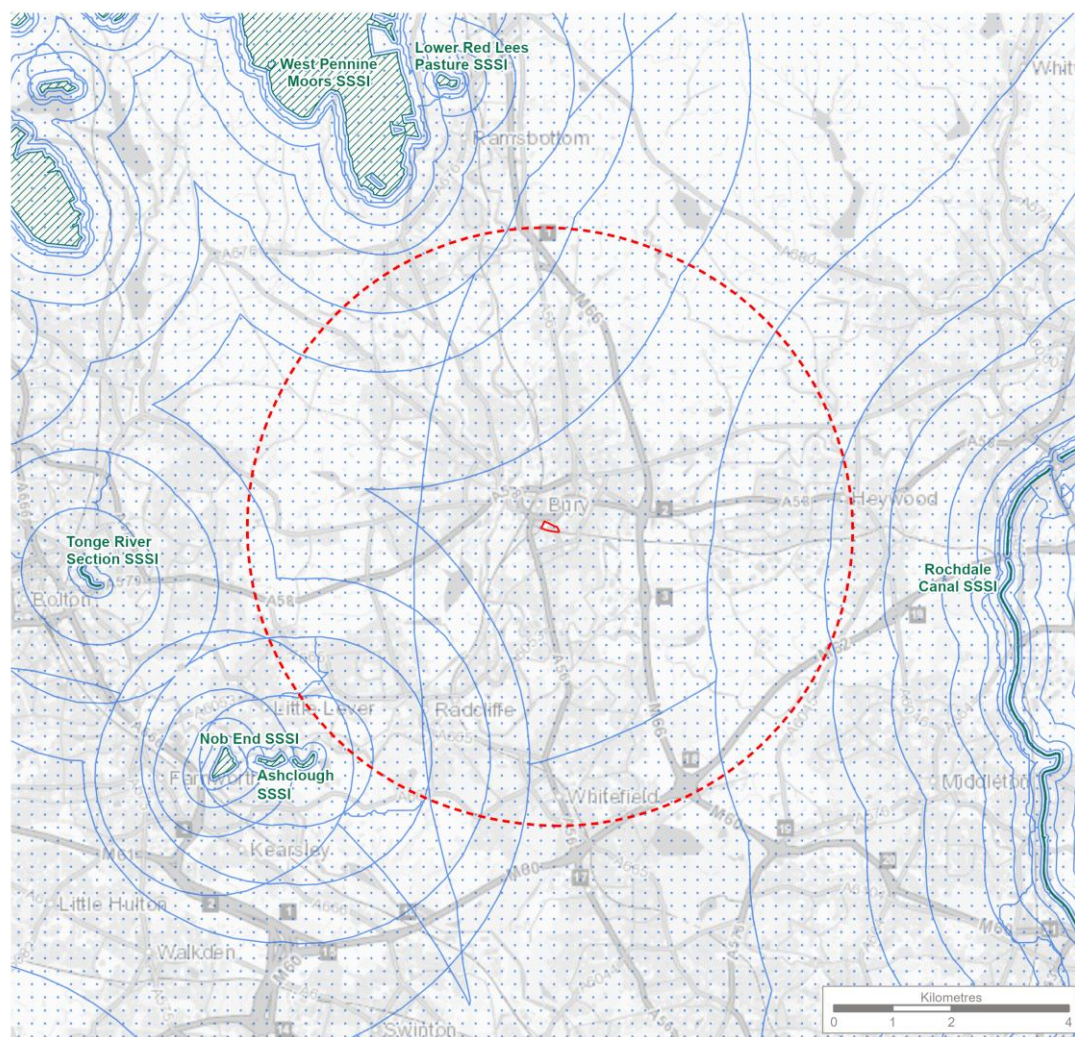


Figure 3: Nationally Designated Wildlife Sites within 5km of the Site

- 4.3 The site falls within the Impact Risk Zone (IRZ) for Rochdale Canal SSSI. This is shown in Figure 4.
- 4.4 The Local Authority may be required to consult with Natural England with regard to potential impacts on the SSSI as a result of the development. Table 3 provides information on the likely impacts of development proposals on the SSSI.

Table 3: Likely Impacts of Development Proposals on Rochdale Canal SSSI.

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



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

TEP | **THE ENVIRONMENT PARTNERSHIP**
Genesis Centre, Birchwood Science Park, Warrington WA3 7BH
Tel 01925 844004 e-mail tep@tep.uk.com www.tep.uk.com

Project
Townfields, Bury

Title
Sites of Special Scientific Interest - Impact Risk Zone

Drawing Number
G9302.006

Scale
1:90,000 @ A4

Date
03/03/2022

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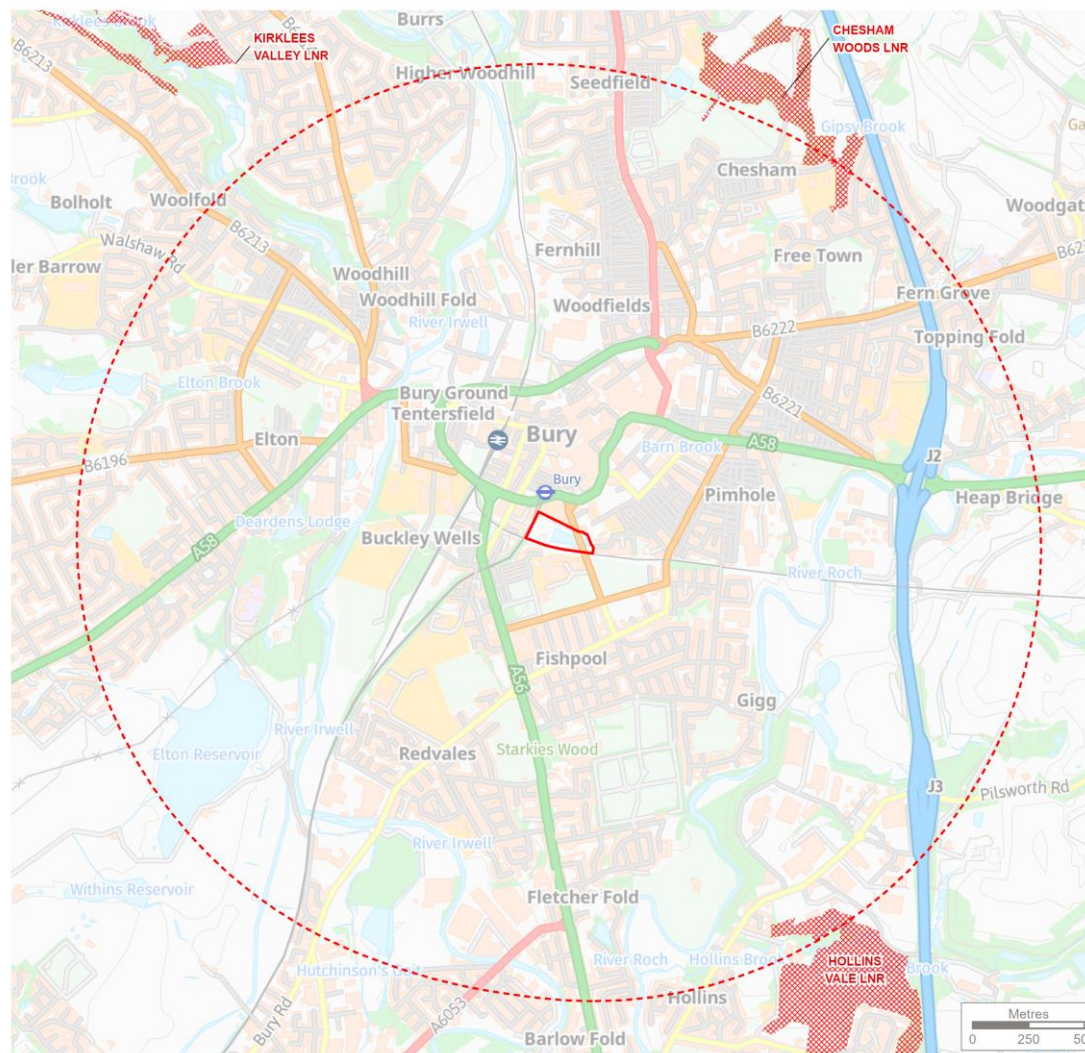
Figure 4: SSSI IRZ within the Site

Statutory Designated Wildlife Sites of Local Importance

- 4.5 There are two statutory locally designated wildlife sites within 2km of the site (Figure 5). These are detailed in Table 4 below.

Table 4: Details of Statutory Locally Designated Wildlife Sites within 2km of the Site

Name of Designation	Type of Designation	Location of Designation in Relation to Site	Reason for Site Designation
Chesham Woods	LNR	1.8km north east of the site	Chesham woods is an area of pasture and woodland on the edge of Bury town. It supports three semi-natural woodland and three semi-ornamental gardens/woodland. Chesham is an ideal place to spot wildlife including birds and butterflies.
Hollins Vale	LNR	1.9km south east of the site	Hollins Vale is primarily a farmland reserve, with areas of woodland and wetland adding to its wildlife diversity. Known for its abundance of woodland flowers including bluebells, wood anemones and violets as well as butterflies and birds.



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

Sites searched for were as follows:
 - Local Nature Reserves

THE ENVIRONMENT PARTNERSHIP
 Genesis Centre, Birchwood Science Park, Warrington WA3 7BF
 Tel 01925 844004 e-mail tep@tep.uk.com www.tep.uk.co
 Project
 Townfields, Bury

Title
 Statutory Locally Designated Sites Within
 2km Buffer

Drawing Number
 G9302.004

Scale
 1:24,000 @ A4

Date
 03/03/2022

Drawn
 BJ

Checked
 AP

Approved
 EH

Natural England Data
 Contains public sector information licensed
 under the Open Government Licence v3.0.
Scottish Natural Heritage
 Contains public sector information licensed
 under the Open Government Licence v3.0.
Natural Resources Wales
 Contains public sector information licensed
 under the Open Government Licence v2.0.
 Licence number 100019741.
Ordnance Survey Data
 Contains OS data © Crown copyright and database right 202
 Contains data from OS Zoomstack.



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

Non-statutory Designated Wildlife Sites of Local Importance

- 4.6 There are ten non-statutory locally designated wildlife sites within 2km of the site (Figure 6). These are detailed in Table 5 below. Citations for Townside are provided in Appendix B.

Table 5: Details of Non-statutory Locally Designated Wildlife Sites within 2km of the Site

Name of Designation	Type of Designation	Location of Designation in Relation to Site	Reason for Site Designation
Townside	SBI	Within the site boundary	The site supports areas of swamp and marsh (Greater Manchester Biodiversity Priority Habitat) associated with a drained pond together with trees, scrub and neutral grassland. Surveys in 2012 found an exceptional population of smoot newts.
Lower Hinds	SBI	1.2km south west of the site	Calcareous grassland (Gr3)
Daisyfield	SBI	1.3km west of the site	Reedbed & Swamp (Fw1); Ponds & small lodges (Fw2); Grassland (Gr2); Aquatic invertebrates (A11); Woodland (Wd1)
Manchester, Bolton & Bury Canal East	SBI	1.4km south west of the site at its nearest point	The Manchester, Bolton and Bury Canal is a disused waterway with the SBI area including the canal, and associated towpath, pools and grassland.

Name of Designation	Type of Designation	Location of Designation in Relation to Site	Reason for Site Designation
Elton Reservoir	SBI	1.4km south west of the site	Elton Reservoir is a large reservoir which is reported to be one of the most important reservoirs for birds in Greater Manchester, with around 140 bird species recorded annually and throughout the year; a variety of bird species are attracted to the reservoir during the winter months and during spring and autumn migration times, and a range of breeding bird species are confirmed at the site.
Elton Goyt	SBI	1.7km south west of the site	Elton Goyt comprises an area of marshy pasture, which provides a mosaic of marshy grassland and improved grassland which is used by a range of feeding and breeding birds.
Swan Lodge	SBI	1.9km south of the site	Open Water (Fw3); Running water (Fw4); Aquatic Invertebrates (AI1)

Name of Designation	Type of Designation	Location of Designation in Relation to Site	Reason for Site Designation
Barracks Lodge	SBI	1.9km west of the site	Ponds & Small Lodges (Fw2); Aquatic Invertebrates (AI1); Amphibians (Am1)
Cyrus Ainsworth's Nurseries and Parkers Lodges	SBI	2km north west of the sit	Open water (Fw3)
Chesham Woods	SBI	1.8km north east of the site	Chesham woods are a group of six woodlands on the edge of Bury. Three are semi-natural and the remainder are the semi-ornamental grounds of demolished large houses.

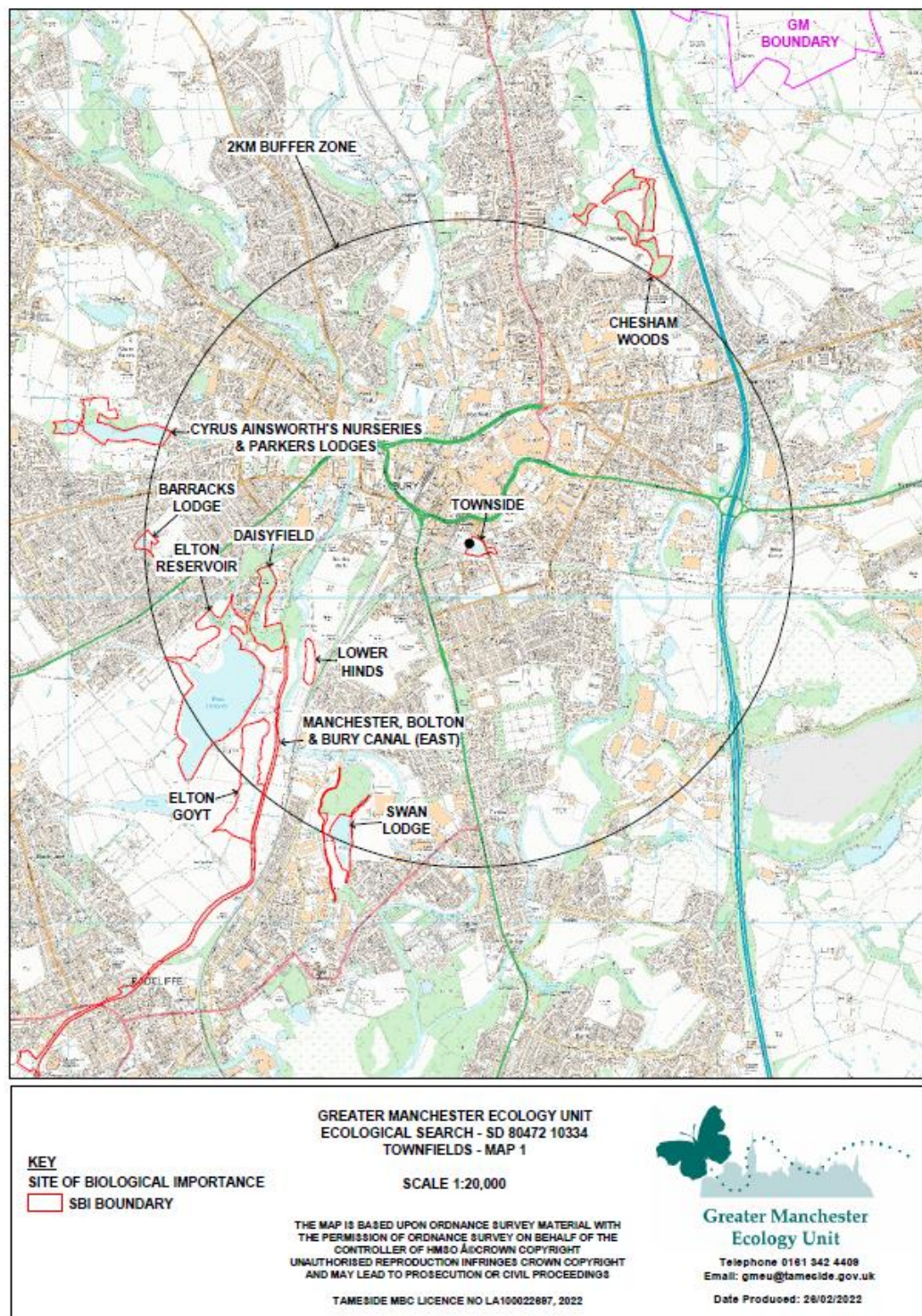


Figure 6: Non-statutory Locally Designated Wildlife Sites within 2km of the Site

5.0 Habitats

5.1 There are no notable habitats within or adjacent to the site.

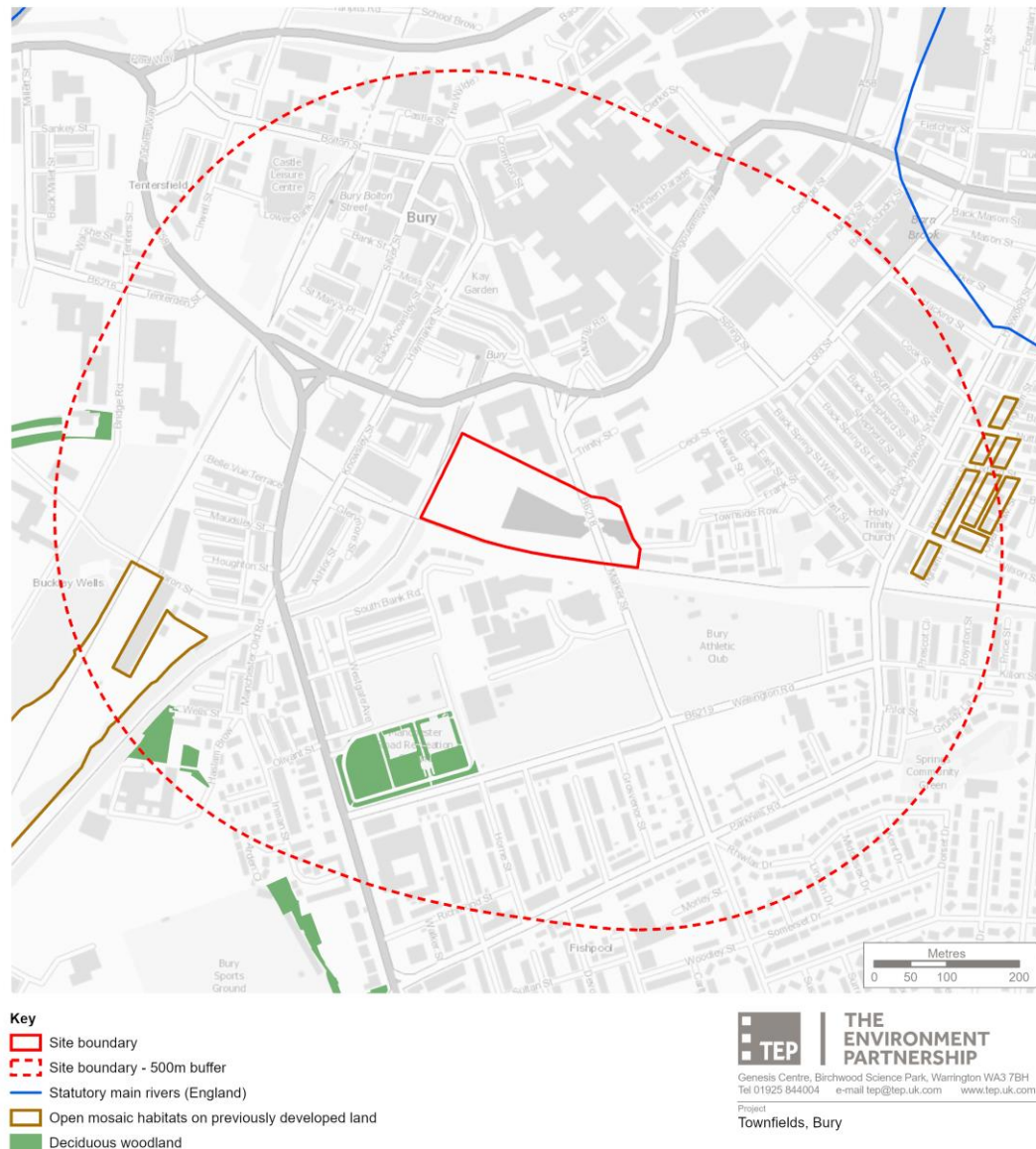


Figure 7: Notable Habitats within and adjacent to the Site

6.0 Species

- 6.1 A large amount of species records were returned from GMEU for within 2km of the site. These are shown in Table 6 and Figures 8 to 10. As shown in the maps, the majority of species records, particularly bird species, are associated with Elton Reservoir and the area around it, approximately 1.2km southwest of the site.
- 6.2 A review of Magic Maps did not return any class licence returns or pond survey data for great crested newts between 2017 and 2019 within 2km of the site.

Table 6: Notable Species Records within 2km of the Site

Name of Species	Legislation	Number of Records Returned	Closest Record to Site (approximately)
<i>Amphibians</i>			
Great crested newt	EPS, WCA5, S41, LBAP	42	1.2km southeast
Common Toad	S41	18	1.2km southwest
<i>Birds</i>			
Barn Owl	WCA1, LBAP	41	1.3km southwest
Bittern	WCA1, S41, BAm	5	1.2km southwest
Black Redstart	WCA1, BAm, LBAP	2	1.4km southwest
Common Scoter	WCA1, S41, BRd	103	1.4km southwest
Grey Heron (heronry)	S41	2	1.2km southwest
Hobby	WCA1	50	1km northwest
Kingfisher	WCA1, BAm	363	0.8km west on the River Irwell
Little Ringed Plover	WCA1	485	1.2km southwest
Peregrine	WCA1	226	1.3km southwest
Scaup	WCA1, S41, BRd	238	1.4km southwest
Black-tailed Godwit	WCA1, S41, BRd	12	0.8km north
Bullfinch	S41, BAm	239	1.2km southwest

Name of Species	Legislation	Number of Records Returned	Closest Record to Site (approximately)
Common Redpoll	S41, BAm	25	0.7km northwest
Cuckoo	S41, BRd	3	1.3km southwest
Curlew	S41, BRd	111	1.3km southwest
Dunnock	S41, BAm	130	0.2km northwest
Grasshopper Warbler	S41, BRd	38	1.4km southwest
Hawfinch	S41, BRd	5	1.7km southwest
Herring Gull	S41, BRd	150	0.8km northeast
House Sparrow	S41, BRd	126	0.4km northeast
Lapwing	S41, BRd, LBAP	318	0.3km north
Lesser Redpoll	S41, BRd	123	1.2km southwest
Linnet	S41, BRd, LBAP	111	1.3km southwest
Reed Bunting	S41, BAm, LBAP	190	1.4km southwest
Skylark	S41, BRd, LBAP	114	1.2km southwest
Song Thrush	S41, BAm	174	0.2km northeast
Spotted Flycatcher	S41, BRd	101	1.3km southwest
Starling	S41, BRd, LBAP	118	0.3km northeast
Tree Pipit	S41, BRd	20	1.3km southwest
Tree Sparrow	S41, BRd, LBAP	8	1.5km southwest
Twite	S41, BRd, LBAP	1	1.5km southwest
Willow Tit	S41, BRd, LBAP	194	1.2km southwest
Wood Warbler	S41, BRd	1	1.6km southwest
Yellow Wagtail	S41, BRd, LBAP	90	1.7km southwest
<i>Invertebrates</i>			
Cinnabar moth	S41	5	0.6km north

Name of Species	Legislation	Number of Records Returned	Closest Record to Site (approximately)
Moth species	S41	9	1.2km southwest
White-letter hairstreak	S41	15	0.2km north
<i>Mammals</i>			
Bats	EPS, WCA5, LBAP	7	1.1km northeast
Common Pipistrelle	EPS, WCA5, LBAP	298	Within the site boundary
Pipistrelle sp.	EPS, WCA5, LBAP	80	0.5km west
Brown Long-eared bat	EPS, WCA5, S41, LBAP	1	1km northwest
Daubenton's Bat	EPS, WCA5, S41, LBAP	43	1km northwest
Nathusius' Pipistrelle	EPS, WCA5, S41, LBAP	2	1.7km southwest
Noctule	EPS, WCA5, S41, LBAP	9	1.6km southeast
Soprano Pipistrelle	EPS, WCA5, S41, LBAP	17	Within the site boundary
Whiskered Bat	EPS, WCA5, S41, LBAP	3	1km northwest
Whiskered/Brandt's Bat	EPS, WCA5, S41, LBAP	3	1km northwest
Badger	PBA	6	1.2km south west of the site
Brown Hare	WCA5, LBAP	24	1.3km southwest
Hedgehog	S41	22	0.5km north
Otter	EPS, WCA5	22	1km west on the River Irwell
<i>Fish</i>			

Name of Species	Legislation	Number of Records Returned	Closest Record to Site (approximately)
Brown Trout	S41	6	1.3km east on the River Roch

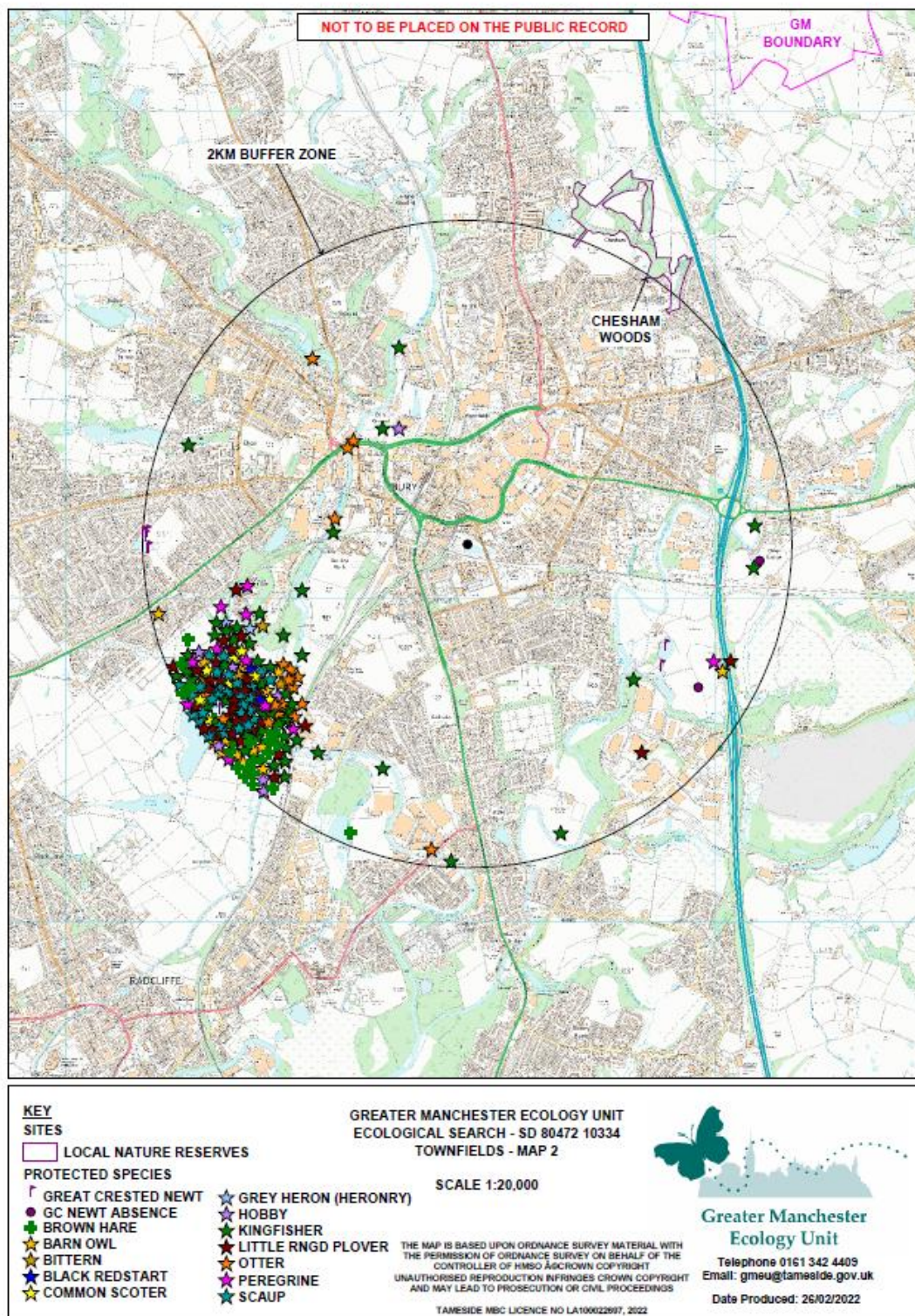


Figure 8: Notable Species Records within 2km of the Site

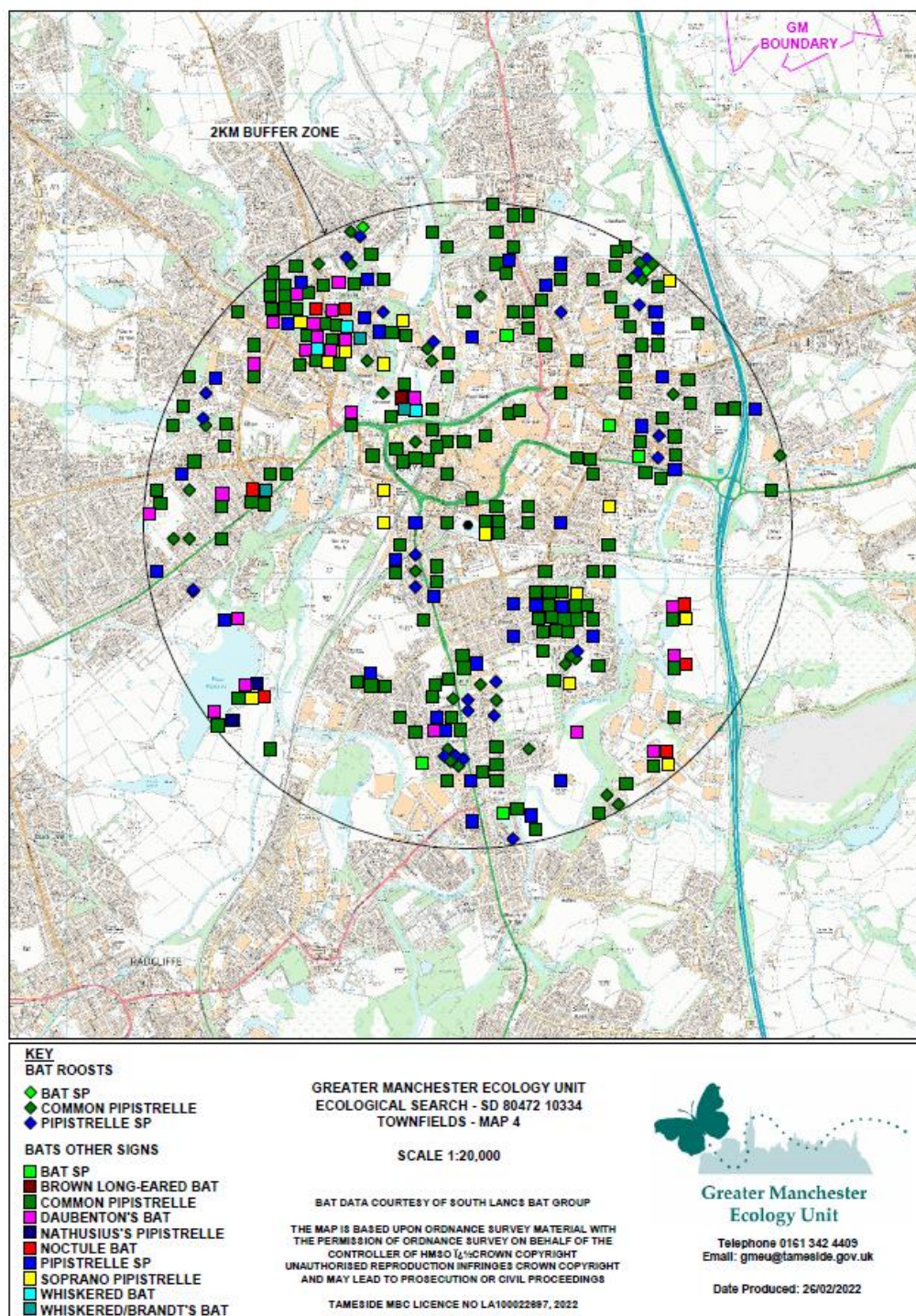


Figure 9: Notable Bat Species Records within 2km of the Site

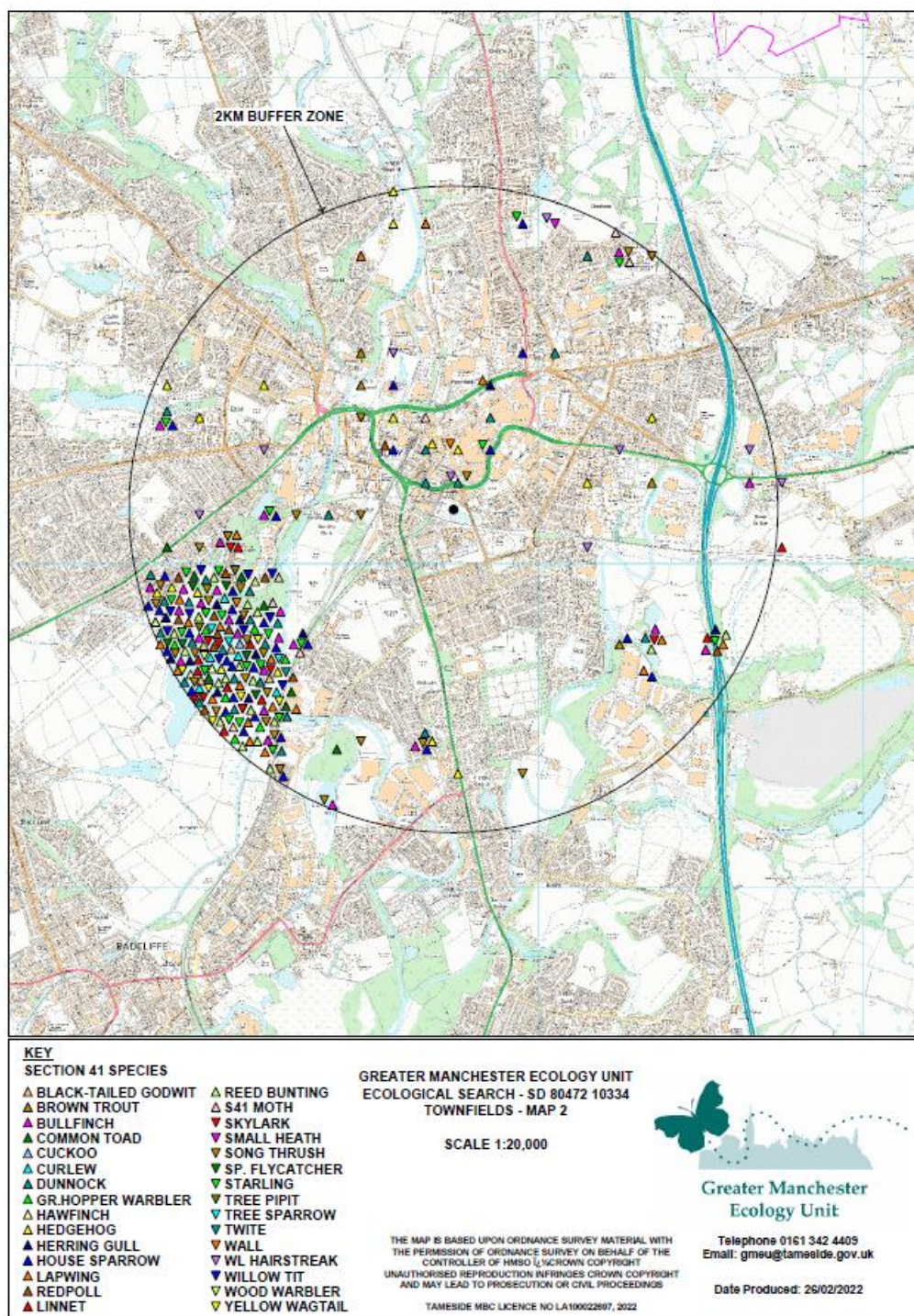


Figure 10: Notable Species Records within 2km of the Site

Natural England Mitigation Licences

- 6.3 Seven Natural England mitigation licences have been identified within 2km of the site. These are detailed in Table 7 below.

Table 7: Natural England Mitigation Licences within 2km of the Site

Licence Number	Dates	Licensable Activities
2015-8936-EPS-MIT-1	01/05/2015 to 30/06/2020	Destruction of a resting place - C.Pip
EPSM2012-5060	08/04/2013 to 01/10/2015	Destruction of a breeding site - C.Pip
2018-33380-EPS-BDX	01/04/2018 to 30/04/2018	Damage and destruction of a resting place Damage and destruction of a breeding site - C.Pip
2019-40402-EPS-BDX	11/04/2019 to 30/04/2019	Damage and destruction of a resting place Damage and destruction of a breeding site - C.Pip
2019-40402-EPS-BDX-1	26/04/2019 to 03/05/2019	Damage and destruction of a resting place Damage and destruction of a breeding site - C.Pip
EPSM2012-4607	31/08/2012 to 30/09/2012	Destruction of a resting place - C.Pip
2015-8936-EPS-MIT	01/05/2015 to 30/06/2020	Destruction of a resting place - C.Pip

APPENDIX A: Citations for Statutory Designated Wildlife Sites of International Importance

STANDARD DATA FORM for sites within the 'UK national site network of European sites'

Special Protection Areas (SPAs) are classified and Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) are designated under:

- the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended) in England and Wales (including the adjacent territorial sea) and to a limited extent in Scotland (reserved matters) and Northern Ireland (excepted matters);
- the Conservation (Natural Habitats &c.) Regulations 1994 (as amended) in Scotland;
- the Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 1995 (as amended) in Northern Ireland; and
- the Conservation of Offshore Marine Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended) in the UK offshore area.

Each SAC or SPA (forming part of the UK national site network of European sites) has its own Standard Data Form containing site-specific information. The information provided here generally follows the same documenting format for SACs and SPAs, as set out in the [Official Journal of the European Union recording the Commission Implementing Decision of 11 July 2011 \(2011/484/EU\)](#).

Please note that these forms contain a number of codes, all of which are explained either within the data forms themselves or in the end notes.

More general information on SPAs and SACs in the UK is available from the [SPA homepage](#) and [SAC homepage](#) on the JNCC website. These webpages also provide links to Standard Data Forms for all SAC and SPA sites in the UK.

<https://jncc.gov.uk/>



NATURA 2000 - STANDARD DATA FORM

For Special Protection Areas (SPA),
Proposed Sites for Community Importance (pSCI),
Sites of Community Importance (SCI) and
for Special Areas of Conservation (SAC)

SITE UK0030266
SITENAME Rochdale Canal

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- [1. SITE IDENTIFICATION](#)
- [2. SITE LOCATION](#)
- [3. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION](#)
- [4. SITE DESCRIPTION](#)
- [5. SITE PROTECTION STATUS AND RELATION WITH CORINE BIOTOPES](#)
- [6. SITE MANAGEMENT](#)

1. SITE IDENTIFICATION

1.1 Type B	1.2 Site code UK0030266	Back to top
----------------------	-----------------------------------	-----------------------------

1.3 Site name

Rochdale Canal

1.4 First Compilation date 2001-05	1.5 Update date 2015-12
--	-----------------------------------

1.6 Respondent:

Name/Organisation: Joint Nature Conservation Committee
Address: Joint Nature Conservation Committee Monkstone House City Road Peterborough PE1 1JY
Email:

Date site proposed as SCI:	2001-05
Date site confirmed as SCI:	2004-12
Date site designated as SAC:	2005-04
National legal reference of SAC designation:	Regulations 11 and 13-15 of the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 (http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2010/490/contents/made).

2. SITE LOCATION

[Back to top](#)

2.1 Site-centre location [decimal degrees]:

Longitude

-2.161111111

Latitude

53.53055556

2.2 Area [ha]:

24.86

2.3 Marine area [%]

0.0

2.4 Sitelength [km]:

0.0

2.5 Administrative region code and name

NUTS level 2 code

Region Name

UKD3

Greater Manchester

2.6 Biogeographical Region(s)

Atlantic (100.0
%)

3. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

3.2 Species referred to in Article 4 of Directive 2009/147/EC and listed in Annex II of Directive 92/43/EEC and site evaluation for them

[Back to top](#)

Species					Population in the site						Site assessment			
G	Code	Scientific Name	S	NP	T	Size		Unit	Cat.	D.qual.	A B C D	A B C		
						Min	Max				Pop.	Con.	Iso.	Glo.
P	1831	Luronium natans			p				P	DD	C	A	A	A

- **Group:** A = Amphibians, B = Birds, F = Fish, I = Invertebrates, M = Mammals, P = Plants, R = Reptiles
- **S:** in case that the data on species are sensitive and therefore have to be blocked for any public access enter: yes
- **NP:** in case that a species is no longer present in the site enter: x (optional)
- **Type:** p = permanent, r = reproducing, c = concentration, w = wintering (for plant and non-migratory species use permanent)
- **Unit:** i = individuals, p = pairs or other units according to the Standard list of population units and codes in accordance with Article 12 and 17 reporting (see [reference portal](#))
- **Abundance categories (Cat.):** C = common, R = rare, V = very rare, P = present - to fill if data are deficient (DD) or in addition to population size information
- **Data quality:** G = 'Good' (e.g. based on surveys); M = 'Moderate' (e.g. based on partial data with some extrapolation); P = 'Poor' (e.g. rough estimation); VP = 'Very poor' (use this category only, if not even a rough estimation of the population size can be made, in this case the fields for population size can remain empty, but the field "Abundance categories" has to be filled in)

4. SITE DESCRIPTION

4.1 General site character

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Habitat class	% Cover
N23	10.0
N06	90.0
Total Habitat Cover	100

Other Site Characteristics

2 Terrestrial: Geomorphology and landscape: lowland

4.2 Quality and importance

Luronium natans for which this is considered to be one of the best areas in the United Kingdom.

4.3 Threats, pressures and activities with impacts on the site

The most important impacts and activities with high effect on the site

Negative Impacts			
Rank	Threats and pressures [code]	Pollution (optional) [code]	inside/outside [i o b]
H	H04		B
H	J02		B

Positive Impacts			
Rank	Activities, management [code]	Pollution (optional) [code]	inside/outside [i o b]

Rank: H = high, M = medium, L = low

Pollution: N = Nitrogen input, P = Phosphor/Phosphate input, A = Acid input/acidification,

T = toxic inorganic chemicals, O = toxic organic chemicals, X = Mixed pollutions

i = inside, o = outside, b = both

4.5 Documentation

Conservation Objectives - the Natural England links below provide access to the Conservation Objectives (and other site-related information) for its terrestrial and inshore Natura 2000 sites, including conservation advice packages and supporting documents for European Marine Sites within English waters and for cross-border sites. See also the 'UK Approach' document for more information (link via the JNCC website).

Link(s): <http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/category/6490068894089216>

<http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/category/3212324>

http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pdf/Natura2000_StandardDataForm_UKApproach_Dec2015.pdf

5. SITE PROTECTION STATUS (optional)

[Back to top](#)

5.1 Designation types at national and regional level:

Code	Cover [%]	Code	Cover [%]	Code	Cover [%]
UK04	100.0				

6. SITE MANAGEMENT

[Back to top](#)

6.1 Body(ies) responsible for the site management:

Organisation:	Natural England
---------------	-----------------

Address: _____

Email: _____

6.2 Management Plan(s):

An actual management plan does exist:

☐

Yes

☐

No, but in preparation

☒

No

6.3 Conservation measures (optional)

For available information, including on Conservation Objectives, see Section 4.5.

EXPLANATION OF CODES USED IN THE SPECIAL AREA OF CONSERVATION (SAC) AND SPECIAL PROTECTION AREA (SPA) STANDARD DATA FORMS

The codes in the table below generally follow those explained in the [official European Union guidelines for the Standard Data Form](#) (also referencing the relevant page number).

1.1 Site type

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
A	SPA (classified Special Protection Area)	53
B	cSAC, SCI or SAC (candidate Special Area of Conservation, Site of Community Importance, designated Special Area of Conservation)	53
C	SPA area/boundary is the same as the cSAC/SCI/SAC i.e. a co-classified/designated site (Note: this situation only occurs in Gibraltar)	53

3.1 Habitat code

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
1110	Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time	57
1130	Estuaries	57
1140	Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide	57
1150	Coastal lagoons	57
1160	Large shallow inlets and bays	57
1170	Reefs	57
1180	Submarine structures made by leaking gases	57
1210	Annual vegetation of drift lines	57
1220	Perennial vegetation of stony banks	57
1230	Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic Coasts	57
1310	Salicornia and other annuals colonizing mud and sand	57
1320	Spartina swards (Spartinion maritimae)	57
1330	Atlantic salt meadows (Glaucio-Puccinellietalia maritimae)	57
1340	Inland salt meadows	57
1420	Mediterranean and thermo-Atlantic halophilous scrubs (Sarcocornetea fruticosi)	57
2110	Embryonic shifting dunes	57
2120	Shifting dunes along the shoreline with Ammophila arenaria ("white dunes")	57
2130	Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation ("grey dunes")	57
2140	Decalcified fixed dunes with Empetrum nigrum	57
2150	Atlantic decalcified fixed dunes (Calluno-Ulicetea)	57
2160	Dunes with Hippophya• rhamnoides	57
2170	Dunes with Salix repens ssp. argentea (Salicion arenariae)	57
2190	Humid dune slacks	57
21A0	Machairs (* in Ireland)	57
2250	Coastal dunes with Juniperus spp.	57
2330	Inland dunes with open Corynephorus and Agrostis grasslands	57
3110	Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (Littorelletalia uniflorae)	57
3130	Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the Littorelletea uniflorae and/or of the Isoëto-Nanojuncetea	57
3140	Hard oligo-mesotrophic waters with benthic vegetation of Chara spp.	57
3150	Natural eutrophic lakes with Magnopotamion or Hydrocharition - type vegetation	57

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
3160	Natural dystrophic lakes and ponds	57
3170	Mediterranean temporary ponds	57
3180	Turloughs	57
3260	Water courses of plain to montane levels with the Ranunculion fluitantis and Callitriche-Batrachion vegetation	57
4010	Northern Atlantic wet heaths with Erica tetralix	57
4020	Temperate Atlantic wet heaths with Erica ciliaris and Erica tetralix	57
4030	European dry heaths	57
4040	Dry Atlantic coastal heaths with Erica vagans	57
4060	Alpine and Boreal heaths	57
4080	Sub-Arctic Salix spp. scrub	57
5110	Stable xerothermophilous formations with Buxus sempervirens on rock slopes (Berberidion p.p.)	57
5130	Juniperus communis formations on heaths or calcareous grasslands	57
6130	Calaminarian grasslands of the Violetalia calaminariae	57
6150	Siliceous alpine and boreal grasslands	57
6170	Alpine and subalpine calcareous grasslands	57
6210	Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (Festuco-Brometalia) (* important orchid sites)	57
6230	Species-rich Nardus grasslands, on silicious substrates in mountain areas (and submountain areas in Continental Europe)	57
6410	Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (Molinion caeruleae)	57
6430	Hydrophilous tall herb fringe communities of plains and of the montane to alpine levels	57
6510	Lowland hay meadows (Alopecurus pratensis, Sanguisorba officinalis)	57
6520	Mountain hay meadows	57
7110	Active raised bogs	57
7120	Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration	57
7130	Blanket bogs (* if active bog)	57
7140	Transition mires and quaking bogs	57
7150	Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion	57
7210	Calcareous fens with Cladium mariscus and species of the Caricion davallianae	57
7220	Petrifying springs with tufa formation (Cratoneurion)	57
7230	Alkaline fens	57
7240	Alpine pioneer formations of the Caricion bicoloris-atrofuscae	57
8110	Siliceous scree of the montane to snow levels (Androsacetalia alpinae and Galeopsietalia ladani)	57
8120	Calcareous and calcshist scree of the montane to alpine levels (Thlaspietalia rotundifoliae)	57
8210	Calcareous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation	57
8220	Siliceous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation	57
8240	Limestone pavements	57
8310	Caves not open to the public	57
8330	Submerged or partially submerged sea caves	57
9120	Atlantic acidophilous beech forests with Ilex and sometimes also Taxus in the shrublayer (Quercion robur-petraeae or Ilici-Fagenion)	57
9130	Asperulo-Fagetum beech forests	57
9160	Sub-Atlantic and medio-European oak or oak-hornbeam forests of the Carpinion betuli	57
9180	Tilio-Acerion forests of slopes, scree and ravines	57
9190	Old acidophilous oak woods with Quercus robur on sandy plains	57
91A0	Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in the British Isles	57
91C0	Caledonian forest	57
91D0	Bog woodland	57
91E0	Alluvial forests with Alnus glutinosa and Fraxinus excelsior (Alno-Padion, Alnion incanae, Salicion albae)	57
91J0	Taxus baccata woods of the British Isles	57

3.1 Habitat representativity (abbreviated to 'Representativity' in data form)

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
A	Excellent representativity	57
B	Good representativity	57
C	Significant representativity	57
D	Non-significant presence representativity	57

3.1 Relative surface

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
A	> 15%-100%	58
B	> 2%-15%	58
C	≤ 2%	58

3.1 Degree of conservation (abbreviated to 'Conservation' in data form)

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
A	Excellent conservation	59
B	Good conservation	59
C	Average or reduced conservation	59

3.1 Global assessment (abbreviated to 'Global' in data form)

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
A	Excellent value	59
B	Good value	59
C	Significant value	59

3.2 Population (abbreviated to 'Pop.' in data form)

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
A	> 15%-100%	62
B	> 2%-15%	62
C	≤ 2%	62
D	Non-significant population	62

3.2 Degree of conservation (abbreviated to 'Con.' in data form)

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
A	Excellent conservation	63
B	Good conservation	63
C	Average or reduced conservation	63

3.2 Isolation (abbreviated to 'Iso.' in data form)

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
A	Population (almost) Isolated	63
B	Population not-isolated, but on margins of area of distribution	63
C	Population not-isolated within extended distribution range	63

3.2 Global Grade (abbreviated to 'Glo.' or 'G.' in data form)

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
A	Excellent value	63
B	Good value	63
C	Significant value	63

3.3 Other species – essentially covers bird assemblage types

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
WATR	Non-breeding waterbird assemblage	UK specific code
SBA	Breeding seabird assemblage	UK specific code

BBA	Breeding bird assemblage (applies only to sites classified pre 2000)	UK specific code
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4.1 Habitat class code

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
N01	Marine areas, Sea inlets	65
N02	Tidal rivers, Estuaries, Mud flats, Sand flats, Lagoons (including saltwork basins)	65
N03	Salt marshes, Salt pastures, Salt steppes	65
N04	Coastal sand dunes, Sand beaches, Machair	65
N05	Shingle, Sea cliffs, Islets	65
N06	Inland water bodies (Standing water, Running water)	65
N07	Bogs, Marshes, Water fringed vegetation, Fens	65
N08	Heath, Scrub, Maquis and Garrigue, Phygrana	65
N09	Dry grassland, Steppes	65
N10	Humid grassland, Mesophile grassland	65
N11	Alpine and sub-Alpine grassland	65
N14	Improved grassland	65
N15	Other arable land	65
N16	Broad-leaved deciduous woodland	65
N17	Coniferous woodland	65
N19	Mixed woodland	65
N21	Non-forest areas cultivated with woody plants (including Orchards, groves, Vineyards, Dehesas)	65
N22	Inland rocks, Screes, Sands, Permanent Snow and ice	65
N23	Other land (including Towns, Villages, Roads, Waste places, Mines, Industrial sites)	65
N25	Grassland and scrub habitats (general)	65
N26	Woodland habitats (general)	65

4.3 Threats code

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
A01	Cultivation	65
A02	Modification of cultivation practices	65
A03	Mowing / cutting of grassland	65
A04	Grazing	65
A05	Livestock farming and animal breeding (without grazing)	65
A06	Annual and perennial non-timber crops	65
A07	Use of biocides, hormones and chemicals	65
A08	Fertilisation	65
A10	Restructuring agricultural land holding	65
A11	Agriculture activities not referred to above	65
B01	Forest planting on open ground	65
B02	Forest and Plantation management & use	65
B03	Forest exploitation without replanting or natural regrowth	65
B04	Use of biocides, hormones and chemicals (forestry)	65
B06	Grazing in forests/ woodland	65
B07	Forestry activities not referred to above	65
C01	Mining and quarrying	65
C02	Exploration and extraction of oil or gas	65
C03	Renewable abiotic energy use	65
D01	Roads, paths and railroads	65
D02	Utility and service lines	65
D03	Shipping lanes, ports, marine constructions	65
D04	Airports, flightpaths	65
D05	Improved access to site	65
E01	Urbanised areas, human habitation	65
E02	Industrial or commercial areas	65

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
E03	Discharges	65
E04	Structures, buildings in the landscape	65
E06	Other urbanisation, industrial and similar activities	65
F01	Marine and Freshwater Aquaculture	65
F02	Fishing and harvesting aquatic resources	65
F03	Hunting and collection of wild animals (terrestrial), including damage caused by game (excessive density), and taking/removal of terrestrial animals (including collection of insects, reptiles, amphibians, birds of prey, etc., trapping, poisoning, poaching, predator control, accidental capture (e.g. due to fishing gear), etc.)	65
F04	Taking / Removal of terrestrial plants, general	65
F05	Illegal taking/ removal of marine fauna	65
F06	Hunting, fishing or collecting activities not referred to above	65
G01	Outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities	65
G02	Sport and leisure structures	65
G03	Interpretative centres	65
G04	Military use and civil unrest	65
G05	Other human intrusions and disturbances	65
H01	Pollution to surface waters (limnic & terrestrial, marine & brackish)	65
H02	Pollution to groundwater (point sources and diffuse sources)	65
H03	Marine water pollution	65
H04	Air pollution, air-borne pollutants	65
H05	Soil pollution and solid waste (excluding discharges)	65
H06	Excess energy	65
H07	Other forms of pollution	65
I01	Invasive non-native species	65
I02	Problematic native species	65
I03	Introduced genetic material, GMO	65
J01	Fire and fire suppression	65
J02	Human induced changes in hydraulic conditions	65
J03	Other ecosystem modifications	65
K01	Abiotic (slow) natural processes	65
K02	Biocenotic evolution, succession	65
K03	Interspecific faunal relations	65
K04	Interspecific floral relations	65
K05	Reduced fecundity/ genetic depression	65
L05	Collapse of terrain, landslide	65
L07	Storm, cyclone	65
L08	Inundation (natural processes)	65
L10	Other natural catastrophes	65
M01	Changes in abiotic conditions	65
M02	Changes in biotic conditions	65
U	Unknown threat or pressure	65
XO	Threats and pressures from outside the Member State	65

5.1 Designation type codes

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
UK00	No Protection Status	67
UK01	National Nature Reserve	67
UK04	Site of Special Scientific Interest (GB)	67
UK05	Marine Conservation Zone	67
UK06	Nature Conservation Marine Protected Area	67
UK86	Special Area (Channel Islands)	67
UK98	Area of Special Scientific Interest (NI)	67
IN00	Ramsar Convention site	67
IN08	Special Protection Area	67
IN09	Special Area of Conservation	67

APPENDIX B: Citations for Non-statutory Designated Wildlife Sites of Local Importance

SITES OF BIOLOGICAL IMPORTANCE IN GREATER MANCHESTER
Greater Manchester Ecology Unit
Council Offices, Clarence Arcade, Stamford Street, Ashton-under-Lyne,
OL6 7PT (Private & Confidential)



SITE NAME : Townside*			District : Bury	
LOCATION : Bury			GRID REF : SD805103	
GRADE : B	AREA (HA) : 1.3	ALTITUDE (M) : 85	DATE : 7.6.16	
STATUS : BAP		SURVEYOR : D Dutton		INITIAL SURVEY DATE : 26.4.06
No OF REVISIONS : 2		OWNER : LA		District REF : C55
HABITATS PRESENT	Area (ha)	HABITATS PRESENT	Area (ha)	
Woodland broadleaved (semi-nat)		Woodland plantation	0.1	
Scrub	0.2	Acid grassland		
Neutral grassland – species rich		Neutral grassland – species poor	0.2	
Marsh/Marshy Grassland		Calcareous grassland		
Tall ruderal		Ericaceous heath lowland/upland		
Bog		Swamp/Fen/Reedbed	0.8	
Pond/small lodge	0.01	Reservoir/large area of open water		
Canal		Running water - River/stream/ditch		
Quarry/cliff/rock/wall		Other		
Areas of habitat covering less than 0.1ha. recorded as 0.01				
Qualifying Features Code <i>(taken from Part 2 or Part 3 of the Greater Manchester SBI Selection Guidelines 2016).</i> Fw1 – Reedbed, Swamp, Fen				
Supplementary Features Code - <i>for other features that are not the primary reason for SBI selection, but are identified either as a supplementary attribute (taken from Part 1) and/or by almost reaching the Guideline threshold (Parts 2 & 3).</i>				
COMPLETE FOR GAINS AND PARTIAL LOSSES ONLY				
Loss since Last Survey :		Loss since First Survey :		
Primary cause :		Secondary cause :		
Gain since Last Survey :		Gain since First Survey :		
Primary cause :		Secondary cause :		
Net change since Last Survey :		Net change since First Survey : 0		

*Formerly Townside Pond



HEAD OFFICE

Genesis Centre,
Birchwood Science Park,
Warrington
WA3 7BH

Tel: 01925 844004
E-mail: tep@tep.uk.com

**MARKET
HARBOROUGH**

No. 1 The Chambers,
Bowden Business Village,
Market Harborough,
Leicestershire,
LE16 7SA

Tel: 01858 383120
E-mail: mh@tep.uk.com

GATESHEAD

Office 26, Gateshead
International Business
Centre,
Mulgrave Terrace,
Gateshead
NE8 1AN

Tel: 0191 605 3340
E-mail: gateshead@tep.uk.com

LONDON

8 Trinity Street,
London,
SE1 1DB

Tel: 020 3096 6050
E-mail: london@tep.uk.com

CORNWALL

4 Park Noweth,
Churchtown,
Cury,
Helston
Cornwall
TR12 7BW

Tel: 01326 240081
E-mail: cornwall@tep.uk.com
