



THE
ENVIRONMENT
PARTNERSHIP



GM ALLOCATION 33: PORT SALFORD EXTENSION

SALFORD

ECOLOGICAL REPRESENTATION

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Document Title	Ecological Representation
Prepared for	Peel Land and Property (North) Ltd
Prepared by	TEP - Warrington
Document Ref	6296.02.002

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Date	March 2019
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Approved	David Sweeting

Amendment History					
Version	Date	Modified by	Check / Approved by	Reason(s) issue	Status
1.0	Jun 2017	CG	CMH	Original issue	Superseded
2.0	Mar 2019	AWE	DCS	Jan 2019 draft GMSF & policies update & inclusion of alternate option of larger site	Current

CONTENTS	PAGE
1.0 Overview Option 1.....	1
2.0 Areas of Constraint Option 1.....	3
3.0 Opportunities Option 1.....	7
4.0 Overview Option 2.....	9
5.0 Areas of Constraint (East of Irlam).....	11
6.0 Opportunities (East of Irlam).....	15

APPENDICES

- APPENDIX A: Phase 1 Habitat Survey (Port Salford Extension)
- APPENDIX B: Desktop Study (Port Salford Extension)
- APPENDIX C: Phase 1 Habitat Survey (East of Irlam)
- APPENDIX D: Desktop Study (East of Irlam)

DRAWINGS

- Figure 5.9 - Western Gateway Indicative Masterplan
- G6296.02.001 - Ecological Constraints Plan (Port Salford Extension)
- IN6746.01.003B Composite Masterplan
- Ecological Constraints Plan (East of Irlam)

1.0 Overview Option 1

Introduction

- 1.1 TEP was commissioned by Peel Land and Property (North) Ltd in March 2017 to provide an ecological representation of Port Salford Extension (122.09ha) outlining potential ecological constraints and opportunities in relation to developing the site for housing.
- 1.2 The site is currently designated as Green Belt in Salford's Unitary Development Plan (UDP); however, the revised draft January 2019 Greater Manchester Spatial Framework (GMSF) has identified this land for a major expansion of Port Salford, accommodating around 320,000sq m of employment floor space to the north and west of Barton Aerodrome.
- 1.3 Option 1 for Port Salford Extension is in line with Policy GM Allocation 33 of the January 2019 draft GMSF. Option 2, discussed at Chapter 4, includes Option1 plus additional land to the south.
- 1.4 For Option 1, a review of the 2014 ecology scoping chapter (TEP report 3879.005) was undertaken. A Phase 1 Habitat Survey was undertaken by Clare Gower (FISC Level 3) on the 12th May 2017. The Phase 1 Habitat Map and accompanying Target Notes are found in Appendix A. Areas of high, medium and low ecological constraint have been identified and are shown on Drawing G6296.02.001 Ecological Constraints Plan.
- 1.5 TEP's assessment indicates that there are no overriding ecological constraints which preclude sustainable development of the land as per the Western Gateway - Indicative Masterplan (Figure 5.9).

Desktop and Background Study

- 1.6 There are no nationally or internationally designated wildlife sites within 1km of the site.
- 1.7 Parts of the proposed development area fall within the Natural England Impact Risk Zones associated with two SSSI's: Astley and Bedford Mosses Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI), which forms part of the internationally designated Manchester Mosses Special Area of Conservation (SAC); and Holcroft Moss SSSI, which also forms part of the Manchester Mosses SAC, although these designations are more than 4km from the site.
- 1.8 Foxhill Glen Site of Biological Importance (SBI) is located to the northeast of the site boundary, within the survey area. Provided best practice pollution control measures are implemented along a buffer zone around the SBI, then the risk of adverse impacts will be minimised.
- 1.9 A further two SBI's are located within 1km of the site boundary, locations of which can be found in the desktop report in Appendix B. Neither of these SBI's are functionally linked to the site and they would not be impacted by its development.

- 1.10 The northern section of the site is classed as Mosslands (UDP Policy EN11, see Appendix B for further details.).
- 1.11 Records of protected species within 1km of the site were returned, including great crested newt, water vole, bats, brown hare and birds of conservation concern.
- 1.12 Full results of the desktop survey, including maps of designated sites, are found in Appendix A.

Site Description

- 1.13 The site is dominated by species-poor modified grassland which has previously been arable land but is now left unmanaged, with significant areas of arable land and horse grazing. The site also contains hedgerows, ditches, ponds, woodland and areas of marshy grassland. Boysnope Golf Course covers a large area of the site and is dominated by closely mown amenity grassland with areas of young broad-leaf plantation and a number of ponds and ditches. Boyle Brook runs from west to east through the proposed site and continues into the City Airport and Heliport land. Foxhill Glen SBI is within the City Airport and Heliport site but is not within the site proposed for removal from Greenbelt.
- 1.14 A continuous area of woodland along the railway line to the north of the site is shown as Area A on Drawing G6296.02.001, although this area is outside of the site boundary.
- 1.15 There is a network of native hedgerows extending across the site, containing mature trees and associated with small pockets of woodland. These features comprise Area B on Drawing G6296.02.001.
- 1.16 Although there are six ponds on site, only one of these ponds had water in at the time of survey after a prolonged dry spell. This pond is located within the grounds of City Airport and Heliport and has historical records of having great crested newts (2014), and this area also contains Boyle Brook. The ponds and wetland areas comprise Area C on Drawing G6296.02.001.
- 1.17 The site is dominated by grassland, which comprises Area D on Drawing G6296.02.001.

2.0 Areas of Constraint Option 1

High Constraint

2.1 The following features comprise Area A - Wildlife Corridors, and represent a High Constraint to development:

- The continuous stretch of plantation broad-leaved woodland and vegetation that runs along the railway embankment, to the north of the site

Medium Constraint

2.2 Area B represents a Medium Constraint to development. The network of hedgerows and associated pockets of woodland are Section 41 habitats¹ and should be retained wherever possible.

2.3 None of the hedgerows within the site qualify as Important under the Hedgerow Regulations, in relation to ecological criteria, but they do offer some opportunities for refuge, foraging and commuting for a variety of wildlife. Hedgerow loss and/or severance should be mitigated with replacement native-species hedgerow planting, equal to the length of the losses.

2.4 There are six individual trees and five tree groups/woodland within Area B with suitability for roosting bats. These features should be retained within the masterplan wherever possible, and a sensitive lighting scheme design can mitigate for indirect impacts on bats.

2.5 Area C also represents a Medium Constraint to development. Area C comprises one pond lying to the north of Foxhill Glen SBI and just outside of proposed site, with great crested newt confirmed present in 2014. Although the pond would be retained within the masterplan design, a Natural England mitigation licence would be required to ensure the continued Favourable Conservation Status of the species, despite terrestrial habitat losses. Boyle Brook, located outside of the proposed site and within the City Airport boundaries, is also included in Area C.

2.6 Given the extent of the site, there would be opportunity to mitigate or compensate for losses of great crested newt terrestrial habitat within the masterplan.

Low Constraint

2.7 Area D represents a Low Constraint to development. Grassland and arable habitats dominate the site and make up Area D. These are not Section 41 habitats.

Protected and Priority Fauna

2.8 Constraints relating to protected and Section 41 species² are considered in Table 1.

¹ Under S41 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act, 2006, Local Planning Authorities are under a duty to have regard to habitats and species of principal importance for biodiversity (such as native hedgerows, natural watercourses, deciduous woodland, lowland meadows etc)

² The rarest and most threatened species in England are listed under Section 41 of the 2006 Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act. Protecting and enhancing S41 species is key delivering the Biodiversity 2020 strategy.

- 2.9 The development is likely to require a Natural England licence for great crested newts.
- 2.10 Any trees or tree groups/woodlands with suitability for roosting bats should be retained where possible. If this is not possible, further surveys will be required to determine presence/likely absence of roosting bats.
- 2.11 Loss of grassland would result in the reduction in range and foraging habitat for farmland bird species, barn owl and brown hares (Section 41 species). The effect of losses of Area D habitats should be balanced by creation of new habitats; the exact type and location of these habitats will need to be agreed with City Airport in line with their Bird Hazard Control policy.
- 2.12 Policy GM-G 10 of the revised draft 2019 GMSF states that a net enhancement of biodiversity resources will be sought across the plan as a whole.

Table 1. Summary of constraints related to Fauna (Option 1)

Fauna Group/ Species (Protected)	Constraint	Details
Amphibians	Yes	There are six ponds located within the survey boundary, only one of which contained water at the time of the phase 1 habitat survey. In 2014 a small population of great crested newt (European Protected Species ³ (EPS)) was recorded within the pond on the City Airport and Heliport land. Further surveys to update these records will be required for a development licence from Natural England, which may be required to permit development and mitigate for terrestrial habitat loss.
Reptiles	No	The site contains only limited habitat for reptiles and it is considered unlikely that reptiles are present on site. There are no implications for the development with regard to reptiles.
Birds	Yes	<p>Breeding bird surveys were carried out in 2013 where a number of S.41 species were recorded within the site. The site is considered to hold neighbourhood level importance for breeding birds. Lapwing, skylark and ringed plover were all noted as possibly breeding during the Phase 1 survey in May 2017. Although not recorded during the Phase 1 habitat survey, barn owl (Schedule 1⁴) is confirmed to regularly breed in a nest box inside a barn at Tunnel Farm, to the south of the site.</p> <p>Wintering bird surveys in 2013/2014 recorded a total of 34 bird species, including 11 Section 41 species. The site is considered to be of local importance for wintering birds. The broad-leaved woodland and some hedgerows on site should be retained and enhanced, improving habitat for woodland bird species. New strategic planting will strengthen the hedgerow network within the site and provide more habitat for hedgerow bird species. All habitat creation/enhancement will need to be agreed with City Airport, in line with their Bird Hazard Control policy.</p> <p>An update to the breeding bird and wintering bird surveys would be required prior to any development.</p>
Bats	Yes	<p>Two buildings in Tunnel Farm were identified in 2014 as having moderate suitability for roosting bats. These buildings will require repeat nocturnal bat surveys to inform an updated assessment. There are six individual trees and five tree groups/woodlands with bat roosting suitability. These trees should be retained within the masterplan design. If this is not possible, further surveys (Potential Roost Feature inspections and nocturnal surveys) will be required to determine presence/absence of roosting bats.</p> <p>At least four species of bats use the site for foraging and commuting particularly around the plantation woodland areas within Boysnope Golf Course, along Barton Moss Road and around the woodland blocks. The loss of bat foraging habitat and habitat severance impacts can be mitigated within the design and through habitat creation. All habitat creation/enhancement will need to be agreed with City Airport, in line with their Bird Hazard Control policy.</p>

³ European Protect Species (EPS) are animals and plants that are listed under Annex IV of the European Habitats Directive and receive protection in England under Regulation 41 of The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations (2010).

⁴ Schedule 1 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act, 1981 affords protections of the birds, their nests, eggs and young at all times. It is also an offence to disturb barn owls at an active nest site.

Fauna Group/ Species (Protected)	Constraint	Details
Badger	No	There are no records of badgers within 1km of the site and no evidence of badgers was found within the site or immediately adjacent to the site (within 30m). There are no implications for the development with regard to badgers.
Water vole	No	Although there are records of water vole on site, the ditches within the site are considered to have limited suitability for the species. Although the ditches can hold water after heavy rain, it quickly drains away completely, leaving the ditches dry.
Otter	No	The site does not have habitats suitable for otter. There are no implications for the development with regard to otter.
Brown Hare	Yes	There are records of brown hare on site and suitable habitat for brown hare is present within the site. There will be habitat loss as a result of the proposals, as brown hare makes use of a mosaic of habitats including arable land. Leaving grassland tall in buffer zones and keeping the hedgerows will retain some value in the site for brown hare.

3.0 Opportunities Option 1

- 3.1 There are opportunities to enhance biodiversity through the process of development, in line with National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF, 2018), under Section 40 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act 2016⁵, and the GMSF revised draft January 2019 policies as outlined in Chapter 8 'A Greener Greater Manchester'.
- 3.2 The GMSF revised draft January 2019 states that development of the site (GM Allocation 33) in relation to ecology will need to:
- Incorporate very high levels of landscaping, including the retention of existing woodland, hedgerows and ponds where practicable, so as to minimise the visual impact on the wider landscape, maximise biodiversity and mitigate the environmental impacts of development including noise;
 - Support the objectives for the Great Manchester Wetlands Nature Improvement Area and avoid harm to protected species;
 - Protect and enhance surrounding habitats, including the Foxhill Glen Site of Biological Importance;
 - Mitigate the risk of surface water and groundwater flood risk;
 - Protect the quality of watercourses through and around the site;
- 3.3 An Illustrative Masterplan is provided in Figure 5.9 within the Drawings Appendix. The above points can be incorporated into the proposed development.
- 3.4 The revised draft GMSF January 2019 also states the priority for any off-site nature conservation enhancement required to deliver a net gain in biodiversity from the development of the site is likely to include the enhancement of Foxhill Glen Site of Biological Importance, ecological enhancements to remaining areas of Green Belt to the site's south western and north eastern boundaries and the restoration of lowland raised bog and complementary habitats in Chat Moss to the north. Wider ecological surveys, including water vole, brown hare, great crested newts and birds, will be required prior to any development.
- 3.5 The masterplan proposals include connections between the green infrastructure of and around the site via the retention, enhancement and creation of wildlife corridors. Where practicable, opportunities to integrate new and existing green infrastructure into new development should be taken to protect, enhance and expand the green infrastructure network in accordance with the Policy GM-G 2. Where new or improved green infrastructure is delivered as part of a development, the developer should make appropriate provision for its long term management and maintenance.

⁵ Section 40 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2016 places a duty on all public authorities in England and Wales to have regard, in the exercise of their functions, to the purpose of conserving biodiversity which in turn will seek to contribute to the achievement of the commitments of the Biodiversity 2020 strategy.

- 3.6 Habitat creation proposals include woodland and hedgerows with the enhancement of habitats also achieved through proposed management plans. All habitat creation/enhancement will need to be agreed with City Airport, in line with their Bird Hazard Control policy.
- 3.7 To adhere to the conditions of UDP Policy EN11: Mosslands, the development should either: make provisions within the masterplan for future restoration of the mosslands; or for the restoration of an area of lowland raised bog within the mossland area equivalent to that potential area lost as a result of the development; or that the development secures major nature conservation benefits for the mosslands. In every case, the overall nature conservation interest of the mosslands will be maintained. Where appropriate, conditions or planning obligations will be used to ensure the protection, enhancement and management of the mosslands' nature conservation interest.

4.0 Overview Option 2

Introduction

- 4.1 ***Under Option 2, the area of Option 1 (Allocation 33), plus additional land to the south known as East of Irlam (shown on Drawing G6296.03.002A at Appendix C), is proposed for development as part of a larger Port Salford Extension.***
- 4.2 TEP was commissioned by Peel Land and Property (North) Ltd in March 2017 to provide an ecological representation of the Land East of Irlam (52.23ha), outlining potential ecological constraints and opportunities in relation to developing the site. The site is currently designated as Green Belt and is not proposed for Green Belt release or allocation in the draft January 2019 Greater Manchester Spatial Framework (GMSF).
- 4.3 A review of the 2014 ecology scoping chapter (TEP report 3879.005) was undertaken. The Phase 1 habitat survey was updated on 10th May 2017 by Clare Gower (FISC Level 3). The Phase 1 Habitat Map and accompanying Target Notes are found in Appendix C. Areas of high, medium and low ecological constraint have been identified and are shown on Drawing G6296.03.001A Ecological Constraints Plan.
- 4.4 ***TEP's assessment indicates that there are no overriding ecological constraints which preclude sustainable development of the land as per the Composite Masterplan, shown at Drawing IN6746.01.003B.***

Desktop and Background Study, East of Irlam

- 4.5 There are no nationally or internationally designated wildlife sites within 1km of the site. The proposed residential development of the site does not trigger consultation with Natural England regarding Impact Risk Zones for Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs).
- 4.6 There are three Sites of Biological Importance (SBI) within 1km of the site boundary. None of the SBI's are functionally linked to the site and they would not be impacted by development.
- 4.7 Records of protected species within 1km of the site were returned, including great crested newt, bats, brown hare, barn owl, common lizard, polecat and birds of conservation concern.
- 4.8 Full results of the desktop survey, including maps of designated sites, are found in Appendix D.

Site Description, East of Irlam

- 4.9 The site predominantly comprises a golf course, dominated by amenity grassland with patches of plantation woodland.

- 4.10 There is a network of native hedgerows extending across the site, along with pockets of woodland (plantation). These features comprise Area A on Drawing G6296.03.001A.
- 4.11 Seven ponds are present on site and two ditches (although one was dry at the time of survey). The ponds and ditches comprise Area B on Drawing G6296.03.001A.
- 4.12 There is one cluster of buildings on the site and associated hardstanding which comprise Area C on Drawing G6296.03.001A.
- 4.13 The site is dominated by grassland, which comprises Area D on Drawing G6296.03.001A.

5.0 Areas of Constraint (East of Irlam)

High Constraint (East of Irlam)

- 5.1 There are no features on site which are considered to represent a High Constraint to development.

Medium Constraint (East of Irlam)

- 5.2 Area A represents a Medium Constraint to development. The network of hedgerows and associated pockets of woodland are Section 41 habitats⁶ and should be retained in the masterplan. Any hedgerow loss or severance should be mitigated with replacement planting equal to the length of hedgerow sections lost.
- 5.3 Area B represents a Medium Constraint to development. Area B comprises seven on-site ponds and two ditches. No great crested newts were recorded in these ponds in 2013.
- 5.4 Area C represents a Medium Constraint to development. Area C comprises building clusters of Barton Grange and Tunnel Farm. Bat roosts (two) have been identified in one building within Barton Grange and other buildings in both clusters have bat roosting suitability. Should the buildings be demolished or refurbished as part of the proposals, a Natural England mitigation licence would be required to ensure the continued Favourable Conservation Status of the species, despite roost loss and/or modification.

Low Constraint (East of Irlam)

- 5.5 Area D represents a Low Constraint to development. The semi-improved and amenity grassland habitats dominate the site and make up Area D; these are not Section 41 habitats.

Protected and Priority Fauna (East of Irlam)

- 5.6 Constraints relating to protected and Section 41 species⁷ are considered in Table 1.
- 5.7 As noted earlier, the development would require a Natural England licence for bats if the building roosts are to be destroyed or modified.
- 5.8 Loss of grassland would result in the reduction in range for breeding and wintering bird species, brown hares, common lizard, polecat (Section 41 species) and barn owl⁸; however, it should be noted that the site does not appear to be a stronghold for such species. The effect of losses of Area D habitats should be balanced by creation of new habitats of value to birds; e.g. new ponds, wetlands, species-rich grasslands and woodland.

⁶ Under S41 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act, 2006, Local Planning Authorities are under a duty to have regard to habitats and species of principal importance for biodiversity (such as native hedgerows, natural watercourses, deciduous woodland, lowland meadows etc)

⁷ The rarest and most threatened species in England are listed under Section 41 of the 2006 Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act. Protecting and enhancing S41 species is key delivering the Biodiversity 2020 strategy.

⁸ Schedule 1 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act, 1981 affords protections of the birds, their nests, eggs and young at all times. It is also an offence to disturb barn owls at an active nest site.

- 5.9 Policy GM8 of the draft GMSF seeks to take a landscape-scale approach to ecological enhancement and identify opportunities elsewhere in Greater Manchester as additional Nature Improvement Areas (NIAs).

Table 2. Summary of constraints related to Fauna (East of Irlam)

Fauna Group/ Species (Protected)	Constraint	Details
Amphibians	Yes	<p>There are seven ponds located on the site, which were surveyed in 2014 and no great crested newts were identified. Repeat surveys would be required as an update due to the time elapsed since the last surveys.</p> <p>A small population of great crested newt (European Protected Species⁹ (EPS)) is present within Foxhill Glen over 250m from the site boundary. However, provided no great crested newt are identified on site during repeat surveys it is considered unlikely that newts would disperse onto the site.</p>
Reptiles	No	<p>Although there are records of common lizard in the area, the site contains only limited habitat for reptiles and it is considered unlikely that reptiles are present on site. There are no implications for the development with regard to reptiles.</p>
Birds	Yes	<p>Breeding bird surveys across 2013 recorded a total of 10 Section 41 bird species, however none were confirmed breeding. The site is considered to hold 'site' level importance for breeding birds. Barn Owl (Schedule 1) is confirmed to breed in a nest box inside a building on Tunnel Farm. If this nest site is to be affected it must be done at a time when breeding is not active and compensatory mitigation is required to replace the nest site.</p> <p>Wintering bird surveys in 2014 recorded a total of 34 bird species, including 11 Section 41 species. The site is considered to be of local importance for wintering birds.</p> <p>The broad-leaved woodland on site should be retained and enhanced, improving habitat for woodland bird species. New strategic planting will strengthen the hedgerow network within the site and provide more habitat for hedgerow bird species.</p>
Bats	Yes	<p>Two bat (EPS) roosts were identified in one building in the Barton Grange building cluster in 2014. Three buildings have moderate suitability for roosting bats (one building on Barton Grange and two buildings on Tunnel Farm). These buildings will require repeat nocturnal bat surveys to inform an updated assessment. Twelve trees have bat roosting suitability and should be retained within the design. If it is not possible to retain the trees, further surveys (Potential Roost Feature inspections and nocturnal surveys) will be required.</p> <p>A development licence from Natural England is required to permit development and mitigate for roost loss and/or modification.</p> <p>At least four species of bats use the site for foraging and commuting, particularly along Fiddlers Lane, which leads to Barton Grange and crosses the M62 motorway and the ditch network. The loss of bat foraging habitat and habitat severance impacts can be mitigated within the design and through habitat creation.</p>

⁹ European Protect Species (EPS) are animals and plants that are listed under Annex IV of the European Habitats Directive and receive protection in England under Regulation 41 of The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations (2010).

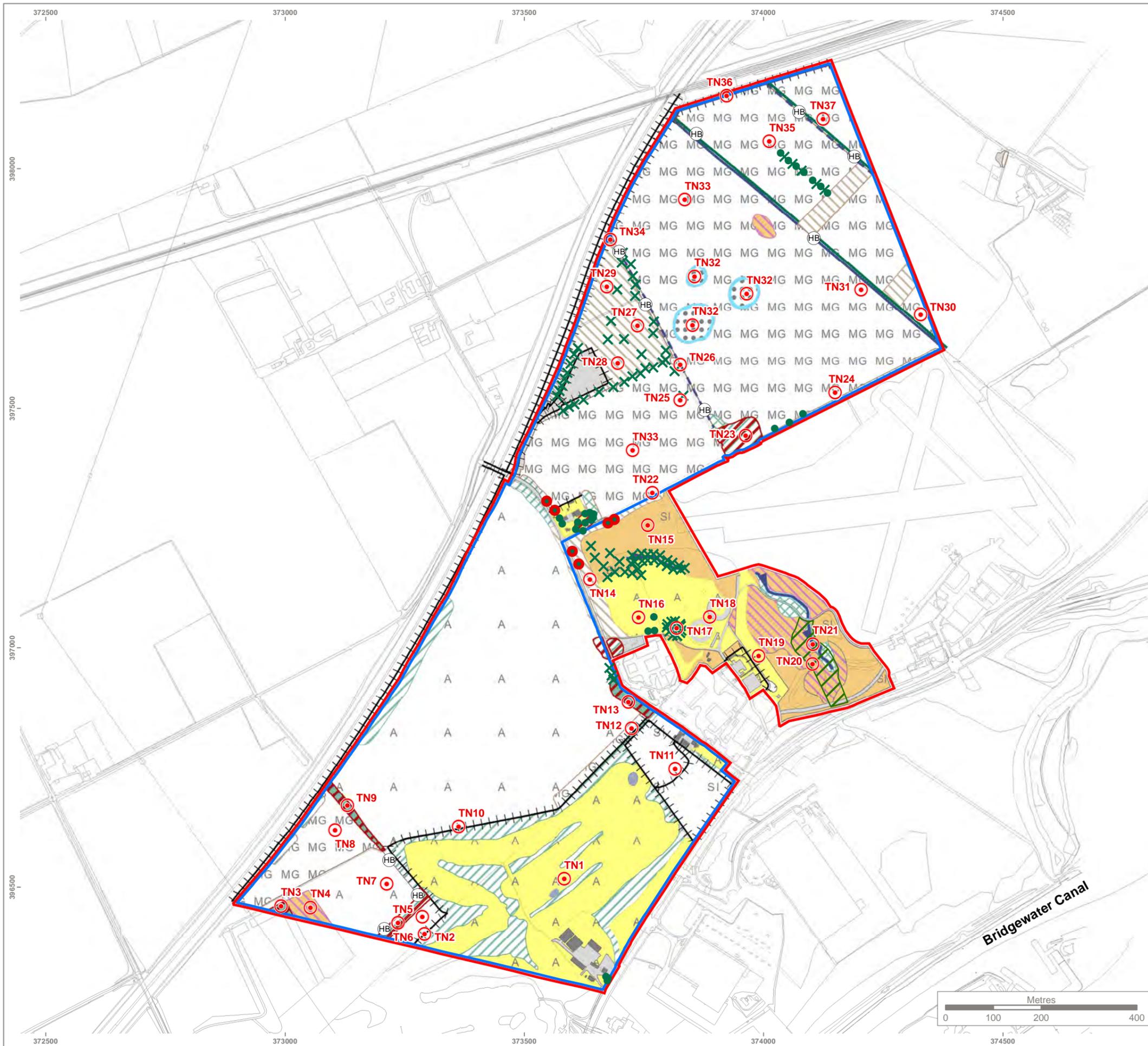
Fauna Group/ Species (Protected)	Constraint	Details
Badger	No	No evidence of badgers was found within the site or immediately adjacent to the site (within 30m). There are no implications for the development with regard to badgers.
Water vole	No	Although there are records of water vole in the area, no evidence of water voles was found and the ditches are not considered suitable for water vole.
Otter	No	The site does not support otter. There are no implications for the development with regard to otter.
Brown Hare	Yes	There are records of brown hare on site and suitable habitat for brown hare is present within the site. There will be habitat loss as a result of the proposals, as brown hare makes use of a mosaic of habitats. Leaving grassland tall in buffer zones and keeping the hedgerows will retain some value in the site for brown hare.

5.10

6.0 Opportunities (East of Irlam)

- 6.1 There are opportunities to enhance biodiversity through the process of development, in line with National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF, 2018), under Section 40 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act 20165 and the GMSF revised draft January 2019 policies as outlined in Chapter 8 'A Greener Greater Manchester'.
- 6.2 An Illustrative Masterplan is provided at Drawing IN6746.01.003B Composite Masterplan, in which the East of Irlam site is proposed for development as an additional area of the Port Salford Extension (GM Allocation 33).
- 6.3 The masterplan should aim to integrate new and existing green infrastructure into the development and to protect, enhance and expand the green infrastructure network in accordance with the Policy GM-G 2 'Green Infrastructure Network'. Where new or improved green infrastructure is delivered as part of a development, the developer should make appropriate provision for its long term management and maintenance.
- 6.4 Habitat creation within proposed structure and green corridor planting should include woodland, wildflower meadows and hedgerows with the enhancement of habitat achieved through ongoing management plans.

APPENDIX A: Phase 1 Habitat Survey (Port Salford Extension)

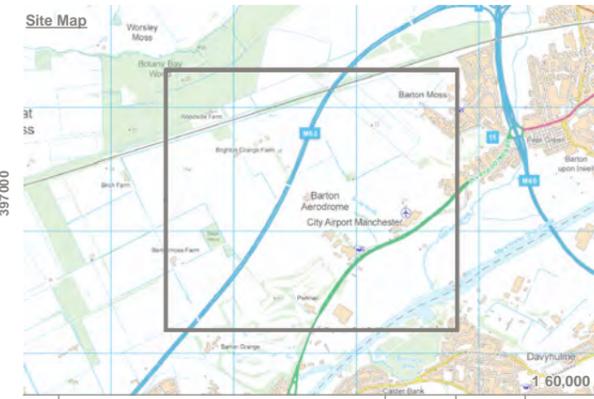


KEY

- Site Boundary
- Survey Boundary
- Target Notes
- HB Himalayan Balsam
- X Scattered Scrub
- Scattered Broad-leaved Trees
- Broad-leaved Tree with Bat Potential
- Standing Water
- Running Water
- Species-poor Intact Hedge and Ditch
- Species-poor Intact Hedge and Dry Ditch
- Species-poor Defunct Hedge
- Fence
- Dry Ditch
- Group of Trees with Bat Potential
- Semi-natural Broad-leaved Woodland
- Amenity Grassland
- Buildings
- Bare Ground
- Bare Ground/Ephemeral Mix
- Hardstanding
- Foxhill Glen Site of Biological Importance
- Plantation Broad-leaved Woodland
- Dense/Continuous Scrub
- Semi-improved Neutral Grassland
- Species-poor Modified Neutral Grassland
- Marsh/Marshy Grassland
- Poor Semi-improved Grassland
- Tall Ruderal
- Swamp
- Standing Water
- Running Water



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Rev	Description	Drawn	Approved	Date

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Project
Port Salford Extension, Ecology

Title
Phase 1 Habitat Survey

Drawing Number
G6296.02.002

Drawn	Checked	Approved	Scale	Date
JS	CH	CG	1:8,000 @ A3	30/06/2017

Port Salford Expansion Site: Phase 1 Update, May 2017

Target Note TN1

Boysnope Golf Club occupies a large part of the study area, to the south-west of City Airport and Heliport. The course is relatively new and is largely very flat, relying on a series of informally laid out plantations to subdivide the various holes and give some structure to the layout. These plantations are young to semi-mature and consist of a mix of native and exotic broad-leaved trees with a small proportion of conifers. There are some large mature trees along parts of the boundary, mainly the south-western edge adjacent to Barton Grange and within the southern part of the hedge fronting the A57. A series of fairly recent ponds is scattered throughout the course.

The whole of the A57 boundary is marked by a 2m tall well-maintained dense hawthorn hedge, fronted by a mown grass verge to the north. The other boundaries are fenced, mainly backed by bands of plantation within the course.

Woody species noted within the plantation areas are listed below.

Grey squirrel was seen here. Birds noted within the golf course area included great tit, chaffinch, blackbird, robin and magpie.

<i>Acer platanoides</i>	Norway Maple
<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Sycamore
<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	Horse-chestnut
<i>Betula pendula</i>	Silver Birch
<i>Cornus alba</i>	Red Dogwood
<i>Corylus avellana</i>	Hazel
<i>Cotoneaster sp.</i>	Cotoneaster species
<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Hawthorn
<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	Beech
<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Ash
<i>Hedera helix</i>	Ivy
<i>Larix sp.</i>	Larch species
<i>Ligustrum vulgare</i>	Wild Privet
<i>Pinus nigra</i>	Black Pine
<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine
<i>Quercus robur</i>	English Oak
<i>Quercus rubra</i>	Red Oak
<i>Rubus fruticosus agg.</i>	Bramble
<i>Salix caprea</i>	Goat Willow
<i>Salix cinerea</i>	Common Sallow
<i>Salix fragilis</i>	Crack Willow
<i>Salix x chrysocoma</i>	Weeping Willow
<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>	Mountain Ash
<i>Sorbus intermedia</i>	Swedish Whitebeam
<i>Tilia x europaea</i>	Common Lime

Target Note TN2

Along this south-eastern edge of the arable field, between two areas of dense Yorkshire fog grassland (TN5), no growth of typical arable weed species was noted, but Yorkshire fog becomes progressively denser in the edge towards the south-west.

No plant list compiled for this target note

Target Note TN3

Forming an open rectangular arrangement, this corner of an area of quite tall and mature even-aged woodland, enclosing a large flat area within three sections of dense silver birch-dominated growth. There are three wooded strips that seem to be naturally regenerated but terminating in the south-west in taller woodland north-east of Barton Grange, with mature specimens of beech, wych elm and oak. The geometrical layout of these woodland strips suggests a planted origin but they may also be remnants of naturally regenerated birch wood surviving on reserved strips of cut-over mossland. Silver birch is dominant throughout with Bramble, Nettle and Bracken dominant below.

<i>Betula pendula</i>	Silver Birch	D
<i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg.	Bramble	A
<i>Urtica dioica</i>	Nettle	A
<i>Chamerion angustifolium</i>	Rosebay Willowherb	F
<i>Galium aparine</i>	Goosegrass	F
<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>	Bracken	F
<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Sycamore	O
<i>Heracleum sphondylium</i>	Hogweed	O
<i>Impatiens glandulifera</i>	Himalayan Balsam	O
<i>Quercus robur</i>	English Oak	O
<i>Salix caprea</i>	Goat Willow	O
<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	Elder	O
<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	Beech	R
<i>Hedera helix</i>	Ivy	R
<i>Ulmus glabra</i>	Wych Elm	R

Target Note TN4

Along the north-eastern side of the north-eastern strip of TN3 woodland there is a broad strip of uncultivated land with an abundance of great willowherb. It is dominated by dense tall ruderal herb growth and tall coarse grasses in a damp neutral vegetation mix. Although quite dry at the time of the May 2017 visit the plant mix indicates that quite marshy conditions generally pertain. The area is quite diverse with differing plant communities merging into one another.

Common blue damselfly was noted in this area.

<i>Epilobium hirsutum</i>	Great Willowherb	A
<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	Yorkshire-fog	A
<i>Poa trivialis</i>	Rough-stalked Meadowgrass	A
<i>Ranunculus repens</i>	Creeping Buttercup	A
<i>Epilobium ciliatum</i>	American Willowherb	F
<i>Impatiens glandulifera</i>	Himalayan Balsam	F
<i>Juncus effusus</i>	Soft Rush	F
<i>Persicaria amphibia</i>	Amphibious Bistort	F
<i>Senecio jacobaea</i>	Ragwort	F

Appendix 12.2: Target Notes

<i>Urtica dioica</i>	Nettle	F
<i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i>	Cow Parsley	O
<i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i>	False Oat-grass	O
<i>Calystegia sp.</i>	Bindweed species	O
<i>Chamerion angustifolium</i>	Rosebay Willowherb	O
<i>Galium aparine</i>	Cleavers	O
<i>Heracleum sphondylium</i>	Hogweed	O
<i>Myosotis scorpioides</i>	Water Forget-me-not	O
<i>Phalaris arundinacea</i>	Reed Canary-grass	O
<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>	Bracken	O
<i>Rubus fruticosus agg.</i>	Bramble	O

A carrion crow was noted mobbing a buzzard over this area.

Target Note TN5

In 2012 this was part of a long strip of unmanaged flat former farmed land stretching along the north-western edge of the golf course, dominated by neutral grassland with very little structural or species diversity. By 2014 most of this area had been ploughed up and was under a very dense crop of Italian ryegrass, two areas of Yorkshire fog dominated dense sward survive, one in the north-east and the other to the south-east of the TN4 strip.

The boundary with the golf course is marked by large mature tree specimens, mainly of beech and sycamore.

No plant list compiled for this target note

Target Note TN6

This is a quite mature plantation, laid out as two strips meeting in an 'L'-shape. The north-western strip is more natural in appearance, much narrower but backed by more-recent plantings within the golf course extension. The larger, south-western area is wider and more diverse whilst the narrower, north-western, strip is more sycamore and silver birch dominated. There is much Himalayan balsam around the edges with the adjacent arable field, intermingled with nettle; the shaded interior of the woodland has much bare ground and ivy.

<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Sycamore	D
<i>Betula pendula</i>	Silver Birch	F
<i>Hedera helix</i>	Ivy	A
<i>Impatiens glandulifera</i>	Himalayan Balsam	F
<i>Rubus fruticosus agg.</i>	Bramble	F
<i>Urtica dioica</i>	Nettle	F
<i>Digitalis purpurea</i>	Foxglove	O
<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Ash	O
<i>Galium aparine</i>	Goosegrass	O
<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	Yorkshire-fog	O
<i>Poa trivialis</i>	Rough-stalked Meadowgrass	O
<i>Quercus robur</i>	English Oak	O
<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	Elder	O
<i>Silene dioica</i>	Red Campion	O
<i>Arctium minus</i>	Burdock	R
<i>Dryopteris dilatata</i>	Broad Buckler-fern	R
<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	Beech	R
<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>	Mountain Ash	R
<i>Symphytum x uplandicum</i>	Russian Comfrey	R

KEY - D = Dominant, A = Abundant, F = Frequent, O = Occasional, R = Rare

Appendix 12.2: Target Notes

<i>Tilia x europaea</i>	Common Lime	R
<i>Ulmus glabra</i>	Wych Elm	R

Target Note TN7

The TN6 plantation forms much of the eastern edge of a field of very densely growing Italian ryegrass crop, only a few typical arable field edge plants can survive here but there is quite frequent Himalayan balsam along the plantation edge and seeding into the field edge in places.

<i>Impatiens glandulifera</i>	Himalayan Balsam	F
<i>Galium aparine</i>	Cleavers	O
<i>Rubus fruticosus agg.</i>	Bramble	O
<i>Myosotis arvensis</i>	Field Forget-me-not	R
<i>Sonchus asper</i>	Prickly Sowthistle	R
<i>Viola arvensis</i>	Field Pansy	R

Target Note TN8

This is a further area of unmanaged farmland, alongside the motorway. There is a dense neutral sward dominated by a mix of Yorkshire fog, rough-stalked meadowgrass and ryegrass with much false oat-grass in the south-western extremity and around edges along with nettles and hogweed. There are scattered taller tussocks of cock's-foot and also sparse scattered soft rush and reed canary-grass in a generally dense, tall and species-poor mix.

Along the south-eastern edge there is a quite broad strip of taller and dense unmanaged coarse grass and tall herb vegetation, south-east of the farm track.

The adjacent narrow motorway banks have a mix of birch and willow in a neutral grassland and tall herb matrix.

No plant list compiled for this target note

Target Note TN9

Stretching north-west towards the motorway, this woodland is a continuation of the narrower arm of the TN6 plantation. It is a strip of willow regeneration tapering from a narrow point in the south to a wider strip at the motorway edge where goat willow is dominant, with much bramble below.

Red Admiral was noted here.

<i>Salix caprea</i>	Goat Willow	D
<i>Urtica dioica</i>	Nettle	A
<i>Galium aparine</i>	Goosegrass	F
<i>Poa trivialis</i>	Rough-stalked Meadowgrass	F
<i>Rubus fruticosus agg.</i>	Bramble	F
<i>Salix cinerea</i>	Grey Willow	F
<i>Betula pendula</i>	Silver Birch	O
<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	Creeping Thistle	O
<i>Heracleum sphondylium</i>	Hogweed	O
<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	Yorkshire-fog	O
<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	Elder	O
<i>Symphytum x uplandicum</i>	Russian Comfrey	O
<i>Sonchus asper</i>	Prickly Sowthistle	R

Target Note TN10

KEY - D = Dominant, A = Abundant, F = Frequent, O = Occasional, R = Rare

Appendix 12.2: Target Notes

North-west of the Golf Course and between TN9 and TN13 this large wheat field has generally very sparse occurrence of arable weed species as the crop edges merge into dense strips of tall neutral grassland around the field. However, along this south-western end there is a mix of annual herb and grass species found and a small area dominated by chickweed, with tall annual grasses, in the extreme south-western corner.

<i>Stellaria media</i>	Chickweed	O
<i>Anisanthera sterilis</i>	Sterile Brome	R
<i>Bromus hordeaceus</i>	Soft Brome	R
<i>Matricaria chamomilla</i>	Scented Mayweed	R
<i>Myosotis arvensis</i>	Field Forget-me-not	R
<i>Persicaria maculosa</i>	Redshank	R
<i>Viola arvensis</i>	Field Pansy	R

Target Note TN11

These are flat pony-grazed fields, with a short sparse sward, on the south-western side of Barton Moss Road. The northern boundary has some scattered scrub but is mainly a mix of tall ruderal herbs and coarse grasses; to the west these fields abut the plantations along the edge of Boysnope Golf Course. Along the boundary with the A57, in the south-east, there is a regularly maintained hawthorn hedge.

There is a small group of private houses with associated yards and gardens at the junction with the A57 between Barton Moss Road and the grazed fields.

Opposite these fields, on the north-eastern side of Barton Moss Road, there is irregular tall scrub and trees, with areas of unmanaged neutral tall grass/herb along the edge of the small commercial development to the north-east.

On the approaches to the runway strips tops of tall trees on the periphery of the aerodrome, and beyond, are kept lopped to maintain clearance for planes approaching and leaving.

No plant list compiled for this target note.

Target Note TN12

Adjacent to the grazed pony fields at TN28, a short section of the edge of the large patchy wheat field has quite a wide range of typical arable weed species between the farm track and the crop. To the south-west, along the Golf Course boundary, the strip of tall neutral grassland along the field boundary merges more directly with the crop, supplanting the mix of field weeds.

<i>Stellaria media</i>	Chickweed	O
<i>Avena fatua</i>	Wild Oat	O
<i>Bromus hordeaceus</i>	Soft Brome	O
<i>Sisymbrium officinale</i>	Hedge Mustard	O
<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>	Shepherd's Purse	R
<i>Fumaria officinalis</i>	Common Fumitory	R
<i>Galium aparine</i>	Goosegrass	R
<i>Matricaria chamomilla</i>	Scented Mayweed	R
<i>Matricaria discoidea</i>	Pineappleweed	R
<i>Myosotis arvensis</i>	Field Forget-me-not	R
<i>Persicaria maculosa</i>	Redshank	R
<i>Viola arvensis</i>	Field Pansy	R

Appendix 12.2: Target Notes

Target Note TN13

On the south western side of the low bank up to Barton Moss Road there is a mix of tall silver birch and sycamore growth with some mature oak and outgrown hawthorn bushes, presumably once a hedge. There are also more-open sections with coarse grasses and tall herb. This area of tree and scrub growth ends in the north at grid ref. sj 73643 97061 in a short strip of unmanaged hawthorn hedge and to the north-west of this the verge continues narrower and mainly grassy but with quite frequent rosebay willowherb.

<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Sycamore	A
<i>Urtica dioica</i>	Nettle	A
<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Hawthorn	F
<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	Yorkshire Fog	F
<i>Poa trivialis</i>	Rough-stalked Meadowgrass	F
<i>Betula pendula</i>	Silver Birch	O
<i>Hedera helix</i>	Ivy	O
<i>Heracleum sphondylium</i>	Hogweed	O
<i>Quercus robur</i>	Oak	O
<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>	Broad-leaved Dock	O
<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	Elder	O
<i>Ulmus glabra</i>	Wych Elm	R

Target Note TN14

Intact hedgerow on the northern side of the road, defunct hedgerow on the south. It is overgrown and untrimmed with tall ruderal herbs along the roadside.

Dunnock, blackcap, common whitethroat, swallow, lapwing, chiff chaff and song thrush were recorded during the 2017 survey.

<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Hawthorn	A
<i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i>	Cow Parsley	F
<i>Heracleum sphondylium</i>	Hogweed	F
<i>Lolium perenne</i>	Perennial Ryegrass	F
<i>Ranunculus repens</i>	Creeping Buttercup	F
<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>	Broad-leaved Dock	F
<i>Symphytum x uplandicum</i>	Russian Comfrey	F
<i>Urtica dioica</i>	Nettle	F
<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Sycamore	O
<i>Alliaria petiolata</i>	Garlic Mustard	O
<i>Artemisia vulgaris</i>	Mugwort	O
<i>Galium aparine</i>	Cleavers	O
<i>Rubus fruticosus agg.</i>	Bramble	O
<i>Taraxacum officinale agg.</i>	Dandelion	O
<i>Erodium cicutarium</i>	Common Stork's-bill	R

Target Note TN15

Airport land - A mosaic of scrub and semi-improved grassland with undulating terrain.

Common whitethroat, skylark, yellowhammer, starling, house martin and swallow were all recorded during the survey. Great tit were confirmed as breeding within the site.

<i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i>	Cow Parsley	A
<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	Yorkshire-fog	A
<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Hawthorn	F
<i>Heracleum sphondylium</i>	Hogweed	F
<i>Urtica dioica</i>	Nettle	F
<i>Rubus fruticosus agg.</i>	Bramble	O
<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>	Broad-leaved Dock	O
<i>Vicia sativa</i>	Common Vetch	O

KEY - D = Dominant, A = Abundant, F = Frequent, O = Occasional, R = Rare

Target Note TN16

Flat amenity grassland area within the airport boundary, mown short and used as a helipad.

Target Note TN17

Medium sized pond which is heavily vegetated and dominated by greater reedmace. It is surrounded by scrub, dominated by willow species, which is encroaching into the pond.

Target Note TN18

Two enclosed circular runways for model planes flown on long lines.

Target Note TN19

Short mown strip of amenity grassland used as a helicopter hover taxiway.

Target Note TN20

Marshy Grassland - this area is surrounding and incorporating the Foxhill Glen SSSI, including the Boyle Brook. The grassland is thought, by the airport staff, to be covering landfill, and sections of it are planned to be mown.

<i>Festuca rubra</i>	Red Fescue	A
<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	Yorkshire-fog	A
<i>Juncus effusus</i>	Soft Rush	A
<i>Ranunculus repens</i>	Creeping Buttercup	A
<i>Alopecurus pratensis</i>	Meadow Foxtail	F
<i>Cerastium fontanum</i>	Common Mouse-ear	F
<i>Cirsium palustre</i>	Marsh Thistle	F
<i>Lolium perenne</i>	Perennial Ryegrass	F
<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	Ribwort Plantain	F
<i>Poa annua</i>	Annual Meadow-grass	F
<i>Ranunculus sceleratus</i>	Celery-leaved Buttercup	F
<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>	Broad-leaved Dock	F
<i>Trifolium pratense</i>	Red Clover	F
<i>Anisanthera sterilis</i>	Sterile Brome	O
<i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i>	Cow Parsley	O
<i>Cardamine flexuosa</i>	Wavy Bitter-cress	O
<i>Carex hirta</i>	Hairy Sedge	O
<i>Carex nigra</i>	Common Sedge	O
<i>Chamerion angustifolium</i>	Rosebay Willowherb	O
<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	Creeping Thistle	O
<i>Equisetum sp.</i>	Horsetail species	O
<i>Matricaria chamomilla</i>	Scented Mayweed	O
<i>Myosotis arvensis</i>	Field Forget-me-not	O
<i>Rumex acetosa</i>	Common Sorrel	O
<i>Senecio squalidus</i>	Oxford Ragwort	O
<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>	Smooth Sow-thistle	O
<i>Symphytum x uplandicum</i>	Russian Comfrey	O
<i>Trifolium dubium</i>	Lesser Trefoil	O
<i>Tussilago farfara</i>	Colt's-foot	O
<i>Vicia sativa</i>	Common Vetch	O
<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	Yarrow	R
<i>Angelica archangelica</i>	Garden Angelica	R
<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	Spear Thistle	R
<i>Lathyrus pratensis</i>	Meadow Vetchling	R

Target Note TN21

A small valley within the Airport's grassland that has the Boyle Brook running through the base of it which is

Appendix 12.2: Target Notes

lined with marsh species. It is part of the Foxhill Glen SSSI. The area contains a mosaic of Marshy Grassland, scrub and semi-improved grassland with some tall ruderal vegetation.

<i>Phragmites australis</i>	Reed	A
<i>Alopecurus pratensis</i>	Meadow Foxtail	F
<i>Cirsium palustre</i>	Marsh Thistle	F
<i>Festuca rubra</i>	Red Fescue	F
<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	Yorkshire-fog	F
<i>Iris pseudacorus</i>	Yellow Flag Iris	F
<i>Phalaris arundinacea</i>	Reed Canary-grass	F
<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	Ribwort Plantain	F
<i>Ranunculus sceleratus</i>	Celery-leaved Buttercup	F
<i>Trifolium dubium</i>	Lesser Trefoil	F
<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	Yarrow	O
<i>Angelica archangelica</i>	Garden Angelica	O
<i>Anisanthera sterilis</i>	Sterile Brome	O
<i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i>	Cow Parsley	O
<i>Cardamine flexuosa</i>	Wavy Bitter-cress	O
<i>Carex hirta</i>	Hairy Sedge	O
<i>Carex nigra</i>	Common Sedge	O
<i>Cerastium fontanum</i>	Common Mouse-ear	O
<i>Equisetum sp.</i>	Horsetail species	O
<i>Lathyrus pratensis</i>	Meadow Vetchling	O
<i>Matricaria chamomilla</i>	Scented Mayweed	O
<i>Myosotis arvensis</i>	Field Forget-me-not	O
<i>Ranunculus repens</i>	Creeping Buttercup	O
<i>Rumex acetosa</i>	Common Sorrel	O
<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>	Broad-leaved Dock	O
<i>Senecio squalidus</i>	Oxford Ragwort	O
<i>Silene dioica</i>	Red Campion	O
<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>	Smooth Sow-thistle	O
<i>Symphytum x uplandicum</i>	Russian Comfrey	O
<i>Tussilago farfara</i>	Colt's-foot	O
<i>Ulex europaeus</i>	Gorse	O
<i>Vicia sativa</i>	Common Vetch	O
<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	Spear Thistle	R

Target Note TN22

Along the southern edge of the arable field, between Tunnel Farm and TN23, there is a strip of unmanaged neutral grass/herb vegetation and a line of unmanaged hawthorns. Species noted in the crop edge are listed below.

Grey Partridge and Yellowhammer were noted in this area in June 2014.

East of Tunnel Farm the boundary of the aerodrome is marked by a slight bank with a line of woody growth, mainly large hawthorns with some gaps. There is also a strip of neutral grass/herb with rosebay willowherb abundant in places, particularly to the east.

Blackbird was seen along this stretch and the distinctive scent of fox was noted. This forms a useful corridor of tall vegetation through flat open landscape.

Edge of arable field

<i>Poa annua</i>	Annual Meadowgrass	O
<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>	Shepherd's Purse	R
<i>Fumaria officinalis</i>	Common Fumitory	R
<i>Matricaria chamomilla</i>	Scented Mayweed	R
<i>Matricaria discoidea</i>	Pineappleweed	R
<i>Myosotis arvensis</i>	Field Forget-me-not	R

KEY - D = Dominant, A = Abundant, F = Frequent, O = Occasional, R = Rare

Appendix 12.2: Target Notes

Viola arvensis

Field Pansy

R

Boundary with aerodrome

<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Hawthorn	D
<i>Chamerion angustifolium</i>	Rosebay Willowherb	A
<i>Hedera helix</i>	Ivy	F
<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	Yorkshire-fog	F
<i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i>	Cow Parsley	O
<i>Betula pendula</i>	Silver Birch	O
<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	Cock's-foot	O
<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	Ribwort Plantain	O
<i>Salix cinerea</i>	Common Sallow	O
<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	Elder	O
<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Sycamore	R
<i>Phalaris arundinacea</i>	Reed Canary-grass	R
<i>Quercus robur</i>	English Oak	R
<i>Ulex europaeus</i>	Gorse	R

Target Note TN23

This is a clump of mixed plantation and naturally regenerated woodland cover, possibly established around a former dwelling. On the western side there are unmanaged strips of garden privet hedges and other garden species present include a large cherry tree and lilac. There is much tall black poplar, presumed planted, and also tall crack willow. Below the dense canopy there is a coarse weedy mix with much nettle and Himalayan balsam and in more open conditions in the north-western extremity there is a large dense patch of rosebay willowherb. Himalayan balsam was noted as particularly dense around the northern and eastern sides, spreading into adjacent field edges.

To the north-east the southern edge is marked by a drainage ditch shaded by silver birch but with reedmace also present. This feature extends to the north-east.

Common Whitethroat was noted here in May 2017

There is some rubbish tipping here, mainly in the western side.

<i>Brachythecium rutabulum</i>	Rough-stalked feather-moss	A
<i>Impatiens glandulifera</i>	Himalayan Balsam	A
<i>Salix fragilis</i>	Crack Willow	A
<i>Urtica dioica</i>	Nettle	A
<i>Betula pendula</i>	Silver Birch	F
<i>Chamerion angustifolium</i>	Rosebay Willowherb	F
<i>Galium aparine</i>	Cleavers	F
<i>Kindbergia praelonga</i>	Common feather-moss	F
<i>Ligustrum ovalifolium</i>	Garden Privet	F
<i>Rubus fruticosus agg.</i>	Bramble	F
<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	Elder	F
<i>Artemisia vulgaris</i>	Mugwort	O
<i>Heracleum sphondylium</i>	Hogweed	O
<i>Salix caprea</i>	Goat Willow	O
<i>Salix cinerea</i>	Common Sallow	O
<i>Cerastium fontanum</i>	Common Mouse-ear	R
<i>Prunus cvr.</i>	Ornamental Cherry	R
<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>	Broad-leaved Dock	R
<i>Syringa vulgaris</i>	Lilac	R
<i>Typha latifolia</i>	Greater Reedmace	R
<i>Castanea sativa</i>	Sweet Chestnut	

KEY - D = Dominant, A = Abundant, F = Frequent, O = Occasional, R = Rare

Target Note 24

From the eastern side of TN23, this ditchline runs towards the north-east all along the aerodrome boundary. To the west it is bounded by tall tree growth, but these thin-out to the north-east and from the bridged access into the aerodrome all the woody growth along the ditch edge had been recently cut down to ground level in 2012.

This ditchline separates the aerodrome from the large flat wheat field (stubble in January 2012) to the north. Along the northern side is a strip of tall ruderal herb growth, intermixed with neutral grassland. The dense birch growth is also mainly along the northern bank of the ditch, even in the far north-west where it has been recently cut down.

Many molehills were noted along the edge with the arable field.

Ditch/wood/scrub strip

<i>Betula pendula</i>	Silver Birch	A
<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	Cock's-foot	A
<i>Chamerion angustifolium</i>	Rosebay Willowherb	A
<i>Urtica dioica</i>	Nettle	A
<i>Elytrigia repens</i>	Common Couch	F
<i>Galium aparine</i>	Goosegrass	F
<i>Impatiens glandulifera</i>	Himalayan Balsam	F
<i>Lolium perenne</i>	Ryegrass	F
<i>Poa trivialis</i>	Rough-stalked Meadowgrass	F
<i>Ranunculus repens</i>	Creeping Buttercup	F
<i>Rubus fruticosus agg.</i>	Bramble	F
<i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i>	Cow Parsley	O
<i>Juncus effusus</i>	Soft Rush	O
<i>Phalaris arundinacea</i>	Reed Canary-grass	O
<i>Artemisia vulgaris</i>	Mugwort	R
<i>Callitriche sp.</i>	Water Starwort species	R
<i>Quercus robur</i>	English Oak	R
<i>Typha latifolia</i>	Greater Reedmace	R

Field edge

<i>Stellaria media</i>	Chickweed	O
<i>Fallopia convolvulus</i>	Black Bindweed	R
<i>Fumaria officinalis</i>	Common Fumitory	R
<i>Galeopsis sp.</i>	Hempnettle sp.	R
<i>Gnaphalium uliginosum</i>	Common Cudweed	R
<i>Impatiens glandulifera</i>	Himalayan Balsam	R
<i>Lamium purpureum</i>	Red Deadnettle	R
<i>Mentha arvensis</i>	Corn Mint	R
<i>Persicaria maculosa</i>	Redshank	R
<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>	Knotgrass	R
<i>Veronica arvensis</i>	Wall Speedwell	R
<i>Veronica persica</i>	Common Field Speedwell	R
<i>Vicia sepium</i>	Bush Vetch	R

Target Note TN25

Along the south-eastern portion of the TN35 ditch and banks this field edge has a sparse but quite diverse, range of typical arable weed species.

Appendix 12.2: Target Notes

<i>Stellaria media</i>	Chickweed	O
<i>Poa annua</i>	Annual Meadowgrass	R
<i>Myosotis arvensis</i>	Field Forget-me-not	R
<i>Impatiens glandulifera</i>	Himalayan Balsam	R
<i>Viola arvensis</i>	Field Pansy	R
<i>Lamium purpureum</i>	Red Deadnettle	R
<i>Viola tricolor</i>	Heart's-ease	R
<i>Avena fatua</i>	Wild Oat	R
<i>Matricaria chamomilla</i>	Scented Mayweed	R
<i>Fumaria officinalis</i>	Common Fumitory	R
<i>Vicia sepium</i>	Bush Vetch	R

Target Note TN26

Starting along the western side of TN23 this mainly grassy strip extends as a bank, with a ditch along its eastern side, towards the motorway in the north-west. In the south there are some tall specimens of black poplar and crack willow, but further north there is only sparsely scattered woody growth, mainly willows and silver birch but also elder further north. In the south, on the western side there is a large patch of horse-radish, otherwise there is mainly a neutral tall grass and herb mix along the whole length.

Partway along the bank, another section of bank with similar neutral grass/herb vegetation extends into the arable field to the north-east.

The ditch is deeply cut with steep banks continuing a similar vegetation mix as found along the top of the bank. Some common duckweed could be seen on the water surface and also some soft rush on the water's edge, but otherwise characteristic wetland features are absent.

Painted lady and peacock observed in 2014.

<i>Urtica dioica</i>	Nettle	A
<i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i>	False Oat-grass	F
<i>Chamerion angustifolium</i>	Rosebay Willowherb	F
<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	Cock's-foot	F
<i>Elytrigia repens</i>	Common Couch	F
<i>Festuca rubra</i>	Red Fescue	F
<i>Galium aparine</i>	Cleavers	F
<i>Heracleum sphondylium</i>	Hogweed	F
<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	Yorkshire-fog	F
<i>Rubus fruticosus agg.</i>	Bramble	F
<i>Agrostis capillaris</i>	Common Bent	O
<i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i>	Cow Parsley	O
<i>Brachythecium rutabulum</i>	Rough-stalked feather-moss	O
<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Hawthorn	O
<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	Ribwort Plantain	O
<i>Salix caprea</i>	Goat Willow	O
<i>Salix cinerea</i>	Common Sallow	O
<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	Elder	O
<i>Armoracia rusticana</i>	Horse-radish	R
<i>Artemisia vulgaris</i>	Mugwort	R
<i>Betula pendula</i>	Silver Birch	R
<i>Juncus effusus</i>	Soft Rush	R
<i>Lemna minor</i>	Common Duckweed	R
<i>Populus nigra</i>	Black Poplar agg.	R
<i>Rhytidadelphus squarrosus</i>	Moss species	R

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Appendix 12.2: Target Notes

<i>Salix fragilis</i>	Crack Willow	R
<i>Silene dioica</i>	Red Campion	R

Target Note TN27

This is an unmanaged strip separated by a shallow ditch from the more extensive grass and herb dominated field to the south-west. There are two small populations of branched bur-reed in this shallow ditch and also a single specimen of marsh thistle was noted here. The main vegetation cover is tall herb, dominated by rosebay willowherb, but also some stands of Yorkshire fog dominated grassland as a much smaller proportion of the mosaic.

No plant list compiled for this target note.

Target Note TN28

This flat area, north-east of the recently constructed compound, is dominated by unmanaged Yorkshire fog grassland but with much rosebay willowherb along the south-eastern edge as well as other patches scattered through the sward. Also along the south-eastern edge is a ditchline with neutral grassland banks and a strip of woody regeneration. Scattered scrub throughout. Mostly grey willow, bramble and silver birch along the side of the compound. There is a strip of ephemeral vegetation growing on the gravel track along the eastern side of the compound.

No plant list compiled for this target note.

Target Note TN29

To the north-west of TN37 this triangular section of unmanaged field lies alongside the motorway. Nettle and Rosebay willowherb has come to dominate this area but there are still surviving patches of Yorkshire fog dominated grassland. Quite a lot of scattered scrub.

<i>Chamerion angustifolium</i>	Rosebay Willowherb	D
<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	Yorkshire Fog	A
<i>Juncus effusus</i>	Soft Rush	F
<i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i>	Cow Parsley	O
<i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i>	False Oat-grass	O
<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	Spear Thistle	O
<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	Cock's-foot	O
<i>Epilobium sp.</i>	Willowherb species	O
<i>Ranunculus repens</i>	Creeping Buttercup	A
<i>Urtica dioica</i>	Nettle	D
<i>Viola tricolor</i>	Heart's-ease	R

Between the flat areas of TN37 and TN38 is a low bank dominated by unmanaged neutral grass/herb vegetation with much cock's-foot, false oat-grass, cow parsley and rough-stalked meadow grass. There is also a range of other species occurring much less frequently here, including: soft brome, hairy tare, hogweed, creeping buttercup, and hemp-nettle species.

No plant list compiled for this target note.

Target Note TN30

This is a long ditchline along the north-eastern side of a large field of Modified Neutral Grassland. It is fairly open in the extreme south-east but is generally dominated by a strip of tall willow and birch growth. Below the tall woody regeneration there is mainly bare ground and the peaty edges to the ditchline can be seen. On the outer edges, each side of the linear canopy there is a dense strip of neutral grassland with a considerable density of tall herbs, mainly rosebay willowherb and nettle. Himalyan balsam is also present, sparsely so in the south-east but increasing to the north-west. The south-eastern end is more open than in 2012 as a section of birch-dominated scrub/woodland strip has been removed.

To the west of grid reference point SJ 74180 97781 there is a flooded patch of the wheat field with a

KEY - D = Dominant, A = Abundant, F = Frequent, O = Occasional, R = Rare

Appendix 12.2: Target Notes
small stand of reedmace.

Oystercatchers noted in the wheat field to the west, lapwings also to the north. Also seen along the ditch strip were blue tits and nettle weevils.

<i>Betula pendula</i>	Silver Birch	A
<i>Salix cinerea</i>	Common Sallow	A
<i>Salix caprea</i>	Goat Willow	A
<i>Urtica dioica</i>	Nettle	A
<i>Chamerion angustifolium</i>	Rosebay Willowherb	F
<i>Elytrigia repens</i>	Common Couch	F
<i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg.	Bramble	F
<i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i>	False Oat-grass	O
<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	Creeping Thistle	O
<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	Cock's-foot	O
<i>Galium aparine</i>	Cleavers	O
<i>Impatiens glandulifera</i>	Himalayan Balsam	O
<i>Juncus effusus</i>	Soft Rush	O
<i>Poa trivialis</i>	Rough-stalked Meadow-grass	O
<i>Salix fragilis</i>	Crack Willow	O
<i>Symphytum x uplandicum</i>	Russian Comfrey	O
<i>Artemisia vulgaris</i>	Mugwort	R
<i>Dryopteris dilatata</i>	Broad Buckler-fern	R
<i>Dryopteris filix-mas</i>	Male-fern	R
<i>Quercus robur</i>	English Oak	R
<i>Typha latifolia</i>	Greater Reedmace	R

Target Note TN31

Typical ruderal plants of arable field edges were noted along the south-western edge of TN30, with sparse growth of quite a wide range of species.

<i>Fumaria officinalis</i>	Common Fumitory	O
<i>Viola arvensis</i>	Field pansy	O
<i>Chenopodium album</i>	Fat-hen	R
<i>Fallopia convolvulus</i>	Black Bindweed	R
<i>Galeopsis</i> sp.	Hemp-nettle species	R
<i>Juncus bufonius</i>	Toad Rush	R
<i>Lamium purpureum</i>	Red Deadnettle	R
<i>Myosotis arvensis</i>	Field Forget-me-not	R
<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>	Knotgrass	R
<i>Sinapis arvensis</i>	Charlock	R
<i>Veronica arvensis</i>	Wall speedwell	R

Target Note TN32

Three dried up field ponds surrounded by greater reedmace, branched burr-reed and yellow flag iris. Ringed plover and lapwing were both on the bare mud of the ponds, and flew up giving alarm calls around surveyor, giving the impression they were nesting in the vicinity. The habitat is suitable for both species.

Reed bunting and pied wagtail were also noted.

Target Note TN33

Modified Neutral Grassland - these fields have all previously been arable field that have now been left unmanaged. They are now dominated by a mixture of grasses and common arable weeds.

<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	Yorkshire-fog	D
<i>Chamerion angustifolium</i>	Rosebay Willowherb	A

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Appendix 12.2: Target Notes

<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	Creeping Thistle	F
<i>Equisetum arvense</i>	Field Horsetail	F
<i>Fumaria officinalis</i>	Common Fumitory	F
<i>Lolium perenne</i>	Perennial Ryegrass	F
<i>Myosotis arvensis</i>	Field Forget-me-not	F
<i>Poa annua</i>	Annual Meadow-grass	F
<i>Poa trivialis</i>	Rough Meadow-grass	F
<i>Prunella vulgaris</i>	Selfheal	F
<i>Ranunculus repens</i>	Creeping Buttercup	F
<i>Vicia sativa</i>	Common Vetch	F
<i>Anisanthera sterilis</i>	Sterile Brome	O
<i>Cardamine flexuosa</i>	Wavy Bitter-cress	O
<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	Spear Thistle	O
<i>Galium aparine</i>	Cleavers	O
<i>Ranunculus sceleratus</i>	Celery-leaved Buttercup	O
<i>Vicia sepium</i>	Bush Vetch	O
<i>Sonchus asper</i>	Prickly Sow-thistle	R
<i>Taraxacum officinale agg.</i>	Dandelion	R

Target Note TN34

Large, raised concrete drain with manhole cover.

Target Note TN35

This is a broad area of unfarmed land with unmanaged vegetation with some more-open areas with bare peaty soil showing through in places, there is a strip of tall birch and willow with bracken along the northern, railway, edge (TN36). Overall there is quite mixed vegetation with large areas of dense Yorkshire fog-dominated sward but also large areas of bright green hemp-nettle growth thickly blanketing patches of ground. There are also populations of arable field weeds, particularly along the north-western edges and also some small patches dominated by dense growth of common haircap moss. Marshy areas.

To the south-east there is a strip of overgrown ditch, parallel with TN30 and TN37, with some tall silver birch dotted along the banks of neutral tall grass/herb mix with some bracken also.

<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	Yorkshire-fog	A
<i>Galeopsis sp.</i>	Hemp-nettle species	A
<i>Brachythecium rutabulum</i>	Rough-stalked feather-moss	F
<i>Epilobium ciliatum</i>	American willowherb	F
<i>Epilobium sp.</i>	Willowherb species	F
<i>Agrostis stolonifera</i>	Creeping Bent	O
<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	Cock's-foot	O
<i>Elytrigia repens</i>	Common Couch	O
<i>Galium aparine</i>	Cleavers	O
<i>Juncus effusus</i>	Soft Rush	O
<i>Poa trivialis</i>	Rough-stalked Meadowgrass	O
<i>Ranunculus repens</i>	Creeping Buttercup	O
<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>	Broad-leaved Dock	O
<i>Alopecurus geniculatus</i>	Marsh Foxtail	R
<i>Anisanthera sterilis</i>	Sterile Brome	R
<i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i>	False Oat-grass	R
<i>Betula pendula</i>	Silver Birch	R
<i>Brassica napus</i>	Oilseed Rape	R
<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>	Shepherd's Purse	R
<i>Cardamine hirsuta</i>	Hairy Bittercress	R
<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	Spear Thistle	R
<i>Fumaria officinalis</i>	Common Fumitory	R
<i>Geranium dissectum</i>	Cut-leaved Cranesbill	R

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Appendix 12.2: Target Notes

<i>Holcus mollis</i>	Creeping Soft-grass	R
<i>Lamium purpureum</i>	Red Deadnettle	R
<i>Myosotis arvensis</i>	Field Forget-me-not	R
<i>Poa annua</i>	Annual Meadow-grass	R
<i>Poa pratensis</i>	Smooth-stalked Meadowgrass	R
<i>Polytrichum commune</i>	Common Haircap	R
<i>Senecio jacobaea</i>	Ragwort	R
<i>Taraxacum sp.</i>	Dandelion	R
<i>Veronica arvensis</i>	Wall speedwell	R
<i>Vicia sativa</i>	Common Vetch	R
<i>Viola tricolor</i>	Heart's-ease	R
<i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i>	Cow Parsley	

Target Note TN36

This is the flat strip along the base of the railway embankment, with a ditchline parallel to the track and tall growth of birch and willow with much bracken below. This strip continues to the east, beyond the ditchline of TN37. Bracken diminishes towards the east and goat willow becomes more dominant. Himalayan balsam is occasional along the southern fringes and back towards the railway where bracken is less dense.

<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>	Bracken	A
<i>Betula pendula</i>	Silver Birch	A
<i>Salix caprea</i>	Goat Willow	A
<i>Poa trivialis</i>	Rough-stalked Meadow-grass	F
<i>Salix cinerea</i>	Common Sallow	F
<i>Urtica dioica</i>	Nettle	F
<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	Cock's-foot	O
<i>Galium aparine</i>	Cleavers	O
<i>Impatiens glandulifera</i>	Himalayan Balsam	O
<i>Rubus fruticosus agg.</i>	Bramble	O
<i>Artemisia vulgaris</i>	Mugwort	R
<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	Spear Thistle	R
<i>Heracleum sphondylium</i>	Hogweed	R
<i>Lapsana communis</i>	Nipplewort	R
<i>Ranunculus repens</i>	Creeping Buttercup	R
<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>	Broad-leaved Dock	R
<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	Elder	R
<i>Symphytum officinale</i>	Common comfrey	R

Target Note TN37

Running parallel to, and to the north-east of, the TN30 ditchline, this ditch is also lined with strips of tall neutral grass/herb vegetation each side of a central dense strip of willows and birches growing from the peaty ditch banks. Goat willow dominates but is supplanted by silver birch in the extreme north-western end. This feature runs from the railway edge south-eastwards towards the recreation ground, just north of the Peel Green Cemetery. Himalayan balsam occurs in dense patches in more open areas of the ditchline.

<i>Salix caprea</i>	Goat Willow	A
<i>Urtica dioica</i>	Nettle	A
<i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i>	False Oat-grass	F
<i>Chamerion angustifolium</i>	Rosebay Willowherb	F
<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	Cock's-foot	F
<i>Galium aparine</i>	Cleavers	F
<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	Yorkshire-fog	F
<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>	Bracken	F

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Appendix 12.2: Target Notes

<i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg.	Bramble	F
<i>Betula pendula</i>	Silver Birch	F
<i>Salix cinerea</i>	Common Sallow	F
<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	Creeping Thistle	O
<i>Dryopteris dilatata</i>	Broad Buckler-fern	O
<i>Elytrigia repens</i>	Common Couch	O
<i>Impatiens glandulifera</i>	Himalayan Balsam	O
<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>	Broad-leaved Dock	O
<i>Anisanthera sterilis</i>	Sterile Brome	R
<i>Artemisia vulgaris</i>	Mugwort	R
<i>Juncus effusus</i>	Soft Rush	R
<i>Lemna minor</i>	Common Duckweed	R
<i>Ranunculus repens</i>	Creeping Buttercup	R
<i>Rhododendron ponticum</i>	Rhododendron	R
<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	Elder	R

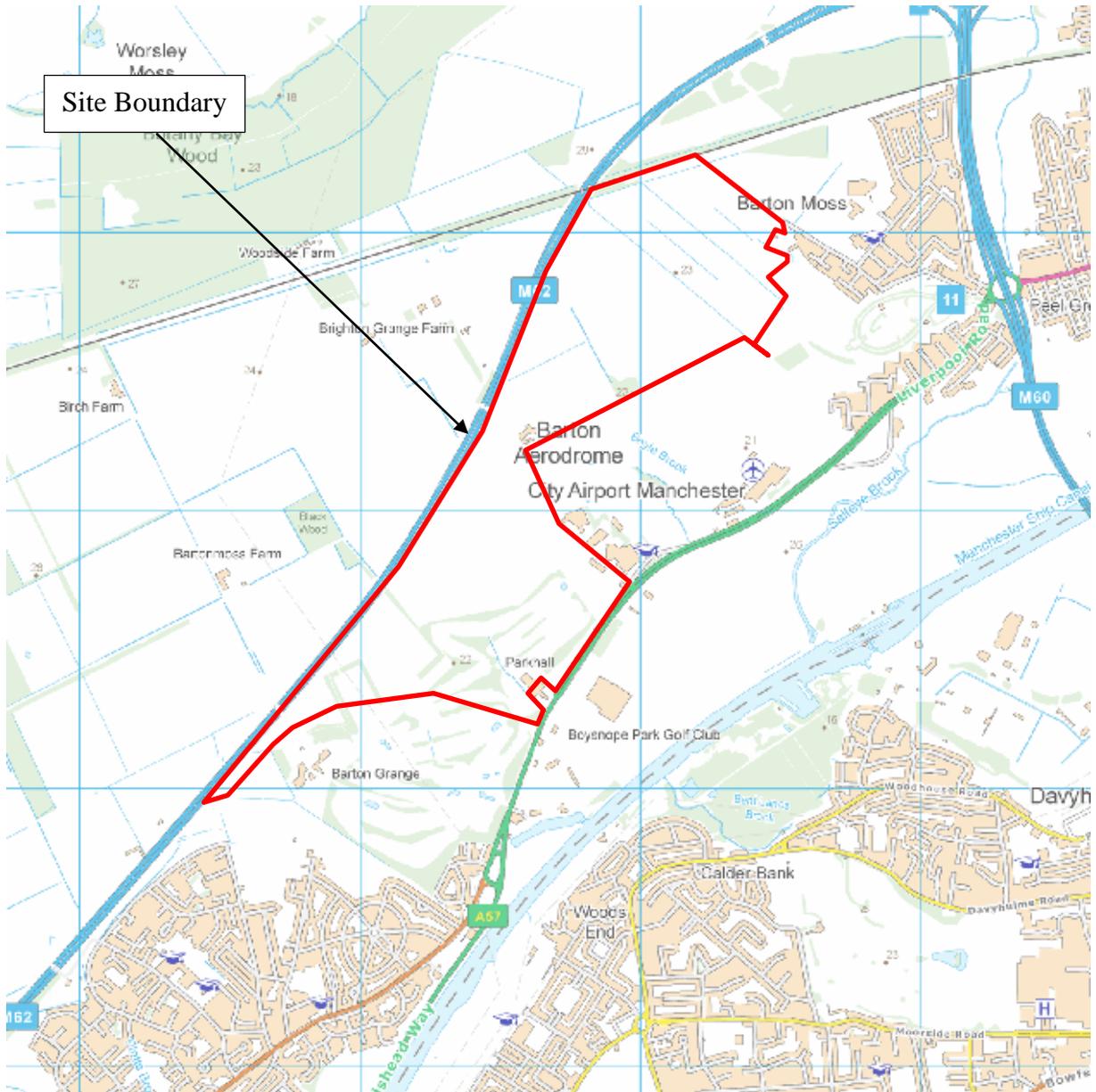
APPENDIX B: Desktop Study (Port Salford Extension)

**Desk Based Ecology Assessment
Port Salford Extension (GM Allocation 33)
Salford
Approximate Central Grid Reference: SJ 737 970**

Contents

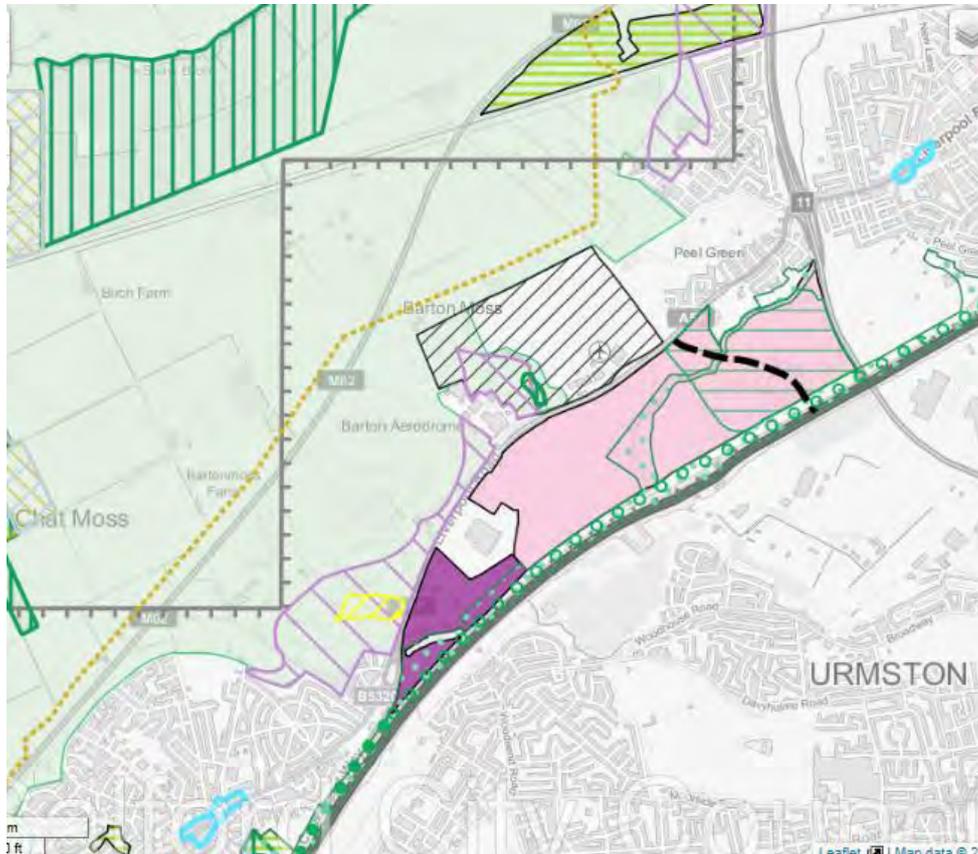
- **Site location plan**
- **Extract from local plan**
- **Extracts of relevant planning policies**
- **Local site designations**
- **Local species records**
- **National site designations**
- **Habitat inventory records**
- **Wildlife site citations**

Site location plan



Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2017

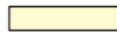
Extract of Salford Council's Unitary Development Plan saved policies (adopted June 2006) and supporting key



Legend

Mixed-Use Development

Mixed-Use Area (UDP Policy: MX1)



Chapel Street Frontage (UDP Policy: MX2)



Mixed-Use Development Site (UDP Policy: MX3)



Housing

Housing Development Site (UDP Policy: H9)



Employment and the Economy

Strategic Regional Site, Barton (UDP Policy: E1)



New Sports Stadium (UDP Policy: E1C)



Innovation Park (UDP Policy: E2)



Knowledge Capital (UDP Policy: E3)



Employment Development Site (UDP Policy: E4)



Retail and Leisure Development

Town / Neighbourhood Centre (UDP Policy: S1)

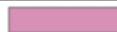


Retail Development Site (UDP Policy: S5)



Education, Health and Community Facilities

Education, Health or Community Development Site (UDP Policy: EHC9 and EHC10)



Accessibility

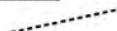
Metrolink Extension (Lowry Spur) (UDP Policy: A3)



Barton Aerodrome (UDP Policy: A14)



Safeguarded Potential Transport Route (UDP Policy: A15)

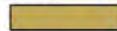


Environmental Protection and Improvement

Green Belt (UDP Policy: EN1)



Worsley Greenway (UDP Policy: EN2)



Irwell Valley (UDP Policy: EN5)



Site of Biological Importance (UDP Policy: EN6)



Wildlife Corridor Key Area of Search (UDP Policy: EN9)



Mosslands (UDP Policy: EN11)



Mossland Heartland (UDP Policy: EN11)



River Inwell Flood Control (UDP Policy: EN20)



The City's Heritage

Conservation Area (UDP Policy: CH3)



Archaeology / Ancient Monument (UDP Policy: CH5)



Parks and Gardens of Historic Interest (UDP Policy: CH6)



Manchester, Bolton and Bury Canal (UDP Policy: CH7)



Recreation

Key Recreation Area (UDP Policy: R4)



Existing Strategic Recreation Route (UDP Policy: R5)



Proposed Strategic Recreation Route (UDP Policy: R5)



New and Improved Recreation Land and Facilities (UDP Policy: R6)



Development

Manchester Airport Safeguarding Zone - Buildings, structures, erections and works exceeding 90m in height (UDP Policy: DEV7 (i))



Manchester Airport Safeguarding Zone - Developments likely to attract birds, and/or applications connected with aviation use (UDP Policy: DEV7(ii))



City Boundary and Manchester Airport Safeguarding Zone - Wind turbine development (UDP Policy: DEV7(iii))



Minerals

Area of Search for Gravel (Minerals DPD Policy: 3)



Mineral Safeguarding Area (Minerals DPD Policy: 8)



Mineral Site including those under restoration (Minerals DPD Policy: 11)

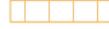


Rail-Linked Mineral Depot (Minerals DPD Policy: 11)



Waste

Area Allocation for Waste Management Development (Waste DPD Policy: 5)



Extracts of relevant planning policies and supplementary planning guidance

Policy ST 13

Natural Environmental Assets

Development that would result in an unacceptable impact on any of the city's natural environmental assets will not be permitted.

Policy EN 1

Development Affecting the Green Belt

Other than in very special circumstances, inappropriate development will not be permitted within the Green Belt.

The construction of new buildings within the Green Belt will be considered to be inappropriate unless it is for the following purposes:

- i. agriculture and forestry (unless permitted development rights have been withdrawn);
- ii. essential facilities for outdoor sport and outdoor recreation, for cemeteries, and for other uses of land which preserve the openness of Green Belt and do not conflict with the purposes of including land within it; or
- iii. limited extension, alteration or replacement of existing dwellings, provided this would not result in disproportionate additions over and above the size of the original building, or, in the case of replacement, the new building is not materially larger than the one it replaces.

The reuse of buildings within the Green Belt will not be considered to be inappropriate providing:

- a. it does not have a materially greater impact than the present use on the openness of Green Belt and the purposes of including land within it;
- b. any extension of, or uses on surrounding land associated with, the reused building do not conflict with the openness of Green Belt and the purposes of including land in it (for example, because they involve extensive external storage, or extensive hardstanding, car parking, boundary walling or fencing);
- c. the buildings are of permanent and substantial construction, and are capable of conversion without major or complete reconstruction; and
- d. the form, bulk and general design of the buildings are in keeping with their surroundings.

The carrying out of engineering and other operations and the making of material changes in the use of land are inappropriate development unless they maintain openness and do not conflict with the purposes of including land in the Green Belt.

Planning permission will not be granted for development within or conspicuous from the Green Belt that might be visually detrimental by reason of its siting, materials, or design, even where it would not prejudice the purposes of including land in the Green Belt.

Planning permission will be granted for the working of minerals, provided that high environmental standards are maintained, the affected sites are well restored, and the development is consistent with other policies and proposals of the Plan.

Policy EN 7

Nature Conservation Sites of National Importance

Development that would adversely affect the special interest of a Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) will only be permitted where:

- a. the benefits of the development clearly outweigh the reduction in the special interest for which the site is designated as a SSSI;
- b. the benefits of the development clearly outweigh the contribution that the site makes to retaining a full range of natural and semi-natural habitats, and geological and physiographical features, within England; and

c. the detrimental impact on the nature conservation interest of the site has been minimised as far as is practicable, and all reasonable action will be taken to make good any damage. Where appropriate, conditions or planning obligations will be used to ensure the protection, enhancement and management of the nature conservation interest of SSSIs.

Policy EN 8

Nature Conservation Sites of Local Importance

Development that would adversely affect the nature conservation value of a Site of Biological Importance, a Local Nature Reserve, or a priority habitat for Salford as identified in the Greater Manchester Biodiversity Action Plan, will only be permitted where:

- a. the benefits of the development clearly outweigh the reduction in the nature conservation interest for which the site is protected or identified as a priority habitat;
- b. the detrimental impact on the nature conservation interest of the site has been minimised as far as is practicable; and
- c. appropriate mitigation is provided to ensure that the overall nature conservation interest of the area is not diminished.

Where appropriate, conditions or planning obligations will be used to ensure the protection, enhancement and management of the nature conservation interest of these sites and habitats.

Policy EN 9

Wildlife Corridors

Development that would affect any land that functions as a wildlife corridor, or that provides an important link or stepping stone between habitats, will not be permitted where it would unacceptably impair the movement of flora and fauna.

Where development is permitted, conditions or planning obligations may be used to secure the protection, enhancement and/or management measures designed to facilitate the movement of flora and fauna across or around the site.

Policy EN 11

Mosslands

In the Mosslands:

A. development that would affect the conservation value or the integrity of an existing or restored lowland raised bog habitat will only be permitted subject to the criteria (a) to (c) of Policy EN8 'Nature Conservation Sites of Local Importance';

B. development that would affect land which has the potential to be restored to lowland raised bog habitat will be permitted:

a. in the Heartland: only where the development would not prevent that restoration in the future; and

b. elsewhere in the mosslands only where:

i. the development would not prevent that restoration in the future; or ii. provision is made as part of the development for the restoration of an area of lowland raised bog habitat elsewhere in the mosslands, equivalent to that potential area lost as a result of the development; or

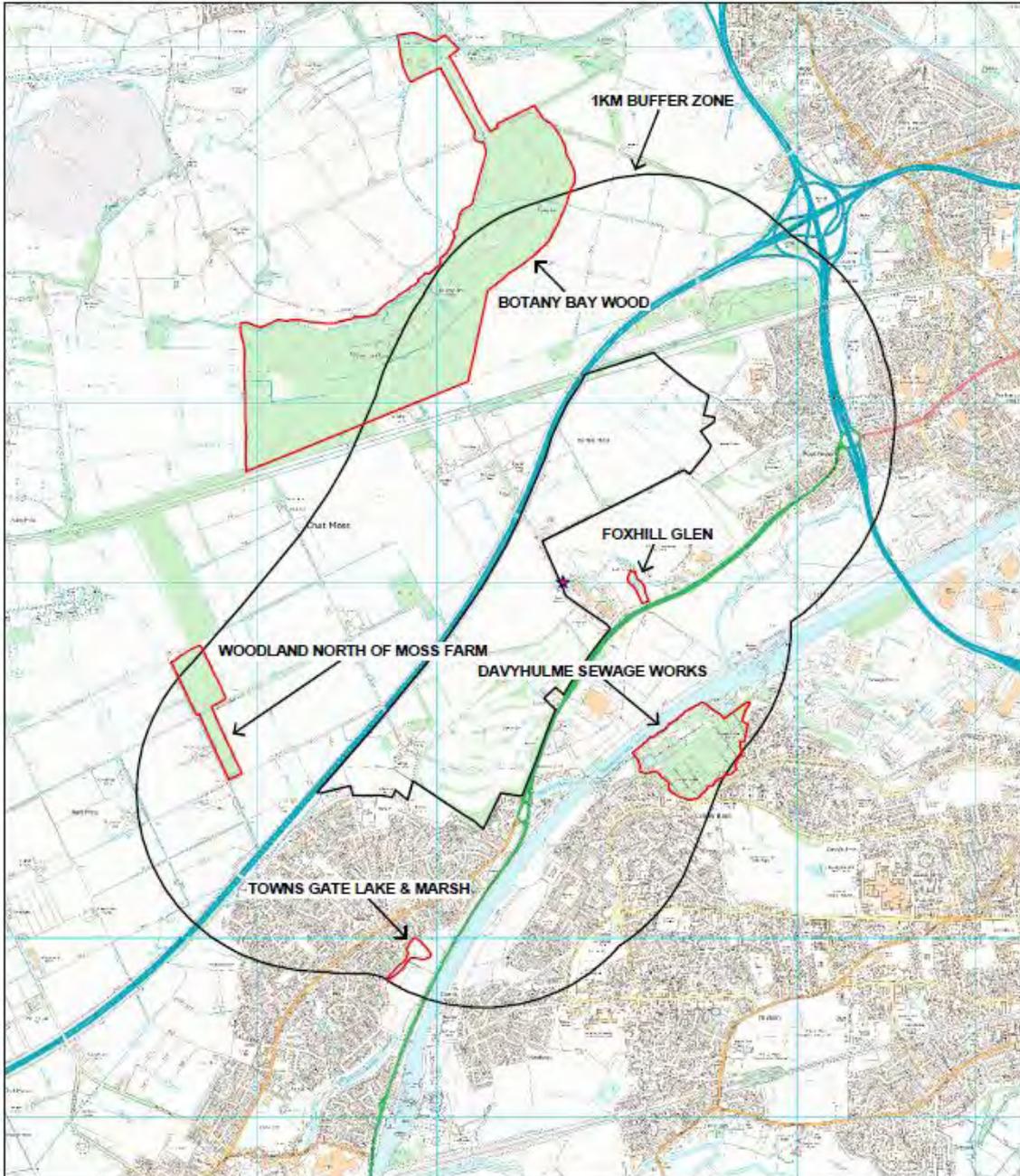
iii. the development secures major nature conservation benefits for the mosslands if it has been clearly demonstrated that either restoration pursuant to (ii) is not practically feasible or the major conservation benefits outweigh the benefits that would arise from restoration pursuant to (ii);

C. development on land that cannot practicably be restored to lowland raised bog habitat will be permitted provided it would not prevent the restoration of other land to that habitat; or as part of the development, provision is made in accordance with criterion B(ii).

In every case, the overall nature conservation interest of the mosslands will be maintained.

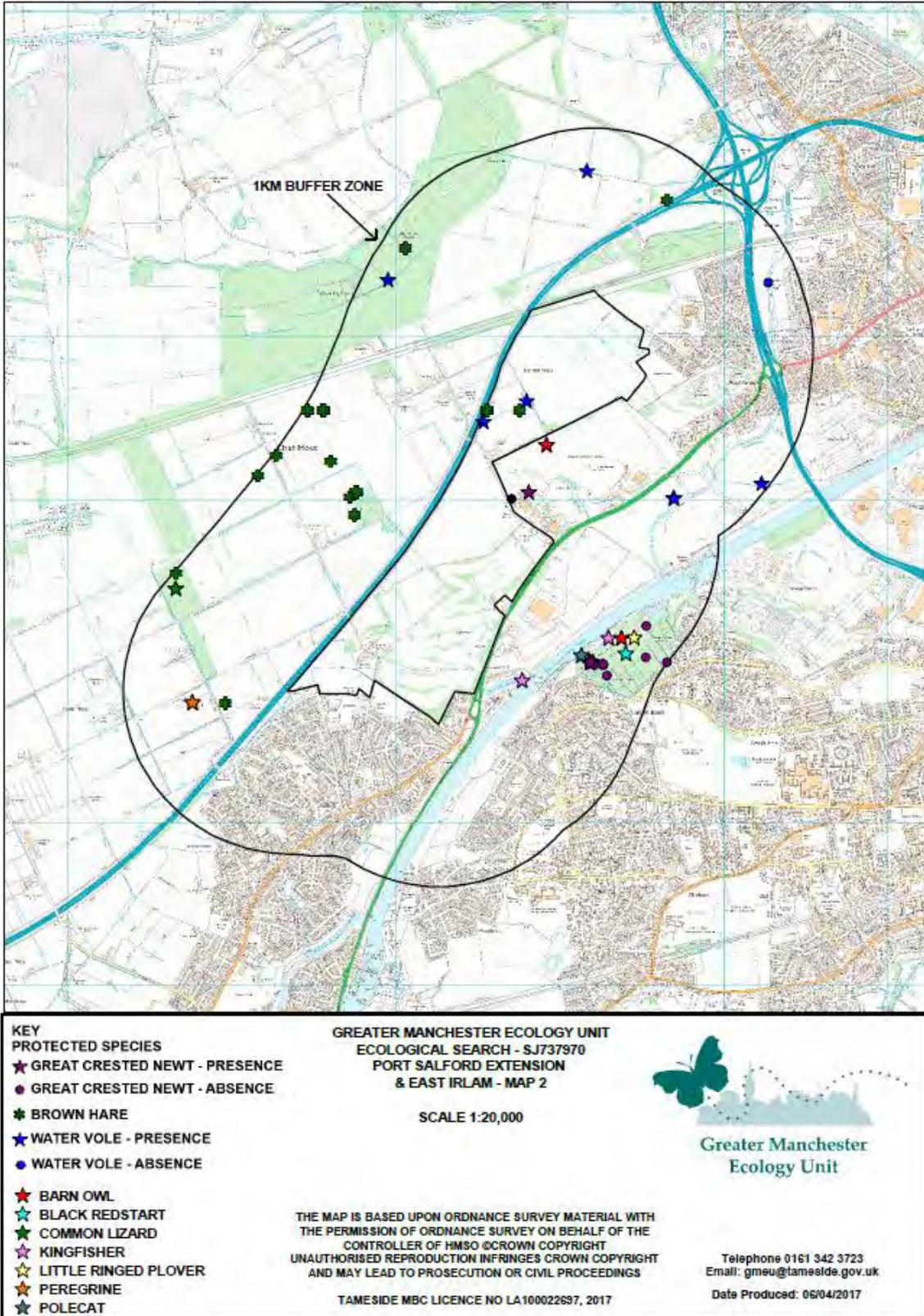
Where appropriate, conditions or planning obligations will be used to ensure the protection, enhancement and management of the mosslands' nature conservation interest.

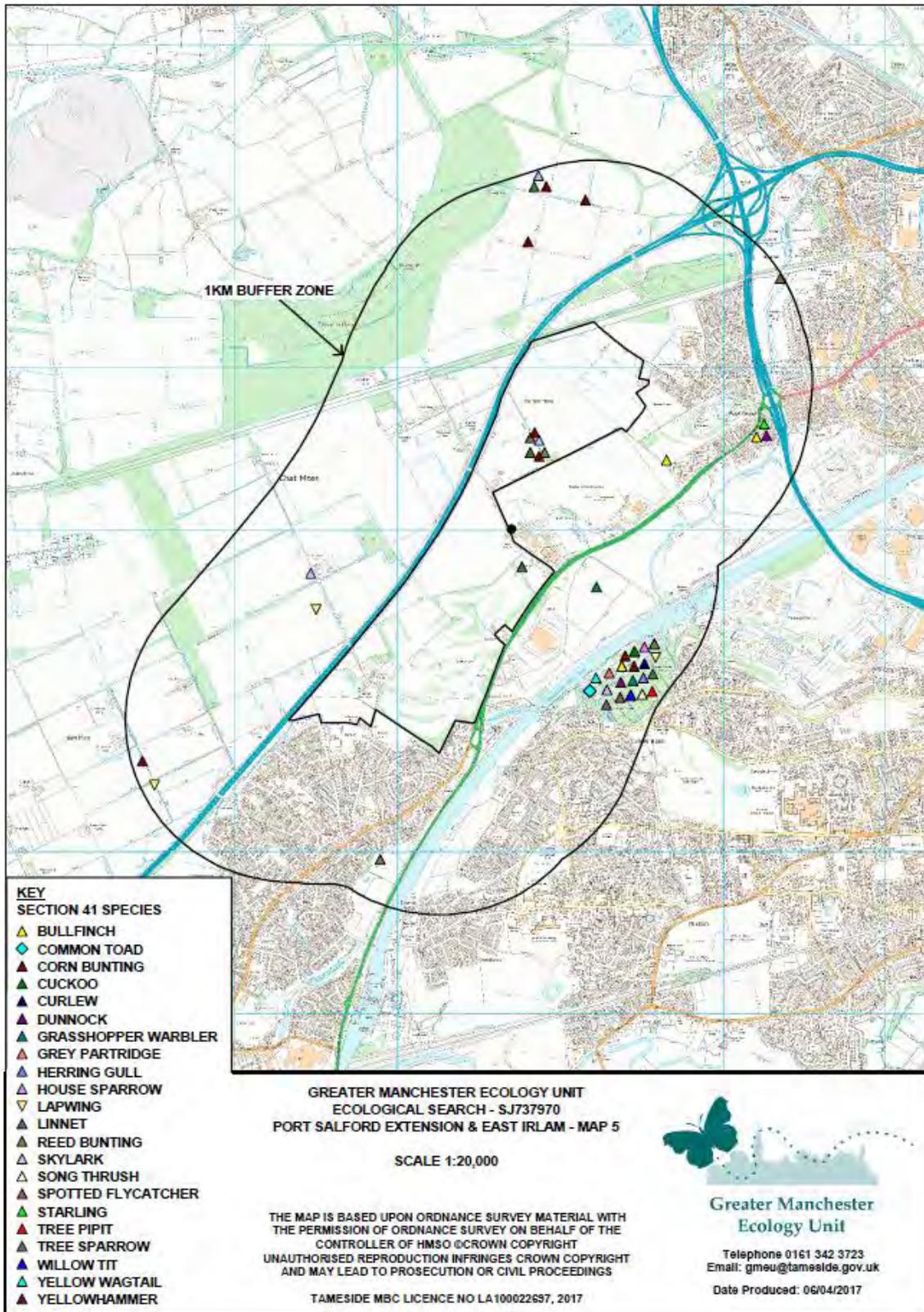
Map provided by Greater Manchester Ecology Unit of site designations within 1km of GM Allocation 33 and GM Allocation 32 (site boundaries combined)

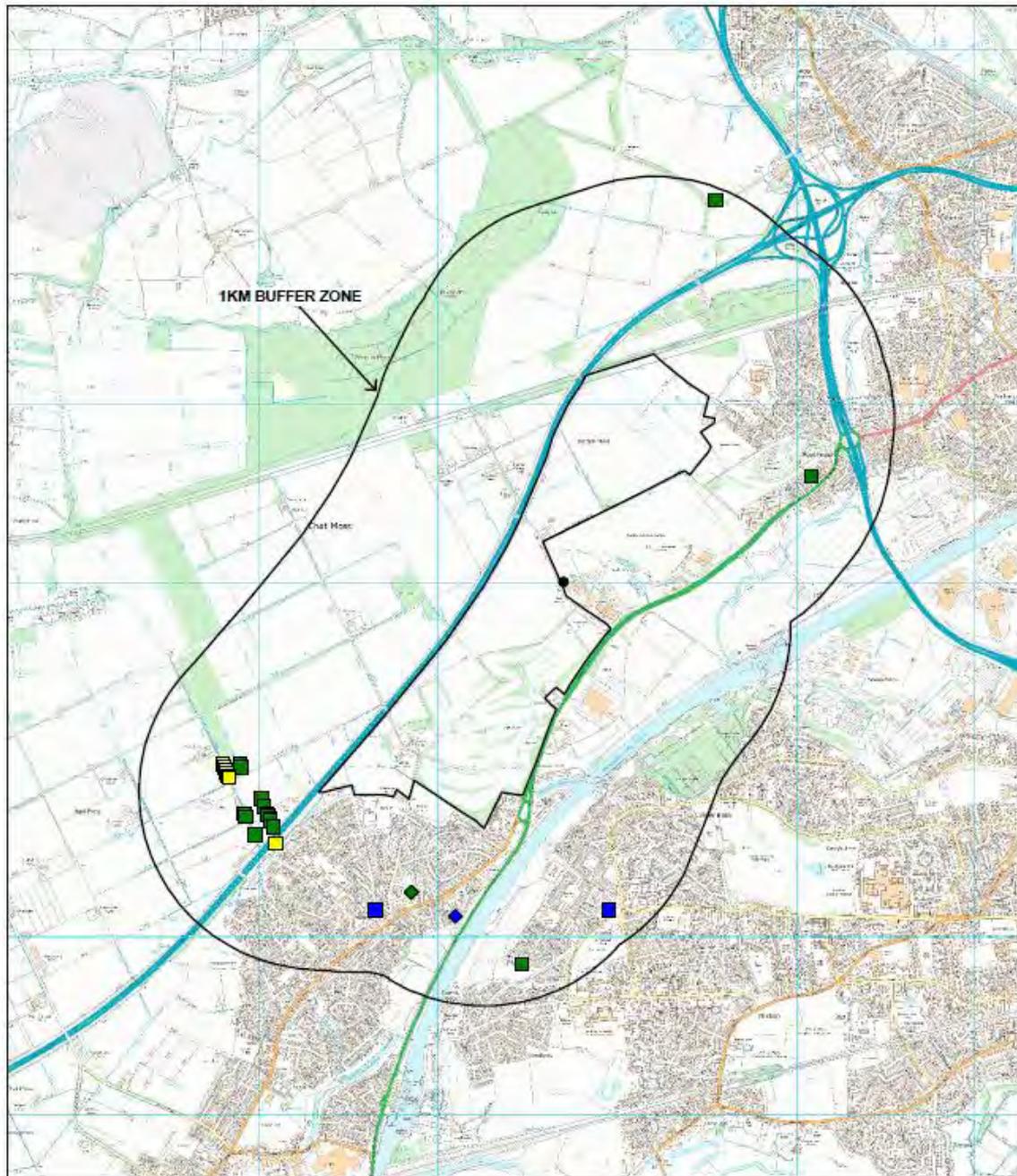


<p>KEY</p> <p>SITE OF BIOLOGICAL IMPORTANCE</p> <p> SBI BOUNDARY</p>	<p>GREATER MANCHESTER ECOLOGY UNIT ECOLOGICAL SEARCH - SJ737970 PORT SALFORD EXTENSION & EAST IRLAM MAP 1</p> <p>SCALE 1:20,000</p> <p>THE MAP IS BASED UPON ORDNANCE SURVEY MATERIAL WITH THE PERMISSION OF ORDNANCE SURVEY ON BEHALF OF THE CONTROLLER OF HMSO ©CROWN COPYRIGHT UNAUTHORISED REPRODUCTION INFRINGES CROWN COPYRIGHT AND MAY LEAD TO PROSECUTION OR CIVIL PROCEEDINGS</p> <p>TAMESIDE MBC LICENCE NO LA100022697, 2017</p>	 <p>Greater Manchester Ecology Unit</p> <p>Telephone 0161 342 3723 Email: gmeu@tameside.gov.uk Date Produced: 06/04/2017</p>
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Maps provided by Greater Manchester Ecology Unit of species records within 1km of sites GM Allocation 33 and GM Allocation 32 (site boundaries combined)







<p>KEY</p> <p>BAT ROOSTS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ COMMON PIPISTRELLE ◆ PIPISTRELLE SP <p>BATS OTHER SIGNS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ COMMON PIPISTRELLE ■ PIPISTRELLE SP ■ SOPRANO PIPISTRELLE 	<p align="center">GREATER MANCHESTER ECOLOGY UNIT ECOLOGICAL SEARCH - SJ737970 PORT SALFORD EXTENSION & EAST IRLAM - MAP 4</p> <p align="center">SCALE 1:20,000</p> <p align="center">BAT DATA COURTESY OF SOUTH LANCS BAT GROUP</p> <p align="center">THE MAP IS BASED UPON ORDNANCE SURVEY MATERIAL WITH THE PERMISSION OF ORDNANCE SURVEY ON BEHALF OF THE CONTROLLER OF HMSO ©CROWN COPYRIGHT UNAUTHORISED REPRODUCTION INFRINGES CROWN COPYRIGHT AND MAY LEAD TO PROSECUTION OR CIVIL PROCEEDINGS</p> <p align="center">TAMESIDE MBC LICENCE NO LA100022657, 2017</p>	 <p align="center">Greater Manchester Ecology Unit</p> <p align="center">Telephone 0161 342 3723 Email: gmeu@tameside.gov.uk Date Produced: 06/04/2017</p>
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Magic Map 1km search zone for designated wildlife sites - Report

No designated site within area.

MAGIC Map search for SSSI Impact Risk Zones for site only

SSSI Impact Risk Zones - to assess planning applications for likely impacts on SSSIs/SACs/SPAs & Ramsar sites (England)

1. DOES PLANNING PROPOSAL FALL INTO ONE OR MORE OF THE CATEGORIES BELOW?

2. IF YES, CHECK THE CORRESPONDING DESCRIPTION(S) BELOW. LPA SHOULD CONSULT NATURAL ENGLAND ON LIKELY RISKS FROM THE FOLLOWING:

All Planning Applications

Infrastructure

Airports, helipads and other aviation proposals.

Wind & Solar Energy

Minerals, Oil & Gas

Rural Non Residential

Residential

Rural Residential

Air Pollution

Any industrial/agricultural development that could cause AIR POLLUTION (incl: industrial processes, pig & poultry units, slurry lagoons > 750m³ & manure stores > 3500t).

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

Composting

Discharges

Any discharge of water or liquid waste that is more than 20m³/day. The water needs to either be discharged to ground (ie to seep away) or to surface water, such as a beck or stream. Discharges to mains sewer are excluded.

Water Supply

GUIDANCE – How to use the Impact Risk Zones

[/Metadata_for_magic/SSSI_IRZ_User_Guidance_MAGIC.pdf](#)

1. DOES PLANNING PROPOSAL FALL INTO ONE OR MORE OF THE CATEGORIES BELOW?

2. IF YES, CHECK THE CORRESPONDING DESCRIPTION(S) BELOW. LPA SHOULD CONSULT NATURAL ENGLAND ON LIKELY RISKS FROM THE FOLLOWING:

All Planning Applications

Infrastructure

Airports, helipads and other aviation proposals.

Wind & Solar Energy

Minerals, Oil & Gas

Rural Non Residential

Residential

Rural Residential

Air Pollution

Any industrial/agricultural development that could cause AIR POLLUTION (incl: industrial processes, pig & poultry units, slurry lagoons > 750m³ & manure stores > 3500t).

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

Composting

Discharges

Water Supply

GUIDANCE – How to use the Impact Risk Zones

[/Metadata_for_magic/SSSI_IRZ_User_Guidance_MAGIC.pdf](#)

1. DOES PLANNING PROPOSAL FALL INTO ONE OR MORE OF THE CATEGORIES BELOW?

2. IF YES, CHECK THE CORRESPONDING DESCRIPTION(S) BELOW. LPA SHOULD CONSULT NATURAL ENGLAND ON LIKELY RISKS FROM THE FOLLOWING:

All Planning Applications

Infrastructure

Airports, helipads and other aviation proposals.

Wind & Solar Energy

Minerals, Oil & Gas

Planning applications for quarries, including: new proposals, Review of Minerals Permissions (ROMP), extensions, variations to conditions etc. Oil & gas exploration/extraction.

Rural Non Residential

Residential

Rural Residential

Air Pollution

Any industrial/agricultural development that could cause AIR POLLUTION (incl: industrial processes, pig & poultry units, slurry lagoons > 750m³ & manure stores > 3500t).

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

Composting

Discharges

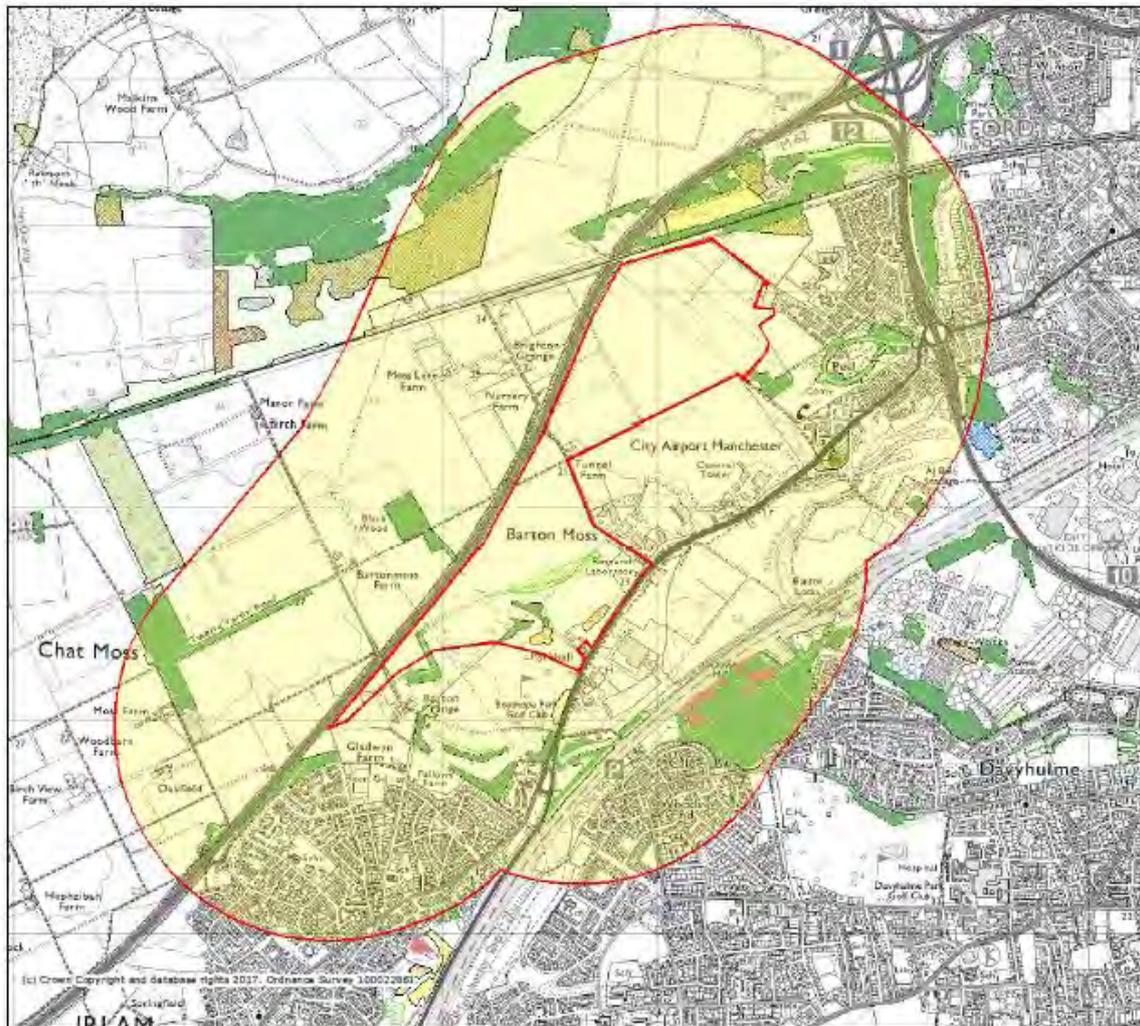
Any discharge of water or liquid waste that is more than 20m³/day. The water needs to either be discharged to ground (ie to seep away) or to surface water, such as a beck or stream. Discharges to mains sewer are excluded.

Water Supply

GUIDANCE – How to use the Impact Risk Zones

[/Metadata_for_magic/SSSI_IRZ_User_Guidance_MAGIC.pdf](#)

Magic Map 1km search zone for habitat inventory data



Legend

Priority Habitat Inventory - Lowland Fens (England)	Mixed mainly broadleaved
Priority Habitat Inventory - Lowland Raised Bog (England)	Mixed mainly conifer
Priority Habitat Inventory - Deciduous Woodland (England)	Shrub
National Forest Inventory (GB)	Uncertain
Assumed woodland	Windthrow
Broadleaved	Young trees
Cloud / shadow	
Conifer	
Coppice	
Coppice with standards	
Felled	
Felled	
Ground prep	
Low density	

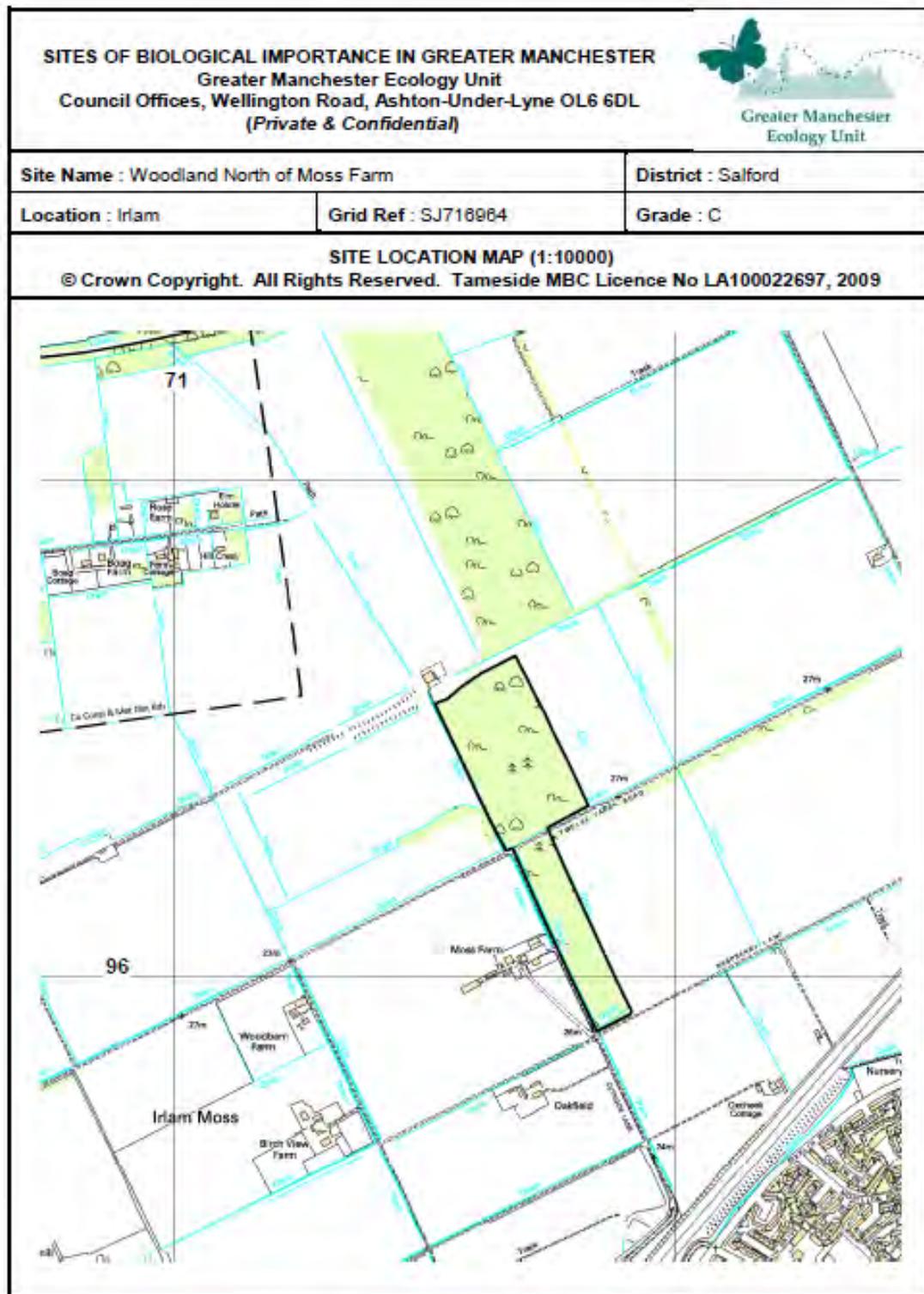
Projection = OSGB36
 xmin = 363000
 ymin = 394500
 xmax = 375500
 ymax = 399400

Map produced by MAGIC on 22 March, 2017.
 Copyright resides with the data suppliers and the map must not be reproduced without their permission. Some information in MAGIC is a snapshot of the information that is being maintained or continuously updated by the originating organisations. Please refer to the metadata for details as information may be illustrative or representative rather than definitive at this stage.

Wildlife Site Citations

<p>SITES OF BIOLOGICAL IMPORTANCE IN GREATER MANCHESTER Greater Manchester Ecology Unit Ryecroft Hall, Manchester Road, Audenshaw, Manchester M34 5ZJ (Private & Confidential)</p>		 <p>Greater Manchester Ecology Unit</p>
<p>SITE NAME : Woodland North of Moss Farm</p>		<p>District : Salford</p>
<p>LOCATION : Irlam</p>	<p>GRID REF : SJ716964</p>	<p>GRADE : C</p>
<p>SITE DESCRIPTION</p>		
<p>A semi-natural woodland which has developed on the peat of Chat Moss. This type of woodland is classified by the National Vegetation Classification (NVC) as W4. The woodland is bisected by Twelve Yards Road. The woodland is part of a matrix of woodlands in this area.</p> <p>Downy birch is the dominant tree species with silver birch, oak, sycamore, rowan, Scot's pine and goat willow also present. The invasive Rhododendron is abundant and quite dense in places in the southern area of the wood. The ground flora is dominated by bracken and bramble. Wavy hair-grass, creeping soft-grass, false oat grass, cocksfoot, broad buckler fern and foxglove also occur. Purple moor-grass has been previously recorded.</p> <p>There is a glade at the southern end of the wood. Species present include soft rush, rosebay willowherb, together with abundant bracken and bramble. Common cotton-grass and heather have also previously been recorded.</p> <p>Species recorded along the western edges of the woodland include hedge garlic, herb Robert, hogweed, ragwort, red and white campion, mugwort, great hairy and broadleaved willowherb, Russian comfrey, field horsetail, figwort, creeping thistle and spear thistle. There is some evidence of disturbance and nutrient enrichment along the margins where elder, holly and nettles are present. Forget-me-not and scentless mayweed also occur however these are probably garden escapes.</p> <p>A dry ditch runs along the western side of the woodland.</p> <p><i>Polytrichum commune</i> and <i>Eurinchium praelongum</i> mosses were recorded. Birch polypore was also present.</p> <p>Goldfinch was recorded on this visit. Song thrush, reed bunting, tawny owl, willow warbler, blackcap, whitethroat, long-tailed tit, chiffchaff, yellowhammer and chaffinch have been previously recorded as probably breeding on the site. Song thrush, reed bunting and yellowhammer are UK Biodiversity Priority Species. In winter a large chaffinch flock, which can number over 100, has been recorded. The flock regularly includes a small number of brambling. The wood could also provide nest sites for nightjar. This is a priority flagship Biodiversity Action Plan species in Greater Manchester. It is particularly associated with the interface between woodland edge and heathland.</p> <p>Common lizard was recorded in April 2009 on this site.</p> <p>This site was originally part of the Chat Moss Grade A SBI. It was separately listed following extensive losses of mossland due to peat cutting in 1988. A 25 metre wide strip along the northern margin of the woodland has been previously removed from the SBI because the vegetation has been destroyed and it is now bare peat.</p> <p><i>The habitat figures given are an approximation and are only intended to give an indication of the relative proportions of each habitat.</i></p>		

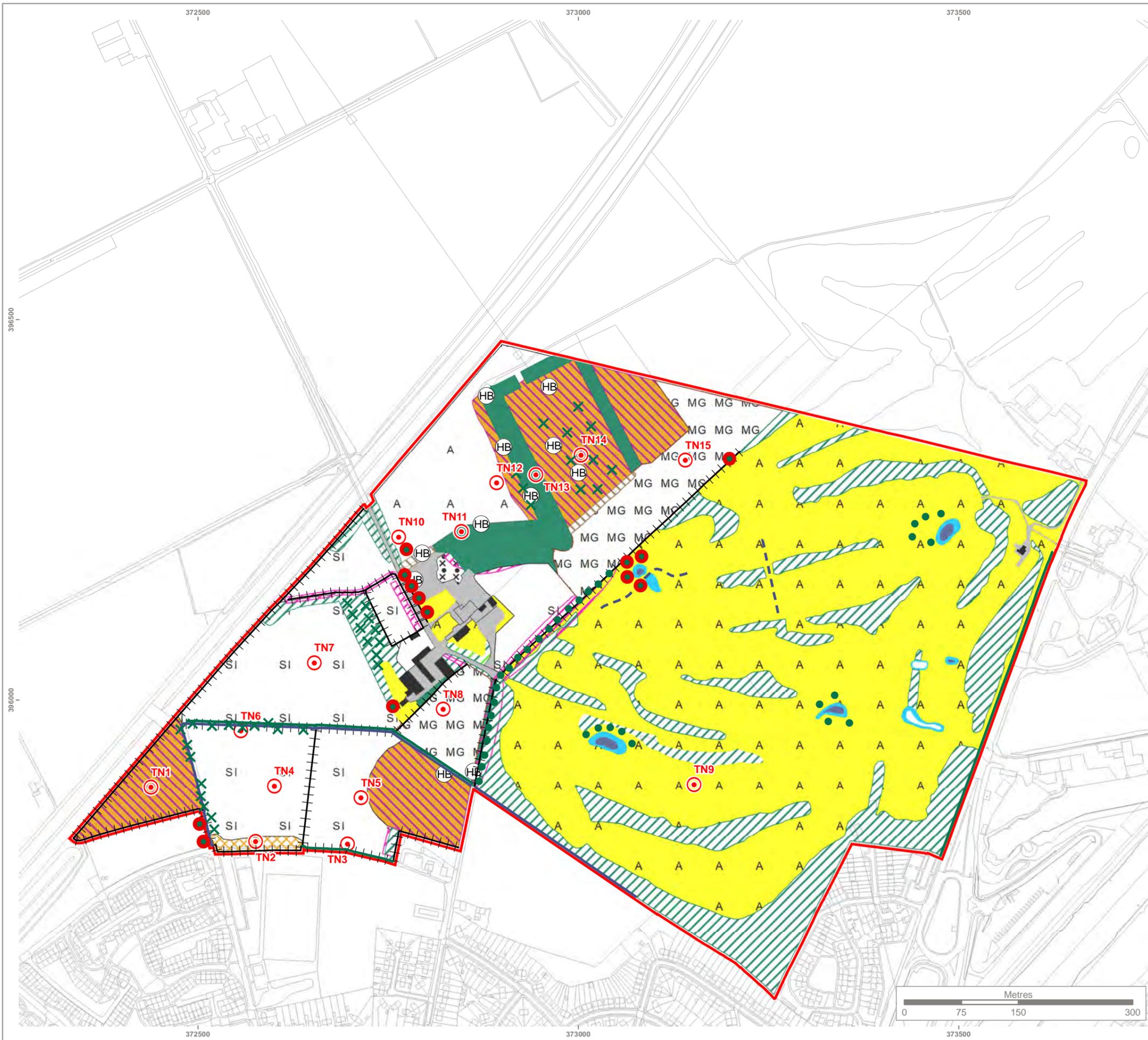
SITES OF BIOLOGICAL IMPORTANCE IN GREATER MANCHESTER			
Greater Manchester Ecology Unit Council Offices, Wellington Road, Ashton-Under-Lyne OL6 6DL (Private & Confidential)			
SITE NAME : Woodland North of Moss Farm		District : Salford	
LOCATION : Irlam		GRID REF : SJ716964	
GRADE : C	AREA (HA) : 9.5	ALTITUDE (M) : 27	DATE : 20.6.11
STATUS : BAP		SURVEYOR : TR Hughes	INITIAL SURVEY DATE : 10.80
No of REVISIONS : 5		OWNER : Private	District REF : E26
HABITATS PRESENT	Area (ha)	HABITATS PRESENT	Area (ha)
Woodland broadleaved (semi-nat)	7.0	Woodland plantation	
Scrub	0.8	Acid grassland	0.7
Neutral grassland – species rich		Neutral grassland – species poor	
Marshy grassland/flush		Calcareous grassland	
Tall ruderal	0.2	Ericaceous heath lowland/upland	0.01
Bog	0.5	Swamp/Fen/Reedbed	
Pond/small lodge		Reservoir/large area of open water	
Canal		Running water - River/stream/ditch	0.01
Quarry/cliff/rock/wall		Other: Bracken	0.5
Areas of habitat covering less than 0.1ha. recorded as 0.01			
Qualifying Features Code (taken from Part 2 or Part 3 of the Greater Manchester SBI Selection Guidelines 2008). Wd1 – Semi-Natural Broadleaved Woodland			
Supplementary Features Code - 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).			
COMPLETE FOR GAINS AND PARTIAL LOSSES ONLY			
Loss since Last Survey : 0		Loss since First Survey : 0.3	
Primary cause :		Secondary cause :	
Gain since Last Survey :		Gain since First Survey : 4.1	
Primary cause :		Secondary cause :	
Net change since Last Survey : 0		Net change since First Survey : +3.8	



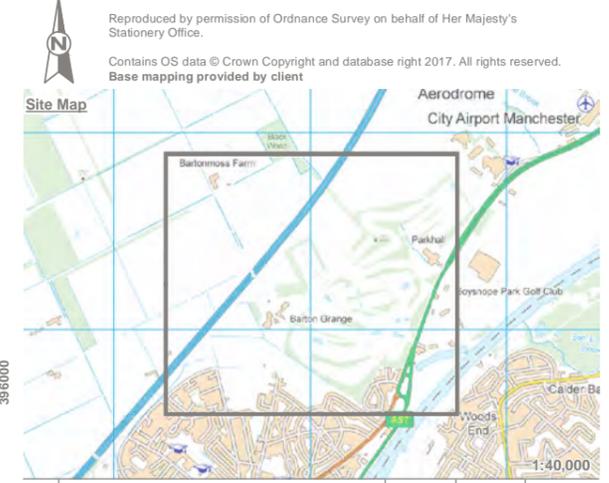
SITES OF BIOLOGICAL IMPORTANCE IN GREATER MANCHESTER Greater Manchester Ecology Unit Council Offices, Wellington Road, Ashton-Under-Lyne OL6 6DL (Private & Confidential)		 Greater Manchester Ecology Unit
SITE NAME : Botany Bay Wood		District : Salford
LOCATION : Eccles, Worsley	GRID REF : SJ730983	GRADE : A
SITE DESCRIPTION		
<p>The site supports plantation woodland which is the largest single block of woodland in Greater Manchester. It supports a nationally important heronry and is recognised by Natural England as a pSSSI.</p> <p>The heronry was one of the ten largest in the country but has contracted in recent years, possibly due to the presence of two large clay pigeon shoots within the woodland. It did hold around 100 nests, with fluctuations from year to year. It is located in the western end of the wood, in trees over dense rhododendron, with the exact location changing from year to year. In 2013 the number of nests was down to 30. The heronry is monitored annually and the nestlings ringed.</p> <p>The site was the first location for confirmed breeding of buzzard in Greater Manchester. In recent years the number of bird records submitted for the site has declined but confirmed breeding species include goldcrest, spotted flycatcher (UK Biodiversity Priority Species), tree creeper and wren. Blackcap, mistle thrush, nuthatch, willow warbler and chiffchaff are possible breeders. Song thrush, robin, blackbird, jay, swift and swallow are also present with woodcock, siskin and crossbill also recorded. There is a large wood pigeon roost.</p> <p>The woodland, the largest continuous tract in Greater Manchester is nearly all plantation. The first plantings were around 1750 and the majority of the current area was planted by 1848. The substrate is peat and also includes colliery spoil.</p> <p>The earlier plantings were of broadleaved species such as oak. Thinning and clear felling occurred during the two World Wars and since 1950. The restocking has been mostly of conifers, which now make up the majority of the wood. The main species are Scots pine, lodgepole pine, Norway spruce and larch. There are however still significant areas of broadleaved trees. Downy birch is dominant in parts of the northern end and oak, beech and alder are also present. At the far western end of the wood, there is an extensive stand of mature oak with frequent birch. It is more semi-natural in character and has open glades dominated by bracken. Other tree species present include pedunculate oak, sycamore, ash, sweet chestnut and poplar. The understorey includes hawthorn, elder, goat willow and hazel with regeneration of sycamore, ash and rowan. The invasive rhododendron is locally dominant, particularly in the north of the wood, and snowberry is also present.</p> <p>The only area of semi-natural woodland is the south west corner which is dominated by dense birch scrub, which has colonised following a fire in the late 1970s. Within this area are remnants of lowland heath and bog with dense stands of purple moor grass. Small localised bog pools exist which support <i>Sphagnum</i> moss. Rhododendron has also invaded this part of the site.</p> <p>The extent of the ground flora is variable across the site. Beneath the conifers and rhododendron it is limited. Hogweed, bramble, bracken, creeping soft-grass, foxglove, red campion and rosebay willowherb are present in these areas. In the broadleaved areas, along the edges of plantation blocks and along tracks and drains a more diverse flora is present. Broad buckler fern is abundant with pendulous sedge, herb robert, hard rush, broadleaved willowherb, hedge woundwort, skullcap, wood avens, common figwort, remote sedge, tufted hair-grass, wood sedge, honeysuckle and climbing corydalis. Wavy hair-grass, heath bedstraw and musk are also recorded</p>		
<i>Page 1 of 2</i>		

SITES OF BIOLOGICAL IMPORTANCE IN GREATER MANCHESTER			
Greater Manchester Ecology Unit Council Offices, Wellington Road, Ashton-Under-Lyne OL6 6DL (Private & Confidential)			
SITE NAME : Botany Bay Wood		District : Salford	
LOCATION : Eccles, Worsley		GRID REF : SJ730983	
GRADE : A	AREA (HA) : 140.5	ALTITUDE (M) : 23	DATE : 3.7.13
STATUS : pSSSI, BAP	SURVEYOR : S Waymont	INITIAL SURVEY DATE : 5.82	
NO OF REVISIONS : 4	OWNER : Private	District REF : E29	
HABITATS PRESENT	Area (ha)	HABITATS PRESENT	Area (ha)
Woodland broadleaved (semi-nat)		Woodland plantation	107.6
Scrub	20.0	Acid grassland	1.8
Neutral grassland – species rich		Neutral grassland – species poor	
Marshy grassland/flush		Calcareous grassland	
Tall ruderal	0.2	Ericaceous heath lowland/upland	
Bog	4.9	Swamp/Fen/Reedbed	
Pond/small lodge		Reservoir/large area of open water	
Canal		Running water - River/stream/ditch	1.5
Other: Shoot ranges & buildings	2.0	Other: Bracken	2.5
Areas of habitat covering less than 0.1ha recorded as 0.01			
Qualifying Features Code (taken from Part 2 or Part 3 of the Greater Manchester SBI Selection Guidelines 2008). Wd2 – Plantation Woodland Br7 – Birds – Colonial Breeders			
Supplementary Features Code - 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). HB1 – Heathland & Bog			
COMPLETE FOR GAINS AND PARTIAL LOSSES ONLY			
Loss since Last Survey : 0.4		Loss since First Survey : 1.6	
Primary cause : Boundary Modification (1.1)		Secondary cause : Technical Loss – new OS base and more accurate mapping tools (0.5)	
Gain since Last Survey : 0		Gain since First Survey : 9.7	
Primary cause : Technical gain – site amalgamation		Secondary cause :	
Net change since Last Survey : -0.4		Net change since First Survey : +8.1	

APPENDIX C: Phase 1 Habitat Survey (East of Irlam)



- KEY**
- Site Boundary
 - Target Notes
 - HB Himalayan Balsam
 - X Scattered Scrub
 - Scattered Broad-leaved Trees
 - Broad-leaved Tree with Bat Potential
 - Standing Water
 - Species-poor Intact Hedge
 - Species-poor Intact Hedge and Ditch
 - Fence
 - Dry Ditch
 - Semi-natural Broad-leaved Woodland
 - Plantation Broad-leaved Woodland
 - Plantation Mixed Woodland
 - Species-poor Modified
 - Neutral Grassland
 - Unimproved Calcareous Grassland
 - Marsh/Marshy Grassland
 - Poor Semi-improved Grassland
 - Group of Trees with Bat Potential
 - Tall Ruderal
 - Swamp
 - Standing Water
 - Arable
 - Amenity Grassland
 - Buildings
 - Bare Ground/Ephemeral Mix
 - Hardstanding



Rev	Description	Drawn	Approved	Date
A	Update to phase 1 areas	RE	CH	21/06/2017

THE ENVIRONMENT PARTNERSHIP

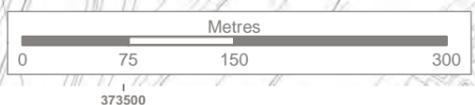
Genesis Centre, Birchwood Science Park, Warrington WA3 7BH
 Tel 01925 844004 e-mail tep@tep.uk.com www.tep.uk.com

Project
East of Irlam, Ecology

Title
Phase 1 Habitat Survey

Drawing Number
G6296.03.002A

Drawn	Checked	Approved	Scale	Date
RE	JS	CH	1:5,000 @ A3	21/06/2017



East of Irlam: Phase 1 Update, May 2017

Target Note TN1

At the time of the 2012 survey this triangular area of abandoned farmland had a coarse damp neutral grassland sward characterised by a mix of Yorkshire fog, creeping buttercup and false oat-grass with some developing clumps of reed canary-grass and soft rush. This has since been modified by grazing and in 2014 was securely fenced and no longer accessible. It has now developed into a marshy grassland with areas of neutral grassland which continues over the banks of the motorway, with no screening planting along this section.

No plant list compiled for this target note

Target Note TN2

Along the southern edge of TN7 there is a deep ditch with a varied strip of vegetation along its southern banks, there are stands of tall ruderal herbs, bramble and other scrub and south of this there is an east/west running public footpath. The steep sides of the ditch are quite sparsely vegetated and partly shaded by overhang from the tops of the banks. The water surface is dominated by a blanket of common duckweed where available light allows its growth. At the western end there is a dense patch of an exotic *Spiraea* species.

No plant list compiled for this target note

Target Note TN3

This is a run of tall (about 3m) hawthorn dominated hedge along the southern side of the marshy TN5 field. The hedge is species-poor with some blackthorn and sycamore and a strip of unmanaged coarse grass/herb mix along its base on the southern side.

No plant list compiled for this target note

Target Note TN4

In 2012 this was a large unmanaged field of neutral grassland totally open and accessible. In this western portion of the field there was locally typical abandoned farmland with a dense neutral grassland sward with very little species diversity. The northern and western boundaries are ditchlines (TN6) as is the southern boundary (TN2). However, in 2014, there was no access as the field is now secured with a stout new fence with both barbed wire and electrified tape around the top, the original field has been divided into two with a section of this new fence running north/south. The sward is now grazed by horses and resembles improved pasture.

No plant list compiled for this target note

Target Note TN5

This is the eastern end of the formerly open field of unused farmland with a deep drainage ditch along the boundary with Grange Bungalow to the north. There is also a long run of garden privet hedge along the north side and a section of tall straggly outgrown hawthorn hedge to the east and further hawthorn hedge to the south (TN3), the western boundary is the new fence. Gladwyn Farm sits in the south-eastern corner, with associated outbuildings and some tall poplars. Generally this eastern end is much wetter and more open than TN4 in the west and its eastern end is dominated by swampy vegetation, mainly reedmace but also with a small patch of taller common reed and frequent soft rush.

No plant list compiled for this target note

Target Note TN6

The fields are divided by unmanaged drainage ditches with broad banks of bramble and tall ruderal herbs and some scattered taller woody regeneration. Along the northern section a strip of willow dominated growth has established in the east, further to the east the drain banks become dominated by a dense hedge of garden privet, extending south-east along the boundary with Grange Bungalow.

Appendix B: Target Notes

There is much disturbance to this area generally, notably in the southern extremity of the western drain.

<i>Chamerion angustifolium</i>	Rosebay Willowherb	A
<i>Rubus fruticosus agg.</i>	Bramble	A
<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	Cock's-foot	F
<i>Ligustrum ovalifolium</i>	Garden Privet	O
<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>	Broad-leaved Dock	O
<i>Salix caprea</i>	Goat Willow	O
<i>Salix cinerea</i>	Common Sallow	O

Target Note TN7

Further north-east along the motorway this field is classed as improved grassland which continues to the north, up to the bridge over the motorway. This northern area has much more tree growth around the edges, including along the motorway bank and abutment to the bridge.

No plant list compiled for this target note

Target Note TN8

This is a field of semi-improved horse pasture with an abundance of creeping buttercup in an otherwise species-poor neutral sward. The old hawthorn hedge along the track in the east has wood avens, Yorkshire fog, ivy, meadow buttercup and nettle along its base.

No plant list was compiled for this target note.

Target Note TN9

Boysnope Golf Club occupies a large part of the study area, to the south-west of City Airport and Heliport. The course is largely very flat, relying on a series of informally laid out plantations to subdivide the various holes and give some structure to the layout. These plantations are young to semi-mature and consist of a mix of native and exotic broad-leaved trees with a smaller proportion of conifers. There are some large mature trees along parts of the boundary, mainly the south-western edge adjacent to Barton Grange and within the southern part of the hedge fronting the A57. A series of fairly recent ponds is scattered throughout the course.

The whole of the A57 boundary is marked by a 2m tall well-maintained dense hawthorn hedge, fronted by a mown grass verge to the north. The other boundaries are fenced, mainly backed by bands of plantation within the course.

Woody species noted within the plantation areas are listed below.

Grey squirrel was seen here. Birds noted within the golf course area included great tit, chaffinch, blackbird, robin and magpie.

<i>Acer platanoides</i>	Norway Maple
<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Sycamore
<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	Horse-chestnut
<i>Betula pendula</i>	Silver Birch
<i>Cornus alba</i>	Red Dogwood
<i>Corylus avellana</i>	Hazel
<i>Cotoneaster sp.</i>	Cotoneaster species
<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Hawthorn
<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	Beech
<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Ash
<i>Hedera helix</i>	Ivy
<i>Larix sp.</i>	Larch species
<i>Ligustrum vulgare</i>	Wild Privet
<i>Pinus nigra</i>	Black Pine
<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine
<i>Quercus robur</i>	English Oak

Appendix B: Target Notes

<i>Quercus rubra</i>	Red Oak
<i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg.	Bramble
<i>Salix caprea</i>	Goat Willow
<i>Salix cinerea</i>	Common Sallow
<i>Salix fragilis</i>	Crack Willow
<i>Salix x chrysocoma</i>	Weeping Willow
<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>	Mountain Ash
<i>Sorbus intermedia</i>	Swedish Whitebeam
<i>Tilia x europaea</i>	Common Lime

Target Note TN10

A section of the edge of the arable field to the north-west of Barton Grange, continuing to the north-west. There is not a high diversity of arable weed species but there is abundant annual meadow-grass, occasional chickweed and also some red deadnettle and knotgrass.

No plant list compiled for this target note

Target Note TN11

Along the north-western edge of the woodland within Barton Grange this south-eastern edge of the arable field is rather wet in places, with marsh foxtail and flote-grass. From east of SJ 72856 96230 there is increasing Himalayan balsam along this edge, becoming dense to the east.

No plant list compiled for this target note

Target Note TN12

At right-angles to TN11, along the western side of the TN13 woodland, this is a broad unmanaged strip of quite damp Yorkshire fog dominated neutral grassland with clumps of developing willow scrub. Himalayan balsam is scattered in this area, mainly in the north, the north-eastern edge has abundant Nettle, merging into TN13. The field to the west has very few arable weeds, where the crop meets the dense grassland in a damp peaty edge, mainly sparse redshank.

Large skipper has been noted in this area, along with many wolf spiders (*Pardosa* sp.). No plant list compiled for this target note

Target Note TN13

Forming an open rectangular arrangement, this is an area of quite tall and mature even-aged woodland, enclosing a large flat area (TN14) within three sections of dense silver birch-dominated growth. There are three wooded strips that seem to be naturally regenerated but terminating in the south-west in taller woodland north-east of Barton Grange, with mature specimens of beech, wych elm and oak. The geometrical layout of these woodland strips suggests a planted origin but they may also be remnants of naturally regenerated birch wood surviving on reserved strips of cut-over mossland. Silver birch is dominant throughout with Bramble, Nettle and Bracken dominant below.

<i>Betula pendula</i>	Silver Birch	D
<i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg.	Bramble	A
<i>Urtica dioica</i>	Nettle	A
<i>Chamerion angustifolium</i>	Rosebay Willowherb	F
<i>Galium aparine</i>	Goosegrass	F
<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>	Bracken	F
<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Sycamore	O
<i>Heracleum sphondylium</i>	Hogweed	O
<i>Impatiens glandulifera</i>	Himalayan Balsam	O
<i>Quercus robur</i>	English Oak	O
<i>Salix caprea</i>	Goat Willow	O
<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	Elder	O
<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	Beech	R
<i>Hedera helix</i>	Ivy	R
<i>Ulmus glabra</i>	Wych Elm	R

Target Note TN14

This unmanaged rectangle of land, crossed by the electricity transmission line, is largely enclosed by the TN13 woodland strips and is dominated by dense tall ruderal herb growth and tall coarse grasses in a damp neutral vegetation mix. There is large grey willow regeneration scattered across the area with some dense bracken on the eastern and western fringes, spreading from the adjacent woodland strips. Although quite dry at the time of the May 2017 visit the plant mix indicates that quite marshy conditions generally pertain; not visible in January 2012 Himalayan balsam was found to be frequent over large areas and abundant in some in June 2014 and May 2017. The area is quite diverse with differing plant communities merging into one another. In the extreme south-western corner there is a small marshy area with reedmace.

Common blue damselfly was noted in this area.

<i>Epilobium hirsutum</i>	Great Willowherb	A
<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	Yorkshire-fog	A
<i>Poa trivialis</i>	Rough-stalked Meadowgrass	A
<i>Ranunculus repens</i>	Creeping Buttercup	A
<i>Epilobium ciliatum</i>	American Willowherb	F
<i>Impatiens glandulifera</i>	Himalayan Balsam	F
<i>Juncus effusus</i>	Soft Rush	F
<i>Persicaria amphibia</i>	Amphibious Bistort	F
<i>Senecio jacobaea</i>	Ragwort	F
<i>Urtica dioica</i>	Nettle	F
<i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i>	Cow Parsley	O
<i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i>	False Oat-grass	O
<i>Calystegia sp.</i>	Bindweed species	O
<i>Chamerion angustifolium</i>	Rosebay Willowherb	O
<i>Galium aparine</i>	Cleavers	O
<i>Heracleum sphondylium</i>	Hogweed	O
<i>Myosotis scorpioides</i>	Water Forget-me-not	O
<i>Phalaris arundinacea</i>	Reed Canary-grass	O
<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>	Bracken	O
<i>Rubus fruticosus agg.</i>	Bramble	O
<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>	Broad-leaved Dock	O
<i>Salix cinerea</i>	Common Sallow	O
<i>Symphytum officinale</i>	Comfrey	O
<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	Creeping Thistle	R
<i>Dactylorhiza praetermissa</i>	Southern Marsh-orchid	R
<i>Dactylorhiza hybrid</i>	Hybrid Marsh-orchid	R
<i>Dactylorhiza incarnata</i>	Early Marsh-orchid	R
<i>Stachys palustris</i>	Marsh Woundwort	R
<i>Typha latifolia</i>	Reedmace	R

Target Note TN15

In 2012 this was part of a long strip of unmanaged flat former farmed land stretching along the north-western edge of the golf course, dominated by neutral grassland with very little structural or species diversity. By 2014 most of this area had been ploughed up and was under a very dense crop of Italian ryegrass, areas of Yorkshire fog dominated dense sward survived. By the May 2017 survey, this whole elongated strip

The boundary with the golf course is marked by large mature tree specimens, mainly of beech and sycamore.

No plant list compiled for this target note

APPENDIX D: Desktop Study (East of Irlam)

**Desk Based Ecology Assessment
East of Irlam (SAL1)
Salford
Approximate Central Grid Reference: SJ 73205 95893**

Contents

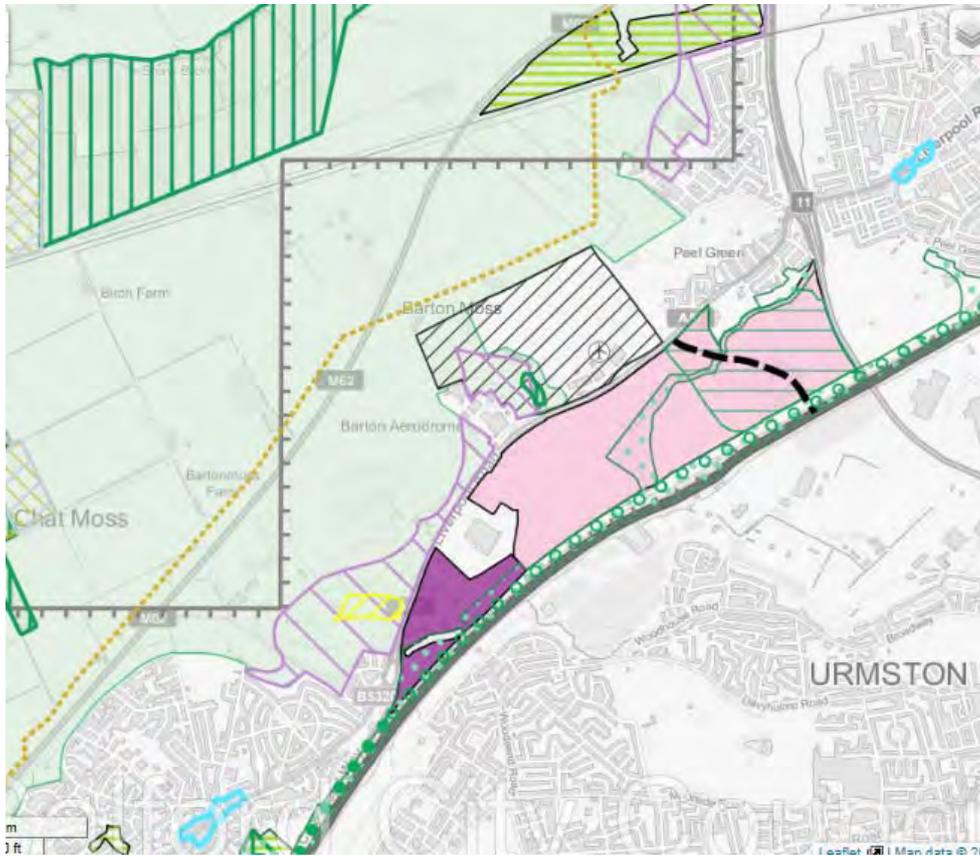
- **Site location plan**
- **Extract from local plan**
- **Extracts of relevant planning policies**
- **Local site designations**
- **Local species records**
- **National site designations**
- **Habitat inventory records**
- **Wildlife site citations**

Site location plan



Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2017

Extract of Salford Council's Unitary Development Plan saved policies (adopted June 2006) and supporting key



Legend

Mixed-Use Development

Mixed-Use Area (UDP Policy: MX1)



Chapel Street Frontage (UDP Policy: MX2)



Mixed-Use Development Site (UDP Policy: MX3)



Housing

Housing Development Site (UDP Policy: H9)



Employment and the Economy

Strategic Regional Site, Barton (UDP Policy: E1)



New Sports Stadium (UDP Policy: E1C)



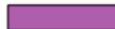
Innovation Park (UDP Policy: E2)



Knowledge Capital (UDP Policy: E3)



Employment Development Site (UDP Policy: E4)



Retail and Leisure Development

Town / Neighbourhood Centre (UDP Policy: S1)



Retail Development Site (UDP Policy: S5)



Education, Health and Community Facilities

Education, Health or Community Development Site (UDP Policy: EHC9 and EHC10)



Accessibility

Metrolink Extension (Lowry Spur) (UDP Policy: A3)



Barton Aerodrome (UDP Policy: A14)



Safeguarded Potential Transport Route (UDP Policy: A15)

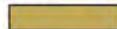


Environmental Protection and Improvement

Green Belt (UDP Policy: EN1)



Worsley Greenway (UDP Policy: EN2)



Irwell Valley (UDP Policy: EN5)



Site of Biological Importance (UDP Policy: EN8)



Wildlife Corridor Key Area of Search (UDP Policy: EN9)



Mosstands (UDP Policy: EN11)



Mossland Heartland (UDP Policy: EN11)



River Irwell Flood Control (UDP Policy: EN20)



The City's Heritage

Conservation Area (UDP Policy: CH3)



Archaeology / Ancient Monument (UDP Policy: CH5)



Parks and Gardens of Historic Interest (UDP Policy: CH6)



Manchester, Bolton and Bury Canal (UDP Policy: CH7)



Recreation

Key Recreation Area (UDP Policy: R4)



Existing Strategic Recreation Route (UDP Policy: R5)



Proposed Strategic Recreation Route (UDP Policy: R5)



New and Improved Recreation Land and Facilities (UDP Policy: R6)



Development

Manchester Airport Safeguarding Zone - Buildings, structures, erections and works exceeding 90m in height (UDP Policy: DEV7 (i))



Manchester Airport Safeguarding Zone - Developments likely to attract birds, and/or applications connected with aviation use (UDP Policy: DEV7(ii))



City Boundary and Manchester Airport Safeguarding Zone - Wind turbine development (UDP Policy: DEV7(iii))



Minerals

Area of Search for Gravel (Minerals DPD Policy: 3)



Mineral Safeguarding Area (Minerals DPD Policy: 8)



Mineral Site including those under restoration (Minerals DPD Policy: 11)

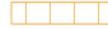


Rail-Linked Mineral Depot (Minerals DPD Policy: 11)



Waste

Area Allocation for Waste Management Development (Waste DPD Policy: 5)



Extracts of relevant planning policies and supplementary planning guidance

Policy ST 13

Natural Environmental Assets

Development that would result in an unacceptable impact on any of the city's natural environmental assets will not be permitted.

Policy EN 1

Development Affecting the Green Belt

Other than in very special circumstances, inappropriate development will not be permitted within the Green Belt.

The construction of new buildings within the Green Belt will be considered to be inappropriate unless it is for the following purposes:

- i. agriculture and forestry (unless permitted development rights have been withdrawn);
- ii. essential facilities for outdoor sport and outdoor recreation, for cemeteries, and for other uses of land which preserve the openness of Green Belt and do not conflict with the purposes of including land within it; or
- iii. limited extension, alteration or replacement of existing dwellings, provided this would not result in disproportionate additions over and above the size of the original building, or, in the case of replacement, the new building is not materially larger than the one it replaces.

The reuse of buildings within the Green Belt will not be considered to be inappropriate providing:

- a. it does not have a materially greater impact than the present use on the openness of Green Belt and the purposes of including land within it;
- b. any extension of, or uses on surrounding land associated with, the reused building do not conflict with the openness of Green Belt and the purposes of including land in it (for example, because they involve extensive external storage, or extensive hardstanding, car parking, boundary walling or fencing);
- c. the buildings are of permanent and substantial construction, and are capable of conversion without major or complete reconstruction; and
- d. the form, bulk and general design of the buildings are in keeping with their surroundings.

The carrying out of engineering and other operations and the making of material changes in the use of land are inappropriate development unless they maintain openness and do not conflict with the purposes of including land in the Green Belt.

Planning permission will not be granted for development within or conspicuous from the Green Belt that might be visually detrimental by reason of its siting, materials, or design, even where it would not prejudice the purposes of including land in the Green Belt.

Planning permission will be granted for the working of minerals, provided that high environmental standards are maintained, the affected sites are well restored, and the development is consistent with other policies and proposals of the Plan.

Policy EN 7

Nature Conservation Sites of National Importance

Development that would adversely affect the special interest of a Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) will only be permitted where:

- a. the benefits of the development clearly outweigh the reduction in the special interest for which the site is designated as a SSSI;
- b. the benefits of the development clearly outweigh the contribution that the site makes to retaining a full range of natural and semi-natural habitats, and geological and physiographical features, within England; and

c. the detrimental impact on the nature conservation interest of the site has been minimised as far as is practicable, and all reasonable action will be taken to make good any damage. Where appropriate, conditions or planning obligations will be used to ensure the protection, enhancement and management of the nature conservation interest of SSSIs.

Policy EN 8

Nature Conservation Sites of Local Importance

Development that would adversely affect the nature conservation value of a Site of Biological Importance, a Local Nature Reserve, or a priority habitat for Salford as identified in the Greater Manchester Biodiversity Action Plan, will only be permitted where:

- a. the benefits of the development clearly outweigh the reduction in the nature conservation interest for which the site is protected or identified as a priority habitat;
- b. the detrimental impact on the nature conservation interest of the site has been minimised as far as is practicable; and
- c. appropriate mitigation is provided to ensure that the overall nature conservation interest of the area is not diminished.

Where appropriate, conditions or planning obligations will be used to ensure the protection, enhancement and management of the nature conservation interest of these sites and habitats.

Policy EN 9

Wildlife Corridors

Development that would affect any land that functions as a wildlife corridor, or that provides an important link or stepping stone between habitats, will not be permitted where it would unacceptably impair the movement of flora and fauna.

Where development is permitted, conditions or planning obligations may be used to secure the protection, enhancement and/or management measures designed to facilitate the movement of flora and fauna across or around the site.

Policy EN 11

Mosslands

In the Mosslands:

A. development that would affect the conservation value or the integrity of an existing or restored lowland raised bog habitat will only be permitted subject to the criteria (a) to (c) of Policy EN8 'Nature Conservation Sites of Local Importance';

B. development that would affect land which has the potential to be restored to lowland raised bog habitat will be permitted:

a. in the Heartland: only where the development would not prevent that restoration in the future; and

b. elsewhere in the mosslands only where:

i. the development would not prevent that restoration in the future; or ii. provision is made as part of the development for the restoration of an area of lowland raised bog habitat elsewhere in the mosslands, equivalent to that potential area lost as a result of the development; or

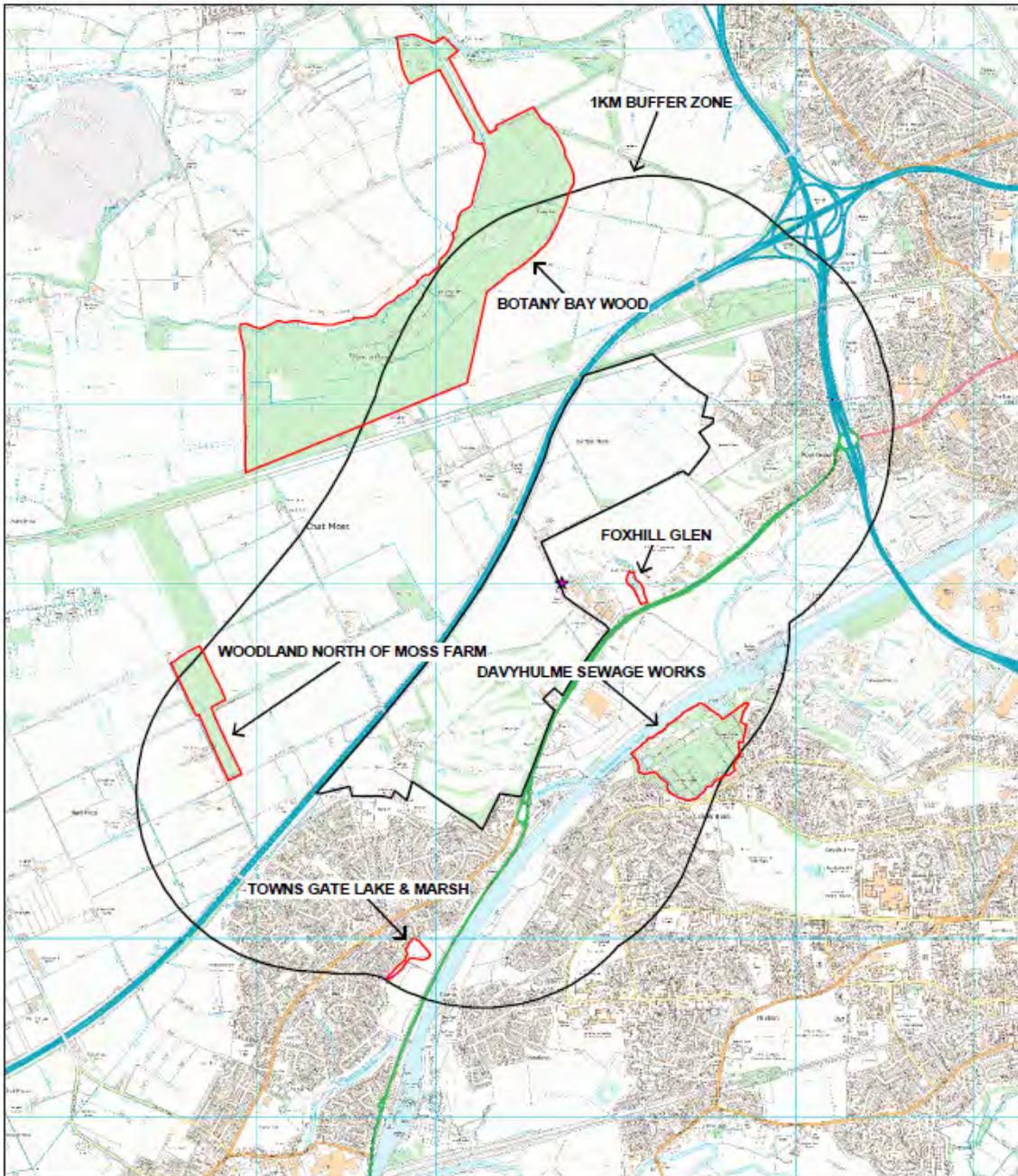
iii. the development secures major nature conservation benefits for the mosslands if it has been clearly demonstrated that either restoration pursuant to (ii) is not practically feasible or the major conservation benefits outweigh the benefits that would arise from restoration pursuant to (ii);

C. development on land that cannot practicably be restored to lowland raised bog habitat will be permitted provided it would not prevent the restoration of other land to that habitat; or as part of the development, provision is made in accordance with criterion B(ii).

In every case, the overall nature conservation interest of the mosslands will be maintained.

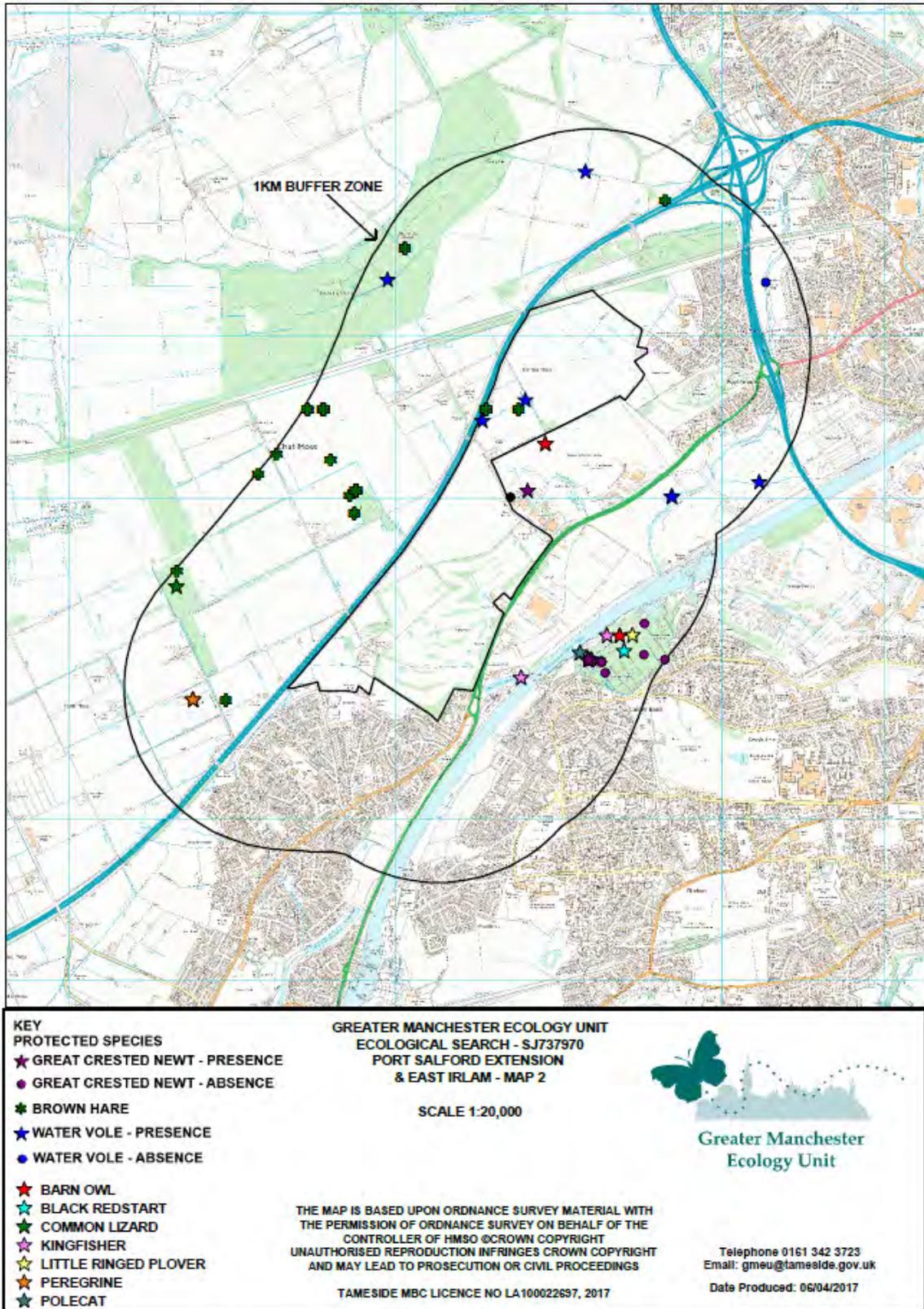
Where appropriate, conditions or planning obligations will be used to ensure the protection, enhancement and management of the mosslands' nature conservation interest.

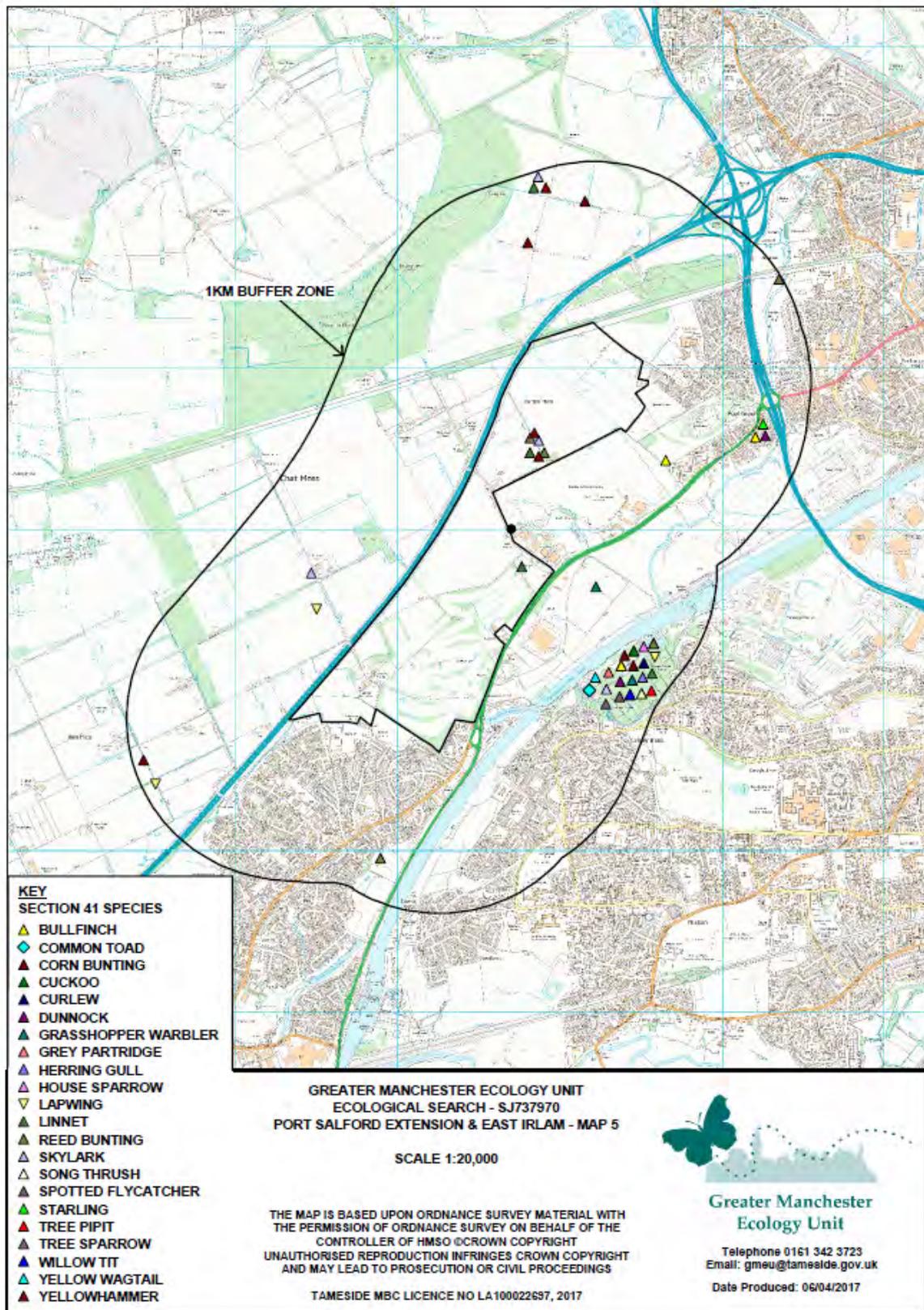
Map provided by Greater Manchester Ecology Unit of site designations within 1km of sites WG3 and SAL1 (site boundaries combined)

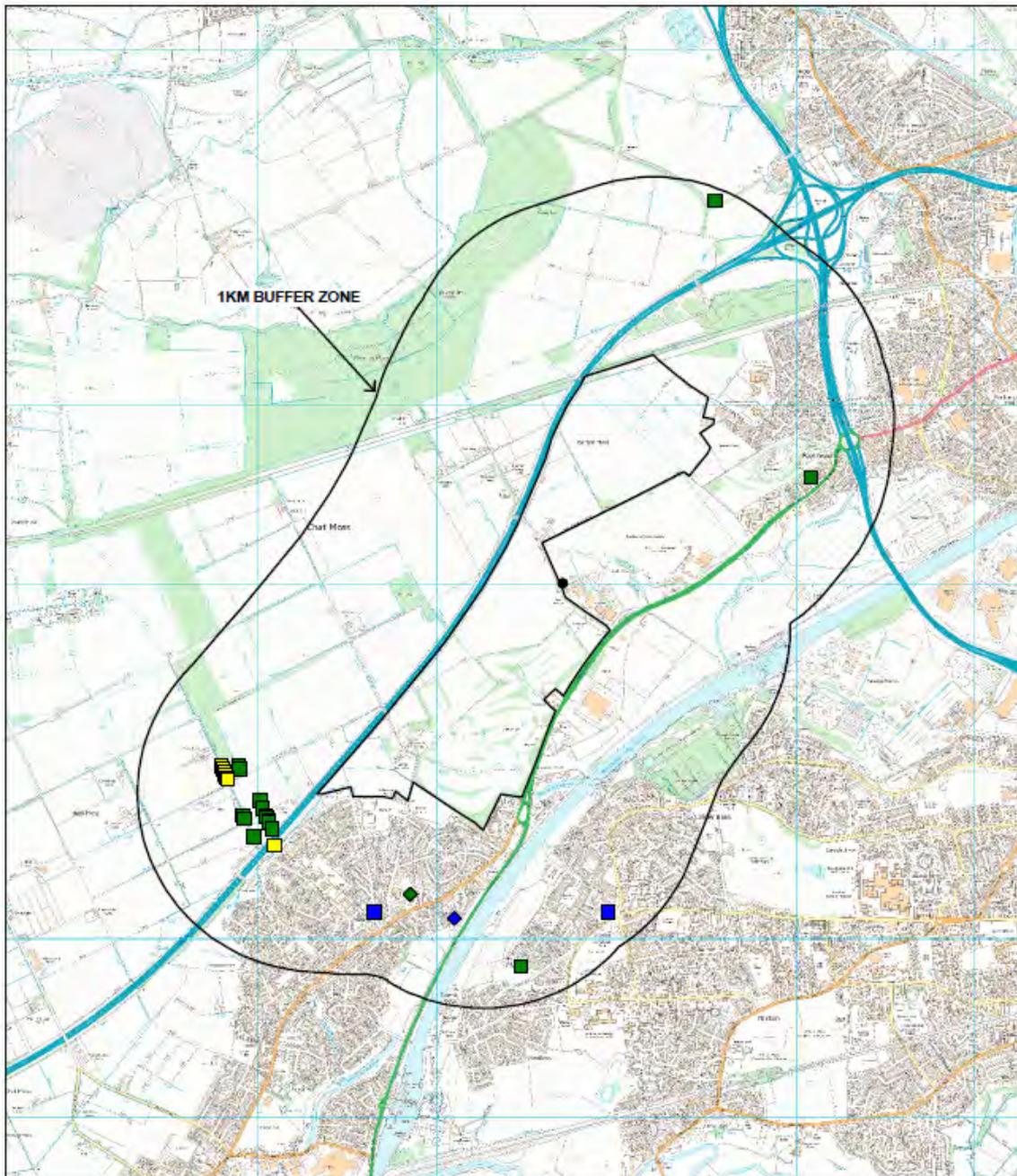


KEY SITE OF BIOLOGICAL IMPORTANCE SBI BOUNDARY	GREATER MANCHESTER ECOLOGY UNIT ECOLOGICAL SEARCH - SJ737970 PORT SALFORD EXTENSION & EAST IRLAM MAP 1 SCALE 1:20,000 THE MAP IS BASED UPON ORDNANCE SURVEY MATERIAL WITH THE PERMISSION OF ORDNANCE SURVEY ON BEHALF OF THE CONTROLLER OF HMSO ©CROWN COPYRIGHT UNAUTHORISED REPRODUCTION INFRINGES CROWN COPYRIGHT AND MAY LEAD TO PROSECUTION OR CIVIL PROCEEDINGS TAMESIDE MBC LICENCE NO LA100022697, 2017	 Greater Manchester Ecology Unit Telephone 0161 342 3723 Email: gmeu@tameside.gov.uk Date Produced: 06/04/2017
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Maps provided by Greater Manchester Ecology Unit of species records within 1km of sites WG3 and SAL1 (site boundaries combined)







<p>KEY</p> <p>BAT ROOSTS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ COMMON PIPISTRELLE ◆ PIPISTRELLE SP <p>BATS OTHER SIGNS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ COMMON PIPISTRELLE ■ PIPISTRELLE SP ■ SOPRANO PIPISTRELLE 	<p>GREATER MANCHESTER ECOLOGY UNIT ECOLOGICAL SEARCH - SJ737970 PORT SALFORD EXTENSION & EAST IRLAM - MAP 4</p> <p>SCALE 1:20,000</p> <p>BAT DATA COURTESY OF SOUTH LANCS BAT GROUP</p> <p>THE MAP IS BASED UPON ORDNANCE SURVEY MATERIAL WITH THE PERMISSION OF ORDNANCE SURVEY ON BEHALF OF THE CONTROLLER OF HMSO ©CROWN COPYRIGHT UNAUTHORISED REPRODUCTION INFRINGES CROWN COPYRIGHT AND MAY LEAD TO PROSECUTION OR CIVIL PROCEEDINGS</p> <p>TAMESIDE MBC LICENCE NO LA1000226S7, 2017</p>	 <p>Greater Manchester Ecology Unit</p> <p>Telephone 0161 342 3723 Email: gmeu@tameside.gov.uk Date Produced: 06/04/2017</p>
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Magic Map 1km search zone for designated wildlife sites - Report

No designated site within area.

MAGIC Map search for SSSI Impact Risk Zones for site only

SSSI Impact Risk Zones - to assess planning applications for likely impacts on SSSIs/SACs/SPAs & Ramsar sites (England)

1. DOES PLANNING PROPOSAL FALL INTO ONE OR MORE OF THE CATEGORIES BELOW?
 2. IF YES, CHECK THE CORRESPONDING DESCRIPTION(S) BELOW. LPA SHOULD CONSULT NATURAL ENGLAND ON LIKELY RISKS FROM THE FOLLOWING:

All Planning Applications

Infrastructure

Airports, helipads and other aviation proposals.

Wind & Solar Energy

Minerals, Oil & Gas

Rural Non Residential

Residential

Rural Residential

Air Pollution

Any industrial/agricultural development that could cause AIR POLLUTION (incl: industrial processes, pig & poultry units, slurry lagoons > 750m³ & manure stores > 3500t).

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

Composting

Discharges

Any discharge of water or liquid waste that is more than 20m³/day. The water needs to either be discharged to ground (ie to seep away) or to surface water, such as a beck or stream. Discharges to mains sewer are excluded.

Water Supply

GUIDANCE – How to use the Impact Risk Zones

[/Metadata for magic/SSSI IRZ User Guidance MAGIC.pdf](#)

1. DOES PLANNING PROPOSAL FALL INTO ONE OR MORE OF THE CATEGORIES BELOW?
 2. IF YES, CHECK THE CORRESPONDING DESCRIPTION(S) BELOW. LPA SHOULD CONSULT NATURAL ENGLAND ON LIKELY RISKS FROM THE FOLLOWING:

All Planning Applications

Infrastructure

Airports, helipads and other aviation proposals.

Wind & Solar Energy

Minerals, Oil & Gas

Planning applications for quarries, including: new proposals, Review of Minerals Permissions (ROMP), extensions, variations to conditions etc. Oil & gas exploration/extraction.

Rural Non Residential

Residential

Rural Residential

Air Pollution

Any industrial/agricultural development that could cause AIR POLLUTION (incl: industrial processes, pig & poultry units, slurry lagoons > 750m³ & manure stores > 3500t).

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

Composting

Discharges

Any discharge of water or liquid waste that is more than 20m³/day. The water needs to either be discharged to ground (ie to seep away) or to surface water, such as a beck or stream. Discharges to mains sewer are excluded.

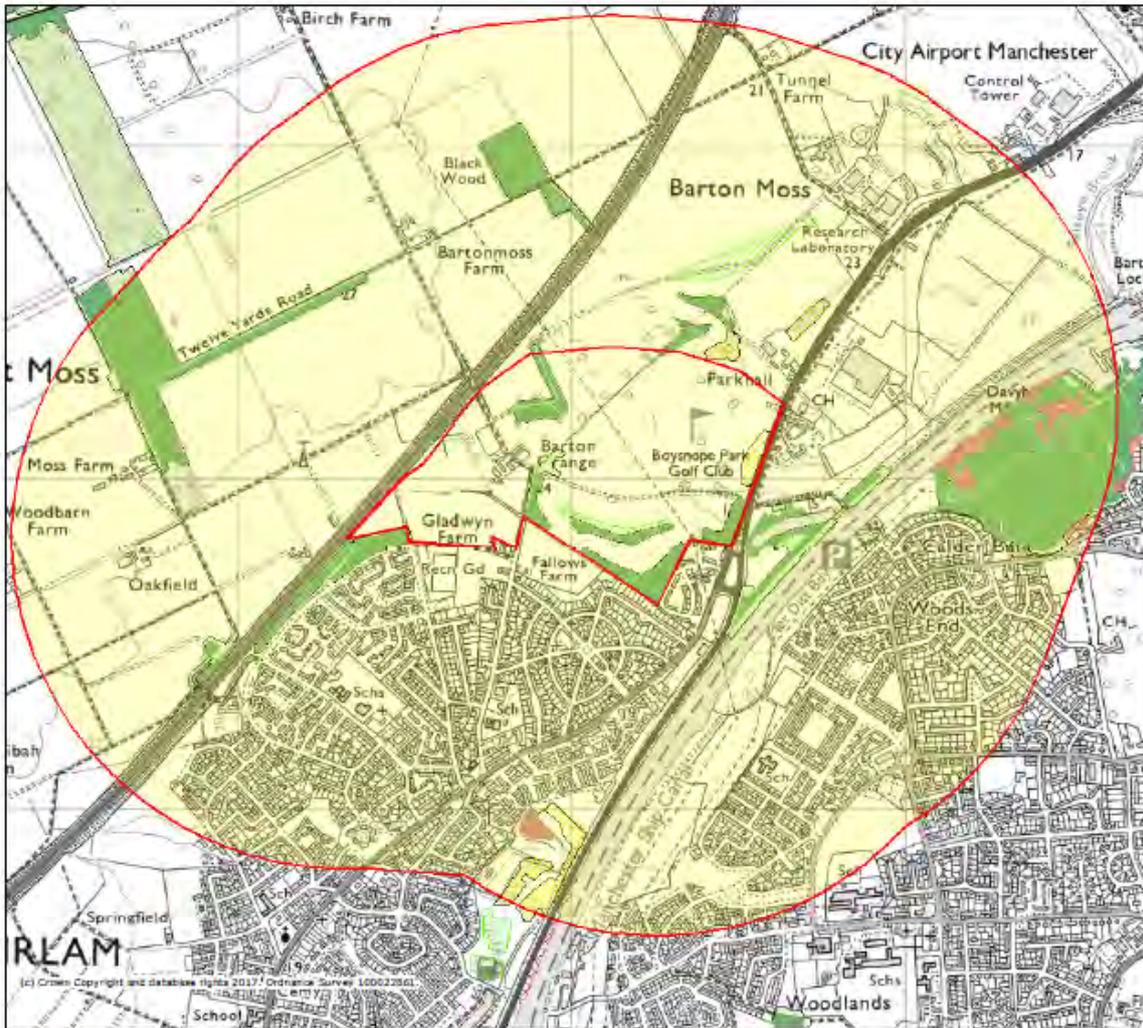
Water Supply

GUIDANCE – How to use the Impact Risk Zones

[/Metadata_for_magic/SSSI IRZ User Guidance MAGIC.pdf](#)

●OK ●Cancel

Magic Map 1km search zone for habitat inventory data



Legend

Priority Habitat Inventory - Lowland Fens (England)	Mixed mainly conifer
Priority Habitat Inventory - Deciduous Woodland (England)	Shrub
National Forest Inventory (GB)	Uncertain
Assumed woodland	Windthrow
Broadleaved	Young trees
Cloud shadow	Woodpasture and Parkland BAP Priority Habitat (England)
Conifer	Priority Habitat inventory - No main habitat but additional habitat exists (England)
Coppice	
Coppice with standards	
Failed	
Felled	
Ground prep	
Low density	
Mixed mainly broadleaved	

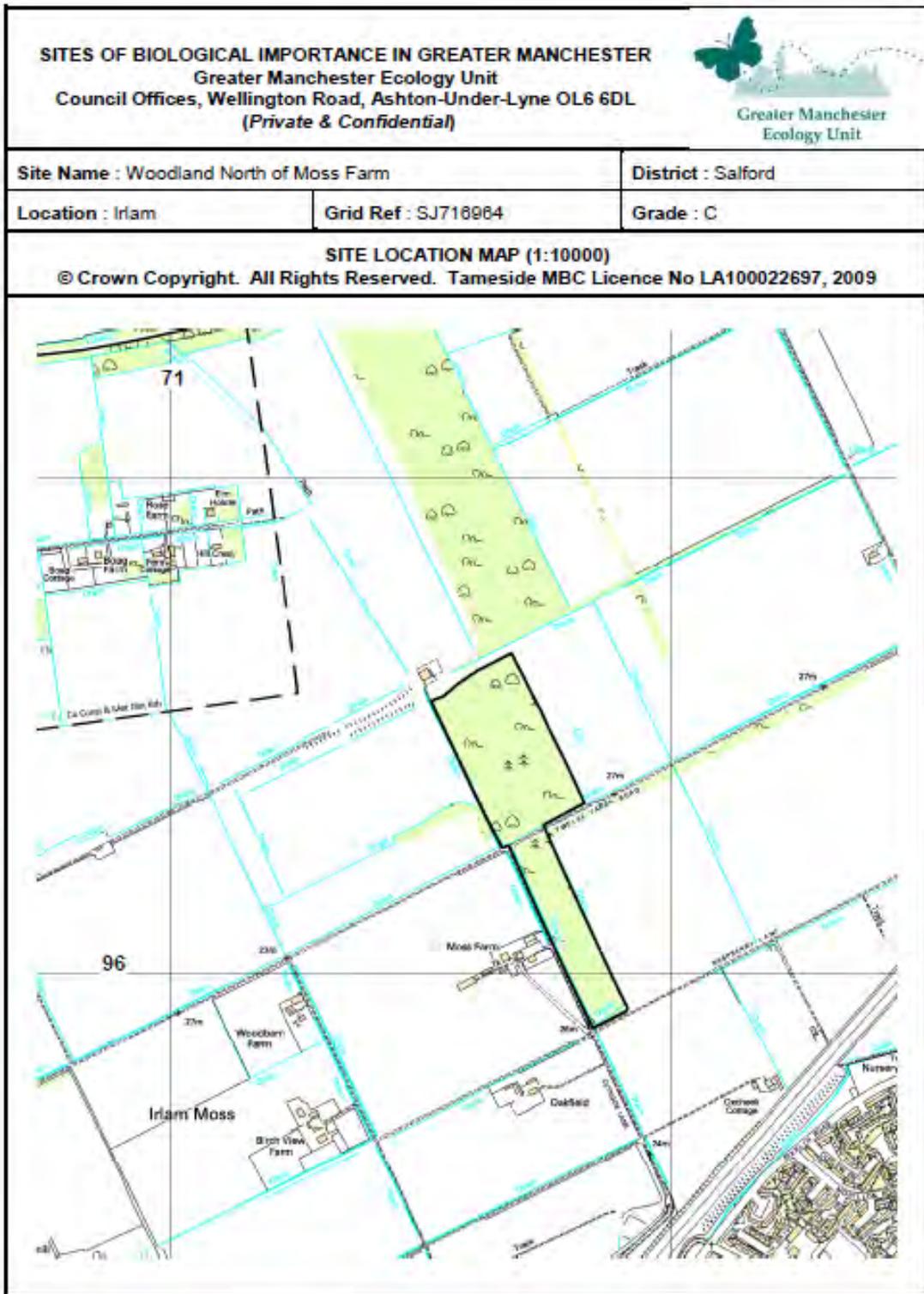
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 ymin = 394300
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 ymax = 397400

Map produced by MAGIC on 22 March, 2017.
 Copyright resides with the data suppliers and the map must not be reproduced without their permission. Some information in MAGIC is a snapshot of the information that is being maintained or continually updated by the originating organisation. Please refer to the metadata for details as information may be illustrative or non-definitive rather than definitive at this stage.

Wildlife Site Citations

SITES OF BIOLOGICAL IMPORTANCE IN GREATER MANCHESTER Greater Manchester Ecology Unit Ryecroft Hall, Manchester Road, Audenshaw, Manchester M34 5ZJ (Private & Confidential)		 Greater Manchester Ecology Unit
SITE NAME : Woodland North of Moss Farm		District : Salford
LOCATION : Irlam	GRID REF : SJ716964	GRADE : C
SITE DESCRIPTION		
<p>A semi-natural woodland which has developed on the peat of Chat Moss. This type of woodland is classified by the National Vegetation Classification (NVC) as W4. The woodland is bisected by Twelve Yards Road. The woodland is part of a matrix of woodlands in this area.</p> <p>Downy birch is the dominant tree species with silver birch, oak, sycamore, rowan, Soot's pine and goat willow also present. The invasive Rhododendron is abundant and quite dense in places in the southern area of the wood. The ground flora is dominated by bracken and bramble. Wavy hair-grass, creeping soft-grass, false oat grass, cocksfoot, broad buckler fern and foxglove also occur. Purple moor-grass has been previously recorded.</p> <p>There is a glade at the southern end of the wood. Species present include soft rush, rosebay willowherb, together with abundant bracken and bramble. Common cotton-grass and heather have also previously been recorded.</p> <p>Species recorded along the western edges of the woodland include hedge garlic, herb Robert, hogweed, ragwort, red and white campion, mugwort, great hairy and broadleaved willowherb, Russian comfrey, field horsetail, figwort, creeping thistle and spear thistle. There is some evidence of disturbance and nutrient enrichment along the margins where elder, holly and nettles are present. Forget-me-not and scentless mayweed also occur however these are probably garden escapes.</p> <p>A dry ditch runs along the western side of the woodland.</p> <p><i>Polytrichum commune</i> and <i>Eurinchium praelongum</i> mosses were recorded. Birch polypore was also present.</p> <p>Goldfinch was recorded on this visit. Song thrush, reed bunting, tawny owl, willow warbler, blackcap, whitethroat, long-tailed tit, chiffchaff, yellowhammer and chaffinch have been previously recorded as probably breeding on the site. Song thrush, reed bunting and yellowhammer are UK Biodiversity Priority Species. In winter a large chaffinch flock, which can number over 100, has been recorded. The flock regularly includes a small number of brambling. The wood could also provide nest sites for nightjar. This is a priority flagship Biodiversity Action Plan species in Greater Manchester. It is particularly associated with the interface between woodland edge and heathland.</p> <p>Common lizard was recorded in April 2009 on this site.</p> <p>This site was originally part of the Chat Moss Grade A SBI. It was separately listed following extensive losses of mossland due to peat cutting in 1988. A 25 metre wide strip along the northern margin of the woodland has been previously removed from the SBI because the vegetation has been destroyed and it is now bare peat.</p> <p><i>The habitat figures given are an approximation and are only intended to give an indication of the relative proportions of each habitat.</i></p>		

SITES OF BIOLOGICAL IMPORTANCE IN GREATER MANCHESTER			
Greater Manchester Ecology Unit Council Offices, Wellington Road, Ashton-Under-Lyne OL6 6DL (Private & Confidential)			 Greater Manchester Ecology Unit
SITE NAME : Woodland North of Moss Farm		District : Salford	
LOCATION : Irlam		GRID REF : SJ718984	
GRADE : C	AREA (HA) : 9.5	ALTITUDE (M) : 27	DATE : 20.6.11
STATUS : BAP		SURVEYOR : TR Hughes	INITIAL SURVEY DATE : 10.80
No of REVISIONS : 5		OWNER : Private	District REF : E26
HABITATS PRESENT	Area (ha)	HABITATS PRESENT	Area (ha)
Woodland broadleaved (semi-nat)	7.0	Woodland plantation	
Scrub	0.8	Acid grassland	0.7
Neutral grassland – species rich		Neutral grassland – species poor	
Marshy grassland/flush		Calcareous grassland	
Tall ruderal	0.2	Ericaceous heath lowland/upland	0.01
Bog	0.5	Swamp/Fen/Reedbed	
Pond/small lodge		Reservoir/large area of open water	
Canal		Running water - River/stream/ditch	0.01
Quarry/cliff/rock/wall		Other: Bracken	0.5
Areas of habitat covering less than 0.1ha. recorded as 0.01			
Qualifying Features Code (taken from Part 2 or Part 3 of the Greater Manchester SBI Selection Guidelines 2008). Wd1 – Semi-Natural Broadleaved Woodland			
Supplementary Features Code - 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).			
COMPLETE FOR GAINS AND PARTIAL LOSSES ONLY			
Loss since Last Survey : 0		Loss since First Survey : 0.3	
Primary cause :		Secondary cause :	
Gain since Last Survey :		Gain since First Survey : 4.1	
Primary cause :		Secondary cause :	
Net change since Last Survey : 0		Net change since First Survey : +3.8	



SITES OF BIOLOGICAL IMPORTANCE IN GREATER MANCHESTER Greater Manchester Ecology Unit Council Offices, Wellington Road, Ashton-Under-Lyne OL6 6DL (Private & Confidential)		 Greater Manchester Ecology Unit
SITE NAME : Botany Bay Wood		District : Salford
LOCATION : Eccles, Worsley	GRID REF : SJ730983	GRADE : A
SITE DESCRIPTION		
<p>The site supports plantation woodland which is the largest single block of woodland in Greater Manchester. It supports a nationally important heronry and is recognised by Natural England as a pSSSI.</p> <p>The heronry was one of the ten largest in the country but has contracted in recent years, possibly due to the presence of two large clay pigeon shoots within the woodland. It did hold around 100 nests, with fluctuations from year to year. It is located in the western end of the wood, in trees over dense rhododendron, with the exact location changing from year to year. In 2013 the number of nests was down to 30. The heronry is monitored annually and the nestlings ringed.</p> <p>The site was the first location for confirmed breeding of buzzard in Greater Manchester. In recent years the number of bird records submitted for the site has declined but confirmed breeding species include goldcrest, spotted flycatcher (UK Biodiversity Priority Species), treecreeper and wren. Blackcap, mistle thrush, nuthatch, willow warbler and chiffchaff are possible breeders. Song thrush, robin, blackbird, jay, swift and swallow are also present with woodcock, siskin and crossbill also recorded. There is a large wood pigeon roost.</p> <p>The woodland, the largest continuous tract in Greater Manchester is nearly all plantation. The first plantings were around 1750 and the majority of the current area was planted by 1848. The substrate is peat and also includes colliery spoil.</p> <p>The earlier plantings were of broadleaved species such as oak. Thinning and clear felling occurred during the two World Wars and since 1950. The restocking has been mostly of conifers, which now make up the majority of the wood. The main species are Scots pine, lodgepole pine, Norway spruce and larch. There are however still significant areas of broadleaved trees. Downy birch is dominant in parts of the northern end and oak, beech and alder are also present. At the far western end of the wood, there is an extensive stand of mature oak with frequent birch. It is more semi-natural in character and has open glades dominated by bracken. Other tree species present include pedunculate oak, sycamore, ash, sweet chestnut and poplar. The understorey includes hawthorn, elder, goat willow and hazel with regeneration of sycamore, ash and rowan. The invasive rhododendron is locally dominant, particularly in the north of the wood, and snowberry is also present.</p> <p>The only area of semi-natural woodland is the south west corner which is dominated by dense birch scrub, which has colonised following a fire in the late 1970s. Within this area are remnants of lowland heath and bog with dense stands of purple moor grass. Small localised bog pools exist which support <i>Sphagnum</i> moss. Rhododendron has also invaded this part of the site.</p> <p>The extent of the ground flora is variable across the site. Beneath the conifers and rhododendron it is limited. Hogweed, bramble, bracken, creeping soft-grass, foxglove, red campion and rosebay willowherb are present in these areas. In the broadleaved areas, along the edges of plantation blocks and along tracks and drains a more diverse flora is present. Broad buckler fern is abundant with pendulous sedge, herb robert, hard rush, broadleaved willowherb, hedge woundwort, skullcap, wood avens, common figwort, remote sedge, tufted hair-grass, wood sedge, honeysuckle and climbing corydalis. Wavy hair-grass, heath bedstraw and musk are also recorded</p>		
<i>Page 1 of 2</i>		

SITES OF BIOLOGICAL IMPORTANCE IN GREATER MANCHESTER Greater Manchester Ecology Unit Council Offices, Wellington Road, Ashton-Under-Lyne OL6 6DL (Private & Confidential)				 Greater Manchester Ecology Unit	
SITE NAME : Botany Bay Wood			District : Salford		
LOCATION : Eccles, Worsley			GRID REF : SJ730983		
GRADE : A	AREA (HA) : 140.5	ALTITUDE (M) : 23	DATE : 3.7.13		
STATUS : pSSSI, BAP		SURVEYOR : S Waymont		INITIAL SURVEY DATE : 5.82	
NO OF REVISIONS : 4		OWNER : Private		District REF : E29	
HABITATS PRESENT	Area (ha)	HABITATS PRESENT	Area (ha)		
Woodland broadleaved (semi-nat)		Woodland plantation	107.6		
Scrub	20.0	Acid grassland	1.8		
Neutral grassland – species rich		Neutral grassland – species poor			
Marshy grassland/flush		Calcareous grassland			
Tall ruderal	0.2	Ericaceous heath lowland/upland			
Bog	4.9	Swamp/Fen/Reedbed			
Pond/small lodge		Reservoir/large area of open water			
Canal		Running water - River/stream/ditch	1.5		
Other: Shoot ranges & buildings	2.0	Other: Bracken	2.5		
Areas of habitat covering less than 0.1ha recorded as 0.01					
Qualifying Features Code (taken from Part 2 or Part 3 of the Greater Manchester SBI Selection Guidelines 2008). Wd2 – Plantation Woodland Br7 – Birds – Colonial Breeders					
Supplementary Features Code - 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). HB1 – Heathland & Bog					
COMPLETE FOR GAINS AND PARTIAL LOSSES ONLY					
Loss since Last Survey : 0.4			Loss since First Survey : 1.6		
Primary cause : Boundary Modification (1.1)			Secondary cause : Technical Loss – new OS base and more accurate mapping tools (0.5)		
Gain since Last Survey : 0			Gain since First Survey : 9.7		
Primary cause : Technical gain – site amalgamation			Secondary cause :		
Net change since Last Survey : -0.4			Net change since First Survey : +8.1		

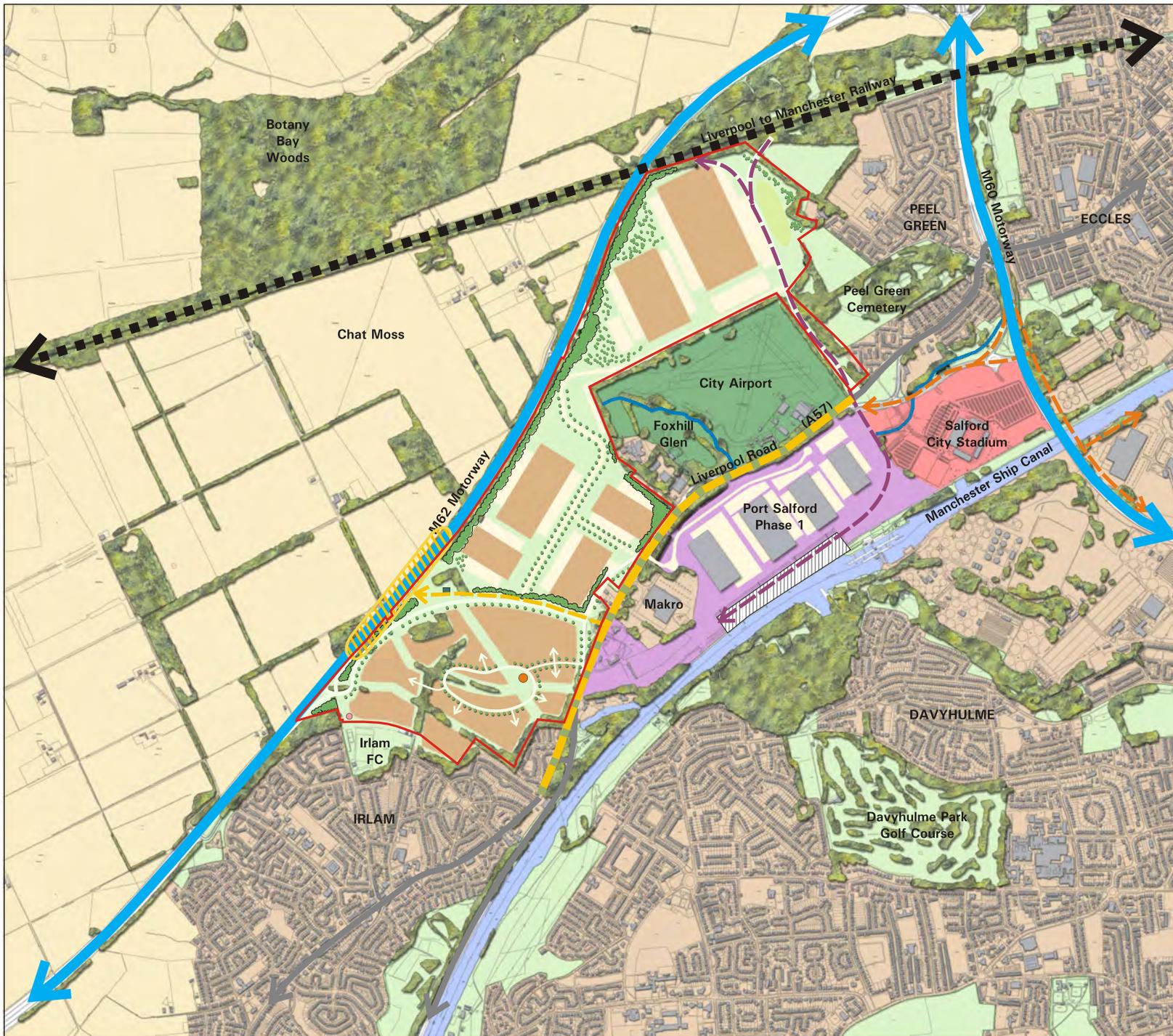
DRAWINGS

Figure 5.9 - Western Gateway Indicative Masterplan

G6296.02.001 - Ecological Constraints Plan (Port Salford Extension)

IN6746.01.003B Composite Masterplan

Ecological Constraints Plan (East of Irlam)



- ### Key
- Proposed Broad Location
 - Existing Woodland
 - City Airport
 - Port Salford Phase 1
 - Salford City Stadium
 - Urban Area
 - Agricultural Land
 - Open Greenspace
 - Proposed Meadow Grassland
 - Proposed Structural Planting
 - Proposed Tree Planting
 - Water Course
 - A57 Landscape Corridor
 - Railway
 - Motorways
 - Western Gateway Infrastructure Scheme (WGIS)
 - Approved Rail connection to Port Salford
 - Potential M62 Link Road
 - Proposed Sport Pitches
 - Proposed NEAP Play Area
 - Proposed LEAP Play Area
 - Potential M62 Junction



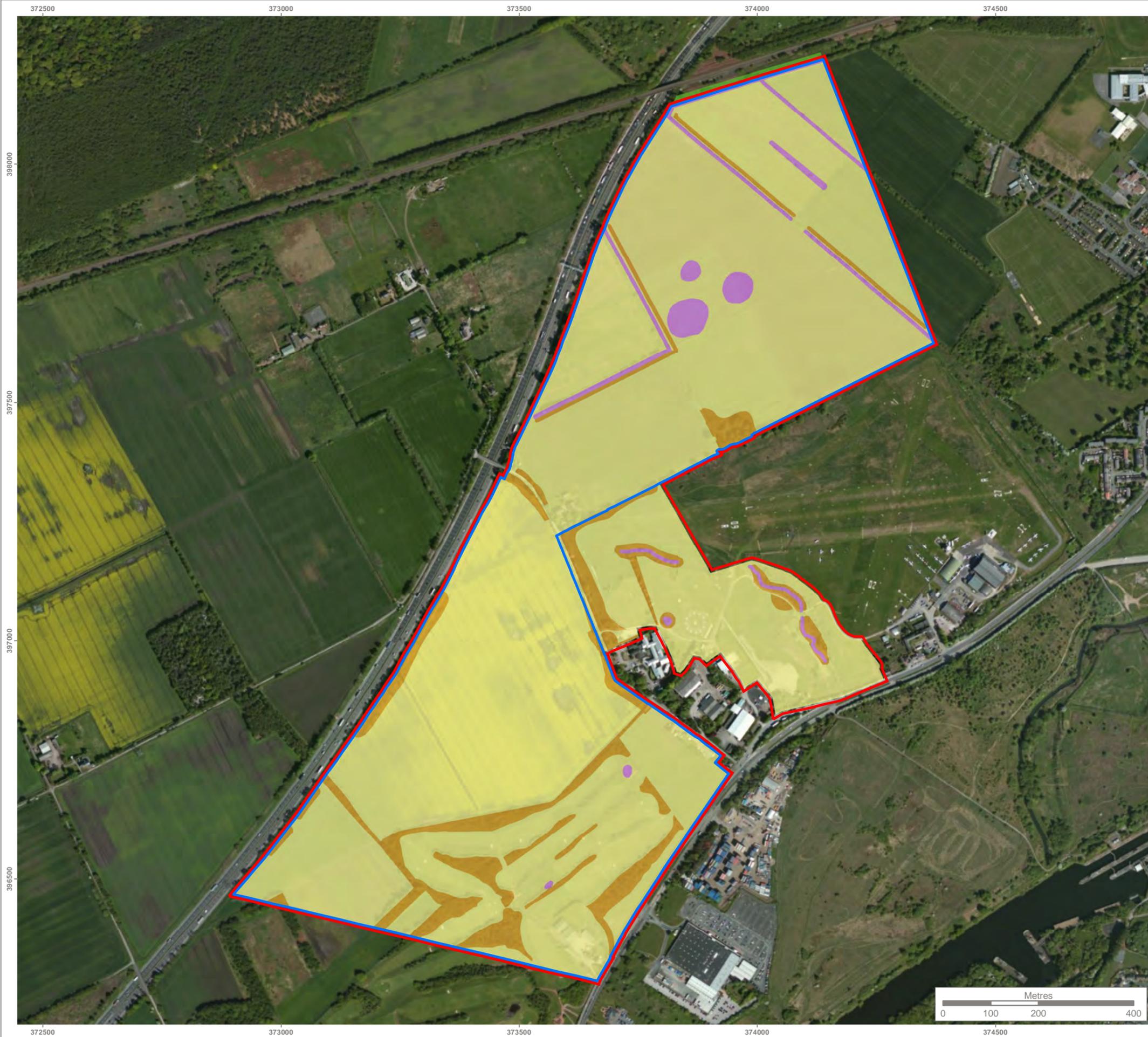
Genesis Centre
 Birchwood Science Park
 Warrington
 WA3 7BH
 Tel 01925 844004
 Fax 01925 844002

Project:
Western Gateway

Figure No:
Figure 5.9

Drawing Title:
Illustrative Masterplan

C3222_040



KEY

- Site Boundary
- Survey Boundary
- High Constraint: Area A - Wildlife Corridor
- Medium Constraint: Area B - Hedgerow Network and Woodland
- Medium Constraint: Area C - Ponds, Brooks and Ditches
- Low Constraint: Area D - Grassland/Arable



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Site Map



Rev	Description	Drawn	Approved	Date



THE ENVIRONMENT PARTNERSHIP



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Project
Port Salford Extension, Ecology

Title
Ecological Constraints Plan

Drawing Number
G6296.02.001

Drawn	Checked	Approved	Scale	Date
RE	JS	CG	1:8,000 @ A3	30/06/2017

Total Site Area	163.26 hectares	403.42 acres
Employment Buildings (B2/B8)	51.47 hectares	127.19 acres
Highways, Service Yards and Car Parking	46.74 hectares	115.50 acres
Ancillary Development	1.6 hectares	3.95 acres
M62 Link Road	4.79 hectares	11.83 acres
Methane Extraction Compound	0.64 hectares	1.58 acres
Green and Blue Infrastructure	58.02 hectares	143.37 acres

AREA SCHEDULE

EMPLOYMENT FLOORSPACE (B2/B8)

Unit A	113,000 sqm	1,216,322 sqft
Unit B	71,750 sqm	772,311 sqft
Unit C	71,750 sqm	772,311 sqft
Unit D	33,800 sqm	363,820 sqft
Unit E	33,800 sqm	363,820 sqft
Unit F	32,250 sqm	347,136 sqft
Unit G	54,600 sqm	587,709 sqft
Unit H	48,100 sqm	517,744 sqft
Unit I	23,900 sqm	257,257 sqft
Unit J	31,750 sqm	341,754 sqft
Total	514,700 sqm	5,540,184 sqft

ANCILLARY FLOORSPACE

Units K	1,600 sqm	17,222 sqft
Total	1,600 sqm	17,222 sqft

OVERALL TOTAL 516,300 sqm 5,557,406 sqft

Key

- Site Boundary
- Other Boundaries: Port Salford Phase 1 & Salford City Stadium
- Approved Rail Connection
- Western Gateway Infrastructure Scheme (WG15)
- Safeguarded Route for Proposed Metrolink Extension (subject to approval)
- Existing Woodland and Vegetation
- Existing Settlement
- Existing Overhead Line and Easement
- Existing Main Bus Route
- ➔ Proposed Vehicle Access
- ➔ Proposed Red Diesel Vehicle Access
- Proposed Red Diesel Route
- Proposed Building
- Proposed Primary Road
- Proposed Service Yard/Car Parking
- Methane Extraction Compound
- ◆ Potential Gateway Feature
- Proposed Green Space
- Proposed Tree Planting
- Proposed Woodland Structure Planting
- Potential SUDS Attenuation, Swales and Waterbodies
- Proposed Key Footpath Cycle Route
- Existing Public Right of Way

1. Access into site from new M62 - A57 Link Road
2. Red Diesel Route connecting to Port Salford Phase 1
3. Landscaped private estate road with boulevard tree planting and footpath cycleway
4. Parking area
5. Public Right of Way with 3m wide footpath cycle route
6. Landscape buffer, planted with native woodland structure planting
7. Attenuation and swales as SUDS
8. Methane extraction compound
9. A57 Liverpool Road Improvements
10. A57 Footpath Cycle Links
11. Potential M62 - A57 Link Road
12. Proposed Pedestrian Access
13. Proposed ancillary development comprising petrol filling station, drive through and pub/restaurant
14. Replacement ponds at a ratio of 2:1
15. Footpath cycleway connection between A57, Irlam and Chat Moss
16. Public Right of Way to be diverted



Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community

B	Land use breakdown amended and area schedule added	NKH	NKH	15/03/19
A	Amended site boundary	SO	NKH	14/03/19
Rev	Description	Drawn	Approved	Date

THE ENVIRONMENT PARTNERSHIP

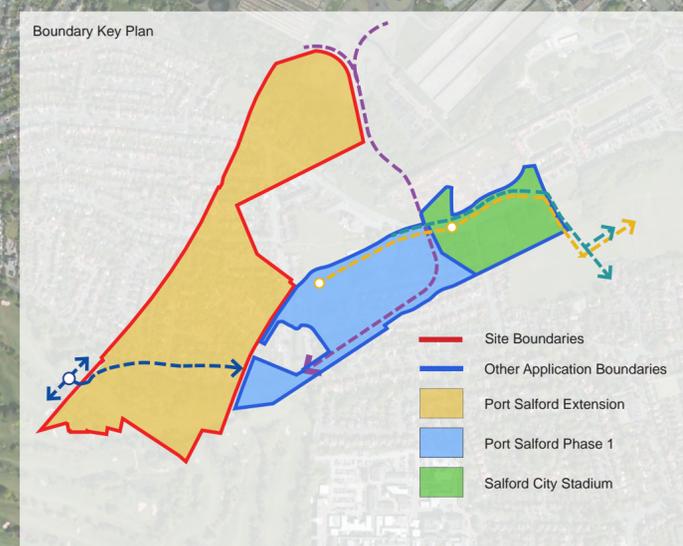
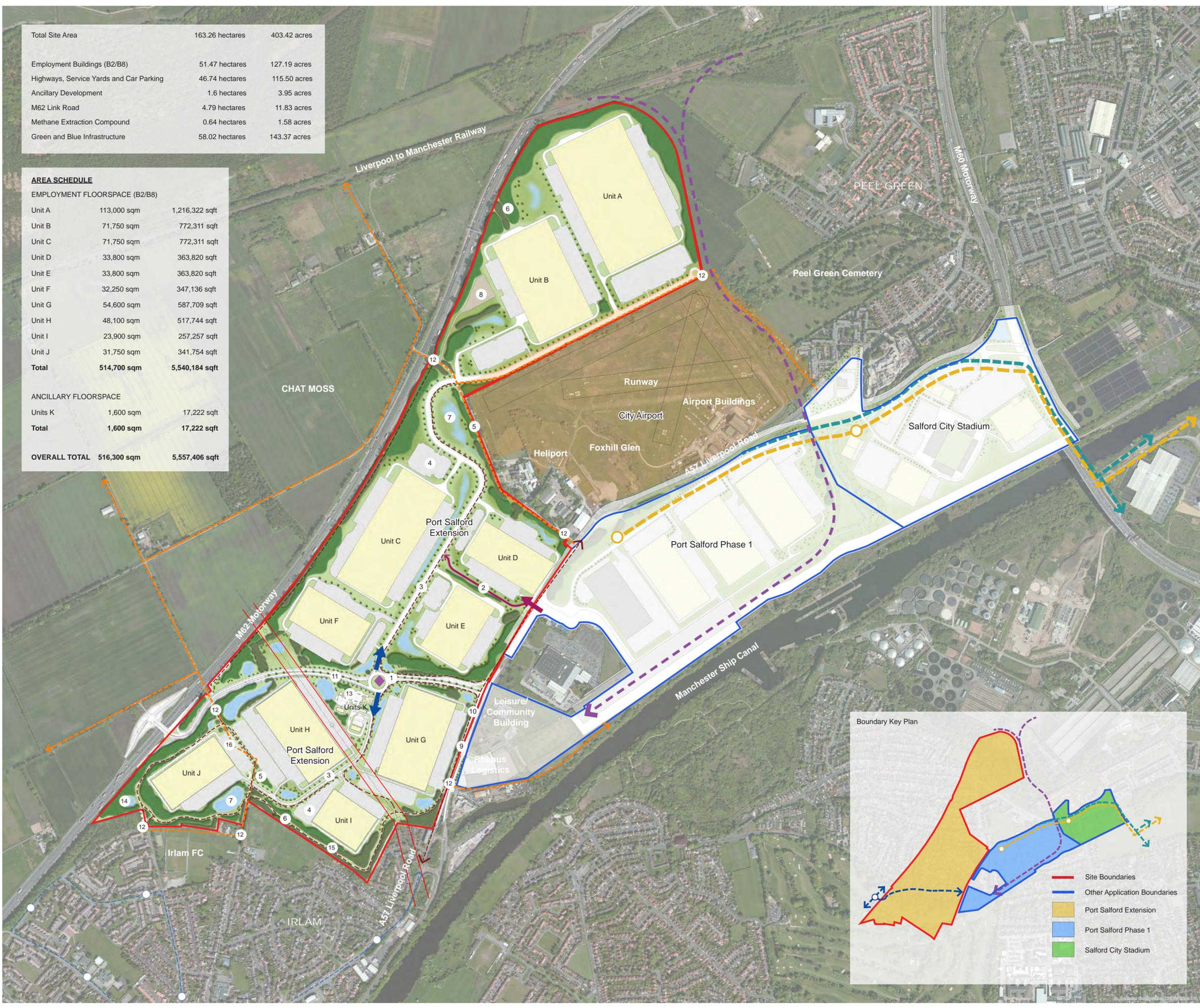
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Project: **GM Allocation 33 Port Salford Extension**

Title: **Composite Masterplan**

Drawing Number: **IN6746.01.003B**

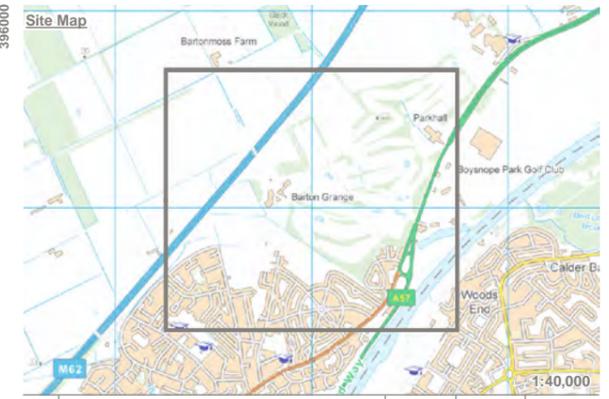
Drawn	Checked	Approved	Scale	Date
EL	NKH	NKH	See scale bar	13/03/2019





- KEY**
- Site Boundary
 - Area A: Medium Constraint - Hedgerow and Plantation Network
 - Area B: Medium Constraint - Pond
 - Area C: Medium Constraint - Buildings
 - Area D: Low Constraint - Grassland

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Rev	Description	Drawn	Approved	Date
A	Update to Site Boundary	RE	CH	22/06/2017

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Project
East of Irlam, Ecology

Title
Ecological Constraints Plan

Drawing Number
G6296.03.001A

Drawn	Checked	Approved	Scale	Date
RE	JS	CH	1:5,000 @ A3	22/06/2017



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