

Habitats Regulations Assessment of the Publication Bury Local Plan (Regulation 19)

June 2026

Prepared by

**The Greater Manchester Ecology Unit
Dukinfield Town Hall
King Street
Dukinfield
Tameside
SK16 4LA**

For

Bury Council

**May 2026
Version 1.1**

TABLE OF CONTENTS

- 1 INTRODUCTION**
- 2 BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE PLAN**
- 3 IDENTIFICATION (SCREENING) OF EUROPEAN DESIGNATED SITES CONCERNED**
- 4 THE NATURE CONSERVATION INTEREST OF THE SCREENED IN EUROPEAN SITES**
- 5 INITIAL SCREENING OF POLICIES**
- 6 SUMMARY OF SCREENING OPINION**
- 7 APPROPRIATE ASSESSMENT**
- 8 CONSIDERATION OF IN-COMBINATION EFFECTS**
- 9 CONCLUSIONS**

REFERENCES

Map 1 – location of Bury in relation to designated sites

**Appendix 1 – Screening of European designated sites in Northern England
And possible effects from the operation of the Local Plan**

Appendix 2 – Summary of screening of designated sites

Appendix 3 – Plans considered as part of in-combination assessment

Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA) of the Impact of the Bury Local Plan on the National Sites Network (European Sites)

1. Introduction

European protected sites (*aka* the National Sites Network) are of exceptional importance for the conservation of important species and natural habitats at a European scale. The purpose of Habitats Regulation Assessment (HRA) of land use plans is to ensure that protection of the integrity of European protected sites is an integral part of the planning process at a regional and local level. The network of protected sites comprises Special Protection Areas (SPAs), Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) and Ramsar sites. Government guidance advises that potential SPAs (pSPA), candidate SACs (Csac) and potential Ramsar (pRamsar) sites should also be included in HRAs.

Article 6(3) of the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended) dealing with the conservation of European protected sites states that:

“Any plan or project not directly connected with or necessary to the management of the site but likely to have a significant effect thereon, either individually or in combination with other plans and projects, shall be subject to assessment of its implications for the site in view of the site’s conservation objectives. In light of the conclusions of the assessment of the implications for the site and subject to the provisions of paragraph 4, the competent national authorities shall agree to the plan or project only after ascertained that it will not adversely affect the integrity of the site concerned and, if appropriate, after having obtained the opinion of the general public.”

The Publication Bury Local Plan (Regulation 19) is regarded as a Plan which is considered to have potentially significant effects on one or more European protected site and should therefore be subject to assessment.

Habitats Regulation Assessments can be seen as having a number of discrete stages:

- Stage 1 - Screening
- Stage 2 – Appropriate Assessment
- Stage 3 - Derogation where no alternatives are available

This document forms Stage 1 and Stage 2 of the Habitats Regulation Assessment (HRA) process and contributes to the fulfilment of the Council’s statutory duty as regards Article 6(3). It is a **Screening Opinion and Assessment** concerned with reaching an opinion as to whether the Plan needs to be amended to avoid harm to European sites or needs to go forward for further, more detailed Assessment of impacts. It is not a stand-alone document and must be read in conjunction with the full Plan.

An HRA is an iterative document; further Assessments may be required if further changes are made to the Plan in future.

This report has been prepared by ecologist from the Greater Manchester Ecology Unit (GMEU). GMEU ecologists are familiar with the European designated sites concerned and their special interests, and with the negative and positive factors affecting the integrity of these sites. The HRA has been undertaken using the professional judgement of GMEU ecologists.

1.1 Stage 1 – Screening

The purpose of the Screening stage of the HRA process is to identify the risk or the possibility of significant adverse effects on a European site which could undermine the achievement of a site's conservation objectives, and which therefore require further detailed examination through an appropriate assessment. If risks that might undermine a site's conservation objectives can clearly be ruled out (based on the consideration of objective information), a proposal will have no likely significant effect (LSE) and no appropriate assessment will be needed.

In order for a policy or an allocation in a Plan to be screened out of the HRA process a conclusion must be made 'beyond reasonable scientific doubt' that the policy or allocation will not have an LSE on the Natura 2000 site or its qualifying features.

Case law has established in relation to screening that:

- An effect is likely if it 'cannot be excluded on the basis of objective information' (Waddenzee C127-02 ∞ 45). This requires consideration and a conclusion made against known and presented data/survey or results/scientific evidence (for example, literature review).
- An effect is significant if it 'is likely to undermine the conservation objectives' [of the European protected site (Waddenzee (C127-02 ∞ 48))]. This excludes from consideration other impacts not related to the qualifying features and their conservation objectives.
- The Sweetman (case C258-11) also offers some simple guidance that the screening step 'operates merely as a trigger', in order to progress to further assessment stages through the process.

1.2 Stage 2 – Appropriate Assessment

In 2017 the decision of the Court of Justice of the European Union (People over Wind, case C323/17) concluded that it was not appropriate within the Screening Stage to consider measures that would mitigate for impacts on the qualifying or designated features of the Natura 2000 site. This ruling has resulted in an update to the Habitats Regulations 2017 as they have been translated into UK domestic legislation and updated to reflect the exit of the UK from the European Union.

In a Stage 2 Appropriate Assessment, evidence and detail should be considered which can demonstrate that a Plan including any embedded measures or additional mitigation can result in a conclusion that there would be no 'adverse effect on integrity' (AEOI), when considering a Natura 2000 site's conservation objectives. Embedded measures can include Policies which serve to offer protection to designated sites.

In applying the Stage 2 Appropriate Assessment the relevant competent Authority, in this case Bury Council, must also consider whether there is a relevant planning mechanism (which may apply at a different level of the planning hierarchy) which can secure the necessary mitigation via either conditions or obligations.

In the case of a high level Strategic Plan the level of detail in land use plans concerning developments that will be permitted under the Plan at some time in the future is rarely sufficient to allow the fullest quantification of potential adverse effects. It is therefore necessary to be cognisant of the fact that HRAs for plans can be tiered, with assessments being undertaken with increasing specificity at lower tiers. This is in line with DCLG guidance and court rulings that the level of detail of the assessment, whilst meeting the relevant requirements of the Habitats Regulations, should be 'appropriate' to the level of plan or project that it addresses.

Current Government guidance says:

“The scope and content of an appropriate assessment will depend on the nature, location, duration and scale of the proposed plan or project and the interest features of the relevant site. ‘Appropriate’ is not a technical term. It indicates that an assessment needs to be proportionate and sufficient to support the task of the competent authority in determining whether the plan or project will adversely affect the integrity of the site.”

That is, the Plan must make every effort to ensure that no Policies or Allocations will cause harm to the special nature conservation interest of European sites. However, where some doubt remains as to whether harm will occur the plan must show that sufficient safeguards will be in place in other levels of the planning hierarchy to ensure that no harm will be caused to the special interest of European sites.

A precautionary approach should always be taken.

1.3 In Combination Assessment

The Habitats Regulations also include a requirement for an assessment not only for a Plan alone but also for consideration of any LSE in combination with other projects or plans. An ‘in combination’ assessment should be undertaken for any impact that is shown to have an effect even where it might be considered ‘de minimis’ for the plan in isolation. In the application of the in combination test projects or plans are also considered to include reasonably foreseeable proposals (RFP), which may include projects, plans or schemes which have not concluded their passage through the development planning process, whether they are in full or outline or include other strategic planning documents.

1.4 Scope of the Assessment

This report examines the Publication Bury Local Plan (Regulation 19) and:

- Identifies by a Screening process any European site that could potentially be affected by the implementation of the Plan.
- Identifies Policies that may have impacts on European protected sites.
- Identifies Policies that may require further Assessment as part of the ongoing HRA of the Plan as it develops and makes recommendations, where necessary, on possible changes to the wording of future policies.

2. Brief description of the Plan

The Plan being assessed is the 'Publication Bury Local Plan (Regulation 19 stage)' produced by Bury Council and dated June 2026. The plan will be subject to public consultation and examination may be amended. The HRA may therefore be subject to further amendment to reflect changes in the Plan.

It covers the period 2022 – 2043, although its contents may also be relevant after that date.

The Local Plan sits beside a number of other planning documents that are also important in making planning decisions, which are considered here in the test of in-combination effects. These Plans will also include their own Habitats Regulation Assessments:

- Greater Manchester Joint Minerals DPD (2013)
- Greater Manchester Joint Waste DPD (2012)
- Places for Everyone Joint Strategic Development Plan for Greater Manchester (2023)

The Plan does not allocate any sites for development. The Local Plan cannot override sites which have already been allocated for development in higher tier Plans such as the Places for Everyone Strategic Plan for Greater Manchester. Rather, the Local Plan includes Policies to manage future development in the Borough.

Bury is a geographically large metropolitan area situated in the north of the Greater Manchester City Region within North West England.

The Strategic Vision for the Plan states –

'By 2043 the Borough will have embraced sustainable growth in a managed way and responded to the climate emergency in the delivery of new development. Underpinned by the transformational Northern Gateway (Heywood/Pilsworth) site, the Borough will have a strong local economy that provides good quality and accessible jobs, and which makes a significant contribution towards boosting the economic output from the north of Greater Manchester.

It will be home to strong, vibrant and healthy communities with access to good quality and affordable housing that meets all needs and has been delivered on a combination of previously developed land and strategic housing sites at Walshaw, Elton Reservoir, Castle Road and Simister. All residents will have good access to open space, education and other community facilities.

The Borough will have responded to the biodiversity emergency having taken bold action to reverse the decline in our natural heritage. It will be home to a high-quality natural environment centred on strategic assets, including the river valleys and West Pennine Moors.

It will also have a high-quality and diverse built environment that reflects local heritage, culture and character and which incorporates well-designed places that are safe and resilient to the effects of climate change, and which contribute to a carbon neutral Greater Manchester with all new development being zero net carbon.

It will have good connections to surrounding areas and beyond with increased use of sustainable modes of transport and less reliance on fossil-fuelled private motor vehicles which will have helped the Borough achieve higher standards of air quality.'

The population of Bury is around 194,000.

3. Identification of European designated sites concerned

This Assessment has first Screened all European protected sites in the North of England to generate a long list and decide which of these sites are likely to be affected by future development in Bury. When assessing the impact of a Plan on European protected sites it is important to consider the impact on sites not only within the administrative area covered by the Plan but also those which fall outside the Plan boundary, as these could still potentially be affected by the Plan.

As a useful starting point, the Assessment has considered the suite of European sites assessed within Habitat Regulations Assessments of other, adopted Local Plans in and around Greater Manchester.

The long list of sites assessed is listed in Appendix 1 and Appendix 2. This ensures that *all* European sites considered to have the potential to be affected by development can be initially considered for assessment (screened).

There are no European designated sites within the administrative boundary of Bury Council. The nearest site is the Rochdale Canal, which at its closest point is over 4km from the Bury boundary.

3.1 The Screening Criteria

In carrying out this screening process, the Assessment has considered the main possible **sources** of effects on the European sites arising from the Plan, possible **pathways** to the European sites and the effects on possible sensitive **receptors** in the European sites. Only if there is an identifiable source, a pathway and a receptor is there likely to be a significant effect.

Given the distances between the screened in European sites and the boundary of Bury (4.5 km from the Rochdale Canal, 11 km from the South Pennine Moors and 10 km from the Manchester Mosses), and given that there are significant barriers to movement between Bury and the designated sites, possible sources and pathways for effects arising from development on the identified Sites and used in the screening of European sites are considered to be diffuse (indirect) and include only:

- Diffuse and localised air pollution, including air pollution from diffuse increased traffic flows
- Human presence/disturbance from people travelling from Bury to designated sites for recreation (recreational disturbance)
- Emissions to water (surface or ground water) containing pollutants or sediments

Guidance and precedence concerning distances at which significant effects on European sites are caused by water or air pollution has been taken into account during the screening of European sites. Recommended buffer zones for certain types of 'most damaging' operations (for example, the operation of landfill sites) have been used in the screening of sites. The buffer zones are largely based on distances before air pollution sources and water pollution sources become so diffuse as to be indiscernible or impossible to ascribe to particular point sources.

Outside of these buffer zones, significant effects on European sites arising from water and air pollution are considered unlikely to arise. The largest (most cautious) buffer zone considered is 15km; that is, most operations with the potential of causing direct water and/or air pollution impacts located further than 15km from the boundary of a European site are considered very unlikely to have a significant effect on the special interest of that site.

Natural England also publish SSSI 'Impact Risk Zones' (IRZs) providing guidance on the types of development which should be considered for their possible impacts on SSSIs, and which impacts should be considered. All European designated sites are also designated as SSSIs. IRZs have also been taken into account when screening European sites that could be affected by the Plan. Whilst IRZs are tools to aid the consideration of *single* applications and their likely risks of impacts and consequently the need to consult Natural England, they act as useful guides in considering screening as part of plan assessments. However, it is not used exclusively in this HRA as the current process considers the policy framework rather than individual allocations or applications for development.

Although the guidance concerning buffer zones/risk zones has been taken into account when screening European protected sites in this particular assessment, the buffer/risk zones should be regarded as important but not as definitive; for example, this buffer zone may not be sufficient when assessing certain very large-scale developments or secondary impacts.

In particular applying a 15km buffer may not be appropriate for this Plan where there are unlikely to be direct impacts on any European sites, but where it is more likely that possible impacts will be caused by diffuse air or water pollution or point-source air or water pollution that may arise from development planned for Bury, or where there are secondary recreational pressures on more distant protected sites arising from increased regional and sub-regional populations

3.2 Summary Results of Screening of Sites

The detailed results of the site Screening process are found in Appendices 1 and 2 of this document;

- Appendix 1 shows the likely effects of and the possible pathway & sources outlined above on the long list of European sites, from development in Bury.
- Appendix 2 summarises the results of the Screening process, identifying a short list of Natura 2000 sites (screened in), which may be effected by likely effects from policies within the Plan. These are discussed further below.

From the Screening process, detailed in Appendix 1 and 2 the following European designated sites have been identified as having some potential to be affected by development proposed and planned for within the Bury Local Plan.

- Rochdale Canal SAC
- South Pennine Moors SAC
- Dark Peak Moors (South Pennine Moors Phase 1) SPA
- South Pennine Moors Phase 2 SPA
- Manchester Mosses SAC

Other European sites in the UK are essentially considered too distant from Bury for harmful effects to occur from the implementation of the Plan.

4 The Nature Conservation Interest of the Screened In European Sites

The following information is derived from information available from Natural England and the Joint Nature Conservation Committee and from information held by GMEU.

4.1 Rochdale Canal SAC

Description of Rochdale Canal SAC

The Rochdale Canal SAC extends approximately 20 km from Littleborough at Ben Healey Bridge to Failsworth, passing through urban and industrialised parts of the Metropolitan Boroughs of Rochdale and Oldham and the intervening areas of agricultural land (mostly pasture). Water supplied to the Rochdale Canal in part arises from the Pennines. This water is acidic and relatively low in nutrients, while water from other sources is mostly high in nutrients. The aquatic flora of the canal is thus indicative of a mesotrophic waterbody (i.e. is moderately nutrient-rich) although there is evidence of some local enrichment. The canal continues through Failsworth and terminates at Castlefield in Manchester City, although this section of the canal is not included within the SAC.

Primary Reason for Designation of Rochdale Canal

Qualifying and notifiable features associated with the Rochdale Canal SAC comprise a single species of aquatic plant: floating water-plantain (*Luronium natans*). The Rochdale Canal supports a significant population of floating water-plantain (*Luronium natans*) in a botanically diverse water plant community, which also holds a wide range of pondweeds *Potamogeton* spp. The canal has predominantly mesotrophic water. This population of *Luronium* is representative of the formerly more widespread canal populations of north-west England, although the Rochdale Canal supports unusually dense populations of the plant.

Floating water-plantain; description and ecological characteristics

Luronium natans is a species of aquatic plant commonly known as floating water plantain. It is native to western and central Europe, from Spain to the UK to Norway, and east as far as Ukraine. *Luronium natans* occurs as two forms: in shallow water with floating oval leaves, and in deep water with submerged rosettes of narrow leaves. The plant thrives best in open situations with a moderate degree of disturbance, where the growth of other aquatic and emergent vegetation is held in check. Populations fluctuate greatly in size, often increasing when water levels drop to expose the bottom of the water body; this could be because falls in water levels affect competing species more than the *Luronium natans*.

The operations that may damage the special interest of the SAC that have to be considered include:

- Application of pesticides
- Dredging
- Drainage, both within and outside the boundaries of the site
- Construction or removal of roads, tracks, walls, fences, hardstands, banks, ditches or other earthworks or the laying or removal of pipelines and cables
- Erection of permanent structures next to the Canal (shading)
- Diffuse air pollution
- Diffuse water pollution Increased boat movements (recreation)
- Climate change

4.2 South Pennine Moors SAC/SPA (Phases 1 and 2)

Description of the South Pennine Moors SAC

This very large site forms part of the Southern Pennines lying between Ilkley in the north and the Peak District National Park boundary in the south. The majority of the site is within West Yorkshire, but it also covers areas of Lancashire, Greater Manchester and North Yorkshire. The largest moorland blocks are Ilkley Moor, the Haworth Moors, Rishworth Moor and Moss Moor. The underlying rock is Millstone Grit that outcrops at Boulsworth Hill and on the northern boundary of Ilkley Moor. The moorlands are on a rolling dissected plateau between 300m and 450m AOD with a high point of 517m at Boulsworth Hill. The greater part of the gritstone is overlain by blanket peat with the coarse gravely mineral soils occurring only on the lower slopes. The site is the largest area of unenclosed moorland within West Yorkshire and contains the most diverse and extensive examples of upland plant communities in the county. Extensive areas of blanket bog occur on the upland plateaux and are punctuated by species rich acidic flushes and mires. There are also wet and dry heaths and acid grasslands. Three habitat types that occur on the site are rare enough within Europe to be listed on Annex 1 of the EC habitats and Species Directive (92/43) EEC. These communities are typical of and represent the full range of upland vegetation classes found in the South Pennines.

This mosaic of habitats supports a moorland breeding bird assemblage, which, because of the range of species and number of breeding birds it contains, is of regional and national importance. The large numbers of breeding merlin (*Falco columbarius*), golden plover (*Pluvialis apricaria*) and twite (*Carduelis flavirostris*) are of international importance.

Description of the South Pennine Moors SPAs

Special Protection Areas (SPAs) are strictly protected sites classified in accordance with Article 4 of the EC Directive on the conservation of wild birds, also known as the Birds Directive, which came into force in April 1979. They are classified for rare and vulnerable birds, listed in Annex I to the Birds Directive, and for regularly occurring migratory species. The South Pennine Moors SPA includes the major moorland blocks of the South Pennines from Ilkley in the north to Leek and Matlock in the south. It covers extensive tracts of semi-natural moorland habitats including upland heath and blanket mire. The site is of European importance for several upland breeding bird species including birds of prey and waders.

Primary reason for designation of the South Pennine Moors SAC

The site supports the following important habitats:

- European Dry Heath
- Blanket Bog
- Old Sessile Oak Woods

Primary reason for the designation of the South Pennine Moors SPAs

The site(s) qualify for the designation by supporting populations of European importance of the following species listed on Annex I of the Directive:

For Phase 1 during the breeding season:

- Golden plover (*Pluvialis apricaria*), at least 3.3% of the breeding population in Great Britain
- Merlin (*Falco columbarius*), at least 5.9% of the breeding population in Great Britain
- Peregrine (*Falco peregrinus*), at least 1.4% of the breeding population in Great Britain
- Short-eared owl (*Asio flammeus*), at least 2.5% of the breeding population in Great Britain

The SPA supports an internationally important assemblage of birds. During the breeding season the area regularly supports:

Common sandpiper (*Actitis hypoleucos*), Dunlin (*Calidris alpina schinzii*), Twite (*Carduelis flavirostris*), Snipe (*Gallinago gallinago*), Curlew (*Numenius arquata*), Wheatear (*Oenanthe oenanthe*), Redshank (*Tringa totanus*), Ring ouzel (*Turdus torquatus*), Lapwing (*Vanellus vanellus*)

For Phase 2 during the breeding season:

- Golden plover (*Pluvialis apricaria*), at least 1.9% of the breeding population in Great Britain
- Merlin (*Falco columbarius*), at least 2.3% of the breeding population in Great Britain
- Breeding Bird Assemblage

Conservation Objectives of the South Pennine Moors designated sites

Natural England lists the conservation objectives for the South Pennine Moors as follows:

To maintain*, in favourable condition, the habitats for the populations of Annex 1 species[^] of European importance, with particular reference to:

- blanket mire
- dwarf shrub heath
- acid grassland
- gritstone edges

[^]*golden plover, merlin, short-eared owl*

To maintain*, in favourable condition, the

- blanket bog (active only)
- dry heaths
- Northern Atlantic wet heaths with *Erica tetralix*
- transition mires and quaking bogs
- old oak woods with *Ilex* and *Blechnum* in the British Isles

*maintenance implies restoration if the feature is not currently in favourable condition.

The operations that may damage the special interest of the designated sites and which have to be considered in any HRA include:

- Cultivation
- Grazing
- Mowing or cutting
- Application of manure, fertilisers or lime
- Application of pesticides
- Burning
- Drainage, both within and outside the boundaries of the site
- Extraction of minerals including peat, topsoil and subsoil
- Construction or removal of roads, tracks, walls, fences, hardstands, banks, ditches or other earthworks or the laying or removal of pipelines and cables
- Erection of permanent structures

- Use of vehicles likely to damage the vegetation
- Recreational disturbance
- Diffuse air pollution
- Diffuse water pollution
- Climate change

4.3 Manchester Mosses SAC

Extensive mosslands dominated by highly characteristic, but fragile, *Sphagnum* communities formerly extended between the towns of Leigh and Warrington and across the River Mersey floodplain. Although the vast majority has since been lost to agriculture and development, isolated examples remain, three of which have been notified as separate SSSI: Astley and Bedford Mosses (1989), Risley Moss (1986) and Holcroft Moss (1991). However, prior to notification, these and other surviving fragments were subject to inappropriate management, such as burning, drainage and peat cutting. Reflecting historical land ownership, Holcroft Moss is almost unique in that peat cutting has not been known to have ever taken place, allowing the original peat surface to persist, though today it remains far from natural. All sites, however, have been significantly and negatively influenced by nearby development and intensive agricultural practices on surrounding land. All, bar Risley Moss, still occupy relatively rural locations, surrounded by pasture and arable farmland, with the following notable infrastructure features:

- the M62 lies immediately adjacent to and forms the northern boundary of Holcroft Moss, which has been impacted by construction in the late 1960s and ongoing drainage;
- the alignment of the dismantled Wigan to Glazebrook railway line, constructed in the 1880s and abandoned in 1968 forms the western boundary of Holcroft Moss;
- the Manchester to Liverpool Railway defines the southern border of Astley and Bedford Mosses, which have been impacted by construction in the 1820s and by ongoing drainage; and
- Warrington New Town, which was constructed in the 1970s, now lies on the edge of Risley Moss, which once formed part of a Royal Ordnance factory during WWII, during which the moss was used, in part, for the disposal of munitions

Consequently, these three examples remain as heavily modified, isolated fragments, their characteristic peat-forming flora largely replaced with purple moor-grass (*Molinia caerulea*) grasslands, birch (*Betula* spp) woodland and bracken, the peat bodies elevated above the surrounding landscape as land levels have sunk as a consequence of farming practices.

Over the last 40 years, restoration management on increasing areas of land across all three SSSIs, carried out by Natural England, Warrington Borough Council, and both Lancashire and Cheshire Wildlife Trusts, has provided suitable physical conditions at the surface to allow the expansion of peat-forming vegetation. However, this fragile and easily disturbed habitat remains vulnerable to external influences. As a consequence of these competing factors, the degraded, raised bog features of all three SSSIs are considered to be in favourable, or unfavourable recovering, condition (November 2018, Holcroft Moss; February 2020, Astley and Bedford Mosses; October 2020, Risley Moss).

Reflecting these circumstances, the three SSSI, together extending over 170ha, were designated as the Manchester Mosses SAC in 2005 as examples of the Annex I habitat, 'degraded raised bogs capable of natural regeneration'. Although this designation as a 'degraded bog' assumed no active peat formation, it did recognise that it was capable of

natural restoration where the hydrology can be repaired and where, with appropriate rehabilitation management there is a reasonable expectation of re-establishing vegetation with peat-forming capability within 30 years.

The conservation objectives for the Manchester Mosses SAC, state:

‘Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the Favourable Conservation Status of its Qualifying Features, by maintaining or restoring;

- the extent and distribution of qualifying natural habitats;
- the structure and function (including typical species) of qualifying natural habitats;
and
- the supporting processes on which qualifying natural habitats rely.’

Raised bogs are dependent on the maintenance of, but vulnerable to adverse changes in, a favourable hydrological regime, both within and beyond the designated site boundaries. Classic raised bogs are ombrotrophic (i.e. reliant on rainfall for water and nutrients) and separated hydrologically from groundwater influences. The fragile habitat is highly susceptible to nitrogen deposition from the emissions of vehicles and the peat-forming communities are vulnerable to direct physical disturbance and pollution.

5 Screening Opinion

5.1 The Screening Criteria

The first stage of an HRA is a Likely Significant Effect Test (Screening). This is essentially a risk assessment to decide whether a particular Policy or site can be effectively 'screened out' from further, more detailed assessment or needs to go forward for more detailed Assessment. The essential question to ask is –

“Is the Policy or the use of a Site, either alone or in combination with other relevant Policies and Plans, likely to result in a significant effect upon the integrity of European sites?”

In carrying out this Screening process the Assessment has considered the main possible sources of effects on the European sites arising from the implementation of the Plan, possible pathways to the European sites and the effects on possible sensitive receptors in the European sites, where –

- The Source is the direct or indirect changes (land take, emissions to air or water, hydrological changes) potentially occurring as a result of the policy or development at an identified site.
- The Pathway is the route or mechanism by which any likely significant effect would manifest in the environment and would be able to reach the receptor.
- The Receptor is the European Site and more specifically the qualifying features and conservation objectives for the site.

Only if there is an identifiable Source, a Pathway and a Receptor is there likely to be a likely significant effect.

Possible sources and pathways for (unmitigated) effects used in the screening of potential Policy impacts on European sites are considered to be:

- Land take
- Diffuse and localised air pollution including dust and odour
- Noise
- Light spill
- Human presence/disturbance (including recreational disturbance)
- Emissions to water (surface or ground water) containing pollutants
- Ground water depression or flow interception (i.e. hydrological impacts)
- Decrease in surface water run-off e.g. through interception in a void (i.e. hydrological impacts)
- Introduction or spread of invasive species

The results of the Screening are shown in the 'Screening Summary' tables below.

5.2 Each of the Policies in the Plan have been assessed to determine whether they are:

- Unlikely to have an effect on a European Site – Screened Out
- Could have a potential positive effect on a European Site – Screened Out
- Could have a potential negative effect on a European Site – Screened In
- Would be likely to have a significant negative effect on a European Site – Screened In

Only Policies with potential negative effects or likely significant effects should be “Screened In” for further Assessment. This assessment has been made based on the content and type of each Policy and the HRA must be read together with the Plan.

- 5.3 The timescales over which effects (both stand-alone and in-combination) have been considered are the lifetime of the Plan and the lifetime of any proposals (including operational and restoration timescales) that may come forward during the Plan.

Table 5.1 Initial Screening Summary of impacts of Bury Local Plan 2024-2042 (Consultation) on the National Sites Network. Policies 'Screened In' to this Assessment are identified in red text.

POLICY	BRIEF POLICY DESCRIPTION	POSSIBLE IMPACTS ON EUROPEAN SITES?	SCREENING OUTCOME
LP-H1	Housing Land Provision – seeks to ensure that sufficient land is available to ensure that housing targets are delivered	Yes, through indirect recreational pressures	Screened In
LP-H2	Windfall housing development	Yes, through indirect recreational pressures	Screened In
LP-H3	Housing Mix – ensures that an appropriate mix of dwellings will be delivered over the plan period to address the housing needs of the local community	No	Screened Out
LP-H4	Affordable Housing Provision	No	Screened Out
LP-H5	Housing for older people and people with disabilities	No	Screened Out
LP-H6	Homes for looked-after children and care leavers	No	Screened Out
LP-H7	Custom, self-build and community-led housing	No (impact <i>de minimis</i>)	Screened Out
LP-H8	Gypsies, travellers and travelling show people	No (impact <i>de minimis</i>)	Screened Out
LP-H9	Alterations and extensions to residential properties	No	Screened Out
LP-H10	Residential Conversions	No	Screened Out

POLICY	BRIEF POLICY DESCRIPTION	POSSIBLE IMPACTS ON EUROPEAN SITES?	SCREENING OUTCOME
LP-H11	Houses in multiple occupation	No	Screened Out
LP-E1	Business, industrial and warehousing development	Potential indirect air pollution effects from traffic generation	Screened In
LP-E2	Office development	Potential indirect air pollution effects from traffic generation	Screened In
LP-E3	Employment generating areas	Potential indirect air pollution effects from traffic generation	Screened In
LP-E4	Employment sites outside employment generating areas	Potential indirect air pollution effects from traffic generation	Screened In
LP-TC1	Hierarchy and role of centres	No	Screened Out
LP-TC2	Managing the location and scale of main town centre use	No	Screened Out
LP-TC3	Primary shopping areas	No	Screened Out
LP-TC4	Local centres	No	Screened Out
LP-TC5	Local shops and services	No	Screened Out

POLICY	BRIEF POLICY DESCRIPTION	POSSIBLE IMPACTS ON EUROPEAN SITES?	SCREENING OUTCOME
LP-TC6	Upper floors in centres	No	Screened Out
LP-TC7	Food and Drink	No	Screened Out
LP-TC8	Betting Shops	No	Screened Out
LP-TO1	Tourism and cultural assets	No	Screened Out
LP-CM1	New development and social value	No	Screened Out
LP-CM2	New development and health and wellbeing	No	Screened Out
LP-CM3	Education provision in new housing	No	Screened Out
LP-CM4	Community facilities	No	Screened Out
LP-TR1	Sustainable transport	No	Screened Out
LP-TR2	Walking, wheeling and cycling	No	Screened Out

POLICY	BRIEF POLICY DESCRIPTION	POSSIBLE IMPACTS ON EUROPEAN SITES?	SCREENING OUTCOME
LP-TR3	Public transport	No	Screened Out
LP-TR4	Travel hubs	No	Screened Out
LP-TR5	Highways	Yes, through diffuse air pollution resulting from increased traffic generation	Screened In
LP-TR6	Parking provision and drop-off facilities	No	Screened Out
LP-TR7	Electric vehicle charging infrastructure	No	Screened Out
LP-BE1	Conservation Areas	No	Screened Out
LP-BE2	Listed Buildings	No	Screened Out
LP-BE3	Scheduled Monuments	No	Screened Out

POLICY	BRIEF POLICY DESCRIPTION	POSSIBLE IMPACTS ON EUROPEAN SITES?	SCREENING OUTCOME
LP-BE4	Archaeological features	No	Screened Out
LP-BE5	Local non-designated heritage assets	No	Screened Out
LP-BE6	Design and layout of new development	No	Screened Out
LP-BE7	Shop fronts	No	Screened Out
LP-BE8	Street furniture	No	Screened Out
LP-BE9	Advertisements	No	Screened Out
LP-BE10	Regeneration opportunity area	No	Screened Out
LP-GI1	Green infrastructure	No	Screened Out

POLICY	BRIEF POLICY DESCRIPTION	POSSIBLE IMPACTS ON EUROPEAN SITES?	SCREENING OUTCOME
LP-GI2	Biodiversity and geodiversity assets	No	Screened Out
LP-GI3	Biodiversity net gains from new development	No	Screened Out
LP-GI4	Local nature recovery network	No	Screened Out
LP-GI5	Wildlife-friendly features in new development	No	Screened Out
LP-GI6	Trees, woodland and hedgerows	No	Screened Out
LP-GI7	Soils	No	Screened Out
LP-OS1	Protected open space, sport and recreation	No	Screened Out
LP-OS2	Open space, sport and recreation provision in new housing	No	Screened Out

POLICY	BRIEF POLICY DESCRIPTION	POSSIBLE IMPACTS ON EUROPEAN SITES?	SCREENING OUTCOME
LP-OS3	Strategic recreation routes	No	Screened Out
LP-GB1	Limited infilling in village settlements	No	Screened Out
LP-GB2	Conversion and re-use of buildings in the Green Belt	No	Screened Out
LP-GB3	Rural occupation dwellings in the Green Belt	No	Screened Out
LP-GB4	Agricultural diversification in the Green Belt	No	Screened Out
LP-GB5	Equestrian development in the Green Belt	No	Screened Out
LP-W1	Flood risk and water management	No	Screened Out
LP-W2	Sustainable drainage	No	Screened Out

POLICY	BRIEF POLICY DESCRIPTION	POSSIBLE IMPACTS ON EUROPEAN SITES?	SCREENING OUTCOME
LP-W3	Water resources	No	Screened Out
LP-W4	Water efficiency	No	Screened Out
LP-W5	Public water supply catchment areas	No	Screened Out
LP-AP1	Air quality and pollution control	No	Screened Out
LP-AP2	Contaminated and unstable land	No	Screened Out
LP-AP3	Control of hazardous uses	No	Screened Out
LP-AP4	Development near hazardous installations	No	Screened Out
LP-OI1	Digital connectivity infrastructure	No	Screened Out

POLICY	BRIEF POLICY DESCRIPTION	POSSIBLE IMPACTS ON EUROPEAN SITES?	SCREENING OUTCOME
LP-OI2	Protecting digital infrastructure	No	Screened Out
LP-OI3	Public utilities infrastructure	No	Screened Out
LP-DM1	Planning contributions and infrastructure	No	Screened Out
LP-DM2	Amenity	No	Screened Out
LP-DM3	Planning enforcement	No	Screened Out

6.0 Summary of the Screening Opinion – Assessment of Likely Significant Effect

6.1 The Screening Opinion of the HRA has concluded that the operation of the following Policies in the Bury Local Plan could have a likely significant effect on the European Sites Identified below.

POLICY NUMBER	POLICY NAME	SUMMARY SCREENING OPINION – LIKELY SIGNIFICANT EFFECTS (LSE)				
		Rochdale Canal SAC	South Pennine Moors SAC	Dark Peak Moors (South Pennine Moors Phase 1) SPA	South Pennine Moors Phase 2 SPA	Manchester Mosses SAC
LP-H1	Housing provision	No likely significant effects	Potential LSE through increased recreational disturbance	Potential LSE through increased recreational disturbance	Potential LSE through increased recreational disturbance	Potential LSE through diffuse air pollution effects (increased traffic generation on the M60/M62)
LP-H2	Windfall housing developments	No likely significant effects	Potential LSE through increased recreational disturbance	Potential LSE through increased recreational disturbance	Potential LSE through increased recreational disturbance	Potential LSE through diffuse air pollution effects (increased traffic generation on the M60/M62)
LP-TR5	Highways	No likely significant effects	No likely significant effects	No likely significant effects	No likely significant effects	Potential LSE through diffuse air pollution effects (increased traffic generation on the M60/M62)
LP-E1	Employment floorspace requirements	No likely significant effects	No likely significant effects	No likely significant effects	No likely significant effects	Potential LSE through diffuse air pollution effects (increased traffic generation on the M60/M62)
LP-E2	Business, industrial and warehousing development	No likely significant effects	No likely significant effects	No likely significant effects	No likely significant effects	Potential LSE through diffuse air pollution effects (increased traffic generation on the M60/M62)

LP-E3	Office development	No likely significant effects	No likely significant effects	No likely significant effects	No likely significant effects	Potential LSE through diffuse air pollution effects (increased traffic generation on the M60/M62)
LP-E4	Employment generating areas	No likely significant effects	No likely significant effects	No likely significant effects	No likely significant effects	Potential LSE through diffuse air pollution effects (increased traffic generation on the M60/M62)

Following the analysis of the Policies, impacts on the Rochdale Canal SAC can be Screened Out and are not considered further.

Further Assessment of remainder of the potential impacts is carried out below in Section 7. These are largely considered to be:

- Increased recreational pressure on the South Pennine Moors resulting from population increases
- Diffuse air pollution impacts on the Manchester Mosses SAC (and particularly Holcroft Moss) resulting from increased traffic flows on the M62 motorway

7.0 Appropriate Assessment (consideration of available mitigation)

The initial Screening process identified the following sources to have a likely significant effect on the European designated Sites:

- Recreation pressure
- Diffuse air pollution

As part of the Assessment, mitigation measures for potential LSE need to be considered. In addition, the nature and scale of the Plan being assessed needs to be taken into consideration. The Bury Local Plan does not allocate any sites for development, rather it sets out Policies to plan for and manage development to achieve the best outcomes for the Borough.

7.1 **Mitigation through Policy Operation (Embedded Measures)**

Policies included in the Plan itself offer protection to designated sites. Such Policies are sometimes referred to as 'embedded measures').

Specific Protection Provided to Designated Sites

The Plan includes Policy LP-GI2, which states –

The Council will seek to ensure that proposals for new development minimise impacts on the Borough's biodiversity assets.

International, national and local sites designated for nature conservation and geodiversity will be protected in accordance with national policy and development which would adversely affect these assets, either directly or indirectly, will not normally be permitted unless it can be demonstrated that the benefits of the development outweigh the impacts on the site.

Where there is potential for new development to have an impact on any of the Borough's biodiversity or geodiversity assets, the Council will apply the mitigation hierarchy as outlined in national planning policy on biodiversity and geological conservation.

Under these circumstances, developers will be expected to provide evidence that any potential impact has been fully assessed and that, where potential impacts are identified, measures have been taken to avoid, mitigate or compensate.

Where a proposal has potential to impact biodiversity assets, development proposals should through an appropriate ecological assessment, consider:

a. The effect on priority habitats and sites of international, national, regional or local importance as identified in relevant national guidance, the Greater Manchester Local Nature Recovery Strategy, and the Local Sites register for Greater Manchester;

b. The effect on land contributing towards and/or enabling the enhancement of the Borough's wildlife corridor network as identified in the Greater Manchester Local Nature Recovery Strategy and forming part of Bury's Green Infrastructure network, taking account of the priorities set out within the LNRS;

c. The impact on protected and both national and local priority species, identified in regional or local importance identified in the GM Local Nature Recovery Strategy; and

d. The irreplaceable nature of certain habitats such as Blanket Bog, Ancient Woodland and Veteran Trees.

To minimise the impact of development within the vicinity of these habitats, proposals will be required to provide a significant buffer of 50 metres.

Developers must implement measures to prevent any harm to ecological features during the construction phase. Where appropriate, this includes the preparation of Landscape and Ecological Management Plans (LEMP), which will outline clear protocols for protecting biodiversity and soils, managing pollution risks and mitigating disturbance, as well as the monitoring of these measures, throughout the construction phase and post-development.

Where a proposal has potential to impact geodiversity assets, development proposals should, through an appropriate assessment, consider:

- e. The effect on geological and geomorphological sites of international, national or local importance as identified in relevant national guidance or as a candidate Regional Important Geological Site by the GM RIGS group;*
- f. The effect on any river valley relating to old river channels and terraces and the potential for paleo-ecological deposits; and*
- g. The effect on any exposed geological outcrops.*

The application of Policy LP-GI2 will effectively protect designated sites, including European sites.

The Plan includes Policy LP-AP1 (air quality and pollution control), which states –

The Council will prevent both new and existing development from contributing to, or being adversely affected by, unacceptable levels of pollution and poor air quality. In assessing the potential impact of pollution, the Council will have regard to:

- a) Potential impacts on human health and amenity;*
 - b) The proximity and sensitivity of uses that could be affected by the pollution;*
 - c) Existing levels of pollution, including Air Quality Management Areas within the Borough;*
 - d) The sensitivity of natural resources and heritage assets that may be affected;*
- and*
- e) Any relevant strategies and targets for pollution control and reduction.*

Where new development gives rise to the potential for unacceptable adverse impacts from pollution, the Council will require applicants to submit an assessment of the pollution impacts which includes proposed measures to avoid, minimise or mitigate pollution impacts.

Where necessary, the Council will impose planning conditions and/or obligations to ensure that the impacts of pollution are being effectively monitored and that the proposed measures to avoid, minimise or mitigate pollution impacts are being effectively implemented.

The Council will not permit development where an applicant is unable to satisfactorily demonstrate that measures are capable of being put in place to avoid, minimise or mitigate pollution impacts

7.2 Recreational Disturbance Effects

In theory, residents of Bury could travel to the South Pennine Moors designated sites for recreation, and this recreational use could cause harm to notable habitats and species associated with the sites.

However, Natural England have recently (2024) concluded that there is insufficient empirical evidence to show that diffuse recreational impacts from distant sources could cause measurable disturbance effects. In the absence of such evidence, Natural England advise that mitigation measures for this identified LSE are unnecessary.

7.3 Diffuse Air Pollution Effects

During the preparation of the Places for Everyone (PfE) Strategic Plan for Greater Manchester, which included site allocations in Bury, a potential LSE on a part of the Manchester Mosses SAC was identified from increases in air pollution caused by increased traffic flows along the M62 motorway. It is potentially possible that housing and business development in Bury will make a contribution to this LSE.

Mitigation measures for this LSE, accepted by Natural England, were prepared and have been included in a Supplementary Planning Document, the

- *Holcroft Moss Planning Obligations Joint SPD, November 2024*

The quantum of development planned for within the Local Plan is not substantively different from that Assessed in the HRA of the PfE.

It is concluded that the available mitigation measures for air pollution effects, including –

- Policy LP-AP1
- The Holcroft Moss Planning Obligations DPD

Are sufficient to protect the integrity of the Manchester Mosses SAC.

8 Consideration of ‘In Combination’ Effects with Other Plans and Proposals

Given

- the nature of the Plan, as a Policy-led Plan which does not allocate new sites and areas for development

and

- that cumulative effects of development in Bury have already been assessed in the HRA of Places for Everyone

and

- that identified LSE arising from cumulative are able to be successfully mitigated, and this mitigation will apply to development in Bury

and

- the Local Plan includes specific Policies which will serve to protect designated sites

it is concluded the Local Plan will not cause any harm to the integrity of the designated sites network in combination with other plans or projects.

9.0 Summary and Recommendations

Screening of European sites has established that the following European sites have the potential to be affected by development in Bury proposed by the Publication Bury Local Plan (Regulation 19):

- Rochdale Canal SAC
- South Pennine Moors SAC
- Dark Peak Moors (South Pennine Moors Phase 1) SPA
- South Pennine Moors Phase 2 SPA
- Manchester Mosses SAC

Further, more detailed Assessment of the possible effects of the operation of Policies included in the Plan on the European Sites identified in the Screening process has been undertaken.

A number of Policies within the Plan were initially Screened In as potentially having a damaging effect on European Sites due to increased recreational use and air pollution effects. Following further Assessment, including consideration of available mitigation measures, it is concluded that, providing that the available mitigation is implemented appropriately, there will be no effects on the integrity of European designated sites arising from the operation of the Bury Local Plan either alone or in combination.

It is **recommended** that if any changes are made to the Plan as a result of either further public consultation or during any future Examination, the HRA will need to be revisited and revised to ensure that these changes would not result in a significant effect on any European Site.

REFERENCES

DCLG (2006) Department for Communities and Local Government. *Planning for the protection of European Sites: Appropriate Assessment*. Available on-line from DCLG

EC (1992) European Council. Council Directive 92/43/EEC on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild flora and fauna Available on-line from EU

<https://www.gov.uk/guidance/air-emissions-risk-assessment-for-your-environmentalpermit/screening-for-protected-conservation-areas>

Natural England (April 2016) European Conservation Objectives: Supplementary Advice on Conserving & Restoring Site Features – Manchester Mosses SAC

Natural England (November 2018) Conservation Objectives for Manchester Mosses SAC

Natural England Conservation Objectives for the Rochdale Canal SAC

Natural England Conservation Objectives for the South Pennine Moors SAC/SPA

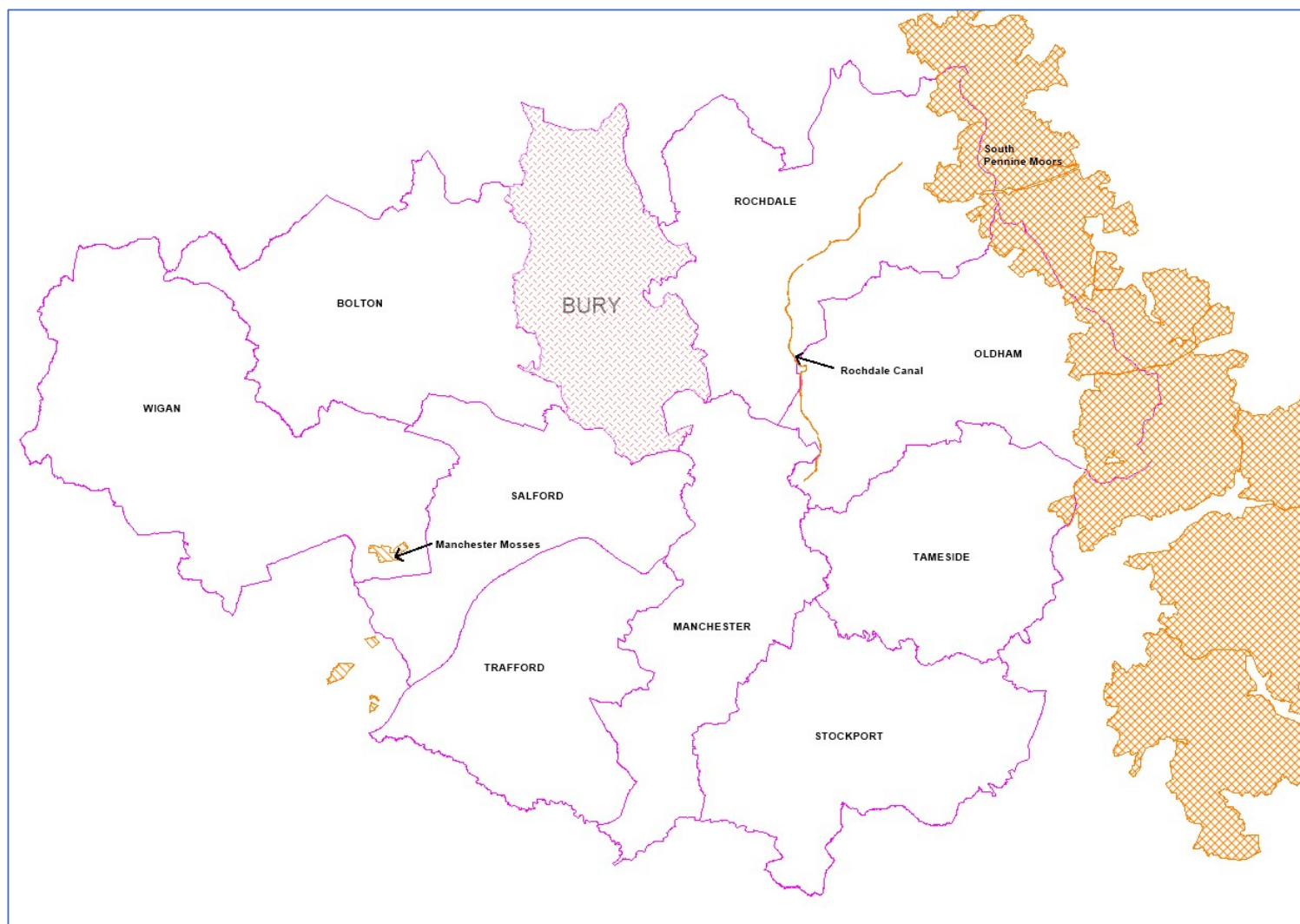
Scott Wilson 2008, HRA Screening Assessment of the Greater Manchester Joint Waste Development Plan Document (draft report)

Tyldesley D., and Chapman C., (2013) *The Habitats Regulations Assessment Handbook*, (November 2019) edition UK: DTA Publications Limited

The Conservation of Habitats and Species and Planning (Various Amendments) (England and Wales) Regulations 2017

Habitats Regulation Assessment of the Places for Everyone Strategic plan for Greater Manchester

Map 1 Showing Natura 2000 Network European sites along with 15km distance from Bury (designated sites hatched)



APPENDIX 1: European designated sites within the Northern England and possible effects from development within Sbury . Those highlighted Sites in red have been ‘screened in’ to this Assessment

Site Name	Designation	Type of Effect	Likely Effects
Asby Complex	SAC	Water Quality/Hydrology	None – No hydrological pathways between SAC and land within Bury
		Air Pollution	None – No atmospheric pathways and any pollutants are likely to have dispersed prior to reaching SAC.
		Direct land take	None
		Habitat/Species Disturbance	None – Habitats and species in SAC are generally restricted to habitat types that do not occur in Greater Manchester
		Increased recreational Pressure	None – site is too distant and numerous recreational facilities closer to Bury
Bolton Fell Moss	SAC	Water Quality/ Hydrology	None – No hydrological pathways between SAC and land within Bury
		Air Pollution	None – No atmospheric pathways and any pollutants are likely to have dispersed prior to reaching SAC.
		Direct land take	None
		Habitat/Species Disturbance	None – Site too distant for any direction disturbance to habitats.
		Increased recreational Pressure	None – site is too distant and numerous recreational facilities closer to Bury
Border Mires, Kielder – Butterburn	SAC	Water Quality/Hydrology	None – No hydrological pathways between SAC and land within Bury
		Air Pollution	None – No atmospheric pathways and any pollutants are likely to have dispersed prior to reaching SAC.
		Direct land take	None
		Habitat/Species Disturbance	None – Site too distant for any direction disturbance to habitats.

Site Name	Designation	Type of Effect	Likely Effects
		Increased recreational Pressure	None – site is too distant and numerous recreational facilities closer to Bury
Borrowdale Woodland Complex	SAC	Water Quality/Hydrology	None – No hydrological pathways between SAC and land within Bury
		Air Pollution	None – No atmospheric pathways and any pollutants are likely to have dispersed prior to reaching SAC.
		Direct land take	None
		Habitat/Species Disturbance	None – Site too distant for any direct or indirect disturbance to habitats.
		Increased recreational Pressure	None – site is too distant and numerous recreational facilities closer to Bury
Bowland Fells	SPA	Water Quality/Hydrology	None – No hydrological pathways between SPA and land within Bury
		Air Pollution	None – No atmospheric pathways and any pollutants are likely to have dispersed prior to reaching SPA.
		Direct land take	None
		Habitat/Species Disturbance	None – identified species are highly unlikely to utilise habitats within Bury
		Increased recreational Pressure	None – site is too distant and numerous recreational facilities closer to Bury
Calf Hill & Cragg Woods	SAC	Water Quality/Hydrology	None – No hydrological pathways between SAC and land within Bury
		Air Pollution	None – No atmospheric pathways and any pollutants are likely to have dispersed prior to reaching SAC.
		Direct land take	None
		Habitat/Species Disturbance	None – Site too distant for any direct or indirect disturbance to habitats.

Site Name	Designation	Type of Effect	Likely Effects
		Increased recreational Pressure	None – site is too distant and numerous recreational facilities closer to Bury
Clints Quarry	SAC	Water Quality/Hydrology	None – No hydrological pathways between SAC and land within Bury
		Air Pollution	None – No atmospheric pathways and any pollutants are likely to have dispersed prior to reaching SAC.
		Direct land take	None
		Habitat/Species Disturbance	None – Species population too distant to be affected by any development with Greater Manchester and species dispersion known to be less than 2km.
		Increased recreational Pressure	None – site is too distant and numerous recreational facilities closer to Bury
Cumbrian Marsh Fritillary Site	SAC	Water Quality/Hydrology	None – No hydrological pathways between SAC and land within Bury
		Air Pollution	None – No atmospheric pathways and any pollutants are likely to have dispersed prior to reaching SAC.
		Direct land take	None
		Habitat/Species Disturbance	None – Species found in Cumbria is distinct national population, with adults being sedentary. Species not known to occur in Greater Manchester
		Increased recreational Pressure	None – site is too distant and numerous recreational facilities closer to Bury
Dee Estuary	SPA/Ramsar	Water Quality/Hydrology	None – No hydrological pathways between SPA and land within Bury
		Air Pollution	None – No atmospheric pathways and any pollutants are likely to have dispersed prior to reaching SPA.
		Direct land take	None
		Habitat/Species Disturbance	None – species identified highly unlikely to be effected by any habitat changes in Bury

Site Name	Designation	Type of Effect	Likely Effects
		Increased recreational Pressure	None – site is too distant and numerous recreational facilities closer to Bury
Drigg Coast	SAC	Water Quality/Hydrology	None – No hydrological pathways between SAC and land within Bury. Bury rivers do not discharge into Drigg Estuary
		Air Pollution	None – No atmospheric pathways and any pollutants are likely to have dispersed prior to reaching SAC.
		Direct land take	None
		Habitat/Species Disturbance	None – Habitats in SAC are restricted to habitat types that do not occur in Greater Manchester
		Increased recreational Pressure	None – site is too distant and numerous recreational facilities closer to Bury
Duddon Mosses	SAC	Water Quality/Hydrology	None – No hydrological pathways between SAC and land within Bury
		Air Pollution	None – No atmospheric pathways and any pollutants are likely to have dispersed prior to reaching SPA.
		Direct land take	None
		Habitat/Species Disturbance	None – Site too distant for any direct or indirect disturbance to habitats.
		Increased recreational Pressure	None – site is too distant and numerous recreational facilities closer to Bury
Esthwaite Water	Ramsar	Water Quality/Hydrology	None – No hydrological pathways between Ramsar site and land within Bury
		Air Pollution	None – No atmospheric pathways and any pollutants are likely to have dispersed prior to reaching Ramsar site.
		Direct land take	None
		Habitat/Species Disturbance	None – habitats and species identified highly unlikely to be effected by any habitat changes in Bury

Site Name	Designation	Type of Effect	Likely Effects
		Increased recreational Pressure	None – site is too distant and numerous recreational facilities closer to Bury
Irthinghead Mires	Ramsar	Water Quality/Hydrology	None – No hydrological pathways between Ramsar site and land within Bury
		Air Pollution	None – No atmospheric pathways and any pollutants are likely to have dispersed prior to reaching Ramsar site.
		Direct land take	None
		Habitat/Species Disturbance	None – habitats and species identified highly unlikely to be effected by any habitat changes in Bury
		Increased recreational Pressure	None – site is too distant and numerous recreational facilities closer to Bury
Lake District High Fells	SAC	Water Quality/Hydrology	None – Hydrological connectivity with Thirlmere considered as part of United Utilities strategic HRA of WRMP (2013). No pathway for water borne pollution to SAC.
		Air Pollution	None – No atmospheric pathways and any pollutants are likely to have dispersed prior to reaching SAC.
		Direct land take	None
		Habitat/Species Disturbance	None – Site too distant for any direct or indirect disturbance to habitats or species
		Increased recreational Pressure	None – site is too distant and numerous recreational facilities closer to Bury
Leighton Moss	SPA/Ramsar	Water Quality/Hydrology	None – No hydrological pathways between SPA/Ramsar Site and land within Bury
		Air Pollution	None – No atmospheric pathways and any pollutants are likely to have dispersed prior to reaching SPA and Ramsar Site.
		Direct land take	None
		Habitat/Species Disturbance	None – Habitats and species identified highly unlikely to be effected by any habitat changes in Bury

Site Name	Designation	Type of Effect	Likely Effects
		Increased recreational Pressure	None – site is too distant and numerous recreational facilities closer to Bury
Liverpool Bay	SPA	Water Quality/Hydrology	None – No hydrological pathways between SPA and land within Bury
		Air Pollution	None – No atmospheric pathways and any pollutants are likely to have dispersed prior to reaching SPA.
		Direct land take	None
		Habitat/Species Disturbance	None – Habitats and species identified highly unlikely to be effected by any habitat changes in Bury
		Increased recreational Pressure	None – site is too distant and numerous recreational facilities closer to Bury
Manchester Mosses	SAC	Water Quality/Hydrology	None – No hydrological pathways between SAC and land within Bury
		Air Pollution	Potential impacts from diffuse air pollution arising from increased traffic flows
		Direct land take	None
		Habitat/Species Disturbance	None – Habitats and species identified highly unlikely to be effected by any habitat changes in Bury
		Increased recreational Pressure	None – site is too distant and numerous recreational facilities closer to Bury
Martin Mere	SPA/Ramsar	Water Quality/Hydrology	None – No hydrological pathways between SPA/Ramsar Site and land within Bury
		Air Pollution	None – No atmospheric pathways and any pollutants are likely to have dispersed prior to reaching SPA/Ramsar Site.
		Direct land take	None
		Habitat/Species Disturbance	None – Habitats and species identified highly unlikely to be effected by any habitat changes in Bury

Site Name	Designation	Type of Effect	Likely Effects
		Increased recreational Pressure	None – site is too distant and numerous recreational facilities closer to Bury
Mersey Estuary	SPA/Ramsar	Water Quality/Hydrology	None – No hydrological pathways between SPA/Ramsar Site and land within Bury
		Air Pollution	None – No atmospheric pathways and any pollutants are likely to have dispersed prior to reaching SPA/Ramsar Site.
		Direct land take	None
		Habitat/Species Disturbance	None – Habitats and species identified highly unlikely to be significantly effected by any habitat changes in Bury
		Increased recreational Pressure	None – site is too distant and numerous recreational facilities closer to Bury
Mersey Narrows & Wirral Foreshore	SPA	Water Quality/Hydrology	Site classification details unavailable but there are unlikely to be any hydrological pathways between SPA and land within Bury
		Air Pollution	Site classification details unavailable but there are unlikely to be any atmospheric pathways between SPA and land within Bury
		Direct land take	None
		Habitat/Species Disturbance	None – no information available as to species site selected for but type of species present highly unlikely to be effected by any habitat changes in Bury (based on knowledge of Greater Manchester bird populations).
		Increased recreational Pressure	None – site is too distant and numerous recreational facilities closer to Bury
<i>Midland Meres & Mosses Phase 1 & 2</i>	2 x Ramsar	Water Quality/Hydrology	None – No hydrological pathways between Ramsar site and land within Bury
		Air Pollution	None – No atmospheric pathways and any pollutants are likely to have dispersed prior to reaching Ramsar site.
		Direct land take	None

Site Name	Designation	Type of Effect	Likely Effects
		Habitat/Species Disturbance	None – habitats and species identified highly unlikely to be effected by any habitat changes in Bury
		Increased recreational Pressure	None – site is too distant and numerous recreational facilities closer to Bury
Moor House – Upper Teasdale	SAC	Water Quality/Hydrology	None – No hydrological pathways between SAC and land within Bury
		Air Pollution	None – No atmospheric pathways and any pollutants are likely to have dispersed prior to reaching SAC.
		Direct land take	None
		Habitat/Species Disturbance	None – Site too distant for any direct or indirect disturbance to habitats and species.
		Increased recreational Pressure	None – site is too distant and numerous recreational facilities closer to Bury
Morecambe Bay and Duddon Estuary	SAC/Ramsar/SPA	Water Quality/Hydrology	None – No hydrological pathways between SAC/SPA/Ramsar Site and land within Bury. Bury rivers do not discharge into Morecambe Bay
		Air Pollution	None – No atmospheric pathways and any pollutants are likely to have dispersed prior to reaching SAC/SPA/Ramsar Site.
		Direct land take	None
		Habitat/Species Disturbance	None – Habitats in SAC/SPA/Ramsar Site are restricted to habitat types that do not occur in Greater Manchester. Dispersion of Great Crested Newts is known to be less than 2km. Bird species unlikely to be effected by habitat changes within Bury.
		Increased recreational Pressure	None – site is too distant and numerous recreational facilities closer to Bury
Morecambe Bay Pavements	SAC	Water Quality/Hydrology	None – No hydrological pathways between SAC and land within Bury
		Air Pollution	None – No atmospheric pathways and any pollutants are likely to have dispersed prior to reaching SAC.
		Direct land take	None

Site Name	Designation	Type of Effect	Likely Effects
		Habitat/Species Disturbance	None – Habitats and species in SAC are generally restricted to habitat types that do not occur in Greater Manchester
		Increased recreational Pressure	None – site is too distant and numerous recreational facilities closer to Bury
Naddle Forest	SAC	Water Quality/Hydrology	None – No hydrological pathways between SAC and land within Bury
		Air Pollution	None – No atmospheric pathways and any pollutants are likely to have dispersed prior to reaching SAC.
		Direct land take	None
		Habitat/Species Disturbance	None – Site too distant for any direct or indirect disturbance to habitats.
		Increased recreational Pressure	None – site is too distant and numerous recreational facilities closer to Bury
North Pennine Dales Meadows	SAC	Water Quality/Hydrology	None – No hydrological pathways between SAC and land within Bury
		Air Pollution	None – No atmospheric pathways and any pollutants are likely to have dispersed prior to reaching SAC.
		Direct land take	None
		Habitat/Species Disturbance	None – Site too distant for any direct or indirect disturbance to habitats and species. Habitats in SAC are generally restricted to habitat types that do not occur in Greater Manchester
		Increased recreational Pressure	None – site is too distant and numerous recreational facilities closer to Bury
North Pennine Moors	SAC/SPA	Water Quality/Hydrology	None – No hydrological pathways between SAC/SPA and land within Bury
		Air Pollution	None – No atmospheric pathways and any pollutants are likely to have dispersed prior to reaching SAC/SPA.
		Direct land take	None

Site Name	Designation	Type of Effect	Likely Effects
		Habitat/Species Disturbance	None – Site too distant for any direct or indirect disturbance to habitats and species. Species unlikely to be effected by changes to habitats in Bury.
		Increased recreational Pressure	None – site is too distant and numerous recreational facilities closer to Bury
Oak Mere	SAC	Water Quality/Hydrology	None – No hydrological pathways between SAC and land within Bury
		Air Pollution	None – No atmospheric pathways and any pollutants are likely to have dispersed prior to reaching SAC.
		Direct land take	None
		Habitat/Species Disturbance	None – Site too distant from for any direct or indirect disturbance to habitats and species.
		Increased recreational Pressure	None – site is too distant and numerous recreational facilities closer to Bury
Peak District Moors (South Pennine Moors Phase 1)	SPA	Water Quality/Hydrology	None – site too distant
		Air Pollution	None – site too distant
		Direct land take	None – site too distant
		Habitat/Species Disturbance	None – site too distant
		Increased recreational Pressure	Possible
Ribble & Alt Estuaries	SPA/Ramsar	Water Quality/Hydrology	None – No hydrological pathways between SPA/Ramsar Site and land within Bury
		Air Pollution	None – No atmospheric pathways and any pollutants are likely to have dispersed prior to reaching SPA/Ramsar Site.

Site Name	Designation	Type of Effect	Likely Effects
		Direct land take	None
		Habitat/Species Disturbance	None – habitats and species identified highly unlikely to be effected by any habitat changes in Bury
		Increased recreational Pressure	None – site is too distant and numerous recreational facilities closer to Bury
River Dee & Bala Lake	SAC	Water Quality/Hydrology	None – No hydrological pathways between SAC and land within Bury
		Air Pollution	None – No atmospheric pathways and any pollutants are likely to have dispersed prior to reaching SAC.
		Direct land take	None
		Habitat/Species Disturbance	None – Site too distant for any direct or indirect disturbance to habitats and species.
		Increased recreational Pressure	None – site is too distant and numerous recreational facilities closer to Bury
River Derwent & Bassenthwaite Lake	SAC	Water Quality/Hydrology	None – Hydrological connectivity with Thirlmere considered as part of United Utilities strategic HRA of WRMP (2013). No pathway for water borne pollution to SAC.
		Air Pollution	None – No atmospheric pathways and any pollutants are likely to have dispersed prior to reaching SAC.
		Direct land take	None
		Habitat/Species Disturbance	None – Site too distant for any direct or indirect disturbance to habitats and species.
		Increased recreational Pressure	None – site is too distant and numerous recreational facilities closer to Bury
River Eden	SAC	Water Quality/Hydrology	None – No hydrological pathways between SAC and land within Bury
		Air Pollution	None – No atmospheric pathways and any pollutants are likely to have dispersed prior to reaching SAC.

Site Name	Designation	Type of Effect	Likely Effects
		Direct land take	None
		Habitat/Species Disturbance	None – Site too distant for any direct or indirect disturbance to habitats and species.
		Increased recreational Pressure	None – site is too distant and numerous recreational facilities closer to Bury
River Ehen	SAC	Water Quality/Hydrology	None – No hydrological pathways between SAC and land within Bury
		Air Pollution	None – No atmospheric pathways and any pollutants are likely to have dispersed prior to reaching SAC.
		Direct land take	None
		Habitat/Species Disturbance	None – No hydrological connections and main species (fresh water pearl mussel) does not occur in Greater Manchester
		Increased recreational Pressure	None – site is too distant and numerous recreational facilities closer to Bury
River Kent	SAC	Water Quality/Hydrology	None – No hydrological pathways between SAC and land within Bury
		Air Pollution	None – No atmospheric pathways and any pollutants are likely to have dispersed prior to reaching SAC.
		Direct land take	None
		Habitat/Species Disturbance	None – Site too distant for any direct or indirect disturbance to habitats and species.
		Increased recreational Pressure	None – site is too distant and numerous recreational facilities closer to Bury
Rixton Clay Pits	SAC	Water Quality/Hydrology	None – no hydrological connectivity between the site and Bury. Water bodies on site are fed by rain water.
		Air Pollution	None – No atmospheric pathways and any pollutants are likely to have dispersed prior to reaching SAC.

Site Name	Designation	Type of Effect	Likely Effects
		Direct land take	None
		Habitat/Species Disturbance	None – Site too distant for any direct or indirect disturbance to habitats and species.
		Increased recreational Pressure	None – site is too distant and numerous recreational facilities closer to Bury
Rochdale Canal	SAC	Water Quality/Hydrology	Possible – Impact Risk Zones identifies discharge of water or liquid waste as potential risks
		Air Pollution	Possible – diffuse air pollution
		Direct land take	None
		Habitat/Species Disturbance	None – Site too distant for any direct or indirect disturbance to habitats and species.
		Increased recreational Pressure	None – site is too distant and numerous recreational facilities closer to Bury
Rostherne Mere	Ramsar	Water Quality/Hydrology	None – No hydrological pathways between Ramsar site and land within Bury
		Air Pollution	None – No atmospheric pathways and any pollutants are likely to have dispersed prior to reaching Ramsar site.
		Direct land take	None
		Habitat/Species Disturbance	None – habitats and species identified highly unlikely to be effected by any habitat changes in Bury
		Increased recreational Pressure	None – site is too distant and numerous recreational facilities closer to Bury
Roudsea Wood & Mosses	SAC	Water Quality/Hydrology	None – No hydrological pathways between SAC and land within Bury
		Air Pollution	None – No atmospheric pathways and any pollutants are likely to have dispersed prior to reaching SAC.

Site Name	Designation	Type of Effect	Likely Effects
		Direct land take	None
		Habitat/Species Disturbance	None – Site too distant for any direct or indirect disturbance to habitats and species.
		Increased recreational Pressure	None – site is too distant and numerous recreational facilities closer to Bury
Sefton Coast	SAC	Water Quality/Hydrology	None – No hydrological pathways between SAC and land within Bury
		Air Pollution	None – No atmospheric pathways and any pollutants are likely to have dispersed prior to reaching SAC.
		Direct land take	None
		Habitat/Species Disturbance	None – Site too distant for any direct or indirect disturbance to habitats and species. Habitat types do not occur in Greater Manchester
		Increased recreational Pressure	None – site is too distant and numerous recreational facilities closer to Bury
Shell Flat & Lune Deep	SAC	Water Quality/Hydrology	None – No hydrological pathways between SAC and land within Bury
		Air Pollution	None – No atmospheric pathways and any pollutants are likely to have dispersed prior to reaching SAC.
		Direct land take	None
		Habitat/Species Disturbance	None – Site too distant for any direct or indirect disturbance to habitats and species. Habitat types do not occur in Greater Manchester
		Increased recreational Pressure	None – site is too distant and numerous recreational facilities closer to Bury
Solway Firth	SAC	Water Quality/Hydrology	None – No hydrological pathways between SAC and land within Bury
		Air Pollution	None – No atmospheric pathways and any pollutants are likely to have dispersed prior to reaching SAC.

Site Name	Designation	Type of Effect	Likely Effects
		Direct land take	None
		Habitat/Species Disturbance	None – Site too distant for any direct or indirect disturbance to habitats and species.
		Increased recreational Pressure	None – site is too distant and numerous recreational facilities closer to Bury
South Pennine Moors	SAC	Water Quality/Hydrology	None, site too distant
		Air Pollution	None, site too distant
		Direct land take	None, site too distant
		Habitat/Species Disturbance	None, site too distant
		Increased recreational Pressure	Possible
South Pennine Moors Phase 2	SPA	Water Quality/Hydrology	None, site too distant
		Air Pollution	None, site too distant
		Direct land take	None, site too distant
		Habitat/Species Disturbance	None, site too distant
		Increased recreational Pressure	Possible
South Solway Mosses	SAC	Water Quality/Hydrology	None – No hydrological pathways between SAC and land within Bury
		Air Pollution	None – No atmospheric pathways and any pollutants are likely to have dispersed prior to reaching SAC.

Site Name	Designation	Type of Effect	Likely Effects
		Direct land take	None
		Habitat/Species Disturbance	None – Site too distant for any direct or indirect disturbance to habitats and species.
		Increased recreational Pressure	None – site is too distant and numerous recreational facilities closer to Bury
Subberthwaite, Blawith & Torver Low Commons	SAC	Water Quality/Hydrology	None – No hydrological pathways between SAC and land within Bury
		Air Pollution	None – No atmospheric pathways and any pollutants are likely to have dispersed prior to reaching SAC.
		Direct land take	None
		Habitat/Species Disturbance	None – Site too distant for any direct or indirect disturbance to habitats and species.
		Increased recreational Pressure	None – site is too distant and numerous recreational facilities closer to Bury
Tarn Moss	SAC	Water Quality/Hydrology	None – No hydrological pathways between SAC and land within Bury
		Air Pollution	None – No atmospheric pathways and any pollutants are likely to have dispersed prior to reaching SAC.
		Direct land take	None
		Habitat/Species Disturbance	None – Site too distant for any direct or indirect disturbance to habitats and species.
		Increased recreational Pressure	None – site is too distant and numerous recreational facilities closer to Bury
Tyne & Nent	SAC	Water Quality/Hydrology	None – No hydrological pathways between SAC and land within Bury
		Air Pollution	None – No atmospheric pathways and any pollutants are likely to have dispersed prior to reaching SAC.

Site Name	Designation	Type of Effect	Likely Effects
		Direct land take	None
		Habitat/Species Disturbance	None – Site too distant for any direct or indirect disturbance to habitats. Habitat not found in Greater Manchester
		Increased recreational Pressure	None – site is too distant and numerous recreational facilities closer to Bury
Ullswater Oakwoods	SAC	Water Quality/Hydrology	None – No hydrological pathways between SAC and land within Bury
		Air Pollution	None – No atmospheric pathways and any pollutants are likely to have dispersed prior to reaching SAC.
		Direct land take	None
		Habitat/Species Disturbance	None – Site too distant for any direct or indirect disturbance to habitats.
		Increased recreational Pressure	None – site is too distant and numerous recreational facilities closer to Bury
Upper Solway Flats & Marshes	SPA/Ramsar	Water Quality/Hydrology	None – No hydrological pathways between SPA/Ramsar Site and land within Bury
		Air Pollution	None – No atmospheric pathways and any pollutants are likely to have dispersed prior to reaching SPA/Ramsar Site.
		Direct land take	None
		Habitat/Species Disturbance	None – species identified highly unlikely to be effected by any habitat changes in Bury
		Increased recreational Pressure	None – site is too distant and numerous recreational facilities closer to Bury
Walton Moss	SAC	Water Quality/Hydrology	None – No hydrological pathways between SAC and land within Bury
		Air Pollution	None – No atmospheric pathways and any pollutants are likely to have dispersed prior to reaching SAC.

Site Name	Designation	Type of Effect	Likely Effects
		Direct land take	None
		Habitat/Species Disturbance	None – Site too distant for any direct or indirect disturbance to habitats.
		Increased recreational Pressure	None – site is too distant and numerous recreational facilities closer to Bury
Wast Water	SAC	Water Quality/Hydrology	None – No hydrological pathways between SAC and land within Bury
		Air Pollution	None – No atmospheric pathways and any pollutants are likely to have dispersed prior to reaching SAC.
		Direct land take	None
		Habitat/Species Disturbance	None – Site too distant for any direct or indirect disturbance to habitat. Habitat does not occur in Greater Manchester
		Increased recreational Pressure	None – site is too distant and numerous recreational facilities closer to Bury
West Midlands Mosses	SAC	Water Quality/Hydrology	None – No hydrological pathways between SAC and land within Bury
		Air Pollution	None – No atmospheric pathways and any pollutants are likely to have dispersed prior to reaching SAC.
		Direct land take	None
		Habitat/Species Disturbance	None – Site too distant for any direct or indirect disturbance to habitats and species.
		Increased recreational Pressure	None – site is too distant and numerous recreational facilities closer to Bury
Witherslack Mosses	SAC	Water Quality/Hydrology	None – No hydrological pathways between SAC and land within Bury
		Air Pollution	None – No atmospheric pathways and any pollutants are likely to have dispersed prior to reaching SAC.

Site Name	Designation	Type of Effect	Likely Effects
		Direct land take	None
		Habitat/Species Disturbance	None – Site too distant for any direct or indirect disturbance to habitats and species.
		Increased recreational Pressure	None – site is too distant and numerous recreational facilities closer to Bury
Yewbarrow Woods	SAC	Water Quality/Hydrology	None – No hydrological pathways between SAC and land within Bury
		Air Pollution	None – No atmospheric pathways and any pollutants are likely to have dispersed prior to reaching SAC.
		Direct land take	None
		Habitat/Species Disturbance	None – Site too distant for any direct or indirect disturbance to habitats and species.
		Increased recreational Pressure	None – site is too distant and numerous recreational facilities closer to Bury

APPENDIX 2: Screening Summary of European designated sites within the Northern England and possible impacts from development within Bury

Site Name	Designation	Screened in/out	Justification
Asby Complex	SAC	Out	Site considered too distant for significant effects to arise and no strategic impacts or pathways identified in Bury's HRA
Bolton Fell Moss	SAC	Out	Site considered too distant for significant effects to arise and no strategic impacts or pathways identified in Bury's HRA
Border Mires, Kielder – Butterburn	SAC	Out	Site considered too distant for significant effects to arise and no strategic impacts or pathways identified in Bury's HRA
Borrowdale Woodland Complex	SAC	Out	Site considered too distant for significant effects to arise and no strategic impacts or pathways identified in Bury HRA
Bowland Fells	SPA	Out	Site considered too distant for significant effects to arise and strategic impacts considered by Bury's HRA
Calf Hill & Cragg Woods	SAC	Out	Site considered too distant for significant effects to arise and no strategic impacts or pathways identified in Bury's HRA
Clints Quarry	SAC	Out	Site considered too distant for significant effects to arise and no strategic impacts or pathways identified in Bury's HRA
Cumbrian Marsh Fritillary Site	SAC	Out	Site considered too distant for significant effects to arise and no strategic impacts or pathways identified in Bury's HRA
Dee Estuary	SPA/Ramsar	Out	Site considered too distant for significant effects to arise and strategic impacts considered by Bury's HRA
Drigg Coast	SAC	Out	Site considered too distant for significant effects to arise and no strategic impacts or pathways identified in Bury's HRA
Duddon Mosses	SAC	Out	Site considered too distant for significant effects to arise and no strategic impacts or pathways identified in Bury's HRA
Esthwaite Water	Ramsar	Out	Site considered too distant for significant effects to arise and no strategic impacts or pathways identified in Bury's HRA
Irthinghead Mires	Ramsar	Out	Site considered too distant for significant effects to arise and no strategic impacts or pathways identified in Bury's HRA
Lake District High Fells	SAC	Out	Site considered too distant for significant effects to arise and no strategic impacts or pathways identified in Bury's HRA
Leighton Moss	SPA/Ramsar	Out	Site considered too distant for significant effects to arise and no strategic impacts or pathways identified in Bury's HRA

Site Name	Designation	Screened in/out	Justification
Liverpool Bay	SPA	Out	Site considered too distant for significant effects to arise and strategic impacts considered by Bury's HRA
Manchester Mosses	SAC	In	Possible diffuse air pollution effects
Martin Mere	SPA/Ramsar	Out	Site considered too distant for significant effects to arise and strategic impacts considered by Bury's HRA
Mersey Estuary	SPA/Ramsar	Out	Site considered too distant for significant effects to arise and strategic impacts considered by Bury's HRA
Mersey Narrows & Wirral Foreshore	SPA	Out	Site considered too distant for significant effects to arise and strategic impacts considered by Bury's HRA
Midland Meres & Mosses – Phase 1 & Phase 2	2 x Ramsar	Out	Site considered too distant for significant effects to arise and strategic impacts considered by Bury's HRA
Moor House – Upper Teasdale	SAC	Out	Site considered too distant for significant effects to arise and no strategic impacts or pathways identified in Bury's HRA
Morecambe Bay and Duddon Estuary	SAC/Ramsar/ SAC	Out	Site considered too distant for significant effects to arise and no strategic impacts or pathways identified in Bury's HRA
Morecambe Bay Pavements	SAC	Out	Site considered too distant for significant effects to arise and no strategic impacts or pathways identified in Bury's HRA
Naddle Forest	SAC	Out	Site considered too distant for significant effects to arise and no strategic impacts or pathways identified in Bury's HRA
North Pennine Dales Meadows	SAC	Out	Site considered too distant for significant effects to arise and no strategic impacts or pathways identified in Bury's HRA
North Pennine Moors	SAC/SPA	Out	Site considered too distant for significant effects to arise and strategic impacts considered by Bury's HRA
Oak Mere	SAC	Out	Site considered too distant for significant effects to arise and no strategic impacts or pathways identified in Bury's HRA
Peak District Moors (South Pennine Moors Phase 1)	SPA	In	Possible recreational disturbance effects
Ribble & Alt Estuaries	SPA/Ramsar	Out	Site considered too distant for significant effects to arise and strategic impacts considered by Bury's HRA
River Dee & Bala Lake	SAC	Out	Site considered too distant for significant effects to arise and no strategic impacts or pathways identified in Bury's HRA

Site Name	Designation	Screened in/out	Justification
River Derwent & Bassenthwaite Lake	SAC	Out	Site considered too distant for significant effects to arise and strategic impacts considered by United Utilities WRMP (2013)
River Eden	SAC	Out	Site considered too distant for significant effects to arise and no strategic impacts or pathways identified in Bury's HRA
River Ehen	SAC	Out	Site considered too distant for significant effects to arise and no strategic impacts or pathways identified in Bury's HRA
River Kent	SAC	Out	Site considered too distant for significant effects to arise and no strategic impacts or pathways identified in Bury's HRA
Rixton Clay Pits	SAC	Out	Site considered too distant for significant effects to arise and no strategic impacts or pathways identified in Bury's HRA
Rochdale Canal	SAC	In	Possible impacts from water/liquid waste discharges, air pollution
Rostherne Mere	Ramsar	Out	Site considered too distant for significant effects to arise and no strategic impacts or pathways identified in Bury's HRA
Roudsea Wood & Mosses	SAC	Out	Site considered too distant for significant effects to arise and no strategic impacts or pathways identified in Bury's HRA
Sefton Coast	SAC	Out	Site considered too distant for significant effects to arise and no strategic impacts or pathways identified in Bury's HRA
Shell Flats & Lune Deep	SAC	Out	Site considered too distant for significant effects to arise and no strategic impacts or pathways identified in Bury's HRA
Solway Firth	SAC	Out	Site considered too distant for significant effects to arise and no strategic impacts or pathways identified in Bury's HRA
South Pennine Moors	SAC	In	Possible increases in recreational disturbance
South Pennine Moors Phase 2	SPA	In	Possible increases in recreational disturbance
South Solway Mosses	SAC	Out	Site considered too distant for significant effects to arise
Subberthwaite, Blawith & Torver Low Commons	SAC	Out	Site considered too distant for significant effects to arise and no strategic impacts or pathways identified in Bury's HRA
Tarn Moss	SAC	Out	Site considered too distant for significant effects to arise and no strategic impacts or pathways identified in Bury's HRA
Tyne & Nent	SAC	Out	Site considered too distant for significant effects to arise and no strategic impacts or pathways identified in Bury's HRA

Site Name	Designation	Screened in/out	Justification
Ullswater Oakwoods	SAC	Out	Site considered too distant for significant effects to arise and no strategic impacts or pathways identified in Bury's HRA
Upper Solway Flats & Marshes	SPA/Ramsar	Out	Site considered too distant for significant effects to arise and no strategic impacts or pathways identified in Bury's HRA
Walton Moss	SAC	Out	Site considered too distant for significant effects to arise and no strategic impacts or pathways identified in Bury's HRA
Wast Water	SAC	Out	Site considered too distant for significant effects to arise and no strategic impacts or pathways identified in Bury's HRA
West Midlands Mosses	SAC	Out	Site considered too distant for significant effects to arise and no strategic impacts or pathways identified in Bury's HRA
Witherslack Mosses	SAC	Out	Site considered too distant for significant effects to arise and no strategic impacts or pathways identified in Bury's HRA
Yewbarrow Woods	SAC	Out	Site considered too distant for significant effects to arise and no strategic impacts or pathways identified in Bury's HRA

Appendix 3 – List of Other Relevant Plans and Projects Considered as part of the Assessment

Plans Assessed under the Terms of the Habitats Regulations

District	Plan	Outcome of Assessment
All GM Districts	Combined Minerals Plan 2013	No effect on the integrity of European sites
All GM Districts	Combined Waste Plan 2012	No effect on the integrity of European sites
Greater Manchester	Places for Everyone Strategic Plan	No effect on the integrity of European sites, providing that recommended mitigation is implemented

THIS PAGE BLANK