



THE
ENVIRONMENT
PARTNERSHIP



SMITHY BRIDGE ROAD ROCHDALE WATER VOLE TECHNICAL REPORT - 2024

TEP
401 Faraday Street
Birchwood Park
Warrington
WA3 6GA

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

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

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Author	Emma Hickson
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Checked	Anne Pritchard
Approved	Anne Pritchard

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CONTENTS	PAGE
Executive Summary	1
1.0 Introduction	2
2.0 Methodology.....	4
3.0 Results	5
4.0 Photographs.....	8
5.0 Evaluation	10
6.0 Recommendations	11
References	13

TABLES	PAGE
Table 1: Water Vole Survey Results (Visit 3 - Sept 2024)	5
Table 2 - Water Vole Survey Results (Visit 1)	6
Table 3 - Water Vole Survey Results (Visit 2)	6
Table 4 - Relative Population Density (RPD).....	7

FIGURES	PAGE
Figure 1 - Survey Location Plan	2
Figure 2: Riverbanks - Section A.....	8
Figure 3: Section A - Densely vegetated banks.....	8
Figure 4: Visit 1 feeding station	8
Figure 5: Use of river by livestock - Section C.....	8
Figure 6: Steep densely vegetated banks - Section D	8
Figure 7: Section D brick lined walls where the river meets Smithy Bridge Road	8
Figure 8: Visit 2 water vole feeding station.....	9
Figure 9: Visit 2 water vole latrine	9
Figure 10: Section B densely vegetated banks.....	9
Figure 11: Visit 2 water vole latrine	9
Figure 12: Densely vegetated banks and deep running water - Section B.....	9

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A: Survey Design

APPENDIX B: Field Sign Surveys - One Survey or Two?

APPENDIX C: Habitat Suitability of River

DRAWINGS

Drawing G8776.010 Visit 1 Results

Drawing G8776.011 Visit 2 Results

Drawing G8776.018 Visit 3 Results

Executive Summary

1. TEP were originally commissioned by Taylor Wimpey Strategic Land in May 2021, to carry out a water vole (*Arvicola amphibius*) presence/absence survey of the River Roch running adjacent and within the site boundary on the site known as Smithy Bridge Road in Rochdale. An updated late season survey to the original survey was undertaken by TEP in September 2024.
2. These surveys are to inform a planning application for proposed residential development.
3. The type of proposed development works determines the baseline survey data required to prove presence or likely absence of water vole. All surveys followed the new Water Vole Mitigation Handbook 2016 (Dean et al 2016). Water vole surveys were undertaken along the river in June 2021, September 2021 and September 2024 to determine presence/absence of water vole.
4. The survey identified habitats that are considered suitable to support water vole throughout the survey area, and water vole presence, of a low population density, was confirmed within the river in 2021.
5. Precautions should be put in place to avoid any pollution run-off from the construction site into the river and a working buffer should be put in place to protect the banks and water vole habitat on the site.
6. While residential dwellings will be set back from the river and adjacent habitats will comprise public open space, the finalised masterplan is yet to be decided there is the potential for impacts on the river, from drainage outfalls for instance.
7. If the impacts on the river are unavoidable, a licence from Natural England may be required to displace water voles prior to the proposed development works. Depending on the type of licence, displacement can only be implemented between mid-February and mid-April or mid-September to mid-November

- Possessing or controlling any live or dead water vole, or any part or derivative (Section 9(2));
- Intentionally or recklessly damaging or destroying a water vole's place of shelter or protection (Section 9(4)(a));
- Intentionally or recklessly disturbing a water vole whilst it is occupying a structure or place which it uses for shelter or protection (Section 9 (4)(b));
- Intentionally or recklessly obstruction access a water vole's place of shelter or protection (Section 9(4)(c));
- Selling, offering for sale, or possessing or transporting for the purposes of sale, any live or dead water vole, or any part or derivative, or advertising any of these for buying or selling (Section 9(5)).

1.6 Prior to February 2016 if it could be demonstrated that any action that would otherwise have been an offence was the "incidental result" of a lawful operation and could not reasonably have been avoided, this would have constituted as a defence against prosecution. However; since 2016 displacement activities are no longer covered by the "incidental result" defence. Therefore, any displacement activities (including vegetation removal) now require a licence.

1.7 Water voles are also listed within the Section 41 of The Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act 2006. Section 40(1) of the Act states that each public authority "must, in exercising its functions, have regard, so far as is consistent with the proper exercise of those functions, to the purpose of conserving biodiversity", with particular regard to the Section 41 habitats and species.

2.0 Methodology

Desktop Study

- 2.1 Desktop records were gathered in July 2021, as part of the overall scheme (TEP Report Ref: 8776.001), from GMEU up to 2km from the Site.

Field Survey

- 2.2 The water vole surveys were undertaken by TEP Ecologists on 4th June 2021, 22nd September 2021 and 17th September 2024, on the area of the river that borders the site boundary, accompanied by a health and safety assistant. The survey included the river and its embankments, where access was permitted.
- 2.3 The standard methodology as outlined within the latest guidance by Dean *et al.* (2006)¹ and Strachan *et al* (2011)² were followed, to complete a thorough search for evidence which would indicate the presence of water vole and other riparian mammals both on the site and locally, which include:

- Burrows;
- Feeding remains;
- Droppings;
- Footprints;
- Incidental evidence of other riparian mammals (including otter *Lutra lutra* and North American mink *Neovison vison*)

Survey Design

- 2.4 The type of proposed development works determines the baseline survey data required to prove presence or likely absence of water vole. The water vole survey was designed considering the proposed development and The Water Vole Mitigation Handbook 2016, see Appendix A and Appendix B for full details.
- 2.5 The survey included surveying approximately 900m of riverbanks and an in-channel survey of the watercourse up to 100m up and downstream of the proposed development works. The survey areas are shown on Drawing G8776.010, Drawing G8776.011 and Drawing G8776.018.

Survey Constraints

- 2.6 Permission to access the river within a survey buffer of 100m upstream and downstream of the site was not possible during the survey season in 2021.
- 2.7 Access to all parts of the river, where permission was granted, was not possible due to high water levels in some areas and deep mud sediment at the bases of the banks in both 2021 and 2024. Livestock within fields and within the river also acted as a constraint to the survey. The river was accessed as far as possible and where the surveyors could not survey from within the river, bankside observations were made.

¹ Dean, M, Strachan, R., Gow, D. and Andrews, R. (2016) The Water Vole Mitigation Handbook (The Mammal Society Mitigation Guidance Series) (2016). Eds Fiona Mathews and Paul Chanin. The Mammal Society.

² Strachan, R., Moorhouse, T. & Gelling, M. (2011) Water vole conservation handbook (3rd Ed.). Wildlife Conservation Research Unit, Oxford

3.0 Results

Desktop Study

- 3.1 The desk study identified seven historic records of water vole approximately 200m southeast of the site. This part of Rochdale is well documented for its populations of water voles and otter, and it is highly likely they are present in the wider landscape.

Field Survey 2024

3.2 Habitat Suitability

- 3.3 Full results of the habitat suitability of the river section subject to survey are provided in the Appendix C.

- 3.4 The channel remains largely unchanged from the 2021 surveys. The surveyed channel was approximately 1m - 2m wide on average, widening on the bends, with a depth of about 0.2m - 2+m at its shallowest and deepest point with steep sided banks. The banks are a soft earth and are densely vegetated with varying grasses. The watercourse is highly suitable for foraging, commuting and burrowing water vole.

Water Vole Presence/Likely Absence

- 3.5 The results of the water vole presence or likely absence surveys are presented in Table 4 below. (Drawing G8776.018)

Table 1: Water Vole Survey Results (Visit 3 - Sept 2024)

ID (section)	Water Vole Field Evidence:	Date:	17/09/2024
A	Feeding stations found. No latrines		
B	Feeding stations found. No latrines		
C	Not accessible		
D	Not accessible		

Field Survey 2021

Habitat Suitability

- 3.6 Full results of the habitat suitability of the river section subject to survey are provided in the Appendix C.
- 3.7 In brief, the channel is approximately 1-2m wide on average with steep banks up to 3m high in some areas. The banks are soft earth with a good river depth of around 1m and largely vegetated banks, including a good variety of grass species. These features all allow for the water course to be highly suitable for foraging, commuting and burrowing water vole.

Water Vole Presence/Likely Absence

- 3.8 The results of the water vole presence or likely absence surveys are presented in Table 1 and Table 2 below (refer to Drawings G8776.010 and G8776.011 for detailed survey results).
- 3.9 For the purpose of these surveys and to allow investigation of population estimates on the river, the surveyed section was split into four areas (A, B, C and D).

N.B. A is the quarter of the river furthest from Smithy Bridge Road and D the closest section to Smithy Bridge Road.

Table 2 - Water Vole Survey Results (Visit 1)

ID (section)	Water Vole Field Evidence:	Date:	04/06/2020
A	-		
B	2 feeding stations		
C	-		
D	-		

Table 3 - Water Vole Survey Results (Visit 2)

ID (section)	Water Vole Field Evidence:	Date:	22/09/2020
A	1 feeding station		
B	2 latrines <10 droppings		
C	1 feeding station		
D	-		

Relative Population Density (RPD)

- 3.10 It is not possible to calculate the number of individual water voles from the number of latrine counts; however, the number of latrines indicates a level of water vole activity and density at the site, which can be used to assess potential impacts of the proposed development and to design appropriate avoidance and mitigation (if required).
- 3.11 The number of latrines present give an indication of the relative water vole population size. The number and location of latrines also identify areas of the site most valuable for water vole. The survey area can then be divided into three categories that support water voles at a “high”, “medium” or “low” density.
- 3.12 Relative water vole population density is calculated by combining the number of latrines and other confirmatory field signs per 100m of bankside habitat during the first and second survey.

- 3.13 Table 3, below explains the relative population density calculation of water vole taken from The Water Vole Mitigation Handbook 2016 (page 16)

Table 4 - Relative Population Density (RPD)

First half of Survey season (mid-April - June)	Second half of survey season (July - September)	Relative Population Density (RPD)
10 or more	20 or more	HIGH
2 to 9	5 to 19	MEDIUM
Less than 2 or none, but with other confirmatory field signs	Less than 5 or none, but with other confirmatory field signs	LOW

- 3.14 Based on the above criteria, the 2 feeding stations (visit 1, 2021) and 2 latrines and 2 feeding stations (Visit 2, 2021) indicated that sections A, B and C all have a low population of water vole. Section D found no signs of water vole; however, this section will be used for commuting and foraging water voles and so should be assigned a precautionary low RPD.
- 3.15 The 2024 survey found no water vole latrines or burrows along the watercourse; however, several feeding stations were observed, some of which were attributed to bank vole rather than water vole due to the presence of bank vole droppings. Other feeding remains found included the typical 45 degree cut angle normally associated with water vole.
- 3.16 Based on the above criteria the RPD would be classed as a precautionary low for sections A and B.

4.0 Photographs



Figure 2: Riverbanks - Section A



Figure 3: Section A - Densely vegetated banks



Figure 4: Visit 1 feeding station



Figure 5: Use of river by livestock - Section C



Figure 6: Steep densely vegetated banks - Section D



Figure 7: Section D brick lined walls where the river meets Smithy Bridge Road



Figure 8: Visit 2 water vole feeding station



Figure 9: Visit 2 water vole latrine



Figure 10: Section B densely vegetated banks



Figure 11: Visit 2 water vole latrine



Figure 12: Densely vegetated banks and deep running water - Section B



Figure 13: Feeding remains - 2024



Figure 14: Feeding remains - 2024

5.0 Evaluation

2024 Survey

- 5.1 A late season survey was commissioned to provide an update to the 2021 surveys. This was carried out in September 2024.
- 5.2 The section of the river in the vicinity of the works is assessed as being suitable for water vole as significant lengths of the bankside are heavily vegetated upstream and downstream and provide good access for movement.
- 5.3 No water vole latrines were found along the watercourse; however, several feeding stations were observed, some of which were attributed to bank vole rather than water vole due to the presence of bank vole droppings.
- 5.4 Other feeding remains included the typical 45 degree cut angle normally associated with water vole, however feeding remains in isolation (without the presence of latrines) are not sufficient to confirm water vole presence.

2021 Surveys

- 5.5 The habitat along the banks of the majority of the river is highly suitable for water voles. Some areas along the banks were found to be highly scrubbed over with dense bramble *Rubus fruticosus agg.* This, along with areas of deep silt and high-water levels within the river channel, allowed for limited access within the river. However, this was not considered to be a significant limitation to the survey and these areas were able to be surveyed from the banks.
- 5.6 The first survey was carried out towards the start of June when water vole activity would be nearly at its highest with extensive breeding activity and colony creation. The second survey was carried out at the end of September when water voles will begin to prepare for the winter period, which could explain the increase in feeding stations during this survey. Field signs and activity recorded across the site indicates a low population density of water voles, however, there is sufficient suitable habitat for colony expansion and dispersal.
- 5.7 The highest concentration of water vole activity identified, is within section B of the ditch towards the southwest of the site. This area is closely linked with other wet areas in the wider landscape, marshy grassland and ponds and it is likely water vole are present within the wider area, expanding their territories within the River Roch adjacent to the Smithy Bridge Road site.
- 5.8 Water voles are highly transient and mobile and can move quite easily within suitable habitat. It is considered that the water vole population within the site will readily occupy all other nearby suitable habitat at some time, depending on environmental conditions.

6.0 Recommendations

- 6.1 Although only feeding stations were found during the 2024 survey, the following recommendations should remain in place.
- 6.2 The 2021 survey confirmed water vole presence and activity along the river at low densities. The mitigation for the works will be determined to avoid incidental harm to the water vole population. This follows guidance outlined in The Water Vole Mitigation Handbook (2016).
- 6.3 Development works are for a proposed residential development. A review of the masterplan reveals that the residential development will be set back from the river with the lower levels of the site adjacent to the river comprising extensive public open space.
8. Precautions should be put in place to avoid any pollution run-off from the construction site into the river and a working buffer should be put in place to protect the banks and water vole habitat on the site. These precautions allow avoidance of direct impact to water vole populations in the area.
- 6.4 If works are to unavoidably directly impact the river, for instance if an outfall is required, a licence from Natural England (NE) will be required in order for works to commence. The license application will also need to demonstrate a conservation gain, therefore suitable riparian habitat enhancement will need to be demonstrated within the near catchment, prior to the commencement of works for displacement of water voles from the impacted habitat.
- 6.5 Works can commence under either a Class Licence or Site-Specific mitigation Licence issued by NE. Displacement under a Class Licence can only be completed between mid- February to mid-April, whereas displacement under a Site-Specific Licence can be undertaken during this period or between mid-September and mid-November.
- 6.6 Depending on when initial development works are planned, this will influence the type of NE licence that will be required. It is advised that displacement is undertaken during the optimal period between mid-February and mid-April, however if this is not achievable then a Site-Specific licence will be required.
- 6.7 Please bear in mind that it usually takes 10 working days for NE to process Class License applications and only the "Registered Person" or "Assistant" under direct supervision of the Registered Person are authorised to act under this licence. Whereas it usually takes between 30-60 working days for NE to process a Site-Specific Licence and the "Registered Person" or "Accredited Agent" are authorised to act under this Licence.
- 6.8 A suitable mitigation strategy and method statement will be required to inform an application for a mitigation licence from Natural England (NE) and will include:
 - Prior to any works surrounding the river, all vegetation within the impacted area (10m) and appropriate buffer (10m up and down stream) must be strimmed to 150mm (under supervision of the Registered Person or

Accredited Agent) and allowing at least 5 days for any water vole movement to occur.

- After these 5 days the area can then be strimmed to bare earth. The Registered Person or Accredited Agent will then inspect the length of the proposed impacted area and appropriate buffer for any burrows.
- At this point, if any burrows are found, these will be dug out by hand and any water voles will be allowed to naturally displace.
- Once all burrows have been excavated, works can proceed.
- Please note, if there will be any delay to works, the strimmed and excavated area will be covered with Terram membrane until works are ready to proceed.

6.9 Within this site, there is also scope for habitat enhancement and creation by sympathetic clearance of areas of encroaching scrub along the banks of the river to prevent ground vegetation which water vole rely on as a food source being shaded out.

6.10 Other simple management practices of existing watercourses can also enhance habitat for water voles including:

- Creating grassy buffer strips (4-6m) along the existing watercourse to provide important foraging habitat for water voles throughout the year and refuge from predators. Buffer strips also allow water voles to disperse, and they provide links between suitable patches of habitat and other water vole populations. This increases the population stability in the wider landscape.

6.11 Given that water vole are very dynamic within the riparian catchment, and the site is suitable for this species, it is recommended that a repeat of the survey should be undertaken if, after 12 months from the date of this report, no works have occurred.

References

Dean, M., Strachan, R., Gow, D. and Andrews, R. (2016). The Water Vole Mitigation Handbook (The Mammal Society Mitigation Guidance Series). Eds Fiona Mathews and Paul Chanin. The Mammal Society, London.

Government Circular: Biodiversity & Geological Conservation – Statutory Obligations and their impact within the Planning System. ODPM Circular 0/2005, Defra Circular 01/2005 downloadable at <http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/circularbiodiversity>¹

Strachan, R., Moorhouse, T. & Gelling, M. (2011) Water vole conservation handbook (3rd Ed.). Wildlife Conservation Research Unit, Oxford.

The Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981 (As amended)

The Natural England Rural Communities Act 2006. The National Planning Policy Framework, 2019 (NPPF)

UK Biodiversity Steering Group (1995) Biodiversity – the UK Steering Group Report. Volume 2: Action Plans. P89 SAP for Pipistrelle. London, HMSO.

APPENDIX A: Survey Design

Survey Design. (*The Water Vole Mitigation Handbook, Box 1, Page 9*)

1. Type of works: <i>Very small-scale works affecting up to 15m of watercourse</i>	
Example project	Construction of an outfall, bridge repair works, or installation of pipes up to 15m long within a narrow field drain (where these do not form part of a larger development)
To confirm presence or likely absence of water voles	Field survey – footprint of the works, including temporary work areas plus 100m upstream and downstream. A comprehensive desk study exercise will not necessary be required.
Additional information (if water voles present)	Micro-mapping of the habitat and burrow locations to allow design to minimise impacts (when relevant). Further data may be needed to ensure that there is sufficient alternative habitat available to displace water voles into. This may be obtained through desktop study, or a habitat assessment combined with ‘spot checks’ for water voles over a wider area (1-2km upstream and downstream of the works).

2. Type of works: <i>Works temporarily affecting up to 50m of watercourse</i>	
Example project	Pipeline crossing a watercourse
To confirm presence or likely absence of water voles	Field survey – footprint of the works, including temporary work areas, plus 200m upstream and downstream of the works. A comprehensive desktop study exercise will not necessarily be required.
Additional information (if water voles present)	Micro-mapping of the habitat and burrow locations to allow design to minimise impacts (when relevant). Further data may be needed to ensure that there is sufficient alternative habitat available to displace water voles into. This may be obtained through desktop study, or a habitat assessment combined with ‘spot checks’ for water voles over a wider area (1-2km upstream and downstream of the works).

3. Type of works: <i>Works temporarily affecting more than 50m of watercourse</i>	
Example project	Watercourse re-profiling or repair/reinstatement of bank stabilisation structures
To confirm presence or likely absence of water voles	Field survey – footprint of the works, including temporary work areas, plus at least 200m upstream and downstream of the works. For works affecting more than 500m of watercourse, the study area should increase to 500m upstream and downstream of the works. A comprehensive desk study exercise will not necessarily be required but would be advisable for works affecting $\geq 250\text{m}$ of watercourse.
Additional information (if water voles present)	Desk study – Site and up to 2-5km around it (or a habitat assessment combined with ‘spot checks’ for water voles) to inform the approach to mitigation and the assessment of fragmentation effects. The study area should be proportionate to the length of habitat affected.

4. Type of works: <i>Works with permanent impacts affecting 15-50m of watercourse</i>	
Example project	Bank side revetment works
To confirm presence or likely absence of water voles	Field survey – footprint of the works, including temporary work areas, plus 100-200m upstream and downstream of the works (proportionate to the length of watercourse affected). Desk study – site and up to 2km around it (or a habitat assessment combined with ‘spot checks’ for water voles).
Additional information (if water voles present)	Sufficient information is likely to have been provided by the ‘presence/likely absence’ surveys.

5. Type of works: <i>Works with permanent impacts affecting more than 50m of watercourse OR Works requiring permanent culverting of watercourse</i>	
Example project	Bank side revetment works OR Highway schemes or some residential/mixed-use developments
To confirm presence or likely absence of water voles	Field survey – footprint of the works, including temporary work areas, plus 200-500m upstream and downstream of the works (proportionate to the likely fragmentation effects). Desk study – site and up to 2-5km around it, or a habitat assessment combined with ‘spot checks’ for water voles.
Additional information (if water voles present)	The study area for the desk study (or habitat assessment combined with ‘spot checks’ for water voles) may need to be increased to inform the approach to mitigation.

6. Type of works: <i>Very large-scale works</i>	
Example project	Coastal re-alignment projects (where there are reasonable grounds to expect the presence of water voles)
To confirm presence or likely absence of water voles	Field survey – footprint of the works, including temporary work areas, plus approximately 1km around it. Desk study – site and up to 10km around it (or a habitat assessment combined with ‘spot checks’ for water voles).
Additional information (if water voles present)	The study area for the desk study (or habitat assessment combined with ‘spot checks’ for water voles) may need to be increased to inform the approach to mitigation.

APPENDIX B: Field Sign Surveys - One Survey or Two?

Field sign surveys - one site visit or two?

The Water Vole Mitigation Handbook (Page 15)

The water vole is a mobile species that responds to habitat changes over the course of the breeding season: a single visit can therefore be insufficient to confirm likely absence in many cases. In addition, where water voles are present, survey data based on two visits will allow a more robust assessment of the impacts of the project, particularly where water voles use different parts of a site during different parts of the breeding season. This can also be important in determining the most appropriate approach to mitigation. These guidelines therefore recommend that two field survey visits are routinely undertaken. However, it is recognised that the second visit may not be required in some cases, and it may therefore be possible to make a case for an assessment based on one visit. Examples of scenarios where a single visit (before submitting a planning application) may be sufficient as follows:

1. Water vole presence is confirmed during the first survey visit.

A second visit may not be needed where the assessment of effects on water voles can be made on a precautionary basis (i.e., water voles are present throughout the site at the maximum density that the habitat could support), and the approach to mitigating incidental mortality (displacement, relocation by trapping, off-site translocation, etc.) can be determined from the first visit alone.

The assessment of the quality of the habitat, and therefore the likely maximum density of water voles, will need to consider changes to the habitat in different parts of the breeding season as a result of natural processes (e.g., changes to water level) and management activities. This can be a difficult assessment to make for many sites.

2. Water vole presence is not confirmed during the first survey visit.

A second visit may not be needed where the habitat is of very low suitability for water voles and there is a very low likelihood that water voles are present in the surrounding area - up to 2km from the area of the proposed works, or less where significant barriers to water vole dispersal are present.

The assessment of the suitability of the habitats will need to consider changes to the habitat in different parts of the breeding season as a result of natural processes and management activities. This can be a difficult assessment to make for many sites. It will be difficult to make a robust case for not undertaking a second survey where access to surrounding areas is limited or impossible.

A second visit may also not be needed where the assessment of effects on water voles can be made on a precautionary basis (as per point 1 above)

In all cases, a second visit would be advisable prior to commencing works.

APPENDIX C: Habitat Suitability of River

Table 5: 2021 Survey

River	Description:
Bank Profile:	Steep banks up to 3m in height. Channel approximately 1-2m width on average with widening in some areas up to 5m
Bank Substrate:	Soft earth
Water Depth:	0.7m-1m, this fluctuates seasonally
Fluctuations:	Yes
Shading:	Little overhanging scrub
Bank Vegetation:	Grassland, marshy grassland, and tall ruderal
In-Channel Vegetation:	N/A
Management:	N/A
Constraints:	Some areas impenetrable for full in-channel search due to dense scrub, high water levels and deep silty base.
Suitability:	YES

Table 6: 2024 Survey

River	Description:
Bank Profile:	Steep banks up to 3m in height. Channel approximately 1-2m width on average with widening in some areas up to 5m
Bank Substrate:	Soft earth
Water Depth:	0.2m-2+m, this fluctuates seasonally
Fluctuations:	Yes
Shading:	No overhanging scrub (west), dense overhanging scrub (east)
Bank Vegetation:	Grassland, marshy grassland, and tall ruderal
In-Channel Vegetation:	None present
Management:	N/A
Constraints:	Some areas impenetrable for full in-channel search due to high water levels and dense scrub.

River	Description:
Suitability:	YES

DRAWINGS

Drawing G8776.010 Visit 1 Results
Drawing G8776.011 Visit 2 Results
Drawing G8776.018 Visit 3 Results



KEY

-  Site boundary
-  Watercourse surveyed and section
- Water Vole Survey Results**
-  Feeding remains



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Rev	Description	Drawn	Approved	Date



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

Project
Smithy Bridge Road, Rochdale

Title
**Water Vole Survey Results - Visit 1
4th June 2021**

Drawing Number
G8776.010

Drawn	Checked	Approved	Scale	Date
CW	SA	EH	1:2,500 @ A3	01/03/2022



KEY

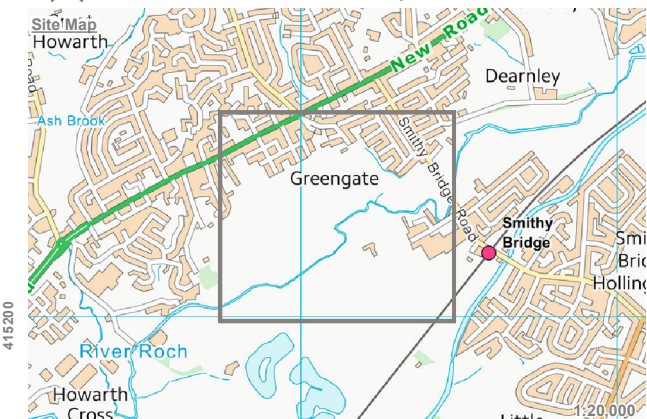
- Site boundary
- Watercourse surveyed and section
- ◆ Feeding remains
- ▲ Latrine

Water Vole Survey Results



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Rev	Description	Drawn	Approved	Date



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
Smithy Bridge Road, Rochdale

Title
**Water Vole Survey Results - Visit 2
22nd September 2021**

Drawing Number
G8776.011

Drawn	Checked	Approved	Scale	Date
CW	SA	EH	1:2,500 @ A3	01/03/2022

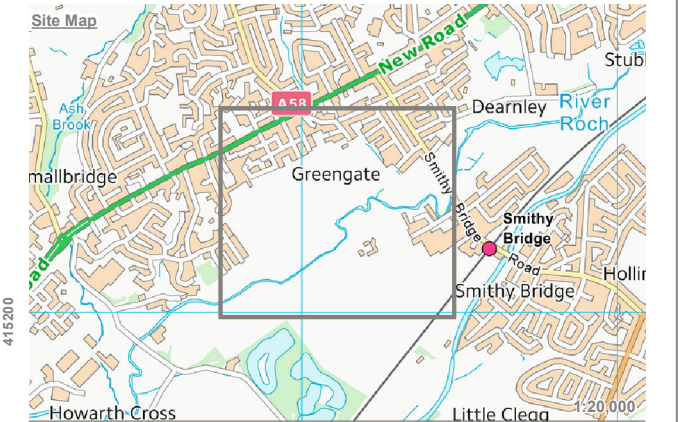


KEY

- Site boundary
- Watercourse surveyed and section
- ◆ Feeding remains

Water Vole Survey Results

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Rev	Description	Drawn	Approved	Date



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

Project
Smithy Bridge Road, Rochdale

Title
Water Vole Survey Results - Visit 3
17th September 2024

Drawing Number
G8776.018

Drawn	Checked	Approved	Scale	Date
CW	MK	SV	1:2,500 @ A3	24/10/2024



HEAD OFFICE

401 Faraday Street,
Birchwood Park,
Warrington
WA3 6GA

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

**MARKET
HARBOROUGH**

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

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

GATESHEAD

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

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

LONDON

8 Trinity Street,
London,
SE1 1DB

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

CORNWALL

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

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