

EDENFIELD DRAFT NEIGHBOURHOOD PLAN

STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT (SEA) SCREENING OPINION

August 2020



Contents

1. Introduction	3
2. Edenfield Draft Neighbourhood Plan	3
3. Rossendale Local Plan.....	6
4. Strategic Environmental Assessment	6
5. Habitat Regulations Assessment	11
6. Conclusion	12

1. Introduction

1.1 Edenfield Community Neighbourhood Forum submitted a screening opinion request to Rossendale Borough Council on 7 April 2020 to determine if the Edenfield Neighbourhood Development Plan would be subject to a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) under the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes 2004 regulations (as amended by The Environmental Assessments and Miscellaneous Planning (Amendments) (EU Exit) Regulation 2018).

1.2 Accompanying the screening request of the draft Edenfield Neighbourhood Plan are a number of Evidence Base documents including a Factbook, a Locally Important Views Report, a Local Green Spaces Report and a Design Code Report.

1.3 In this draft screening opinion, the Council will assess if an SEA is required for Edenfield Neighbourhood Plan. Also, the Council will determine if an Appropriate Assessment under the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 is considered necessary.

2. Edenfield Draft Neighbourhood Plan

2.1 Edenfield Neighbourhood Area is situated within the south west of the Borough as shown below in figure 1.

2.2 Edenfield Community Neighbourhood Forum have undertaken an initial consultation to identify key issues and collected evidence to inform its vision, objectives and policies.

2.3 The draft vision of Edenfield Neighbourhood Plan is as follow:

“Over the Plan period the rural character of Edenfield will be retained and strengthened. New growth will reflect the historic character of the village and its setting, with the role of the Community Centre and Cricket Club reinforced as focal points of the local community.”

New growth that takes place will be in response to meeting local needs and help Edenfield become more self-sufficient, supporting existing and new daily amenities and services, including improved public transport, walking and cycling facilities, providing a range of mobility choices for all to reduce the reliance on the private car.”

2.4 The draft Neighbourhood Plan also contains 8 objectives:

Objective 1: “To ensure that the character and heritage of Edenfield is maintained, using sustainable and traditional materials for all new development, and to ensure that any development on land designated as Green Belt is consistent with the purposes of that designation.”

Objective 2: “To support sustainable development that reflects housing needs and preferences of the local community – considering affordability, type and mix. The size, density and design of these dwellings should reflect the rural character of Edenfield.”

Objective 3: “To maintain, conserve and enhance the natural environment, particularly through designated Local Green Spaces and the retention of public views particularly of the Irwell Valley and Edenfield Parish Church, ensuring connections to the natural environment are maintained.”

Objective 4: “To ensure Edenfield Recreation Ground, the playground on Exchange Street and the Edenfield Cricket Club are retained for their current use and maintained to a high standard.”

Objective 5: “To support existing local services and promote the establishment of new local services to serve the community through the utilisation of existing buildings for alternative purposes.”

Objective 6: “To promote, preserve and support opportunities for community events, including those organised by Edenfield Village Residents Association.”

Objective 7: “To improve the pedestrian and cycling infrastructure and network.”

Objective 8: “To ensure that, where parking is provided, it is well-designed and suitably located, so that it is used as intended and does not have a detrimental impact on the street scene, character and amenity.”

2.5 The draft neighbourhood plan sets out 25 policies relating to the location of development, housing, design, heritage assets, transport and travel, local community infrastructure facilities, local centre and commerce, green infrastructure, natural environment and the delivery, monitoring and review of the neighbourhood plan.

3. Rossendale Local Plan

3.1 The existing Local Plan for Rossendale is the Core Strategy Development Plan Document: The Way Forward (2010-2026) which was adopted in November 2011. The Core Strategy contains a spatial vision and strategic objectives as well as area vision policies and topic planning policies.

3.2 The Local Planning Authority is currently preparing an emerging Local Plan which will replace the Core Strategy once adopted and provide Development Management policies and allocate development sites. The emerging Local Plan was submitted to the Secretary of State in March 2019 and its examination is currently paused while the Local Planning Authority prepares further information requested by the Local Plan Inspectors.

4. Strategic Environmental Assessment

National policies and legislation

4.1 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (February 2019), states that local plans and strategic policies should be subject to a sustainability appraisal that meets legal requirements during their preparation. Within footnote 17, the NPPF highlights that neighbourhood plans may need a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) if they are likely to have significant environmental effects.

4.2 The Planning Practice Guidance on Strategic Environmental Assessment and Sustainability Appraisal explains that there is no legal requirement for a neighbourhood plan to have a sustainability appraisal, however it may be subject to a strategic environmental assessment if it is likely to have significant environmental effects. An initial assessment, also known as 'screening' assessment should therefore be undertaken as set out in Regulation 9 of the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes 2004 to determine if an SEA is required.

4.3 According to Regulation 9 the LPA must determine if a plan is likely to have significant effects on the environment having regard to Schedule 1 of the Regulations as well as comments made by statutory consultees, namely Natural England, Historic England and the Environment Agency.

Assessment

4.4 In order to determine whether an SEA is required for the draft Edenfield Neighbourhood Plan (ENP), an initial assessment of the likely significant effects of the plan must be undertaken. This screening assessment is presented in Table 1.

Table 1: assessment of the draft ENP against the criteria listed in Schedule 1 of the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes 2004.

Schedule 1: Criteria for determining the likely significance of effects on the environment	Likely to have significant environmental effects? Yes/No	Justification
1. The characteristics of plans and programmes, having regard, in particular, to—		
(a) the degree to which the plan or programme sets a framework for projects and other activities, either with regard to the location, nature, size and operating conditions or by allocating resources;	No	The draft ENP will guide new development within the Neighbourhood Area up to 2034. The Neighbourhood Area is a relatively small area amounting to approximately 156ha, just over 1% of the Borough area. The draft ENP does not identify specific locations for development, other than within the existing settlement boundary. This is in line with the adopted Core Strategy which has been subject to a Sustainability Appraisal (incorporating a Strategic Environmental Assessment) during its preparation.
(b) the degree to which the plan or programme influences other plans and programmes including those in a hierarchy;	No	<p>The draft Neighbourhood Plan once adopted, will form part of the Local Development Framework for Rossendale.</p> <p>The ENP should be broadly in alignment with the Local Plan for the Borough. Currently the draft ENP seeks to align to the adopted Core Strategy, the impacts of which have been fully appraised in a Sustainability Appraisal. The draft ENP has not influenced the submission Local Plan as its draft was produced after the Local Plan was submitted to the Secretary of State.</p> <p>The ENP could influence future supplementary planning documents.</p> <p>The Neighbourhood Plan for Edenfield aims to produce a Local Infrastructure Delivery Plan. This will have to align with Rossendale's Infrastructure Delivery Plan.</p>

Schedule 1: Criteria for determining the likely significance of effects on the environment	Likely to have significant environmental effects? Yes/No	Justification
		It is considered that the ENP does not influence regional level plans such as the Lancashire Waste and Minerals Plan.
(c) the relevance of the plan or programme for the integration of environmental considerations in particular with a view to promoting sustainable development;	No	The draft ENP provides a framework to promote sustainable development within the Neighbourhood Area. Especially, it focusses on policies regarding the location of development, the provision of affordable housing, the design of new development, the conservation and enhancement of heritage assets, the provision for transport and travel, the protection and improvement of local community infrastructure facilities, the management of the local centre and commerce, the conservation and enhancement of the green infrastructure and the natural environment, as well as the delivery, monitoring and review of the ENP.
(d) environmental problems relevant to the plan or programme; and	No	The draft ENP provides a framework for the use and management of land within the Neighbourhood Area. The environmental problems relevant to the plan include the management of the landscape character within the Neighbourhood Area, the protection of the historic environment, the conservation and enhancement to the natural environment including the green infrastructure.
(e) the relevance of the plan or programme for the implementation of Community legislation on the environment (for example, plans and programmes linked to waste management or water protection).	No	Not relevant.

Schedule 1: Criteria for determining the likely significance of effects on the environment	Likely to have significant environmental effects? Yes/No	Justification
2. Characteristics of the effects and of the area likely to be affected, having regard, in particular, to—		
(a) the probability, duration, frequency and reversibility of the effects;	No	The draft ENP will provide a guide for new developments within the Neighbourhood Area from its adoption up to 2034. It does not allocate any sites for development. Furthermore, the draft policies of the ENP aim to preserve and enhance the natural and historic environment within the area.
(b) the cumulative nature of the effects;	No	The draft ENP is not considered to have any negative effects on the natural or historic environment.
(c) the transboundary nature of the effects;	No	The Neighbourhood Area is situated on the borough boundary with Bury MBC. It is not considered that the draft ENP will have any transboundary effects.
d) the risks to human health or the environment (for example, due to accidents);	No	The draft ENP states that it will support sustainable forms of travel including walking, cycling and public transport. It does not consider electric vehicles as a sustainable form of transport. Nonetheless, the draft ENP is not against electric vehicles and is not likely to increase risks on human health or the environment. Once the emerging Local Plan is adopted it will have a parking policy supporting charging points for electric vehicles in new developments. The draft ENP aims to improve the Green Infrastructure which is likely to have positive impacts on the health and well-being of its residents.
(e) the magnitude and spatial extent of the effects (geographical area and size of the population likely to be affected);	No	The Neighbourhood Area is a relatively small area with a population of 2,053 people in 2011, according to The Edenfield Factbook. The effects of the ENP will be local, concentrated on Edenfield.

Schedule 1: Criteria for determining the likely significance of effects on the environment	Likely to have significant environmental effects? Yes/No	Justification
(f) the value and vulnerability of the area likely to be affected due to—		
(i) special natural characteristics or cultural heritage;	No	<p>The Neighbourhood Area does not contain any European sites or Sites of Special Scientific Interest. It does contain one Biological Heritage Site and one Important Wildlife Site as identified on the submission version of the emerging Local Plan Policies Map. The draft ENP has a policy which seeks to improve connectivity between wildlife areas and green spaces. As well as helping species to move across areas, this may also increase the frequency of visits to wildlife areas by local residents. However, the disturbance will be mainly focussed to Public Rights of Way and so unlikely to have negative effects on priority species or habitats.</p> <p>The Neighbourhood Area has several listed buildings and the draft ENP also identifies local heritage assets. The draft ENP has policies which aim to protect its cultural heritage.</p>
(ii) exceeded environmental quality standards or limit values; or	No	There are no Air Quality Management Areas within the Neighbourhood Area.
(iii) intensive land-use; and	No	The draft ENP does not propose to allocate development sites.
(g) the effects on areas or landscapes which have a recognised national, Community or international protection status.	No	<p>The Neighbourhood Area does not have any sites or landscapes recognised at the national or international level.</p> <p>The draft ENP has policies seeking to preserve the local landscape and locally important views. One of its evidence base documents comprises a Locally Important Views Report.</p>

4.5 The initial screening assessment concludes that the draft Edenfield Neighbourhood Plan is unlikely to have any significant effects on the environment and therefore a Strategic Environmental Assessment is not likely to be required.

4.6 The Council consulted Natural England, Historic England and the Environment Agency to further understand if the draft Edenfield Neighbourhood Plan is likely to have significant environmental effects. All statutory consultees agree that based on the information provided it is unlikely that the draft Plan would lead to significant environmental effects and therefore a Strategic Environmental Assessment would not be required. The response from the three statutory consultees is presented in Appendix A.

5. Habitat Regulations Assessment

National Policy and Legislation

5.1 According to Regulations 63, 105 and 106 of the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017, before a Neighbourhood Plan is adopted, the LPA must determine if the plan is likely to have a significant effect on a European Site (either alone or in combination with other plans). If it is considered likely to have significant effects, an Appropriate Assessment must be undertaken to understand the effects on the European Site, having regard to its conservation objectives. Comments from Natural England must also be sought and considered in coming to a view regarding the need for an Appropriate Assessment. If appropriate, a public consultation can also be undertaken, however, it is considered that such consultation will be carried out later on in the Neighbourhood Plan process.

Assessment

5.2 The Neighbourhood Area does not contain or adjoin any European Sites. The European Sites situated within a 20km radius as set out in the Habitat Regulations Assessment of the Rossendale Local Plan (SD006.1) are:

- Rochdale Canal SAC,
- South Pennine Moors SAC,
- South Pennine Moors Phase 2 SPA
- Manchester Mosses SAC.

5.3 The draft ENP does not propose to allocate any sites for development and therefore it is unlikely to have any significant effects on European Sites alone or in combination with the emerging Rossendale Local Plan.

5.4 Natural England has been consulted regarding the HRA screening for Edenfield Neighbourhood Plan. It agrees that it “would not be likely to result in a significant effect on any European Site, either alone or in combination and therefore no further assessment work would be required” (please also see Appendix A).

6. Conclusion

6.1 The initial conclusions of the screening assessment are that the draft Edenfield Neighbourhood Plan is unlikely to have any significant environmental effects and therefore it is unlikely to require a Strategic Environmental Assessment or Appropriate Assessment.

6.2 Following the consultation with Natural England, Historic England and the Environment Agency, the Council considers that, based on the information provided, a Strategic Environmental Assessment for the draft Edenfield Neighbourhood Plan is not required. In addition, no further assessment work is required in relation to the Habitat Regulations Assessment.

Appendix A – Responses from Statutory Consultees

Natural England	1
Environment Agency.....	5
Historic England.....	6

Date: 13 July 2020
Our ref: 321998
Your ref: Edenfield Neighbourhood Plan



Nathaele Davies
Planning Assistant
Forward Planning
Rossendale Borough Council
forwardplanning@rossendalebc.gov.uk

Hornbeam House
Crewe Business Park
Electra Way
Crewe
Cheshire
CW1 6GJ

BY EMAIL ONLY

T 0300 060 3900

Dear Nathaele

Consultation on the draft Edenfield Neighbourhood Plan SEA (and HRA) Screening Opinion

Thank you for your consultation on the above dated 03 July 2020

Natural England is a non-departmental public body. Our statutory purpose is to ensure that the natural environment is conserved, enhanced, and managed for the benefit of present and future generations, thereby contributing to sustainable development.

Natural England is a statutory consultee in neighbourhood planning and must be consulted on draft neighbourhood development plans by the Parish/Town Councils or Neighbourhood Forums where they consider our interests would be affected by the proposals made.

Natural England does not have any specific comments on this draft neighbourhood plan.

However, we refer you to the attached annex which covers the issues and opportunities that should be considered when preparing a Neighbourhood Plan.

Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Screening

Natural England considers that, based on the material supplied with the consultation, in so far as our strategic environmental interests are concerned, significant environmental effects resulting from the neighbourhood plan are unlikely. We therefore agree with the conclusion of the SEA screening report that a Strategic Environmental Assessment would not be required.

Further guidance on deciding whether the proposals are likely to have significant environmental effects and the requirements for consulting Natural England on SEA are set out in the [National Planning Practice Guidance](#).

Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA) Screening

Natural England agrees with the report's conclusions that the Edenfield Neighbourhood Plan would not be likely to result in a significant effect on any European Site, either alone or in combination and therefore no further assessment work would be required.

For any further consultations on your plan, please contact: consultations@naturalengland.org.uk.

Yours sincerely

Jacqui Salt
Consultations Team

Annex 1 - Neighbourhood planning and the natural environment: information, issues and opportunities

Natural environment information sources

The [Magic](http://magic.defra.gov.uk/)¹ website will provide you with much of the nationally held natural environment data for your plan area. The most relevant layers for you to consider are: **Agricultural Land Classification, Ancient Woodland, Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty, Local Nature Reserves, National Parks (England), National Trails, Priority Habitat Inventory, public rights of way (on the Ordnance Survey base map) and Sites of Special Scientific Interest (including their impact risk zones)**. Local environmental record centres may hold a range of additional information on the natural environment. A list of local record centres is available [here](#)².

Priority habitats are those habitats of particular importance for nature conservation, and the list of them can be found [here](#)³. Most of these will be mapped either as **Sites of Special Scientific Interest**, on the Magic website or as **Local Wildlife Sites**. Your local planning authority should be able to supply you with the locations of Local Wildlife Sites.

National Character Areas (NCAs) divide England into 159 distinct natural areas. Each character area is defined by a unique combination of landscape, biodiversity, geodiversity and cultural and economic activity. NCA profiles contain descriptions of the area and statements of environmental opportunity, which may be useful to inform proposals in your plan. NCA information can be found [here](#)⁴.

There may also be a local **landscape character assessment** covering your area. This is a tool to help understand the character and local distinctiveness of the landscape and identify the features that give it a sense of place. It can help to inform, plan and manage change in the area. Your local planning authority should be able to help you access these if you can't find them online.

If your neighbourhood planning area is within or adjacent to a **National Park** or **Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB)**, the relevant National Park/AONB Management Plan for the area will set out useful information about the protected landscape. You can access the plans on from the relevant National Park Authority or Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty website.

General mapped information on **soil types** and **Agricultural Land Classification** is available (under 'landscape') on the [Magic](http://magic.defra.gov.uk/)⁵ website and also from the [LandIS website](http://www.landis.org.uk/)⁶, which contains more information about obtaining soil data.

Natural environment issues to consider

The [National Planning Policy Framework](#)⁷ sets out national planning policy on protecting and enhancing the natural environment. [Planning Practice Guidance](#)⁸ sets out supporting guidance.

Your local planning authority should be able to provide you with further advice on the potential impacts of your plan or order on the natural environment and the need for any environmental assessments.

¹ <http://magic.defra.gov.uk/>

² <http://www.nbn-nfbr.org.uk/nfbr.php>

³ <http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20140711133551/http://www.naturalengland.org.uk/ourwork/conservation/biodiversity/protectandmanage/habsandspeciesimportance.aspx>

⁴ <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-character-area-profiles-data-for-local-decision-making>

⁵ <http://magic.defra.gov.uk/>

⁶ <http://www.landis.org.uk/index.cfm>

⁷ https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/807247/NPPF_Feb_2019_revised.pdf

⁸ <http://planningguidance.planningportal.gov.uk/blog/guidance/natural-environment/>

Landscape

Your plans or orders may present opportunities to protect and enhance locally valued landscapes. You may want to consider identifying distinctive local landscape features or characteristics such as ponds, woodland or dry stone walls and think about how any new development proposals can respect and enhance local landscape character and distinctiveness.

If you are proposing development within or close to a protected landscape (National Park or Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty) or other sensitive location, we recommend that you carry out a landscape assessment of the proposal. Landscape assessments can help you to choose the most appropriate sites for development and help to avoid or minimise impacts of development on the landscape through careful siting, design and landscaping.

Wildlife habitats

Some proposals can have adverse impacts on designated wildlife sites or other priority habitats (listed [here](#)⁹), such as Sites of Special Scientific Interest or [Ancient woodland](#)¹⁰. If there are likely to be any adverse impacts you'll need to think about how such impacts can be avoided, mitigated or, as a last resort, compensated for.

Priority and protected species

You'll also want to consider whether any proposals might affect priority species (listed [here](#)¹¹) or protected species. To help you do this, Natural England has produced advice [here](#)¹² to help understand the impact of particular developments on protected species.

Best and Most Versatile Agricultural Land

Soil is a finite resource that fulfils many important functions and services for society. It is a growing medium for food, timber and other crops, a store for carbon and water, a reservoir of biodiversity and a buffer against pollution. If you are proposing development, you should seek to use areas of poorer quality agricultural land in preference to that of a higher quality in line with National Planning Policy Framework para 171. For more information, see our publication [Agricultural Land Classification: protecting the best and most versatile agricultural land](#)¹³.

Improving your natural environment

Your plan or order can offer exciting opportunities to enhance your local environment. If you are setting out policies on new development or proposing sites for development, you may wish to consider identifying what environmental features you want to be retained or enhanced or new features you would like to see created as part of any new development. Examples might include:

- Providing a new footpath through the new development to link into existing rights of way.
- Restoring a neglected hedgerow.
- Creating a new pond as an attractive feature on the site.
- Planting trees characteristic to the local area to make a positive contribution to the local landscape.
- Using native plants in landscaping schemes for better nectar and seed sources for bees and birds.
- Incorporating swift boxes or bat boxes into the design of new buildings.
- Think about how lighting can be best managed to encourage wildlife.
- Adding a green roof to new buildings.

⁹<http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20140711133551/http://www.naturalengland.org.uk/ourwork/conservation/biodiversity/protectandmanage/habsandspeciesimportance.aspx>

¹⁰ <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/ancient-woodland-and-veteran-trees-protection-surveys-licences>

¹¹<http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20140711133551/http://www.naturalengland.org.uk/ourwork/conservation/biodiversity/protectandmanage/habsandspeciesimportance.aspx>

¹² <https://www.gov.uk/protected-species-and-sites-how-to-review-planning-proposals>

¹³ <http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/35012>

You may also want to consider enhancing your local area in other ways, for example by:

- Setting out in your plan how you would like to implement elements of a wider Green Infrastructure Strategy (if one exists) in your community.
- Assessing needs for accessible greenspace and setting out proposals to address any deficiencies or enhance provision.
- Identifying green areas of particular importance for special protection through Local Green Space designation (see [Planning Practice Guidance on this](#) ¹⁴).
- Managing existing (and new) public spaces to be more wildlife friendly (e.g. by sowing wild flower strips in less used parts of parks, changing hedge cutting timings and frequency).
- Planting additional street trees.
- Identifying any improvements to the existing public right of way network, e.g. cutting back hedges, improving the surface, clearing litter or installing kissing gates) or extending the network to create missing links.
- Restoring neglected environmental features (e.g. coppicing a prominent hedge that is in poor condition, or clearing away an eyesore).

¹⁴ <http://planningguidance.planningportal.gov.uk/blog/guidance/open-space-sports-and-recreation-facilities-public-rights-of-way-and-local-green-space/local-green-space-designation/>

Rossendale Borough Council
Planning Policy
Futures Park
BACUP
Lancashire
OL13 0BB

Our ref: NO/2012/104518/SE-
02/SC1-L01
Your ref:
Date: 24 July 2020

Dear Sir/Madam

EDENFIELD DRAFT NEIGHBOURHOOD PLAN - STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT (SEA) DRAFT SCREENING OPINION (MAY 2020)

Thank you for consulting us on the above SEA screening opinion.

We agree with your assessment that the draft Edenfield Neighbourhood Plan is unlikely to have significant environmental impacts and that SEA would not be required.

Yours faithfully

Philip Carter
Planning Officer - Sustainable Places

Direct dial 02030251396

Direct e-mail clplanning@environment-agency.gov.uk

Our ref:
PL00705464

Date: 29th
July 20202

Dear Sir

Draft Edenfield Neighbourhood Plan SEA (and HRA) Screenning Opinion

Thank you for your email dated 3rd July regarding the proposed Edenfield Draft Neighbourhood Plan.

Historic England is the Government's statutory adviser on all matters relating to the historic environment in England. We are a non-departmental public body established under the National Heritage Act 1983 and sponsored by the Department for Culture, Media and Sport (DCMS). We champion and protect England's historic places, providing expert advice to local planning authorities, developers, owners and communities to help ensure our historic environment is properly understood, enjoyed and cared for.

Historic England has produced a document, which you might find helpful in providing guidance on the effective assessment of the historic environment in Strategic Environmental Assessments. This can be found at <https://www.historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/sustainability-appraisal-and-strategic-environmental-assessment-advice-note-8/>.

In terms of our area of interest, we would concur with your assessment that the document is unlikely to result in any significant environmental effects and will simply provide additional guidance on existing policies which have already been subject to a Sustainability Appraisal. As a result, we would endorse the conclusions that it is not necessary to undertake a Strategic Environmental Assessment of the document.

If you have any queries about this matter or would like to discuss anything further, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Yours sincerely,



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Telephone 0161 242 1416 HistoricEngland.org.uk

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Correspondence or information which you send us may therefore become publicly available.



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