



Report To:	WERNETH LOW COUNTRY PARK JOINT MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE
Date:	21 February 2024
Reporting Officer:	Emma Varnam - Assistant Director, Operations and Neighbourhoods
Subject:	WERNETH LOW MANAGEMENT PLAN 2024-2029
Report Summary:	This report sets out the need for a 5 year Management Plan, which sets out the approach that the TMBC Greenspaces Team will take to manage the Country Park and includes the plan.
Recommendations:	That the 5 Year Management Plan be adopted by the Joint Management Committee.
Links to Community Strategy:	To ensure that the Country Park is an attractive and environmentally friendly place to visit.
Policy Implications:	The activities in the Country Park are in accordance with Council policy priorities.
Financial Implications: (Authorised by the Section 151 Officer and Chief Finance Officer)	The funding for the projects is met by the Operations and Greenspace revenue budget.
Legal Implications: (Authorised by the Borough Solicitor)	It is important that the Joint Management Committee is kept informed of plans to manage the Country Park.
Risk Management:	Management of the Country Park is kept under review in order to ensure any potential risks are dealt with adequately.
Access to Information:	Background papers and information can be obtained by contacting Katie Lowry, Greenspace Development Officer,  phone: 07519 617 515  e-mail: katie.lowry@tameside.gov.uk

1. MANAGEMENT PLANS

- 1.1 The purpose of a management plan for a site like Werneth Low Country Park is to set out the way it will be operationally managed to ensure that it is protected as a special place for people and wildlife.
- 1.2 Management Plans are frequently created for a wide range of habitats and sites including urban parks, woodlands, scheduled ancient monuments and local nature reserves. They set out how the site will be managed and maintained in terms of habits but also how visitors will be managed on site including any restrictions.
- 1.3 The Management Plan sits alongside and complements the Joint Management Agreement; the Joint Management Agreement sets out how Hyde War Memorial Trust and the Council work together strategically to oversee the delivery of the Country Park whilst the Management Plan is a more operational document which sets out the land management framework.
- 1.4 The previous Management Plan has now expired so the Council have updated the Management Plan, attached at **Appendix 1**.
- 1.5 The purpose of this Management Plan is to lay down a management framework for Werneth Low Country Park through the Joint Management Committee for the next 5 years from 2023 to 2029. This plan will:
 - Assist in achieving a balance between recreational use and wildlife nature conservation
 - Assist in the conservation of the landscape and historical features
 - Help in the promotion and marketing of the Country Park
 - Ensure management can be achieved within resources available
 - Guide the formulation of annual Action Plans
- 1.6 Particular sections within the plan will:
 - Record the existing attributes of the Country Park in particular its wildlife nature conservation value and historic features
 - Give information about the Country Park
 - Identify its value and significance
 - Explain what management is intended to achieve
 - Outline the means which will be used to do this
 - Identify who will do what, when and what resources are required
 - Provide a way of checking the effectiveness of site management

2. RECOMMENDATIONS

- 2.1 As set out at the front of the report.

**WERNETH LOW
COUNTRY PARK**

**MANAGEMENT PLAN
2024 – 2029**

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 PURPOSE OF THE PLAN

The purpose of this Management Plan is to lay down a management framework for Werneth Low Country Park through the Joint Management Committee for the next 5 years from 2023 to 2028.

This plan will:

- Assist in achieving a balance between recreational use and wildlife nature conservation
- Assist in the conservation of the landscape and historical features
- Help in the promotion and marketing of the Country Park
- Ensure management can be achieved within resources available
- Guide the formulation of annual Action Plans

Particular sections within the plan will:

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- Provide a way of checking the effectiveness of site management

1.2 SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT

This plan follows the principles of sustainable environmental management is consistent with the Government's 25 year environment plan and Section 40 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006 (which places a duty on all public authorities in England and Wales to have regard, in the exercise of their functions, to the purpose of conserving biodiversity). Good resource management and sympathetic approaches to environmental stewardship will ensure the continued enjoyment of the Country Park. This is a main theme of the management plan which runs through all sections.

2. AIMS

2.1 VISION

The vision for Werneth Low Country Park is a place where nature conservation and informal countryside recreation are in balance. It is a place where natural beauty is enhanced, where wildlife can thrive and where visitors regardless of their ability or background, can spend an enjoyable and fulfilling time.

2.2 OVERALL AIMS

The overall management aims are:

1. To manage the Country Park in a way that sustains and improves the quality and variety of its wildlife and landscape, and where recreation activity is in harmony with this.
2. To facilitate access for visitors
3. To manage the Country Park for its cultural and historic importance
4. To encourage education and participation in the practical management of the Country Park by engaging volunteers from the local community in weekly Conservation days.
5. To provide a high quality service to visitors, through the Joint Management Committee allow them a voice on how the Country Park is managed.
6. To maintain a safe and healthy environment, befitting a Country Park

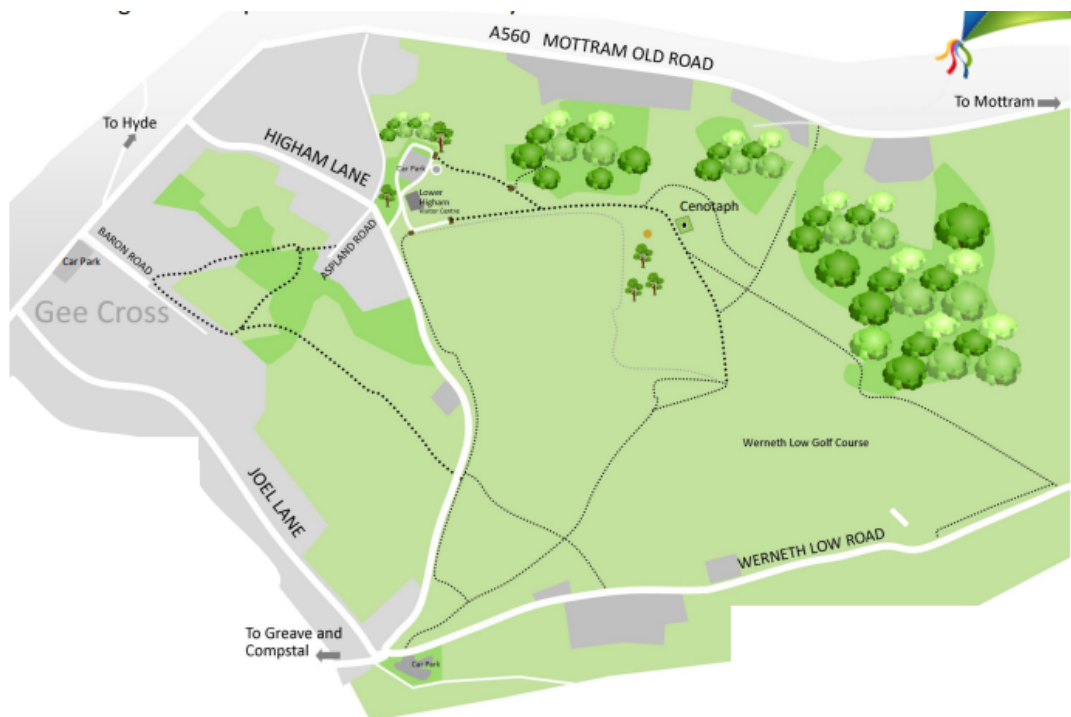
3. SITE DETAILS

3.1 LOCATION AND SIZE

Werneth Low Country Park is located in Hyde, Tameside on the edge of the Pennines. It lies at an elevation of 279 m (915 ft) above sea level with a Prominence of 112m which clearly defines it in the local landscape. The Country Park consists of approximately 81 hectares (200 acres) of hilltop and hillside.

Grid reference: Visitors Centre SJ960935. Postcode SK14 5LR

MAP 1: Location



3.2 OWNERSHIP

60 hectares (150 acres) belong to the Hyde War Memorial Trust, including the Visitor Centre buildings. Tameside Metropolitan Council owns the remaining 21 hectares (50 acres) of land in the park.

See MAP 2: Ownership.

3.3 CREATION OF THE COUNTRY PARK

The Country Park was officially established in 1980 when the Hyde War Memorial Trust and Tameside MBC and the then Greater Manchester County Council entered into a formal agreement relating to the establishment and management of the park. Responsibilities relating to Greater Manchester County Council were passed on to Tameside MBC in 1986 when the County Council was abolished.

3.4 FORMAL MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS AND SITE STATUS

The Country Park is formally managed by the Werneth Low Country Park Joint Management Committee. The committee is made up of trustees of the Hyde War Memorial Trust and elected members of Tameside MBC. It meets three times a year and is advised by various officers of the Local Authority with governance provided by Tameside MBC Democratic Services. A full time Greenspace Officer is employed by Tameside MBC and has day to day responsibility for the Country Park.

The site is a designated Country Park. Parts of the site are classified as Sites of Biological Importance (SBI) on the Greater Manchester Register of SBIs (https://gmlrc.org/wildlife_sites/).

3.5 OCCUPANCY

The Hyde War Memorial Trust manage 20 hectares (50 acres) of grassland through a Farm Business Tenancy agreement with a tenant farmer. The Trust also leases a further 7 hectares (17 acres) to the Werneth Low Golf Club. Tameside Council lease 20 hectares (50 acres) of grassland on an annual licence to local farmers.

See MAP 3: Occupancy.

3.6 ACCESS

There are statutory and concessionary footpaths through the Country Park. The horse riding and cycle tracks are also concessionary. In much of the Country Park, visitors are encouraged to keep to the paths, and not roam. However, the Hackingknife to Windy Harbour area has been designated as open country under the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000.

See MAP 4: Access.

3.7 BIODIVERSITY - HABITATS AND WILDLIFE

3.7.1 The Habitats

The Country Park is a valuable wildlife resource both locally and regionally. The main habitats in the Country Park are:

- unimproved acidic grassland
- semi- improved acidic grassland
- poor semi- improved grassland
- improved grassland
- neutral grassland

- amenity grassland
- deciduous woodland
- dry heath
- field boundaries (hedgerows and walls)
- wetlands

See MAP 5: Habitats.

(These are classifications used nationally by Natural England and have been identified by the Greater Manchester Ecology Unit).

3.7.2 Unimproved and semi-improved acidic grassland, and poor semi-improved grassland

This includes the majority of the grazed or hay cropped land in the Country Park. 20.5 hectares (50 ³/₄ acres) of these habitats are on land owned by the Hyde War Memorial Trust, while 19 hectares (49 acres) are on land owned by Tameside Council. Species composition will have been modified by fertilizer or grazing.

Semi - improved acidic grassland areas lie especially in the Hackingknife area. In other areas (such as Baron Fields) the habitat incorporates scrub borders with broadleaved woodland.

There are also areas of acidic grassland on the golf course (see section 3.7.5)

Poor semi-improved grassland is found in land formerly leased to the Werneth Low Horse Riding Club (1 hectare, 2½ acres) which because of its seclusion and low public access is being managed solely for wildlife nature conservation. The meadow is boggy over 50% of its area, with soft rush dominant. It has interesting wildflower plant communities within which the Common Spotted Orchid can be found.

3.7.3 Improved Grassland

This is found in two meadows north and south of Cow Lane. It is also found in meadows around Windy Harbour in conjunction with poor semi-improved grassland.

3.7.4 Neutral Grassland

This extends across fields west of Werneth Brook. It is dominated by tufted hair grass and tall herb. Although species poor, left as it is it nevertheless provides a good habitat for small mammals and invertebrates. It also provides natural cover for Brown Hare.

3.7.5 Amenity Grassland and Shrub Borders

This includes some path edges, the golf course, formal areas adjoining the Visitor Centre. This is an intensively managed habitat, regularly mown, and is species poor, although the fruit trees in the orchard and shrubs provide a food source, especially in autumn. However, it is so managed either

because of the recreational use (golf course) or to provide a well cared for formal appearance at the entrances to the Country Park.

Werneth Low Golf Club lease 7 hectares (17 acres) of land from the Trust. While most of this is amenity grassland, there are areas with wildlife value such as the “roughs” of semi-improved acidic grassland and areas of dry heath.

Acknowledging the fact that this area of the park does have a strict management regime, there still must be close co-operation to ensure that the golf course area is managed in line with the principles of the Country Park.

3.7.6 Deciduous Woodland

Deciduous woodland, both semi-natural and broadleaf woodland plantation is confined to three main areas: Pipers Clough (a Grade B Site of Biological Importance) Hackingknife and Calf Hey. Pipers Clough is the oldest of the three. It contains a mixture of Oak, Rowan, Alder, Holly, and Birch and is typical of the kind of Clough woodland found all over the southern Pennines

Hackingknife and Calf Hey woodlands were planted in the early 1980s. Though these woodlands are still young in comparison to Pipers Clough, they are still important habitats with a high wildlife nature conservation value. The ground flora of the two new woodlands has developed with Bluebells have increasing in number and Broadleaved Helleborine has been recorded there. Hacking Kknife and Calf Hey woodlands comprise Oak, Hazel, Silver Birch, Wild Cherry and Sweet Chestnut.

3.7.7 Dry Heath

On the slopes of the Country Park facing north and east dry heathland has in the last 40 years become the dominant habitat. This is due primarily to traditional sheep grazing being stopped when the Country Park was established. The dominant species are Heather and Bilberry. In the past accidental grass fires have encouraged the spread of the heath over areas of course grassland. Wildlife species found about the heath include Green Hairstreak butterfly, which in the north of the British Isles is uncommon. Oak saplings have started to become established on the Heath; these along with encroaching scrub are to be managed to prevent natural succession of these areas into Woodland.

Dry heathland comprises just 2% of the habitats of Tameside so its continued presence in the Country Park is therefore important both locally and nationally.

3.7.8 Field Boundaries

Boundary habitats on the high ground are dry stone wall, with hedgerow on the lower ground. There are over 5km (3 miles) of dry stone walls within the Country Park boundary. The walls are key components in the landscape structure and provide a valuable linear habitat. Shrews, Mice and Voles can all be found in and around dry stone walls and with these small insect eating mammals come the larger species that hunt upon them. Weasels and Stoats

are common in the Park and are usually seen by or near a wall, and wildflowers and lichen both take advantage of the protection the walls afford.

In 2006 contractors working in the Country Park discovered Great Crested Newts hibernating in the base of stone walls. This discovery further emphasised the wildlife nature conservation importance of boundary habitats. We do not know what the current status is of the Great Crested Newts in the Country Park as no recent evidence of them has been found.

On the lower slopes hedgerows are the main boundary feature, though there are areas that have both walls and hedgerows present. In these areas there is an interesting mix of upland and lowland wildlife. Some hedgerows were planted through the Countryside Stewardship Scheme and are managed through laying, while others are older, ancient hedgerows that will be left unmanaged. Hedgerow planting replaces post and wire fencing that has low wildlife value and is detrimental to the landscape aesthetics. Hedgerow habitat is very valuable to a wide range of wildlife especially winter migrant bird such as Fieldfares and Redwings. It is with these species in mind that much of the Parks hedgerows are not excessively cut or pruned which would thus deprive these birds of an important food source.

3.7.9 Wetlands

a) Clough Streams

Two streams rise on Werneth Low Country Park that are major tributaries of the River Tame. The stream in Pipers Clough flows to Godley Brook and the stream alongside Calf Hey woodland flows through Gower Hey wood. These water courses are only small brooks while within the park boundary, but they do contribute to the diversity of habitats. The water contains no fish and little, if any, aquatic wildlife. Other large species benefit from the presence of water. There are other small streams and drainage ditches that take off floodwater.

b) Acid Flushes

The hydrology of Werneth Low causes many fresh water springs to surface in many places in the Country Park. Where the water cannot easily flow away, small areas of acidic bog can develop. These bogs are known as acid flushes and are dominated by the Common Sedge. They have very acidic chemistry and support few wildflower species. Their main importance is as nesting sites for ground nesting birds, as these birds are declining in numbers, the conservation of their breeding sites is of the up most importance. Acid flushes are also a main landscape component of the Southern Pennines.

c) Ponds

The amount of wetland in the Country Park is small, amounting to only two small ponds and 3 other areas of seasonal wetland. The depth of water is shallow in the ponds and in dry summers, historically only two of them dried out but in recent years with hotter summers we have had no standing water present within the Country Park from Spring onwards. Their main conservation value is in the fact that they provide a breeding habitat for Great Crested Newts, Dragonflies and other invertebrates such as Toads and

Frogs. These ponds do not support any fish life due to the shallow water, but do support some interesting flora such as Water Crowfoot.

More management of these areas is needed to prevent excessive growth of willows, try and retain more water and prevent Himalayan balsam becoming prevalent.

3.7.10 Flora

Most notable in the Werneth Low area is the annual flowering of the Country Parks hay meadows. They contain interesting communities of wildflowers and grasses and species of conservation significance including Common Spotted Orchid and Yellow Rattle. In woodland areas of the Country Park Broad-leaved Helleborine is found along with Bluebell and Yellow Archangel both of which have Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) conservation concern status.

On the slopes of dry heath Heather and Bilberry dominate with small areas of Crowberry and small areas of Gorse.

Several notable weeds occur around the Country Park: Ragwort, Creeping Thistle, Broadleaved Dock and Rosebay Willowherb. Non-native invasive plants Japanese Knotweed, Himalayan Balsam are also present and require management to prevent them taking over new areas.

The Country Park has many species of fungi present, most notable the Pink Waxcap, found in the meadow around the War Memorial. This species is the subject of a Biodiversity Action Plan.

No records for lichens or bryophytes are held something which this management plan hopes to address.

3.7.11 Fauna

There are no faunal records specific to the Country Park. Informal surveys have been completed for summer migrant birds but only on an infrequent basis.

At Baron Fields 3 species of Warbler breed; the Chiffchaff, Willow Warbler and Blackcap. Historically on the higher meadows ground nesting birds included: the Lapwing, Skylark and Snipe however Snipe and Lapwing are now uncommon and Skylarks have suffered habitat loss due to the recreational pressures on the site. Golden Plover and Curlews have been recorded on their spring migration. The Kestrel, Buzzard, Little Owl, Tawny Owl and Short-Eared Owl are seen. Waxwings have been recorded and Wheatears in spring.

Mammals present in the Country Park include Rabbit, Fox, Badger, Brown Hare, Stoat and Weasel and bats.

3.8 SITE FURNITURE

When the Country Park was formally established in 1980, Signposts, seating, picnic tables, way marking, notice boards, gates and stiles were installed- these are in some instances showing signs of age are require some updating. Examples are:

Benches/seating, Picnic tables, brown and white highway signs.

All timber used on site is from Forest Stewardship Council accredited suppliers with an F.S.C. certificate.

3.9 SITE CLEANLINESS

Visitors to the Country Park consistently tell us that the site being free from litter and dog fouling is important for an enjoyable visit.

Dog fouling has been an issue in the Country Park since the early 1980s, but since the 2020 Lock down this has increased even more due to the large numbers of dogs being exercised in the area. Despite increased public awareness of the health hazards and waste bins being provided at the main entrances to the park dog poop bags are still found regularly around the park. Bins are however well used by the good majority and emptied on a weekly basis by Tameside Council's Street Cleansing Department.

Litter bins are not provided within in the Country Park, with visitors being encouraged to follow the Countryside Code and take their litter home where possible or use the bins at the car parks and at the main entrances. The Greenspace Volunteers and staff spend a part of each Conservation day on litter collection duties and we continue to try and educate visitors on responsible dog ownership and not to drop litter.

We unfortunately also suffer from Fly tipping incidents where vehicles can access parts of the site (e.g. Windy Harbour). These incidents are dealt with as they occur with support from TMBC Street Cleansing Dept where needed.

3.10 FORMAL DESIGNATIONS

There are two Sites of Biological Importance in the Country Park:

1. Werneth Low Country Park- (grade B)
 - Pipers Clough, valuable deciduous woodland
 - Fields including Flaggy, High Meadow, Rough Moor, New Piece and part of Great stone low, for species-rich neutral grassland and supporting Great Crested Newt communities.
2. Higher Higham Meadows (grade C), important grass/wildflower plant communities

Sites of Biological Importance are sites of a countywide value, identified by The Greater Manchester Ecology Unit.

See Map 6. Sites of Biological Importance

3.11 ORGANISATION

The management structure for the Country Park is as follows:

THE COUNTRY PARK JOINT MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

(elected members of Tameside Council and trustees of the Hyde War Memorial Trust)

|
GREENSPACE DEVELOPMENT MANAGER

|
GREENSPACE DEVELOPMENT OFFICER

|
GREENSPACE VOLUNTEERS

The Country Park is administered by the Werneth Low Country Park Joint Management Committee on a basis of a formal Country Park through the Joint Management Agreement. This originally ran from the 19th March 1979 to July 2020. A new agreement is currently being drawn up whilst the old agreement is rolling forward on an annual basis.

Day to day management is the responsibility of the Greenspace Development Officer who reports to the Greenspace Development Manager, Tameside MBC. The Greenspace Volunteers assist in a variety of ways in the management of the Country Park but mainly through weekly 'Conservation Days' where practical conservation action and maintenance tasks improve the site for both Visitors and Wildlife.

3.12 LAND USE

The overall land use, for planning purposes, is recreation. This use "overlays" a number of other land use types, reflecting the way the Country Park is managed

1. Farming

By far the largest such land use, which has created the enclosed field pattern of the landscape, so common to this area of the southern Pennines

2. Open access land

Land without access restrictions to visitors

3. Golf course

4. Clough woodland and planted woodland less than 50 years old

Present on four sites

5. Dry heathland

This has re-established on the higher, north facing slopes

6. Formal areas

These include the formal shrub and grass areas around the Visitor Centre, car parks, picnic sites and main entrances

3.13 LANDSCAPE

The overall landscape character is of open upland with patchwork patterns of enclosed fields. Wooded Cloughs radiate down from high ground linking the hilltop with lower, gentler farmland. The west boundary of the Country Park is urban fringe, the north boundary is semi-urban and the east and south boundary is rural.

3.14 HISTORICAL ATTRIBUTES

The history of Werneth Low goes back thousands of years and there are many historical features still visible today that record the effects of over 5000 years of human activity. The Ancient Celts of this area, the Brigantes, used Werneth Low as a burial ground and area of ritualistic worship. The Romans took the area sometime after 55 AD and built a wooden fort on the Hackingknife. In 1086, when the Domesday Survey was undertaken following the Norman invasion, Werneth Low was mentioned along with nine other places in Cheshire and valued at 10 shillings and declared “waste”.

One of the most recent historical effects on the landscape was the Enclosures Acts which portioned the Low into fields. These boundaries are exactly the same today as marked on the 1840s tythe map. On the higher ground, dry stone walls were used to enclose the land and on the lower slopes, hedgerows were used. This patchwork of field boundaries is an important part of the historical landscape.

There is no doubt that Werneth Low is an important archaeological area. The Greater Manchester Archaeological Unit has researched and excavated several sites within the Country Park and published a number of reports and documents. All archaeological features and remains are recorded on the Sites and Monuments register.

The historical buildings and structures within the Country Park are the Cenotaph (see 3.17), Hackingknife ‘shippons’ and the Lower Higham buildings (the Visitor Centre).

3.15 PHYSICAL ATTRIBUTES

In recent years in this part of the southern Pennines, the weather has been milder with less snow and generally warmer temperatures. The hydrology in the Country Park is a main physical feature with many natural springs present that flow on an irregular frequency adding a dynamic aspect to the landscape. Erosion by run off following heavy rain fall has been a regular natural feature of the area with records of severe erosion going back to Victorian and Edwardian times.

The soil chemistry is traditionally acidic containing few nutrients. The base stone is Millstone Grit.

3.16 CULTURAL AND AESTHETIC ATTRIBUTES

The War Memorial (Cenotaph) is an important feature of the cultural landscape. It is visible from most locations in the park and from surrounding areas and is a poignant reminder of the impact on the local community of the two World Wars. Much of the land in the Country Park was purchased in 1921 following a public appeal to buy Werneth Low to preserve it as a place for recreation and as a memorial to the 710 men from Hyde who perished in the Great War 1914-1919.

3.17 RECREATION

The Country Park provides a recreational facility that caters for a wide range of informal pursuits. It is promoted as a place where visitors can enjoy the peace and quiet of the countryside, a place for recreation and reflection.

The aim is to manage recreation at a level that sustains the natural beauty and wildlife nature conservation value of the park. It is recognised that not all demands for recreation can be met.

By far the most popular use of the park by visitors is walking. There is a network of surfaced and unsurfaced paths crisscrossing the site. The footpaths are currently segregated from the horse and cycle tracks. Access points are made welcoming to visitors by regular removal of litter, provision of information boards and minimising restrictive or unnecessary signs. Regional and middle-distance routes through the Country Park include:

The Tameside Trail

The Cown Edge Way

The Trans Pennine Trail

The Etherow Goyt Valley Way

There are picnic areas at Lower Higham and Quarry Car Park additional facilities have been adapted such as bench seating, picnic tables and surface improvements. Other facilities include:

The Werneth Low Memorial Garden

The Lower Higham Herb Garden

The Croft Picnic Area

4. PROPOSED MANAGEMENT

4.1 SUSTAINABILITY

All actions identified in this management plan will be assessed before implementation, and subsequently evaluated, to ensure they meet current recommendations and legal requirements.

The management implications concerning the effects of global climate change will need to be taken into account as information and advice is made available, the plan has taken into account the Governments 25-year Environment Plan. The ethos of sustainability will be woven through every aspect of management, at all levels, ensuring Werneth Low Country Park takes a prominent position in the “green thinking” of the local community and the wider stage.

4.2 LANDSCAPE AND HABITAT MANAGEMENT

4.2.1 Overall Landscape Objectives

The Werneth Low Country Park landscape is an important resource. It is an historical statement reflecting the results of hundreds of years of human activity. It is regionally important as an example of Cheshire Pennine- fringe hill country. The overall landscape objectives are:

- To maintain the openness of the higher ground, to give a sense of space, with extensive views over the surrounding countryside.
- To maintain and develop deciduous woodland on the lower slopes and cloughs.

- To maintain formal areas only around the Visitor Centre, car parks, and picnic sites as identified in the maintenance contract with Tameside Council.
- To maintain traditional field boundaries.
- To safeguard features of historic interest.

4.2.2 Habitat Objective

The value of wildlife nature conservation at Werneth Low Country Park continues to be of great importance. The area is a haven for a wide range of wildlife through the diversity of habitats present on site, which need to be carefully managed in order to increase the biodiversity potential of the site. Measuring any increase in biodiversity and monitoring habitats has not formally taken place in the past few years. In future surveys for example measuring plant diversity and abundance in the hay meadows will be a priority.

The overall habitat objectives are:

- To maintain a variety of habitat types and to sustain or enhance their wildlife nature conservation value.
- To actively survey specific habitats and species to build a resource of environmental measurements to compare against.

4.2.3 Unimproved, Semi- Improved Acidic Grassland and Poor Semi-Improved Acidic Grassland

The management prescriptions for the grazed or hay-cut areas are broadly similar, but there are some differences. The Tameside Council owned meadows were managed through the Countryside Stewardship Scheme with Natural England from 1999 until 2020. The Schemes management prescriptions were strict, employing the best management practice for wildlife; as such, these management techniques have continued to be employed:

- Hay to be cut each year and cuttings removed from site. The cutting not to take place before the 15th July to permit flowers and grasses in the sward to seed and protect ground-nesting birds.
- Cut material to be turned at least once to help seed shedding.
- A one metre strip to be left uncut alongside the field edge to act as a wildlife refuge.
- After grazing is allowed up to 31st October. Stocking rates to be kept low to avoid poaching of the ground.
- Farmyard manure may be applied but only at a rate of 4 tonnes/hectare annually.
- Rolling and chain harrowing may be carried out between 1st August to 25th March.
- There must be no supplementary feeding of livestock.

Additional information:

http://www.magnificentmeadows.org.uk/assets/pdfs/Hay_meadow_and_pasture_management.pdf

The Hyde War Memorial Trust has similar prescriptions in their annual agreement with the tenant, but these are not as detailed and specific. Through a close working partnership between the Greenspace Officer, The Trust and the tenant farmer of the Trust, issues relating to wildlife nature conservation on Trust land will be addressed. These issues will include agreeing the timing of the hay cut and monitoring the right time to chain harrow. As about half of the Country Park is managed in this way, it is important in land management terms that the habitat management is in line with the objectives.

Baron Fields area:

- Maintain the cut grass areas for recreational use once a month May to September.
- Thin existing scrub woodland leaving longer living species such as the Oak.
- Where appropriate plant tree whips to diversity the age structure of the woodland.
- Manage Himalayan balsam in this area with hand pulling concentrating on pushing in back to the west side of the site which is privately owned.
- Explore the option of 'Leaky Dams' on the west side of site as the Himalayan Balsam number is reduced.
- Treat Japanese Knotweed with herbicide (licence obtained from Environment Agency 2021 for 5-year treatment plan) around the Scout Hut land and Orchard Rise.
- Manage and maintain culverts in this area to ensure water flow is not impeded on its entry into Baron Road to prevent possible flooding to local residents.

Hackingknife Meadow

- Mow sward once a year and remove hay. The cutting to take place late in the season, 15th August to 15th September to benefit late summer wildflowers such as the Harebell.
- Monitor effects of management regime biennially.
- Waxcap fungi areas to be conserved through specific management for these species; avoid sward height over 10cm, clear competing vegetation to allow grasses and herbs to flourish.
https://www.plantlife.org.uk/application/files/5116/3480/2509/Waxcap_ID_guide_PL_2014.pdf

New Piece Meadow Nature Reserve

- Formerly used by the Werneth Low Horse Riding Club this meadow has been managed since 1998 as a small area solely for wildlife nature conservation. Hay has been taken since that date always after the 15th July, however to tie in with cuts on Hackingknife this is more probably to take place after 15th of August. Monitoring plant and Bryophyte communities in this area will be advantageous to ensuring a good timing of cut to help these plants thrive.
- Restrict public access to the site.
- Monitor the sites improving abundance and diversity annually.

- Maintain the hedgerow and drystone wall field boundaries, preventing encroaching blackthorn from the hedgerow becoming prevalent in the field margins by cutting back in late Autumn/ early winter.

4.2.4 Improved Grassland

- Continue to manage by hay cutting and grazing licence issued by the Hyde War Memorial Trust.
- Delay hay cutting until after the end of June.
- Monitor changes in species diversity.

4.2.5 Neutral Grassland

- Adopt a policy of non-intervention to ensure this habitat remains as a good feeding area for birds and as a refuge area for mammals such as Hares.
- Monitor any changes to the habitat and introduce appropriate measures.

4.2.6 Amenity Areas

- Mow picnic areas once every two weeks April to October (Contract with Tameside Council).
- Tractor flail Baron Fields once per month May to October (Contract with Tameside Council).
- Prune fruit trees in Orchard as required and replant if necessary.

The Golf Course

In consultation with the Werneth Low Golf Club

- Maintain existing management regime especially the cut and non-cut areas of the course, understanding the habitat potential of areas of reeds etc and why these areas should remain uncut.
- Review annually chemical used on the course as run off eventually, via watercourses, find its way into other parts of the park.
- Maintain the landscape features of the course i.e. the drystone walls.
- Prevent encroachment of Himalayan Balsam in golf course land and from the golf course into the Country Park. This is especially important when areas are near to important heathland (SBI land at Pipers Clough), the responsibility for the control of Himalayan Balsam rests with the landowner or tenant of the land.

4.2.7 Deciduous Woodland

- Maintain policy of non-intervention at Pipers Clough (SBI) to maintain its delicate eco system.
- Mousefields Coppice- planted 1989 the coppice is now fully mature and needs management to enhance its wildlife potential. Starting 2022-23 season, place the area under a coppice rotation system divided into 16 Coupes. 1 Coupe to be cut over 2 seasons to give a mosaic of different light and height structures in different areas. Rabbit protection is likely needed to prevent excessive predation to regrowth of coppiced hazel. Oak standards (late planting) to remain in place for the first rotation and then reviewed after this date for impacts on outcompeting/ over shading. Oaks will coppice and will have interesting effects

as and when done. Arisings to be made into dead hedges away from the stools to give additional nesting and habitat potential in the area without out shading out regrowth. Monitoring of ground flora and fauna will be advantageous to gather data on benefits of coppicing.

- Monitor growth at Hackingknife and Calf Hey Woodland, thin out if required, leaving longer living species such as Oak.
- Coppice Hazel trees every 10-15 years at Hackingknife and Calf Hey.

4.2.8 Dry Heath

- Maintain policy of no grazing over this area.
- Continue to remove tree seedlings to lower ground to halt scrub succession.
- Prevent further encroachment of Himalayan balsam especially in the Pipers Clough/ Windy Harbour area
- Monitor effects of accidental burning if it occurs.
- Gather information on Green Hairstreak Butterfly populations to inform future management regimes to benefit this rare insect.

4.2.9 Field Boundaries

Dry stone wall management:

- Repair as soon as possible, within 3 months, as even small sections of fallen wall can soon become much larger repairs.
- Large repairs and re-builds to be completed by contractors.
- Complete re-builds only between the months of April to October avoiding hibernation disturbance to Great Crested Newts.
- Continue to assist the Dry Stone Walling Association to run courses on site to increase the skill set of this ancient art in the local community.

Hedgerow management:

- All new hedgerows to be planted at a rate of 6 species per metre, double rowed – 4 Hawthorns, 1 Hazel, and 1 Blackthorn/Holly (Holly preferred due to- Blackthorn suckers encroaching, manage any sucker growth to prevent encroachment into other habitats).
- Hedgerows to be laid on a 10-15 year cycle and left uncut for at least 2 years afterwards.
- Ancient hedgerows to be left unmanaged as components of the landscape structure.

4.2.10 Wetlands

Werneth Low is not a notable area for wetland. However, the small areas of ponds and flushes do support a varied mixture of wildlife. This includes Great Crested Newts, historically Snipe (which we hope to encourage back onto the site), and a

variety of wild plants. Maintaining the water areas on Werneth Low is a main priority, the overall objectives are:

For all areas manage the presence of Himalayan Balsam in wet areas (very difficult on steep slopes therefore push back to accessible land)

- a) Clough streams and drainage ditches
 - Monitor water quality and have tested if required.
 - Regularly inspect drainage ditches for blockages/erosion
- b) Acid Flushes
 - Prohibit drainage improvements to these areas
 - Continue non-intervention to afford these eco-systems stability
- c) Ponds
 - Where possible, maintain open water areas.
 - Prevent natural succession to marsh areas by intervention, coppicing of willows to help manage water levels.
 - Prevent, where necessary, overgrazing by cattle.

4.2.11 Habitat Surveys

Improving the diversity of wildlife is a key action of Tameside Councils' Biodiversity Action Plan. Regular surveys of habitats and species will be undertaken in partnership with the Greater Manchester Ecological Unit and other key partners. Surveys will take a variety of forms, from simple species counts to more in-depth measurement of abundance and diversity using indices indexes.

Modern day apps (e.g. <https://www.inaturalist.org/>) and web information from Greater Manchester Record Centre (https://gmlrc.org/wildlife_recording/simple/) can help more people who would like to identify wildlife easier and record it to collaborate and contribute to citizen science projects. When data is gathered in this way it can be verified and add to local and national reports. It can be particularly helpful in helping generate information on how Climate Change may be impacting our habitats and species; evaluation may then allow appropriate actions will be implemented.

4.2.12 The Surrounding Land: Control of Development

Maintaining the open character and quality of the surrounding landscape is important in order to safeguard the character of the Country Park itself.

The Joint Management Committee will continue to be consulted on all planning matters that impinge on the Country Park.

4.3 VISITOR MANAGEMENT

Country Parks deliver a range of benefits, services and recreational opportunities at a comparatively low cost.

Werneth Low Country Park is a popular area for informal outdoor recreation as a multi-functional green space. The overall visitor management objectives are:

4.3.1 Visitor Management Objectives

- Continue to provide visitors with a high-quality service, in line with the Country Park Natural England standards.
- Continue to promote the Country Park mainly for informal recreation and as a place where visitors can enjoy the peace of the countryside.
- Provide opportunities for all, consistent with achieving a balance between recreation, nature conservation and landscape quality, and minimising conflict between recreational users.

4.3.2 Responsible Use

- Responsible use of the Country Park will enable all users to enjoy their visit.

This will be sought through the following:

- Informing visitors of their responsibilities by use of the Countryside Codes, in leaflets, in information cabinets, by targeting particular groups (face to face meetings).
- At events - where visitor's behaviour is unreasonable, in the interest of staff safety and enjoyment of the area by others, police involvement may be necessary.

4.3.21 Litter/ Fly tipping

- Continue weekly litter patrols through the Park.
- Increase patrols and clean ups in summer months in areas prone to gatherings of people and 'party' type litter inside the site.
- Monitor the frequency of collections of the bins placed along the highway and report any problems to Tameside Street Cleansing Team who we work closely with.
- Work with Tameside Fly Tipping and Street Cleansing Teams to appropriately investigate fly tipping incidents and look to prosecute wherever possible. Windy Harbour, Werneth Low Road and Beacom Lane are particular hotspots.

4.3.3 Walking

- Access points into the Country Park will continue to be made welcoming to visitors, for example by regular removal of litter and provision of information boards.
- All footpaths are waymarked
- Footpaths including their signposting or waymarking will be checked every 6 months and a complete audit every 12 months. Small repairs to be included in annual maintenance programmes.
- Regional and middle-distance routes will be managed and promoted where these pass through the Country Park and links to the wider network of footpaths beyond the boundary of the Country Park will be maintained. These include the Tameside Trail, Cown Edge Way and Trans Pennine Trail.

4.3.4 Horse Riding and Cycling

Currently all Horse riding and Cycling takes place on specially designated tracks. The following management for the tracks will be undertaken:

- Maintain the entrances to the riding track network that will provide safe access.
- At access points and where footpaths cross the tracks provide signs restricting the use of the tracks to horse riders and cyclists.
- Maintain the tracks, where budget allows, with a sound, stone surface to allow safe passage, paying particular attention to rabbit burrows under the tracks which can cause collapse.

4.3.5 Dog Walking

Werneth Low is popular with dog walkers. Dog fouling is problematic especially leaving bagged poo on site. There have also, unfortunately, been incidents of problems with uncontrolled dogs in the Country Park. Seasonally, due to ground nesting birds on site, we will also ask dog walkers to keep their dogs on a lead and stick to the footpaths to prevent disturbing these important rare species such as Sky Larks.

The following management measures will continue and be reviewed annually:

- Signs will be in notice boards, requesting dog owners to clean up after their dogs and during ground bird nesting season, signs on site requesting visitors to keep their dogs on a lead and keep to footpaths.
- Periodic poster campaigns to try and reduce the incidences of littering and dog poo bags being hung in trees or left on site.
- Working with the Hyde War Memorial Trust to have information in the Visitor Centre, working with partners such as the Dogs Trust to help educate visitors on responsible dog ownership.

4.3.6 Noisy pursuits and pursuits that may endanger other visitors

Recreation users will not be permitted where they create unacceptable levels of noise or create dangers for other users of the Country Park. This includes: remote controlled model plane flying (either engine driven or gliders); launching rockets etc.

4.3.7 Use of Drones

The use of drones by members of the public is not permitted anywhere within the Country Park. Occasionally, when professional film crews request permissions to fly drones to capture images, these will be granted as long as specific licences are provided due to the specific exclusion zones around Manchester Airport and the flight path.

4.3.8 Metal Detecting

Metal detecting is not permitted on any part of Werneth Low Country Park. We are fortunate to have significant buried archaeological remains on site as well as ground nesting birds and other important flora and fauna which could be disturbed or damaged as a result of this activity.

4.3.9 Kites

- Single line kites can be flown on the Hackingknife area.
- Twin line stunt kites, kites manufactured to produce audible effects and large aerofoil kites will not be allowed to be flown anywhere in the Country Park.

4.3.10 Car Parking

There are 2 car parks in the Country Park. The Lower Higham Visitor Centre car park and Quarry car park.

- Parking is currently free of charge. This will be kept under review.
- All car parks to be inspected and cleaned of litter on a weekly basis.
- Car park barriers and signage and surrounding grass shrub areas to be maintained to a high standard.

4.3.11 Golf

The golf course occupies land near Windy Harbour extending towards the Cenotaph.

- In liaison with the HWMT and the Golf Club, the Greenspace Officer will seek the reduction, as much as possible, of the use of agricultural fertilisers and herbicides in the management of the green areas, the retention of large areas of rough to serve as wildlife reserves and help to control Himalayan Balsam on their land.
- The Golf Club to inform the landowner (The Hyde War Memorial Trust) of any intent to alter the course or landscape before work commences.
- The Greenspace Officer will continue to provide directional sign posting for walkers using paths that cross the golf course.

4.3.12 Events

The Greenspace Officer and Greenspace Volunteers support annual events that are organised on site examples include; supporting the two Hyde War Memorial Trust events for Peace Day and Remembrance Sunday, the DSWA courses, educational activities run by Culture Services and other ad-hoc events. Along with the Trust we will look to increase the variety and quantity of events which support the aims of this plan and benefit the site and local community.

4.3.13 Interpretation

The interpretation of the Country Park to visitors enables a more interesting and educational experience. Interpretation unlocks the story of the site, its past, present and future and offers opportunities for Lifelong Learning. Country Park publications, public events, outdoor information such as viewfinders and the Visitor Centre services are key components of the interpretive process. These services, together with new ones, will be developed during the implementation of this plan.

The Visitor Centre is now run by volunteers from the HWMT and is currently operating as a café and information centre on a Sunday each week. We will

continue to work together through the Joint Management Committee to input into the information available at the Visitor Centre to help visitors find out about the site.

The Greenspace Development Team, where practical, will continue to make places available for work experience placements.

4.3.14 Site Furniture

- Check formally every 6 months on formal site inspections and record condition through photos. Implement repairs or remove items as necessary. We no longer allow new memorial benches on site, however when a family would like one to be replaced this is accepted. Other memorial benches will remain on site until they are no longer safe, replaced, if budget allows, with a similar type of bench.
- Around the Visitor Centre seating, picnic tables, notice boards and main entrance gates to be painted with “cetol” brand preservative.
- Clean annually all laminated, brown and white site information boards.
- Review all waymarking posts once a year. Renew way marking signs and rasp clean timber as required.

4.4 **MANAGEMENT OF HISTORICAL AND CULTURAL ASPECTS OF THE SITE.**

In order to safeguard and further reveal features of historic interest, and to bring these and the Country Park’s cultural associations to life, the following management will be adopted:

- Continue to work closely with Greater Manchester Archaeological Unit, on any proposals to undertake further archaeological investigation.
- Maintain a policy of non-intervention by Greenspace Team on sites that have an archaeological value.
- Continue to ban the use of metal detectors on the site.
- Continue the programme of managing the historic landscape features in the Country Park (dry stone walls, hedgerows) as set out in Section 5.3.9 of this management plan.
- Continue to liaise with the Hyde War Memorial Trust, as guardians of the Cenotaph, in the upkeep of this monument.

5. **IMPLEMENTATION**

5.1 **COUNTRY PARK REVENUE BUDGET**

Under the Country Park Agreement between Tameside Council and the Hyde War Memorial Trust, the Council is responsible for funding the revenue consequences of running the Country Park. The Greenspace Officer and the Greenspace Manager will actively monitor the expenditure throughout the year.

5.2 THE HYDE WAR MEMORIAL TRUST

The Trust have from the very beginning of the Country Park financed from their own accounts projects that befit the park and are compatible with the conditions of their scheme issued to them by the Charity Commission in 1976. The Trust receives income from investments, donations and the tenancies of hay meadows and the golf course. Projects funded by the trust include the Memorial Garden at Lower Higham and the restoration of landscape features such as dry-stone walls.

The Trust will continue to consider financing specific projects that are compatible with their Charity Commissions 1976 trust scheme.

5.3 HEALTH AND SAFETY

There is a wide range of health and safety policies and practices that operate in the Country Park, and which are constantly being monitored, evaluated and improved. The key aims of health and safety management are:

- To provide as safe an environment as possible for visitors and staff in the Country Park.
- To encourage the safe and responsible use of the Country Park by various users.

The following measures will be implemented:

- Incidents involving health and safety issues will be responded to in accordance with Tameside Council's Health and Safety policies and practices.
- The Greenspace Officer will complete the site Risk Assessment and review this with the Greenspace Development Manager on an annual basis.
- The Greenspace Officer will provide a point of contact with a range of organisations with an interest in the health and safety aspect of the Park's, management: the police, environmental health officers etc
- All sites in the Country Park will be formally checked every 6 months and documented on a Site Inspection Form, which is then archived. Day to day patrolling of site by volunteers and concerned members of the public contribute to allowing us to respond accordingly to any issue relating to the health and safety of sites.
- All contractors working on site will comply with the conditions set out in approved Risk Assessments and Method Statements.
- The Greenspace Officer will continue to be responsible for the implementation and active monitoring of the Country Park's health and safety programme. The programme includes the quarterly powered tools inspection, P.P.E. equipment inspections, fire extinguisher inspections, first aid kit inspections, ladder inspections etc.
- The Health and Safety Officer will review annually the Health and Safety Compendium and the C.O.S.H.H. register.
- The Greenspace Officer with support of TMBC Arboricultural and Countryside Estates Officer will be responsible for the implementation of the Council's procedure for the management of dangerous trees, and the annual inspections.

- A lone working procedure exists for staff and volunteers in the Country Park, and this will continue to be followed.
- Staff and volunteers will continue to receive health and safety training as needed.

5.4 TRAINING AND DEVELOPMENT

As part of annual reviews training needs for staff and volunteers involved in the management of the Country Park are identified. Courses are then arranged and paid for by TMBC. These include essential training such as First Aid and machinery competency courses as well as skills training such as Dry-Stone walling courses.

5.5 MONITORING AND REVIEW

It is proposed that the monitoring of this plan will be completed annually at the summer meeting of the Joint Management Committee.

Site monitoring the effects of this plan will be achieved through basic visual assessments to more detailed and specific investigations to ensure that the work programmes continue to be compatible with the Vision for the Country Park.

Variations to this plan will be reported to the Joint Management Committee. These will be appended to this plan.

6. PROGRAMME OF MANAGEMENT

The following schedule lists the Country Park management tasks proposed during the currency of this plan; the Country Park Ranger will be responsible for its implementation:

ITEM						
QUALITY ASSURANCE	Frequency	2023/ 24	2024/20 25	2025/ 26	2026/ 27	2027/ 28
Formal site inspections documented with photographs	October and April	X	X	X	X	X
Prepare maintenance of sites programme for following season and share with Greenspace Volunteers	Twice a year	X	X	X	X	X
Evaluate volunteer experience through questionnaires	Once a year	X	X	X	X	X
Hold 3 meetings of the Joint Management Committee	July/November /March	X	X	X	X	X
Provide input into the Culture Services event Planning	As required	X	X	X	X	X
Complete review of this Management Plan	March	X	X	X	X	X
Advise at meetings of the Hyde War Memorial Trust	March/May June/September November	X	X	X	X	X
Review Tameside Web pages concerning the Country Park	March	X	X	X	X	X
ITEM						
LAND MANAGEMENT						
LAND MANAGEMENT	Frequency	2023/ 24	2024/20 25	2025/ 26	2026/ 27	2027/ 28
Manage Country Park landscape in line with objectives set out in 5.3.1	Continual	X	X	X	X	X
Manage hay meadows in line with objectives set out in 5.3.3	Continual	X	X	X	X	X

Hay meadows cut and remove hay	After 15 th July	X	X	X	X	X
Hay meadows owned by Hyde War Memorial Trust cut and remove hay	After 1 st July	X	X	X	X	X
After-grazing of all hay meadows	Up to 31 st October	X	X	X	X	X
ITEM	Frequency	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28
LAND MANAGEMENT						
Investigate new ELMS and possibilities for WLCP	As information available.	X				
New Piece Meadow cut for hay	After 15 th Aug		X		X	
Continue to manage New Piece Meadow in line with objectives set out in 5.3.3	Continual	X	X	X	X	X
Continue to manage the Hackingknife Hay Meadow in line with objectives set out in 5.3.3	Continual	X	X	X	X	X
Set up monitoring and recording systems for hay meadows as set out in 5.3.2 and 5.3.13	Continual	X	X	X	X	X
Remove scrub from dry heath on north facing slope from Hackingknife to Windy Harbour	November-March	X	X	X	X	X
Continue to manage Baron Fields as amenity grassland, cut once a month	May-September	X	X	X	X	X
Maintain Golf Course as set out in 5.3.6	Continual	X	X	X	X	X
Maintain amenity grassland as identified in the Grounds Maintenance Contract	April-October	X	X	X	X	X
Manage broadleaved woodland as set out in 5.3.7	Continual	X	X	X	X	X

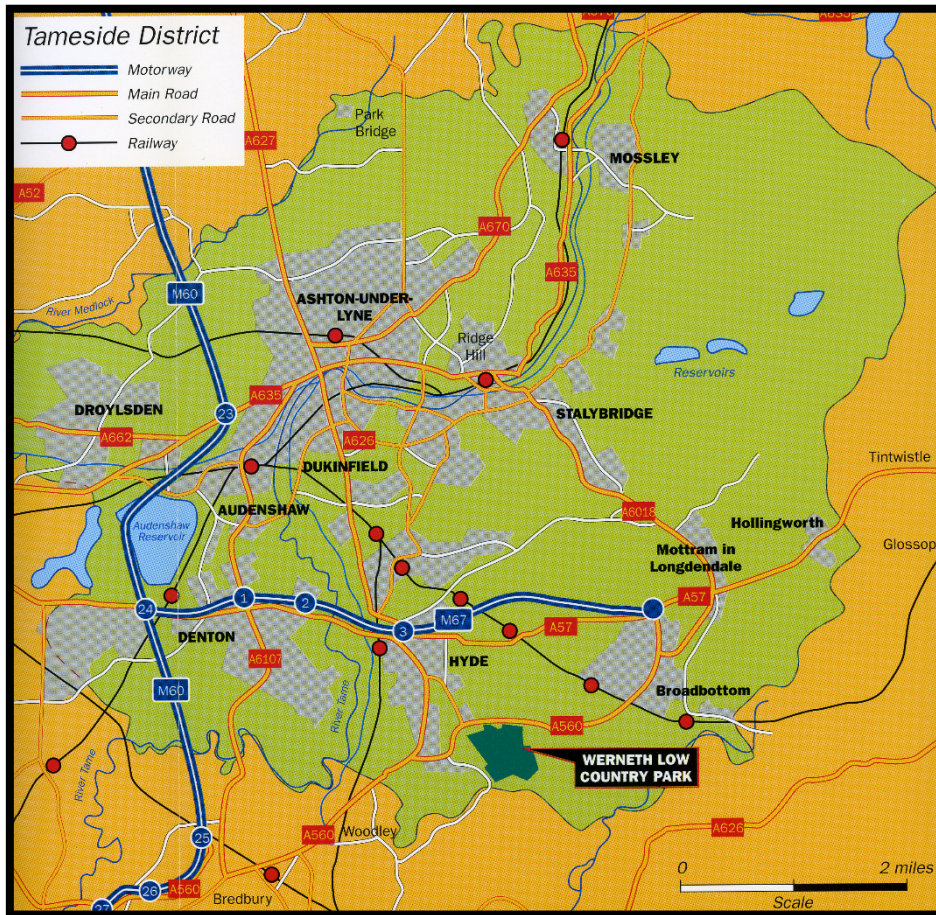
Coppice Hazel trees in Calf Hey and Hackingknife woodlands	December		X			X
Coppice Mousefields	November-end of February		X			X
Maintain dry stone walls and where necessary complete repairs within 4 weeks	Continual	X	X	X	X	X
Assess dry stone walling complete rebuilds	April and October	X	X	X	X	X
Monitor wetlands and record species diversity and abundance as set out in 5.3.10	Continual	X	X	X	X	X
Identify and protect hibernation sites for Great Crested Newts and other amphibians and reptiles	Continual	X	X	X	X	X
ITEM						
LAND MANAGEMENT	Frequency	2023/24	2024/2025	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28
Inspect outdoor site furniture and repair as necessary	April and October	X	X	X	X	X
Cetol site furniture and clean notice boards	April	X	X	X	X	X
Litter pick car parks and main routes	Weekly	X	X	X	X	X
Undertake audit of way marking and signage	March/April	X	X	X	X	X
Review TMBC Ground Maintenance Contract	March	X	X	X	X	X
Annual meeting with tenants of the Country Park	Annual	X	X	X	X	X
ITEM						
VISITOR MANAGEMENT	Frequency	2023/24	2024/2025	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28

Complete audit of footpaths and riding tracks, include any repairs into maintenance of sites programmes	April/ October	X	X	X	X	X
Hold meetings with the Hyde War Memorial Trust and Golf Club concerning issues affecting the Country Park	Annual	X	X	X	X	X
ITEM						
HISTORY AND CULTURE	Frequency	2023/ 24	2024/20 25	2025/ 26	2026/ 27	2027/ 28
Support Hyde War Memorial Trust with their research and archive	As needed	X	X	X	X	X
Monitor safeguarding of archaeological sites utilising the Greater Manchester Archeological Unit where needed. http://www.gmau.manchester.ac.uk/	Continual	X	X	X	X	X
ITEM						
HEALTH AND SAFETY	Frequency	2023/ 24	2024/20 25	2025/ 26	2026/ 27	2027/ 28
Complete all H/S active monitoring	Continual	X	X	X	X	X
Review H/S Compendium	April	X	X	X	X	X
Review COSHH register	April	X	X	X	X	X
ITEM						
Complete tree inspection procedure	June/July & after storm	X	X	X	X	X
Continue to require risk assessments and method statements from contractors working in Country Park	Continual	X	X	X	X	X
Undertake review of Volunteers Training	June/ as needed as					

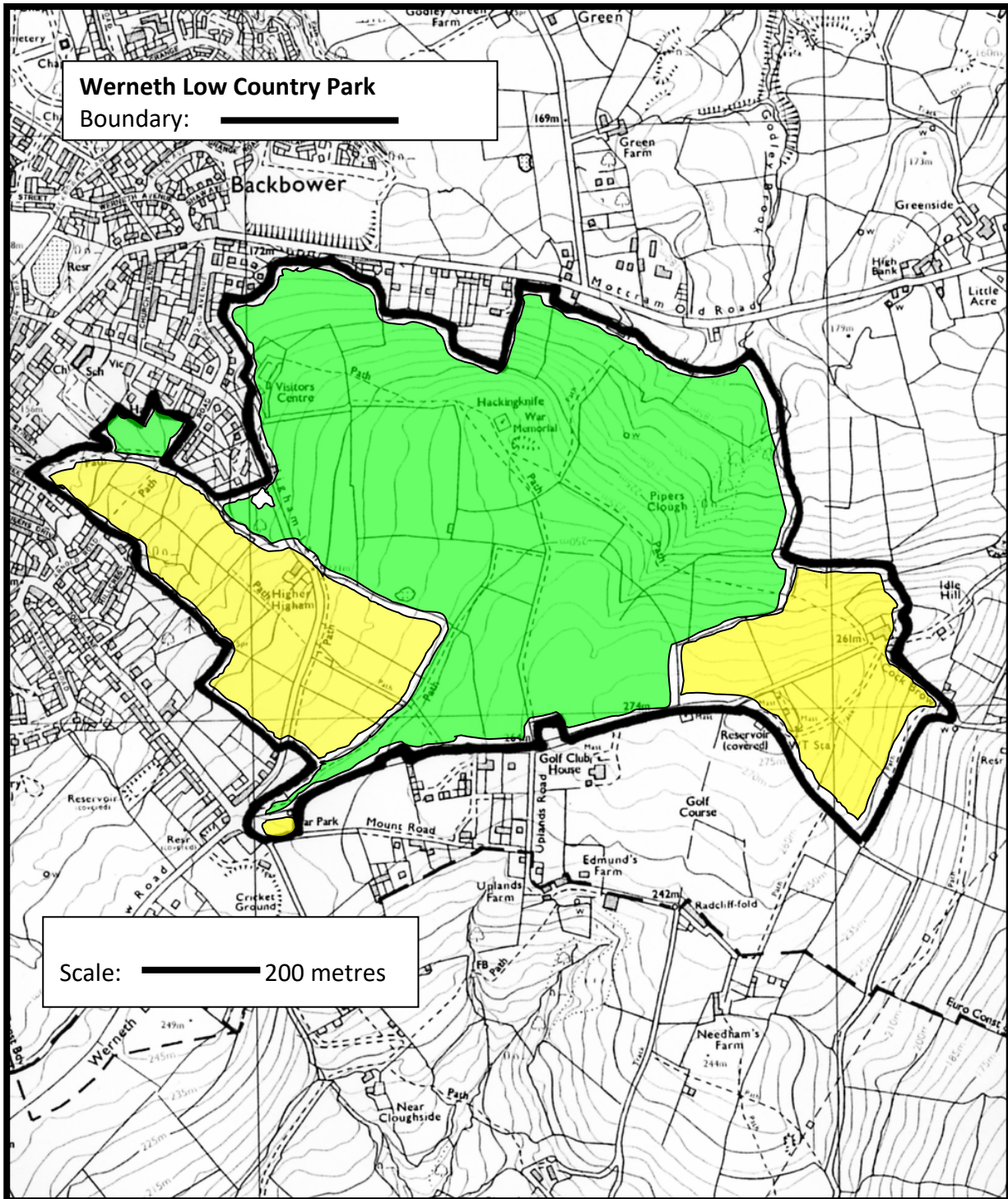
requirements and plan training.	new volunteers join	X	X	X	X	X
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Map 1: Location



Map 2: Ownership



Key:

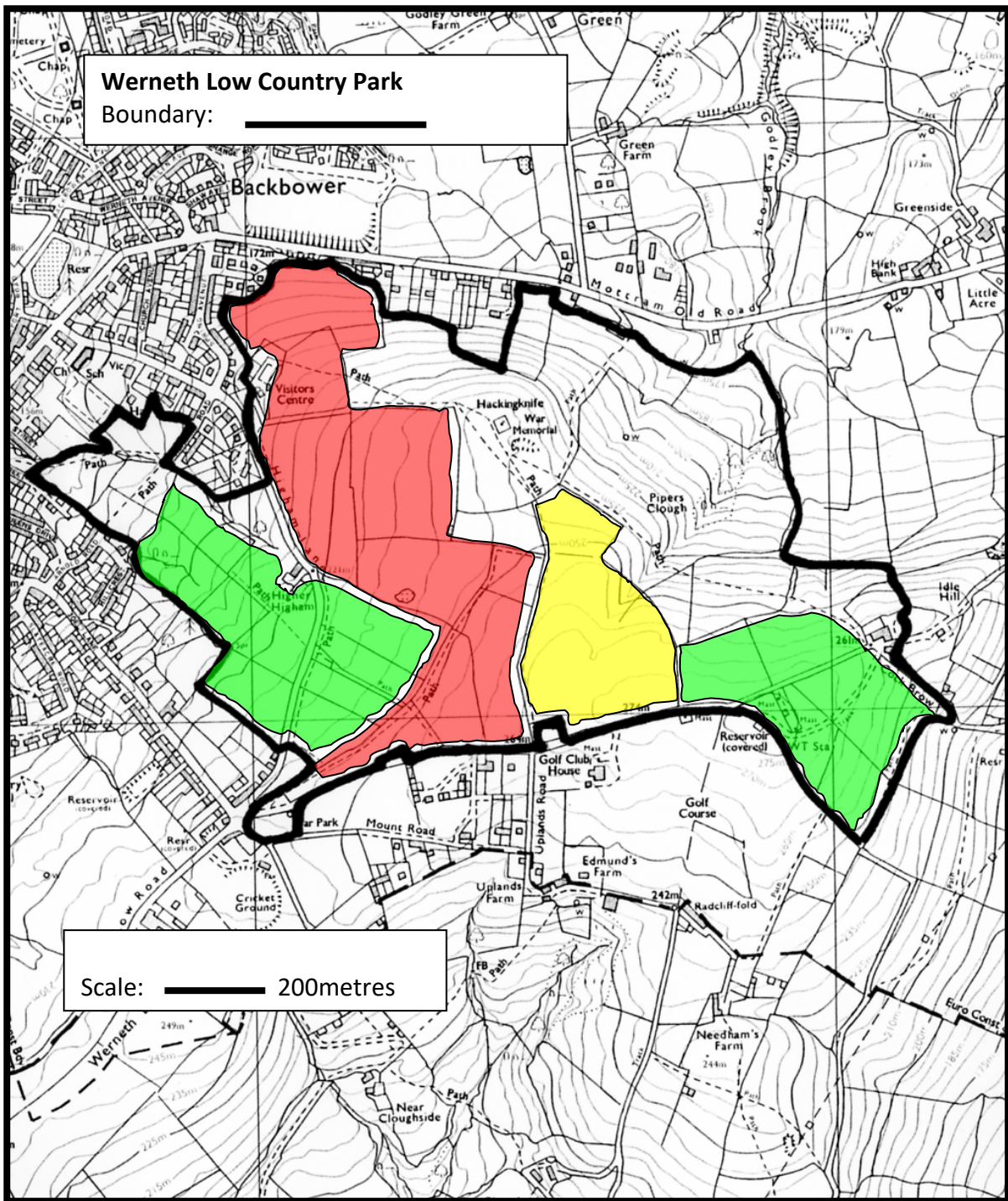
Land belonging to Tameside Council



Land belonging to Hyde War Memorial Trust



Map 3: Occupancy



Key:

Land belonging to the Hyde War Memorial Trust and let as agricultural land

Land belonging to the Hyde War Memorial Trust and let to the Werneth Low Golf Club

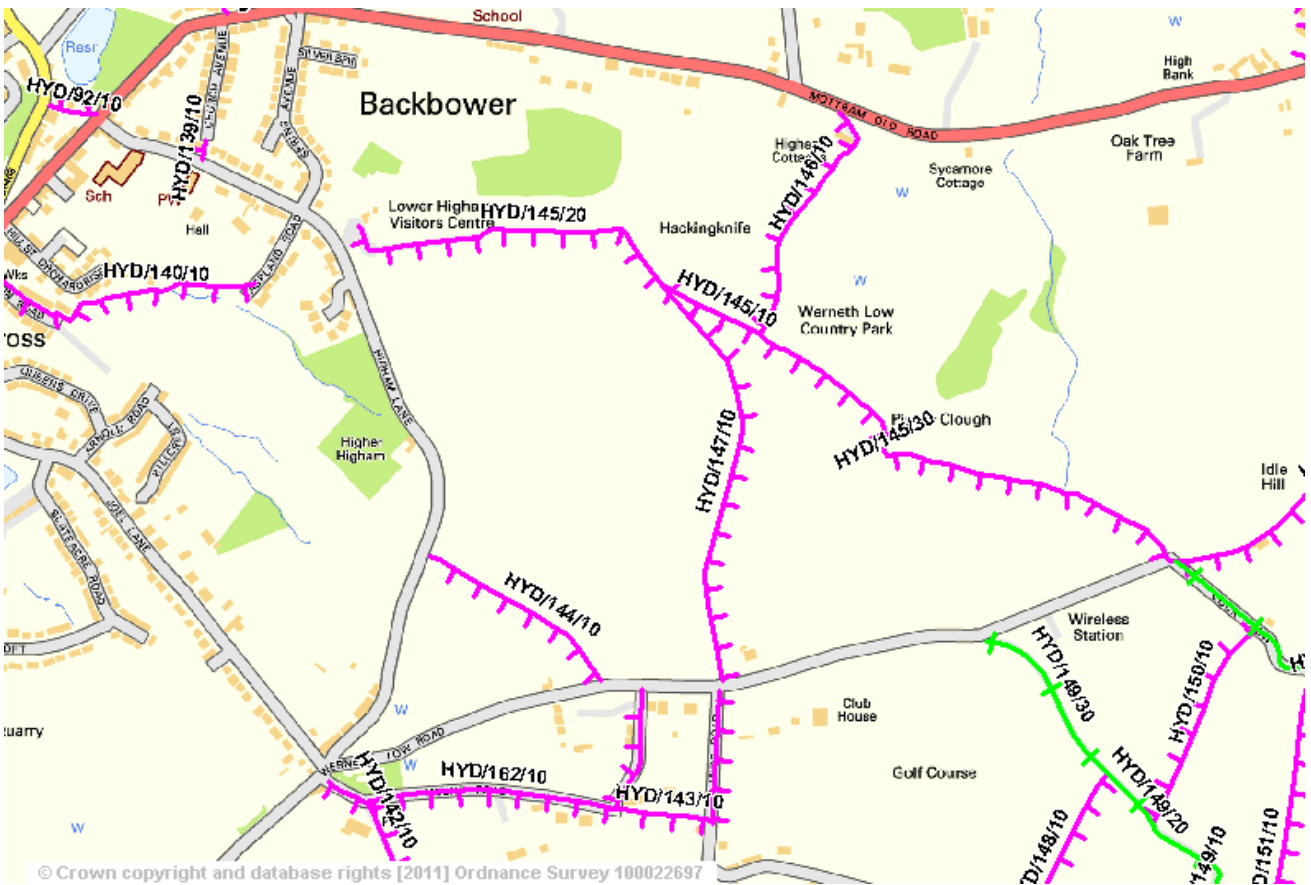


Land belonging to Tameside Council and let as agricultural land



Map 4: Access

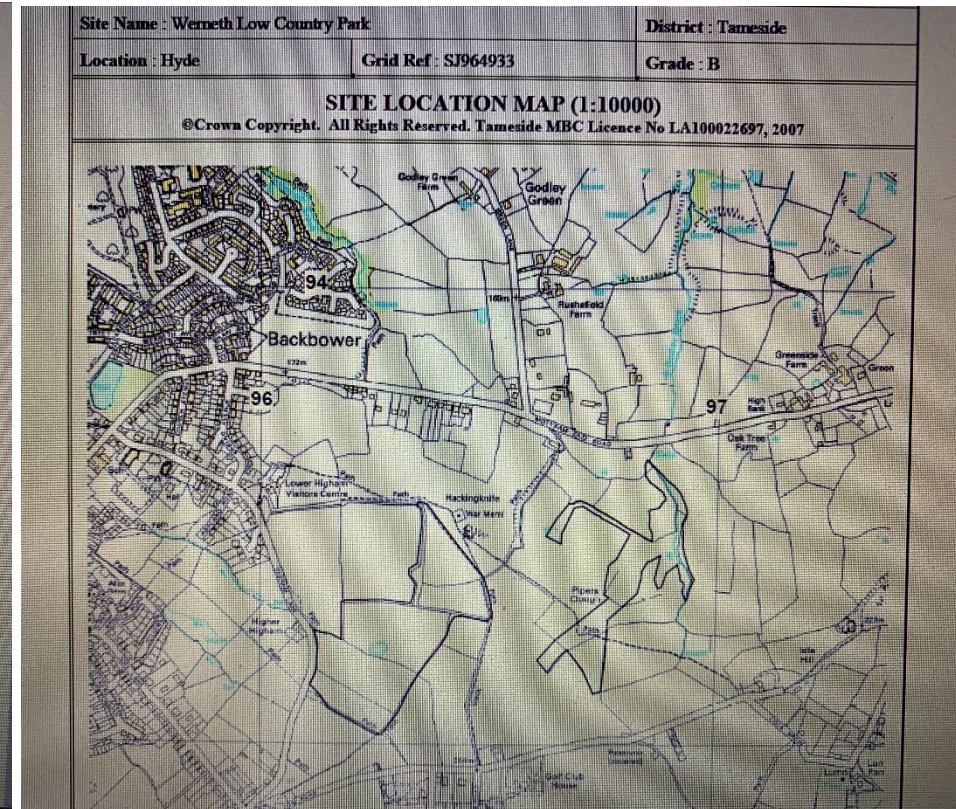
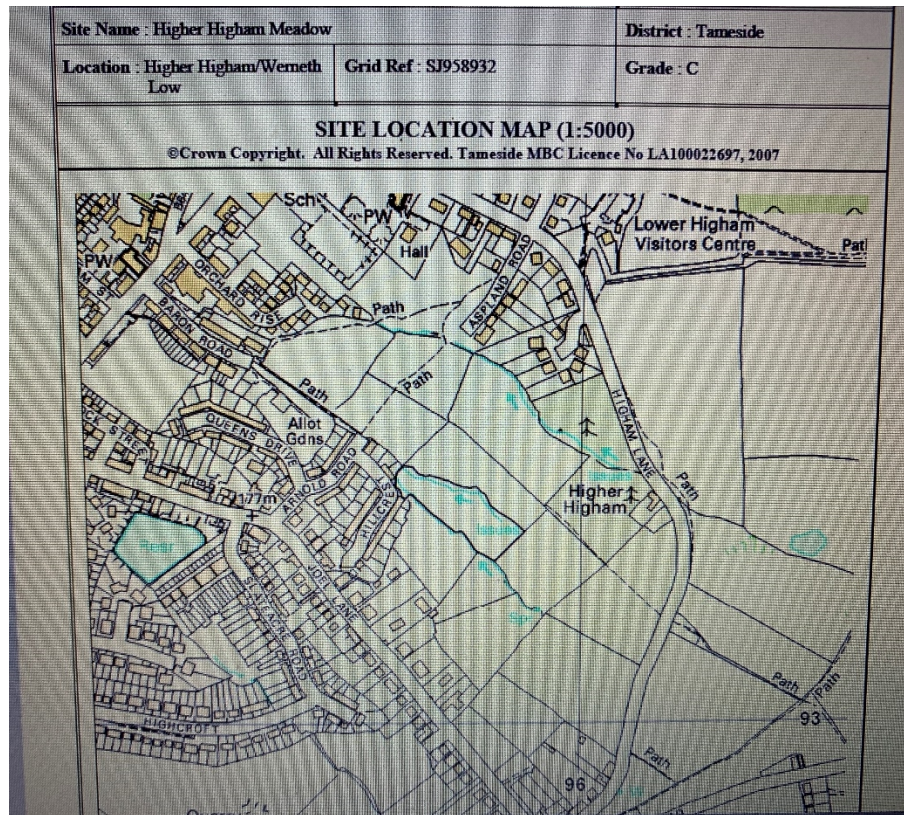
a) Rights of Way



b) Rights of Way Map (Green) Permissive Paths- Orange.



Map 6: Sites of Biological Importance



Map 7: Field names

