



Photo: Poise Brook

UPPER MERSEY CATCHMENT PLAN CATCHMENT PARTNERS WORKING TOGETHER

This Catchment Plan captures the aspirations of the Upper Mersey Catchment Partnership for a better water environment.

UPPER MERSEY CATCHMENT PLAN

CATCHMENT PARTNERS WORKING TOGETHER

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1. INTRODUCTION

The Government introduced the [Catchment Based Approach \(CaBA\)](#) an inclusive civil society-led initiative that works in partnership with Government, Local Authorities, Water Companies, businesses and more, to maximise the natural value of our environment.

Due to its crosscutting and integrated nature, CaBA provides an ideal framework to support delivery of the Government's 25-year Environment Plan, directly supporting key focus areas identified for action, including:

- 'Using and managing land sustainably'
- 'Recovering nature and enhancing the beauty of landscapes'
- 'Connecting people with the environment to improve health and wellbeing'
- 'Increasing resource efficiency, and reducing pollution and waste'.

for the management of the water environment across all areas of England for more integrated water management.

VISION FOR THE UPPER MERSEY CATCHMENT

"A healthy and flourishing river environment in which individuals, communities and organisations contribute to delivering environmental, economic and social benefits for all social benefits for all"

CaBA partnerships are actively working in all 100+ river catchments across England and cross-border with Wales, directly supporting achievement of many of the targets under the Government's 25 Year Environment Plan.

England and Wales together are divided into ten River Basin Districts. One of these is the North West River Basin District within which sits the Upper Mersey Catchment.



Fig 1. England and Wales River Basin Districts

The Upper Mersey Catchment is an area that contains a diverse variety of habitat, ecology and water management issues. Approximately 20% of the catchment is made up of urban areas, 20% Pennine and Peak moorland with the remaining 60% compromised of farmland with diverse farming practices. The water from the main rivers Tame, Goyt and Bollin drain into the Upper River Mersey and the Manchester Ship Canal – leading to the Lower Mersey Catchment (Mersey Estuary).

The Upper Mersey Catchment faces a number of key challenges including:

- Urban/Rural divide
- Surface Water & Fluvial flooding
- 400+ barriers to fish passage
- Urban Diffuse Pollution (a population of over 1,000,000 live within the Upper Mersey Catchment)
- Agricultural Pollution resulting from poor agricultural practices.

The Upper Mersey Catchment Partnership is led and hosted by the Mersey Rivers Trust and includes the Environment Agency, Greater Manchester Combined Authority, Cheshire East Council, Stockport Council, Trafford Council, Tameside Council, Oldham Council, High Peak Council, Manchester Council, BEACON, National Trust, Angling Trust, RSPB, National Farmers Union, Natural England, Highways Agency, United Utilities, Birkin Fly Fishers, Moors For The Future, Greater Manchester Ecology Unit, Cheshire Local Records Centre, British Canoe Union, Trust For Conservation Volunteers, Groundwork Oldham, Groundwork Manchester, Greater Manchester City Of Trees, Manchester University, Manchester Metropolitan University, Salford University.

The partnership reports to DEFRA (Dept for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs).

To find out more, or if you are interested in getting involved with the Upper Mersey Catchment Partnership, please contact the [Mersey Rivers Trust](#).

2. MAP



Fig. 2 The Upper Mersey Catchment

in relation to neighbouring management catchments in the Mersey river basin.

3. VISION FOR THE UPPER MERSEY CATCHMENT

Our vision for our catchment is:

"We will look to deliver cooperative & considerate water management that is working towards a healthy water environment, which is rich in wildlife and a real community asset that supports economic growth and health & wellbeing"

Together we can create, protect and improve the water environment within the Upper Mersey Catchment so that it becomes a flourishing, productive catchment that meets all our communities' needs and future challenges and brings sustainable multi-functional economic, social and bio-diverse benefits for all. In order to deliver cooperative & considerate water management, the following principles will flow through everything we do:



Fig. 3 Catchment Partnership Principles

4. CHALLENGES AND CHOICES

The key challenge for the Upper Mersey Catchment is the amount of urban and suburban area within the catchment. Unlike many of the neighbouring catchments, its landscape is approximately 40% urban. To fulfil our vision and the objectives above, partners need to pay special attention to urban issues such as wrong connections, road run-off, leachate from industrial/contaminated land and the highly modified nature of our waterbodies. The type and reason for their past modification are many and range from culverting (piping a watercourse), restraining and building over water courses. Whilst many of these modifications are still required to enable productive land use and management of flood risk, some can be improved to achieve a healthier water environment.

The other half of the catchment's landscape is a combination of agriculture and public greenspaces. Many of the catchment's streams and rivers flow through farmland, towns and industrial areas, which has resulted in the combination of agricultural and urban pollution affecting the water quality across the catchment.

The partnership has developed a set of objectives to overcome these challenges and improve the potential of our waterbodies.

5. OBJECTIVES

Our objectives set out what we will do to deliver our vision:

1. Developing an evidence base upon which informed decisions can be taken
2. Developing cleaner and healthier water bodies
3. Developing integrated water management
4. Enhancing the natural aspects of our catchment
5. Engaging the community.

OBJECTIVE 1 – DEVELOPING AN EVIDENCE BASE UPON WHICH INFORMED DECISIONS CAN BE TAKEN

Taking an evidence-based approach, we will seek to establish what and where the issues are, and to use this knowledge to determine what the needs of the catchment are. Based on the evidence, we will seek to protect and enhance the waterbodies in the catchment. In this way, needs will be identified, prioritised and addressed.

The partnership has agreed to do this:

- To prevent deterioration of WFD waterbodies
- To move waterbodies towards good ecological potential
- To help manage and reduce flood risk
- To protect species and habitats
- To control and prevent the spread of Invasive Non-Native Species (INNS)
- To enhance health and learning.

In order to create and maintain a strong evidence base, the Catchment Partnership has developed a [GIS story map](#) that allows partners to spatially map locations of issues across the catchment. Examples of issues include:

- Urban/Rural diffuse pollution
- INNS
- Bank erosion
- Barriers to fish migration
- Flood risk.

The partnership will continue to develop our evidence base by monitoring of the water environment in a scientific and robust way wherever possible, and where resources are available to do so. We have a volunteer programme of citizen scientists with the [Mersey Rivers Trust River Guardians programme](#) to enable ongoing monitoring on a regular basis. Examples of monitoring techniques include invertebrate kick sampling, chemical testing and electric fishing surveys. We will collaborate with other organisations and partnerships to share data to develop our evidence base.

The Upper Mersey Catchment Partnership will also collaborate with other organisations and partnerships to share data to develop our evidence base.

This Catchment Plan is the current version of an evolving document which is owned by the Upper Mersey Catchment Partnership and will be updated on an ongoing basis.





Fig. 4 Process for identifying issues, needs and solutions

Using the storymap, needs can be identified and prioritised to establish solutions and improvements. Examples of solutions and improvements include:

- Working with local planning authorities to influence development of local plans for a better water environment
- Promoting more natural solutions e.g. Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS)
- Identifying where and how the Upper Mersey Catchment Partnership can restore and create new habitats
- Re-naturalising and restoring river channels where appropriate within a managed environment.

Multiple issues may be present at one location which will highlight the need for an integrated approach providing the opportunity to deliver multi-beneficial schemes at a project level.

We will strengthen our evidence base by monitoring the projects we deliver in order to evaluate their effectiveness and help us refine the techniques we use.

For eco-system services mapping, the catchment partnership hosted a Local Action Project that crossed boundaries with neighbouring catchments to provide an ecosystem services resource which provides evidence that also includes social and economic factors.

The partnership is involved in developing a strategy for invasive non-native species and a Fisheries Plan across the Upper Mersey and neighbouring catchments in the Mersey river basin.



Fig. 5 Catchment Partnership visit to peat restoration at Bleaklow



Fig. 6 Electric Fishing Training with Rivers Trust Volunteers - Birkin Brook, Cheshire

OBJECTIVE 2 – DEVELOPING CLEANER AND HEALTHIER WATER BODIES

The aims of the Water Framework Directive are for all waterbodies to reach 'Good Ecological Status' (GES). As many of the waterbodies in this catchment are Heavily Modified (see section 7), the partnership will also work towards 'Good Ecological Potential' (GEP), which will enable our modified catchment to achieve as natural an ecosystem as possible. A heavily modified waterbody cannot achieve GES because of substantial changes to its physical character, resulting from physical alterations caused by human use.



Water Framework Directive:
A framework for the protection of inland surface waters, estuaries, coastal waters and groundwater*

Good Ecological Status:
The WFD default objective for all water bodies, defined as a slight variation from undisturbed conditions**

Good Ecological Potential:
The best ecology that can be achieved in a heavily-modified water body**

* (EA, 2010) ** (ECRR, 2014)

Fig.7 Upper Mersey Catchment

We recognise there are many factors that can have an effect on the water environment including

- Farming
- Green infrastructure
- The built environment
- Flood frequency
- Habitat quality and connectivity.

[Our storymaps](#), together with partnership meetings, will help us identify issues, needs, priority areas and therefore drive opportunities for improvements which deliver multiple benefits.

We need healthy waterbodies to achieve our vision. A healthy waterbody is one which is free from pollution and able to support a thriving ecosystem, rich in biodiversity. The challenges in the Lower Mersey Catchment are varied and include industrial discharges, sewage effluent and misconnections, soil loss, runoff from historic landfill sites and diffuse and point source pollution. For each WFD waterbody, the partnership will take action to address the reasons for not achieving good. As a partnership, we will aim to make improvements to water quality and the physical environment to create as natural an ecosystem as possible, enabling invertebrates and fish to flourish in our waterbodies and native plants to thrive.

As the public perception of a healthy watercourse is often based on the amount of litter, the partnership will also include litter reduction.

Where possible our approach will include:

- Identifying, tackling and raising awareness of misconnections and illegal discharges
- Working with farmers and landowners to improve agricultural practices in relation to soil, nutrient and pesticide management e.g. Water Friendly Farming projects
- Influencing and investing in better drainage and sewage treatment infrastructure
- Improving discharges from industrial and landfill sites through regulation and collaboration
- Working alongside volunteers to enable river clean ups and litter picks
- Create and promote educational material about the harm litter can do to our water environment
- Mapping and controlling the spread of INNS
- Re-naturalising river channels where possible, including removing barriers to fish and eel
- Improving the river corridor
- De-culverting water courses to improve morphology, reduce flood risk and enable people to see and appreciate them
- Incentivise farmers to install buffer zones
- Supporting the delivery of green infrastructure and sustainable drainage systems (SuDS).

OBJECTIVE 3 – DELIVERING INTEGRATED WATER MANAGEMENT

As a Catchment Partnership, we integrate water quality management and flood risk management and consider both together in our activities. The partnership will develop schemes to address climate change, create enjoyable and livable places, promote healthy lifestyles, design multi-functional and interconnected green infrastructure, reduce flood risk and maximise multiple benefits.

Development is considered important and the partnership liaises with the various planning authorities within and beyond the boundaries of the catchment. Local Authorities are an important part of the catchment partnership which has particularly close working relations with the Lead Local Flood Authorities. Improved water quality will be delivered as a result of reductions in the frequency and magnitude of flooding. The catchment partnership works closely with the Flood and Coastal Erosion Management (FCREM) groups and Lead Local Flood Authorities are members of the catchment partnership.

The partnership will continue its work to support Environment Agency's 25-year Environment Plan, and United Utilities long term Asset Management Plans in order to maximise opportunity for river and habitat restoration.

The Catchment Partnership is aligned to delivering the North West River Basin Management Plan in the Upper Mersey Catchment.

OBJECTIVE 4 – ENHANCING THE NATURAL ASPECTS OF OUR CATCHMENT

The key challenge for the Upper Mersey Catchment is the highly modified nature of our waterbodies. The type and reason for their past modification are many and range from culverting (piping a watercourse), restraining and building over water courses in our urban areas, to re-naturalisation of our rivers in our farmed catchments.

Whilst many of these modifications are still required to enable productive land use and management of flood risk, some can be improved to achieve a healthier water environment. We will use the following techniques to move towards a more natural catchment:

- Re-naturalising and restoring river channels where possible, including removing barriers to fish and eel passage
- Improving the ecology and amenity value of the river corridor
- De-culverting and daylighting water courses to improve morphology, reduce flood risk and enable people to see and appreciate them
- Influencing land managers to install buffer zones where possible
- Supporting the delivery of green infrastructure and sustainable drainage systems (SuDS)

OBJECTIVE 5 - ENGAGING THE COMMUNITY

People are not always aware of their local watercourses and/or do not appreciate them. We will raise awareness and encourage communities such as residents, farmers and businesses to value their local water environment and appreciate it more by:



- providing volunteer opportunities e.g. River Guardians and 'Friends of' groups
- promoting and using [The Flood Hub](#) and other online resources
- publicising our work through our Catchment Partnership and through our partners
- engaging communities at a project level in both urban and rural areas.



Fig. 8 Construction of Etherow Weir circa 1890



Fig 9 Weir River Etherow Country Park Weir 2018

6. OUR ACTION PLAN

Our action plan sets out what activity areas the partnership will deliver annually to work towards achieving our vision. Our plan identifies action owners, timescales and tangible outputs and key outcomes of our work. The Partnership will seek funding from a variety of sources.

Through our Catchment Partnership meetings, we will monitor and report on delivering our action plan and will report to our funders as and when required. As partners we agree to work together, where possible, on developing and delivering projects in support of delivery of the Lower Mersey Catchment Partnership Action Plan. All Partnership Project work will be delivered in accordance with relevant Health & Safety legislation and projects delivered through Mersey Rivers Trust will be covered by their public liability insurance.

It is expected by the partnership that any partners leading on projects will have all relevant health & safety and insurances in place.

The Bolin is an operational catchment within the Upper Mersey and the Catchment Partnership has worked closely with all relevant partners on the development of the BEACON BOLLIN action plan and supports this work. In addition the Environment Agency and The National Trust are developing a “Riverlands” project in the Bollin sub catchments, and The Catchment Partnership will look to take forward the aims and objectives set out in its Action Plans and include delivering its projects alongside those highlighted in the Upper Mersey Catchment Action Plan.

Our action plan sets out what activity areas we will deliver annually to work towards achieving our vision. Our plan identifies action owners, timescales and tangible outputs and key outcomes of our work.

Through our Catchment Partnership meetings, we will monitor and report on delivering our action plan and will report to our funders as and when required.

As partners, we will hold each other and ourselves accountable for the delivery of our action plan.

Action Plan:

Action Required	Issue Addressing	Priority Locations	Links to Current Projects
Enhancing Agri-Environments Improving farm infrastructure and land management practices	Water quality – diffuse pollution from agriculture	Rural Sub Catchments	Bollin/Birkin WEG Riverlands LYR Tame/Goyt Cheshire Wildlife Trust
River Restoration Restoring natural river processes and function	Bio-diversity / poor instream habitat	All catchments	BEACON/Bollin LYR Tame/Goyt

Urban Diffuse Pollution Misconnections / public awareness / education	Poor water quality in urban streams	All Catchments	LYR Tame/Goyt BEACON/Bollin Riverlands Poise Brook
Natural Flood Management A range of measures to slow the flow of water and retain water within landscape	Flood risk to properties Bio-diversity - poor habitat within catchments Water Quality – Diffuse urban/agri pollution	Upstream of communities at risk	Riverlands LYR Tame/Goyt Nfm Millbrook Nfm Diggle Nfm Mossley Nfm Cheadle Moors For The Future
Invasive Species Control Reducing the impact and preventing further spread of invasive non-native species	Biodiversity Community Engagement	Whole Catchment	BEACON BOLLIN LYR Tame/Goyt
Peatland – upland habitat restoration	Restoration of moorlands – slow the flow – carbon sequestration	Pennine / Peak Fringe	Moors For The Future Nfm / restoration projects
Tackling Rural Misconnections and Septic Tank Care	Water Quality – pollution from waste water	Whole rural sub catchments	Call of Nature Diffusing Issues Beacon
Electro Fishing Surveys – Water quality testing – Riverfly monitoring	Evidence gathering – filling in knowledge gaps – engaging community with catchment issues	All Catchments	BEACON/Bollin LYR Tame/Goyt
Woodland Creation And Management	Increasing cover of riparian and catchment woodlands – management of existing woodlands	All Catchments	BEACON BOLLIN LYR Tame/Goyt GM City Of Trees Cheshire Wildlife Trust
Education Increasing opportunities for people to learn, enjoy and volunteer for rivers	Engagement – lack of access to both urban and rural rivers	All Catchments	Beacon/Bollin LYR Tame/Goyt

Fig 10 Upper Mersey Catchment Partnership Action Plan

7. APPENDICES

APPENDIX A: WFD WATERBODY CLASSIFICATIONS

The Water Framework Directive (WFD) is a framework for the protection of inland surface waters (rivers and lakes), transitional waters (estuaries), coastal waters and groundwater. It ensures that all aquatic ecosystems and, with regard to their water needs, terrestrial ecosystems and wetlands meet 'good status'. Below are the 2016 classifications of our waterbodies, the overall waterbody objective and links to the Environment Agency's Catchment Data Explorer.

There are 96 waterbodies within the Upper Mersey Catchment – only one (Heyden Brook) achieves high ecological status!

Bollin, Dean, Mersey Upper

Waterbody	Overall Classification 2016	Link
Audenshaw Reservoirs	Moderate	https://environment.data.gov.uk/catchment-planning/WaterBody/GB31232183
Birkin Brook to Mobberley Brook to Bollin	Bad	https://environment.data.gov.uk/catchment-planning/WaterBody/GB112069061370
Birkin Brook Source to Mobberley Brook	Poor	https://environment.data.gov.uk/catchment-planning/WaterBody/GB112069061340
Bollin (Ashley Mill to Manchester Ship Canal)	Moderate	https://environment.data.gov.uk/catchment-planning/WaterBody/GB112069061382
Bollin (River Dean to Ashley Mill)	Moderate	https://environment.data.gov.uk/catchment-planning/WaterBody/GB112069061381
Bollin (Source to Dean)	Moderate	https://environment.data.gov.uk/catchment-planning/WaterBody/GB112069061320
Bollinhurst Reservoir	Moderate	https://environment.data.gov.uk/catchment-planning/WaterBody/GB31247004
Bottoms Reservoir Macclesfield	Moderate	https://environment.data.gov.uk/catchment-planning/WaterBody/GB31233243

Chorlton Brook (Princess Parkway to Mersey)	Moderate	https://environment.data.gov.uk/catchment-planning/WaterBody/GB112069061040
Dean (Bollington to Bollin)	Poor	https://environment.data.gov.uk/catchment-planning/WaterBody/GB112069061360
Dean (Lamaload to Bollington)	Moderate	https://environment.data.gov.uk/catchment-planning/WaterBody/GB112069060650
Fallowfield Brook	Moderate	https://environment.data.gov.uk/catchment-planning/WaterBody/GB112069061410
Harrop Brook	Moderate	https://environment.data.gov.uk/catchment-planning/WaterBody/GB112069060660
Horse Coppice Reservoir	Moderate	https://environment.data.gov.uk/catchment-planning/WaterBody/GB31247005
Lamaload Reservoir	Moderate	https://environment.data.gov.uk/catchment-planning/WaterBody/GB31233063
Little Mere	Moderate	https://environment.data.gov.uk/catchment-planning/WaterBody/GB31232729
Melchett Mere	Moderate	https://environment.data.gov.uk/catchment-planning/WaterBody/GB31232787
Mersey (Upstream Of MSC)	Moderate	https://environment.data.gov.uk/catchment-planning/WaterBody/GB112069061030
Mersey/MSC to Bollin	Moderate	https://environment.data.gov.uk/catchment-planning/WaterBody/GB112069061011
Micker(Norbury) Brook	Moderate	https://environment.data.gov.uk/catchment-planning/WaterBody/GB112069060920
Micker Brook	Poor	https://environment.data.gov.uk/catchment-planning/WaterBody/GB112069060940
Mobberley Brook	Moderate	https://environment.data.gov.uk/catchment-planning/WaterBody/GB112069061330

Platt Brook (Source to Fallowfield Brook)	Moderate	https://environment.data.gov.uk/catchment-planning/WaterBody/GB112069061060
Poynton Brook	Moderate	https://environment.data.gov.uk/catchment-planning/WaterBody/GB112069060900
Ridgegate Reservoir	Moderate	https://environment.data.gov.uk/catchment-planning/WaterBody/GB31233250
Rostherne Mere	Bad	https://environment.data.gov.uk/catchment-planning/WaterBody/GB31232650
Sinderland Brook	Moderate	https://environment.data.gov.uk/catchment-planning/WaterBody/GB112069060980
Sinderland Brook (Fairywell Brk to Baguley Brk)	Moderate	https://environment.data.gov.uk/catchment-planning/WaterBody/GB112069061270
Sugar Brook	Moderate	https://environment.data.gov.uk/catchment-planning/WaterBody/GB112069061350
Tatton Mere	Poor	https://environment.data.gov.uk/catchment-planning/WaterBody/GB31232804
Tatton Mere South	Moderate	https://environment.data.gov.uk/catchment-planning/WaterBody/GB31232898
Tatton Mere West	Moderate	https://environment.data.gov.uk/catchment-planning/WaterBody/GB31232895
Teggs Nose Reservoir	Moderate	https://environment.data.gov.uk/catchment-planning/WaterBody/GB31233236
The Mere Tatton Park	Poor	https://environment.data.gov.uk/catchment-planning/WaterBody/GB31232744
Timperley Brook	Moderate	https://environment.data.gov.uk/catchment-planning/WaterBody/GB112069061260
Trentabank Reservoir	Moderate	https://environment.data.gov.uk/catchment-planning/WaterBody/GB31233247

Goyt, Etherow, Tame

Waterbody	Overall Classification 2016	Link
Arnfield Reservoir	Moderate	https://environment.data.gov.uk/catchment-planning/WaterBody/GB31232166
Black Brook (Upper Mersey)	Moderate	https://environment.data.gov.uk/catchment-planning/WaterBody/GB112069060910
Brushes Reservoir	Moderate	https://environment.data.gov.uk/catchment-planning/WaterBody/GB31232108
Chew Brook	Moderate	https://environment.data.gov.uk/catchment-planning/WaterBody/GB112069061300
Chew Reservoir	Moderate	https://environment.data.gov.uk/catchment-planning/WaterBody/GB31231942
Crook Gate Reservoir	Moderate	https://environment.data.gov.uk/catchment-planning/WaterBody/GB31231454
Crowden Great Brook	Good	https://environment.data.gov.uk/catchment-planning/WaterBody/GB112069060790
Dovestone Reservoir	Moderate	https://environment.data.gov.uk/catchment-planning/WaterBody/GB31231829
Dowry Reservoir	Moderate	https://environment.data.gov.uk/catchment-planning/WaterBody/GB31231482
Erwood Reservoir	Moderate	https://environment.data.gov.uk/catchment-planning/WaterBody/GB31233043
Etherow (Glossop Brook to Goyt)	Poor	https://environment.data.gov.uk/catchment-planning/WaterBody/GB112069061050

Etherow (Source to Woodhead reservoir)	Moderate	https://environment.data.gov.uk/catchment-planning/WaterBody/GB112069060770
Etherow (Woodhead reservoir to Glossop Brook)	Moderate	https://environment.data.gov.uk/catchment-planning/WaterBody/GB112069060780
Fernilee Reservoir	Moderate	https://environment.data.gov.uk/catchment-planning/WaterBody/GB31232950
Glossop Brook (source to Long Clough Brook)	Moderate	https://environment.data.gov.uk/catchment-planning/WaterBody/GB112069060730
Glossop Brook (Long Clough Brook to Etherow)	Moderate	https://environment.data.gov.uk/catchment-planning/WaterBody/GB112069060720
Goyt (Etherow to Mersey)	Poor	https://environment.data.gov.uk/catchment-planning/WaterBody/GB112069061000
Goyt (Source to Randall Carr Brook)	Moderate	https://environment.data.gov.uk/catchment-planning/WaterBody/GB112069060850
Greenfield Reservoir	Moderate	https://environment.data.gov.uk/catchment-planning/WaterBody/GB31231778
Heyden Brook	High	https://environment.data.gov.uk/catchment-planning/WaterBody/GB112069060800
Higher Swineshaw Reservoir	Moderate	https://environment.data.gov.uk/catchment-planning/WaterBody/GB31232066
Hurst Brook	Good	https://environment.data.gov.uk/catchment-planning/WaterBody/GB112069060731
Kinder Reservoir	Moderate	https://environment.data.gov.uk/catchment-planning/WaterBody/GB31232499
Long Clough Brook	Good	https://environment.data.gov.uk/catchment-planning/WaterBody/GB112069060700
Lower Swineshaw Reservoir	Moderate	https://environment.data.gov.uk/catchment-planning/WaterBody/GB31232094

New Year's Bridge Reservoir	Moderate	https://environment.data.gov.uk/catchment-planning/WaterBody/GB31231508
Poise Brook	Poor	https://environment.data.gov.uk/catchment-planning/WaterBody/GB112069060950
Randall Carr Brook	Good	https://environment.data.gov.uk/catchment-planning/WaterBody/GB112069060860
Readycon Dean Reservoir	Moderate	https://environment.data.gov.uk/catchment-planning/WaterBody/GB31231404
Rhodeswood Reservoir	Moderate	https://environment.data.gov.uk/catchment-planning/WaterBody/GB31232136
River Goyt (Sett to Etherow)	Moderate	https://environment.data.gov.uk/catchment-planning/WaterBody/GB112069060960
River Goyt (Sett to Etherow)	Poor	https://environment.data.gov.uk/catchment-planning/WaterBody/GB112069060880
Rooden Reservoir	Moderate	https://environment.data.gov.uk/catchment-planning/WaterBody/GB31231435
River Sett	Moderate	https://environment.data.gov.uk/catchment-planning/WaterBody/GB112069060970
Swineshaw Reservoir	Moderate	https://environment.data.gov.uk/catchment-planning/WaterBody/GB31232245
Tame (Chew Brook to Swineshaw Brook)	Moderate	https://environment.data.gov.uk/catchment-planning/WaterBody/GB112069061111
Tame (Source to Chew Brook)	Moderate	https://environment.data.gov.uk/catchment-planning/WaterBody/GB112069064741
Tame (Swineshaw Brook to Mersey)	Moderate	https://environment.data.gov.uk/catchment-planning/WaterBody/GB112069061112
Todd Brook	Moderate	https://environment.data.gov.uk/catchment-planning/WaterBody/GB112069060870

Toddbrook Reservoir	Moderate	https://environment.data.gov.uk/catchment-planning/WaterBody/GB31232793
Torside Reservoir	Moderate	https://environment.data.gov.uk/catchment-planning/WaterBody/GB31232111
Upper and Lower Castleshaw Reservoirs	Moderate	https://environment.data.gov.uk/catchment-planning/WaterBody/GB31231531
Upper Swineshaw Reservoir	Moderate	https://environment.data.gov.uk/catchment-planning/WaterBody/GB31232242
Valehouse Reservoir	Moderate	https://environment.data.gov.uk/catchment-planning/WaterBody/GB31232150
Walkerwood Reservoir	Moderate	https://environment.data.gov.uk/catchment-planning/WaterBody/GB31232112
Wilson Brook	Moderate	https://environment.data.gov.uk/catchment-planning/WaterBody/GB112069061280
Woodhead Reservoir	Moderate	https://environment.data.gov.uk/catchment-planning/WaterBody/GB31232065
Yeoman Hey Reservoir	Moderate	https://environment.data.gov.uk/catchment-planning/WaterBody/GB31231791