



26 MAY 2011

FOR THE
ATTENTION OF

For office use only

Application No. 320110408 P

Date received

Fee paid £

Receipt No:

Council Offices, Church Walk, Clitheroe, Lancashire. BB7 2RA Tel: 01200 425111 www.ribblevalley.gov.uk

Application for Planning Permission.
Town and Country Planning Act 1990

Publication of applications on planning authority websites

Please note that the information provided on this application form and in supporting documents may be published on the Authority's website.
If you require any further clarification, please contact the Authority's planning department.

1. Applicant Name, Address and Contact Details

Title:	Rev	First name:	A	Surname:	Bulfin
Company name:	Salford RC Diocesan Trustees Reg				
Street address:	The Cathedral Centre		Country Code:	National Number:	Extension Number:
	Ford Street		Telephone number:	01618172203	
			Mobile number:		
Town/City:	Salford		Fax number:	01613729991	
County:	Greater Manchester		Email address:		
Country:	UK				
Postcode:	M3 6DP				
Are you an agent acting on behalf of the applicant? ☒ Yes ☐ No					

2. Agent Name, Address and Contact Details

Title:	Mr	First Name:	Peter	Surname:	Woods
Company name:	Peter Woods Conservation Ltd				
Street address:	68 Parsonage Road		Country Code:	National Number:	Extension Number:
	Withington		Telephone number:	01614450224	
			Mobile number:	07785233469	
Town/City:	Manchester		Fax number:	01614457844	
County:	Greater Manchester (Met County)		Email address:		
Country:	England				
Postcode:	M20 4WR		info@pwconservation.com		

3. Description of the Proposal

Please describe the proposed development including any change of use:

Provision of disabled persons wc with access ramp and associated alterations

Has the building, work or change of use already started?

☐ Yes ☒ No

4. Site Address Details

Full postal address of the site (including full postcode where available)

Description:

House:		Suffix:	
House name:	ENGLISH MARTYRS CHURCH		
Street address:	THE SANDS		
	WHALLEY		
Town/City:	CLITHEROE		
County:			
Postcode:	BB7 9TN		
Description of location or a grid reference (must be completed if postcode is not known):			
Easting:	372970		
Northing:	436115		

5. Pre-application Advice

Has assistance or prior advice been sought from the local authority about this application?

☐ Yes ☒ No

6. Pedestrian and Vehicle Access, Roads and Rights of Way

Is a new or altered vehicle access proposed to or from the public highway?

☐ Yes ☒ No

Is a new or altered pedestrian access proposed to or from the public highway?

☐ Yes ☒ No

Are there any new public roads to be provided within the site?

☐ Yes ☒ No

Are there any new public rights of way to be provided within or adjacent to the site?

☐ Yes ☒ No

Do the proposals require any diversions/extinguishments and/or creation of rights of way?

☐ Yes ☒ No

7. Waste Storage and Collection

Do the plans incorporate areas to store and aid the collection of waste?

☐ Yes ☒ No

Have arrangements been made for the separate storage and collection of recyclable waste?

☒ Yes ☐ No

If Yes, please provide details:

N/A No change proposed to existing arrangements

8. Authority Employee/Member

With respect to the Authority, I am:

- (a) a member of staff
- (b) an elected member
- (c) related to a member of staff
- (d) related to an elected member

Do any of these statements apply to you?

☐ Yes ☒ No

9. Materials

Please state what materials (including type, colour and name) are to be used externally (if applicable):

Walls - description:

Description of *existing* materials and finishes:

Original brickwork and existing ramp in hard red "stock" brick

Description of *proposed* materials and finishes:

Proposed ramp walls to be in matching red engineering brick, alterations to form new door openings to be in brick reclaimed from the building.

Windows - description:

Description of *existing* materials and finishes:

Existing windows are white painted softwood

Description of *proposed* materials and finishes:

New windows to be in white painted softwood

Are you supplying additional information on submitted plan(s)/drawing(s)/design and access statement?

☒ Yes ☐ No

If Yes, please state references for the plan(s)/drawing(s)/design and access statement:

Dwg No 10106 - 05P Proposed Elevations
Design & Access Statement Ref 10106-9

10. Vehicle Parking

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Please provide information on the existing and proposed number of on-site parking spaces:

Type of vehicle	Existing number of spaces	Total proposed (including spaces retained)	Difference in spaces
Cars	0	0	0
Light goods vehicles/public carrier vehicles	0	0	0
Motorcycles	0	0	0
Disability spaces	0	0	0
Cycle spaces	0	0	0
Other (e.g. Bus)	0	0	0
Short description of Other			

11. Foul Sewage

Please state how foul sewage is to be disposed of:

Mains sewer ☒ Package treatment plant ☐ Unknown ☐
Septic tank ☐ Cess pit ☐
Other

Are you proposing to connect to the existing drainage system? ☒ Yes ☐ No ☐ Unknown

If Yes, please include the details of the existing system on the application drawings and state references for the plan(s)/drawing(s):

Existing sewer and new drain connection shown on Location Plan Dwg 10106 - 07P

12. Assessment of Flood Risk

Is the site within an area at risk of flooding? (Refer to the Environment Agency's Flood Map showing flood zones 2 and 3 and consult Environment Agency standing advice and your local planning authority requirements for information as necessary.)

☒ Yes ☐ No

If Yes, you will need to submit an appropriate flood risk assessment to consider the risk to the proposed site.

Is your proposal within 20 metres of a watercourse (e.g. river, stream or beck)? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Will the proposal increase the flood risk elsewhere? ☐ Yes ☒ No

How will surface water be disposed of?

☐ Sustainable drainage system ☐ Main sewer ☐ Pond/lake
☒ Soakaway ☐ Existing watercourse

13. Biodiversity and Geological Conservation

To assist in answering the following questions refer to the guidance notes for further information on when there is a reasonable likelihood that any important biodiversity or geological conservation features may be present or nearby and whether they are likely to be affected by your proposals.

Having referred to the guidance notes, is there a reasonable likelihood of the following being affected adversely or conserved and enhanced within the application site, OR on land adjacent to or near the application site:

a) Protected and priority species

☒ Yes, on the development site ☐ Yes, on land adjacent to or near the proposed development ☐ No

b) Designated sites, important habitats or other biodiversity features

☐ Yes, on the development site ☐ Yes, on land adjacent to or near the proposed development ☒ No

c) Features of geological conservation importance

☐ Yes, on the development site ☐ Yes, on land adjacent to or near the proposed development ☒ No

14. Existing Use

Please describe the current use of the site:

The building is a church

Is the site currently vacant? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Does the proposal involve any of the following?

If yes, you will need to submit an appropriate contamination assessment with your application.

Land which is known to be contaminated? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Land where contamination is suspected for all or part of the site? ☐ Yes ☒ No

A proposed use that would be particularly vulnerable to the presence of contamination? ☐ Yes ☒ No

15. Trees and Hedges

Are there trees or hedges on the proposed development site?

☒ Yes ☐ No

And/or: Are there trees or hedges on land adjacent to the proposed development site that could influence the development or might be important as part of the local landscape character?

☒ Yes ☐ No

If Yes to either or both of the above, you may need to provide a full Tree Survey, at the discretion of your local planning authority. If a Tree Survey is required, this and the accompanying plan should be submitted alongside your application. Your local planning authority should make clear on its website what the survey should contain, in accordance with the current 'BS5837: Trees in relation to construction - Recommendations'.

16. Trade Effluent

Does the proposal involve the need to dispose of trade effluents or waste?

☐ Yes ☒ No

17. Residential Units

Does your proposal include the gain or loss of residential units?

☐ Yes ☒ No

18. All Types of Development: Non-residential Floorspace

Does your proposal involve the loss, gain or change of use of non-residential floorspace?

☐ Yes ☒ No

19. Employment

If known, please complete the following information regarding employees:

	Full-time	Part-time	Equivalent number of full-time
Existing employees	0	0	0
Proposed employees	0	0	0

20. Hours of Opening

If known, please state the hours of opening for each non-residential use proposed:

Use	Monday to Friday		Saturday		Sunday and Bank Holidays		Not Known
	Start Time	End Time	Start Time	End Time	Start Time	End Time	

21. Site Area

What is the site area?

3,800

sq.metres

22. Industrial or Commercial Processes and Machinery

Please describe the activities and processes which would be carried out on the site and the end products including plant, ventilation or air conditioning. Please include the type of machinery which may be installed on site:

N/A

Is the proposal for a waste management development?

☐ Yes ☒ No

23. Hazardous Substances

Is any hazardous waste involved in the proposal?

☐ Yes ☒ No

24. Site Visit

Can the site be seen from a public road, public footpath, bridleway or other public land?

☒ Yes ☐ No

If the planning authority needs to make an appointment to carry out a site visit, whom should they contact? (Please select only one)

☒ The agent ☐ The applicant ☐ Other person

25. Certificates (Certificate A)

Certificate of Ownership - Certificate A

Town and Country Planning (Development Management Procedure) (England) Order 2010 Certificate under Article 12

I certify/The applicant certifies that on the day 21 days before the date of this application nobody except myself/ the applicant was the owner (owner is a person with a freehold interest or leasehold interest with at least 7 years left to run) of any part of the land or building to which the application relates.

Title: Mr

First name:

Peter

Surname:

Woods

Person role:

Agent

Declaration date:

25/05/2011



Declaration made

25. Certificates (Agricultural Land Declaration)**Agricultural Land Declaration****Town and Country Planning (Development Management Procedure) (England) Order 2010 Certificate under Article 12**

Agricultural Land Declaration - You Must Complete Either A or B

(A) None of the land to which the application relates is, or is part of an agricultural holding ☒(B) I have/The applicant has given the requisite notice to every person other than myself/the applicant who, on the day 21 days before the date of this application, was a tenant of an agricultural holding on all or part of the land to which this application relates, as listed below: ☐

If any part of the land is an agricultural holding, of which the applicant is the sole tenant, the applicant should complete part (B) of the form by writing 'sole tenant - not applicable' in the first column of the table below

Title: First Name: Surname:
Person role: Declaration date: ☒ Declaration Made

26. DeclarationI/we hereby apply for planning permission/consent as described in this form and the accompanying plans/drawings and additional information. ☒Date

320110408 P

Peter Woods

ENGLISH MARTYR'S RC CHURCH WHALLEY

PROVISION OF DISABLED PERSONS WC WITH ACCESS RAMP AND ASSOCIATED ALTERATIONS

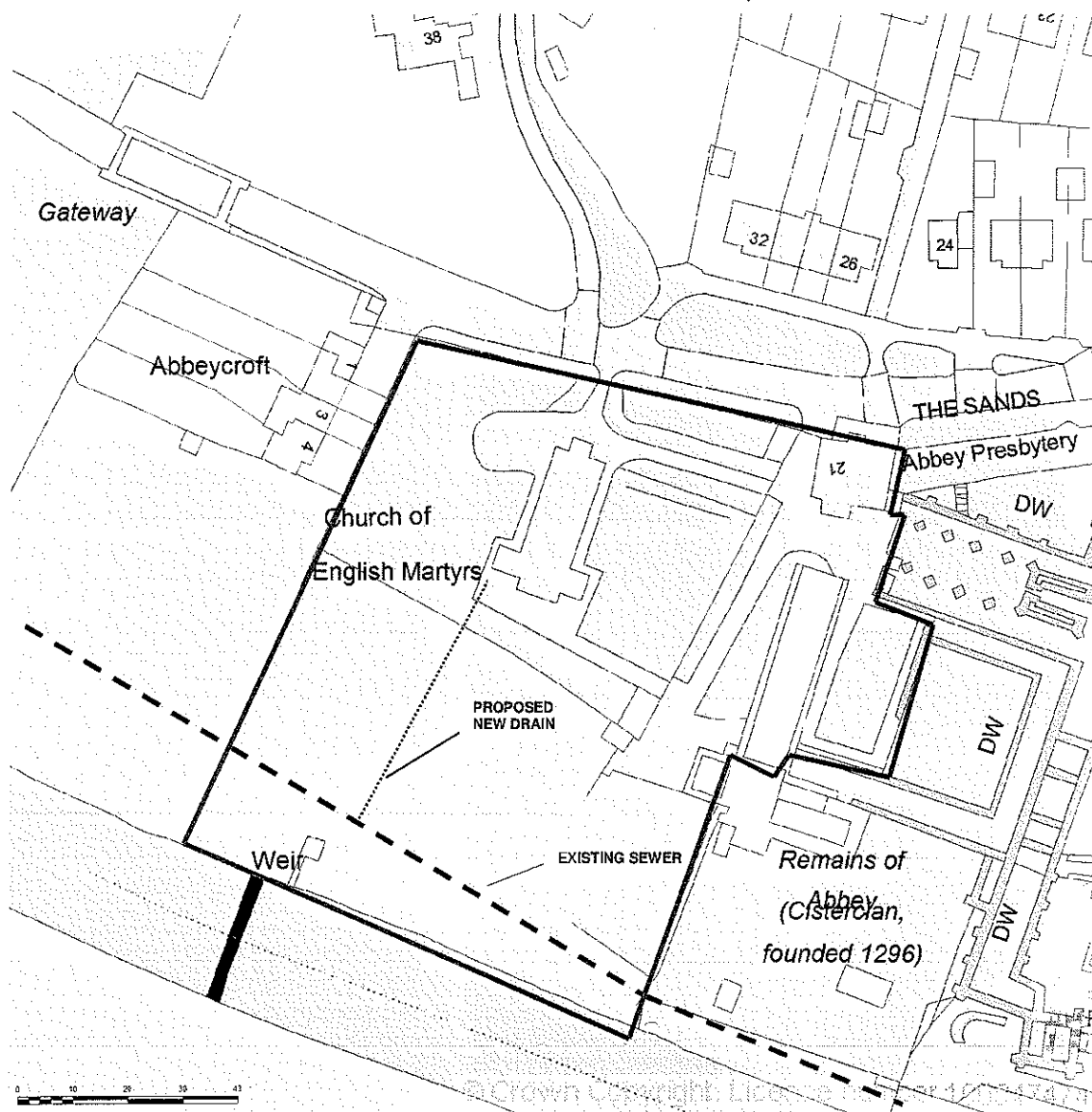
NOTE ON CONCESSIONARY FEES AND EXEMPTIONS FOR PLANNING APPLICATIONS

It is understood from the Authority's website that no fee is due in respect of the above application since it falls into the category of:

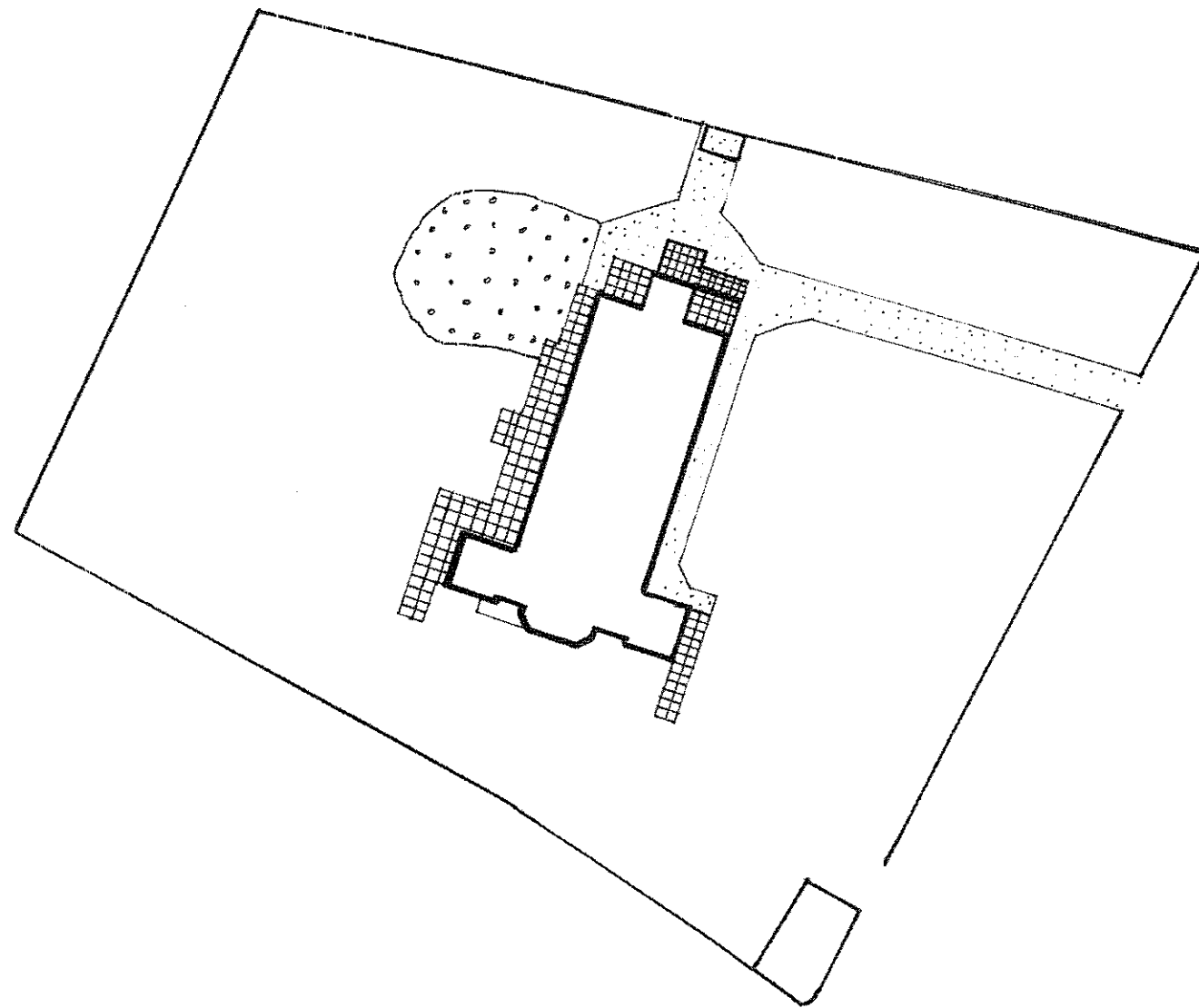
"Works to improve access to a public building for people with disabilities, or to improve his/her access, safety, health or comfort at his/her dwelling"

Peter Woods Conservation Ltd
68, Parsonage Road
Manchester
M20 4WR
May 2011

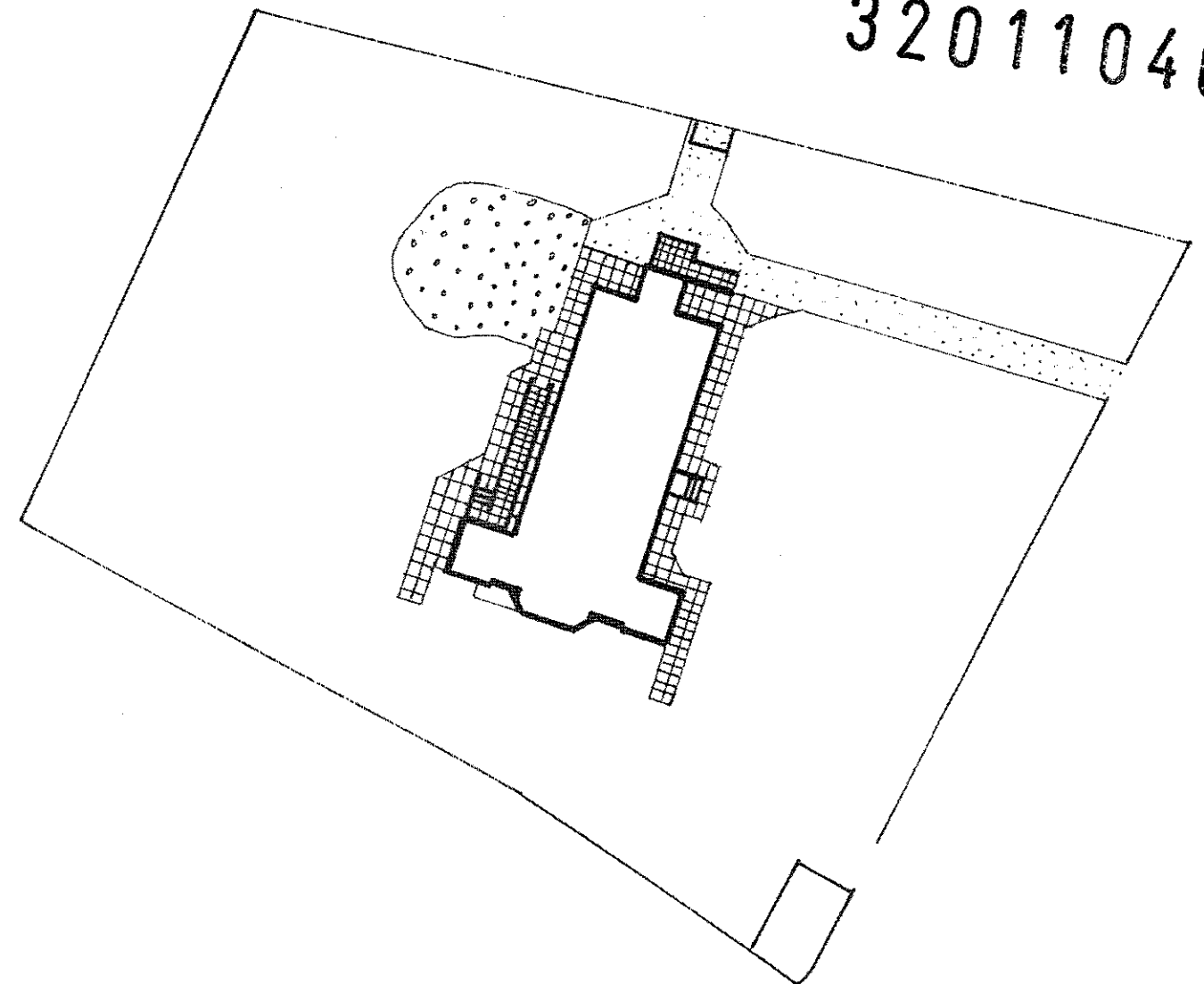
SITE LOCATION PLAN
AREA 4 HA
SCALE 1:1250
CENTRE COORDINATES: 372972, 436106



320110408P



EXISTING



PROPOSED

KEY

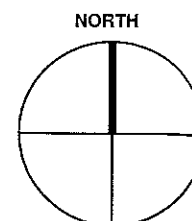
	CONCRETE PAVINGS
	TARMACADAM
	GRAVEL

Client	Date
SALFORD RC DIOCESAN TRUSTEES REG	April 2011
Project Title	Scale
ENGLISH MARTYRS RC CHURCH, WHALLEY	1:500 @ A3
REFURBISHMENT	
Drawing Title	Dwg No
EXISTING & PROPOSED SITE PLANS	10106 - 06P

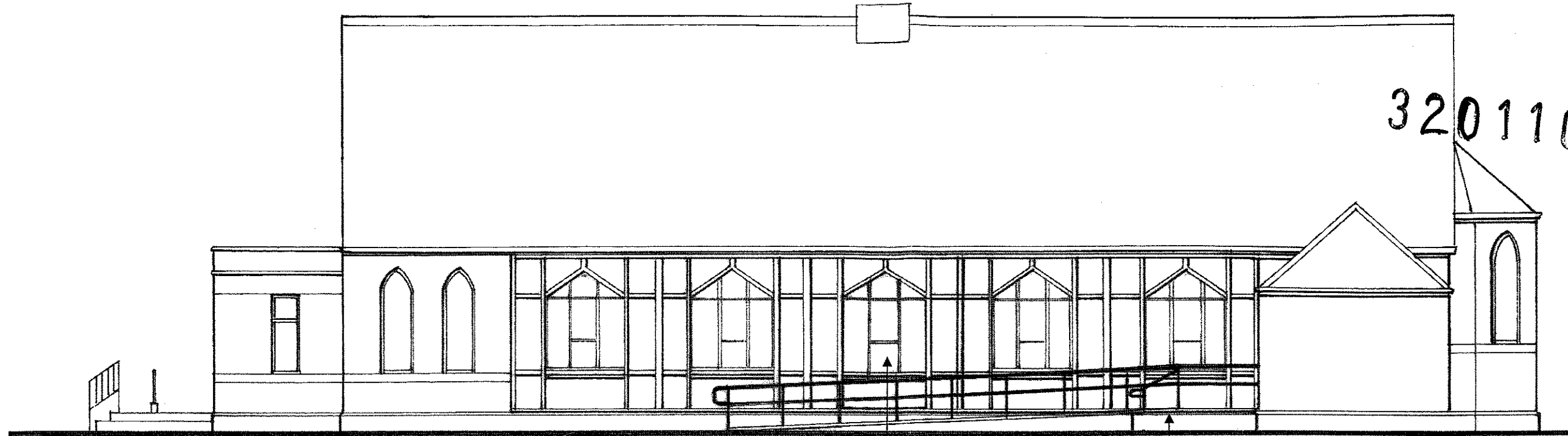
Peter Woods

Peter Woods Conservation Ltd
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Withington
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Tel: 0161 445 0224
Fax: 0161 445 7844
Mobile: 07785 233 469
Email: info@pwconservation.com



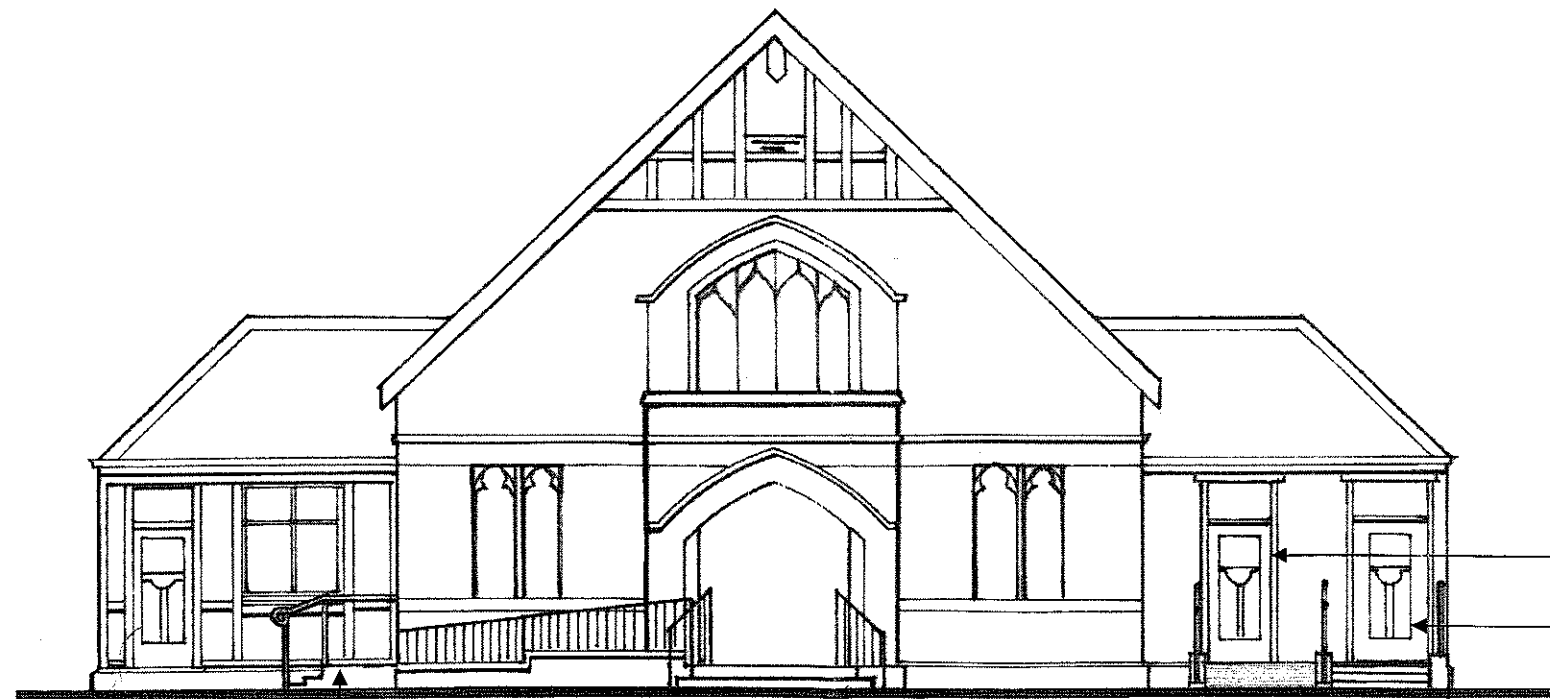
320110408P



WEST ELEVATION

Existing doors and steps removed,
replaced by matching painted
timber window

New ramp and steps in matching brick, with brick on
edge copings all to match existing N elevation ramp.
Stone coloured pcc pavings - (Marshall's "Barface").
Black powder coated tubular steel handrails



NORTH ELEVATION

Existing steps extended in matching
brick and pcc pavings with black
powder coated tubular steel handrails

Existing window opening adjusted to receive
re-located door and frame
Existing door opening adjusted to receive wider,
purpose-made matching door for disabled person's WC



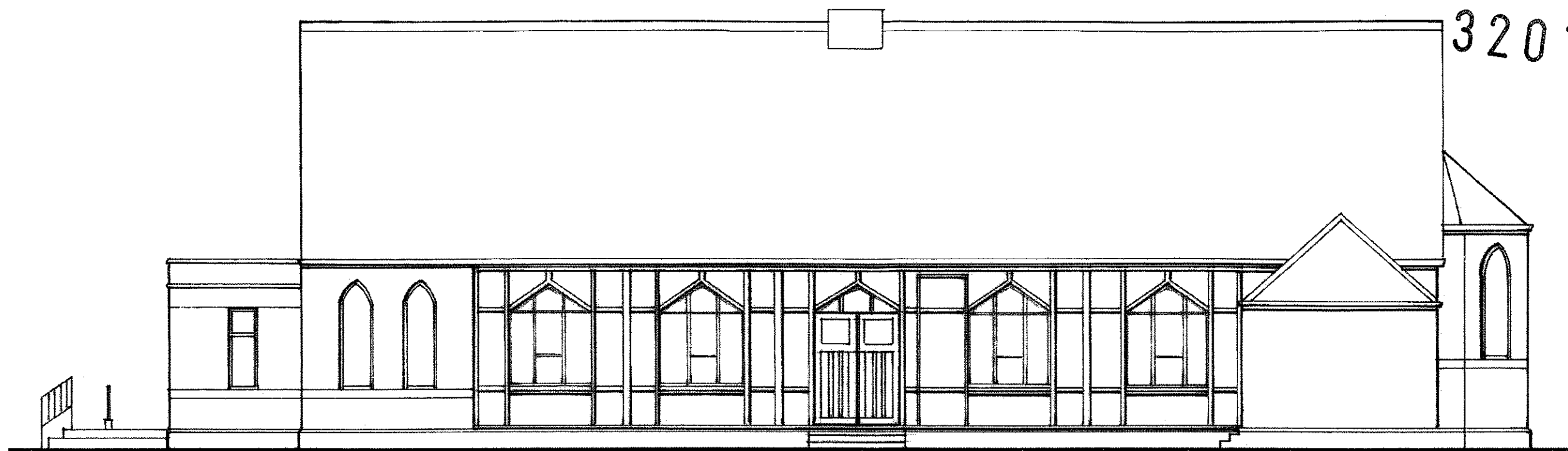
Client	DATE
SALFORD RC DIOCESAN TRUSTEES REG	April 2011
Project Title	Scale
ENGLISH MARTYRS RC CHURCH, WHALLEY	1:100 @ A3
REFURBISHMENT	Dwg No
PROPOSED ELEVATIONS	10106-05P

Peter Woods

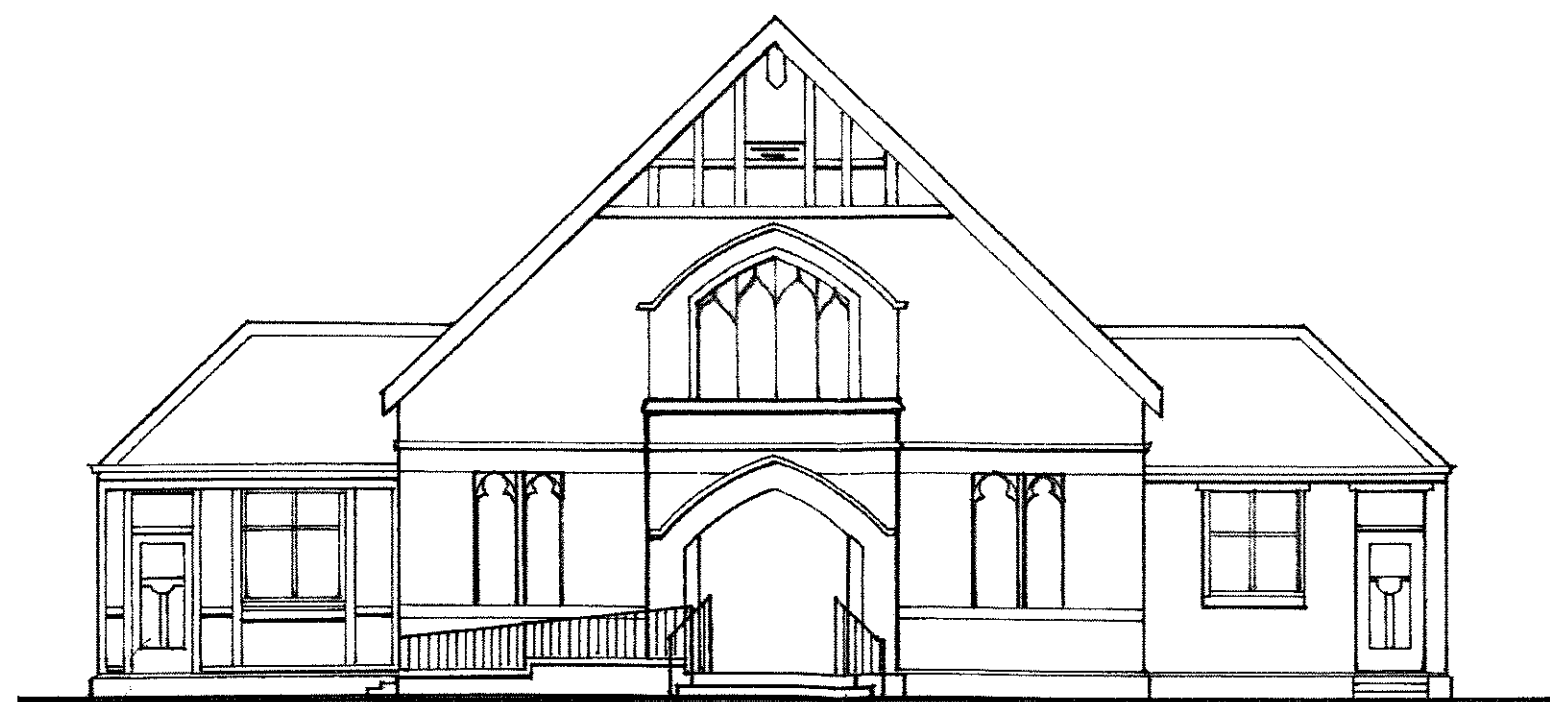
Peter Woods Conservation Ltd
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320110408P



WEST ELEVATION



NORTH ELEVATION

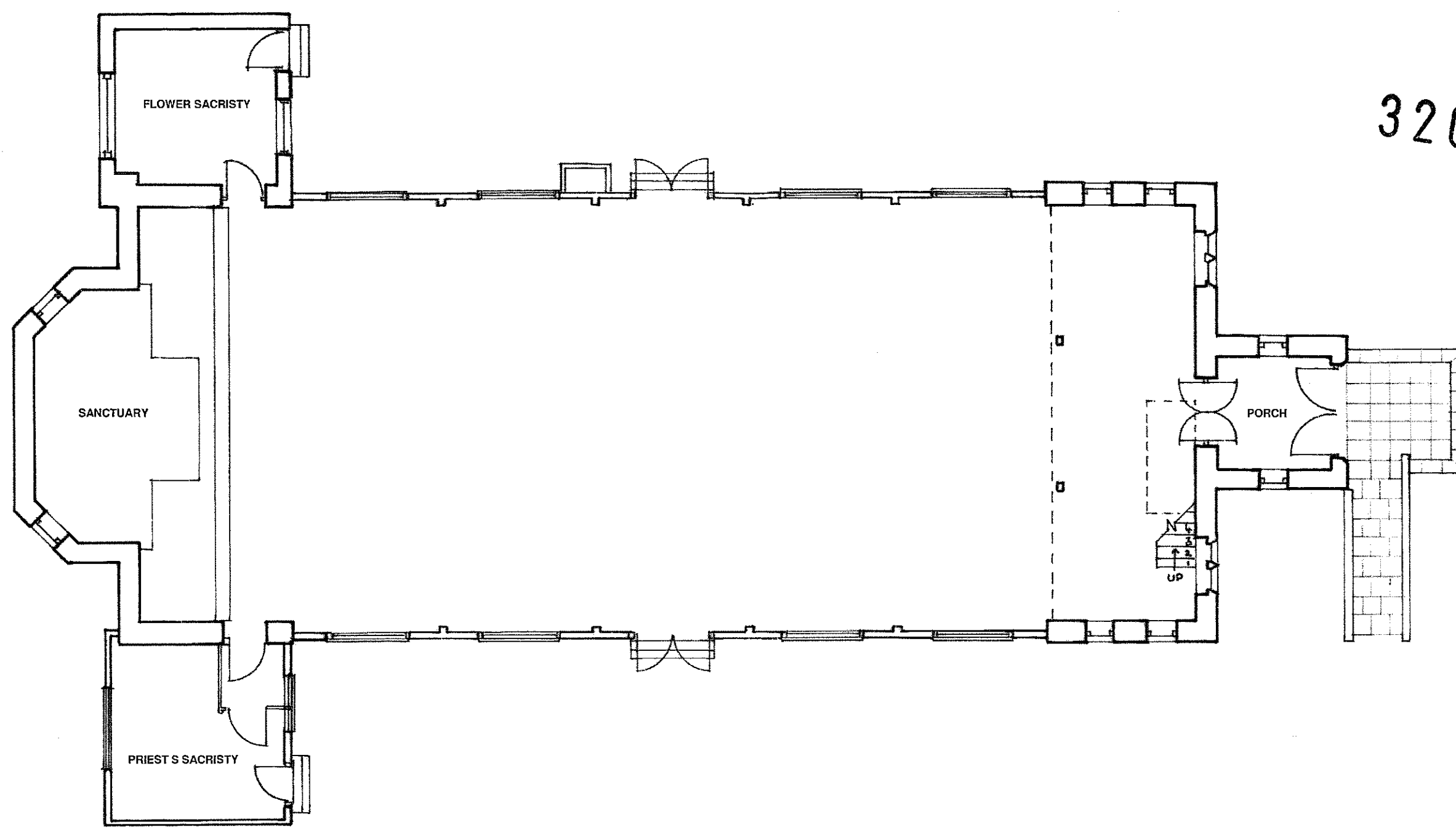


Client	Date
SALFORD RC DIOCESAN TRUSTEES REG	April 2011
Project Title	Scale
ENGLISH MARTYRS RC CHURCH, WHALLEY	1:100 @ A3
REFURBISHMENT	
Drawing Title	Dwg No
EXISTING ELEVATIONS	10106 - 04P
Peter Woods	

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320110408D

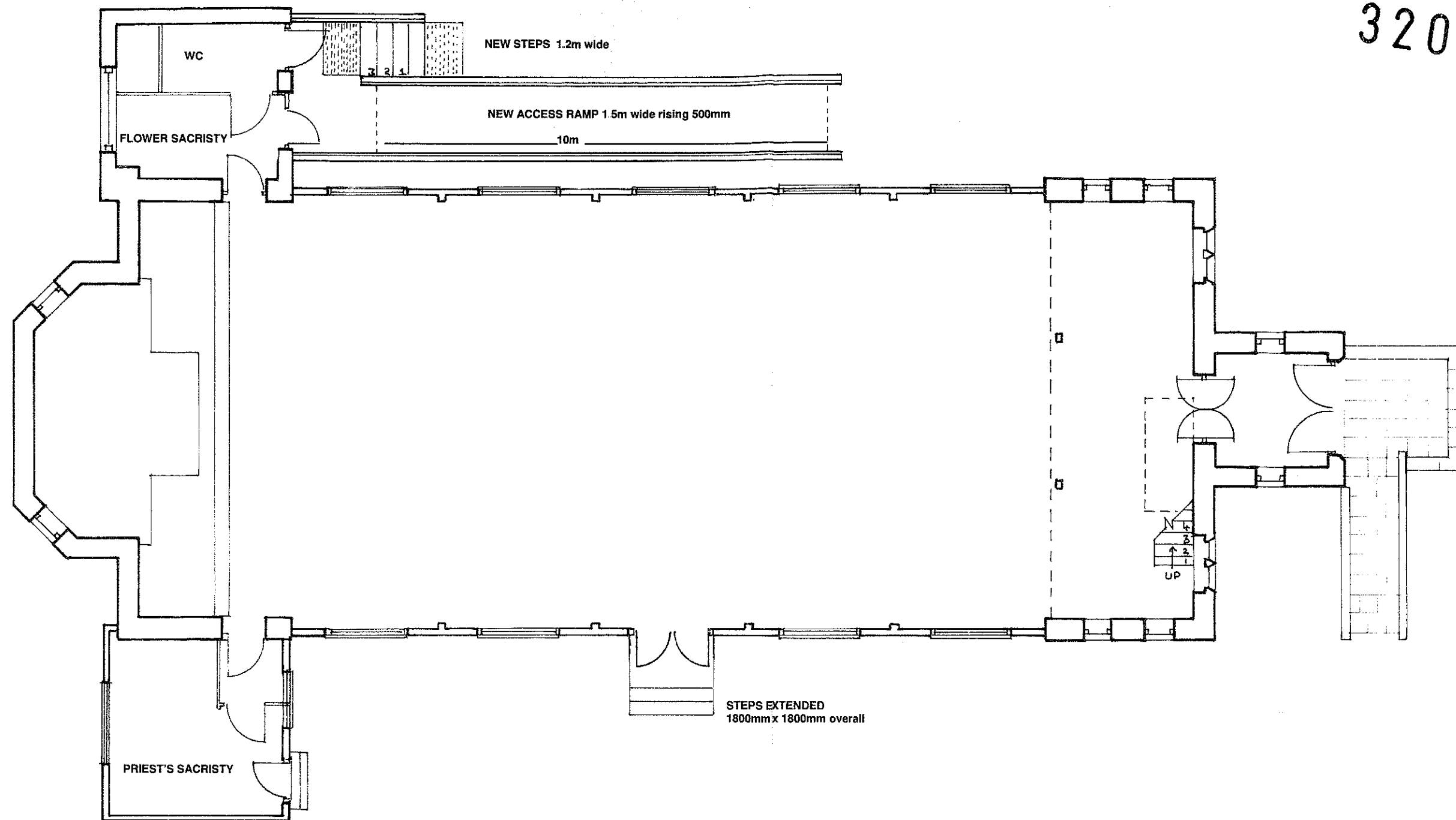


Client	Date
SALFORD RC DIOCESAN TRUSTEES REG	April 2011
Project Title	Scale
ENGLISH MARTYRS RC CHURCH, WHALLEY	1:100 @ A3
REFURBISHMENT	
Drawing Title	Dwg No
EXISTING PLAN	10106 - 02P
Peter Woods	

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 M20 4WR

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 Fax: 0161 445 7844
 Mobile: 07785 233 469
 Email: info@pwconservation.com

320110408P



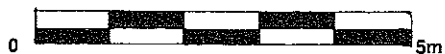
Rev A Annotation added to steps and ramp

Client	DATE
SALFORD RC DIOCESAN TRUSTEES REG	April 2011
Project Title	Scale
ENGLISH MARTYRS RC CHURCH, WHALLEY REFURBISHMENT	1:100 @ A3
Drawing Title	Dwg No
PROPOSED PLAN	10106-03P Rev A

Peter Woods

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Protected Species Survey;**English Martyrs Church, Whalley April 2011****Undertaken by Joyce Gillies****1 Species Background Information**

Bats are the only flying mammal. They have existed in their present form for over fifty million years. Bats and their roosts have full protection under the Wildlife and Countryside Act of 1981, due to their significant decline in recent years.

Bats will live in buildings and trees at different times of year. They will feed over gardens and in woodland with mature trees due to the high density and range of insects and for the shelter provided from the elements. Bats like to fly along linear features such as hedges, fences, ditches, streams and riverbanks.

By using sound to find their way through their echolocation system, bats find prominent features easier to locate. When such features which are linear, e.g. hedges, bats follow them as we would use a footpath, for going to and from a feeding site, or for ease of navigation whilst feeding along such a feature.

Research has shown that bats prefer habitats containing water - this is probably due to the higher density of insects flying, feeding and hatching over ponds, rivers and canals. Bats will travel considerable distances to feed over still pools along a river system where they may be found in large numbers.

Tree lined field edges offer a choice habitat by providing added protection from the wind. Strong wind is a source of danger for the flying mammal whose wing area acts like a kite. Many casualties are picked up after summer gales when lactating female bats are under pressure to feed in conditions when single male bats choose to remain torpid.

If bats are able to roost close to good feeding habitat then their chances of survival and reproduction are increased. Reproduction does not markedly increase bat numbers due to the fact that only one baby is born each year. Although bats have been recorded at 16 and 30 years old, the average is probably 3-5 years with many juveniles not surviving their first winter.

Bats hibernate during the cold winter months when insect food is not available. They choose cool places with high humidity in which to hibernate, seeking out somewhere cooler if the site becomes too mild. In a dry atmosphere dehydration occurs due to the large area of skin surface in the wings and tail membrane of the bat.

During hibernation in Britain bats are usually found singly or in twos or threes. Apart from caves, cellars and mines, places frequently chosen are gaps between the stonework of bridges, walls, buildings etc. Many bats are more secure with a little dorsal pressure and choose to squeeze into small gaps, drawing themselves deeper in with their feet, thus making them difficult to find. They shun any disturbance by torchlight.

Hibernating bats have been found in a wide variety of places, for example, in gaps in stonework of buildings, under lead flashing, behind metal down spouts, but more natural sites often chosen include behind the bark or in holes in trees.

Bats cannot fly away from danger as birds do. The ability of bats to go torpid, to save energy, means that their temperature, heart and respiratory rate is drastically reduced. To be able to fly they must increase the rate of these systems (temperature from $-3/4^{\circ}\text{C}$ to 40°C , heart rate from 2-4 in hibernation to around 400 per minute) before safe flight is possible. This takes in the region of 20 minutes.

Clearly, during building work any bats present would be in danger. If forced to fly in daylight the risk from predators is increased until an alternative roost can be found.

2 Bat Feeding and Roosting Behaviours

2.1 Feeding

Bats fly out of their roosts at dusk to search for insects on which to feed.

They find insects by using echolocation and might consume several thousand small flies each night.

Each bat has its own regular flight paths and feeding area.

Good feeding areas are sheltered from the prevailing wind.

Bats choose not to emerge to feed on wet and windy nights.

2.2 Roosts

Hybernaculum: Used in winter because of specific conditions provided, e.g. low temperature and high humidity.

Maternity Roosts: Large collections of females and young.

Non-Maternity Roosts. : Males, spring roosts, autumn breeding/ mating roosts.

Night Roosts: For rests between feeding or for hanging to eat large prey.

3 Possible Species in the area of survey.

Species found in the locality are Pipistrelle (possibly both types). Brown Long Eared and probably Whiskered/Brants.

Also possible are Daubenton and even the larger Noctule. This is due to the old pasture land, mature trees and many hedgerows, which have been there for many years, all within one kilometre of the site.

4 The General Area and Bat Roosts.

The area of the survey is good bat habitat.

It is known that bats feed, commute and roost in this area.

Roost sizes could be from one to possibly several hundred.

Roosts are used for many reasons during the year, a generalised scenario would be: -

Spring (April/May/June.): Males still hibernating, singly or several together. Females begin gathering in small roosts. Pregnancy begins.

Summer (June/July): Small all female roosts join together, single young are born to females in large maternity roosts. Males live separately in small numbers or singly.

Early Autumn (August): Young begin to fly, learn to feed on insects.

Late autumn (Sept/ Oct): Mating takes place. Males set up breeding roosts, often in holes in trees, to attract several females.

Winter (Oct/April): Hibernation during cold weather though bats are seen flying on sunny days to drink or change roosts. After mating the female bats store the valid sperm within their body, only becoming pregnant when conditions are favourable in the spring.

British bats are small; most will fit into a matchbox when their wings are closed. The largest, the **Noctule**, mainly a tree dweller, fits comfortably into a human hand.

Bats are generally dark brown, furred on the body, secretive in habit but capable of uttering shrill squeaks when disturbed.

5. The Survey ~ carried out on the instructions of Peter Woods Conservation Ltd.

5.1. The Instructions

To investigate the presence or absence bat species, in reference to a planning application on the Church.

5.2. Accuracy of Report

This report has been compiled based on the methodology and professional experience of the surveyor. Whilst the report reflects the situation found as accurately as possible, bats are wild and can move freely from site to site. Their

presence or absence detailed in this report does not entirely preclude the possibility of a different past, current or future use of the site surveyed.

I would ask all clients acting upon the contents of this report to show diligence when undertaking work on their site and or in their interactions with bat species. If bats are found during a work program and continuing the work program could result in their disturbance, injury or death either directly or indirectly an offence may be committed.

Bats may only be disturbed, injured or killed under license. This report does not convey the authority to undertake work, which may disturb, injure or kill any bat species.

If in doubt, stop work and seek professional help.

Contact Natural England, Bat Conservation Trust (0845 1300 228) or Joyce Gillies (07801 386976)

Wear gloves if it is necessary to handle bats.

5.3. Background

A planning application is to be presented.

A Bats Survey has been requested following guidance under Regulation 39 of the Conservation (Natural Habitats etc) Regulation 1994, the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended), the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000 and Planning Policy Statement 9 (PPS9) Biodiversity and Geological Conservation.

5.4. Proposed work on site

To refurbish parts of the Church.

- 1) Replace the suspended floor
- 2) To remove the linings of the hollow timber stud walls to provide new insulation and drylining.
- 3) Provision of fiberglass insulation to the roof voids.
- 4) An access ramp.

5.5. Survey Area and Site assessment.

After driving around the local area and looking over the land within 1kilometre of the Church, together with discussions with other bat workers, in the experience of the surveyor, bat species which may occur in the wider area around the barn could be;

Common Pipistrel (pipistrellus pipistrellus)
Soprano Pipistrel (pipistrellus pygmaeus)
Daubentons (Myotis Daubentonii)
Whiskered (Myotis mystacinus)
Brants (Myotis brandtii)
Brown Longeared (Plectus auritus)
Natterers(Myotis nattereri)
Noctule (Nyctalus Nactula)

5.6. Objectives of the survey

To ensure that the proposed development does not affect any bat species which is listed under the Conservation (Natural Habitats etc)Regulations 1994, which implements the EC Directive92/43/EEC in the United Kingdom the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981(as amended) and the Countryside and Rights of Way act 2000 as it is an offence, with certain exemptions, to;

- 1) Deliberately capture or kill any wild animal of a European protected species;
- 2) Deliberately disturb such animals;
- 3) In respect of bat species, damage or destroy a breeding site or resting place of such a wild animal;

The survey will (where possible):-

- 1) Identify the past or current use by bat species.
- 2) Assess the likely impact of the proposed development on the bat species.
- 4) Provide a basis upon which to propose mitigation (if required) for bat species affected by the development.

5.7. Survey Area= One Church building in current use.

The Church is situated on the southern edge of Whalley , next to the River Calder, two kilometers South East of the River Ribble. Grid Ref. SD730361, The building is surrounded by a garden and mature trees, particularly; horse chestnuts in full flower at the front and beech trees at the rear.

5.8. Habitat Description

The site is situated on level ground, in a large walled garden with beautiful, mature trees surrounding the building and providing shelter .

Very old stone buildings are on each side of the Church. these also add to the sheltering effect and hold the heat into the evening.

The Survey of the Building

The **daylight survey** was carried out on 27th April, 2011. The temperature approx 16°C. The sun was out.

The Church was built in 1926 using red bricks, stone lintels, and in parts black and white timber work, with a red tile roof. (see image on front of report)

The **second visit** for the emergence survey took place on 27th April 2011. The evening was perfectly still, mild and dry with a beautiful sunset. Many insects were on the wing.

6.1. Method

The outside and inside of the building was inspected, using a 2,000,000 candlepower torch along rooflines, walls and floors, where possible.

Binoculars were used as necessary.

On the first visit the surveyor was shown around by the Architect, who was helpful and knowledgeable about the future of the building.

Bat detectors were used at emergence time.

6.2. Personnel

Mrs. Joyce Gillies, a licensed bat worker with 25 years experience.

Results**7.1 Presence or Absence****7.2 Four areas were inspected:**

- 1) The floor
- 2) The walls
- 3) The roof voids
- 4) The ramp.

7.2 (1) The replacement of the suspended floor.

Access to this is by a trap door opening almost directly on to the boiler which is insulated in asbestos. This space under the floor is not high/deep, it was inspected by torch light through the trapdoor only owing to the close proximity of the asbestos.

It is unlikely that bat have much access to this space but I suggest a further check when the boiler and /or asbestos, is removed and access is easier.

7.2 (2) The Walls

The inner of the wooden sections are to be removed and also the window frames which have rotted.

There is nowhere for a bat to gain access on the lower part of the wood work. Higher up the window frames the timber work is very well put together and sealed with white paint and covered in spiders webs with no obvious openings for a bat to gain access.

I believe that only timberwork and none of the brick and stonework are to altered.

The workmanship of the structure is very tight with no gaps to gain access.

7.2 (3) The Roof Voids

The main ,large roof was unboarded and a layer of dusty fiberglass covered the entire floor to the roof edges.

The temperature here was aprox 20c due to the sun on the unlined tiles.

No evidence of bats was seen on the existing under felt.

There was no obvious opening to the outside from inside the loft.

The whole main void was closely inspected by 2 people.

A tiny unlined roof void to the right of the alter was much cooler and also had no signs of bats.

The other small void to the left of the alter, above the vestry, had a wooden floor, here also there was no evidence of bats.

As the proposed work is just to add another layer of insulation, on top of the existing one which already goes up to eaves, I cannot see any risk to any bat.

7.2 (4) The Access Ramp

Here the plan is to change an existing window in the section of the Church to the right of the alter, into a doorway with a ramp leading to it externally.

The wood of the window frame has no gaps so no access for a bat.

8. The dusk emergence Survey

The dusk emergence survey took place on the same evening because the weather was perfect.

The first bat, a Pipistrel Sp. was observed at 8.55 pm feeding around the trees at the front of the Church this was followed by 2 more, all feeding on the insects

flying among the chestnut trees. Later a *Myotis* species, probably a Whiskered, was also feeding here.

All these bats seemed to appear from outside the church grounds where there are many more suitable properties within easy reach.

Although the church has 2 gable ends, which is a place often used by bats, these are too 'cluttered' and well sealed to probably be used by bats.

The plans for improvement do not include **the roof**.

9 RECOMENDATIONS

9.1 When a time has been set for work to start on the floor AND after the asbestos has been removed; either before or at that point, the area under the floor needs to be checked for any access points that could let a bat in to hibernate. This area is cool and damp and therefore suitable.

Mitigation would be to leave the same access place when the work is completed. (No such places were found during the external search.)

Any gaps between brick-work and timber, where a bat could hide, need to be checked carefully during the work, particularly when the windows are removed.

Generally the building carries a low risk of bat use.

8. Conclusion

If the recommendations in 9.1 are carried out

I consider that planning permission should not be held back on this site due to bats.

Joyce Gillies, licensed Batworker

May 7th 2011.

BARN OWLS

During this survey , no signs of Barn owls were found ; i.e. pellets, white droppings or feathers were found.

No suitable places for a barn owl to roost or nest in were found.

ENGLISH MARTYR'S RC CHURCH WHALLEY REFURBISHMENT

HERITAGE STATEMENT

Significance

English Martyrs Church is within the Whalley Conservation area, however it is not listed or noted on the Whalley Conservation Area map as being a Building of Townscape Merit, similarly, despite its proximity to the Abbey ruins, it does not feature in any of the marked important views on the Conservation Area Map.

The building and site are briefly noted in the Conservation Plan prepared for the Abbey Site but no recommendations are made for policies to preserve or enhance their significance.

The building was constructed in 1926 to a cruciform plan and non-traditionally oriented with the sanctuary to the south, all under pitched interlocking clay tiled roofs. The main gables, short return walls, brick plinth to the main walls and western projection housing the flower sacristy are built in smooth red brick whilst the remaining walling is in timber framed panelled construction with a "half timbered" effect produced by applied timber boarding. There are terracotta quoins and tracery to some windows with leaded lights, while the remainder are plain painted timber.

Taken as a whole the building has limited architectural or historic significance beyond possibly symbolizing the return of Catholicism to the site, however it has an undeniable charm and its setting in well maintained gardens complements the adjoining Abbey site and the Conservation Area as a whole. The gardens themselves are of merit being well planted, containing mature trees and laid out for quiet contemplation with suitable seating.

Impact

The above considerations have been taken into account in the design process and together with cost constraints, have mitigated against any more significant a proposal to extend the church to provide the necessary additional facilities.

The same considerations have driven the design of the proposed new external access ramp and choice of materials for external repairs. The latter are to be carried out using like for like materials, principally painted timber windows to the existing pattern but incorporating double glazing. Initial proposals to completely replace the lightweight external walls were rejected in favour of maintaining and repairing the existing. The access ramp utilizes similar materials to the existing steps and ramp at the front of the church.

The only significant change to the external appearance of the building is the proposal for a second ramped access. Alternative proposals to locate the wc in the main body of the church close to the main entrance were considered, but rejected on aesthetic grounds and also on grounds of loss of space in what is intended to become a dual use area with flexible seating capable of accommodating "coffee morning" gatherings. The preferred location requires external access if it is to be used during or in preparation for a church service.

The scale of the ramp and design of handrails is driven by the need to comply with current Building Regulations, however, located on the opposite side of the church from the Abbey and screened by planting from public view, it will have minimal effect on the context of the Abbey site.

Cont'd

**ENGLISH MARTYR'S RC CHURCH WHALLEY
REFURBISHMENT****HERITAGE STATEMENT****Impact (cont'd)**

The paved surfaces of new steps and ramp will be stone coloured, bar faced, slip resistant pre-cast concrete paving slabs. The current high standard of planting to garden areas around the church will be reinstated on completion and by enhancing the utility of the building for disabled users, it is considered that, if there is any impact, the proposals will enhance rather than detract from appreciation of the significance of the site

Peter Woods BSc MSc Dip Bldg Cons MRICS

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May 2011**

Ref 10106-12

ENGLISH MARTYR'S RC CHURCH WHALLEY REFURBISHMENT

DESIGN AND ACCESS STATEMENT

Introduction

The purpose of the proposed scheme is to enhance the existing use of English Martyr's Church as an important part of the local community. In recent years the fabric has suffered from the effects of weathering and damp, however there is a strong body of parishioners determined to see the church kept open and the current scheme seeks to adapt and refurbish the building to allow it better meet the needs of the community and secure its future.

In particular the scheme provides the following:

- Asbestos removal from subfloor
- Replacement of decayed timber floor with insulated beam and block floor including new sleeper walls on new foundations, replacement heating system.
- Welded repairs to steel columns in external walls, internal dry lining of timber stud and brick walls incorporating insulation, insulation of roofspace all to current standards.
- Alterations to provide new accessible wc with new external access ramp
- Window replacement, general external repairs and redecoration, internal redecoration, minor electrical alterations.

All elements of the scheme have been discussed extensively with parishioners and Salford Diocese.

Process

The church is within the Whalley Conservation area, however it is not listed or noted on the Whalley Conservation Area map as being a Building of Townscape Merit, similarly, despite its proximity to the Abbey ruins, it does not feature in any of the marked important views on the Conservation Area Map.

Nevertheless the building has an undeniable charm and its setting in well maintained gardens complements the adjoining Abbey site. This has been a significant factor in the design process and together with cost constraints has mitigated against any proposal to extend the church to provide the necessary additional facilities.

The same consideration has driven the design of the proposed new external access ramp and choice of materials for external repairs. The latter are to be carried out using like for like materials, principally painted timber windows to the existing pattern but incorporating double glazing. Initial proposals to completely replace the lightweight external walls were rejected in favour of maintaining and repairing the existing. The access ramp utilizes similar materials to the existing steps and ramp at the front of the church.

Use

The scheme aims to enhance the existing use of the building as a place of worship and community centre, by providing a more comfortable and energy efficient environment together with an accessible WC.

Amount

The only significant change to the external appearance of the building is the proposal for a second ramped access. Alternative proposals to locate the wc in the main body of the church close to the main entrance were considered, but rejected on aesthetic grounds and also on grounds of loss of space in what is intended to become a dual use area with flexible seating capable of accommodating "coffee morning" gatherings. The preferred location requires external access if it is to be used during or in preparation for a church service.

Layout

The layout of the main part of the church will remain unchanged. The WC will be accessible both internally and externally via the new ramp and steps, which have been designed to the appropriate standards to allow wheelchair access.

Scale

The scale of the ramp and design of handrails is driven by the need to comply with current Building Regulations. Located on the opposite side of the church and screened by planting from public view, it will have minimal effect on the context of the Abbey site.

Landscaping

The paved surfaces of new steps and ramp will be stone coloured, bar faced, slip resistant pre-cast concrete paving slabs. The current high standard of planting to garden areas around the church will be reinstated on completion.

Appearance

As noted above, materials have been selected to complement the existing construction, including matching painted timber windows, matching brick, painted steel handrails.

Access

The access benefits of the scheme are assumed to be self explanatory. Provision of an accessible wc will widen the range of people able to use the building.

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Ref 10106-9

**ENGLISH MARTYR'S RC CHURCH WHALLEY
REFURBISHMENT****FLOOD RISK ASSESSMENT**

In accordance with Planning Policy Statement Annex E flood risk assessments should be proportionate to the risk and appropriate to the scale, nature and location of the development – the following assessment is considered to comply with this requirement.

The church site is located close to the River Calder and the site itself is subject to flooding from that river dependent on weather and tidal conditions. Whilst the site has been flooded within the last two years and whilst the likelihood of further flooding is liable to increase due to climate change, the church itself stands on higher ground within the site and to date has escaped damage

Due to the nature and scale of the works, the proposal to add an access ramp and steps to the existing building will have no impact on the risk of flooding arising from the development site.

Due to the nature of the proposed ramp and steps, which will be built in brick and concrete, the physical consequences of flooding to the works comprising the development would be negligible.

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