

SF 2007

October 2012

Preliminary Ecological Appraisal
Land off Whalley Road,
Hurst Green, Lancashire

320120964P



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1.0 INTRODUCTION

Smeeden Foreman Limited has been commissioned by Carter Jonas LLP to undertake a preliminary ecological appraisal of land off VWhalley Road, Hurst Green (grid reference SD 686 379, see figure 1 below). The proposals involve the erection of 30 new build dwellings and demolition of an existing agricultural shed on a part and part field currently used for pasture with a frontage area currently used as parking. The initial Phase I Habitat Survey was undertaken on the 5th October 2012.

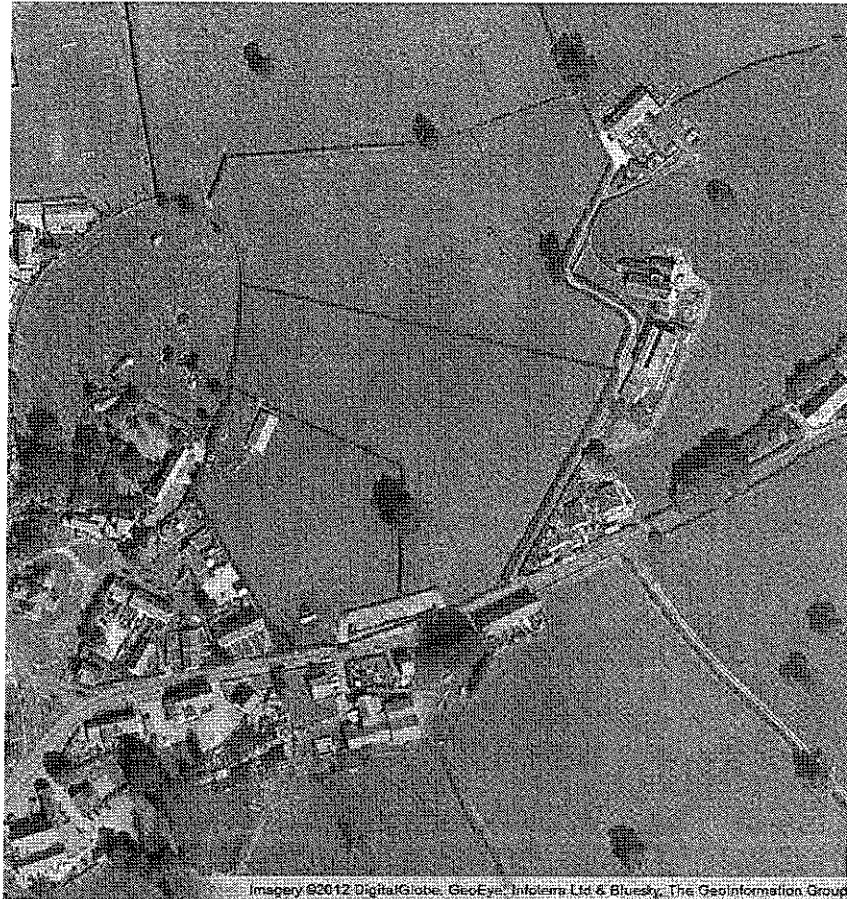


Figure 1: Aerial photograph showing the habitats within and immediately surrounding the site

This report has been commissioned to inform the design and planning submission for the site development.

This report will include the following information gathered by desk study and a phase I habitat survey:

- Proximity to statutory and non-statutory designated sites.
- Proximity to existing records for protected species
- Site habitat appraisal and potential to support protected species

A review of the above information will be made to identify any features or sites of ecological interest which may be affected by the development proposals. Where potential impacts or protected species are identified the need for mitigation measures or specific species surveys will be discussed and recommendations for potential environmental enhancements will be made.

2.0 SITE DESCRIPTION

The site is located within the village of Hurst Green; the nearest town centre is Clitheroe which is located approximately 5 km to the north east. The southern boundary of the site is marked by Whalley Road, and a car parking area. The eastern boundary is marked by a footpath leading to the local school and the western boundary is adjacent to housing and gardens. Pasture fields lie adjacent to the north of the proposed development.

The site itself comprises pasture fields which have been managed by sheep grazing. Mature established hedgerows border and dissect the fields. A mature tree stands alone in the centre of a dissecting hedgerow within the site and a small barn exists on the west side of the site. A dry stone wall borders a section of the western boundary.

3.0 BASELINE INFORMATION

3.1 Methodology

The ecological interest of the site has been investigated by a combination of desk study, consultation and field survey.

Information was requested from the following organisations:

- Lancashire Environment Record Centre
- East Lancashire Bat Group

The following sources of information were consulted:

- www.magic.gov.uk (government web sites for nature conservation and environmental information)
- Lancashire Biodiversity Action Plan
- National Biodiversity Network (NBN) Gateway
- Aerial photographs

3.2 Nature Conservation Designated Sites

Statutory designations

There are no statutory designated sites within 2 km of the proposed development site including, Special Areas of Conservation (SAC), Special Protection Areas (SPA), Ramsar Sites, Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB), National Parks, Local Nature Reserve (LNR) or National Nature Reserves (NNR).

Non-statutory designations

There are 18 non-statutorily designated nature conservation sites within 2 km of the proposed development site. These are Biological Heritage Sites (BHSs), which is a designation given to important wildlife sites within the Lancashire county. Many of these sites contain important habitats and rare or endangered species of county importance. The sites and distance from the proposal site are included in the table below.

Designation	Site Name	Distance from proposals site
BHS	Coppy Scar Wood	2 Km
BHS	Marles Wood	2 Km
BHS	Ragden Wood Heronry	1.2 Km
BHS	Haugh Wood Pasture	1.8 Km
BHS	Haugh Wood	1.5 Km
BHS	Hey Hurst Pond	700 m
BHS	Clough Bank Wood	700 m
BHS	Hollins Wood & Dinckley Fields	1.7 Km
BHS	Lambing Clough Meadow	800 m
BHS	Merrick and Bailey Hall Woods	200 m
BHS	Raid Deep Wood	900 m
BHS	Great & Mill Woods	1.8 Km
BHS	Park Wood	700 m
BHS	Cross Gills Sand Quarry	1.2 Km
BHS	Over Hacking Wood	2 Km
BHS	Brockhall Wood	1.7 Km
BHS	Spring Wood	2 km
BHS	River Ribble	1.1 Km

Refer to Appendix 01 for the location of the Biological Heritage Sites in relation to the application site

3.3 Existing Species Records

The full list of species, provided from consultation undertaken with Lancashire Environment Record Centre and East Lancashire Bat Group is included within Appendix 02 of the report. Records within closest proximity to the application site are listed below.

European Protected Species:

- Soprano Pipistrelle Bat (2006) maternity roost approximately 2 Km to the south east of the site
- Common Pipistrelle Bat- (2006) maternity roost approximately 2 Km to the south east of the site
- Daubenton Bat (2009) - roost approximately 1.8 Km to the north east of the site
- Brown Long Eared bat (2007) – approximately 1.6 Km to the north east of the Site
- Otter (2004) – approximately 1.5 Km to the south east of the site (River Ribble)

UK Protected Species:

- Water vole (2006) – approximately 900 m to the north of the site (Dean Brook)
- Otter (2004) – approximately 1.5 Km to the south east of the site (River Ribble)

UK BAP Priority Species:

UK BAP priority species recorded within 2km of the proposed development site include; brown hare, european eel, lesser spotted woodpecker, house martin, curlew, tree sparrow, grey partridge, willow tit, marsh tit, willow warbler, songthrush, hedge accentor, northern lapwing, hedgehog and *Lipsothrix nobilis* (Crane fly)

3.4 Site Habitat Survey

A site survey was undertaken in October 2012. Habitat types and key species were noted and are presented in the Phase I Habitat format (see Figure 02: Phase I Habitat Map) proposed by the Joint Nature Conservation Committee (1993).

The site is made up of two pasture fields which are managed by sheep grazing and established hedgerows which border and dissect the fields.

Improved grassland

The pasture fields consist of improved grassland habitat, and are close-cropped from the current sheep grazing. Species recorded within this habitat include dominant grasses such as perennial rye-grass *Lolium perenne* and annual meadow-grass *Poa annua* with sheep fescue *Festuca ovina* recorded occasionally. Forbs were recorded as rare to occasional within the grassland with species including, white clover *Trifolium repens*, dandelion *Taraxacum agg.*, creeping buttercup *Ranunculus repens*, creeping thistle *Cirsium arvense* and chickweed *Stellaria media*. Foxglove *Digitalis purpurea* were recorded along the edge of the drystone wall. This habitat is considered to be of low conservation value, comprising species of limited botanical value and being widely replicated within the surrounding area.

Hedgerows

Bordering and dissecting the fields are a number of hedgerows. These are mature established hedgerows with mature standard trees as detailed below:

Target note 1 – This hedgerow is located on the southern boundary of the site bordering the car park off Whalley Road. The hedge is between 1.5-2m in height, with a width of 2m and is quite dense. There are recent signs of management and it is considered likely to have been managed by cutting. Hedgerow canopy species recorded include hawthorn *Crataegus monogyna*, holly *Ilex aquifolium*, elder *Sambucus nigra*, Sycamore *Acer pseudoplatanus* and bramble *Rubus sp.* Ground flora species recorded at the base of the hedge include common nettle *Urtica dioica*, cleavers *Galium aparine*, hogweed *Heracleum sphondylium*, broad-leaved dock *Rumex obtusifolius*, Ivy *Hedera helix* and great willowherb *Epilobium hirsutum*.

Target note 2 – This hedgerow marks a portion of the south western boundary of the site. It is approximately 1.8m in height, 1.2m in width, and 25m in length, and shows signs of being recently cut. This hedge is species poor and was noted as having many gaps. Hedgerow canopy species include hawthorn, hazel *Corylus avellana*, rose *Rosa sp.* and bramble. Ground flora species recorded here include common nettle, ground ivy *Glechoma hederacea*, creeping thistle, foxglove, creeping buttercup, hawkweed *Hieracium sp.*, broad leaved dock, herb robert *Geranium robertianum*, Coltsfoot *Tussilago farfara* and male fern *Dryopteris filix-ma*.

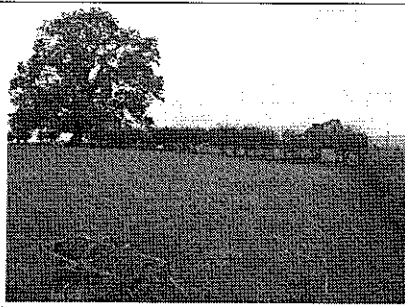
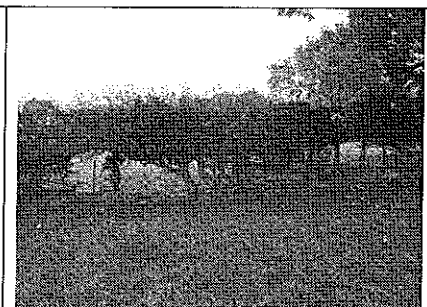
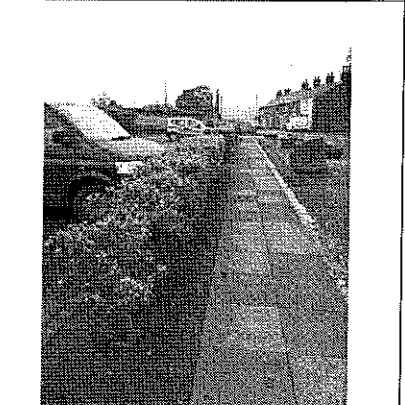
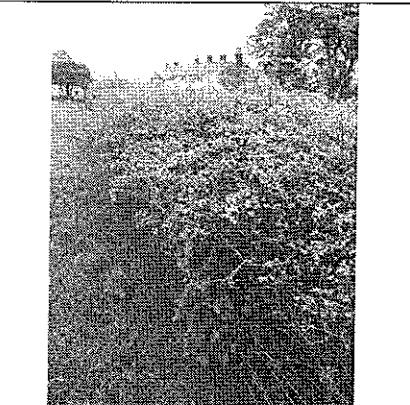
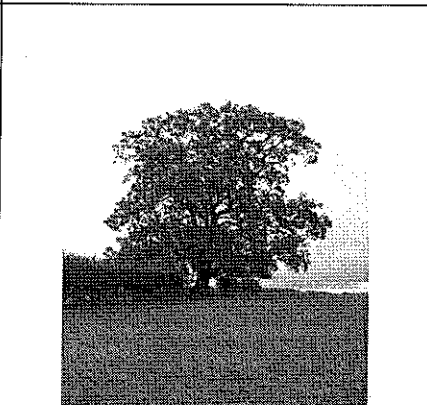
Target note 3 – This hedgerow dissects two of the pasture fields, and shows evidence of being previously laid. It is between 1-1.5m in height and 1-2m in width and has recent signs of management. It is a species poor hedgerow, consisting of hawthorn and elder as canopy species. Ground flora species recorded at the base of the hedge include foxglove, common nettle and chickweed. This hedgerow had little growth below 0.5m, the likely cause of this poor growth being sheep grazing of the shoots from this height and therefore the hedge appears to be in poor condition.

Target note 4 – This hedgerow marks the western boundary of the site and lies adjacent to houses and gardens on Warren Fold. It is between 1m in height at the

southern end and 5-7m in height, 3m in width to the north. Relatively recent signs of cutting were observed. Hedgerow canopy species include hawthorn, elder and holly. Ground flora species recorded here include common nettle, ground ivy, creeping thistle, foxglove, herb robert and hogweed

Target note 5 – This area of ornamental shrub planting lies within the car park, and consists of well managed Cotoneaster *Cotoneaster* sp., Beech *Fagus sylvatica* and Hawthorne. It is approximately 1m high and 1m in depth and has recently been cut.

Due to the limited number of species present and the lack of associated features, it is considered unlikely that the hedgerows present on site would meet the criteria for 'important' under the Hedgerow Regulations 1997.

		
Bisecting hedge and pasture field.	Pasture Field and western hedge (Target Note 4)	Hedgerow (Target Note 3)
		
Ornamental planting in car park (Target note 5)	South boundary hedge (Target note 1)	Ash tree (Target Note 6)

Trees

Target note 6 – A large mature Ash *Fraxinus excelsior* tree (~ 40m high) dominates the site. This tree had a very large circumference at breast height, measured at 4.3 m (684mm diameter). Whilst this feature is not the only pre-requisite for a tree to be classed as a veteran tree, it does suggest it has been a feature of the landscape for some considerable time.

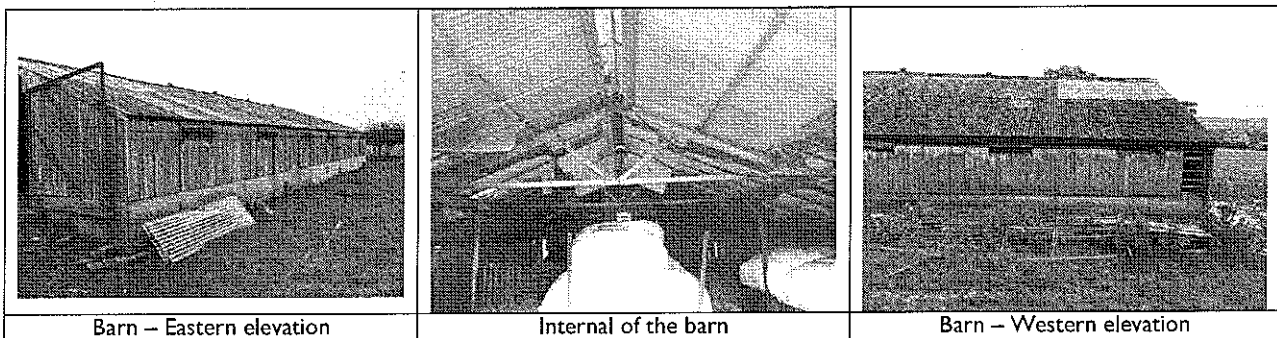
It is considered that this tree is in good physiological condition. The Ash stands upright, with a slight lean to the east and has an even canopy of between 10 and 18 m branch spread. The tree bark is deeply creviced, thus offering a good habitat for invertebrates.

The tree is also considered to offer perch and protection for birds. Therefore this tree is considered to be of moderate to high conservation value in this landscape.

This tree is considered to have a moderate potential to support roosting bats due to its size, structure and age. A visual inspection from ground level is not sufficient to ascertain the presence of a roost such that further survey is recommended.

3.5 Building Assessment

A barn is located to the west of the site, which is constructed of block work and wooden fascia boards. The roof is constructed out of corrugated asbestos sheeting. The building is currently in use, but is in an average condition. There appears to be no external or internal features present on this building which would provide shelter for roosting bats. Therefore it is considered that this building does not offer bat roost potential.



3.6 Local Biodiversity Action Plan

Habitat types for which action plans have been prepared for the Lancashire Biodiversity Action Plan include:

- Arable Farmland
- Moorland and Fell
- Broadleaved and Mixed Woodland
- Limestone Pavement
- Calcareous grasslands
- Species rich neutral grassland
- Sand dune
- Mossland
- Reedbeds
- Saltmarsh & Estuarine Rivers
- Reedbeds
- Encapsulated Countryside
- Gardens & Backyards
- Amenity Grassland
- Road Verges
- Quarries
- Brownfield
- Churchyards & Cemeteries
- Allotments

There are no habitats within the site which are listed within the local biodiversity action plan.

Species included within the Lancashire Biodiversity Action Plan include:

- Otter
- Bats
- Brown hare
- Water vole
- Red squirrel
- Hen harrier
- Reed bunting
- Lapwing
- Farmland birds
- Skylark
- Songthrush
- Great crested newt
- Natterjack toad
- Belted beauty moth
- Large heath butterfly
- Northern brown argus butterfly
- High brown fritillary
- Pearl bordered fritillary butterfly
- Dorus profuges hoverfly
- Wall mason bee
- Lancaster whitebeam
- Ladys slipper orchid
- Great butterfly orchid
- Flat sedge
- Black poplar
- Birds eye primrose
- Purple rampion fumitory
- Narrow small reed

No species were recorded on site that are listed in the national or regional biodiversity action plans.

Of the species listed, the site is considered to provide suitable habitats for foraging and commuting bats occurring within the surrounding area.

3.7 Natural Area Profile

Natural England (then English Nature) devised a scheme describing England in a series of Natural Areas based on the identification of their characteristic wildlife and natural features. It draws together physical attributes, wildlife, land use and culture to define a distinctive nature conservation character. The site lies within Natural Area 12: Forest of Bowland described by English Nature (Natural Area Profile, 1997) as:

"The Bowland Fells form a distinct and almost circular upland dome of moorland, with gritstone outcrops and deep wooded river valleys lying within north-east Lancashire. The Trough of Bowland, a pass connecting the valleys of the Marshaw Wyre and Langden Brook, divides the upland core into two main blocks. To the north of the Trough, an

east-west ridge of moorland rises to 560m at Ward's Stone, the highest point within the Natural Area. To the south of the Trough, a more deeply incised hill mass rises to a summit of 510m at Fair Snape Fell on the southern most part of an escarpment edge. Pendle Hill is a distinctive outlier having a steep scarp slope and flat summit rising to 557m at the Beacon.

The rocks of this upland area are entirely from the Carboniferous period. Thick layers of Millstone Grits form the summits of Pendle Hill and the Bowland Fells, outcropping as summit tors, such as Ward's Stone. Thinner layers of sandstone and shales from the Bowland Series form softer eroding slopes. Calcareous bands within the shales give rise to base-rich flushes in some places. Limestone occurs around the southern side of the Bowland Fells and the north side of Pendle Hill, outcropping conspicuously as 'reef knolls', which are an important feature of the Ribble Valley.

The Bowland Fringe forms a transitional landscape between the dramatic upland core of Bowland Fells and the flat Lancashire and Amounderness Plain to the west, the Yorkshire Dales to the east, and the Lancashire Valleys to the south-east."

4.0 IMPLICATIONS / RECOMMENDATIONS

4.1 Nature Conservation Designated Sites

Due to the distance of the site from the local biological heritage sites, and there being no connectivity with the River Ribble, no impact is anticipated by this development on these sites.

4.2 Habitats

The improved grassland habitat within the site is considered to be of low conservation value.

The hedgerows within the site are considered to be of some conservation value, being mature and relatively well managed, with a range of shrub and tree species being present offering suitable foraging habitat for birds and bats. They should be retained wherever possible, and in particular along the western boundary of the site. To mitigate for the proposed losses of the southern boundary and dissecting hedges (target notes 1, 2 and 3), replacement planting with appropriate native species is to be included within the landscape proposals (refer to Landscape Proposal dwgs SF2007 LL02 and LL03) along with the installation of bird and bat boxes within the tree to be retained and new buildings.

The Ash tree is to be retained and therefore no mitigation for loss is necessary at this stage. It is considered to have the potential to support roosting bats (refer to section 4.3).

4.3 Species

Refer to Appendix 03 which details the legal status of the species mentioned below.

Great crested newts

There are no ponds within the application site to support great crested newts. From consulting an OS base plan and aerial photograph of the surrounding area there are two

ponds within 500m of the site. The two ponds are located approximately 450m to the north of the site and although no record of this species was provided within the consultation undertaken with the Lancashire Environment Record Centre, the ponds have the potential to support great crested newts.

The proposals site is predominantly pasture grassland which provides low quality terrestrial habitat for great crested newts. It is therefore considered that, even if present within the ponds, great crested newts would be unlikely to use the site due to the distance and quality of habitat offered. No further assessment for this species is therefore considered necessary.

Bats

The barn within the site to be demolished is not considered suitable to support roosting bats. The hedgerows are considered to have potential to support foraging bats, and mitigation for their loss is to be included by the planting of flowering trees and shrubs, particularly berry and nut bearing varieties as these provide opportunities for invertebrates, which the bats depend upon for a food source.

The Ash tree on site has the potential to support roosting bats. During this survey it was not possible to fully inspect the tree for roost features such as cavities, broken and split limbs, etc. due to the size of the tree. This tree is scheduled to be retained in the proposals; however the level of disturbance during construction and potential pruning would have a detrimental effect on any bat roost if present. Therefore it is recommended that a climb and inspect survey is carried out by a qualified ecologist to ascertain if a roost is present.

Breeding birds

No bird species were recorded during the survey. It is considered likely that species such as dunnock and song thrush would utilise habitats such as hedgerows within the site in which to nest. Some hedgerows within the site are to be affected by the works and there may be an impact upon breeding birds if works were undertaken during the breeding season. Therefore any vegetation clearance proposed would be undertaken outwith the breeding bird period (March – August inclusive) unless checks by an appropriately qualified ecologist find no active nests immediately prior to clearance works commencing.

Recommendations for planting of native trees and shrubs within the site would aim to benefit nesting and foraging birds by providing further suitable habitat. To enhance the site for cavity nesting species, nest boxes could be erected onto trees and new buildings within the site.

Other species

Habitats within and immediately adjacent to the site are considered unsuitable to support protected species such as otter and water vole. No adverse impact upon these species is anticipated within the proposals.

5.0 SUMMARY

Smeeden Foreman Limited has been commissioned by Carter Jonas LLP to undertake an ecological assessment of land off Whalley Road, Hurst Green. The proposals involve the erection of 30 new build dwellings and demolition of an existing agricultural shed on a part and part field currently used for pasture with a frontage area currently used as parking. The initial Phase 1 Habitat Survey was undertaken on the 5th October 2012. Consultation, to assess for potential protected species, has been undertaken with the relevant local record centre and bat group.

Designated sites

Consultation undertaken with Lancashire Environment Record Centre advised that there are no statutorily designated nature conservation sites within 2km of the application site. There are a number of non-statutory wildlife sites with the search radius of the proposed development, however, it is not anticipated that the proposals will adversely impact upon these sites.

Habitats

The improved grassland habitat within the site is considered to be of low conservation value.

It is recommended that the mature ash tree is subject to a climb and inspect survey, to ascertain if it is used by roosting bats. The tree is scheduled to be retained within the proposals, however, it may be subject to disturbance and care should be taken to ensure no damage is sustained to it during the construction phase.

Hedgerows which dissect and border the site are considered to be of some conservation value as they are mature, well established and support a range of tree and shrub species. However, it is considered unlikely that they would meet the criteria for 'important' under the Hedgerow Regulations (1997). To mitigate for the loss of dissecting and bordering hedges (target notes 1, 2 and 3), replacement planting of appropriate native shrubs (refer to Landscape Proposals dwgs SF2007 LL02 and LL03) and the provision of bird and bat boxes is to be included within the proposals. Existing planting should be retained wherever possible and new tree and shrub planting is to include appropriate native species.

Protected Species

- **Water Vole** – Due to the distance and no connectivity to the water course, No adverse impact upon this species is anticipated from the proposed development.
- **Otter** – Due to the distance and no connectivity to the water course, No adverse impact upon this species is anticipated from the proposed development.
- **Bats** – The mature ash tree is considered to have the potential to support a bat roost. A climb and inspect survey is recommended to confirm whether this is the case and determine appropriate mitigation if required.
- **Breeding birds** – Any vegetation clearance would be undertaken outwith the breeding bird period (March – August inclusive) unless checks by an ecologist find active nests to be absent immediately prior to works. Gapping-up hedges would aim to benefit breeding and foraging birds. Recommendations for the installation of nest boxes onto trees and buildings would also aim to benefit cavity nesting bird species.

FIGURES

FIGURE 01: Aerial Photograph (included within the report)

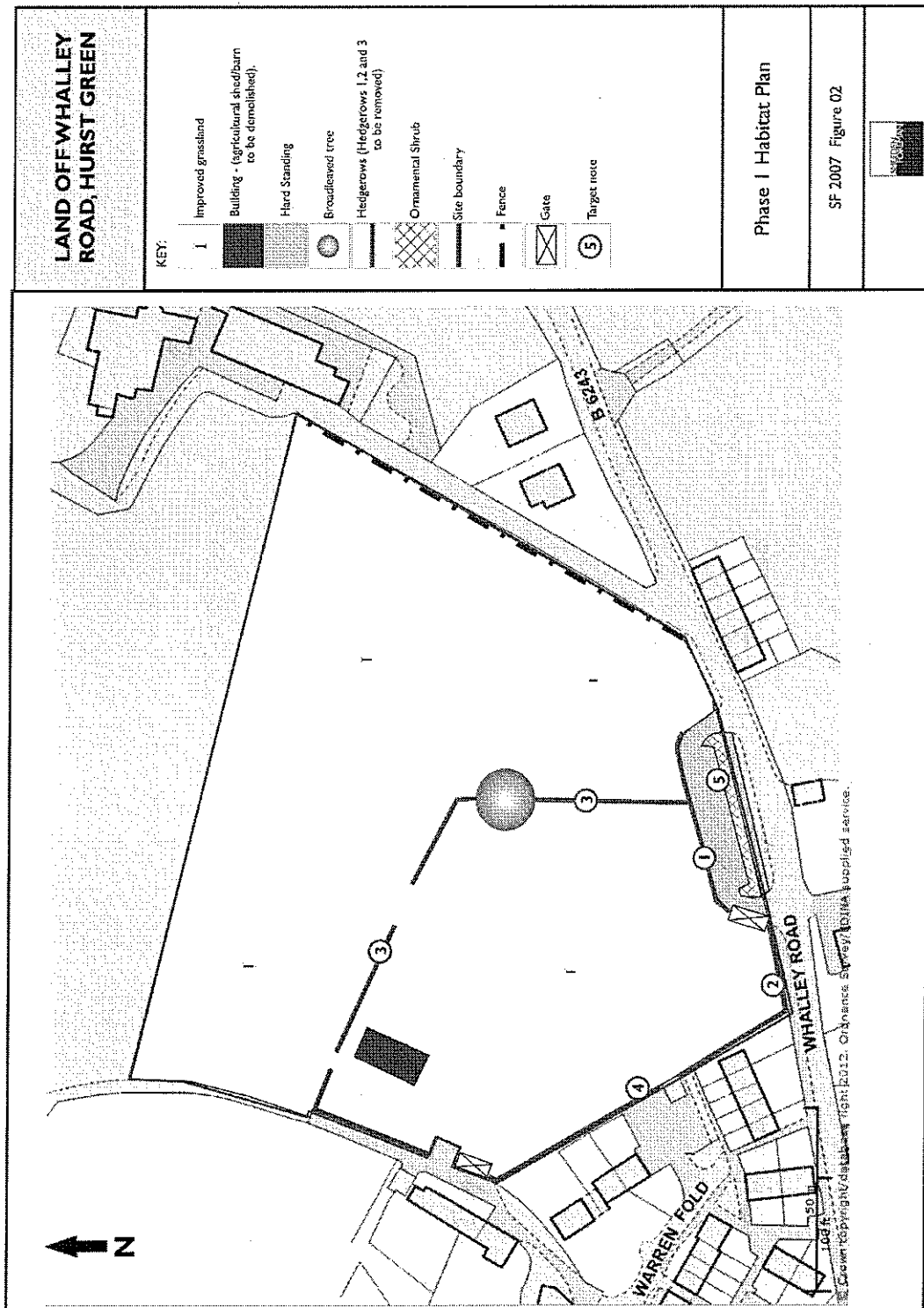
FIGURE 02: Phase I Habitat Map

APPENDIX

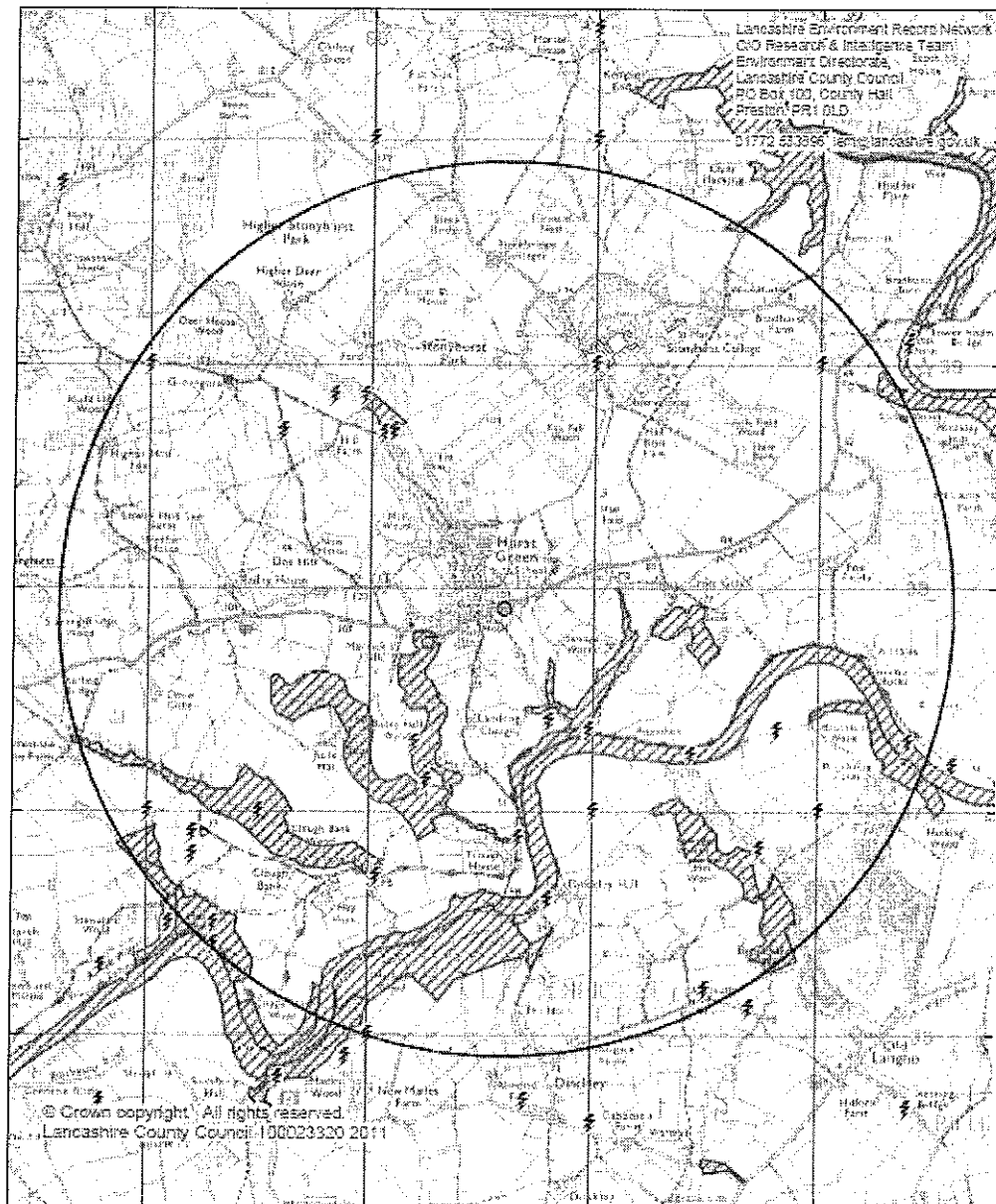
APPENDIX 01: Designated Sites

APPENDIX 02: Species Records

APPENDIX 03: Legal Status of Protected Species



APPENDIX 01: DESIGNATED SITES



Legend

- Hurst Green 2km Buffer
- Hurst Green
- Key Species Records
- Biological Heritage Sites
- SSSI

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**APPENDIX 02: SPECIES RECORDS - LANCASHIRE ENVIRONMENT
RECORDS NETWORK**

Taxon Group	Taxon Latin	Common Name	Grid Ref	Sample Year	Status
bird	<i>Prunella modularis</i>	Hedge Accentor	SD63Z	1997	BAP-Long
bird	<i>Phylloscopus trochilus</i>	Willow Warbler	SD63T	1998	BAP-Long
bird	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>	Song Thrush	SD63T	1998	BAP-Short
bird	<i>Emberiza schoeniclus</i>	Reed Bunting	SD63Y	2000	Lancs BAP Prov
bird	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>	Song Thrush	SD63Y	2000	BAP-Short
bird	<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>	Northern Lapwing	SD63Z	1997	Bird-Amber
bird	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>	Song Thrush	SD63Z	1997	BAP-Short
bird	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	House Sparrow	SD63T	1998	Wales NERC S.42
bird	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>	Song Thrush	SD63U	1998	BAP-Short
bird	<i>Prunella modularis</i>	Hedge Accentor	SD63U	1998	BAP-Long
bird	<i>Numenius arquata</i>	Eurasian Curlew	SD63U	1998	BOCI-ModDec
bird	<i>Phylloscopus trochilus</i>	Willow Warbler	SD63U	1998	BAP-Long
bird	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>	Song Thrush	SD704373	2005	BAP-Short
bird	<i>Dendrocopos minor</i>	Lesser Spotted Woodpecker	SD673365	1993	Bern-A2
bird	<i>Delichon urbicum</i>	House Martin	SD63Z	2000	BAP-Long
bird	<i>Numenius arquata</i>	Eurasian Curlew	SD63T	1998	BOCI-ModDec
bird	<i>Perdix perdix</i>	Grey Partridge	SD63T	1998	Bird-Red
bird	<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>	Northern Lapwing	SD63U	1998	Bird-Amber
bird	<i>Perdix perdix</i>	Grey Partridge	SD63Y	1998	Bird-Red
bird	<i>Numenius arquata</i>	Eurasian Curlew	SD63Y	1998	BOCI-ModDec
bird	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	House Sparrow	SD63Y	2000	Wales NERC S.42
bird	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>	Song Thrush	SD704373	2005	BAP-Short
bird	<i>Numenius arquata</i>	Eurasian Curlew	SD63Z	1997	BOCI-ModDec
bird	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	House Sparrow	SD63Z	1997	Wales NERC S.42
bird	<i>Phylloscopus trochilus</i>	Willow Warbler	SD63Z	1997	BAP-Long
bird	<i>Prunella modularis</i>	Hedge Accentor	SD63T	1998	BAP-Long
bird	<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>	Northern Lapwing	SD63T	1998	Bird-Amber
bird	<i>Phylloscopus trochilus</i>	Willow Warbler	SD63Y	1998	BAP-Long
Fish	<i>Salmo trutta</i>	Brown/Sea Trout	SD6805638693	2011	England NERC S.41
Fish	<i>Salmo salar</i>	Atlantic Salmon	SD6805638693	2011	RedList_post94-II
Fish	<i>Anguilla anguilla</i>	European Eel	SD6805638693	2011	BAP-2007
Fish	<i>Anguilla anguilla</i>	European Eel	SD6825237132	2011	BAP-2007
Fish	<i>Salmo trutta</i>	Brown/Sea Trout	SD6803236707	2011	Wales NERC S.42
Fish	<i>Salmo salar</i>	Atlantic Salmon	SD6803236707	2011	RedList_post94-II
Fish	<i>Salmo trutta</i>	Brown/Sea Trout	SD6825237132	2011	England NERC S.41
Fish	<i>Salmo salar</i>	Atlantic Salmon	SD6825237132	2011	RedList_post94-II
Fish	<i>Salmo salar</i>	Atlantic Salmon	SD6897837362	2011	RedList_post94-II
Fish	<i>Anguilla anguilla</i>	European Eel	SD6897837362	2011	BAP-2007
Fish	<i>Salmo trutta</i>	Brown/Sea Trout	SD6866936879	2011	England NERC S.41

Fish	<i>Salmo salar</i>	Atlantic Salmon	SD6866936879	2011	RedList_post94-II
Fish	<i>Anguilla anguilla</i>	European Eel	SD6866936879	2011	BAP-2007
Fish	<i>Anguilla anguilla</i>	European Eel	SD6803236707	2011	BAP-2007
Fish	<i>Salmo trutta</i>	Brown/Sea Trout	SD6897837362	2011	England NERC S.41
Fish	<i>Salmo trutta</i>	Brown/Sea Trout	SD6973836827	2011	Wales NERC S.42
Fish	<i>Salmo salar</i>	Atlantic Salmon	SD6973836827	2011	RedList_post94-II
Fish	<i>Anguilla anguilla</i>	European Eel	SD6973836827	2011	BAP-2007
flowering plant	<i>Festuca altissima</i>	Wood Fescue	SD7039	1998	Lancs BAP Prov
flowering plant	<i>Gagea lutea</i>	Yellow Star-of-Bethlehem	SD7039	1971	Lancs BAP Prov
flowering plant	<i>Convallaria majalis</i>	Lily-of-the-valley	SD673364	1982	Lancs BAP Prov
flowering plant	<i>Convallaria majalis</i>	Lily-of-the-valley	SD682373	1982	Lancs BAP Prov
flowering plant	<i>Gagea lutea</i>	Yellow Star-of-Bethlehem	SD688366	1886	Lancs BAP Prov
flowering plant	<i>Gagea lutea</i>	Yellow Star-of-Bethlehem	SD7039	2008	Lancs BAP Prov
flowering plant	<i>Gagea lutea</i>	Yellow Star-of-Bethlehem	SD63Y	1964	Lancs BAP Prov
flowering plant	<i>Gagea lutea</i>	Yellow Star-of-Bethlehem	SD688366	1891	Lancs BAP Prov
flowering plant	<i>Gagea lutea</i>	Yellow Star-of-Bethlehem	SD688366	1886	Lancs BAP Prov
flowering plant	<i>Gagea lutea</i>	Yellow Star-of-Bethlehem	SD7039	2007	Lancs BAP Prov
flowering plant	<i>Jasione montana</i>	Sheep s-bit	SD63U	1964	Lancs BAP Prov
flowering plant	<i>Rubus saxatilis</i>	Stone Bramble	SD63Y	1964	Lancs BAP Prov
flowering plant	<i>Paris quadrifolia</i>	Herb-paris	SD63T	1964	Lancs BAP Prov
flowering plant	<i>Pedicularis palustris</i>	Marsh Lousewort	SD63U	1964	Lancs BAP Prov
flowering plant	<i>Rumex longifolius</i>	Northern Dock	SD6739	1891	Lancs BAP Prov
flowering plant	<i>Paris quadrifolia</i>	Herb-paris	SD7039	1998	Lancs BAP Prov
flowering plant	<i>Paris quadrifolia</i>	Herb-paris	SD7039	1984	Lancs BAP Prov
flowering plant	<i>Gagea lutea</i>	Yellow Star-of-Bethlehem	SD688366	1891	Lancs BAP Prov
flowering plant	<i>Genista tinctoria</i>	Dyer's Greenweed	SD63T	1964	Lancs BAP Prov
flowering plant	<i>Gagea lutea</i> <i>Equisetum palustre</i> x <i>telmateia</i>	Yellow Star-of-Bethlehem	SD688374	1997	Lancs BAP Prov
horsetail		Horsetail	SD69813736	2004	Lancs BAP Prov
fly	<i>Lipsothrix nobilis</i>	Crane fly	SD675370	2003	BAP-2007
liverwort	<i>Riccia fluitans</i>	Floating Crystalwort	SD672369		Lancs BAP Prov
liverwort	<i>Riccia fluitans</i>	Floating Crystalwort	SD672368	1982	Lancs BAP Prov
liverwort	<i>Scapania irrigua</i>	Heath Earwort	SD63T	2008	Lancs BAP Prov
liverwort	<i>Jungermannia parvica</i>	Shining Flapwort	SD681387		Lancs BAP Prov
moss	<i>Rhizomnium punctatum</i>	Dotted Thyme-moss	SD63T	2008	Lancs BAP Prov
terrestrial mammal	<i>Lepus europaeus</i>	Brown Hare	SD676387	2009	BAP-1997
terrestrial mammal	<i>Erinaceus europaeus</i>	West European Hedgehog	SD695362	2003	NI_Priority
terrestrial mammal	<i>Arvicola amphibius</i>	European Water Vole	SD67973886	2006	England NERC S.41
terrestrial mammal	<i>Arvicola amphibius</i>	European Water Vole	SD67833886	2006	England NERC S.41
terrestrial mammal	<i>Erinaceus europaeus</i>	West European Hedgehog	SD695362	2003	NI_Priority
terrestrial mammal	<i>Lutra lutra</i>	European Otter	SD7037	1970	WACA-Sch5_sect9 4b
terrestrial mammal	<i>Lutra lutra</i>	European Otter	SD69433725	2004	WACA-Sch5_sect9 4b

Bat Records: East Lancashire Bat Group**Bat data for 2km SD686379**

Date	Grid Ref	Site Name	Species	Information
08.11.04	SD697411	Chaigley	Pipistrellus sp	Foraging
29.04.06	SD697368	Bradyll Barn	P. pygmaeus	Foraging
29.04.06	SD697368	Dinckley House	P. pygmaeus	Maternity roost
08.05.06	SD697367	Brockhall Barn	P. pipistrellus	Maternity roost
31.05.06	SD697385	Hall Bank Farm	P. pygmaeus	Foraging
31.05.06	SD697385	Hall Bank Farm	P. pipistrellus	Foraging
June 2006	SD697368	Bradyll Barn	Pipistrellus sp	Roost
June 2006	SD697368	Bradyll Barn	P. auritus	Roost
05.06.07	SD696394	Stonyhurst	P. auritus	Roost
25.5.09	SD696394	Stonyhurst	P. pygmaeus	Maternity roost
23.5.09	SD696394	Stonyhurst	M. daubentonii	Roost

APPENDIX 03: LEGAL STATUS OF PROTECTED SPECIES

Otter

Otters are given protection under Section 5 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). The species is also listed on Annexes II and IV of the EC Habitats Directive (Council Directive 92/43/EEC) which is implemented in the UK by The Conservation (Natural Habitats and Conservation) Regulations 1994. It is a priority species in the UK Biodiversity Action Plan and is included within the LBAP.

Otters are protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) and the Habitats Regulations 2007. They are given protection from intentional or reckless killing, injuring or taking; damage, destruction or obstruction of or to any structure or place used for shelter; protection and disturbance whilst occupying such a structure or place.

Water Vole

Water voles are now given full legal protection under Section 9(4) of Schedule 5 of the Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981 (as amended in 2008). This makes it a legal offence to intentionally kill, injure or take, sell, damage or destroy or obstruct access to any structure or place used by water voles for shelter or protection, or to disturb water voles while they are using such a place.

Bats

Bats and their roosts are afforded full legal protection under both UK and European legislation. The Conservation (Natural Habitats & c.) Regulations 1994 (as amended, 2007) transpose the Habitats Directive into UK law, making it an offence to-

- deliberately disturb a bat
- deliberately kill, injure or capture a bat
- damage, destroy or obstruct access to a breeding site or resting place (note this applies to both deliberate and reckless actions).

The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) (Schedule 5) made it an offence to

- intentionally kill, injure or take a bat
- damage, destroy or obstruct a bat roost *,
- disturb a bat at a roost *
- possess or control a bat or any part thereof
- sell, offer for sale, possess or transport for sale any bat or part thereof
- set traps for catching, killing or injuring bats
- possess articles for the purposes of committing offences against bats

[*= intentional and reckless offences covered]

This protection applies whether bats are present within the roost at the time or not.

Breeding Birds

The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) gives protection to all wild nesting birds, which makes it an offence to intentionally kill, injure, or take any wild bird or their eggs or nests. This protection applies from the moment the nest is being built. Additional protection against disturbance on the nest or of dependant young is provided for birds included on Schedule 1.