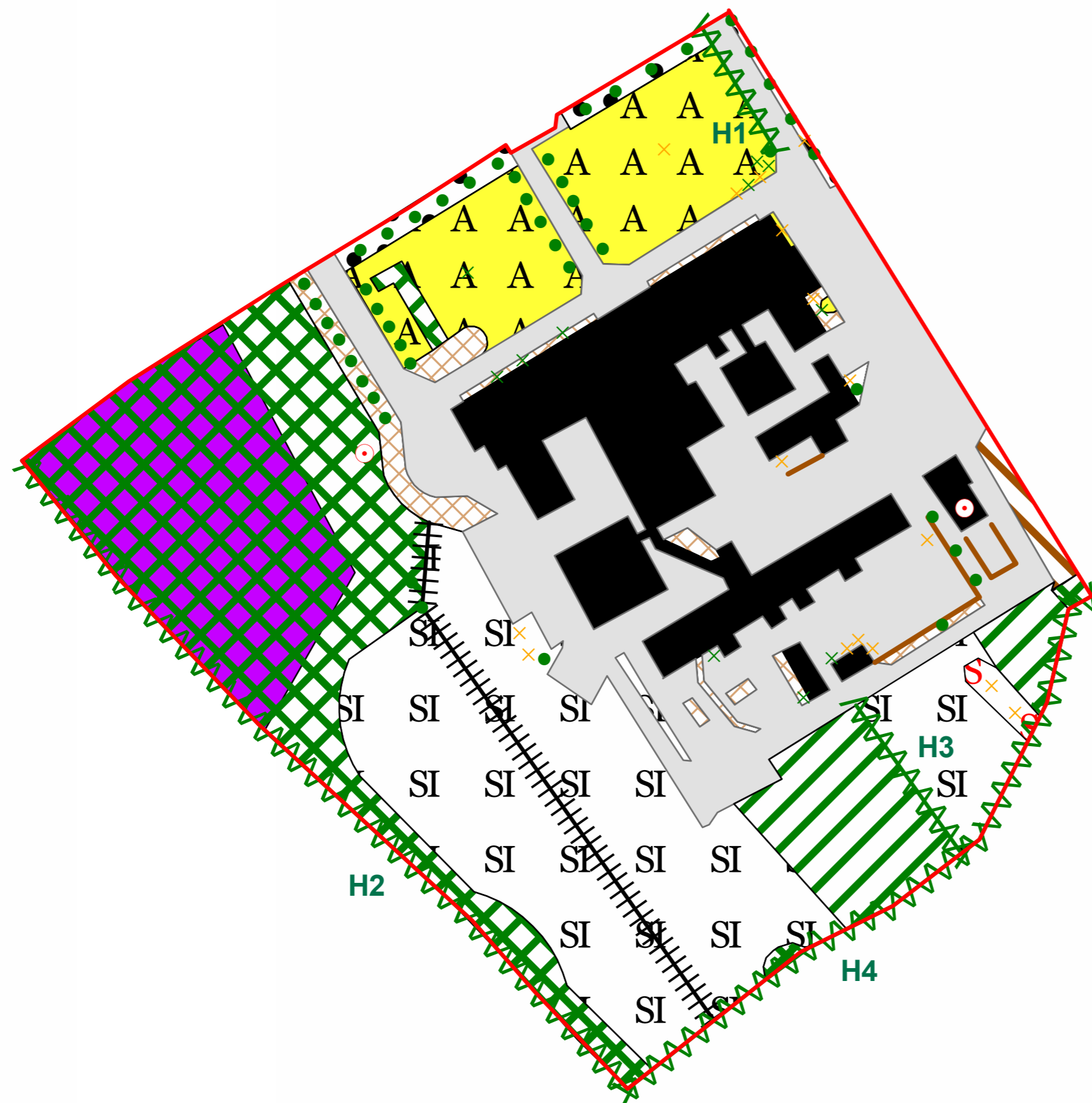




Appendices



Appendix A - Figures



Legend

- Site boundary
- Plantation woodland - orchard
- Scattered tree
- Hard standing
- × Scattered scrub
- Dense scrub
- Poor semi-improved grassland
- Tall ruderal
- Spoil mound
- Amenity grassland
- × Scattered introduced shrub
- Introduced shrub/ornamental planting bed
- Building
- Bare ground
- Wall
- Hedgerow
- H1-4 Hedgerow reference
- ||||| Fence
- Target note
- Inaccessible area of the site
- due to density of scrub

Quay West at MediaCityUK
 Trafford Wharf Road
 Trafford Park
 Manchester
 M17 1HH
 Tel: 0161 872 3223
 Fax: 0161 872 3193
 manchester.ecology@wyg.com

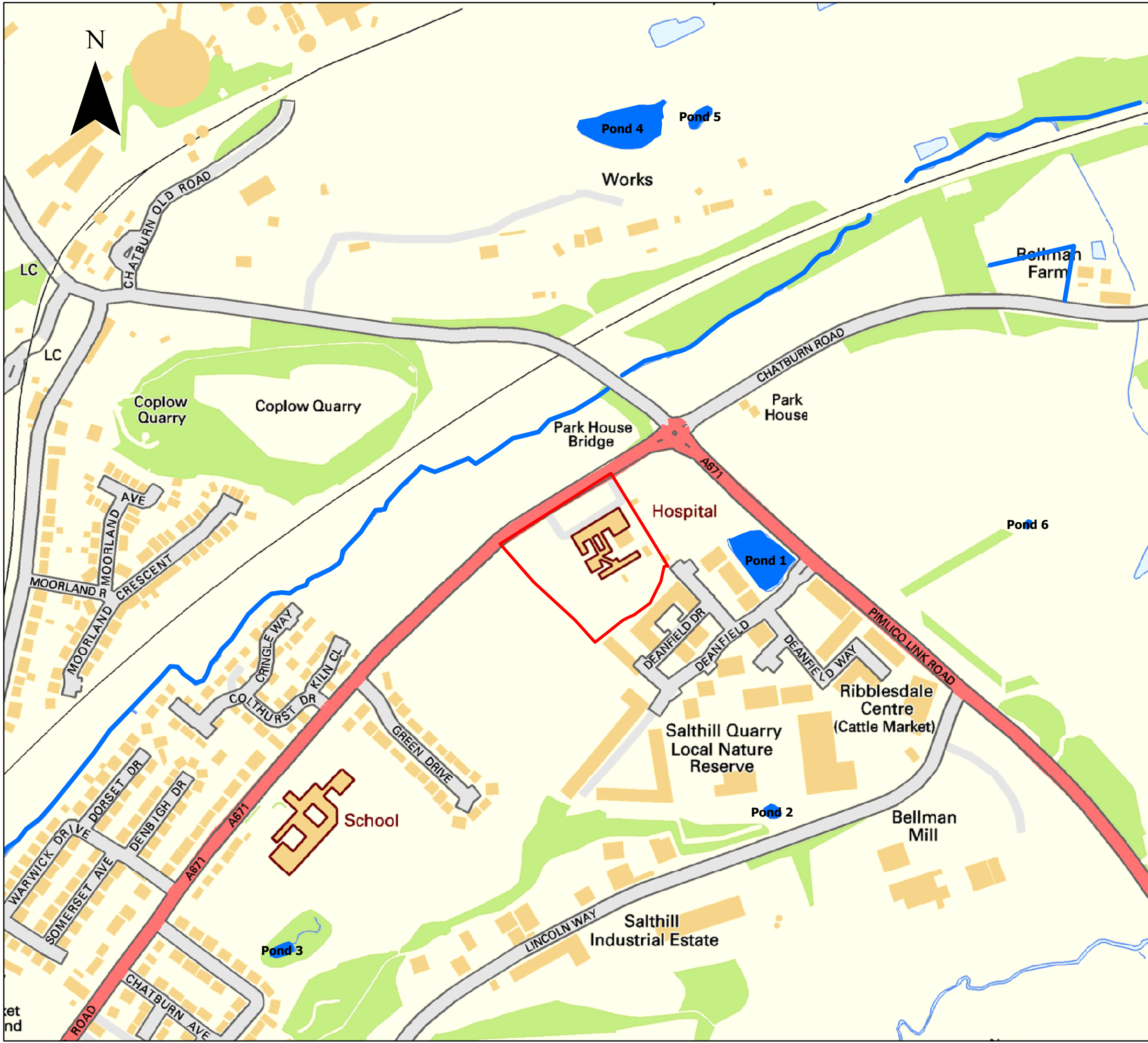


Environment

Project
 Cliteroe Community Hospital

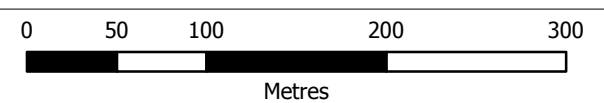
Drawing Title:
 Extended Phase 1 Habitat Survey

Drawn by:	Date:	Checked By:	Date:	Approved By:	Date:
GWI	04.12.15	VT	08.01.15	RK	13.01.15
Project No:	Office	Type	Drawing No.	Revision:	
A094939	45	94	Figure 1		



Legend

- Site Boundary
- Ponds
- Water Courses



Created: IS	Checked: GW	Date: 15.01.2016	Version: V1.
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Sheet Size: **A3** Scale of Original: **1:4,203**

Client:
East Lancashire Hospitals Trust

Project:
Clitheroe Community Hospital

Title:
Pond Location Plan

Office: 4594	Project No: A094939	Figure No: Figure 1
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Appendix B – Building layout



Legend

- Site boundary
- Building
- 1-7 Building reference
 - 1 Main hospital building (with cellar)
 - 2 Outpatients building
 - 3 Second hospital wind
 - 4 Outbuilding
 - 5 Derelict building 1
 - 6 Derelict building 2
 - 7 Boiler house
- 1-10 Roof sections of Building 1

Quay West at MediaCityUK
Trafford Wharf Road
Trafford Park
Manchester
M17 1HH
Tel: 0161 872 3223
Fax: 0161 872 3193
manchester.ecology@wyg.com



Environment

Project
Cliteroe Community Hospital

Drawing Title:

Building locations

Drawn by:	Date:	Checked By:	Date:	Approved By:	Date:
GWI	04.12.15	VT	08.01.15	RK	13.01.15
Project No:	Office	Type	Drawing No.	Revision:	
A094939	45	94	Figure 1		



Appendix C - Proposed site layout plan



HOUSING MIX

2 bed:	12 (24%)
3 bed:	20 (40%)
4 bed:	14 (28%)
5 bed:	4 (8%)
Total:	50

KEY

	Indicative housing		Tarmacked private drive
	Existing trees		Adoptable road
	New tree planting		Block paving
	New 1m hedge		

NHS Property Services Ltd

Land South of Chatburn Road, Clitheroe

Built Form Masterplan

DATE: 06.12.2016

SCALE: 1:1250 @ A4

DRAWN BY / REVIEWED BY: MC / LW

PROJECT NO:

DRAWING NO:

REVISION:

A094939

A094939-01

WYG Group

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WYG

Rowe House, 10 East Parade, Harrogate, HG1 5LT
Tel: +44 (0)1423 857 510
Email: info@wyg.com www.wyg.com

- DO NOT SCALE FROM THIS DRAWING.
- THIS DRAWING IS TO BE CHECKED WITH ALL OTHER RELEVANT DRAWINGS.
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Appendix D - Biodiversity and environmental legislation, conventions & threatened lists



Introduction

The UK has ratified a number of Conventions and implemented legislation pertaining to the protection of biodiversity and habitats, either independently or as member state of the European Union. These are defined and summarised below.

Lists of threatened, endangered and extinct species are also provided, together with a summary explanation of each.

Bern Convention (1982)

The *Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats* (the *Bern Convention*) was adopted in Bern, Switzerland in 1979, and was ratified in 1982. Its aims are to protect wild plants and animals and their habitats listed in Appendices 1 and 2 of the Convention, and regulate the exploitation of species listed in Appendix 3. The regulation imposes legal obligations on participating countries to protect over 500 plant species and more than 1000 animals.

To meet its obligations imposed by the Convention, the European Community adopted the *EC Birds Directive* (1979) and the *EC Habitats Directive* (1992 – see below). Since the Lisbon Treaty, in force since 1st December 2009, European legislation has been adopted by the European Union.

Local Biodiversity Action Plan (LBAP)

Local Biodiversity Action Plans (LBAP) identify habitat and species conservation priorities at a local level (typically at the County level), and are usually drawn up by a consortium of local Government organisations and conservation charities.

Birds Directive (BD)

The *EC Directive on the Conservation of Wild Birds* (79/409/EEC) or '*Birds Directive*' was introduced to achieve favourable conservation status of all wild bird species across their distribution range. In this context, the most important provision is the identification and classification of Special Protection Areas (SPAs) for rare or vulnerable species listed in Annex 1 of the Directive, as well as for all regularly occurring migratory species, paying particular attention to the protection of wetlands of international importance.



Birds of Conservation Concern (BoCC)

This is a review of the status of all birds occurring regularly in the United Kingdom. It is regularly updated and is prepared by leading bird conservation organisations, including the British Trust for Ornithology (BTO), Joint Nature Conservation Committee (JNCC) and The Royal Society for the Protection of Birds (RSPB, 2002).

The latest report was produced in 2009 (Eaton *et al*, 2009) and identified 52 red list species, 126 amber species, and 68 green species. The criteria are complex, but generally:

- Red list species are those that have shown a decline of the breeding population, non-breeding population or breeding range of more than 50% in the last 25 years.
- Amber list species are those that have shown a decline of the breeding population, non-breeding population or breeding range of between 25% and 50% in the last 25 years. Species that have a UK breeding population of less than 300 or a non-breeding population of less than 900 individuals are also included, together with those whose 50% of the population is localised in 10 sites or fewer and those whose 20% of the European population is found in the UK.
- Green list species are all regularly occurring species that do not qualify under any of the red or amber criteria are green listed

Bonn Convention

The Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals or '*Bonn Convention*' was adopted in Bonn, Germany in 1979 and came into force in 1985. Participating states agree to work together to preserve migratory species and their habitats by providing strict protection to species listed in Appendix I of the Convention. It also establishes agreements for the conservation and management of migratory species listed in Appendix II.

In the UK, the requirements of the convention are implemented via the *Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981* (as amended), *Wildlife (Northern Ireland) Order 1985* (as amended), *Nature Conservation and Amenity Lands (Northern Ireland) Order 1985* and the *Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000* (CRoW).



Global IUCN Red List

The International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) Threatened Species was devised to provide a list of those species that are most at risk of becoming extinct globally. It provides taxonomic, conservation status and distribution information about threatened taxa around the globe.

The system catalogues threatened species into groups of varying levels of threat, which are: Extinct (EX), Extinct in the Wild (EW), Critically Endangered (CE), Endangered (EN), Vulnerable (VU), Near Threatened (NT), Least Concern (LC), Data Deficient (DD), Not Evaluated (NE). Criteria for designation into each of the categories is complex, and consider several principles.

Habitats Directive

The *Council Directive 92/43/EEC on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora*, or the '*Habitats Directive*', is a European Union directive adopted in 1992 in response to the Bern Convention. Its aims are to protect approximately 220 habitats and 1,000 species listed in its several Annexes.

In the UK, the *Habitats Directive* is transposed into national law via the *Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 (as amended)* in England and Wales, and via the *Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 1995 (as amended)* in Northern Ireland.

Protection of Badgers Act 1992 (PBA 1992)

The main legislation protecting badgers in England and Wales is the *Protection of Badgers Act 1992* (the 1992 Act). Under the 1992 Act it is an offence to: wilfully kill, injure, take or attempt to kill, injure or take a badger; dig for a badger; interfere with a badger sett by, damaging a sett or any part thereof, destroying a sett, obstructing access to a sett, causing a dog to enter a sett or disturbing a badger while occupying a sett.

The 1992 Act defines a badger sett as: "any structure or place which displays signs indicating current use by a badger"



National Planning Policy Framework (2012)

Following the publication of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) in March 2012, *Planning Policy Statement 9 (PPS9): Biodiversity and Geological Conservation (2005)* has been withdrawn. However, *ODPM 06/2005: Biodiversity and Geological Conservation – Statutory Obligations and their impact within the Planning System* (the guidance document that accompanied PPS9) has not been withdrawn and, where more detailed guidance is required than is given within the NPPF, local planning authorities will continue to rely on ODPM 06/2005.

This guidance requires local planning authorities to take account of the conservation of protected species when determining planning applications and makes the presence of a protected species a material consideration when assessing a development proposal that, if carried out, would be likely to result in harm to the species or its habitat.

In the case of European Protected Species such as bats, planning policy emphasises that strict statutory provisions apply (including the *Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 (as amended)*), to which a planning authority must have due regard.

Where developments requiring planning permission are likely to impact upon protected species it is necessary that protected species surveys are undertaken and submitted to meet the requirements of paragraph 98 of ODPM Circular 06/2005 which states that:

'The presence of a protected species is a material consideration when a planning authority is considering a development proposal that, if carried out, would be likely to result in harm to the species or its habitat.'

General guidance within the body of the NPPF which are also potentially relevant to the possible presence of bats at the site includes the following statements:

"The planning system should contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment by:

- *protecting and enhancing valued landscapes, geological conservation interests and soils;*
- *recognising the wider benefits of ecosystem services;*



- *minimising impacts on biodiversity and providing net gains in biodiversity where possible, contributing to the Government's commitment to halt the overall decline in biodiversity, including by establishing coherent ecological networks that are more resilient to current and future pressures"*

"Local planning authorities should set criteria based policies against which proposals for any development on or affecting protected wildlife or geodiversity sites or landscape areas will be judged."

"When determining planning applications, local planning authorities should aim to conserve and enhance biodiversity by applying the following principles:

- *if significant harm resulting from a development cannot be avoided (through locating on an alternative site with less harmful impacts), adequately mitigated, or, as a last resort, compensated for, then planning permission should be refused;"*

Species of Principal Importance in England

Section 41 (S41) of this Act requires the Secretary of State to publish a list (in consultation with Natural England) of habitats and species which are of principal importance for the conservation of biodiversity in England. The S41 list is used to guide decision-makers such as public bodies including local and regional authorities, in implementing their duty under Section 40 of the *Natural Environment and rural Communities (NERC) Act 2006*, to have regard to the conservation of biodiversity in England, when carrying out their normal (e.g. planning) functions. The S41 list includes 65 habitats of principal importance and 1,150 species of principal importance.

The Conservation of Habitats and Species (Amendment) Regulations 2012

The *Conservation of Habitats and Species (Amendment) Regulations 2012* came into force on 16th August 2012 and amended the *Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010* to ensure the various provisions of Directive 92/43/EC ('the Habitats Directive') are transposed in a clear manner.

Regulations place a duty on the Secretary of State to propose a list of sites which are important for either habitats or species (listed in Annexes I or II of the Habitats Directive respectively) to the European Commission. These sites, if ratified by the European Commission, are then designated as Special Protection

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Areas (SPAs) within six years. The 2012 amendments include that public bodies help preserve, maintain and re-establish habitats for wild birds.

The Regulations also make it an offence to deliberately capture, kill, disturb or trade in the animals listed in Schedule 2, or pick, uproot, destroy, or trade in the plants listed in Schedule 5 (see Table D1).

Table D1 Schedules of the *Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 (as amended)*

Schedule 2 – European Protected Species of Animals		Schedule 5 – European Protected Species of Plant	
Common name	Scientific name	Common name	Scientific name
Horseshoe bats	Rhinolophidae - all species	Shore dock	<i>Rumex rupestris</i>
Common bats	Vespertilionidae - all species	Killarney fern	<i>Trichomanes speciosum</i>
Wild cat	<i>Felis silvestris</i>	Early gentian	<i>Gentianella anglica</i>
Dolphins, porpoises and whales	Cetacea – all species	Lady’s-slipper	<i>Cypripedium calceolus</i>
Dormouse	<i>Muscardinus avellanarius</i>	Creeping marshwort	<i>Apium repens</i>
Pool frog	<i>Rana lessonae</i>	Slender naiad	<i>Najas flexilis</i>
Sand lizard	<i>Lacerta agilis</i>	Fen orchid	<i>Liparis loeselii</i>
Fisher’s estuarine moth	<i>Gortyna borelii lunata</i>	Floating-leaved water plantain	<i>Luronium natans</i>
Great crested newt	<i>Triturus cristatus</i>	Yellow marsh saxifrage	<i>Saxifraga hirculus</i>
Otter	<i>Lutra lutra</i>		
Lesser whirlpool ram’s-horn Snail	<i>Anisus vorticulus</i>		
Smooth snake	<i>Coronella austriaca</i>		
Sturgeon	<i>Acipenser sturio</i>		
Natterjack toad	<i>Bufo calamita</i>		
Marine turtles	<i>Caretta caretta, Chelonia</i>		



Schedule 2 – European Protected Species of Animals		Schedule 5 – European Protected Species of Plant	
Common name	Scientific name	Common name	Scientific name
	<i>mydas, Lepidochelys</i>		
	<i>kempii, Eretmochelys</i>		
	<i>imbricata, Dermochelys</i>		
	<i>coriacea</i>		

The Hedgerow Regulations 1997

The *Hedgerow Regulations 1997* were made under Section 97 of the *Environment Act 1995* and came into force in 1997. They introduced new arrangements for local planning authorities in England and Wales to protect important hedgerows in the countryside, by controlling their removal through a system of notification. Important hedgerows are defined by complex assessment criteria, which draw on biodiversity features, historical context and the landscape value of the hedgerow.

Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended)

This is the principal mechanism for the legislative protection of wildlife in the UK. This legislation is the chief means by which the '*Bern Convention*' and the *Birds Directive* are implemented in the UK. Since it was first introduced, the Act has been amended several times.

The Act makes it an offence to (with exception to species listed in Schedule 2) intentionally:

- kill, injure, or take any wild bird,
- take, damage or destroy the nest of any wild bird while that nest is in use, or
- take or destroy an egg of any wild bird.

In addition, the Act makes it an offence (subject to exceptions) to:

- intentionally or recklessly kill, injure or take any wild animal listed on Schedule 5,

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- interfere with places used for shelter or protection, or intentionally disturbing animals occupying such places.
- The Act also prohibits certain methods of killing, injuring, or taking wild animals

Finally, the Act also makes it an offence (subject to exceptions) to:

- intentionally pick, uproot or destroy any wild plant listed in Schedule 8, or any seed or spore attached to any such wild plant,
- unless an authorised person, intentionally uproot any wild plant not included in Schedule 8,
- sell, offer or expose for sale, or possess (for the purposes of trade), any live or dead wild plant included in Schedule 8, or any part of, or anything derived from, such a plant.

Following all amendments to the Act, Schedule 5 'Animals which are Protected' contains a total of 154 species of animal, including several mammals, reptiles, amphibians, fish and invertebrates. Schedule 8 'Plants which are Protected' of the Act, contains 185 species, including higher plants, bryophytes and fungi and lichens. A comprehensive and up-to-date list of these species can be obtained from the JNCC website.

Part 14 of the Act makes unlawful to plant or otherwise cause to grow in the wild any plant which is listed in Part II of Schedule 9.

Table D2 provides a comprehensive list of plant species listed in this schedule. It is recommended that plant material of these species is disposed of as bio-hazardous waste, and these plants should not be used in planting schemes.

Table D2 Invasive plant species listed in Schedule 9 of the *Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981* (as amended)

Common name	Scientific name
Perfoliate alexanders	<i>Smyrniium perfoliatum</i>
Red algae	<i>Grateloupia luxurians</i>
Variegated yellow archangel	<i>Lamiastrum galeobdolon</i> subsp. <i>argentatum</i>
Yellow azalea	<i>Rhododendron luteum</i>

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Common name	Scientific name
Indian (Himalayan) balsam	<i>Impatiens glandulifera</i>
Wall cotoneaster	<i>Cotoneaster horizontalis</i>
Entire-leaved cotoneaster	<i>Cotoneaster integrifolius</i>
Himalayan cotoneaster	<i>Cotoneaster simonsii</i>
Hollyberry cotoneaster	<i>Cotoneaster bullatus</i>
Small-leaved cotoneaster	<i>Cotoneaster microphyllus</i>
False Virginia creeper	<i>Parthenocissus inserta</i>
Virginia creeper	<i>Parthenocissus quinquefolia</i>
Purple dewplant	<i>Disphyma crassifolium</i>
Fanwort or Carolina water-shield	<i>Cabomba caroliniana</i>
Water fern	<i>Azolla filiculoides</i>
Hottentot fig	<i>Carpobrotus edulis</i>
Three-cornered garlic	<i>Allium triquetrum</i>
Giant hogweed	<i>Heracleum mantegazzianum</i>
Water hyacinth	<i>Eichhornia crassipes</i>
Giant kelp	<i>Macrocystis</i> spp.
Giant knotweed	<i>Fallopia sachalinensis</i>
Hybrid knotweed	<i>Fallopia japonica</i> × <i>Fallopia sachalinensis</i>
Japanese knotweed	<i>Fallopia japonica</i>
Few-flowered garlic	<i>Allium paradoxum</i>
Water lettuce	<i>Pistia stratiotes</i>
Parrot's-feather	<i>Myriophyllum aquaticum</i>
Floating pennywort	<i>Hydrocotyle ranunculoides</i>
Duck potato	<i>Sagittaria latifolia</i>
Floating water primrose	<i>Ludwigia peploides</i>
Water primrose	<i>Ludwigia grandiflora</i>
Water primrose	<i>Ludwigia uruguayensis</i>
Pontic rhododendron	<i>Rhododendron ponticum</i>
Rhododendron	<i>Rhododendron ponticum</i> × <i>Rhododendron maximum</i>
Giant rhubarb	<i>Gunnera tinctoria</i>
Japanese rose	<i>Rosa rugosa</i>
Giant salvinia	<i>Salvinia molesta</i>

Clitheroe Community Hospital – Extended Phase 1 Habitat Survey and Daytime Building Inspection



Common name	Scientific name
Green seafringers	<i>Codium fragile</i>
Californian red seaweed	<i>Pikea californica</i>
Hooked asparagus seaweed	<i>Asparagopsis armata</i>
Japanese seaweed	<i>Sargassum muticum</i>
Laver seaweeds (except native species)	<i>Porphyra</i> spp
Australian swamp stonecrop or New Zealand pygmyweed	<i>Crassula helmsii</i>
Wakame	<i>Undaria pinnatifida</i>
Curly waterweed	<i>Lagarosiphon major</i>
Waterweeds	<i>Elodea</i> spp.



Appendix E – Building inspection results



Full building inspection results

This Appendix provides a detailed description of the daytime building inspection for roosting bats carried out at building on site (Buildings 1-7). A figure showing the layout of buildings on-site is provided in Appendix B.

- Building 1 – Main hospital building

This Victorian building was originally built as a workhouse in the early 1870s and was converted for use as a hospital after 1930. The original part of the building is 225 feet long and faces northwest. It is two storeys high with three one storey projecting wings at the rear. In addition a modern one storey flat-roofed block has been erected at the rear connected by a corridor and a two storey extension housing a lift lies at the north end of a corridor linking to an a further one storey block and onto Buildings 2 and 3. The building is constructed of stone walls with decorative quions and pitched slate tiled roofs.

External inspection

Gaps, cracks and crevices suitable for use by roosting bats, such as gaps in mortar and lifting tiles were noted to all sides of the building. Potential access to the internal roof void via gaps between or under tiles were noted along the roofline. Potential access into cavities within the stone walls were noted along the front of the building.

A full list of features is provided below:

- Gaps in brickwork at northwest corner;
- Missing/cracked ridge tiles near front-facing gable end;
- Gap behind barge board where ivy has pushed it away from the wall;
- Hole into brickwork where paperwork has been removed;
- Raised field tiles;
- Slipped field tiles;
- Missing mortar under ridge tiles;
- Missing mortar between stonework on wall;
- Missing brick or airvent;
- Lifting fascia at rear;
- Damaged soffit box at rear;
- Missing mortar under ridge at rear gable end;
- Hole in stonework by cellar entrance at rear;
- Gap at apex of rear gable end by cellar entrance;
- Gap in mortar of rear gable end by cellar entrance;
- Slipped tile by pipework on one storey rear block;



Internal inspection

The main span of the building and the original rear projecting wings formerly housing the hospital wards share one open roof void space (Roof section 1). The roof is constructed of wooden rafters, purlins and battens with slate tiles secured by crumbling mortar. The height varied from approximately 1m along most sections rising to 2m around the central chimneys. The beam design left space for freeflight by void-dwelling species although the roof height was limited. Felting was present along one side of a pitch on four occasions but the majority of the roof was unlined. Insulation material was present throughout. The felting was noted to be torn or hanging loose in places creating crevices suitable for use by crevice-dwelling bats. Short sections of boarding under the ridge were present around hatches by the electrical box but the remainder of the roof was unboarded and unused. The space was dirty from crumbling mortar material, blown in leaf litter, dead invertebrates, rodent droppings and cobwebs running from floor to ceiling. Mould discolouration was noted on wooden beams. The floor had caved into the floor below in two places at the western end. The void was cold and a light breeze could be felt in places. Daylight was visible between slipped or cracked tiles along all pitches. No bats or evidence of bat presence was found but the level of dirt and debris present could mask droppings from single bats.

The western end of the frontage has a separate void that could not be accessed (Roof section 2) as the tenant in this area was not at home to permit entry.

A small area housing a toilet block with a small flat-roofed void (Roof section 3) was examined. The void was approximately 75cm in height with brick sides. The ceiling of the void was covered in newspapers from 1963. No daylight was visible and no potential bat access points were observed. A crevice in a brickwork wall was noted. No bats or evidence of bat presence was found.

The area above the flat-roofed two storey lift at the rear housing the lift machinery was checked (Roof section 4). This space was constructed of redbrick walls and a flat concrete ceiling. A small ventilation grille covered in thick cobwebs was present on the southern wall. The area was tightly sealed with no potential bat access points and had no crevices suitable for use by roosting bats. No bats or evidence of bat presence was found.

The northernmost rear wing is the former entrance to the building. It is a one storey structure with a very high ceiling above which is a pitched roof of approximately 1.5m height (Roof section 5). Gaps between tiles were noted along the eaves. The roof void links to the main roof span via a small gap in the brickwork. No bats or evidence of bat presence was found. The Sisters Office is located off this wing and is a one storey room above which is a slanted roof with a small void (Roof section 6). The roof is constructed of tiles secured by wooden battens over which wooden slatted panels with covering plasterwork have been laid.

These panels and plasterwork are crumbling away giving access to cavity space between the tiles and panels which would be suitable for use by roosting bats. Holes were seen between tiles at the eaves and a strong breeze could be felt. Pipe-work with a brickwork gap around them lead through to the adjacent void. No bats or evidence of bat presence was found.

A one storey block with a double ridge roof with a central valley lies south of the centre of the main span of the building. This houses the former kitchen areas for the hospital. The two voids (Roof



sections 7 and 8) above this area are internally boarded and painted; section 7 has a skylight making the space well-lit. Both areas are in good condition and are tightly sealed with no potential access points and no features that could be used by roosting bats. No bats or evidence of bat presence was found.

The southernmost rear wing is a one storey structure which previously housed a small ward of the hospital. A suspended ceiling hangs below the original Victorian high ceiling with moulded cornice above which is the roof void (Roof section 9). The void is approximately 1.5m high at the south then narrows to 0.75m at the far end where brickwork underneath reduces the height. No daylight was visible along this void and no potential access points could be seen. No bats or evidence of bat presence was found.

Access to the final rear block housing the showers (Roof section 10) which is connected to a corridor from the main block and the double ridge kitchen blocks was not possible as this area was locked.

A cellar lies under the central rear section with the double ridge (sections 7 and 8). The cellar is accessed from the exterior via stone steps downward. The door and window were both well sealed. No potential access points were found and roosting opportunities within the cellar were limited. The window overlooking the access steps provides daylight into the majority of the cellar space thus reducing its attractiveness to roosting bats. No bats or evidence of bat presence was found.

Building 1 was therefore assessed as having **high** bat roost potential.

- Building 2 – Outpatients building

This modern one storey square building is constructed from stone walls and a slate tiled pyramid roof.

External inspection

No features suitable for use by roosting bats were found externally. The roof and the walls all appear intact, tightly sealed and in good condition.

Internal inspection

Internal examination of this building was not possible as the current tenant was not available to permit entry.

Building 2 was therefore assessed as having **negligible** bat roost potential as it is tightly sealed and lacks roosting features and potential access points.

- Building 3 – Second hospital wing

This two storey building was originally the hospital block for the workhouse. Like the main building it was constructed in the early 1870s of stone walls and a pitched slate-tiled roof along the length. In addition there is a small front gable end and a two storey block housing the lift plus two rear gable ends and two rear flat roofed extensions.

External inspection

Gaps, cracks and crevices suitable for use by roosting bats, such as gaps in mortar and lifting tiles



were noted to all sides of the building. Potential access to the internal roof void via gaps between or under tiles was noted along the roofline.

A full list of features is provided below:

- Slipped tiles on main pitch creating hole into roof space;
- Lifting tiles around panels on main pitch;
- Gap under lifting tiles on rear gable end; and
- Gaps under tiles at eastern gable end.

Internal inspection

Internal examination of this building was not possible as the current tenants were not available to permit entry. Given the building was built at the same time as Building 1 it is likely to comprise a similar internal roof design. The building is currently heated as it is inhabited.

Building 3 was therefore assessed as having **high** bat roost potential.

- Building 4 – Outbuilding

This is an L-shaped one storey building housing toilets, store rooms and a gas store.

External inspection

Gaps were noted under field tiles along the longer pitch of the L-shaped building. These could be used by crevice-dwelling species or may give access to the small internal void. Gaps were also noted under the ridge and field tiles along the shorter pitch along with gaps in mortar at the gable ends.

Internal inspection

The longer side of the L-shape comprises store rooms which are wooden boarded and built into the roof space leaving only a small void of approximately 0.5m along the ridge.

There is no void above the shorter side of the L-shape building.

Internal access to the gas store was not possible as there were no keys available to open this section. These buildings are unheated and undisturbed so may have hibernation potential.

Building 4 was therefore assessed as having **low to moderate** bat roost potential.

- Building 5 – Derelict building 1

This is one of two one storey derelict buildings lying south of the building complex. It is constructed of brick walls with render and a pitched slate-tiled roof.

External inspection

Lifting field tiles were noted along the roof. In addition a hole in the wall potentially giving access to a cavity space suitable for use by crevice dwelling bats was noted on the southern gable end.

Internal inspection

This building has been boarded up and could not be accessed internally. It is unheated and may offer hibernation potential in addition to summer roosting opportunities.



Building 5 was therefore assessed as having **low to moderate** bat roost potential.

- Building 6 – Derelict building 2

This is second of two one storey derelict buildings lying south of the building complex. It is constructed of brick walls with render and a pitched slate-tiled roof.

External inspection

Lifting field tiles were noted along the roof. In addition there were gaps under tiles where mortar was missing at the southern gable end.

Internal inspection

This building has been boarded up and could not be accessed internally. It is unheated and may offer hibernation potential in addition to summer roosting opportunities.

Building 6 was therefore assessed as having **low to moderate** bat roost potential.

- Building 7 – Boiler house

This is a two storey building lying in the southeastern corner of the site. It is constructed of stone walls and a pitched slated tiled roof in the same design as the other buildings. Behind the boiler house is an adjoining workshop with a pitched slate roof.

External inspection

Missing ridge and field tiles by the western gable end of the boiler house section of the building and around the tower at the rear were noted which would allow access to the roof void. There was also missing mortar under the tiles and at the apex of the eastern gable end of the boiler house section creating crevices and further potential access routes. A crevice was noted in the brickwork around the guttering on the eastern side of the boiler house. The adjoining workshop building was noted to have a damaged soffit box on the eastern side where the base had fallen out.

Internal inspection

There was no hatch to allow access into the void above the boiler room. However a section of the void flooring had fallen down into the boiler room below creating a gap into the void space. Three small bat droppings, thought to be from a Pipistrelle species bat, were found adhering to the wall below this gap.

The workshop area was boarded up and could not be searched.

Building 7 was therefore assessed as having a **confirmed bat roost**.

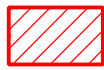


Appendix F - Data search results

Lancashire County Heritage Sites

Biological Heritage Site

Salthill Quarry



Site Boundary

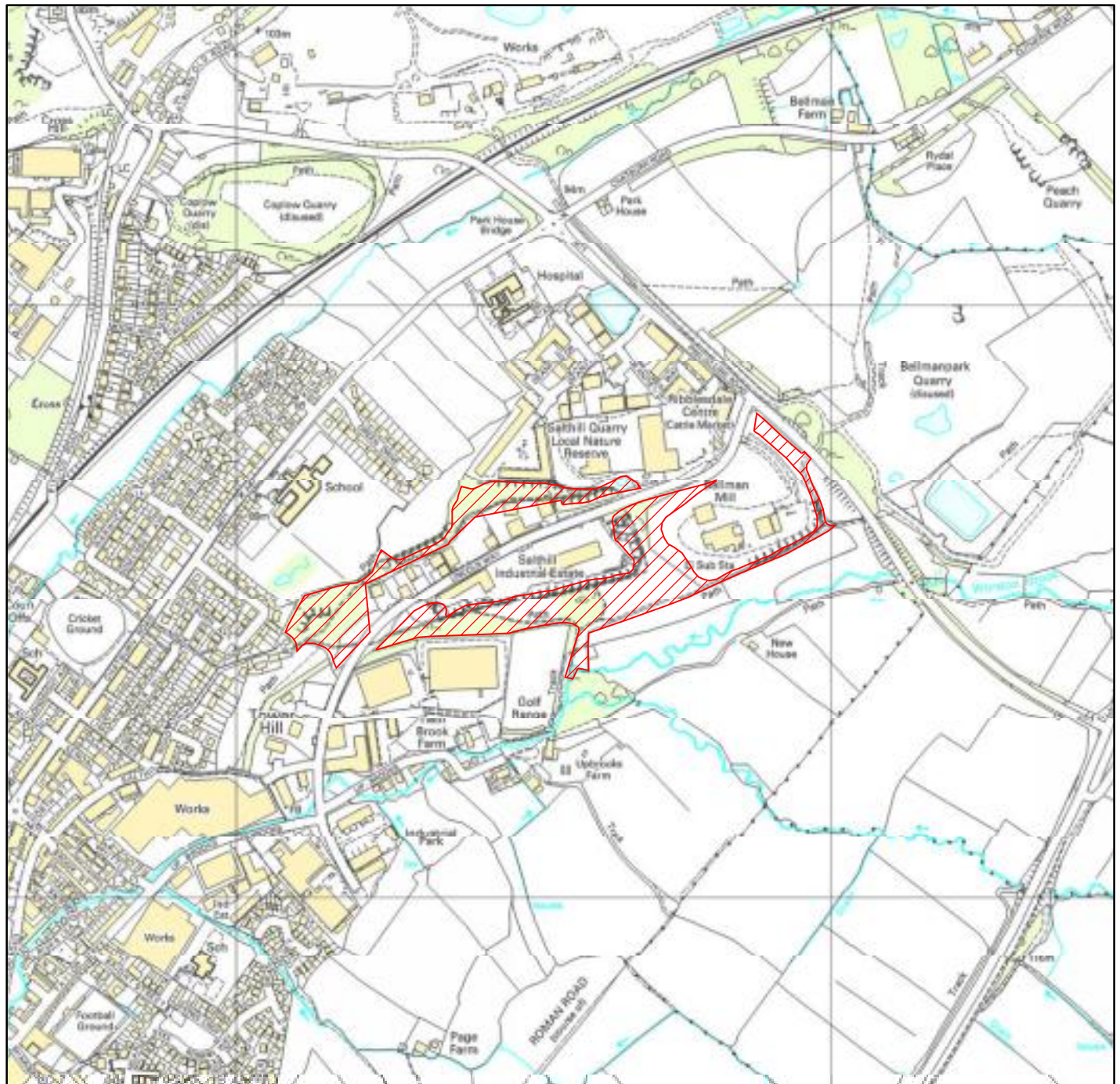
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Grid ref. SD756424

Scale 1:10,000

Site approved

Map 1 of 1

Boundary revised

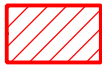
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Lancashire County Heritage Sites

Biological Heritage Site

Coplow Quarry and Pimlico Road Grasslands



Site Boundary

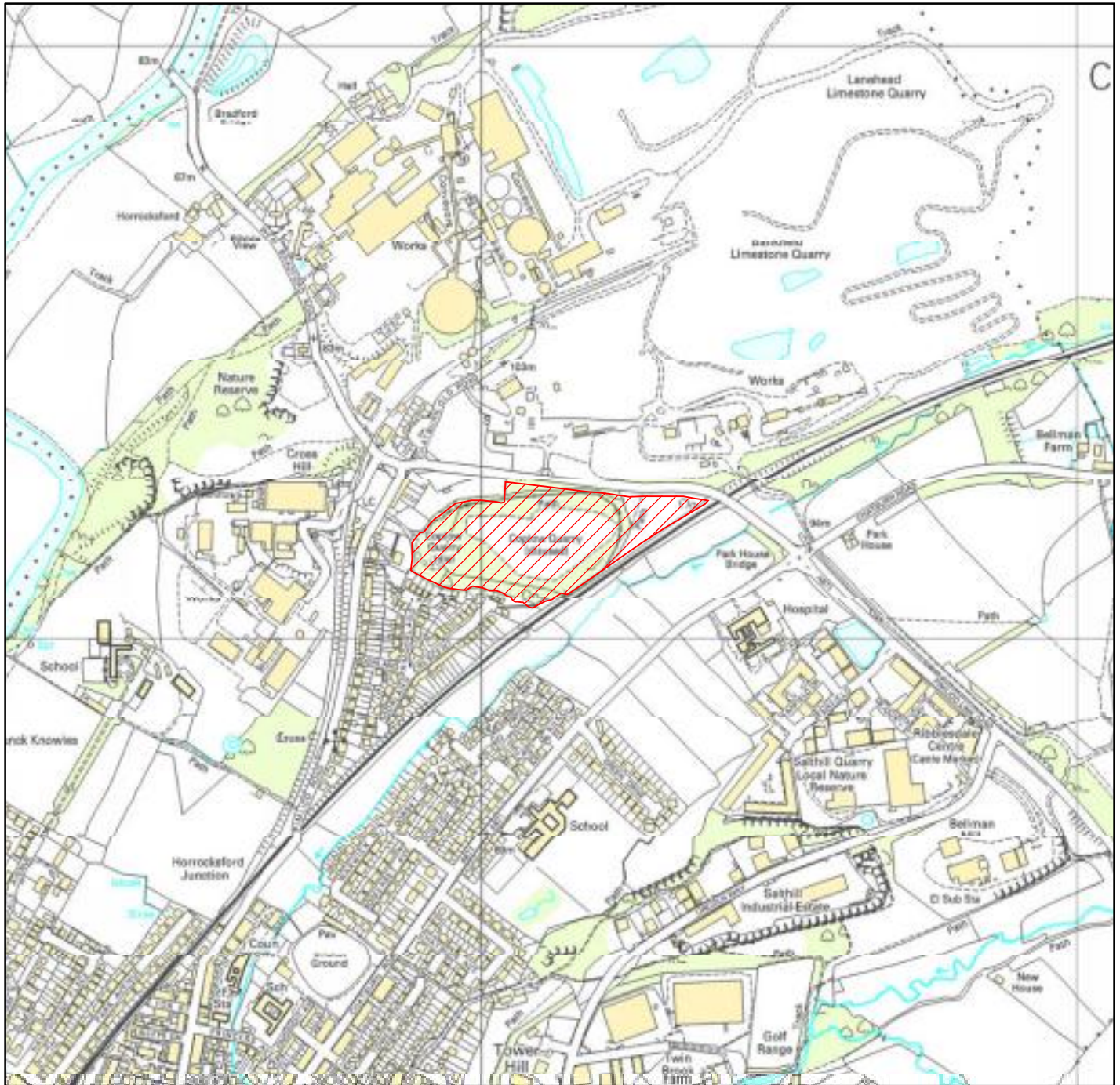
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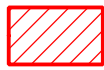
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Lancashire County Heritage Sites

Biological Heritage Site

Bellman Farm Marsh



Site Boundary

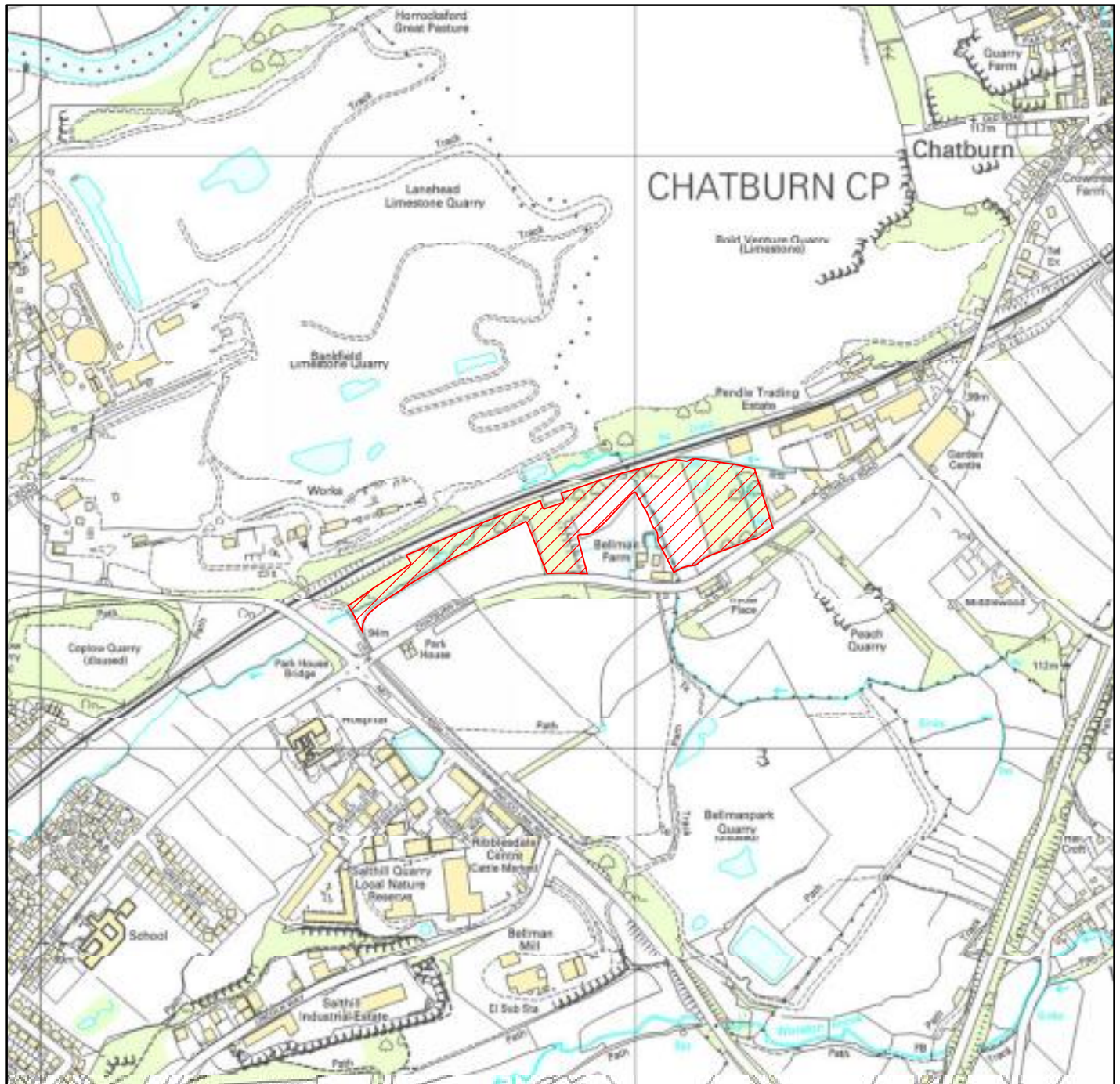
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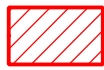
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Lancashire County Heritage Sites

Biological Heritage Site

Bellman Park Quarry



Site Boundary

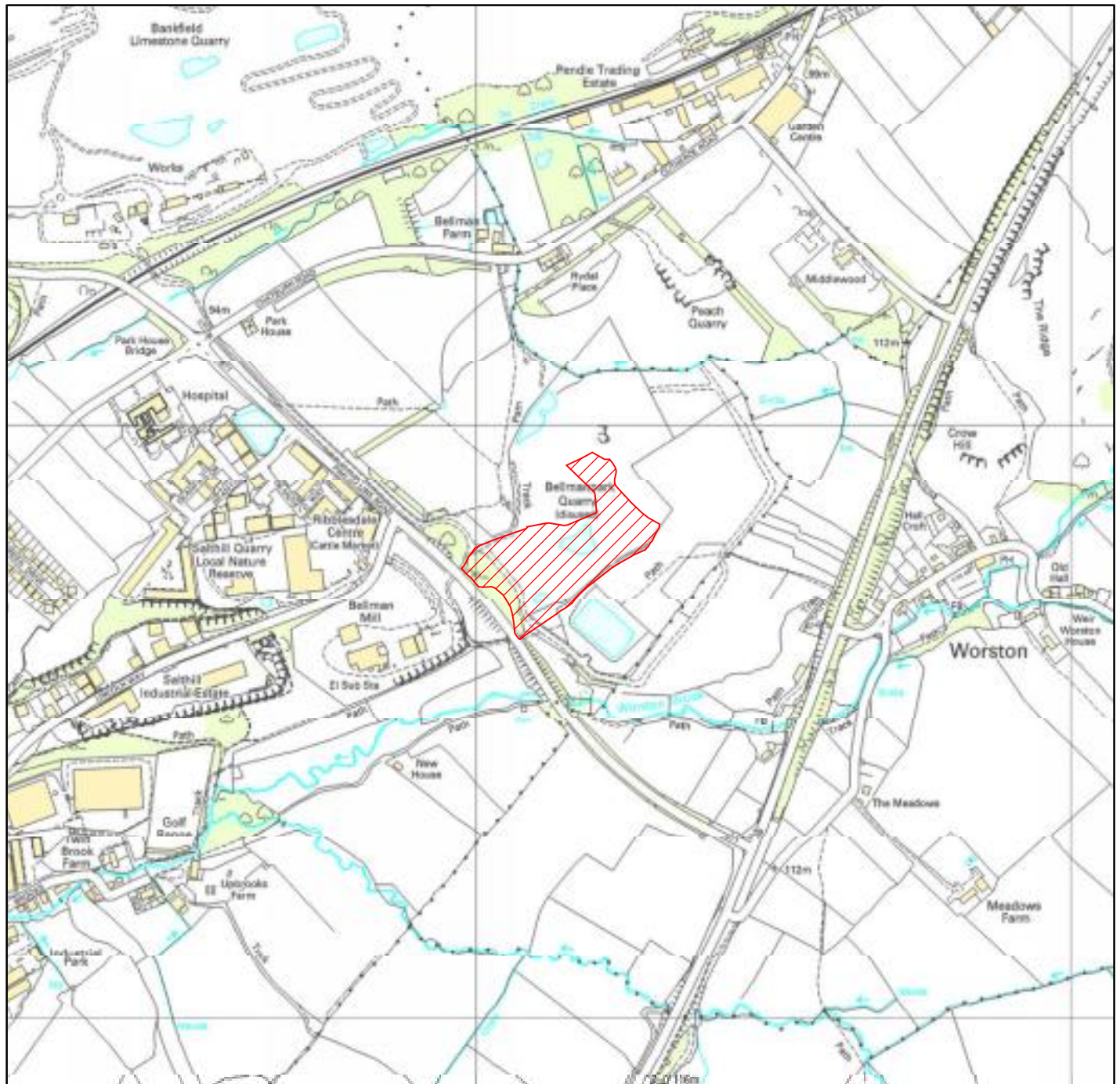
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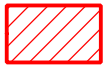
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Lancashire County Heritage Sites

Biological Heritage Site

Worsaw Hill, Warren Hill, Crow Hill and The Ridge



Site Boundary

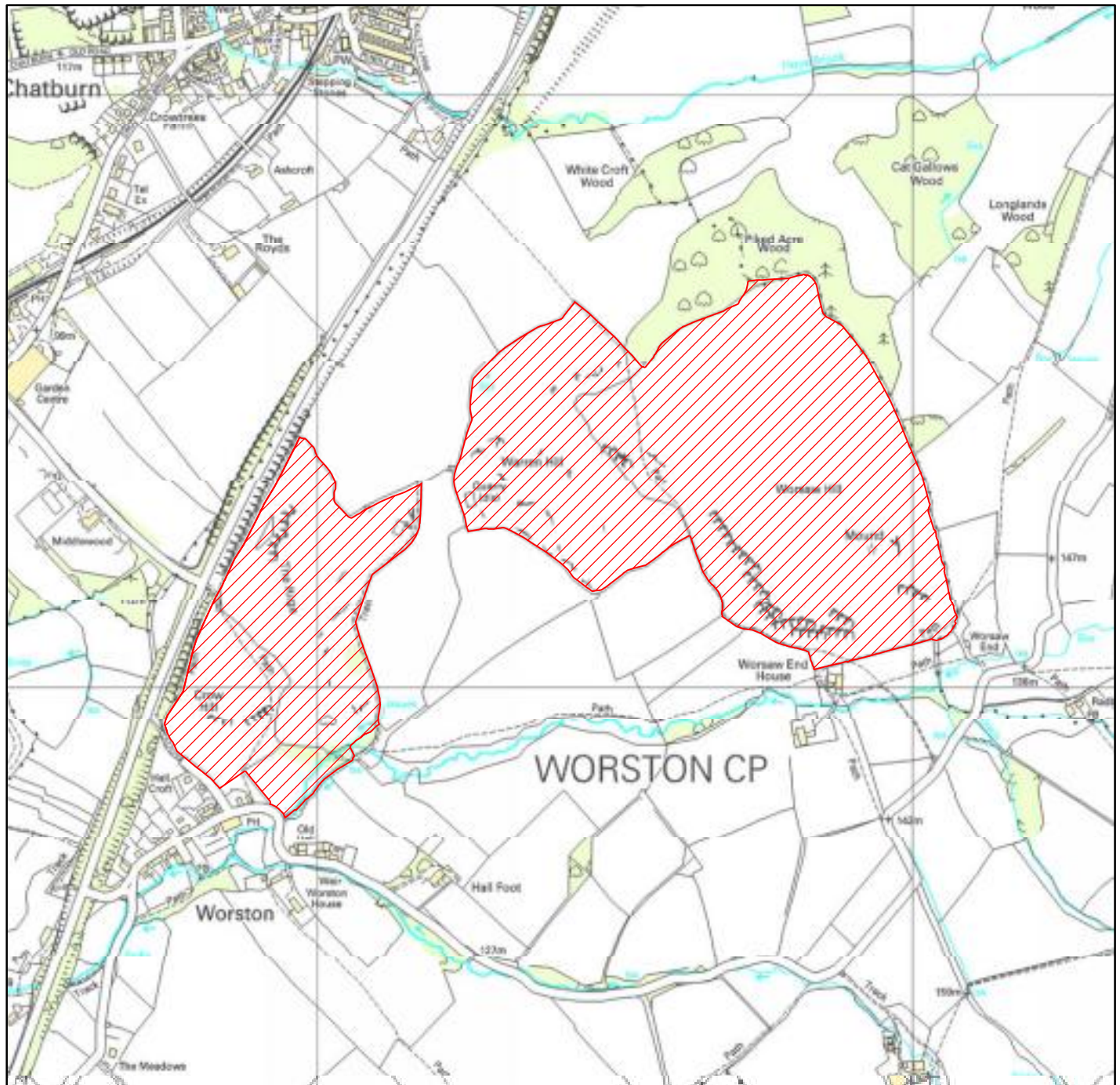
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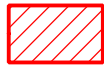
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County Council



Lancashire County Heritage Sites

Biological Heritage Site

Worston Common



Site Boundary

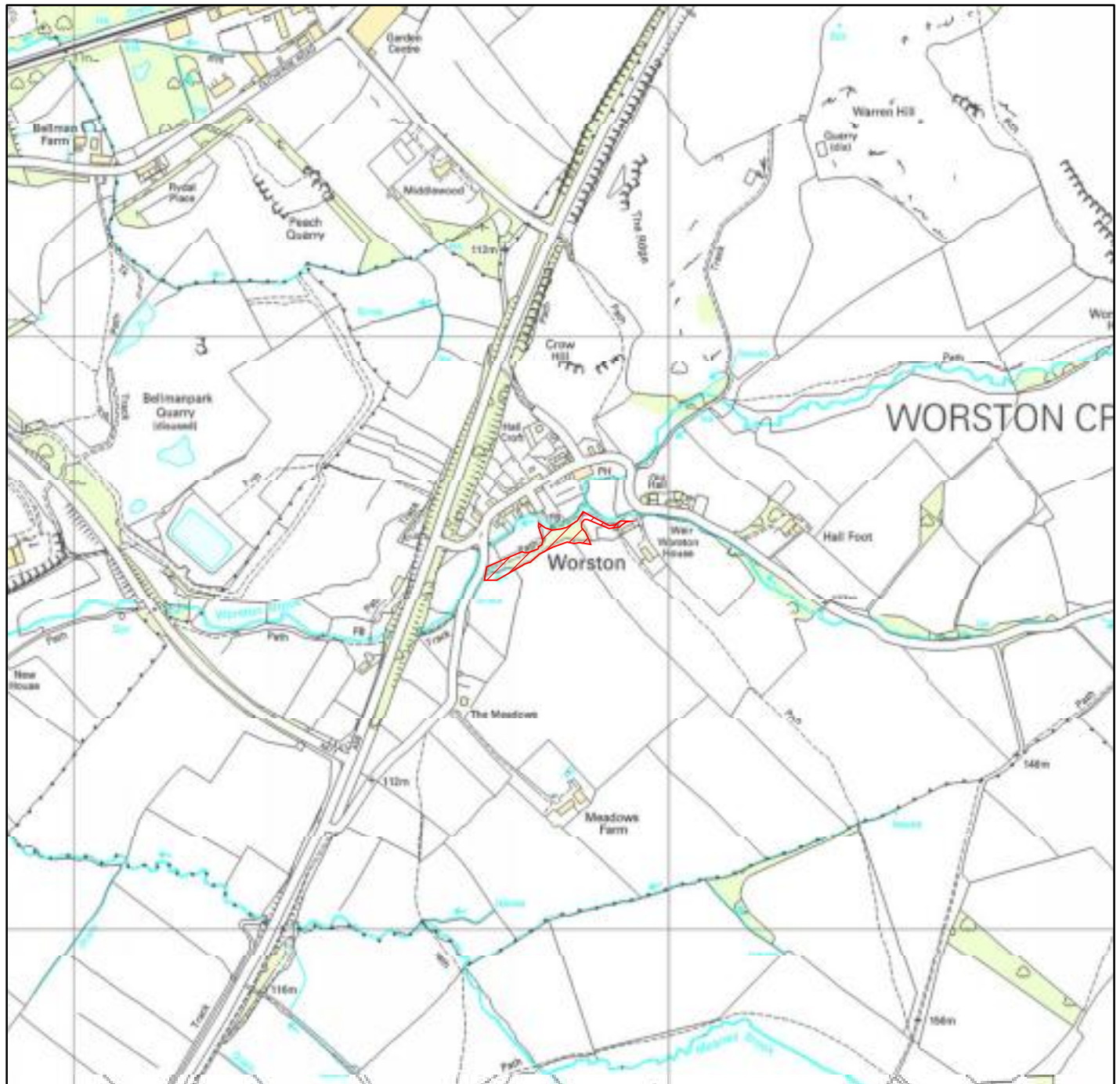
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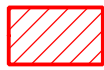
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Lancashire County Heritage Sites

Biological Heritage Site

A59 Road Cutting, Worston to Chatburn



Site Boundary

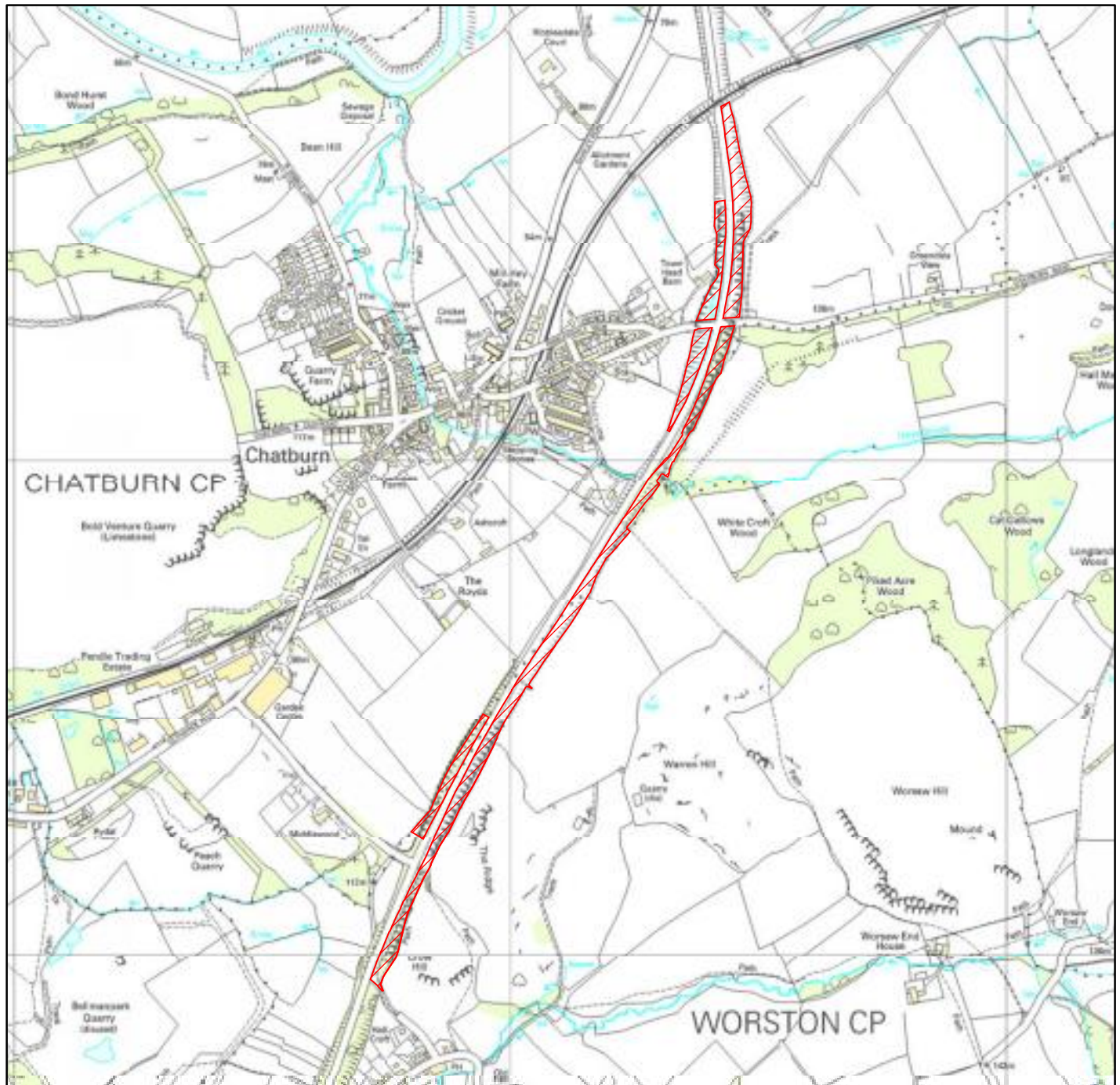
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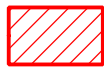
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Lancashire County Heritage Sites

Biological Heritage Site

Bean Hill Wood and Grassland



Site Boundary

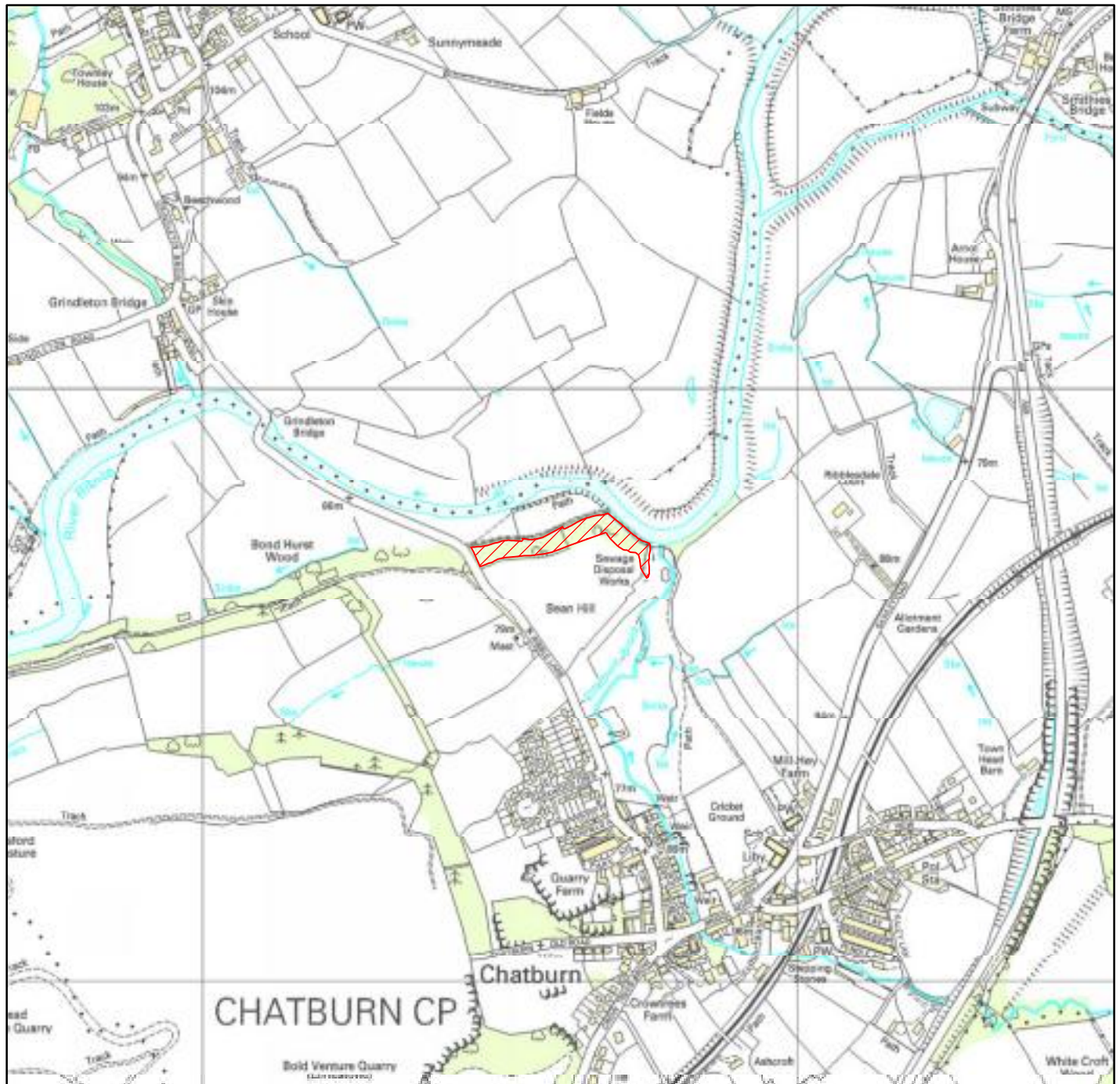
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Lancashire County Heritage Sites

Biological Heritage Site

Waddington Brickworks Old Working

 **Site Boundary**

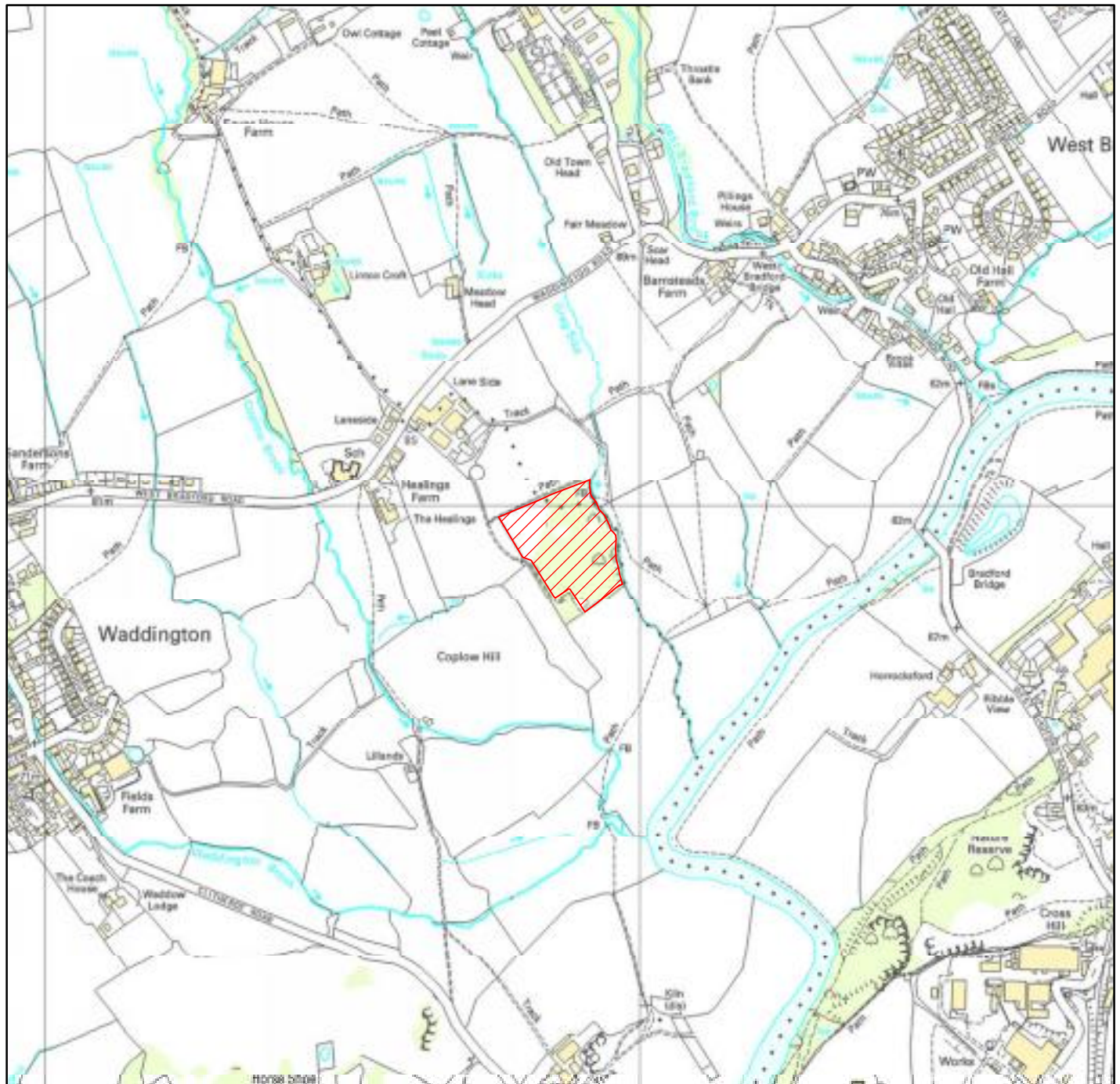
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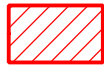
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Lancashire County Heritage Sites

Biological Heritage Site

Clitheroe Castle Knoll



Site Boundary

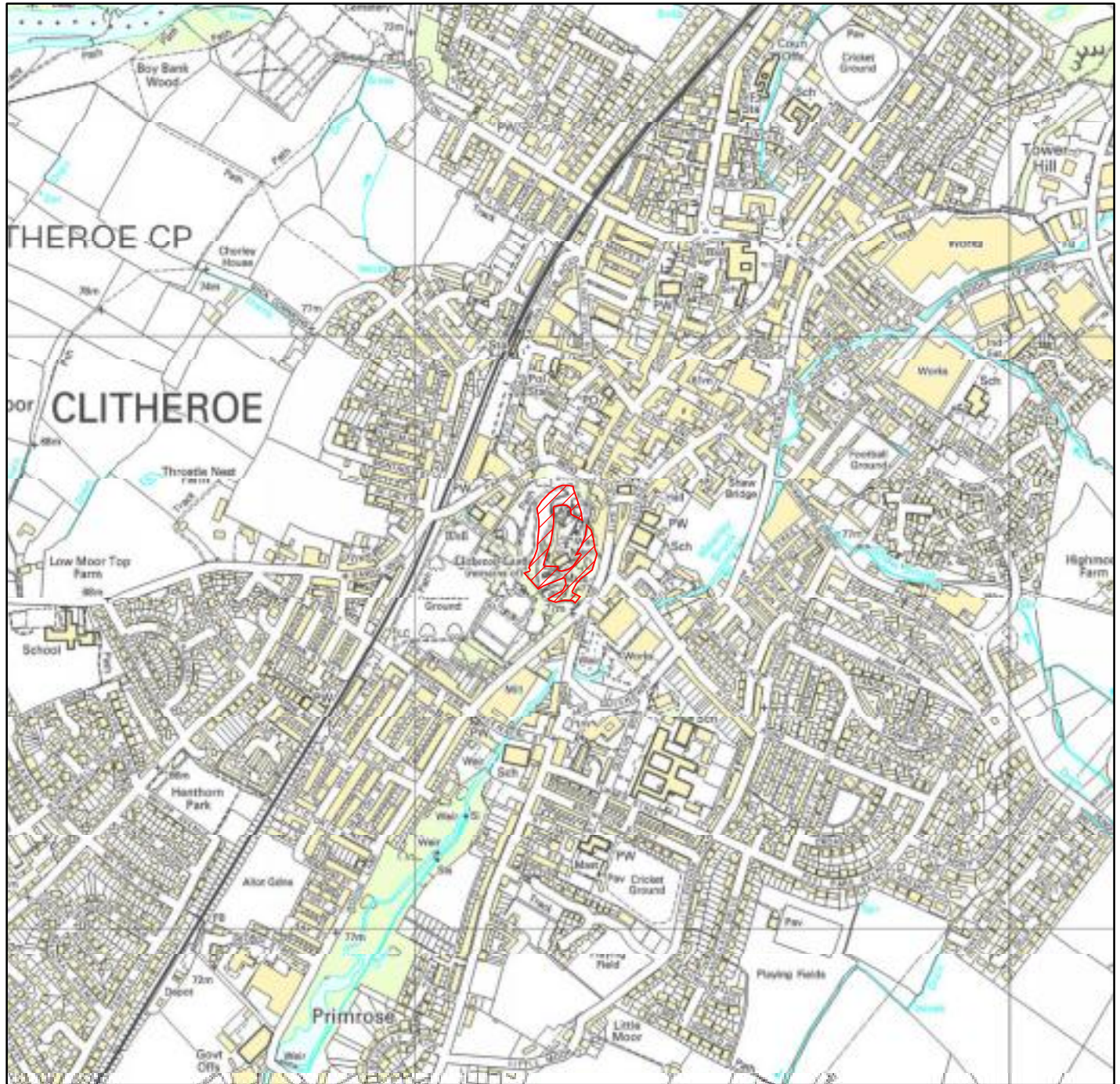
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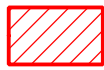


Grid ref. SD742415	Scale 1:10,000		
Site approved	Map 1 of 1		
Boundary revised	Date of Map 29/09/14		

Lancashire County Heritage Sites

Biological Heritage Site

Cross Hill Quarry



Site Boundary

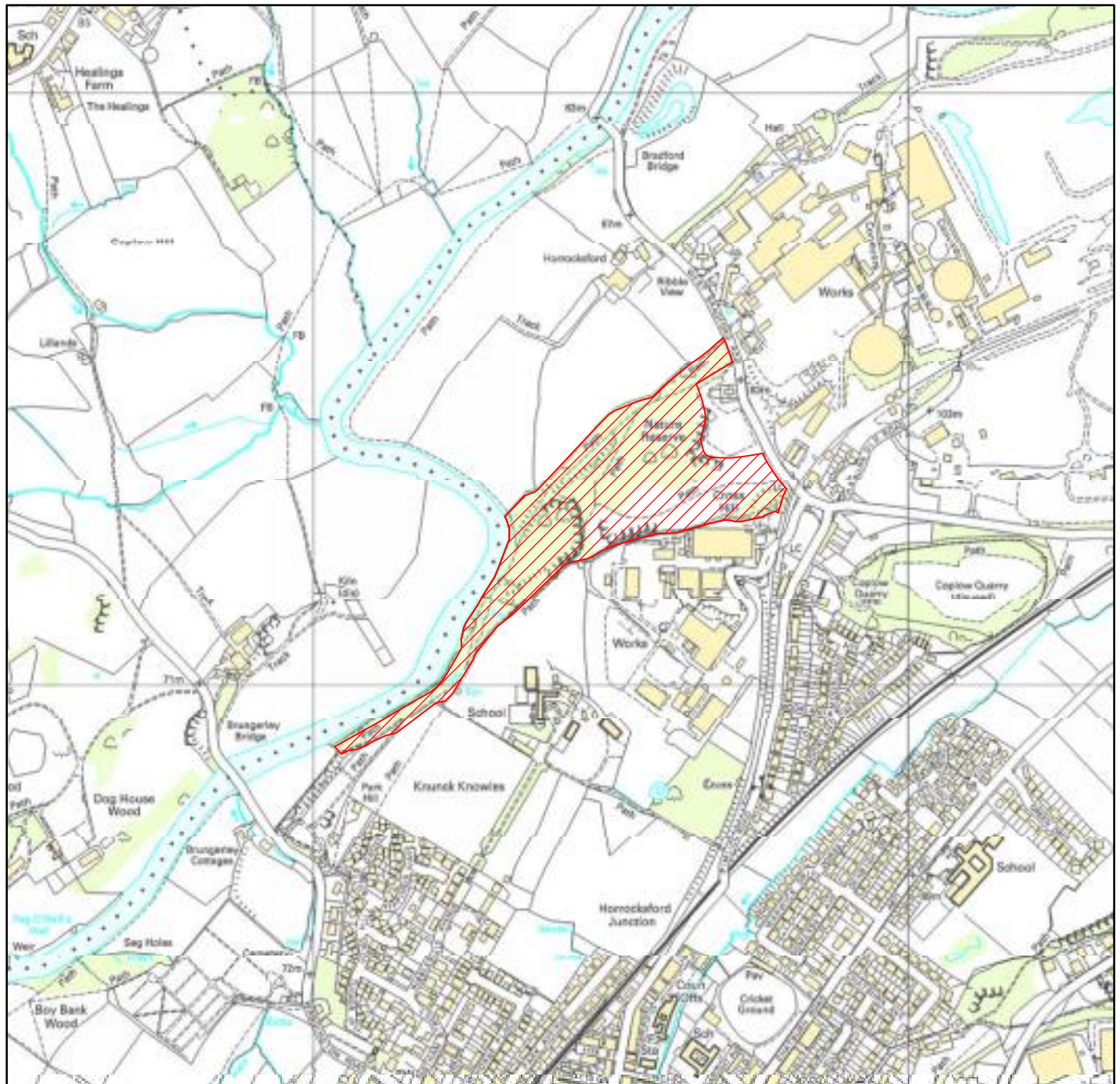
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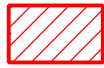
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Lancashire County Heritage Sites

Biological Heritage Site

Boy Bank



Site Boundary

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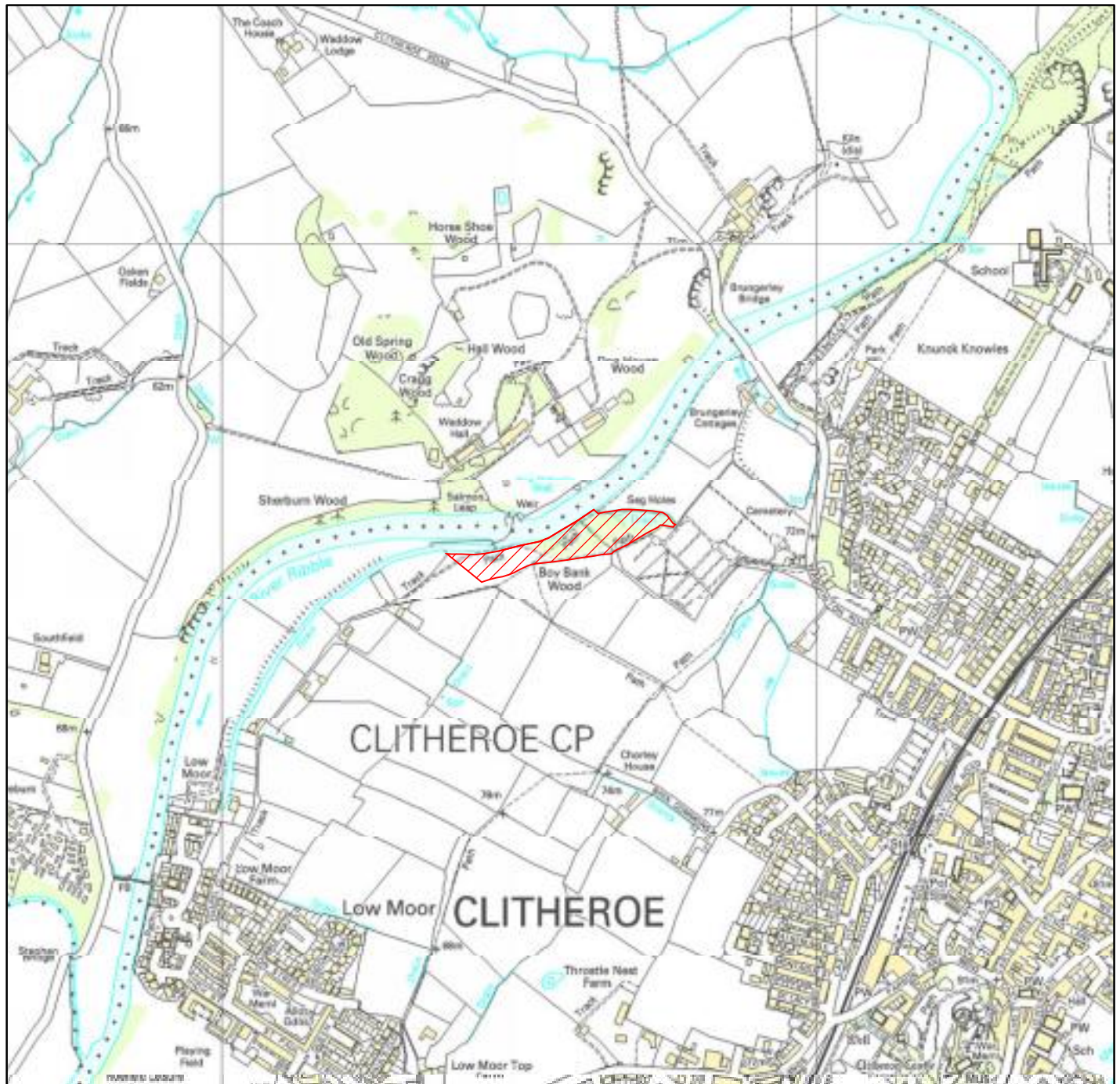
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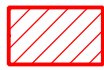
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Lancashire County Heritage Sites

Biological Heritage Site

Dog House Wood



Site Boundary

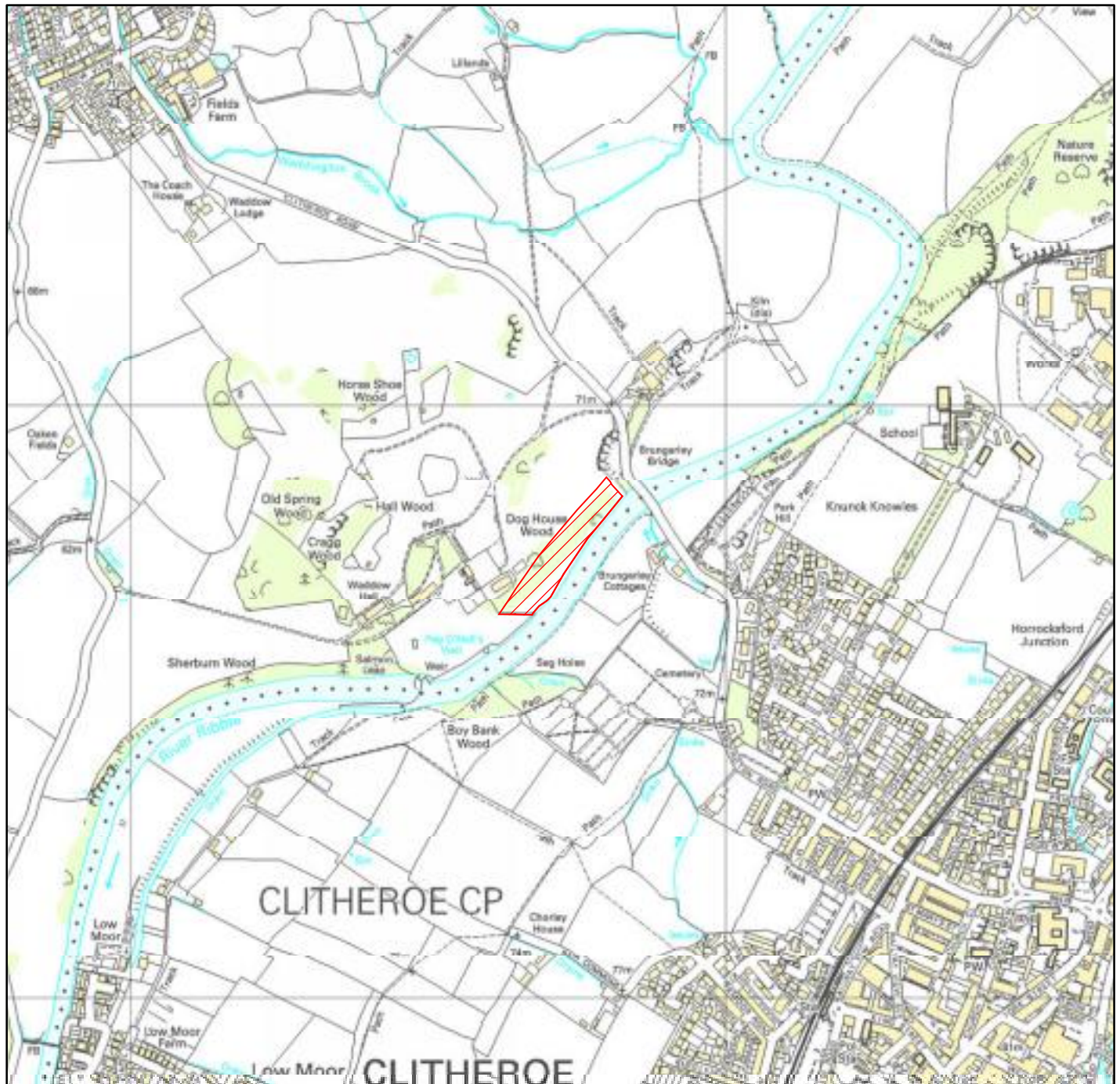
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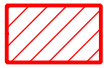
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Lancashire County Heritage Sites

Biological Heritage Site

River Ribble from London Road Bridge Preston, in West, to County Boundary, in East



Site Boundary

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Biological Heritage Site

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Site Name: Salthill Quarry

Site Ref: 74SE01

Approved: 01 September 1993

Area (ha): 8.31

Date written/last updated: 26 September 2013

Grid Ref: SD757426

Owner/Occupier:

Districts:

Ribble Valley

Parishes:

Clitheroe

Description:

The site comprises of a mosaic of habitats including limestone grassland, scrub and developing woodland surrounding a former limestone quarry which has been developed as an industrial estate. The main areas of interest are the exposed outcrops and stony ground which have been colonised by a diverse flora.

The outcrops support Small Scabious, Wild Thyme, Salad Burnet, Hairy St. John's-Wort, Wild Marjoram, Thyme-Leaved Sandwort, False-Brome, Eyebright, Harebell, Carline Thistle, Fairy Flax, Spring Sedge, Quaking-grass, Blue Fleabane, Wild Strawberry, Oxeye Daisy, Common Bird's-foot-trefoil, Pignut and Mouse-Ear-Hawkweed whilst on the shallow soils of crushed limestone Autumn Gentian, Hairy Rock-Cress, Hoary Plantain, Hairy Violet, Carline Thistle, Bee Orchid, Milkwort, Heath Speedwell and Glaucous Sedge occur. Buttercup, Great Burnet, Spiked Sedge, Lady's-Mantle, Meadow Crane's-bill, Rough Hawkbit, Yellow Oat-Grass, Betony, Lady's Bedstraw, Upright Hedge-parsley, Yellow-Rattle, Bloody Crane's-Bill, Downy Oat-Grass, Cowslip, Agrimony, Cowslips, Betony, Bloody Crane's-Bill, Bugle, Bulbous Buttercup and Common Knapweed. Common Rock-Rose was last recorded in 1988.

The scrub includes Sweet Briar and Spindle whilst beneath the wooded outcrops to the north of the site both Hard and Soft Shield-Fern occur. Established exotic shrubs include Wayfaring-Tree, Wrinkled Viburnum, *Sorbus mougeotii*, Butterfly-bush and Cotoneasters.

The site is also noteworthy for the presence of the Lancashire BAP bryophytes *Radula complanata*, *Cololejeunea minutissima*, *Aloina aloides*, *Campyliadelphus chrysophyllus*, *Didymodon acutus*, *Ditrichum flexicaule*, *Schistidium robustum*, *Syntrichia laevipila* and *Zygodon conoideus*.

A number of Lancashire BAP birds use the site such as Bullfinch, Lesser Redpoll, Lesser Whitethroat, Linnet, Spotted Flycatcher, Tree Sparrow and Willow Warbler. The Labyrinth Spider occurs here.

Guideline(s) for Site Selection:

Grassland (Gr1)

Artificial Habitats (Ar1)

Other Information/Comments:

The site is within the Salthill & Bellmanpark Quarries Geological SSSI and includes much of the Salthill Quarry Local Nature Reserve.



Lancashire County Heritage Sites

Biological Heritage Site

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Site Name: Coplow Quarry and Pimlico Road Grasslands

Site Ref: 74SE02

Approved: 01 September 2003

Area (ha): 6.25

Date written/last updated: 25 September 2013

Grid Ref: SD753432

Owner/Occupier:

Districts:

Ribble Valley

Parishes:

Clitheroe

Description:

The site comprises of areas of species-rich, semi-natural calcareous grassland and developing scrub at Coplow Quarry. The site includes Coplow Quarry geological SSSI.

The developing soils are thin and often give way to aggregate. Grasses include Crested Dog's-tail, Cocksfoot, Tufted Hair-grass, Yorkshire Fog, False Oat-grass and Quaking Grass. Other species include abundant Ox-eye Daisy and Selfheal, with locally frequent Spiked Sedge, Cowslip, Lady's Mantle, Bird's-foot Trefoil, Meadow Vetchling, Germander Speedwell, Common Knapweed, Creeping Cinquefoil and Fairy Flax, plus occasional Hairy St. John's-wort, Fragrant Orchid, Hoary Plantain, Marjoram, Wild Strawberry, Eyebright, Common Centaury, Common Spotted Orchid, Goat's-beard, Glaucous Sedge, Hairy Rock-Cress, Harebell, Burnet-Saxifrage, Small Scabious and Wild Thyme. Of particularly note is the presence of Bee Orchid.

Areas of scrub with abundant Hawthorn, frequent Hazel, Ash, Goat Willow, Dog Rose and occasional Blackthorn have developed with a field layer of locally abundant Dog's Mercury, frequent Ivy, occasional Black Bryony, Ramsons, Hairy Brome, Harebell and scattered Zigzag Clover.

Guideline(s) for Site Selection:

Artificial Habitats (Ar1)

Other Information/Comments:

Site ungrazed with shrub invasion.



Lancashire County Heritage Sites

Biological Heritage Site

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Site Name: Bellman Farm Marsh

Site Ref: 74SE03

Approved:

Area (ha): 6.02

Date written/last updated:

Grid Ref: SD759434

Owner/Occupier: Private

Districts:

Ribble Valley

Parishes:

Chatburn

Description:

The site comprises the land adjoining Pimlico Brook from near Pimlico Link Road to the wet fields associated with Bellman Farm. The site also includes the area around the old kiln and the adjacent embankment.

The wet fields have an underlying peaty soil, indicative of a historical wetland habitat. Their situation between slightly elevated limestone formations to the north west and south east indicates a former valley mire. Formerly managed as meadowland, their vegetation is essentially fen meadow, with frequent to abundant species include meadowsweet, marsh marigold, water mint, brown sedge, yellow iris and, more localized, common valerian and the nationally scarce green figwort. Bulrush (*Typha*) swamp dominates one field and wetter areas associated with the upper section of Pimlico Brook. The latter also supports stands of lesser pond? sedge. The boundary ditches support a similar flora but with grey and bay willow, which in places are colonizing the fields.

Scrub occurs along much of Pimlico Brook where grey willow is dominant with locally dominant bay willow. The herb layer, whilst shaded, is similar to the fields but with locally dominant reed canary? grass and lesser pond? sedge. Hawthorn scrub occurs in drier areas such as along the edge of the railway.

Parts of the embankment and areas around the old kiln support secondary species? rich grassland with common knapweed, common bird's? foot? trefoil, fairy flax, zig? zag clover, glaucous sedge, common spotted? orchid and formerly fragrant orchid. Parts of the embankment are being colonized by ash, other parts having been planted with beech, pines and larch.

The wet fields flood in winter attracting mallard, teal, snipe and water rail with lesser whitethroat, sedge warbler and reed bunting present through the summer. The site is considered an important moult and roost site for passerines.

Guideline(s) for Site Selection:

Woodland and Scrub	(Wd5)
Grassland	(Gr3)
Swamp and Fen	(Fe1)
Artificial Habitats	(Ar1)

Other Information/Comments:

The old kiln needs to be surveyed for bats.

The section of Pimlico Brook N.W. of the railway needs to be surveyed to consider it for inclusion within the site.



Lancashire County Heritage Sites

Biological Heritage Site

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Site Name: Bellman Park Quarry

Site Ref: 74SE04

Approved: 01 February 1995

Area (ha): 4.25

Date written/last updated: 01 February 1995

Grid Ref: SD761427

Owner/Occupier: Private

Districts:

Ribble Valley

Parishes:

Clitheroe

Description:

Bellman Park Quarry is cut into one of a series of limestone hills, and is a link in a chain of calcareous habitats and features between Clitheroe and Downham. To the west are Clitheroe Castle knoll and Salthill and to the east Crow hill, Worsaw Hill and the A59(T) road cutting. It forms part of the Salthill and Bellmanpark geological SSSI.

The quarry floor comprises variously sized hummocks and mounds as well as areas of flat ground, with a the vegetation ranging from open calcareous to grass dominated swards, together with areas of ash and hawthorn scrub. Species include wild thyme, wild marjoram, mouse?ear?hawkweed, common bird's?foot?trefoil, eyebright, harebell and formerly bee orchid. A depression with standing water supports a stand of bulrush (*Typha*), common spike? rush, lesser and greater spearwort, water mint and stonewort; a deep quarry pond occurs in the SE corner.

Much of the main quarry face and the base of the cliffs have been colonized by ash and hawthorn with locally dog?rose and holly, with a ground flora of herb?robert, wild strawberry, lords?and? ladies, wood and water avens, false brome and hart's?tongue.

Of particular note are the quarry ledges and rim in the SW corner where the vegetation includes quaking?grass, heath?grass, crested hair?grass, lady's bedstraw, small scabious, burnet?saxifrage, wild thyme and carline thistle. Adjacent but outside the quarry fence is a area of agriculturally managed calcareous grassland, which represents a surviving relict sward of the former limestone hill. It supports a similar flora to the quarry ledges.

Common frog, palmate newt and brown hare have been observed on the site.

Guideline(s) for Site Selection:

Grassland (Gr3)

Artificial Habitats (Ar1)

Other Information/Comments:



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Site Name: Worsaw Hill, Warren Hill, Crow Hill and The Ridge

Site Ref: 74SE06

Approved: 01 September 1993

Area (ha): 50.18

Date written/last updated: 01 September 2000

Grid Ref: SD774432

Owner/Occupier: Private

Districts:

Ribble Valley

Parishes:

Worston

Description:

The site comprises a cluster of limestone knolls between Worston and Downham and includes Crow Hill, The Ridge, Warren Hill and Worsaw Hill. The cluster of limestone knolls is also notified as a Geological Site of Special Scientific Interest. The site is of particular importance for its species-rich limestone grassland. Worsaw Hill supports the largest single area of limestone grassland in the Forest of Bowland. It is also notable in supporting the only population in the Forest of Bowland of the nationally scarce blue moor-grass. Limestone bedstraw, a species listed in the *Provisional Lancashire Red Data List of Vascular Plants*, also occurs frequently. In addition, Worsaw Hill is important for the occurrence of two nationally scarce lichens, *Polyblastia cupularis* and *Rinodina bischoffii*.

As well as limestone grassland the site also includes areas of neutral and acidic grassland. These occur where glacial deposits overlie the limestone and mask its influence. Species occurring in these habitats include common bent, sweet vernal-grass, crested dog's-tail, cock's-foot, tufted hair-grass, wavy hair-grass, red fescue, yorkshire-fog, rough meadow-grass, mat-grass, ribwort plantain, meadow buttercup, creeping buttercup, common mouse-ear, common dog-violet, cat's-ear, selfheal, tormentil, heath bedstraw, harebell, field woodrush and bilberry.

The calcareous grassland comprises the National Vegetation Classification CG2 *Festuca ovina-Avenula pratensis* and the CG9 *Sesleria albicans-Galium sternerii* grasslands. The species diversity of these calcareous grasslands is far greater and includes blue moor-grass, quaking grass, downy oat-grass, crested hair-grass, limestone bedstraw, carline thistle, glaucous sedge, spring sedge, eyebright, lady's bedstraw, rough hawkbit, hoary plantain, fairy flax, common bird's-foot trefoil, small scabious, mouse-ear hawkweed, common milkwort, barren strawberry, bulbous buttercup, salad burnet and wild thyme. Spring ephemerals on exposed limestone include spring whitlow-grass, rue-leaved saxifrage, parsley-piert, wall speedwell and lesser dandelion.

Scattered trees and scrub are present in places. These comprise principally ash and hawthorn.

Breeding birds include curlew, skylark, meadow pipit and redstart.

Guideline(s) for Site Selection:

Grassland (Gr1)

Flowering Plants and Ferns (Ff2) (Ff4b)

Lichens (Li3)

Other Information/Comments:

Tor grass is said to have been intentionally introduced into dry grassland at the foot of the south facing slope of Worsaw Hill as a university experiment. The colony is spreading and is threatening the diverse native limestone grassland.



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Site Name: Worston Common

Site Ref: 74SE09

Approved: 01 November 1997

Area (ha): 0.6

Date written/last updated: 01 November 1997

Grid Ref: SD768426

Owner/Occupier: Public

Districts:

Ribble Valley

Parishes:

Worston

Description:

The site comprises species-rich grassland situated on the edge of the village of Worston. Two species occurring at the site, namely Green Figwort and Melancholy Thistle, are included in the *Provisional Lancashire Red Data List of Vascular Plants*.

A diverse sward includes the following species: Common Knapweed, Common Bistort, Common Valerian, Lady's-mantle, Marsh Marigold, Marsh Orchid, Meadow Crane's-bill, Meadowsweet, Meadow Vetchling, Cuckooflower, Ragged-robin, Opposite-leaved Golden-saxifrage and Alternate-leaved Golden-saxifrage.

Guideline(s) for Site Selection:

Grassland (Gr3)

Flowering Plants and Ferns (Ff4)

Other Information/Comments:



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Site Name: A59 Road Cutting, Worston to Chatburn

Site Ref: 74SE10

Approved: 08 September 1993

Area (ha): 6.76

Date written/last updated: 08 September 1993

Grid Ref: SD771437

Owner/Occupier:

Districts:

Ribble Valley

Parishes:

Chatburn, Downham, Worston

Description:

To be completed.

Guideline(s) for Site Selection:

Artificial Habitats (Ar2)

Flowering Plants and Ferns (Ff4b)

Other Information/Comments:



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Site Name: Bean Hill Wood and Grassland

Site Ref: 74SE12

Approved: 01 January 2005

Area (ha): 1.08

Date written/last updated: 01 October 2005

Grid Ref: SD765447

Owner/Occupier: Private

Districts:

Ribble Valley

Parishes:

Chatburn

Description:

The site comprises a north and northeast facing bluff slope to the south of the River Ribble between Ribble Lane and Chatburn Brook. The habitats on the site comprise two blocks of deciduous woodland separated by field slope of species-rich grassland.

The western block of woodland includes Ash, Sycamore, Wych Elm and Field Maple as canopy trees with Hawthorn, Elder and Holly in the shrub-layer. The ground flora is diverse with Dog's Mercury, Lesser Celandine, Wood Anemone, Goldilocks Buttercup, Wood Avens, Barren Strawberry, Wood Dock, Bugle, Pignut, Common Enchanter's-nightshade, Wood Speedwell, Crosswort, Ramsons, Lord-and-ladies, Tufted Hair-grass, False Brome and Wood-sedge. Wetter, or slightly flushed areas, support Alternate-leaved Golden-saxifrage, Opposite-leaved Golden-saxifrage, Water Avens and Meadowsweet. Sweet Cicely occurs along the foot of the woodland together with species such as Nettle, which is associated with nutrient enrichment. The woodland to the east near Chatburn Brook is similar and has in part developed upon a former landslip. This block of woodland includes Oak, Common Dog-violet, Sanicle, Primrose and Greater Burnet-saxifrage.

The section of species-rich grassland, in its composition, shows affinity to the adjacent woodland habitats and includes Meadow Foxtail, Sweet Vernal-grass, Quaking-grass, Crested Dog's-tail, Cock's-foot, Tufted Hair-grass, Downy Oat-grass, Common Knapweed, Greater Burnet-saxifrage, Lesser Celandine, Barren Strawberry, Water Avens, Primrose, Pignut, Common Sorrel, Red Clover, Ribwort Plantain, Cuckooflower, Meadow Vetchling, Common Bird's-foot-trefoil, Greater Bird's-foot-trefoil, Meadowsweet, Yellow-green Lady's-mantle, Bugle, Rough Hawkbit, Field Wood-rush, Glaucous Sedge, Soft-rush and Hard rush.

Guideline(s) for Site Selection:

Grassland

(Gr3)

Other Information/Comments:

Lowland Mixed Deciduous Woodland and Lowland Meadow are UK BAP Priority Habitats and are listed in Section 74 (2) of the CRow Act (2000)



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Site Name: Waddington Brickworks Old Working

Site Ref: 74SW04

Approved: 08 September 1993

Area (ha): 2.7

Date written/last updated: 16 September 2013

Grid Ref: SD738439

Owner/Occupier:

Districts:

Ribble Valley

Parishes:

Waddington

Description:

The site comprises of old workings colonised by species-rich, semi-natural neutral grassland and used as pasture. The topography is undulating with dry grassy mounds and a low lying, damp, central basin area.

Species on the dry mounds include frequent Quaking Grass, Field Wood-rush, Common Knapweed and Common Bird's-foot-trefoil together with occasional Meadowsweet, Primrose, Pignut, Meadow Vetchling, Self-heal, Water Avens Great Burnet, Rough Hawkbit, Common Spotted-orchid, Betony, Bugle, Lady's Mantle, Mouse-ear Hawkweed and Glaucous Sdge.

The low lying basin area is dominated by rushes with occasional Meadowsweet, Tufted Hair-grass, Common Spotted-orchid and Carnation Sedge. There is an area of shallow water colonised by Bulrush and Broad-leaved Pondweed.

In places a scrub comprising mainly of Hawthorn with occasional Alder has developed. There is a small plantation of Aspen at the north-eastern side of the site.

Guideline(s) for Site Selection:

Artificial Habitats (Ar1)

Other Information/Comments:



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Site Name: Clitheroe Castle Knoll

Site Ref: 74SW05

Approved: 08 September 1993

Area (ha): 1.04

Date written/last updated: 16 September 2013

Grid Ref: SD742417

Owner/Occupier:

Districts:

Ribble Valley

Parishes:

Clitheroe

Description:

The site consists of several rock outcrops and steep sloping areas of limestone grassland, scrub and developing woodland below Clitheroe Castle.

Plants on the outcrops include Wild Thyme, Harebell, Salad Burnet, Burnet-Saxifrage, Wild Strawberry, Pellitory-Of-The-Wall, Wall Lettuce, Maidenhair Spleenwort, Wall-Rue, Herb-Robert, Ivy, Hawkweed species and French Sorrel.

The grassland flora on the steep slopes includes Hoary Plantain, Rough Hawkbit, Lady's Bedstraw, Common Bird's-Foot-Trefoil, Common Knapweed, Yellow Oat-Grass, Selfheal, Mouse-Ear-Hawkweed, Great Burnet, Greater Burnet-saxifrage and Bulbous Buttercup. The associated scrub comprises of Hawthorn, Blackthorn, Bramble, Grey Willow, Rose and Spindle with a ground flora of Dog's Mercury, Hairy Brome, Lords-And-Ladies, Ivy and Herb Bennet.

A number of exotic shrubs are established including Butterfly-bush and several Cotoneaster species.

Guideline(s) for Site Selection:

Rock

(Ro2)

Other Information/Comments:



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Site Name: Cross Hill Quarry

Site Ref: 74SW06

Approved: 08 September 1993

Area (ha): 10.29

Date written/last updated: 25 September 2013

Grid Ref: SD745433

Owner/Occupier:

Districts:

Ribble Valley

Parishes:

Clitheroe

Description:

The site comprises of the disused Cross Hill limestone quarries and the adjoining Brungerley Park and supports a mosaic of semi-natural habitats including limestone grassland, scrub and woodland. The site includes Cross Hill Quarry Local Nature Reserve.

The main quarry support a diversity flora. On the open ground and rocks Salad Burnet, Hairy Rock-Cress, Wild Strawberry, Thyme-Leaved Sandwort, Harebell, Wild Thyme, Small Scabious, Parsley Piert, and Majoram occur. Plants of the grassland areas include Field Scabious, Hoary Plantain, Adder's-Tongue, Early-Purple Orchid, Yellow-RattleAutumn Gentian, Burnet-Saxifrage, Bee Orchid, Greater Burnet-saxifrage, Yellow Oat-Grass, Spiked Sedge, Spring-sedge, Cowslip, Primrose, Fairy Flax, Mouse-ear Hawkweed, Lady's Bedstraw, Quaking Grass, Wild Basil, Meadow Crane's-Bill, Lady's-Mantle, Great Burnet, Agrimony, Hybrid Avens, Meadow Oat-Grass, Downy Oat-grass, Rough Hawkbit, Welled Thistle, Common Twayblade, Betony and Hairy Violet. On the damper soils Common Spotted-orchid, Hard Rush, Bugle, Glaucous Sedge, Water Avens and Lesser Pond-Sedge occur. Developing scrub comprises of abundant Ash and Hawthorn with Grey Willow and some Spindle with a herb layer that includes Rough Chervil and Upright Hedge-parsley.

The woodland to the west adjoining Brungerley Park and the River Ribble has a diverse ground flora that includes Giant Bellflower, Toothwort, Goldilocks Buttercup, Early Dog-Violet, Hard Shield-Fern, Bluebell, False-Brome, Hairy Wood-Rush, Ramsons, Pignut, Wood-Sorrel, Moschatel, Wood-Sedge, Wood Anemone, Sanicle, Three-Nerved Sandwort, Lesser Celandine, Greater Stitchwort, Wood Speedwell, Lords-And-Ladies, Dog's Mercury, Hart's-tongue, Giant Fescue, Bearded Couch, Giant Fescue and Wood-Sorrel. A series of flushes support Guelder-rose, Red Currant, Alternate-Leaved Golden-Saxifrage, Wood Stitchwort, Pendulous Sedge, Water Figwort, Yellow Iris, Hemlock Water-Dropwort, Marsh-marigold, Marsh Hawk's-Beard, Great Horsetail and Yellow Loosestrife. Wood Ragwort, Martagon Lily and White Butterbur are established.

Daubenton's Bat and 45 Khz Pipistrelle have been recorded.

Guideline(s) for Site Selection:

Grassland (Gr1)

Habitat Mosaics (Hm3)

Other Information/Comments:



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Site Name: Boy Bank

Site Ref: 74SW08

Approved: 01 December 1996

Area (ha): 1.82

Date written/last updated: 14 January 2004

Grid Ref: SD735424

Owner/Occupier: Private

Districts:

Ribble Valley

Parishes:

Clitheroe

Description:

The site comprises a small, semi-natural woodland known as Boy Bank Wood and a contiguous area of species-rich grassland. The site is situated on a bluff line above the south bank of the River Ribble, adjacent to the weir at Waddow.

Much of Boy Bank Wood is steeply sloping and dominated by ash, with some oak and localised Scots pine and larch. Dead wych elm is also present. The understorey consists of hawthorn, hazel and holly with a little blackthorn. The ground flora includes dog's mercury, lesser celandine, common dog-violet, wood avens, lords-and-ladies, red campion and herb-robert. Near the bottom of the slope calcareous flushes give rise to wet alder woodland with some ash and bird cherry. Here the ground flora includes common nettle, meadowsweet, marsh marigold, opposite-leaved golden-saxifrage, large bitter-cress, lesser pond-sedge and green figwort, a species included in the *Provisional Lancashire Red Data List of Vascular Plants*.

To the west the wood merges into species-rich, semi-natural grassland on the steep slope between the river and improved pasture above. The grass sward includes fairy flax, mouse-ear hawkweed, cat's-ear, autumn hawkbit, common bird's-foot trefoil, sneezewort, lady's mantle, bulbous buttercup, betony, quaking grass and glaucous sedge.

Guideline(s) for Site Selection:

Woodland and Scrub (Wd2)

Grassland (Gr3)

Flowering Plants and Ferns [(Ff4)]

Other Information/Comments:



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Site Name: Dog House Wood

Site Ref: 74SW09

Approved: 01 December 1996

Area (ha): 1.39

Date written/last updated: 01 February 1997

Grid Ref: SD737427

Owner/Occupier: Private

Districts:

Ribble Valley

Parishes:

Waddington

Description:

The site comprises a small semi-natural wood situated on a steep south facing river cliff above the River Ribble near Brungerley Bridge.

The wood is dominated by mature oak with some younger ash reaching high into an open canopy. Ivy grows profusely on the oak. Mature ash, sycamore and field maple also occur but are rare. There is an understorey of hawthorn, holly and dog-rose. The ground flora includes ivy, bramble, dog's mercury, primrose, lesser celandine, Lords-and-Ladies, bluebell, wood avens, germander speedwell, bugle, barren strawberry, hedge woundwort, common dog-violet, bearded couch, false brome, tufted hair-grass, wood-sedge and male-fern.

Ash, poplar and beech have been planted on flat ground alongside the river. Here the ground flora includes common nettle, cleavers, creeping buttercup, opposite-leaved golden-saxifrage, marsh thistle, hard rush, reed canary-grass and green figwort, a species included in the *Provisional Lancashire Red Data List of Vascular Plants*.

Guideline(s) for Site Selection:

Woodland and Scrub (Wd2)

Flowering Plants and Ferns [(Ff4)]

Other Information/Comments:



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Site Name: River Ribble from London Road Bridge Preston, in West, to County Boundary, in East

Site Ref: LSRRI

Approved: 01 September 1993

Area (ha): 298.11

Date written/last updated: 05 September 2011

Grid Ref: SD553287 to SD856836

Owner/Occupier: Private

Districts:

Preston
Ribble Valley

Parishes:

Grimsargh, Preston
Aighton, Bailey and Chaigley, Balderstone, Billington and Langho, Bolton-by-Bowland
Chatburn, Clayton-le-Dale, Clitheroe, Dinckley, Dutton, Gisburn, Great Mitton
Grindleton, Horton, Hothersall, Little Mitton, Longridge, Newsholme, Osbaldeston
Paythorne, Ribchester, Salesbury, Sawley, Waddington, West Bradford
Cuerdale, Samlesbury

South Ribble

Description:

The site comprises the River Ribble and associated semi-natural habitats from the county boundary at Paythorne (SD856836) downstream to London Road Bridge, Walton-le-Dale, Preston (SD553287). The Ribble rises high in the Pennines at Newby Head Moss at an altitude of 422m and is one of the largest rivers in North West England. Collectively, the river and its associated habitats support a rich assemblage of plants and animals. Throughout the length of the River Ribble the General Quality Assessment is Very Good and Good (A and B) with a localised section with the Fairly Good (C) classification.

The river is important for salmon, sea trout, otter and water vole.

Along the riverbanks sandy cliffs provide nesting habitat for sand martin and kingfisher, the locations of suitable cliffs being dependant upon localised erosion. Where shingle banks develop, nesting waders include oystercatcher, common sandpiper, little ringed-plover and ringed plover, whilst suitable adjacent fields support breeding waders including lapwing and curlew. Mature trees and woodlands adjacent to the river provide for nesting goosander.

Plant species of interest along the river include the northern spike-rush (a nationally rare species at its southern limit of distribution in the UK), slender tufted-sedge and green figwort. The moss *Cinclidotus mucronatus* (rare in Lancashire) occurs on limestone river boulders in the Clitheroe area. Aquatic species found in the river include stream water-crowfoot and perfoliate pondweed with reed canary-grass, lesser pond-sedge, butterbur and creeping yellow-cress associated with river margins.

Much of the land associated with the river comprises woodland, grassland and, locally, swamp and tall-herb communities. Riverside woodlands are predominantly, lowland mixed deciduous woodland and wet woodland, and comprise ash, oak, wych elm, sycamore and alder, with shrubs including grey and goat willow, hazel and holly. The ground flora is variable but typically species-rich with bluebell, wood anemone, wood stitchwort, primrose, wood avens, sanicle, early and common dog-violets, alternate-leaved golden-saxifrage and great horsetail. Species-rich grassland occurs locally on field banks above the river and includes species such as common bird's-foot-trefoil, knapweed, tormentil, common cat's-ear, meadow crane's-bill, spring-sedge and quaking-grass. Locally, swamps dominated by yellow iris, lesser pond-sedge and rushes occur in springs and flushes in adjacent fields.

Guideline(s) for Site Selection:

Rivers and Streams	(Ri1)
Flowering Plants and Ferns	(Ff1) (Ff4)?
Bryophytes	(Br3)
Mammals	(Ma1a)
Birds	(Bi2)
Molluscs	(Mo1)?
Other Invertebrates	(In1)

Other Information/Comments:

UK BAP Priority Habitats & Species include Lowland Mixed Woodland, Wet Woodland, Lowland Meadow, Fen, Water Vole, Otter and Reed Bunting. A single record of freshwater pearl-mussel dated 1974 came to light in 2003 for a section of the river upstream of Clitheroe.



Appendix G – Photographs

Clitheroe Community Hospital – Extended Phase 1 Habitat Survey and
Daytime Building Inspection



Photograph 1. Scattered trees adjacent to amenity grassland



Photograph 2. Orchard and Hedgerow 4



Photograph 3. Semi-improved grassland and Hedgerow 2



Photograph 4. Spoil mound



Photograph 5. Main hospital building



Photograph 6. Outpatients building



Photograph 7. Second hospital wing



Photograph 8. Outbuilding



Photograph 9. Derelict building 1



Photograph 10. Derelict building 2



Photograph 11. Boiler House



Photograph 12. Hedgerow 1



Photograph 13. Hedgerow 3



Photograph 14. Pond 1



Photograph 15. Pond 2



Photograph 16. Stand of Japanese knotweed



Appendix H - Report conditions



WYG

Report Conditions

Clitheroe Community Hospital – East Lancashire Hospitals Trust

This report is produced solely for the benefit of East Lancashire Hospitals Trust and no liability is accepted for any reliance placed on it by any other party unless specifically agreed in writing otherwise.

This report is prepared for the proposed uses stated in the report and should not be used in a different context without reference to WYG. In time improved practices, fresh information or amended legislation may necessitate a re-assessment. Opinions and information provided in this report are on the basis of WYG using due skill and care in the preparation of the report.

This report refers, within the limitations stated, to the environment of the site in the context of the surrounding area at the time of the inspections. Environmental conditions can vary and no warranty is given as to the possibility of changes in the environment of the site and surrounding area at differing times.

This report is limited to those aspects reported on, within the scope and limits agreed with the client under our appointment. It is necessarily restricted and no liability is accepted for any other aspect. It is based on the information sources indicated in the report. Some of the opinions are based on unconfirmed data and information and are presented as the best obtained within the scope for this report.

Reliance has been placed on the documents and information supplied to WYG by others but no independent verification of these has been made and no warranty is given on them. No liability is accepted or warranty given in relation to the performance, reliability, standing etc of any products, services, organisations or companies referred to in this report.

Whilst skill and care have been used, no investigative method can eliminate the possibility of obtaining partially imprecise, incomplete or not fully representative information. Any monitoring or survey work undertaken as part of the commission will have been subject to limitations, including for example timescale, seasonal and weather related conditions.

Although care is taken to select monitoring and survey periods that are typical of the environmental conditions being measured, within the overall reporting programme constraints, measured conditions may not be fully representative of the actual conditions. Any predictive or modelling work, undertaken as part of the commission will be subject to limitations including the representativeness of data used by the model and the assumptions inherent within the approach used. Actual environmental conditions are typically more complex and variable than the investigative, predictive and modelling approaches indicate in practice, and the output of such approaches cannot be relied upon as a comprehensive or accurate indicator of future conditions.

The potential influence of our assessment and report on other aspects of any development or future planning requires evaluation by other involved parties.

The performance of environmental protection measures and of buildings and other structures in relation to acoustics, vibration, noise mitigation and other environmental issues is influenced to a large extent by the degree to which the relevant environmental considerations are incorporated into the final design and specifications and the quality of workmanship and compliance with the specifications on site during construction. WYG accept no liability for issues with performance arising from such factors.

December 2016

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