GOOD HEYS FARM, THORNLEY WITH WHEATLEY

For

WYVERN ARCHITECTS

PRELIMINARY ECOLOGICAL APPRAISAL

MAY 2018

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NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

In May 2018, Appletons was commissioned by Wyvern Architects to undertake an ecological appraisal of Good Heys Farm, Thronley with Wheatley. This appraisal is required to inform a planning application associated with the extension and adaptations of buildings at the property. To fulfil this brief an ecological desk study data search and Phase 1 Habitat Survey were undertaken.

The ecological desk study identified several protected species records within 2 km of the site including great crested newt, common lizard and bird species. In addition, three designated nature conservation sites were identified by the desk study, the nearest of which is located over 850 m from 120 m of the site area.

The Phase 1 Habitat Survey was undertaken on 30th May 2018 by Paula Bateson ACIEEM, Senior Ecologist. At the time of the survey, the site area comprised a residential property with recently unmanaged mature gardens, a tennis court and manege. Habitats included ornamental shrubs, poor semi-improved grassland, scattered trees and occasional tall ruderal herb.

Key potential ecological concerns in relation to the proposed development are the presence of invasive flora, and the presence of habitats suitable for nesting birds and bats. In order to ensure compliance with wildlife legislation and relevant planning policy, the following recommendations are made:

- **Scattered trees:** All trees which are not to be removed as a part of any proposed works should be protected in accordance with British Standard "Trees in relation to construction - Recommendations" BS5837:2005.
- **Habitat Loss and Enhancement:** Biodiversity enhancement measures should be incorporated into the proposals to maximise the ecological value of the site, including swallow nest boxes.
- **Terrestrial mammals including badger and brown hare:** Any excavations that need to be left overnight should be covered or fitted with mammal ramps to ensure that any animals that enter can safely escape. Any open pipework with an outside diameter of greater than 150 mm should be blanked off at the end of each work day to prevent mammals entering/becoming trapped.
- **Bats:** Reference should be made to Appletons Report ref: 2193-E2, which details the findings of the Daytime Bat Survey undertaken at the site. Further nocturnal/dawn survey work to accurately establish the usage of the site by bats has been recently instructed and will be undertaken over June and July 2018.
- **Birds:** Any building work impacting upon the eaves of the main residential property, or upon any of the stables, should be undertaken outside of the nesting bird season. Any vegetation clearance should also be undertaken outside of the nesting bird season. If this is not possible then vegetation that is to be removed or disturbed should be checked by an ecologist immediately prior to works commencing.
- **Common amphibians:** Precautionary habitat modification is recommended, involving directional strimming of the unmanaged garden habitat and careful uprooting of any shrub bases to be removed.
- **Invasive Plant Species:** Works must not cause Himalayan balsam, wall cotoneaster or Virginia creeper to spread into the wild. Recommendations are made in Chapter 6 for the control of these species throughout works.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

Project background

1.1 In May 2018, Appletons was commissioned by Wyvern Architects to undertake an ecological appraisal of Good Heys Farm, Thornley with Wheatley. This appraisal is required to inform a planning application associated with the extension and adaptations of buildings at the property. To assess the ecological value of the site, an ecological desk study data search was undertaken, and a Phase 1 Habitat Survey was completed on 30th May 2018.

1.2 In conjunction with the Preliminary Ecological Appraisal, Appletons was also instructed to undertake the following baseline survey work:

- Tree survey – Drawing ref: 2193_01
- Daytime bat survey – Report ref: 2193-E2
- Great crested newt survey – Report ref: 2193-E3

Site description and context

1.3 Good Heys Farm is centred at Ordnance Survey Grid Reference SD 62962 40888, within the civil parish of Thornley-with-Wheatley, an entirely rural area located to the north-east of Longridge. Agricultural pasture is located immediately north, east and south of Good Heys Farm, whilst a neighbouring residential property is located immediately to the west. The driveway to Good Heys Farm connects to the minor road of Rock Brow, 130 m north of the site.

1.4 Within the wider area, the landscape is dominated by agricultural fields divided by hedgerows and ditches. The moorland habitats of Longridge Fell come within 700 m of Good Heys Farm to the south, and the River Loud comes within 650 m of the property to the north.

1.5 At the time of the survey visit, Good Heys Farm comprised a stone-built residential property with a large garden and a second smaller brick building known as ‘The Granary’. The property also encompassed a series of stable blocks, a tennis court and a manege. The survey area measures approximately 0.72 ha.

2.0 METHODOLOGIES

Ecological desk study

2.1 A desk top study was undertaken to determine the presence of any designated nature conservation sites and records of protected / notable species within a 2 km radius of the site. Data was provided by Lancashire Ecological Records Network, and the Natural England website 'MAGIC' (Multi Agency Geographical Information for the Countryside) was utilised to search locations of statutory nature conservation sites.

2.2 The data collected from these consultees is discussed in Chapter 3. Selected raw data are provided in Appendix 2. In compliance with the terms and conditions relating to its commercial use, the full desk study data is not provided within this report.

2.3 The desk study also included a review of relevant local planning policy with regard to biodiversity and nature conservation, provided in Appendix 3.

Phase 1 Habitat survey

2.4 A Phase 1 Habitat Survey was conducted following the methodology of the Joint Nature Conservation Committee (JNCC, 2010) and the Institute of Environmental Assessment (IEA, 1995). Phase 1 Habitat Survey is a standard technique for classifying and mapping British habitats. The aim is to provide a record of habitats that are present on site. Data recorded during the field survey are discussed in Chapter 4.

2.5 During the survey, the potential for the site to support protected species was assessed.

2.6 Whilst every effort is made to identify and map any invasive plant species listed on Schedule 9 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981, as amended), it should be noted that this is not a specific survey for these species.

2.7 At the time of the survey, proposals were not finalised and as such a larger area than the proposed development footprint was surveyed.

Analysis of data

2.8 The habitat survey results and desk top study findings are discussed in Chapter 5 in the context of the proposed development. Conclusions aim to:

- Inform the likely impact of the project on protected and / or notable species, habitats and nature conservation sites;
- Inform appropriate avoidance, mitigation and / or compensation measures, if required, to minimise any potential negative ecological impacts; and,
- Evaluate the need for further survey work and / or consultation.

3.0 ECOLOGICAL DESK STUDY

Introduction

3.1 A summary of relevant ecological data from the desk study search is provided within this section. Selected raw data is provided in Appendix 2.

Nature Conservation Sites

3.2 The data provided by the local biological records centre and reference to the Natural England MAGIC website indicates that three non-statutory nature conservation sites occur within a 2 km radius of the site, summarised in Table 3.1. No statutory nature conservation sites occur within a 2 km radius of the site.

Nature Conservation Site	Designation	Proximity to site	Description
Arbour Quarry	BHS	820 m west	The site comprises a small disused limestone quarry. It supports a complex mosaic of semi-natural habitats including neutral grassland, limestone grassland, mire and open water. Much of the grassland is species-rich and comprises several community types including neutral and limestone grassland.
Longridge Fell	BHS	1.05 km south-east	The site comprises the western plateau and flanks of Longridge Fell. Most of the site is dry scrub heath dominated by heather and acid grassland. The site provides valuable habitat for upland birds. Green Hairstreak butterfly has also been recorded.
Chipping Moss	BHS	1.08 km north	The site comprises a cluster of fields of significant ornithological interest supporting good numbers of breeding waders including Lapwing, Curlew, Snipe and Redshank.
Key BHS: Biological Heritage Site			

Table 3.1: Summary of Nature Conservation Sites within 2 km of Survey Area

3.3 The site area is located within Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) Risk Impact Zones, which are utilised by Local Planning Authorities to assess planning applications for likely impacts on SSSIs. SSSIs within 10 km of the site are Bowland Fells SSSI, Hodder River Section SSSI and Red Scar and Tun Brook Woods SSSI, located 4.5 km north, 6.7 km east and 7.7 km south-west of the site respectively. Bowland Fells receives its designation as it contains the largest expanse of blanket bog and heather moorland in Lancashire and provide suitable habitat for a diverse upland breeding bird community. The Hodder River Section is of interest due to geological exposures whilst Tun Brook Woods forms one of the largest areas of deciduous woodland in Lancashire.

Protected species

3.4 Table 3.2 provides a summary of protected species records identified by the desk study within a 2 km radius of the site. Absence of a species record should not be taken as confirmation that a species is absent from the search area.

Species	No. of Records	Most Recent Record	Proximity of Nearest Record to Study Area	Legislation
Birds				
Redwing *Turdus iliacus*	1	2009	1.01 km north-west	WCA1i
Herpetofauna				
Great crested newt *Triturus cristatus*	1	2006	2 km south-west	ECH 2, ECH 4, WCA 5
Common lizard *Zootoca vivipara*	2	2015	1.75 km east	WCA 5 S9(1), WCA 5 S9(5)
Common toad *Bufo*	7	2015	870 m west	WCA 5 S9(5)
Palmate newt *Lissotriton helveticus*	2	2011	1.67 km north-east	WCA 5 S9(5)
Smooth newt *Lissotriton vulgaris*	9	2006	1.02 km west	WCA 5 S9(5)
Common frog *Rana temporaria*	28	2011	930 m north	WCA 5 S9(5)
Flora				
Bluebell *Hyacinthoides non-scripta*	13	2017	825 m south-west	WCA 8

Key:
ECH 2: Annex II of the European Communities Council Directive on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and Wild Fauna and Flora. Animal and plant species of community interest whose conservation requires the designation of Special Areas of Conservation.
ECH 4: Annex IV of the European Communities Council Directive on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and Wild Fauna and Flora. Animal and plant species of community interest in need of strict protection.

WCA 1i: Schedule 1 Part 1 of Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). Birds protected by special penalties at all times.
WCA 5: Schedule 5 of Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). Protected animals (other than birds).
WCA 5 S9(1): Schedule 5 Section 9(1) of Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). Protected animals (other than birds). Protection limited to intentional killing, injury or taking.
WCA 5 S9(5): Schedule 5 Section 9(5) of Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). Protected animals (other than birds). Protection limited to selling, offering for sale, processing or transporting for purpose of sale, or advertising for sale, any live or dead animal, or any part of, or anything derived from, such animal.
WCA 8: Schedule 8 of Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). Protected plants and fungi.

Note. These tables do not include reference to the Berne Convention (Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats), the Bonn Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals or the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES).

Table 3.2: Summary of Protected Species Records Within 2 km of Survey Area

3.5 In addition to the protected species listed above, the record searches also identified a number of 'Section 41' species (NERC Act, 2006) and Local Biodiversity Action Plan species within 2 km of the site area. The legislation / policy relating to Section 41 Species and Biodiversity Action Plans is provided in Appendix 3. Species identified are presented in Table 3.3.

Birds	Invertebrates
Lapwing *Vanellus vanellus*	Neglected Rustic *Xestia castanea*
House Sparrow *Passer domesticus*	Sallow *Xanthia icteritia*
Curlew *Numenius arquata*	Heath Rustic *Xestia agathina*
Spotted Flycatcher *Muscicapa striata*	Cinnabar *Tyria jacobaeae*
Reed Bunting *Emberiza schoeniclus*	Feathered Gothic *Tholera decimalis*
Cuckoo *Cuculus canorus*	Buff Ermine *Spilosoma luteum*
Grey Partridge *Perdix perdix*	White Ermine *Spilosoma lubricipeda*

Tree Sparrow *Passer montanus*	Oblique Carpet *Orthonama vittata*
Mammals	Powdered Quaker *Orthosia gracilis*
Brown Hare *Lepus europaeus*	Shoulder-striped Wainscot *Mythimna comma*
Bony fish	Rosy Minor *Mesoligia literosa*
European eel *Anguilla anguilla*	Broom Moth *Melanchra pisi*
River Lamprey *Lampetra fluviatilis*	Rosy Rustic *Hydraecia micacea*
Atlantic Salmon *Salmo salar*	Autumnal Rustic *Eugnorisma glareosa*
Brown/Sea Trout *Salmo trutta*	Grey Mountain Carpet *Entephria caesiata*
	Dusky Thorn *Ennomos fuscantaria*
	Small Square-spot *Diarsia rubi*
	Crescent *Celaena leucostigma*
	Haworth's Minor *Celaena haworthii*
	Dark Brocade *Blepharita adusta*
	Centre-barred Sallow *Atethmia centrago*
	Dusky brocade *Apamea remissa*
	Green-brindled Crescent *Allophyes oxyacanthae*
	Knot grass *Acronicta rumicis*

Table 3.3: Section 41 species identified by ecological desk study

Invasive species

3.6 Table 3.4 provides a summary of invasive species records identified by the desk study within a 2 km radius of the site. Note that absence of a species record should not be taken as confirmation that a species is absent from the search area.

Species	No. of Records	Most Recent Record	Proximity of Nearest Record to Study Area	Legislation
Flora				
Rhododendron *Rhododendron ponticum*	3	1987	Within 10 km grid square within which site exists	WCA 9
Himalayan Balsam *Impatiens glandulifera*	19	2015	670 m north-west	WCA 9
Japanese knotweed *Fallopia japonica*	3	2013	805 m south-west	WCA 9
Canadian Waterweed *Elodea canadensis*	1	1964	Within 10 km grid square within which site exists	WCA 9
Key: WCA 9: Schedule 9 of Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). Invasive, non-native, plants and animals.				

Table 3.4: Summary of Invasive Species Records Within 2 km of Survey Area

4.0 PHASE 1 HABITAT SURVEY

Introduction

4.1 This section provides the results of the Phase 1 Habitat Survey. A Phase 1 Habitat Survey map is provided in Appendix 1 (Drawing 2193-E1-01), which illustrates the location and extent of all habitat types recorded within the site area.

4.2 The survey was carried out on 30th May 2018 by Paula Bateson BSc(Hons) ACIEEM, Senior Ecologist. Weather conditions at the time of the survey are detailed in Table 4.1.

Precipitation	Wind (Beaufort)	Cloud cover (%)	Temperature (ºC)
Dry	F1	100	17

Table 4.1: Weather conditions at time of Phase 1 Habitat survey

Survey constraints

4.3 The survey was not subject to any significant constraints.

Site habitats

4.4 Habitats recorded by the survey within the site area are listed below, with the corresponding JNCC Phase 1 Habitat Survey codes (JNCC, 2010). These habitats are listed in alphabetical order, not in order of ecological importance.

- Building, Structures and Hardstanding (J3.6)
- Ornamental shrub (J1.4)
- Scattered trees (A3.1)
- Semi-improved grassland (B6)
- Tall ruderal herb (C3.1)

<u>Building, Structures and Hardstanding</u>

4.5 The buildings of Good Heys Farm were located within the west of the survey area, which comprised one two-storey residential building of stone construction (Photo 1), one red brick two-storey building, and six stable blocks (Photo 2). For a detailed description of the buildings and structures on site, the reader is referred to Appletons report reference 2193-E2, which details the results of the daytime bat survey.

4.6 Hardstanding within the survey area included a paved garden area, tennis court, manege and parking areas.

Photo 1: Main residential property

Photo 2: Stable blocks

Ornamental Shrub

4.7 Mature, recently unmanaged areas of ornamental shrubs were present within the large garden area to the rear the residential houses (Photos 3 and 4), and smaller ornamental shrub beds were also present within the front paved garden area. At least thirty-seven different species of shrub were recorded, which comprised a mix of native and introduced species, including beech *Fagus sylvatica*, goat willow *Salix caprea*, current *Ribes rubrum*, dog-rose *Rosa canina*, periwinkle *Vinca* sp., hazel *Corylus avellane*, barberry *Berberis vulgaris*, hebe, smoke bush *Cotinus coggygria*, butterfly-bush *Buddleia davidii* and wisteria *Wisteria sirrensis*.

4.8 Ground flora beneath and in between shrubs was indicative of damp, shady conditions and included red campion *Silene dioica*, water avens *Geum rivale*, broad-leaved willowherb *Epilobium montanum*, herb Robert *Geranium robertianum*, ivy *Hedera helix*, hedge woundwort *Stachys sylvatica*, nettle *Urtica dioica*, bistort *Persicaria bistorta*, silverweed *Argentina anserina*, creeping buttercup *Ranunculus repens*, tufted forget-me-not *Myosotis caespitosa*, welsh poppy *Meconopsis cambrica* and wavy bittercress *Cardamine flexuosa.*

Photo 3: Typical ornamental planting within rear garden.

Photo 4: Typical ornamental planting within paved areas of gardens.

Scattered Trees

4.9 One mature ash *Fraxinus excelsior* tree was located along the north-western boundary of the rear garden (Photo 5). Several rot holes, split bark and a broken limb were recorded on this tree. Young trees were located amongst the ornamental shrubs within the rear garden including sycamore *Acer pseudoplatanus*, and four newly planted trees were present along the eastern boundary fence, comprising ash and alder *Alnus glutinosa*, one of which was dead (Photo 6).

Photo 5: Mature ash tree.

Photo 6: Young planted trees along boundary fence.

Poor semi-improved grassland & Marshy grassland

4.10 The rear garden area was dominated by recently unmanaged amenity grassland, which comprised a tall species-poor sward (Photo 7). Species recorded include meadow foxtail *Alopecurus pratensis*, creeping bent *Agrostis stolonifera*, rough meadowgrass *Poa trivialis*, Yorkshire fog *Holcus lanatus*, sweet vernal-grass *Anthoxanthum odoratum*, annual meadowgrass *Poa annua*, red fescue *Festuca rubra*, common mouse-ear *Cerastium fontanum*, dandelion *Taraxacum officinale*, common sedge *Carex nigra*, daisy *Bellis perennis* and spear thistle *Cirsium vulgare*.

4.11 Sheep grazed areas of grassland were present at the east of the site area, surrounding the manege. The ground was heavily disturbed in places, and species throughout the habitat were indicative of damp ground conditions. Species recorded include rough meadowgrass, annual meadowgrass, white clover *Trifolium repens*, creeping buttercup, common daisy, great plantain *Plantago major*, meadow foxtail, common mouse-ear, red clover, cock's-foot *Dactylus glomerata*, brooklime *Veronica beccabunga*, broad-leaved dock *Rumex obtusifolius* and soft rush *Juncus effusus*. Areas with increased occurrences of soft rush are shown as marshy grassland on the Phase 1 Habitat Plan, Appendix 1.

Standing water

4.12 A 1.5 m by 1 m excavated trough feature was present within the area of grazed grassland at the east of the site. Standing water was present within this feature crowded by floating sweet-grass *Glyceria fluitans*.

Tall ruderal herb

4.13 Dense common nettle *Urtica dioica* was present to the south-east of the manege, presumably where manure has been previously piled.

Photo 7: Grassland and shrubs within rear garden.

Photo 8: Grazed grassland at east of site.

Photo 9: Excavated trough of standing water.

Invasive plant species

4.14 Dense Himalayan balsam *Impatiens glandulifera* was present at the south-east of the survey area and scattered Himalayan balsam was present beneath and between the ornamental shrubs within the rear garden.

4.15 Wall cotoneaster *Cotoneaster horizontalis* was recorded along the boundary wall separating the site from the neighbouring property. The species was also recorded growing against the north-eastern elevation of the main residential dwelling.

4.16 Virginia creeper *Parthenocissus quinquefolia* was recorded growing against the south-western elevation of the main residential property.

Fauna

Birds

4.17 The following bird species and behaviour was recorded during the survey:

- Numerous active swallow *Hirundo rustica* nests at the eaves of the main residential building and within stable blocks
- Old wren's *Troglodytes troglodytes* nests beneath the outdoor set of stairs against the western elevation of The Granary.
- Active blackbird *Turdus merula* nest within dense ivy against the southern corner of the main residential building.
- House sparrows *Passer domesticus* and chaffinch *Fringilla coelebs* foraging behaviour
- Curlew *Numenius arquata* heard calling over nearby field

Amphibians

4.18 Toad *Bufo bufo* tadpoles were noted within the small dug-out trough of standing water.

5.0 ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION

Proposed development overview

5.1 Proposed works include the extension and adaptations of buildings at Good Heys Farm. The proposed site layout plan is included at Appendix 4.

5.2 A proposed extension will link the main residential property to The Granary, and a large extension will be constructed onto the northern elevation of The Granary to contain a swimming pool. This will involve the removal of the existing small brick extension on the south-east of the main property as well as the glass conservatory. The extensions will be two-storeys in height, and as such will impact upon the eaves of both buildings.

5.3 A paved area will replace some of the existing shrubs within the front and rear garden areas, to enable improved disabled access. The tennis courts will be replaced with a new lawn to connect to the existing.

5.4 The stables and manege within the south-east of the survey area will not be impacted upon.

Nature Conservation Areas

5.5 Three Biological Heritage Sites were identified by the ecological desk study within 2 km of the survey area, the closest of which is located over 800 m from the site area. Considering the small-scale nature of the proposed works and the distance of the survey area from the nature conservation sites, it is not considered that the proposed works would adversely impact upon any nature conservation sites and as such no recommendations are made for further consultation.

SSSI Risk Impact Zones

5.6 The site area is located within Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) Risk Impact Zones. The closest SSSI is Bowland Fells SSSI, located over 4.5 km from the site. Considering the small-scale nature of the proposed works and the distance of the survey area from any SSSIs, it is not considered that the proposed works would adversely impact upon the habitats or wildlife of any SSSIs and as such no recommendations are made for further consultation.

Site habitats

5.7 The ecological importance of the habitats present on site is determined by their presence on the list of Habitats of Principal Importance in England (Section 41 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities *(NERC)* Act 2006) and on the Local BAP, along with the intrinsic value of the habitat. The ecological value of the habitats on site is discussed in the text below in terms of the likely impact of site proposals.

Scattered trees

5.8 The mature ash tree within the site area was considered of arboricultural value due to its age and condition. This tree will be retained as part of the proposals. A recommendation for the protection of this tree throughout proposed works is made in Chapter 6.

Remaining Habitats on Site

5.9 The remainder of habitats on site to be impacted upon were not considered Habitats of Principle Importance and area widely represented within the local area.

Protected / notable species

5.10 Protected and notable species that have been identified by the desk study, and those which potentially suitable habitat occurs within or adjacent to the site, are discussed in the text below in terms of the likely impact of site proposals.

Herpetofauna

Great Crested Newts

5.11 One record of great crested newt was identified by the ecological desk study, 2km south-west of the site. Great crested newts are not likely to travel more than 250m from ponds where suitable foraging and hibernation habitat exists (English Nature, 2004) and as such it is not considered that individuals from this population would disperse onto the site area.

5.12 Ordnance Survey data suggests the presence of two ponds within 250 m of the site, located 40m and 110m north-west of the survey site. A great crested newt survey was undertaken at these ponds (see Appletons report 2193-E2), which concluded the absence of this species from within these waterbodies.

5.13 The small excavated trough feature within the south-east of the site was not considered suitable habitat for great crested newts due to its small size, disturbance, likely semi-permanent nature, lack of suitable egg laying habitat and sub-optimal surrounding terrestrial habitat. Tadpoles were recorded within this pond, which may utilise terrestrial habitats within the survey area in sub-adult and adult life-stages. A precautionary recommendation is made in Chapter 6 in relation to common amphibians.

Reptiles

5.14 Two records of common lizard were identified by the ecological desk study, within open moorland habitat 1.75 km east of the site. At the time of the survey visit, recently unmanaged habitats within the survey area were considered potentially suitable for reptiles, however considering the small-scale area of suitable habitat available, recent history of disturbance and management, and isolation from nearby suitable habitats, it is considered unlikely that reptiles have colonised the site area. A precautionary recommendation is made in relation to directional strimming, to allow the dispersal of mobile wildlife away towards adjacent garden habitats.

Birds

5.15 The desk study data search identified records of several notable bird species. Nesting swallows, wren and blackbird were recorded within/on the buildings at Good Heys Farm. As all nesting and nest building birds are protected, a recommendation is made in Chapter 6 in relation to the timing of building works and any vegetation removal.

5.16 The eaves of the main residential house (along which the swallows nest) will not be altered as part of the proposals, however the brick stables building will be converted into storage areas, which is likely to result in the loss of swallow nesting habitat if the internal spaces are modified and/or if the doors/windows are closed. The external stairs to the first floor of The Granary will be displaced by the proposed link extension, which is a wren nesting site. Recommendations are made in Chapter 6 for the incorporation of appropriate nesting features/habitat into proposed plans to compensate for the loss of nesting sites.

Invertebrates

5.17 Twenty-four notable moth species were identified by the ecological desk study within the local area. The diversity of flowering shrubs within the garden areas are likely to provide good habitat for invertebrates. A recommendation is made in Chapter 6 for the planting of invertebrate attracting plant species to enhance to site area for moths.

Flora

5.18 Records of bluebell were identified by the desk study within areas of woodland. The survey was undertaken at a suboptimal time of year for identifying bluebell presence. Based on the habitats on site, it is unlikely that bluebells would form a dominant species of any habitat.

Mammals

Badger (Meles meles)

5.19 The survey area was generally considered suboptimal for sett building habitat due to wet ground conditions and flat topography. The survey area and all immediately adjacent habitats were subject to a detailed search for evidence of badger activity at the time of the survey and no evidence of badger (e.g. badger latrines, sett entrances, badger hair or snuffle holes) was identified. It is considered unlikely that a badger sett is present close to the site considering the lack of field evidence. No further survey work is recommended, however a precautionary recommendation is made in Chapter 6 in relation to deep excavations.

Brown hare

5.20 Records of brown hare *Lepus europaeus* were identified by the ecological desk study within the local area. Brown hare is associated with open grassland habitats and as such the species is unlikely to be present within the site area itself, however a precautionary recommendation is made in Chapter 6 in relation to deep excavations.

Bats

5.21 The site was subject to a daytime bat survey, the results of which are detailed within Appletons report 2193-E2. This survey identified the presence of a bat roost within the main residential building, and also identified The Granary and brick stable building to possess features of potential value for roosting bats. Further nocturnal/dawn survey work to accurately establish the usage of the site by bats has recently been instructed and will be undertaken over the months of June and July 2018.

Invasive Species

5.22 Himalayan balsam, wall cotoneaster and Virginia creeper were identified within the site area. These species are listed on Schedule 9 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) and must not be caused to spread into the wild. Recommendations for the control of these species are made in Chapter 6.

6.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1 Proposed works include the extension and adaptations of buildings at the property. Proposed works include the extension and adaptations of buildings at Good Heys Farm. The proposed site layout is included at Appendix 4.

Nature Conservation Sites

6.2 No recommendations are made in relation to nature conservation sites.

Habitats

Scattered Trees

6.3 All trees which are not to be removed as a part of any proposed works should be protected in accordance with British Standard "Trees in relation to construction - Recommendations" BS5837:2005. Protection should be installed on site prior to the commencement of any works on site. Tree root protection areas are shown on Appletons Tree Survey Plan 2193_01.

Habitat Loss and Enhancement

6.4 In accordance with the provision of Chapter 11 of the National Planning Policy Framework (Conserving and Enhancing the Natural Environment), biodiversity enhancement measures should be incorporated into the proposed scheme to maximise the ecological value of the site. For Good Heys Farm, bird boxes in addition to areas of native invertebrate attracting planting would be appropriate. Examples of commercially available appropriate nest boxes and a list of example invertebrate attracting species is provided as Appendix 5.

Protected / Notable Species

6.5 To ensure compliance with wildlife legislation and relevant planning policy, the following recommendations are made:

Birds

6.6 To ensure compliance with the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended), any building work impacting upon the eaves of the main residential property, or upon any of the stables, should be undertaken outside of the nesting bird season. The nesting bird season is weather dependent but generally extends between March and September inclusive.

6.7 Any vegetation clearance should also be undertaken outside of the nesting bird season, however if this is not possible then any vegetation that is to be removed or disturbed should be checked by an experienced ecologist for nesting birds immediately prior to works commencing. If birds are found to be nesting, any works which may affect them would have to be delayed until the young have fledged and the nest has been abandoned naturally.

Bats

6.8 Reference should be made to Appletons report 2193-E2, which details the findings and recommendations of the daytime bat survey of the site. Further nocturnal/dawn survey work to accurately establish the usage of the site by bats has been recently instructed and will be undertaken over June and July 2018.

Mammals including brown hare / badger

6.9 Any excavations that need to be left overnight should be covered or fitted with mammal ramps to ensure that any animals that enter can safely escape. Any open pipework with an outside diameter of greater than 150 mm should be blanked off at the end of each work day to prevent badgers entering/becoming trapped.

Common amphibians

6.10 As a precaution, any long vegetation to be impacted upon should first be cut / strimmed to no lower than 150 mm from the south-west towards the north-east. This should be left for at least 24 hrs to allow for any wildlife to disperse. The cut vegetation should remain managed to a short height until site works. Any shrubs to be removed over winter should be cut no lower than 150 mm. Care should be taken upon removal of the bases, and any wildlife found should be relocated to suitable habitat outside of the development footprint.

Invasive Plant Species

6.11 Works must not cause Himalayan balsam, wall cotoneaster or Virginia creeper to spread into the wild.

Wall cotoneaster

6.12 Wall cotoneaster spreads by seeds within berries. If the wall cotoneaster is to be removed as part of proposals, the plants should be chipped and used as mulching. Mulching can only be undertaken when the plants are not fruiting, as this would otherwise aid dispersal.

6.13 Government guidance details alternative options for management of invasive plant species, such as herbicide treatment: https://www.gov.uk/guidance/prevent-the-spread-of-harmful-invasive-and-non-native-plants

Himalayan balsam

6.14 Himalayan balsam seeds are dispersed widely as the ripe seed pods open explosively and can spread seeds up to 7 m away. To avoid work causing this species to spread into the wild, all contaminated areas which are not to be impacted upon should be fenced off.

6.15 Within areas of Himalayan balsam that area to be impacted upon, the Himalayan balsam plants should be cut below the first node, or pull up. This must be undertaken before plants have flowered (between April and June). Ground contaminated with Himalayan balsam can then be buried beneath or covered by hard landscaping as part of the development, as this species cannot penetrate hard surfaces.

6.16 All machinery and footwear which has entered potentially contaminated areas should be cleaned before leaving the site.

6.17 Government guidance (gov.uk, 2016) details options for management of invasive plant species including herbicide treatment: https://www.gov.uk/guidance/prevent-the-spread-of-harmful-invasive-and-non-native-plants.

6.18 In the interest of best ecological practice, if long-term irradication of the plant is desired to prevent future spread, repeat cutting/pulling of all plants should be undertaken for at least three years, or/and herbicide treatment.

Virginia creeper

6.19 The Virginia creeper could be retained insitu as part of the proposed work given its location. However if it is to be removed, the plant should be cut close to the base of the main stem, which should then be treated with glyphosate to prevent regrowth.

7.0 REFERENCES

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APPENDIX 1

Good Heys Farm

Phase 1 Habitat Plan

Key

- Hardstanding
- Building
- Tall Ruderal Herb
- Marshy Grassland
- SI — Poor Semi-Improved Grassland
- Bare Ground
- Scattered Himalayan balsam
- Dense Himalayan balsam
- Ornamental Shrub
- Scattered Trees
- Wall
- Key Nesting Sites
- Virginia creeper
- Standing water
- Intact species poor hedge
- Wall cotoneaster

REVISIONS

Project: Good Heys Farm	
Title: Phase 1 Habitat Plan	
Client: Client	
Date: June 2018	Scale: 1:200@A3
Drawn: TB	Drawing No.: 2193
Checked: PB	Revision: -

appletons

Landscape Institute Registered practice

©Appletons 17 Chorley Old Road, Bolton BL1 3AD. Tel: 01204 393006. Fax: 0 204 388792
Web: www.appletons.uk.com Email: info@appletons.uk.com

APPENDIX 2

Project:
Good Heys Farm Longridge

Client:
Appletons

Grid Ref: 362964 440884

Legend

- 250 m Buffer
- 500 m Buffer
- 1 km Buffer
- 2 km Buffer
- Lancashire Key Species
- Bat Roost or Possible Roost
- South Lancashire Bat Group Dataset
- Biological Heritage Sites
- Local Geodiversity Sites

N.B. THIS IS AN INTERACTIVE PDF LAYERS CAN BE TURNED ON OR OFF TO AID CLARITY.

N

Metres

0 — 1,000

1:15,000

Boundaries of statutory designations (Natura 2000, SSSI etc) are included for information only. Definitive, information for these designations should be obtained from Natural England.

Lancashire Key Species records are plotted at the centre of the area to which they relate (the precision of each record is given in the accompanying attribute data and spreadsheet).

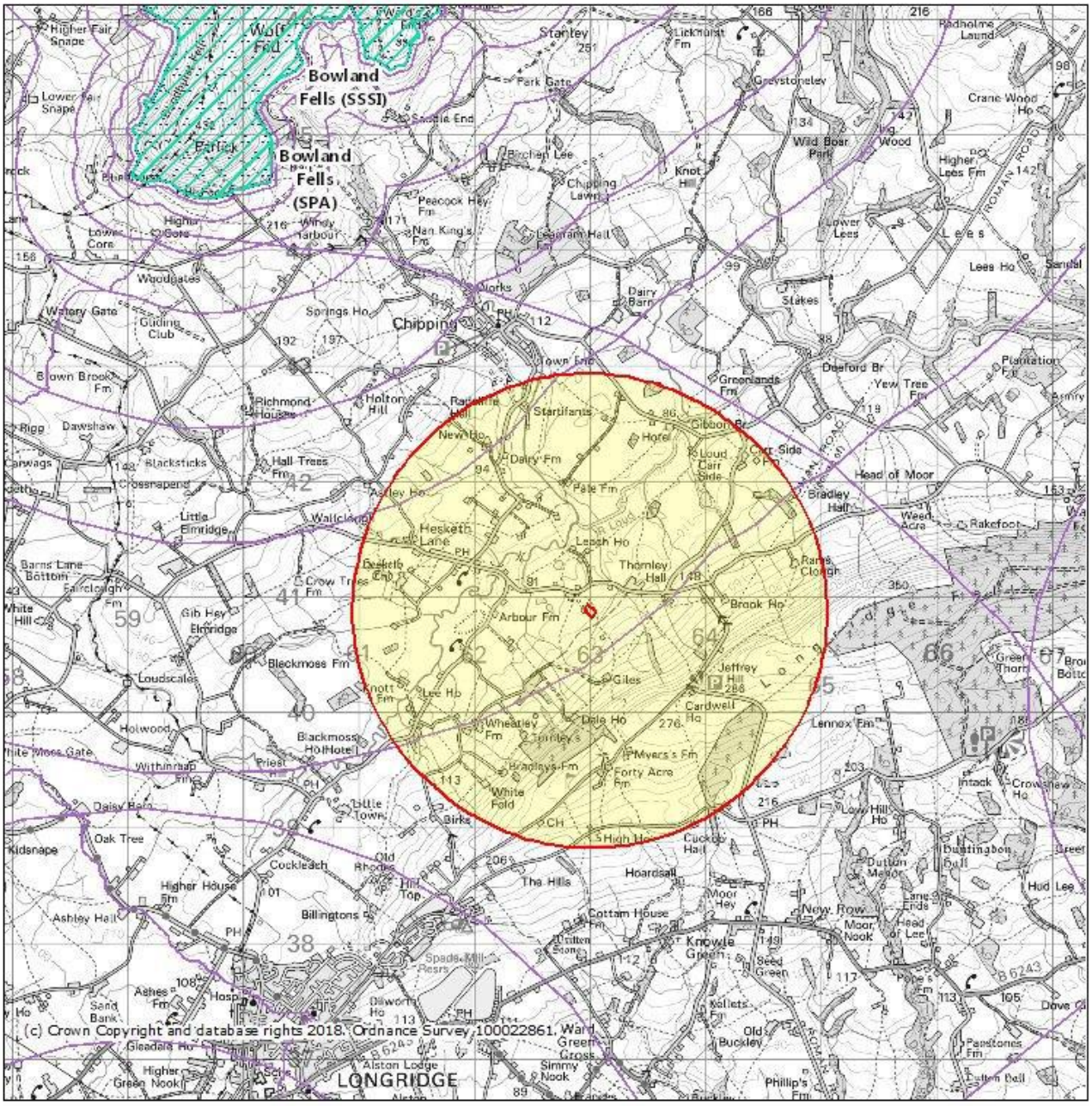
NBN Atlas occurrence download at https://nbnatlas.org accessed on Fri Oct 20 12:44:41 UTC 2017. See supporting documentation for citations and further information.

Lancashire Environment Record Network
C/O Planning Group
Environment Directorate,
Lancashire County Council,
PO Box 100,
County Hall,
Preston. PR1 0LD

lern@lancashire.gov.uk http://www.lancashire.gov.uk/lern.aspx

MAGiC

Good Heys Farm



Legend

- Local Nature Reserves (England)
- National Nature Reserves (England)
- Ramsar Sites (England)
- Sites of Special Scientific Interest (England)
- SSSI Impact Risk Zones - to assess planning applications for likely impacts on SSSIs/SACs/SPAs & Ramsar sites (England)
- Special Areas of Conservation (England)
- Special Protection Areas (England)

0 1 2
km

Projection = OSGB36
xmin = 353000
ymin = 436600
xmax = 372200
ymax = 446200

Map produced by MAGIC on 20 June, 2018.
Copyright resides with the data suppliers and the map must not be reproduced without their permission. Some information in MAGIC is a snapshot of the information that is being maintained or continually updated by the originating organisation. Please refer to the metadata for details as information may be illustrative or representative rather than definitive at this stage.

Site Check Report. Report generated on Wed Jun 20 2018
You selected the location: Centroid Grid Ref: SD62994088
The following features have been found in your search area:

SSSI Impact Risk Zones - to assess planning applications for likely impacts on SSSIs/SACs/SPAs & Ramsar sites (England)

1. DOES PLANNING PROPOSAL FALL INTO ONE OR MORE OF THE CATEGORIES BELOW?
IF YES, CHECK THE CORRESPONDING DESCRIPTION(S) BELOW. LPA SHOULD CONSULT NATURAL ENGLAND ON LIKELY RISKS FROM THE FOLLOWING:
All Planning Applications
Infrastructure
Airports, helipads and other aviation proposals.
Wind & Solar Energy
Wind turbines.
Minerals, Oil & Gas
Rural Non Residential
Residential
Rural Residential
Air Pollution
Any industrial/agricultural development that could cause AIR POLLUTION (incl: industrial processes, livestock & poultry units with floorspace > 500m², slurry lagoons > 750m² & manure stores > 3500t).
Combustion
General combustion processes >50MW energy input. Incl: energy from waste incineration, other incineration, landfill gas generation plant, pyrolysis/gasification, anaerobic digestion, sewage treatment works, other incineration/ combustion.
Waste
Landfill. Incl: inert landfill, non-hazardous landfill, hazardous landfill.
Composting
Discharges
Any discharge of water or liquid waste of more than 20m³/day to ground (ie to seep away) or to surface water, such as a beck or stream (NB This does not include discharges to mains sewer which are unlikely to pose a risk at this location).
Water Supply
Notes
GUIDANCE - How to use the Impact Risk Zones
/Metadata_for_magic/SSSI IRZ User Guidance MAGIC.pdf

1. DOES PLANNING PROPOSAL FALL INTO ONE OR MORE OF THE CATEGORIES BELOW?
IF YES, CHECK THE CORRESPONDING DESCRIPTION(S) BELOW. LPA SHOULD CONSULT NATURAL ENGLAND ON LIKELY RISKS FROM THE FOLLOWING:
All Planning Applications
Infrastructure
Airports, helipads and other aviation proposals.
Wind & Solar Energy
Minerals, Oil & Gas
Rural Non Residential
Residential
Rural Residential
Air Pollution
Livestock & poultry units with floorspace > 500m², slurry lagoons > 4000m².
Combustion
General combustion processes >50MW energy input. Incl: energy from waste incineration, other incineration, landfill gas generation plant, pyrolysis/gasification, anaerobic digestion, sewage treatment works, other incineration/ combustion.
Waste
Composting
Discharges
Any discharge of water or liquid waste of more than 20m³/day to ground (ie to seep away) or to surface water, such as a beck or stream (NB This does not include discharges to mains sewer which are unlikely to pose a risk at this location).
Water Supply
Notes
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Airports, helipads and other aviation proposals.
Wind & Solar Energy

Minerals, Oil & Gas
Rural Non Residential
Residential
Rural Residential
Air Pollution
Any industrial/agricultural development that could cause AIR POLLUTION (incl: industrial processes, livestock & poultry units with floorspace > 500m², slurry lagoons > 750m² & manure stores > 3500t).
Combustion
General combustion processes >50MW energy input. Incl: energy from waste incineration, other incineration, landfill gas generation plant, pyrolysis/gasification, anaerobic digestion, sewage treatment works, other incineration/ combustion.
Waste
Composting
Discharges
Any discharge of water or liquid waste of more than 20m³/day to ground (ie to seep away) or to surface water, such as a beck or stream (NB This does not include discharges to mains sewer which are unlikely to pose a risk at this location).
Water Supply
Notes
GUIDANCE - How to use the Impact Risk Zones

APPENDIX 3

his section provides an overview of the framework of legislation and policy which underpins nature conservation and is a material consideration in the planning process in England.

GENERAL BIODIVERSITY LEGISLATION AND POLICY

Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010, as amended (Habitats Regulations 2010, as amended)

The Habitats Regulations 2010 consolidate and update the Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) Regulations 1994 and all its various amendments. The Habitats Regulations 2010 are the principal means by which the EEC Council Directive 92/43 (The Habitats Directive) as amended is transposed into English and Welsh law.

The Habitats Regulations 2010 place duty upon the relevant authority of government to identify sites which are of importance to the habitats and species listed in Annexes I and II of the Habitats Directive. Those sites which meet the criteria are, in conjunction with the European Commission, designated as Sites of Community Importance, which are subsequently identified as Special Areas of Conservation (SAC) by the European Union member states. The regulations also place a duty upon the government to maintain a register of European protected sites designated as a result of EC Directive 79/409/EEC on the Conservation of Wild Birds (The Birds Directive). These sites are termed Special Protection Areas (SPA) and, in conjunction with SACs, form a network of sites known as Natura 2000. The Habitats Directive introduces for the first time for protected areas, the precautionary principle; that is that projects can only be permitted having ascertained no adverse effect on the integrity of the site. Projects may still be permitted if there are no alternatives, and there are imperative reasons of overriding public interest.

The Habitats Regulations 2010 also provide for the protection of individual species of fauna and flora of European conservation concern listed in Schedules 2 and 5 respectively. Schedule 2 includes species such as otter and great crested newt for which the UK population represents a significant proportion of the total European population. It is an offence to deliberately kill, injure, disturb or trade these species. Schedule 5 plant species are protected from unlawful destruction, uprooting or trade under the regulations.

The Habitats Regulations 2010 were amended in August 2012 to ensure clearer transposition of the provisions of Articles 2, 3, 4(4) (second sentence) and Article 10 of the Wild Birds Directive, by giving additional and specific duties to relevant bodies. A number of amendments were also made to transpose more clearly certain elements of the Habitats Directive.

The Wildlife and Countryside Act (WCA) 1981 (as amended)

The WCA, as amended, consolidates and amends pre-existing national wildlife legislation in order to implement the Bern Convention and the Birds Directive. It complements the Habitat Regulations 2010 (as amended), offering protection to a wider range of species. The Act also provides for the designation and protection of national conservation sites of value for their floral, faunal or geological features, termed Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs).

Schedules of the act provide lists of protected species, both flora and fauna, and detail the possible offences that apply to these species. All relevant species specific legislation is detailed later in this Appendix.

The Countryside and Rights of Way (CRoW) Act 2000

The CROW Act, introduced in England and Wales in 2000, amends and strengthens existing wildlife legislation detailed in the WCA. It places a duty on government departments and the National Assembly for Wales to have regard for biodiversity, and provides increased powers for the protection and maintenance of SSSIs. The Act also contains lists of habitats and species (Section 74) for which conservation measures should be promoted, in accordance with the recommendations of the Convention on Biological Diversity (Rio Earth Summit) 1992.

The Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act 2006

Section 40 of the NERC Act places a duty upon all local authorities and public bodies in England and Wales to promote and enhance biodiversity in all of their functions. Sections 41 (England) and 42 (Wales) list habitats and species of principal importance to the conservation of biodiversity. These lists superseded Section 74 of the CRoW Act 2000.

The Hedgerow Regulations 1997

The Hedgerow Regulations make provision for the identification of important hedgerows which may not be removed without permission from the Local Planning Authority.

UK Biodiversity Action Plan
The United Kingdom Biodiversity Action Plan (UK BAP), first published in 1994 and updated in 2007, was a government initiative designed to implement the requirements of the Convention of Biological Diversity to conserve and enhance species and habitats. The UK BAP contained a list of priority habitats and species of conservation concern in the UK, and outlined biodiversity initiatives designed to enhance their conservation status. Lists of Broad and Local habitats were also included. The priority habitats and species correlated with those listed on Section 41 and 42 of the NERC Act.

The UK BAP required that conservation of biodiversity was addressed at a County level through the production of Local BAPs. These were complementary to the UK BAP, however were targeted towards species of conservation concern characteristic of each area. In addition, a number of local authorities and large organizations have produced their own BAPs.

Species and Habitats of Material Consideration for Planning in England
In 2011, the government published the 'Biodiversity 2020: A strategy for England's wildlife and ecosystem services' to replace the previous England Biodiversity Strategy. In 2012 the UK BAP was replaced by the UK Post-2010 Biodiversity Framework.

Previous planning policy (and some supporting guidance which is still current, e.g. ODPM Circular 06/2005, now under revision), refers to UK BAP habitats and species as being a material consideration in the planning process. Equally many local plans refer to BAP priority habitats and species. Both remain as material considerations in the planning process but such habitats and species are now described as Species and Habitats of Principal Importance for Conservation in England, or simply priority habitats and priority species under the UK Post-2010 Biodiversity Framework. The list of habitats and species remains unchanged and is still derived from Section 41 list of the Natural Environmental and Rural Communities (NERC) Act 2006. As was previously the case when it was a BAP priority species hen harrier continues to be regarded as a priority species although it does not appear on the Section 41 list.

NATIONAL PLANNING POLICY FRAMEWORK

In early 2012, the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) replaced much previous planning policy guidance, including Planning Policy Statement 9: Biological and Geological Conservation. The government circular 06/05: Biodiversity and Geological Conservation - Statutory Obligations and Their Impact within the Planning System, which accompanied PPS9, still remains valid. A presumption towards sustainable development is at the heart of the NPPF. This presumption does not apply however where developments require appropriate assessment under the Birds or Habitats Directives.

Chapter 11, on conserving and enhancing the natural environment, sets out how the planning system should contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment by minimising impacts on biodiversity and, where possible, provide net gains in biodiversity. Opportunities to incorporate biodiversity gains into a development should be encouraged.

If a proposed development would result in significant harm to the natural environment which cannot be avoided (through the use of an alternative site with less harmful impacts), mitigated or compensated for (as a last resort) then planning permission should be refused.

LOCAL PLANNING POLICY

The Ribble Valley Adopted Core Strategy 2008-2028 sets out detailed policies and specific proposals for the development and use of land in the area. It was adopted by Council in December 2014 and immediately supersedes the District Wide Local Plan.

Key Statement EN4 address biodiversity and geodiversity, provided below:

"The Council will seek wherever possible to conserve and enhance the area's biodiversity and geodiversity and to avoid the fragmentation and isolation of natural habitats and help develop green corridors. Where appropriate, cross-Local Authority boundary working will continue to take place to achieve this.

Negative impacts on biodiversity through development proposals should be avoided. Development proposals that adversely affect a site of recognised environmental or ecological importance will only be permitted where a developer can demonstrate that the negative effects of a proposed development can be mitigated, or as a last resort, compensated for. It will be the developer's responsibility to identify and agree an acceptable scheme, accompanied

by appropriate survey information, before an application is determined. There should, as a principle be a net enhancement of biodiversity.

These sites are as follows:
Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs)
Local Nature Reserves (LNRs)
Local Biological Heritage sites (CBHs)
Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) and Special Protection Areas (SPAs)
Local Geodiversity Heritage Sites
Ancient Woodlands
Lancashire Biodiversity Action Plan priority habitats and species
European Directive on Protected Species and Habitats - Annexe 1 Habitats and Annexe II Species
Habitats and Species of Principal Importance in England

With respect to sites designated through European legislation the Authority will be bound by the provisions of the relevant Habitats Directives and Regulations.

For those sites that are not statutorily designated, and compensation could be managed through a mechanism such as biodiversity off-setting via conservation credits."

SPECIES SPECIFIC LEGISLATION

This section contains a summary of legislation with relation to the species present or potentially present in the survey area. The reader should refer to the original legislation for definitive interpretation.

Birds
The Wildlife and Countryside Act (WCA) 1981 (as amended) gives general protection to all wild birds in Britain (subject to the provisions of the act). It is an offence to intentionally or recklessly*:

- Kill, injure or take any wild bird,
- Take, damage or destroy the nest of any wild bird whilst the nest is in use or being built, or
- Take or destroy an egg of any wild bird.

It is also an offence for any person to have in his possession or control any live or dead wild bird, egg of a wild bird, or any part, or derivative, of such a bird or egg (subject to the provisions of the act).

Birds listed on Schedule 1 of the WCA 1981 (as amended) are protected by special penalties, and it is an offence to intentionally or recklessly*:-

- Disturb any wild bird included in Schedule 1 whilst it is building a nest or is in, on or near a nest containing eggs or young, or
- Disturb dependent young of such a bird.
  *Reckless offences were added by the Countryside Rights of Way (CRoW) Act 2000.

*Reckless offences were added by the Countryside Rights of Way (CRoW) Act 2000.

Birds receive further protection through the Bern Convention, the Bonn Convention and the European Communities Council Directive on the Conservation of Wild Birds, or EC Birds Directive:

1. The Bern Convention aims to ensure the conservation and protection of wild bird species and their natural habitats (listed in Appendix II of the Convention), and to regulate the exploitation of those species (including migratory species) listed in Appendix III.
2. The Bonn Convention aims to conserve migratory species and their habitats by providing strict protection for endangered migratory species (listed in Appendix I of the Convention), whilst species on Appendix II are generally of conservation concern and / or deemed to be able to benefit from international cooperation.
3. The EC Birds Directive is the tool through which the European Community meets its obligations for bird species under the Bern Convention and Bonn Convention. The Directive provides a framework for the conservation and management of, and human interactions with, wild birds in Europe. Article 5 requires members to establish a general scheme of protection for all wild birds. Annex I contains a list of specially protected bird species. The EC Birds Directive is implemented in the UK by several statutes, including the WCA 1981 (as amended).

Several bird species are Species of Principal Importance for Nature Conservation in England, making them capable of being material considerations in the planning process.

The reader should refer to the original legislation for the definitive interpretation.

Bats

Bats and the places they use for shelter or protection (i.e. roosts) receive European protection under The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010, as amended (Habitats Regulations 2010, as amended). They receive further legal protection under the Wildlife and Countryside Act (WCA) 1981, as amended. This protection means that bats, and the places they use for shelter or protection, are capable of being a material consideration in the planning process.

Regulation 41 of the Habitats Regulations 2010 (as amended), states that a person commits an offence if they:

- deliberately capture, injure or kill a bat;
- deliberately disturb bats; or
- damage or destroy a bat roost (breeding site or resting place).

Disturbance of animals includes in particular any disturbance which is likely to impair their ability to survive, to breed or reproduce, or to rear or nurture their young, or in the case of animals of a hibernating or migratory species, to hibernate or migrate; or to affect significantly the local distribution or abundance of the species to which they belong.

It is an offence under the Habitats Regulations 2010 (as amended) for any person to have in his possession or control, to transport, to sell or exchange or to offer for sale, any live or dead bats, part of a bat or anything derived from bats, which has been unlawfully taken from the wild.

Whilst broadly similar to the above legislation, the WCA 1981 (as amended) differs in the following ways:

- Section 9(1) of the WCA makes it an offence to *intentionally* (rather than deliberately) kill, injure or take any protected species.
- Section 9(4)(a) of the WCA makes it an offence to *intentionally or recklessly** damage or destroy, *or obstruct access to*, any structure or place which a protected species uses for shelter or protection.
- Section 9(4)(b) of the WCA makes it an offence to *intentionally or recklessly** disturb any protected species *while it is occupying a structure or place which it uses for shelter or protection*.

*Reckless offences were added by the Countryside and Rights of Way (CRoW) Act 2000.

As bats re-use the same roosts (breeding site or resting place) after periods of vacancy, legal opinion is that roosts are protected whether or not bats are present.

The following bat species are Species of Principal Importance for Nature Conservation in England: Barbastelle bat *Barbastella barbastellus*, Bechstein's bat *Myotis bechsteinii*, noctule bat *Nyctalus noctula*, soprano pipistrelle *Pipistrellus pygmaeus*, brown long-eared bat *Plecotus auritus*, greater horseshoe bat *Rhinolophus ferrumequinum* and lesser horseshoe bat *Rhinolophus hipposideros*.

The reader should refer to the original legislation for the definitive interpretation.

Invasive Flora

The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 provides the primary controls on the release of non-native species into the wild in Great Britain. It is an offence under section 14(2) of the Act to 'plant or otherwise cause to grow in the wild' any plant listed in Schedule 9, Part II. This list contains 36 plant species and their hybrids, and includes wall cotoneaster, montbretia and Japanese knotweed.

Section 33 of the Environmental Protection Act 1990 states that a person shall not:

- deposit controlled waste, or knowingly cause or knowingly permit controlled waste to be deposited in or on any land unless a waste management licence authorising the deposit is in force and the deposit is in accordance with the licence;
- treat, keep or dispose of controlled waste, or knowingly cause or knowingly permit controlled waste to be treated, kept or disposed of:
- in or on any land, or

- by means of any mobile plant,
- except under and in accordance with a waste management licence;
- treat, keep or dispose of controlled waste in a manner likely to cause pollution of the environment or harm to human health.

APPENDIX 4

PROPOSED BLOCK PLAN

0 1 2 3 4 5 6
Metres @ 1 : 100 Scale

0 1 2 3
Metres @ 1 : 50 Scale

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12
Metres @ 1 : 200 Scale

Rev	Notes	Date
B.	Accurate tree locations shown.	20 Jun 18
A.	Site plan amended.	14 Jun 18

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Client
LILLY HUDSON

Project
PROPOSED EXTENSION AND ADAPTATIONS TO GOOD HEYS FARM THORNLEY WITH WHEATLEY LONGRIDGE PR3 2TL

Drawing
PROPOSED BLOCK PLAN

Project No.	Dwg No.	Drawn By
14964A (CH)	04 B	MJA
Date	Scale	
FEB 2018	1 : 200 @ A1	

APPENDIX 5

POTENTIAL HABITAT ENHANCEMENT OPPORTUNITIES FOR GOOD HEYS FARM DEVELOPMENT

Wildlife / Invertebrate attracting planting scheme

Species which provide blossom and fruit attract invertebrates. Where possible the use of native species should be maximised, however some domestic and non-native species can also provide food and shelter for invertebrates. A mix of plant species that flower at different times of year are best for attracting and supporting invertebrates. Examples of native invertebrate attracting species are provided below. Note that this list is not prescriptive nor exhaustive.

Latin name	Common name
Trees	
Ilex aquifolium	Common holly
Prunus avium	Wild cherry
Prunus padus	Bird cherry
Sorbus aria	Common whitebeam
Sorbus aucuparia	Rowan
Tilia platyphyllos	Broad-leaved lime
Shrubs	
Buxus sempervirens	Common box
Calluna vulgaris	Heather
Crataegus monogyna	Common hawthorn
Erica cinerea	Bell heather
Prunus spinosa	Blackthorn
Rosa canina	Dog rose
Rosa rubiginosa	Sweet briar
Salix lanata	Woolly willow (male)
Viburnum lantana	Common wayfaring tree
Viburnum opulus	Guelder rose
Herbaceous perennials	
Ajuga reptans	Bugle
Armeria maritima	Thrift
Campanula glomerata	Clustered bellflower
Centaurea nigra	Common knapweed
Eupatorium cannabinum	Hemp agrimony
Geranium pratense	Meadow cranesbill
Knautia arvensis	Field scabious

Latin name	Common name
Herbaceous perennials	
Leucanthemum vulgare	Ox-eye daisy
Lychnis flos-cuculi	Ragged robin
Lysimachia vulgaris	Yellow loosestrife
Lythrum salicaria	Purple loosestrife
Malva moschata	Musk mallow
Origanum vulgare	Wild marjoram
Persicaria bistorta	Common bistort
Polemonium caeruleum	Jacob's ladder
Primula vulgaris	Primrose
Scabiosa columbaria	Small scabious
Sedum telephium	Orpine
Tanacetum vulgare	Tansy
Biennials	
Angelica sylvestris	Wild angelica
Dipsacus fullonum	Common teasel
Heracleum sphondylium	Hogweed
Annuals	
Centaurea cyanus	Cornflower
Echium vulgare	Viper's bugloss
Glebionis segetum	Corn marigold
Papaver rhoeas	Common poppy
Climbers	
Clematis vitalba	Travellers joy
Hedera helix	Common ivy
Lonicera periclymenum	Common honeysuckle

Habitat creation for birds

Examples of commercially available bird boxes that can be attached to buildings and trees are provided below:

No. 10B Schwegler Swallow Nest
https://www.nhbs.com/browse/search?q=swallow&qtview=216401

WoodStone Swallow Nest Bowl (Plywood board mounted)
https://www.nhbs.com/browse/search?q=swallow&qtview=194571

Robin and Wren FSC Nest Box
https://www.nhbs.com/browse/search?q=wren&hPP=30&idx=titles&p=0&is_v=1&qtview=181109

Blackbird FSC Nest Box
https://www.nhbs.com/browse/search?q=blackbird&hPP=30&idx=titles&p=0&is_v=1&qtview=181100

Swallow nests should be placed inside outbuildings such as sheds, barns or stables leaving a distance of at least 6cm between the top of the nest and the ceiling. There should always be access for the birds through an open window or sky-light. Swallows are sociable birds, but multiple nests should not be placed at less than 1m intervals.