

'managing the environment today - to safeguard its future tomorrow'

Preliminary Ecological Appraisal (PEA)

Land at: Seed Hill, Malt Kiln Brow, Chipping, Preston, PR3 2QR



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12th February 2021

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Preliminary Ecological Appraisal (PEA)

Land at:

Seed Hill Malt Kiln Brow Chipping Preston PR3 2QR

Client

Mr Berry

Commissioned by

c/o Life Space Cabins

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FInstLM FCMI MCIEEM MRSB MICWCI MEECW MEM.R.E.S. GCGI AIEMA
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EXCUTIVE SUMMARY

ADK Environmental Management Ltd has been commissioned by 'The Client' to carry out a Preliminary Ecological Appraisal (PEA), formerly referred to as an 'Extended' Phase 1 Habitat Survey, on land at Seed Hill, Malt Kiln Brow, Chipping, Preston, PR3 2QR, in order to inform and satisfy the Local Planning Authority (LPA) in respect of a proposed planning application.

The survey site consists of an area of inclined improved grassland with low density of forb species with pioneer species. This parcel of land is adjacent to the domestic residence consisting of approximately 1,750²m.

A site walk-over survey was carried out on Saturday 30th January 2021 by the author accompanied by an experienced field worker.

The walk-over survey produced no evidence of any mammal, nesting birds, reptile, or invertebrate presence of any European Protected Species (EPS) or any invasive non-native invasive (INNS) species such as Japanese Knotweed (Fallopia japonica).

Additional supporting third party desk top data was requested from Lancashire Environmental Record Network (LERN), the Local Biological Records Centre based in Preston to check EPS activity and habitats within a radius of 2km of the site midpoint.

It is considered that any proposed development of the survey site by the client would have no deleterious impact on any European Protected Species (EPS) or their habitat, either currently, or in the future of any surrounding statutory or non-statutory sites.

PART 1: INTRODUCTION

Reason for the study

ADK Environmental Management Ltd has been commissioned by 'The Client' to carry out a site survey by way of a Preliminary Ecological Appraisal (PEA), (formerly known as an Extended Phase 1 Habitat Survey, required by the Local Planning Authority to inform and support a Planning Application.

Aims of the Survey

The aims and objectives of the survey, and therefore this report, are to:

- undertake a site walkover survey of the site
- obtain additional desk top data from 'LERN' and 'Magic'
- report the findings of the site walkover relative to the current ecological value of the site.
- to determine the potential of any protected species and/or habitats on the site.
- · document the methodologies and findings of the surveys.
- inform the development proposals of the ecological significance of the site and highlight any ecological constraints to development.
- make recommendations considered appropriate, together with any
 precautionary measures to be undertaken prior to the commencement of any
 development works taking place.
- Identify opportunities for ecological enhancement.

PART 2: INFORMATION

Qualifications of Author, Andrew King (Principal Ecologist)

Andrew King obtained a BSc (Hons) Environmental Management in June 2003 and has been employed as the full time Principal Ecologist and Managing Director of ADK Environmental Management Ltd. for the past sixteen years. He is a full member of The Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management (MCIEEM) and an associate member of the Institute of Environmental Management & Assessment (AIEMA). In addition, he is a full member of the Royal Society of Biology (MRSB) and is a qualified ECoW as a full member of the Association of Environmental & Ecological Clerk of Works (MEECW).

He is a full Member of the Institute of Clerks of Works and Construction Inspectorate GB (Environmental) (MICWCI). In addition to his ecological qualifications, he is a Fellow of the Institute of Leadership and Management (FInstLM), a Fellow of the Chartered Management Institute (FCMI) and a Graduate Member of the City & Guilds Institution of London (GCGI). He is also a full member of the Royal Entomological Society Mem.R.E.S.

He is an experienced and professionally qualified ecologist having undertaken numerous Preliminary Ecological Appraisals (PEA's), (formerly known as Extended Phase 1 Habitat Surveys), including species specific surveys for European Protected Species (EPS). He is registered to use Class Licence CL08 (Great Crested Newt Survey Level 2).

As a member of these professional institutions, he is obliged to follow strict Codes of Practice and demonstrate a standard of knowledge and experience monitored annually through peer review and documentary confirmation of Continuing Professional Development (CPD).

PART 3: SITE LOCATION & DESCRIPTION

The survey site consists of an uncultivated parcel of semi-improved grassland located off Seed Hill, Malt Kiln Brow in Chipping, Preston, PR3 2QR.

Chipping is a rural village and civil parish of the borough of Ribble Valley, Lancashire, within the Forest of Bowland, an Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty. Dunsop Bridge lies approximately 9.0 miles to the north, Clitheroe 10 miles to the east and Longridge 7 miles to the south.

The (British National) Grid Reference for the survey site mid-point is located at SD 620 436. The survey site which is situated on an inclined area adjoining the single lane road through the village, can be considered as uncultivated semi-improved grassland with a few shrub and tree species. A post and wire fence delineates the survey site with defunct hedgerows.

NB. There is small ornamental pond in the adjacent garden which lies outside the red-lined (application) site boundary.

PART 4: SURVEY METHODOLOGIES

The site was surveyed by the author assisted by one field worker on the 30th January 2021 by undertaking a walk-over survey broadly in accordance with the JNCC methodology (2010) and CIEEM *'Guidelines for Preliminary Ecological Appraisal'* (2017), in order to produce a survey report. Target notes (if applicable) together with supplementary information for identifying the potential for protected or notable species or habitats are also given where appropriate. Weather was overcast with a daytime temperature of 8° C. with 100% cloud cover. Conditions and time of year were acceptable for survey work.

The desk-based assessment focused on the proposed development area (and those immediately adjacent areas that may potentially, either directly or indirectly, be affected by the consequence of the proposed development) and its broader ecological context.

The local environmental records network based in Preston (LERN) was requested to undertake a 'Baseline Search' and supply all relevant data pertinent to the site within a 2km 'buffer zone' of the survey site mid-point. Additional secondary data was also searched online from sources listed in the Appendices.

The value of the site for protected flora and fauna and their habitats (actual or potential) was assessed together with a search for any notable invasive none-native plant species such as Japanese Knotweed (*Fallopia japonica*), Himalayan Balsam (*Impatiens glandulifera*) and Giant Hogweed (*Heracleum mantegazzianum*) listed in Schedule 9 (Section 14) of the Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981 (as amended).

Whilst this PEA Survey does not constitute a full protected species-specific survey it will enable experienced ecologists to obtain an understanding of the site such that it is possible to confirm the conservation significance of the site and assess the potential for impacts on habitats/species likely to represent a material consideration in planning terms.

The purpose of the PEA field walkover survey of the land, was to carry out an assessment survey of the site, noting and recording all ecological features and habitats of importance relating to the actual or potential presence of European Protected Species (EPS) and their habitat and any (ecological) impacts the potential development may have.

PART 5: SURVEY RESULTS

Site walkover (Preliminary Ecological Appraisal)

The Preliminary Ecological Appraisal field walkover was conducted on the 30th January 2021, by the author assisted by one experienced field worker. It was a cold overcast morning with a temperature of 3°C. with 100% cloud cover. Conditions were considered acceptable for carrying out survey work relating to this site. The 100 metre (British National) Grid Reference for the site mid-point is SD 620 436.

The site walkover of this survey site plot of land consisted of a systematic walk over of the delineated site survey area of approximately 1,750 sq.m by a qualified and experienced ecologist, designed to determine the overall characteristics of the site and its potential value for all habitats and for the presence (actual or potential) of any EPS (European Protected Species).

The site, which is essentially semi-improved grassland supporting a low number of forb and pioneer species, was situated in an elevated position adjacent to Malt Kiln Brow, the main road running through the village. Entrance was via a wooden gate. The site was on an incline running from the north east to south west towards Malt Kiln Brow (the main road through the village) where it terminated in a stone retaining wall. The site was enclosed by a post and wire fence with parts containing defunct hedge.

There were no built structures on site and no incidental field observations of any birds, mammals, amphibians, or reptiles. No incidental field sign observations were recorded in respect of invasive alien species such as Japanese Knotweed (*Fallopia japonica*), Himalayan Balsam (*Impatiens glandulifera*) or Giant Hogweed (*Heracleum mantegazzianum*). Whilst there were no bodies of water on the site, there was a small ornamental pond located just outside the delineated boundary lines of the target survey site situated in the adjacent garden.

Assessment of LERN Desk Top Data (2km Buffer-Zone)

The desk-top data supplied by Lancashire Environment Record Centre (LERN) for a 2km buffer zone from the sites midpoint produced returned over a thousand records, containing Lancashire Key Species (LKS) – EPS, as well as records of Invasive Non-Native Species (INNS). The main breakdown is as follows:

BIRDS			347	
AMPHIBIANS			35	
	Great Cre	ested Newt	0	
	Natterjac	k Toad	0	
INSECTS			206	
FISH			61	
FERN			9	
MOSSES & LIVERWORTS			4	
REPTILE			2	
	Slow Wo	rm	2	(1956 & 1995)
FLOWERING PLANTS			128	
INNS			245	(1964 – 2018)
TERRESTRIAL MAMMALS			21	
	Badger		0	
	Brown Ha	are	13	
	Otter		1	
	Bats (LEI	RN)	4	(1997 – 2009)
	Bats (SLI	BG)	14	(1997 – 2009)
		Daubentons	2	
		Common Pip.	12	
	Weasel		1	
	Stoat		1	
	Deer		1	

All sightings of the above are well outside of the survey site mid-point.

Designated Sites

x7no. Statutory Sites were noted within 2km of the site's midpoint.

All sites are designated as Biological Heritage Sites (BHS)

•	Buckbanks Wood BHS	(Approx. 2,000m away to the North East)
•	Nan King's Grassland	(Approx. 500m away to North West)
•	Dobsons Brook Wood	(Approx. 850m away to the North)
•	Little Bowland Road-Throstle Nest	(Approx. 1,250m away to the North East)
•	Lumpy Pasture	(Approx. 150m away to the North West)
•	Clark House Farm Pasture BHS	(Approx. 150m away to the West)
•	Chipping Moss BHS	(Approx. 980m away to the South East)

Review of MAGIC desk-top dataset within a 500m buffer zone did not return any EPS data.

PART 6: EVALUATION & CONCLUSION

The survey used standard, 'best-practice' methods and techniques in respect of conducting surveys for protected species and their habitat, together with a list of recommendations for any future or additional surveys to be conducted prior to any final evaluation or conclusion on the site's importance, or any future mitigation in respect of protected species.

The survey broadly followed the JNCC and CIEEM methodologies. Incidental observations of protected and/or Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) priority species and the potential for such species to occur on site (and in the surrounding landscape where relevant) were also noted where relevant. There were no survey constraints.

As no existing ecology or statutory & non-statutory sites are to be affected due to the distances away and the low impact within a parcel of semi-improved grassland, any proposed development by the client would have no deleterious impact on the existing ecology of the site or on any conservation population status of any protected species.

Overall, having regard to the distances away of the x7no. Statutory Sites (SSSIs), together with the distances of the European Protected Species (EPS) records derived from the various desk top data sources, it is considered that there would be no deleterious impact on any EPS or their habitat, either currently, or in the future.

"Consideration for further enhancing the ecology of the site however would enhance, enrich and increase the biodiversity 'net gain' and habitat of the site in line with the governments' vision of promoting sustainable development, conserving, enhancing, and restoring the diversity of England's wildlife and geology and contributing to rural renewal and urban renaissance (ODPM)."

The emphasis of any design would be based on the use of native species of plants and trees, or those known to be of wildlife value. This would create new habitat for the bird, insect and mammal population and additionally soften any visual impact.

In terms of enhancing the ecology and biodiversity of the site, the choice of native wildflower, shrub and tree planting would ensure that this requirement would be fully met, also installation of bird and bat boxes on any new build or within the site boundaries would be beneficial.

It is considered that any proposed development of the survey site by the client would have no deleterious impact on any European Protected Species (EPS) or their habitat, either currently, or in the future of any surrounding statutory or non-statutory sites.

PART 7: RECOMMENDATIONS

NO FURTHER SURVEYS ARE REQUIRED

This report should be read in conjunction with the Arboricultural survey report carried out on the site

It is however recommended that all works are undertaken under the Precautionary Principle Working Method Statement, and all construction workers should be subject to 'toolbox talks' (both prior to and during any construction activities) to identify and

to be made aware of potential species which may be encountered, and what action to take should that event arise.

21-003v1.0

PART 8: REFERENCES AND INFORMATION SOURCES

Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) Regulations 1994. Statutory Instrument 1994

No. 2716 Wildlife, Countryside. HMSO

Handbook for Phase 1 Habitat Surveys (2010), Joint Nature Conservation Committee

'Guidelines for Preliminary Ecological Appraisal, 2nd. Edition Chartered Institute of

Ecology and Environmental Management, CIEEM Winchester.

The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) and Regulation 39 of The

Conservation (Natural Habitats & c.) Regulations 1994. HMSO.

Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management. (2006). Guidelines

for Ecological Impact Assessment in the United Kingdom.

Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management. (2006). Developing

Best Practice in Survey and Reporting.

LERN – Lancashire Environment Record Centre

[Biological Records Centre serving the Lancashire area]

Electronic References

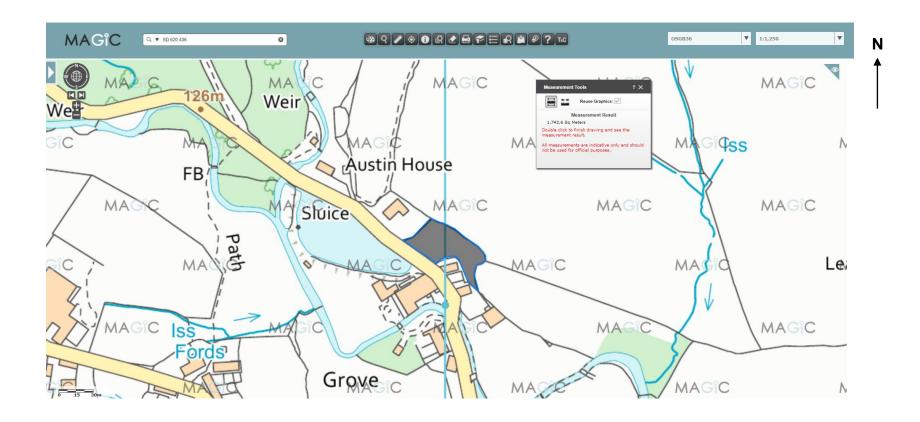
Google Earth

'Magic': Multi-Agency Geographic Information for the Countryside

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PART 9: APPENDICES

Appendix 1- Survey Site Location Map (survey area outlined in blue and filled in grey)



Source: magic.gov.uk (accessed January 2021)

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Appendix 2 – Aerial Site Location Map (survey area outlined in white)



Source: Google Earth (accessed January 2021)

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Appendix 3i – Site photographs: General (all photographs taken by author 30/1/2021)



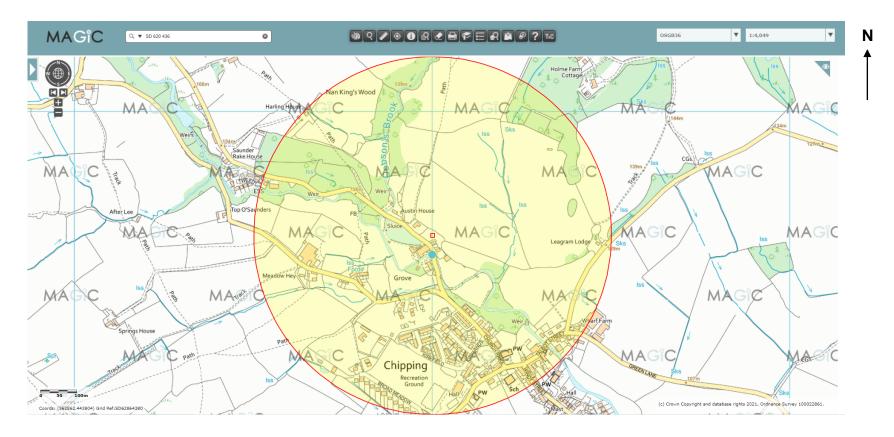
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Appendix 3ii – Site photographs: General cont. (all photographs taken by author 30/1/2021)



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Appendix 4 – MAGIC: Desk-top data search: 500m buffer zone site check map for protected species (from site mid-point)



Source: magic.gov.uk (accessed January 2021)

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Appendix 5: LERN Desk-top data (2km buffer zone) – Designated Biological Heritage Site locations x7



Source: LERN & Google Earth (February 2021)

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Appendix 6i: LERN Desk-top data (2km buffer zone) - Designated Biological Heritage Sites



Lancashire County Heritage Sites

Biological Heritage Site

Biological Heritage Sites Partnership:

 Lancashire County Council
 Wildlife Trust for Lancashire Natural England

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Site Name: Chipping Moss

Site Ref: 64SW11 Approved: 03 December 2010

Area (ha): 44.02 Date written/last updated: 04 March 2011

Grid Ref: SD629426 Owner/Occupier: Private

Districts: Parishes:

Ribble Valley Bowland-with-Leagram

Description:

The site comprises a cluster of fields situated just to the southeast of Chipping. The fields are of significant ornithological interest supporting good numbers of breeding waders.

The fields regularly support at least 12 pairs of breeding Lapwing and 4 pairs of breeding Curlew. In addition 3 pairs of Snipe and 2 pairs of Redshank regularly breed here.

Guideline(s) for Site Selection:

Birds (Av9)

Other Information/Comments:

Source: LERN

Lancashire County Heritage Sites Biological Heritage Site Chipping Moss Ref No. 64SW11 Biological Heritage Sites Partnership © Lancashire County Council © The Wildlife Trust for Lancashire Manchester and North Merseysid only the boundary of the Biological Heritage Site named above. It does no lesionated sites which may occur within the area covered by the map. Natural England Grid ref. SD629426 Scale 1:10,000 Lancashire Site approved Map 1 of 1 County **Boundary revised** Date of Map 29/09/14

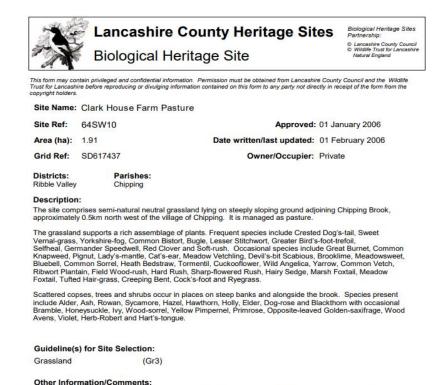
ADK Environmental Management Ltd

2 Foldside, Freckleton, Preston, Lancashire, UK, PR4 1JX

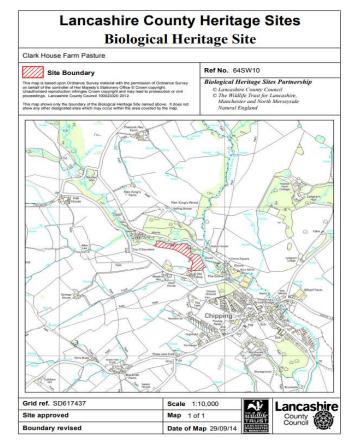
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Appendix 6ii: LERN Desk-top data (2km buffer zone) - Designated Biological Heritage Sites



Lowland hay meadow, which includes species-rich pasture, is a priority habitat in the UK Biodiversity Action Plan.



Source: LERN

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Appendix 6iii: LERN Desk-top data (2km buffer zone) - Designated Biological Heritage Sites



Lancashire County Heritage Sites

Biological Heritage Site

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Site Name: Lumpy Pasture

 Site Ref:
 64SW08
 Approved:
 01 January 2003

 Area (ha):
 1.14
 Date written/last updated:
 01 March 2003

Grid Ref: SD618438 Owner/Occupier: Private

Districts: Parishes: Chipping

Description:

The site comprises a field of semi-natural neutral grassland managed as pasture. It lies on steep uneven ground along the west side Dobson's Brook on the north western edge of Chipping village.

The grassland is species-rich and supports a rich assemblage of plants. The sward is dominated by sweet vernal-grass and crested dog's-tail with frequent red fescue and Yorkshire fog. Frequent herbs include pignut, common bird's-foot trefoli, ribwort plantain, common sorrel, red clover, white clover and field wood-rush. Occasional species include yarrow, bugle, angelica, cuckooflower, common knapweed, common mouse-ear, marsh thistle, meadowsweer, wild strawberry, heath bedstraw, cat's-ear, meadow vetchling, ragged-robin, yellow pimpernel, mouse-ear hawkweed, tormentil, primrose, selfheal, lesser celandine, lesser stitchwort, marsh valerian, germander speedwell, heath speedwell, compact rush and hard rush.

Alder, hawthorn and blackthorn occur along the brook together with bluebell, wood-sorrel, ramsons, enchanter's nightshade, yellow pimpernel and opposite-leaved golden-saxifrage. Scattered trees and scrub - mainly alder, ash, sycamore, hawthorn and gorse - are present in parts of the pasture.

Guideline(s) for Site Selection:

Grassland

Other Information/Comments

Lowland hay meadow, which includes species-rich neutral grassland, is a priority habitat in the UK Biodiversity Action Plan.

Lancashire County Heritage Sites Biological Heritage Site Lumpy Pasture Ref No. 64SW08 Site Boundary Biological Heritage Sites Partnership C Lancashire County Council © The Wildlife Trust for Lancashire, Manchester and North Merseyside Natural England Grid ref. SD618437 Lancashire Site approved Map 1 of 1 County Council **Boundary revised** Date of Map 29/09/14

Source: LERN

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Appendix 6iv: LERN Desk-top data (2km buffer zone) – Designated Biological Heritage Sites



Lancashire County Heritage Sites

Biological Heritage Site

Biological Heritage Sites Partnership:

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C Wildlife Trust for Lancashire

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Site Name: Little Bowland Road-Throstle Nest

Site Ref: 64SW04 Approved: 01 December 1995

Area (ha): 0.18 Date written/last updated: 01 November 2000

Grid Ref: SD633438 Owner/Occupier: Private

Districts: Parishes:

Ribble Valley Bowland-with-Leagram

Description:

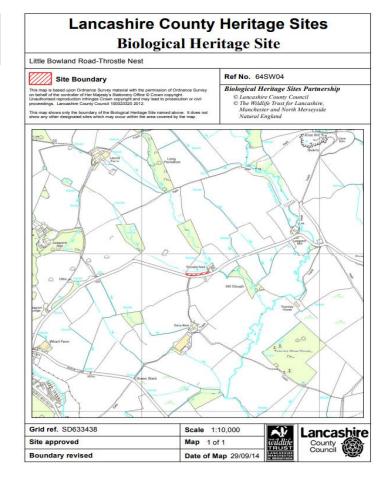
The site comprises a 150 m length of hedgerow and associated habitat situated approximately 1 km from Chipping along the north side of Little Bowland Road, immediately west of Throstle Nest. The hedgerow is important as a long known locality for nettle-leaved beliflower (Campanula trachelium), a species categorised as "endangered" in the Provisional Lancashire Red Data List of Vascular Plants. As well as growing in the hedgerow, the beliflower occurs up to 1 m into the adjoining field.

The hedgerow supports abundant hawthorn, hazel and ash, plus locally dominant holly, as well as blackthorn, oak, elder, dog-rose, field-rose, honeysuckle, ivy and bramble. The herb layer includes dog's mercury, tuffed vetch, bush vetch, meadow vetchling, common nettle, wood avens, hedge woundwort, red campion, hogweed, cow parsley, greater stitchwort, barren strawberry, common dog violet, wood-sorrel, foxglove, meadowsweet, nipplewort, common bistort, male-fern and tufted hair-grass. Two alien species, namely leopard's-bane and hedgerow crane's-bill, also occur.

Guideline(s) for Site Selection:

Flowering Plants and Ferns (Ff3)

Other Information/Comments:



Source: LERN

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Appendix 6v: LERN Desk-top data (2km buffer zone) – Designated Biological Heritage Sites



Lancashire County Heritage Sites

Biological Heritage Site

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Site Name: Dobson's Brook Wood

Site Ref: 64SW02 Approved: 01 September 1993

Area (ha): 2.59 Date written/last updated: 01 December 2000

Grid Ref: SD618447 Owner/Occupier: Private

Districts: Parishes: Ribble Valley Chipping

Description

The site comprises a small semi-natural clough wood situated alongside Dobson's Brook, approximately 1.5 km north of Chipping. It is listed in the *Lancashire Inventory of Ancient Woodland (Provisional*), (English Nature, 1994).

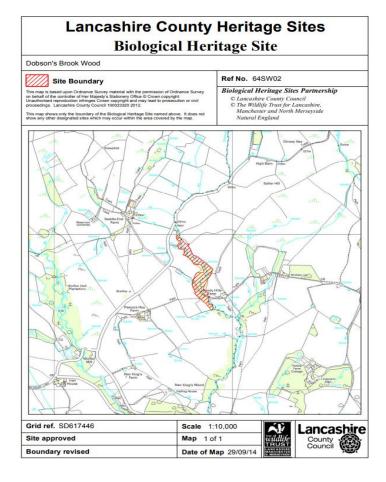
Much of the wood is wet with abundant Alder. Drier areas support Oak, Ash, Sycamore and Birch. There is a patchy shrub layer made up of Holly, Hazel and Hawthorn with some Gorse in open canopy areas, mainly around the edge of the wood.

The ground flora includes Tufted Hair-grass, Creeping Soft-grass, Soft-rush, Common Nettle, Hemlock Water-dropwort, Marsh Thistle, Opposite-leaved Golden- saxifrage and Lesser Celandine with species such as Wood-sorrel, Herb-Robert, Bramble, Honeysuckle, Ivy and Foxglove where the ground is drier.

Guideline(s) for Site Selection:

Woodland and Scrub (Wd1)

Other Information/Comments:



Source: LERN

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Appendix 6vi: LERN Desk-top data (2km buffer zone) – Designated Biological Heritage Sites



Lancashire County Heritage Sites Biological Heritage Site

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Site Name: Buckbanks Wood

 Site Ref:
 64NW01
 Approved:
 08 September 1993

 Area (ha):
 10
 Date written/last updated:
 01 November 2000

Grid Ref: SD633451 Owner/Occupier: Private

Districts: Parishes:

Ribble Valley Bowland-with-Leagram

Description

The site comprises a semi-natural clough woodland situated on steeply sloping ground adjoining Leagram Brook, approximately 2 km north-east of Chipping. It is listed in the Lancashire Inventory of Ancient Woodland (Provisional), (English Nature, 1994). The brook, with its associated cliffs, banks and small waterfalls is a major feature of this site.

Much of the canopy is dominated by ash, elm and sycamore with occasional oak, beech, larch and pine. In wet areas of the wood alder is frequent. Although the understorey is rather poor, hazel, holly, hawthorn, elder, rowan and bird cherry all occur occasionally. A small section of the wood around SD 631451 has recently been replanted.

In parts, the ground flora is dominated by ramsons, especially on the lower slopes adjoining the brook, where opposite-leaved golden-saxifrage occurs frequently. Elsewhere, bluebell, dog's mercury and tufted hair-grass are widespread. Other species present in include wood-sorrel, wood anemone, lesser celandine, Lords-and-Ladies, red campion, wood sage, common dog violet, foxglove, ivy, bramble, common nettle, creeping soft-grass, hart's-longue fern, polypody, male-fern and bracken.

Guideline(s) for Site Selection:

Woodland and Scrub (Wd1)

Other Information/Comments:

The site is in the Forest of Bowland Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty

Lancashire County Heritage Sites Biological Heritage Site Buckbanks Wood Ref No. 64NW01 Site Boundary Biological Heritage Sites Partnership © Lancashire County Council © The Wildlife Trust for Lancashire, Manchester and North Merseyside Grid ref. SD632451 Scale 1:10,000 Lancashire Site approved Map 1 of 1 County Council **Boundary revised** Date of Map 29/09/14

Source: LERN

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Appendix 6vi: LERN Desk-top data (2km buffer zone) – Designated Biological Heritage Sites



Lancashire County Heritage Sites

Biological Heritage Site

Biological Heritage Sites Partnership:

D Lancashire County Council
Wildlife Trust for Lancashire
Natural England

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Site Name: Nan King's Grasslands

Site Ref: 64SW01 Approved: 01 September 1993

Area (ha): 8.65 Date written/last updated: 01 March 2003

Grid Ref: SD614440 Owner/Occupier: Private

Districts: Parishes: Ribble Valley Chipping

Description

The site comprises two fields of species-rich, semi-natural neutral grassland situated approximately 1 km north west of the village of Chipping, along the east side of Malt Kiln Brow.

The northern field, known as Top Field, supports a diverse assemblage of plants, especially at the far northern end. The sward is dominated by grasses including crested dog's-tail, sweet vernal-grass, Yorkshire fog, meadow fescue, and Timothy. Herbs include common knapweed, meadow vetching, common bird's-foot-trefoil, field woodrush, cuckooflower, common mouse-ear, ribwort plantain, creeping and meadow buttercup, common sorel, red and white clover and thyme-leaved speedwell. The field supports some wet rushy areas with frequent sedges including common sedge, carnation sedge, hairy sedge and brown sedge and a variety of herbs such as ragged-robin, greater bird's-foot-trefoil, marsh bedstraw, marsh margloid, sneezewort, lesser spearwort and meadowsweet. Additional species found at the northern end of the field include ragged-robin, angelica, cat's-ear, selfheal and quaking grass. Adder's tongue has been recorded here in the past just north of the pond which is now overgrown with willow and common reedmace.

The southern field, known as Front Meadow, is dominated by sweet vernal-grass, crested dog's-tail and Yorkshire fog with abundant creeping and meadow buttercup, red and white clover and common sorrel together with occasional bugle, marsh marigold, ragged-robin, cat's-ear, meadow vetchling, common bird's-foot-trefoil, ribwort plantain and selfheal. The most species-rich areas are found at the southern end of the meadow.

The site also includes a small bank of semi-natural pasture grassland bordering the road at SD 614438. Species present here include common knapweed, pignut, meadow vetchling, common bird's-foot-trefoil, cuckooflower, ribwort plantain, common sorrel and field woodrush. The bank is part of a field, the rest of which now comprises more improved grassland.

Curlew and lapwing breed regularly in the fields.

Guideline(s) for Site Selection:

Grassland (Gr3

Other Information/Comments

Lowland hay meadow is a priority habitat in the UK Biodiversity Action Plan.
The name of the site was changed in 01/03 from Nan King's Farm Meadows to Nan King's Grasslands.
The boundary of the site was modified in 01/03.

Lancashire County Heritage Sites Biological Heritage Site Nan King's Grasslands This map is based upon Ordnance Survey material with the permission of Ordnance Surve on behalf of the controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office & Crown copyright. Unauthorised reproduction infinges Crown copyright and may lead to prosecution or civil proceedings. Lancashire County Council 10002/3320 2012. Biological Heritage Sites Partnership © Lancashire County Council © The Wildlife Trust for Lancashire Manchester and North Merseyside Natural England IG CP Grid ref. SD614438 Scale 1:10,000 Lancashire Site approved Map 1 of 1 County **Boundary revised** Date of Map 29/09/14

Source: LERN

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Appendix 7: LERN Desk-top data (2km buffer zone) – South Lancashire Bat Group (SLBG) dataset



Source: LERN - SLBG & Google Earth

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Appendix 8: LERN Desk-top data (2km buffer zone) – Invasive Non-native Species (INNS)



Source: LERN

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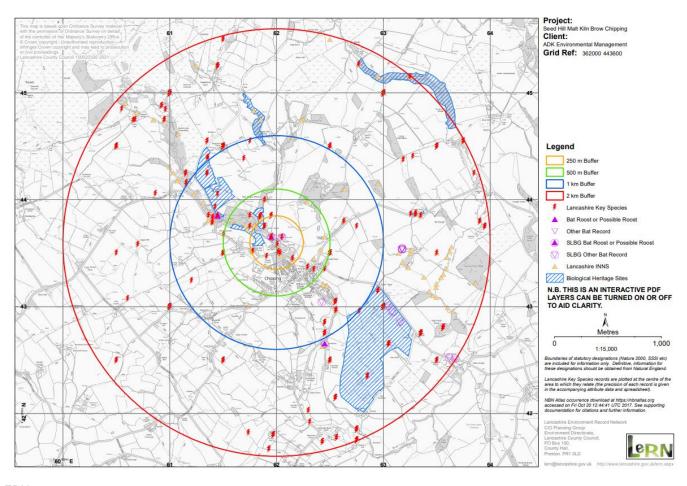
Appendix 9: LERN Desk-top data (2km buffer zone) - Lancashire Key Species (all) - Aerial



Source: LERN

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Appendix 10: LERN Desk-top data (250m - 2km buffer zone) – Lancashire Key Species (all) - Plan



Source: LERN

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For further copies of this report or for more information on this project or on our services, please contact:

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'managing the environment today - to safeguard its future tomorrow'

SIGNED

[For and on behalf of ADK Environmental Management Limited]

PRINT NAME: Andrew D. King

DESIGNATION: Principal Ecologist & Principal Environmental Advisor

DATED: 12th February 2021











Certificate No. 5816

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