BURNLEY BRIDGE BUSINESS PARK, PADIHAM

ECOLOGY AND WILDLIFE METHOD STATEMENT

January 2012

[ERAP Ltd ref: 2007_0138d]

[Burnley Borough Council ref: APP/2008/0805]
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Date: 17/02/2012
1.0 INTRODUCTION AND RATIONALE

Background

1.1 In 2007 and 2008 ERAP Ltd (Consultant Ecologists) carried out relevant ecological surveys and prepared an Ecological Survey and Assessment report for the site off Junction 9, M65, Padiham (hereafter referred to as the ‘site’). The information was required to inform a planning application to redevelop the former Hepworth site, Padiham to a new employment park to be entitled the ‘Burnley Bridge Business Park’.

1.2 The site was granted planning consent in February 2010 (ref: APP/2008/0805) subject to a series of planning conditions.

1.3 This Ecology and Wildlife Method Statement has been prepared to provide the information to facilitate the discharge of Condition 29 which states:

29. An Ecology and Wildlife Treatment Method Statement shall be submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority (in consultation with British Waterways, the Environment Agency and Lancashire County Council Ecology Unit) before any development starts (other than development on land within Phases 1A and 1B). That Statement shall be informed by the recommendations made in the submitted Ecological Survey and Assessment Report (in particular, in section 5.2) and, notwithstanding the generality of that Report, shall include details of precautions to be taken in lighting design, installation and operation to safeguard bat habitats (including foraging, commuting and roosting areas) on the site and proposed bridge, and for the safeguard of water voles. The Statement shall be implemented as approved.

1.4 This document is an expansion of a previously submitted document entitled an ‘Ecology and Wildlife Interim Method Statement’ (ERAP Ltd March 2010) which covered the works required at Phases 1A and 1B only and was prepared to facilitate the discharge of Condition 30.

Approach

1.5 Relevant and comprehensive information and guidance to ensure the protection of ecological features, implementation of precautionary actions, compliance with wildlife legislation, compliance with planning policy and best practice is detailed in the report.

1.6 This document is in accord with guidance provided by relevant consultees such as British Waterways and Lancashire County Council ecologists throughout the consultation process.

1.7 At the request of the projects architects this report also provides guidance for the assessment of the plots under the BREEAM sustainable buildings scheme (refer to Section 10.).
2.0 SUMMARY OF ECOLOGICAL SURVEY RESULTS

2.1 The main findings and recommendations of the ecological surveys carried out between winter 2007 and summer 2008 can be summarised as:

a. The site and the local area do not support any European or national nature conservation designations;

b. The Pollard Moor Biological Heritage Site (BHS) incorporating a stream habitat is located adjacent to the site boundary (refer to Appendix 1). None of the redevelopment proposals will affect the BHS directly and the BHS will be protected adequately during construction, as detailed in this Statement;

c. No bat roosts were identified during the extensive surveys between November 2007 and July 2008. As some buildings supported features suitable for use by roosting bats a series of precautionary measures to be applied during the demolition of the buildings were detailed in the Ecology and Wildlife Interim Method Statement (ERAP Ltd March 2010);

d. Foraging Common Pipistrelle bats (a Lancashire BAP species) use the site and a bat commuting route through the site has been identified. The site layout and the recommended landscape schedule (refer to Section 9.0) have been informed by the results of the bat surveys to ensure habitats suitable for use by commuting and foraging bats are retained at the site.;

e. The scrub habitats within the site supported breeding birds including four breeding UK BAP Priority Species in 2007 and 2008. Some scrub habitats have been retained and new areas will be planted. Guidance with regard to the appropriate timing of construction to protect breeding birds is detailed in this document; and,

f. The site is bordered by local wildlife corridors (the Leeds and Liverpool Canal to the south and a stream to the west). The wildlife corridors will be retained and protected in accord with the redevelopment proposals.

2.2 The actions described in this Method Statement provide specific guidance in relation to all identified features.

2.3 A table presenting all actions, critical timings and responsibilities is presented in Section 12.0.

3.0 CURRENT STATUS

3.1 Since the original ecological surveys carried out in 2007 and 2008 the site has been vacated.

3.2 As advised by the Ecology and Wildlife Interim Method Statement (ERAP Ltd March 2010) tree and scrub clearance within the construction zone has been removed outside the bird breeding season.

3.3 Some tree and scrub clearance was carried out in March 2009 under the supervision of an ornithologist (as some of the works were carried out within the early stages of the
bird breeding season it was necessary to adequately confirm the absence of nesting birds *prior to* felling and chipping). The bird breeding season typically extends between March and August inclusive.

3.4 All buildings scheduled for removal have been demolished in accord with the guidance described in the *Ecology and Wildlife Interim Method Statement* (ERAP Ltd March 2010).

### 4.0 PROTECTION OF THE POLLARD MOOR BIOLOGICAL HERITAGE SITE (BHS)

#### 4.1 Consideration of the Construction Zone

4.1.1 It is confirmed that no earthworks or construction operations (including the storage of materials) will be carried out within the Pollard Moor BHS (or within close proximity).

4.1.2 The existing boundary fence along the western edge of the site marks the boundary with the BHS. The construction zone *will not* extend out of the existing site boundary fence, ensuring the protection of the BHS habitats.

#### 4.2 Consideration of Site Access

4.2.1 Vehicular access to the construction zone will be obtained from the metalled access track that extends through the Pollard Moor Biological Heritage Site (refer to BHS citation in *Appendix 1*).

4.2.2 There are no proposals to widen the existing track through the BHS.

4.2.3 The installation of fencing along the edges of the existing access track to the site from the west (through the BHS) is not considered to be necessary, at this stage, as the track is wide enough to support two vehicles and the verges are soft and unsuitable for vehicles (refer to Photo 1). Signs marked ‘*You are now entering a protected area with soft verges - stay on the road*’ will be erected at intervals of 100 metres along both sides of the track to advise all drivers.

*Photo 1: Access track (facing west)*
4.2.4 As the BHS will not be encroached into by the proposals no significant direct adverse impacts on the BHS are expected.

4.2.5 The condition of the verges of the access track will be monitored on a weekly basis by the Site Manager. Any signs of damage as a result of vehicles parking or entering the BHS will be reported. If damage is significant and/or there is evidence that vehicles are frequently leaving the metalled access track then temporary demarcation fencing along both sides of the access track MUST be installed.

4.2.6 Best practice measures will also be applied to minimise the effect of vehicle movements along the access track within the BHS. Measures will include:

   a. Installing wheel washing/scrubbing facilities at the site exit to minimise the risk of any mud, grit or dust from entering the BHS/stream (this is a requirement under Condition 22 of the planning consent);

   b. Regularly road sweeping the access road to remove any sediment/debris. Removed debris will only be deposited in an appropriate location within the construction zone and NOT within the BHS or within 30 metres of the stream or canal;

   c. All vehicles exiting or entering the site will be covered to minimise any dust; and,

   d. Any piles of debris within the site will be regularly damped down to reduce the risk of dust entering the BHS.

4.2.7 Originally it was intended to store cut/surplus material in mounds in the fields to the west of the site (north of the access road). In January 2012, KPP Architects do not anticipate that there is a requirement for the storage of cut material.

4.2.8 If, during the construction, a need for this storage space is identified ecological guidance must be sought.

5.0 PROTECTION OF BATS

Roosting Bats

5.1 Licensed bat surveys carried out in 2007 and 2008 did not detected evidence of a bat roost.

5.2 All buildings scheduled for removal have been demolished with the exception of Building 5.

5.3 The only buildings remaining at the site are Buildings 1, 2 and 5 which are located at the northern end of the site (refer to Figure 1 at Appendix 2). Building 5 will be demolished, Building 1 will be retained and Building 2 will be retained and improved. None of these buildings were identified to support opportunities suitable for use by roosting bats during the licensed bat surveys carried out in November 2007, January, June and July 2008. It has previously been concluded that demolition/works at these buildings can be carried out at any time of year, subject to the presence of nesting birds, refer to Section 6.0.
6.0 BREEDING BIRDS

6.1 As detailed in section 3.0 initial site preparation works involved the removal of the scrub in the absence of breeding birds.

6.2 If any additional trees, shrubs or habitats suitable for use by breeding birds are to be removed to facilitate the future construction works the felling and clearance will be carried out outside the bird breeding season unless it is adequately demonstrated by an ecologist that no nesting birds are present.

6.3 The bird breeding season is typically recognised as March to August inclusive.

6.0 TREES AND SCRUB

6.1 All standard trees and areas of scrub to be retained and all new planting will be protected during the construction period with the use of temporary demarcation fencing. The fencing must extend 2 metres from the edge of the scrub and tree canopy. No excavation will be carried out within the protected areas and no materials will be stored within this area (as this may cause compaction of the tree roots). All fencing and tree protection will be in accord with BS5837:2005 *Trees in relation to construction*.

6.2 All contractors must be informed of the purpose of the fencing.

7.0 CONSTRUCTION OF THE KNOTTS NEW CANAL BRIDGE

7.1 Construction Methods

7.1.1 The approved proposals involve the construction of a new access road and bridge over the Leeds and Liverpool Canal at the southern end of the site (refer to *Figure 2 at Appendix 3*).

7.1.2 The guidance detailed below is in accord with the construction sequence and general arrangement for the bridge specified on Pell Frischmann drawing W80103/L03/A/01.

7.2 Pre-Work Actions

7.2.1 Prior to the commencement of construction works the following activities will be carried out.

*Precautionary Inspection for Water Vole*

7.2.2 No evidence of Water Vole was detected along the section of the Leeds and Liverpool Canal adjacent to the site, and a distance of 50 metres beyond the site in both directions, in January or May 2008. Although this protected species is known to be present at the Leeds and Liverpool Canal in the Padiham area the canal banks in the bridge construction working area are not conducive to use by this species, particularly for the creation of burrows, owing to the presence of metal piling and stone rather than earth banks.
7.2.3 To update and verify the absent status of Water Vole a precautionary survey for Water Vole will be carried out prior to the commencement of works.

7.2.4 The survey will be carried out by a suitably experienced ecologist and in accord with the methods described in ‘The Water Vole Conservation Handbook’ (Strachan 2006). The survey will involve intensive searches by walking along both banks of the canal and searching for burrows and other signs of presence such as footprints, droppings and chewed vegetation.

7.2.5 The survey is most appropriately carried out in March to June inclusive or September and October inclusive.

7.2.6 The survey area will comprise both banks of the bank in the footprint of the 13.3 metre wide bridge and a 50 metre length either side to ensure a working construction zone is also inspected.

**Absence of Water Vole**

7.2.7 If no evidence of Water Vole is detected the works can proceed with caution.

**Presence of Water Vole**

7.2.8 If evidence of Water Vole is detected a supplementary method statement will be prepared to detail the actions to be applied to protect vole and their habitats and to mitigate for any loss of habitat during the construction of the 13.3 metre wide bridge.

7.2.9 The method statement will describe the actions to be carried out to ensure compliance with wildlife legislation and best practice. The guidance will be in accord with *Natural England Technical Information Note TIN042 Water Vole and Development: Licensing Policy* and the *Water Vole Conservation Handbook* (2006).

**Clearance of Habitat Suitable for Use by Nesting Birds**

7.2.10 Habitats suitable for use by nesting birds within the working zone for the bridge construction will be removed/cleared outside the bird breeding season unless it is adequately demonstrated by an ecologist that no nesting birds are present (refer to Section 6.0).

7.3 Bats

7.3.1 Foraging Common Pipistrelle bats have been detected along the Leeds and Liverpool Canal adjacent to the site. It is concluded that the habitat is suitable for feeding by other species such as Daubenton’s bat.

**Protection**

7.3.2 The bridge will be a pre-stressed concrete beam positioned on a reinforced earth wall. No abutments or supports will be constructed in the canal and the underdeck of the bridge has a clearance of at least 4.2 metres above the water. It is concluded that this arrangement will not impede bat flight along the canal and bats are likely to fly beneath the bridge.
**Enhancement**

7.3.3 In accord with the recommendations provided in the *Ecological Survey and Assessment* report (August 2008) three bat boxes will be incorporated into the bridge to provide an opportunity for future use by roosting bats.

7.3.4 The bat box specification and recommended positioning is presented on Figure 2 at Appendix 3. This specification must be added to the General arrangements drawings prepared by Pell Frischmann.

7.4 Pollution and Sedimentation Prevention

7.4.1 The canal must be protected during the construction and operational phase through the implementation of best practice measures that will be discussed and agreed with the British Waterways. In particular, the following Pollution Prevention Guidance (PPG) will be adhered to:

a. PPG1: General Guide to the Prevention of Pollution
b. PPG5: Works in, Near or Liable to Affect Watercourses
c. PPG6: Working at Demolition and Construction Sites
d. PPG7: Refuelling Facilities.

7.4.2 In channel silt curtains may be required either side of the construction zone to minimise sedimentation in the channel.

7.5 Lighting

7.5.1 The lighting specification is illustrated on Drawing LDS/448/320/P1 prepared by BWB Consulting. All efforts have been made to avoid illuminating the canal as excessive artificial lighting can deter use by bats. The lighting columns have been positioned as far away from the canal margins as possible.

7.5.2 The lighting column specification is in strict accordance with the Highway Authority’s requirements.

8.0 INSTALLATION OF HOUSE SPARROW TERRACES

8.1 As recommended in the *Ecological Survey and Assessment* (August 2008) report there is an opportunity, in connection with the redevelopment, to create habitats suitable for use by nesting House Sparrow (a UK Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) Priority Species).

8.2 Commercially available House Sparrow terrace boxes (refer to Photo 2) will be erected on suitable building elevations, close to vegetation and away from prevailing weather.

8.3 It is considered that five House Sparrow terraces should be installed within suitable locations across the site.
8.4 An Ecologist can provide advice in relation to suitable positions for installation.

Photo 2: House Sparrow terrace

8.5 The installation of House Sparrow terrace boxes will contribute towards the achievement of credits under criterion LE5 of the BREEAM scheme, as described in Section 10.0.

9.0 LANDSCAPING

Phase 1

9.1 The landscape scheme for Phase 1 has been prepared by Smeeden Foreman in consultation with ERAP Ltd (Consultant Ecologists). Refer to Drawings SF 1604 LL01 to LL04. The scheme is composed from native species which will provide aesthetic qualities in addition to benefits to biodiversity by creating nesting opportunities and food for passerine birds and invertebrates.

9.2 As identified in the original Ecological Survey and Assessment report (ERAP Ltd August 2008) the scheme has been arranged to ensure habitat connectivity and greenlinks for use by mobile wildlife such as birds, bats and invertebrates are retained through and around the site.

Future Phases

9.3 The landscaping around the plots in the future phases of the scheme will be composed from a similar, complementary plant schedule as specified at Phase 1 and will maximise use of native species and species known to be of value for wildlife.

9.4 Native plant species and species known to be of value to wildlife will be selected, as suggested in Table 1, below.

Table 1: Suggested native species and species known to be of value to local wildlife

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Acer campestre</em></td>
<td>Field Maple</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Alnus glutinosa</em></td>
<td>Alder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Betula pendula</em></td>
<td>Silver Birch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Betula pubescens</em></td>
<td>Downy Birch</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Scientific Name | Common Name
--- | ---
*Fraxinus excelsior* | Ash
*Malus sylvestris* | Crab Apple
*Quercus petraea* | Sessile Oak
*Salix caprea* | Goat Willow
*Sorbus aucuparia* | Rowan

### Shrubs
*Corylus avellana* | Hazel
*Crataegus monogyna* | Hawthorn
*Ilex aquifolium* | Holly
*Prunus spinosa* | Blackthorn
*Sambucus nigra* | Elder
*Viburnum opulus* | Guelder Rose
*Rosa canina* | Dog Rose

### Ornamental Species
*Berberis* | Barberry
*Buddleia* | Butterfly Bush
*Ceanothus* | Californian Lilac
*Cotoneaster* | Cotoneaster species (not the invasive species listed on Schedule 9 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981)
*Hebe* | Hebe species
*Lavandula* | Lavender
*Mahonia* | Mahonia
*Pyracantha* | Firethorn
*Rosmarinus* | Rosemary

**Note:** This list is not exhaustive and other species may also contribute.

9.5 Use of a diversity of native plant species and species known to be of value to local wildlife will maximise the credits achievable under criteria LE02 and LE05 of the BREEAM scheme, as described in Section 10.0, below.

### 10.0 CRITERION LE02 TO LE05 OF THE BREEAM SCHEME

10.1 It is understood that the buildings at individual plots will need to meet the requirements for assessment under the BREEAM scheme for sustainable buildings.

10.2 Guidance in consideration of each criterion in accord with the BRE Global Ltd Technical Guidance (2011) is described below.

**Criterion LE02: Ecological value of site AND Protection of ecological features**

10.2 The aim of LE02 is to encourage development on land that already has limited value to wildlife and to protect existing features from substantial damage during site preparation and completion of construction works.

10.3 The survey and evaluation presented in the *Ecological Survey and Assessment* report prepared by ERAP Ltd in August 2008 concludes that ‘the site contains no ecological constraints to the development proposals’.

10.4 The report also states that ‘The early identification of features of some ecological significance enabled the preparation of an informed Masterplan. This has ensured the retention of many of the habitats used by wildlife (particularly breeding birds...
10.5 It is concluded that sufficient information is available to assess individual plots under criterion LE02.

**Criterion LE03: Mitigating ecological impact**

10.6 The aim of LE03 is to minimise the impact of a building development on existing site ecology.

10.7 Once the landscape planting schedules for the plots are available the number of credits achievable under LE03 can be calculated. The use of a greater diversity of native plant species or species known to be of value to local wildlife will maximise the credits achievable.

**Criterion LE04: Enhancing site ecology**

10.8 LE4 aims to recognise and encourage actions taken to maintain and enhance ecological value of the site as a result of a development.

10.9 The first credit can be obtained by implementing the ecological recommendations for general enhancement of site ecology. An Ecologist can advise on the specific requirements for each plot however, confirmation of implementation of the measures detailed in this *Ecology and Wildlife Method Statement* will be applicable.

10.10 Once the landscape planting schedules for the plots are available the number of additional credits achievable under LE04 can be calculated. The use of a greater diversity of native plant species or species known to be of value to local wildlife will maximise the credits achievable.

**Criterion LE05: Long-term impact on biodiversity**

10.11 This criterion aims to minimise the long-term impact of the development on the site’s, and surrounding area’s biodiversity.

10.12 A Five-year Landscape and Habitat Management Plan will be necessary as a mandatory requirement.

10.13 Additional credits can be achieved by satisfying additional requirements to be advised by the Ecologist for each plot.

*Ecology Checklist*

10.14 Once the landscape planting schemes are available the Ecology Checklist can be completed by a suitably qualified ecologist, as defined by BRE Ltd, and the number of credits under criteria LE02 to LE05 will be determined.

11.0 REFERENCES
### TABLE A: LIST OF SPECIFIED ACTIONS, APPROPRIATE TIMING, RESPONSIBILITIES AND STATUS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ACTION/FEATURE</th>
<th>TIMING</th>
<th>NOTES</th>
<th>RESPONSIBILITY</th>
<th>STATUS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Distribution of Method Statement</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distribution of Method Statement to all contractor’s and relevant parties</td>
<td>J</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Site Preparation Works</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Removal of trees and scrub</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Installation of tree protection fencing around trees and shrubs to be retained outside the construction zone.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Installation of signs marked ‘You are now entering a protected area with soft verges - stay on the road’ to be installed at intervals of 100 metres on both sides of access road through the Pollard Moor BHS.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Installation of the wheel washing facilities at the site exit</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Regular application of road sweeper along access road.</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regular ‘damping down’ of piles of substrate and debris to reduce dust.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Critical Timing (specified action must be completed WITHIN this timeframe)**

**No critical timing (refer to Notes column)**
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ACTION/FEATURE</th>
<th>TIMING</th>
<th>NOTES</th>
<th>RESPONSIBILITY</th>
<th>STATUS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Site Preparation Works continued.</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weekly monitoring of access road and extent of any vehicular damage to grass verges within BHS.</td>
<td></td>
<td>If damage is significant and/or there is evidence that vehicles are frequently leaving the metalled access track then temporary demarcation fencing along both sides of the access track MUST be installed</td>
<td>Appointed Contactor/Site Manager</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>During site construction activities</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Installation of five House Sparrow terraces on suitable building elevations close to vegetation and away from prevailing weather.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Ecologist to advise on positions</td>
<td>Appointed Contactor/Ecologist</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Canal Bridge Construction</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pre-construction inspection for Water Vole in construction zone and banks up to a distance of 50 metres each side.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Appointed Ecologist</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clear suitable bird breeding habitat within the construction zone e.g. trees, shrubs and emergent vegetation.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Bird breeding season extends between March and August inclusive</td>
<td>Appointed contractor</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Install three bat boxes at the underdeck opposite the towpath</td>
<td></td>
<td>In accord with Figure 2 at Appendix 3</td>
<td>Appointed contractor</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Post-Construction</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Implement all landscape planting and manage in accord with Landscape Management Plan</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Appointed Contractor</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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**Critical Timing (specified action must be completed WITHIN this timeframe)**

**No critical timing (refer to Notes column)**
Lancashire County Heritage Sites
Biological Heritage Site

POLLARD MOOR; HAPTON

**Site Boundary**

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This map shows only the boundary of the Biological Heritage Site named above. It does not show any other designated sites which may occur within the area covered by the map.

**Ref. No.** BHS 73SE13

**Biological Heritage Sites Partnership**

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*English Nature*

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**Grid ref.** SD 794323

**Scale** 1:10,000

**Site approved** 09/93

**Map** 1 of 1

**Boundary revised**

**Date of map** 06/03
# Lancashire County Heritage Sites

## Biological Heritage Site

**Site Name:** POLLARD MOOR, HAPTON COMMON AND BENTLEY WOOD GREEN, HAPTON

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District</th>
<th>Grid ref: SD 794323</th>
<th>Area (ha): 20.8</th>
<th>Ref: BHS 736E13</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Date of form:** 06/98                      **Date(s) form revised:** 02/01              **Site approved:** 09/93

**Site Description:**

The site comprises a complex mosaic of habitats including neutral grassland, acid grassland, modified bog, flushes and scattered scrub and trees. The M65 motorway, the Leeds/Liverpool Canal and the East Lancashire railway line dissect the site.

Neutral grassland is typically dominated by tufted hair-grass. False oat-grass is also abundant, Yorkshire-fog is frequent and cock’s-foot, common bent and common couch are occasional. Tall-herb species such as great willowherb, rosebay willowherb and common nettle are often abundant or locally dominant. Species-rich areas support plants including greater burd’s-foot-trefoil, common bistort, ragged-robin, common knapweed, common spotted-orchid, lesser spearwort, meadow crane’s-bill, meadow vetching, great burnet, goat’s-beard, zigzag clover and glaucous sedge.

Acid grassland tends to be dominated by wavy hair-grass, with mat-grass co-dominant in places. Tormentil, sheep’s-fescue, creeping soft-grass and common sedge are also present. This dry grassland grades into marshy grassland with the following species: purple moor-grass, soft-rush, sharp-flowered rush, common cottongrass, hare’s-tail cottongrass, marsh thistle, heather and heath-rush.

Small, species-rich flushes are associated with the wetter areas of Pollard Moor in the south of the site. Plants occurring here include tufted hair-grass, Yorkshire-fog, hammer sedge, hard rush, soft-rush, sneezewort, ragged-robin, greater burd’s-foot-trefoil, common knapweed, common spotted-orchid, devil’s-bit scabious, selfheal, meadowsweet, glaucous sedge and carnation sedge.

There is frequent hawthorn, elder, grey willow and goat willow; occasional downy birch, pedunculate oak and bramble; and rare sycamore, holly and alder. Isolated specimens of whitebeam and gorse occur.

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**Guideline(s) for site selection:**

Habitat Mosaic (Hm3).

**Owner/Occupier:**

Private.

**Conservation/Planning Status:**

**Other Information/Comments:**

The site includes sections of two areas of common land, namely Hapton Common (CL No. 14) and Pollard Moor (CL No. 105). North West Water laid a pipeline across the site in recent years.
14.0 APPENDIX 2: MAP TO ILLUSTRATE REMAINING BUILDINGS

- BUILDING 1 (remaining)
- BUILDING 2 (remaining)
- BUILDING 5 (remaining)
- Site access before canal bridge is constructed
- Pollard Moor, Biological Heritage Site
- Leeds and Liverpool Canal
- Proposed Bridge over Canal

**Project Name:**
Burnley Bridge Business Park, Padiham

**Title:**
Plan to illustrate the status of the site in January 2012

**Scale:**
NTS

**Drawing No.:**
Figure 1

**Date:**
Jan 2012

**Reference No.:**
ERAP Ltd 2007/0138d
APPENDIX 3: BAT BOX SPECIFICATION AT CANAL BRIDGE

**OPTION A: DURABLE BOXES MADE FROM AERATED CONCRETE BLOCKS**

Boxes can be made from aerated concrete blocks. The design involves sawing the blocks in half lengthways, hollowing out a roosting cavity and entrance hole and then adhering the two halves together.

The boxes can be fastened to the bridge as illustrated on the photos.

Cost: ERAP Ltd can supply these boxes to the site for attachment. Fee to be advised.

Photos and design supplied by Mwatsmart Ltd.