



THE  
ENVIRONMENT  
PARTNERSHIP

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**BLACKBURN RUFC**  
**BLACKBURN**  
**ECOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT**

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## Executive Summary

1. TEP was commissioned in October 2016 by Lane End Developments to prepare an ecological assessment, based on a desk study and a site walkover, of the site of some additional proposed floodlighting at Blackburn RUFC, Lancashire.
2. The proposals are for eight floodlights to be erected surrounding an existing rugby pitch at the northern edge of the town of Blackburn. Existing floodlit pitches are present to the south of the site.
3. A walkover survey was completed in October 2016 by Principal Ecologist Dr Mike Walker MCIEEM following Phase 1 survey guidelines. The surrounding land was also assessed for its potential for protected species or species/habitats of conservation concern. The field containing the pitches proposed to be floodlit is referred to as the Site.
4. The nearest wildlife site to the Site is Pleckgate Rough Biological Heritage Site, located 200m to the south on the far side of the A6119. As this wildlife site is designated for its grassland community, there will be no impact on the wildlife site from the proposed lighting works.
5. No protected habitats or plant species or invasive species were recorded during the walkover.
6. There are no buildings or trees within the site. The nearest possible bat roost is a large mature, hollow oak tree located 85m north of the site in a grazed field. Due to the distance from the site, and the separation from the site by a tall bank and hedgeline, it is highly unlikely that the proposed lighting would effect this potential bat roost. The defunct hedgerow to the north of the site and the hedgerow to the east provide some potential low value foraging habitat for bats. It is highly unlikely that the proposed lighting would result in the loss of foraging habitat for bats.
7. The brook to the south of the Site provides very low potential habitat for water vole and otter. There is one record of otter within 2km of the Site and no records of water vole. There are no suitable resting locations for otter along the watercourse. The proposed lighting works will not impact otter or water vole. No evidence or suitable habitat for any other protected mammal species was present within or near the Site.
8. No records of amphibian or reptile species were obtained within 2km of the Site and the Site provides only very low value habitat for amphibian and reptiles species. The proposed works will have no impacts on amphibians and reptiles.
9. If it is necessary to carry out any vegetation clearance during the nesting bird season (March to August inclusive) then further checks will be required prior to the commencement of the works.
10. It is unlikely that the Site or surrounding fields are used by significant wintering birds, however to ensure that this is the case it is recommended that three further wintering bird survey visits to the site are carried out over the winter period.

## 1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 TEP was commissioned in October 2016 by Lane End Developments to prepare an ecological assessment, based on a desk study and a site walkover, in support of proposals to provide additional flood lighting at the existing rugby pitches at Blackburn RUFC, Lancashire.
- 1.2 The site is centred on grid reference SD 67481 30612 at the northern edge of the town of Blackburn. The Site itself comprises a field containing two rugby pitches. These pitches are currently lit by temporary lighting. Two additional rugby pitches are also present within the adjoining fields to the south, one of which is currently lit by the same flood lighting proposed for the pitch to the north. The Blackburn RUFC club house is also present to the south, as well as an area of car parking, bordered to the south by the A6119 (Ramsgreave Drive).
- 1.3 The proposed rugby pitches to be lit are separated from the pitches to the south by a flowing brook and a public footpath. The surrounding area consists of pasture, grazed by cattle and sheep and slopes up to the north.
- 1.4 The field containing the pitches proposed to be floodlit is referred to as the Site.

The Site is shown in Figure 1 below.



Figure 1: Site location (contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2016)

- 1.5 The report has the following objectives:
  - Detail the methods and results of the aforementioned survey;
  - Give an overview of habitats present on site and describe existing vegetation;
  - Identify features of conservation value, such as species or habitats which are legally protected or of biodiversity importance;
  - Identify any features that could be potentially impacted by increased lighting at night time;



- Advise the need for further survey work where required; and
- Provide recommendations for mitigation measures aimed at maintaining net biodiversity value at the Development Site and identify where opportunities may exist to provide biodiversity enhancement in accordance with the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF).

## 2.0 Methods

- 2.1 A desk study was undertaken in October 2016 by reviewing publicly available online sources and records obtained from the local record centre (Table 1). Review of existing biological records can be of assistance in establishing the extent to which species that could represent a material consideration in planning terms are likely to be present in suitable habitats locally.

*Table 1: Ecological Information and Consultations*

Source	Nature of Information
Magic Maps	Maps showing legally protected areas, designated sites and priority habitats
Google Maps	Satellite imagery
Lancashire Environment Record Network (LeRN)	Designated sites and protected species records
Lancashire County Council	Local policies, plans and land allocation
Defra	UK Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP)

### Walkover Survey

- 2.2 A walkover survey was completed by Principal Ecologist Dr Mike Walker MCIEEM on 26th October 2016. The survey was carried out following standard Phase 1 habitat survey methods. This is a standardised method of recorded habitat types and characteristic vegetation, as set out in the Handbook for Phase 1 Habitat Survey - a technique for Environmental Audit (JNCC, 2010). The survey method was extended through the additional recording of specific features indicating the presence, or likely presence, of protected species or other species of nature conservation significance, including invasive species, in accordance with Guidelines for Preliminary Baseline Ecological Appraisal (CIEEM, 2013).
- 2.3 The walkover survey focussed in particular on any features that could be potentially effected by additional lighting at night time. This included any habitat features suitable for wintering birds or roosting or foraging bats.

#### Limitations

- 2.4 The survey was undertaken at the end of the optimum period for Phase 1 habitat surveys (April to early October), but it was possible to accurately map the habitats within the Site to Phase 1 level. There are therefore no constraints regarding the timing of this survey.

Although access was only granted to the land owned by the rugby club, the surrounding land use could be observed from the accessible land.



## 3.0 Results

### Desk Study

- 3.1 Full desktop study results are provided within the Desk Based Ecology Assessment (Appendix A).

#### Statutory Designated Sites

- 3.2 There are no statutory designated sites within 1km of the Site.

#### Non-statutory Designated Sites

- 3.3 There are four non-statutory designated sites within 2km of the Site. These are listed in Table 3 below.
- 3.4 The nearest of these sites is Pleckgate Rough Biological Heritage Site (BHS). This BHS is located 200m south of the proposed site. The BHS contains an area of acid grassland containing a rich diversity of ground flora, including a range of sedge species and moss species.

*Table 2: Non-statutory designated sites*

Site Name	Designation	Description	Grid Reference
Hagg's Wood	BHS	Woodland and Scrub	SD675320
Ramsgreave Wood	BHS	Woodland and Scrub	SD675320
Wood House Farm Fields	BHS	Selected for grassland. Two pasture fields either side of Zechariah Brook containing a rich abundance of grassland flora.	SD665321
Pleckgate Rough	BHS	Selected for grassland and bryophytes. Contains an area of acid grassland with rich ground flora and mosses.	SD676303

### Habitats and Flora

- 3.5 There are records of the protected plant species bluebell (*Hyacinthoides non-scripta*) within 2km of the proposed development. There are records of a number of invasive plant species within 1km of the proposed development, including Himalayan balsam (*Impatiens glandulifera*), Japanese knotweed (*Fallopia japonica*) and rhododendron (*Rhododendron ponticum*).

### Fauna

- 3.6 Records were provided by LeRN within 1km of the site boundary including mammals, birds, amphibians, reptiles, fish and invertebrates.
- 3.7 Particular attention was paid during the desk-based study to establishing whether any European protected species (EPS) were likely to be present at the site. These are protected by the Conservation (Natural Habitats &c.) Regulations 1994. Data provided included records of bat activity within 2km of the site by the species brown long-eared bat *Plecotus auritus*, common pipistrelle *Pipistrellus pipistrellus*, soprano pipistrelle *Pipistrellus pygmaeus*, noctule bat *Nyctalus noctula* and unidentified myotis species. The nearest recorded bat roosts were approximately 1.6km south of the proposed development.
- 3.8 In addition to the bat species listed above, records were also provided for the EPS European otter *Lutra lutra*. No other records of European or nationally protected species within 2km of the Site were provided.
- 3.9 Data provided within 2km of the Site boundary also included records of a range of S41 species of principal importance (NERC, 2006), including a number of moth species (buff ermine *Spilosoma luteum*, dot moth *Melanchra persicariae*, ghost moth *Hepialus humuli*, knot grass *Acrionicta rumicis*, powdered quaker *Orthosia gracilis*, small pheonix *Ecliptopera silaceata* and white ermine *Spilosoma lubricipeda*). Two S41 mammal species (brown hare *Lepus europaeus* and hedgehog *Erinaceus europaeus*), two S41 fish species (European eel *Anguilla anguilla* and brown trout *Salmo trutta*) and the S41 and red listed bird species house sparrow *Passer domesticus* have also been recorded.
- 3.10 Other records provided of Birds of Conservation Concern within 2km included black-headed gull *Chroicocephalus ridibundus*, grey wagtail *Motacilla cinerea*, oystercatcher *Haematopus ostralegus*, kestrel *Falco tinnunculus* and starling *Sturnus vulgaris*.

### **Habitats and Flora**

- 3.11 The habitats and other features of interest within the Site are shown in the Phase 1 Habitat Map at Drawing G6051.001. A brief description of habitats and other notable features identified by Target Notes (TN) is provided at Appendix B.
- 3.12 No protected or invasive plant species were identified on or immediately adjacent to the Development Site.

3.13 The following habitats are found within or immediately adjacent the Development Site:

- Amenity grassland;
- Modified neutral grassland;
- Semi-improved grassland;
- Marshy grassland;
- Running water;
- Hedgerow; and
- Scattered trees

Amenity grassland

3.14 The sports pitches within the site consist of short mown amenity grassland with a low plant species diversity (see Figure 2).



*Figure 2. Sports pitch within site consisting of short mown amenity grassland.*

Modified neutral grassland<sup>1</sup>:

- 3.15 The land surrounding the sports pitches within the Site consists of re-graded grassland which now slopes upwards to the north (see Figure 3). This land was likely to have previously been semi-improved grassland similar to the surrounding land and supports a very similar plant species composition to the surrounding land. As this land is no longer under agricultural management, and due to the re-grading works carried out since, this habitat is now classed as modified neutral grassland.
- 3.16 The northern edge of the field contains a sloped grass bank, approximately 3m in height, with a hedgerow at the top (see Figure 4).



*Figure 3. Modified neutral grassland within the south of the site. The temporary lighting can be seen in the background.*

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<sup>1</sup> The neutral grassland categories detailed within the Phase 1 Habitat Survey Handbook are concentrated on grassland associated with rural situations (pastures and meadows), as such it was agreed with JNCC in 2005 (P. Gateley, pers. comm.) that neutral grassland habitats that don't easily fit within these categories, usually within urban or industrial areas, can be referred to as modified neutral grassland – 'Modified neutral grassland is not derived from agricultural grassland and the terms semi-improved and improved do not apply. Some modified neutral grassland may be species-rich but many swards are dense, coarse and species-poor. Modified neutral grassland naturally regenerates on disturbed ground and is unmanaged. It most commonly occurs in urban areas and on post-industrial land'.



Figure 4. Modified neutral grassland on re-graded slope at north of site, with hedgerow boundary visible.

#### Semi-improved grassland

- 3.17 The fields surrounding the Site (apart from that containing the additional rugby pitches) consists of species-poor semi-improved grassland. This land is grazed by a mixture of cattle and sheep and the fields to the north and east slope gently upwards to the north, whereas the field to the south slopes up towards the A6119 (see Figure 5). Each of the fields are fairly damp and each contains a small amount of cover by rush species (hard rush *Juncus inflexus* and soft rush *Juncus effusus*).



Figure 5. Grazed, semi-improved grassland to the south east of the site.

#### Marshy grassland

- 3.18 There is a strip of marshy grassland along the top of the southern bank of the brook to the south. This grassland is dominated by hard rush and soft rush and also contains abundant creeping bent *Agrostis stolonifera*.

#### Running water

- 3.19 The brook to the south of the Site is shallow and contains gently sloping shallow banks (see Figure 6).



Figure 6. Brook to south of site.

#### Hedgerow

- 3.20 A 3m tall, defunct, hawthorn *Crataegus monogyna* hedge borders the north field boundary of the Site. A hawthorn dominated species poor hedge is also present to the east of the Site. The west of the Site is bordered by a wire fence.

#### Scattered broad-leaved trees

- 3.21 A single mature English oak tree (*Quercus robur*) is present within the centre of the field to the north of the Site. This tree is approximately 85m from the site boundary. This tree contains a hollow trunk (see Figure 7).



*Figure 7. Mature, hollow oak tree within field to north of site, located approximately 85m from site boundary.*

## **Fauna**

### **Bats**

- 3.22 40 records of bats were provided by LeRN within 2km of the Site including brown long-eared bat, common pipistrelle, noctule bat and soprano pipistrelle.
- 3.23 There is no potential bat roosting habitat within the Site. The nearest potential roosting habitat to the Site is provided by the hollow, mature oak tree, located approximately 85m north of the site.
- 3.24 The hedgerows to the north and east of the Site contain some limited potential foraging habitat for bats.

### **Otter**

- 3.25 There is a single record of otter within 2km of the Site provided by LeRN.

- 3.26 The thin, shallow brook located along the southern boundary of the Site provides some very limited foraging habitat for otter. There is no potential resting places for otter along the section of the brook within 50m of the site, due to the low vegetation present, and the regular disturbance from both the public footpath and the rugby ground.

Other mammal species

- 3.27 There are no records of badger or water vole within 2km of the Site provided by LeRN. No evidence of either of these species were observed during the walkover survey and it is highly unlikely that these species are present at or near the site.

Amphibians and Reptiles

- 3.28 There are no records of amphibians or reptiles within 2km of the Site provided by LeRN. It is highly unlikely that the Site would support any protected amphibian or reptile species.

Birds

- 3.29 LeRN provided records of five Birds of Conservation Concern species within 2km of the Site: Black-headed gull, grey wagtail, oystercatcher, kestrel and starling.

- 3.30 During the walkover survey, groups of gulls were recorded to use the rugby pitches to the south of the site, including 48 black-headed gull, 20 common gull and a single lesser black-backed gull. Only two black-headed gulls, and a single lesser black-backed and black-headed gull were recorded in the site area. Very few other birds were present, including two magpies and a pied wagtail.

- 3.31 The Site and immediately adjacent land is unlikely to be used by large numbers of wintering waders and wildfowl, due to the current disturbance by the road, houses and (floodlit) rugby pitches to the south, the grazing of the surrounding fields and the tall hedgerows that limit sightlines. It is possible that the fields could occasionally be used by small numbers of waders such as curlew, lapwing, oystercatcher and snipe, although no evidence of this was observed and only records of oystercatcher were provided for the surrounding area by LeRN.

Invertebrates

- 3.32 There are three records of S41 invertebrates from LeRN within 2km of the Site including a number of moth species.
- 3.33 No area of the Site represents significant invertebrate habitat. The most valuable habitats for invertebrates on the Site are likely to be the hedgerows at the field boundaries.

## 4.0 Conclusions

### Proposal

- 4.1 The proposals are for eight lighting poles to be erected surrounding the existing rugby pitches within the Site to provide floodlighting during matches played during the evening. The same floodlighting is currently present around the existing rugby pitch to the south of the Site.

### Designated Sites

- 4.2 There are no statutorily designated sites within 2km of the Site. There are four local wildlife sites within 2km of the Site, the nearest of which is Pleckgate Rough BHS, located 200m south of the Site on the far side of the A6119. The BHS contains an area of acid grassland containing a rich diversity of ground flora, including a range of sedge species and moss species. As the BHS is selected for its vegetation community, the proposed lighting will have no impact on this BHS or any other designated site.

### Fauna

#### Bats

- 4.3 The only potential roosting habitat near to the proposed lighting is a hollow mature oak tree, located approximately 85m north of the site in the centre of a grazed field. This tree will not be directly affected, however it is possible that if there was light spill onto this tree, that this potential roost could be effected. However, the tree is more than 85m from the nearest proposed lighting pole location, the lights would point away from the field, and a 3m bank, topped with a 3m hedge separates the proposed lighting from the field containing this tree. In addition the field containing the tree slopes upwards from the proposed site, further reducing potential for light spill to reach the tree. It is considered highly unlikely therefore that any bat roosts would be effected by the proposed lighting proposals.
- 4.4 The hedgerows to the north and east of the site and the brook to the south have some limited potential to provide foraging habitat for bats. However, the brook is already likely to be affected by light spill from the pitches, buildings and main road to the south. The existing pitches are also currently lit by temporary lighting rigs. As the proposed lighting will point away from these features and due to their likely low value for bats, it is highly unlikely that any bats would be negatively affected by the proposed lighting works.

#### Birds

- 4.5 Floodlighting has the potential to affect any birds using either the site or adjacent land for feeding or roosting during the evening through either light disturbance, or by noise/visual disturbance from people using the pitches.

- 4.6 There is some limited potential for the Site and surrounding land to be used by small numbers of wintering waders, such as lapwing, curlew, oystercatcher and snipe, however this is considered unlikely due to the existing disturbance from people and livestock as well as limited sightlines. Bird usage of the Site was very low during the October visit, and no evidence of any wader species were recorded in the site or surrounding area.
- 4.7 It is therefore highly unlikely that significant numbers of birds use the Site or surrounding land for roosting or feeding and if any birds did use this land, they would already be habituated to light/visual/noise disturbance due to the presence of the existing floodlit pitches to the south. It is therefore highly unlikely that the proposed development would result on any impacts on birds.

Other protected species

- 4.8 Due to the habitats present and the nature of the proposed works it is highly unlikely that any other protected species or species of conservation concern would be effected by the proposed development.

## 5.0 Recommendations

### **Bats**

- 5.1 It is recommended that all lighting is angled away from the hedgerow field boundaries to minimise light spill onto these features.
- 5.2 Habitat enhancements, such as gap planting of the adjacent hedgerows, could be carried to increase the value of the Site and surrounding area for bats. This would maintain and increase the value of the foraging habitat within and near the site for local bat populations.

### **Birds**

- 5.3 If it is necessary to clear any vegetation during the breeding bird season (March to August inclusive) in order to install the lighting, a nesting bird check by a suitability qualified ecologist will be required no more than 24 hours prior to any clearance works. If active nests are identified, works must cease in that area and an appropriate buffer zone established around the nest until the young have fledged. This will require monitoring by an ecologist who will advise when works within the buffer zone can proceed.
- 5.4 Although it is considered unlikely that the Site and surrounding land is used by significant numbers of wintering birds, it is recommended that three survey visits throughout the winter are undertaken in order to provide further confidence that this is the case. These three visits should be evenly distributed throughout the winter period (October to March).



## References

Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management. Guidelines for Preliminary Ecological Appraisal. (CIEEM <http://www.cieem.net/>), 2013.

Collins, J. Bat Surveys for Professional Ecologists: Good Practice Guidelines, 3rd Edition. Bat Conservation Trust, 2016.

Joint Nature Conservation Committee. Handbook for Phase 1 Habitat Surveys - A technique for environmental audit. Peterborough, 2010.

## **APPENDIX A: Desk Study**

## **Desk Based Ecology Assessment Blackburn RUFC, Floodlight Installation**

**Approximate Central Grid Reference: SD 67481 30612**

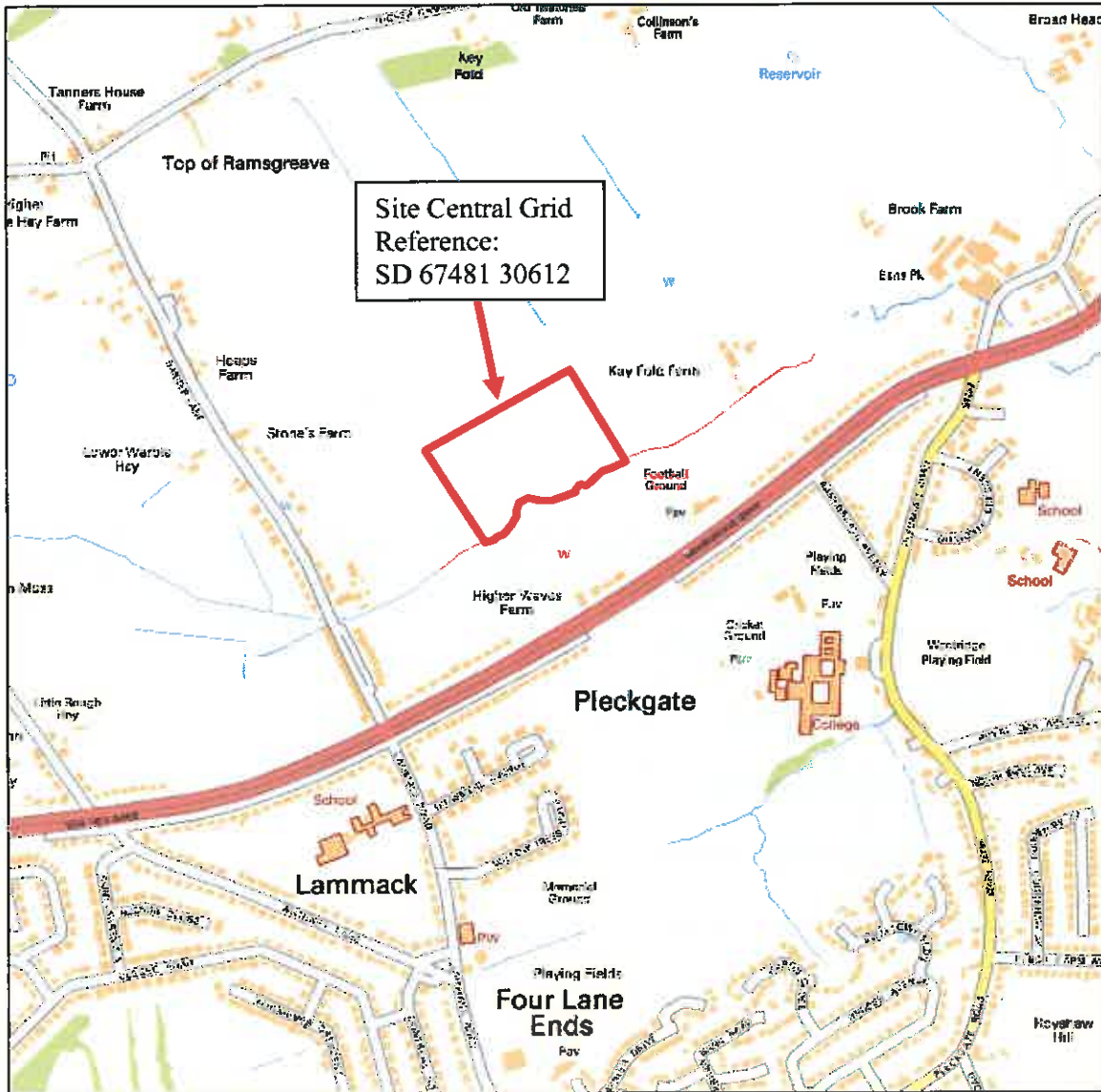
### **Contents**

- **Site location plan**
- **Extract from local plan**
- **Extracts of relevant planning policies**
- **Local site designations**
- **Wildlife site citations**
- **Local species records**
- **National site designations**
- **Habitat inventory records**

**For information provided by Lancashire Environment Record Network:**

*Information provided by Lancashire Environment Record Network has been collated from many sources. LERN is grateful for the assistance given by the organizations and individual naturalists who live and work in, and visit Lancashire.*

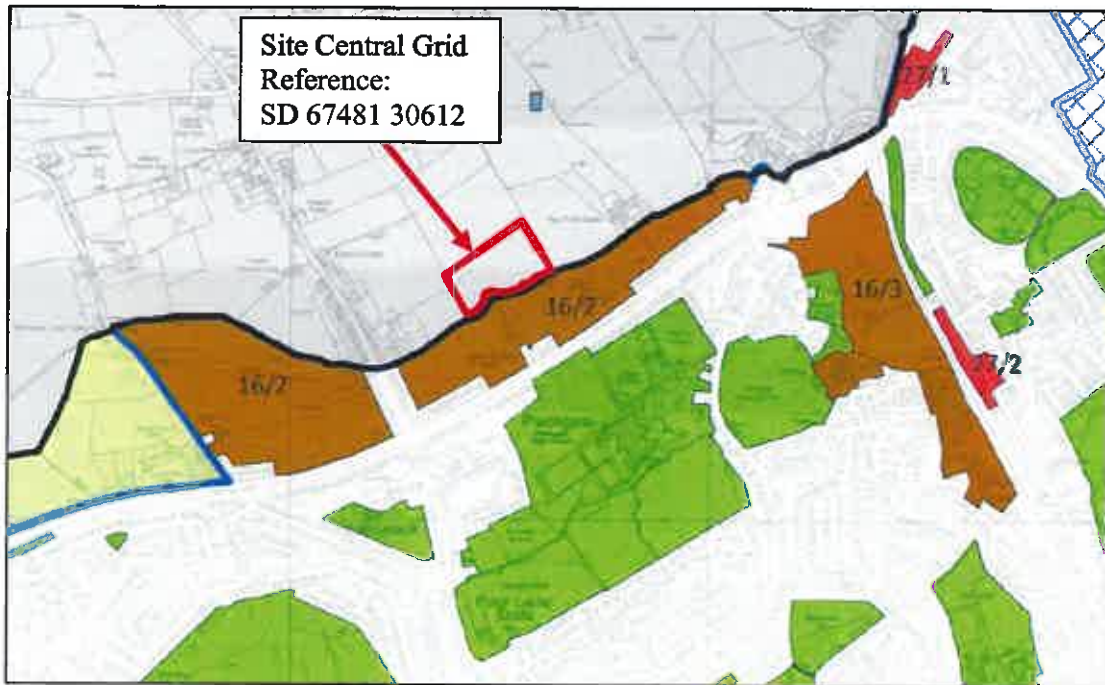
## Site location plan



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## Extract of Blackburn with Darwen Local Plan (adopted 2015) and supporting key

The whole of the Blackburn Rugby Club falls within the Blackburn and Darwen District (Lancashire) boundary except for the field within which the floodlights are to be erected, which is over the border in the Lancashire district of the Ribble Valley District. However the maps provided by Ribble Valley District Council are very general and unclear, and there appears to be no viewable proposals map or policies covering this field within Lancashire's Planning documents. Therefore I have included both documents: Blackburn and Darwen's map and policies; followed by those from the Ribble Valley District Council.



Blackburn with Darwen  
Local Plan Part 2  
  
Site Allocations  
and  
Development  
Management  
Policies  
  
Adopted Policies Map  
Blackburn Section  
Council Forum December 2015  
  
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	Urban Boundary Policy 1		Housing Land Allocations Policy 16
	Inner Urban Area Policy 2		Housing Land Allocations in the Green Belt Policy 16
	Green Belt Policy 3		District Centres Policy 27
	Land for Development Beyond the Plan Period Policy 4		Development Opportunities Policy 18
	Countryside Area Policy 5		West Pennine Moors Policy 34
	Village Boundaries Policy 6		Green Infrastructure Policy 58
	Employment Land Allocations Policy 13		Green infrastructure in Green Belt or Countryside Area Policy 58
	Primary Employment Areas Policy 14		Landscape Break Policy 41
	Secondary Employment Areas Policy 15		Major Road Schemes Policy 45

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## Extracts of relevant planning policies and supplementary planning guidance

### BLACKBURN WITH DARWEN LOCAL PLAN PART 2 SITE ALLOCATIONS AND DEVELOPMENT MANAGEMENT POLICIES (December 2015)

#### Policy 5. Countryside Areas

The Adopted Policies Map defines Countryside Areas. Within the Countryside Areas, planning permission will only be granted for development needed for the purposes of agriculture or forestry, or economic uses appropriate in nature and scale to the rural area (including tourism development that complies with Policy 14).

#### Policy 9. Development and the Environment

1. Development will be permitted where, following implementation of any required mitigation, there is no unacceptable impact on environmental assets or interests, including but not limited to climate change (including flood risk), green infrastructure, habitats, species, water quality and resources, trees, and the efficient use of land.

##### Climate Change

2. Development will be required to demonstrate that it has taken full account of issues relating to climate change. Planning permission will not be granted for development which would either lead to an unacceptable contribution to climate change by virtue of carbon emissions, be itself at high risk from the effects of climate change, or cause an increase in the level of risk from the effects of climate change in another location.
3. Development will be required to demonstrate that it will not be at an unacceptable risk of flooding. Where appropriate this will include a requirement to demonstrate that there is no sequentially preferable location in which the development could take place, and if necessary, that the development complies with the Exception Test.
4. Development with the potential to create significant amounts of new surface water run-off will be expected to consider and implement where required, sustainable drainage systems (SuDS) or other options for the management of the surface water at source.

##### Green Infrastructure

5. Development involving the partial or complete loss of land identified as Green Infrastructure on the Adopted Policies Map, or any unidentified areas of open space including playing fields; and any development which otherwise has the potential to result in the severance of green infrastructure connections, will not be permitted unless:

- i) The development can be accommodated without the loss of the function of the open space;
- ii) The impact can be mitigated or compensated for through the direct provision of new or improved green infrastructure elsewhere, or through the provision of a financial contribution to enable this to occur; or
- iii) The need for or benefits arising from the development demonstrably outweigh the harm caused, and the harm has been mitigated or compensated for so far as is reasonable.

##### Habitats and Species, and Ecological Networks

6. Development likely to damage or destroy habitats or harm species of international or national importance will not be permitted.

7. Development likely to damage or destroy habitats or species of principal importance, Biological Heritage Sites, or habitats or species listed in the Lancashire Biodiversity Action Plan will not be permitted unless the harm caused is significantly and demonstrably outweighed by other planning considerations and an appropriate mitigation strategy can be secured.
8. Development likely to damage or destroy habitats or species of local importance will not be permitted unless the harm caused is outweighed by other planning considerations and an appropriate mitigation strategy can be secured.
9. Development that would result in the further fragmentation of, or compromises the function of, Blackburn with Darwen's ecological network will not be permitted unless:
  - i. The harm caused is significantly and demonstrably outweighed by other planning considerations; and
  - ii. An appropriate mitigation strategy can be secured.

#### Water resources

10. Development which would have an unacceptable effect on the quality or yield of groundwater or surface water resources will not be permitted.

#### Trees

11. Development will be expected to incorporate existing trees into the design and layout of the scheme. Where it appears likely a proposed development will result in the loss of or harm to trees of significant amenity, nature conservation or intrinsic value (including veteran trees and woodland), the Council will consider making a Tree Preservation Order to ensure that due consideration is given to the importance of the trees in the planning process.
12. Development and planting schemes must be designed so as to avoid the potential for future conflict between buildings and trees.
13. Where development is proposed which would result in the loss of protected trees, planning permission will only be granted where:
  - i. the removal of one or more trees would be in the interests of good arboricultural practice; or
  - iii. the desirability of the proposed development outweighs the amenity and / or nature conservation value of the trees.
14. If the removal of one or more trees is permitted as part of a development, a condition will require that an equivalent number or more new trees are planted either on or near the site, unless a clear justification is provided for not doing so.

#### Environmental enhancements

15. Development should explore opportunities to provide enhancements in relation to the issues described in 2 to 14 above.

#### Policy 38. Green Infrastructure on the Adopted Policies Map

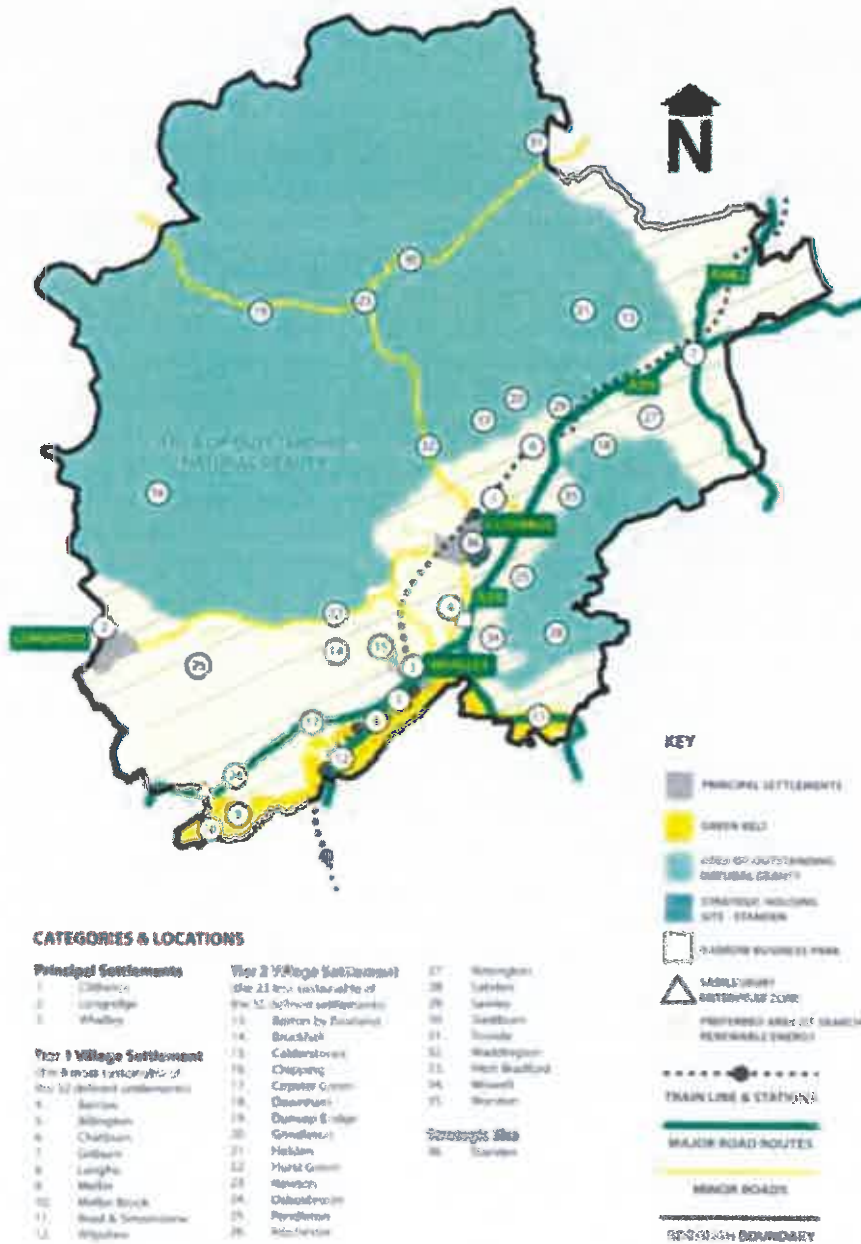
The Adopted Policies Map identifies the key elements of Blackburn with Darwen's Green Infrastructure. The Council's overall objective in relation to Green Infrastructure is to develop a more connected network of open spaces.

#### Policy 40. Integrating Green Infrastructure and Ecological Networks with New Development

1. Where circumstances permit, all development must be designed to make a positive contribution to Blackburn with Darwen's green infrastructure through:
  - i) Inclusion of multi-functional landscaped public open space in the development;
  - ii) Retention and enhancement of existing ecological and landscape features on the site;
  - iii) Incorporation of features in the built fabric that support and enhance key local species;
  - iv) Provision for active travel on foot or bicycle;
  - v) Physical and functional connections with neighbouring sites; and
  - vi) The creation of new areas of trees and woodland.
2. All new residential development will contribute to the provision of high quality open space for its residents, either through provision of public open space on site or, where more appropriate, through financial contributions towards improving the quality and / or accessibility of nearby existing spaces. The Council will work with developers to determine the most appropriate means of providing open space for residents, having regard to the most up to date assessment of open space requirements or provision across Blackburn with Darwen. It will adopt a design-led approach to planning for new open space within a development, having regard to the location and character of the development proposed.
3. Blackburn with Darwen's rivers and water bodies, including the Leeds and Liverpool Canal, are important components of green infrastructure. Development alongside water courses or bodies should wherever possible make active use of the water through the layout and orientation of development and the integration of the water and its environs into the development's public space. In addition it should enhance the waterside environment and boost the green infrastructure function of the water course or body. Development close to water courses or bodies should not sever recreational routes, prejudice recreational uses, reduce water quality, diminish the ecological value of the water body or environs, increase flood risk or interfere with culverts or drainage.
4. Functioning ecological networks are primary components of green infrastructure and should not be compromised. Development should contribute to the restoration, enhancement and connection of natural habitats through the provision of appropriate green infrastructure.
5. All development that includes an element of green space will be required to secure the appropriate maintenance of the space in the long term.

## Extract of Ribble Valley Core Strategy (Adopted December 2014) and supporting key

The site is located just to the right of number 10 on the south western border of the district.



Core Strategy Adoption version

## Extracts of relevant planning policies and supplementary planning guidance taken from Ribble Valley Core Strategy (Adopted December 2014)

### 5 ENVIRONMENT

#### 5.1

##### KEY STATEMENT EN1: GREEN BELT

The overall extent of the green belt will be maintained to safeguard the surrounding countryside from inappropriate encroachment. The development of new buildings will be limited to the purposes of agriculture, forestry, essential outdoor sport and recreation, cemeteries and for other uses of land which preserve the openness of the green belt and which do not conflict with the purposes of the designation.

##### KEY STATEMENT EN4: BIODIVERSITY AND GEODIVERSITY

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:

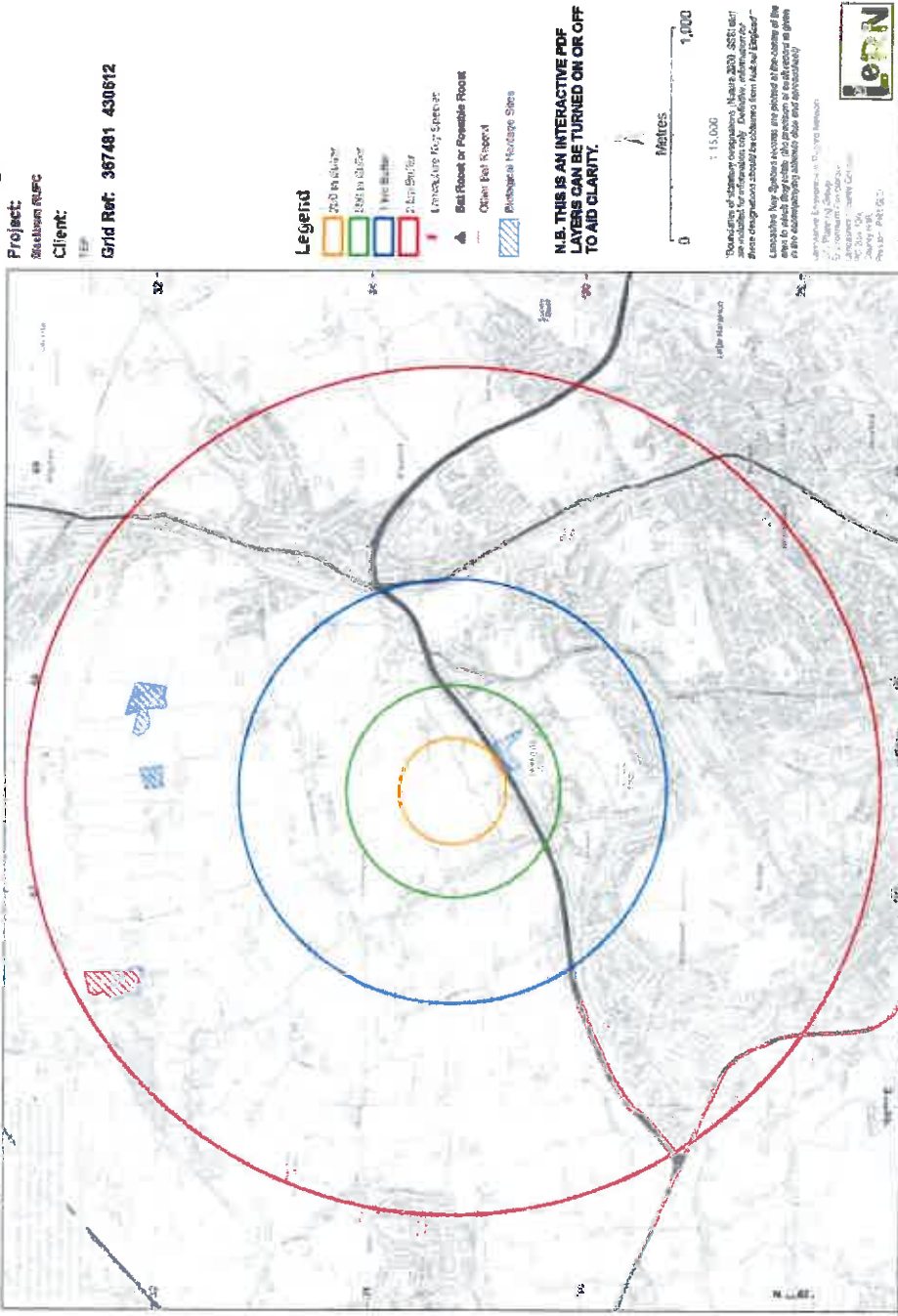
- Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs)
- Local Nature Reserves (LNRs)
- Local Biological Heritage sites (LBHS)
- Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) and Special Protection Areas (SPAs)
- Local Geodiversity Heritage Sites
- Ancient Woodlands
- Lancashire Biodiversity Action Plan priority habitats and species
- European Directive on Protected Species and Habitats - Annex I Habitats and Annex 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.



# Map provided by Lancashire Environment Record Network within 2km



## Wildlife Site Citations

# Lancashire County Heritage Sites Biological Heritage Site

Haggs's Wood			
<div style="display: flex; align-items: flex-start;"> <div style="margin-right: 10px;"> </div> <div> <p><b>Site Boundary</b></p> <p><small>This map is based upon Ordnance Survey material with the permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of the controller of Her Majesty's Stationary Office © Crown copyright. Unauthorised reproduction infringes Crown copyright and may lead to prosecution or civil proceedings. Lancashire County Council 100023320 0012.</small></p> <p><small>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.</small></p> </div> </div>	<p>Ref No. 63SE04</p> <p><b>Biological Heritage Sites Partnership</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>© Lancashire County Council</li> <li>© The Wildlife Trust for Lancashire, Manchester and North Merseyside</li> <li>National England</li> </ul>		
Grid ref. SD675320	Scale 1:10,000		
Site approved	Map 1 of 1		
Boundary revised	Date of Map 29/09/14		

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**Site Name:** Haggs's Wood

**Site Ref:** 63SED4

**Approved:**

**Area (ha):** 0.91

**Date written/last updated:**

**Grid Ref:** SD675320

**Owner/Occupier:**

**Districts:** Ribbles Valley  
**Parishes:** Ramsgrangeva

**Description:**  
To be completed.

**Guideline(s) for Site Selection:**

Woodland and Scrub (Wd2)

**Other Information/Comments:**

# Lancashire County Heritage Sites

## Biological Heritage Site

Ramsgreave Wood



**Site Boundary**

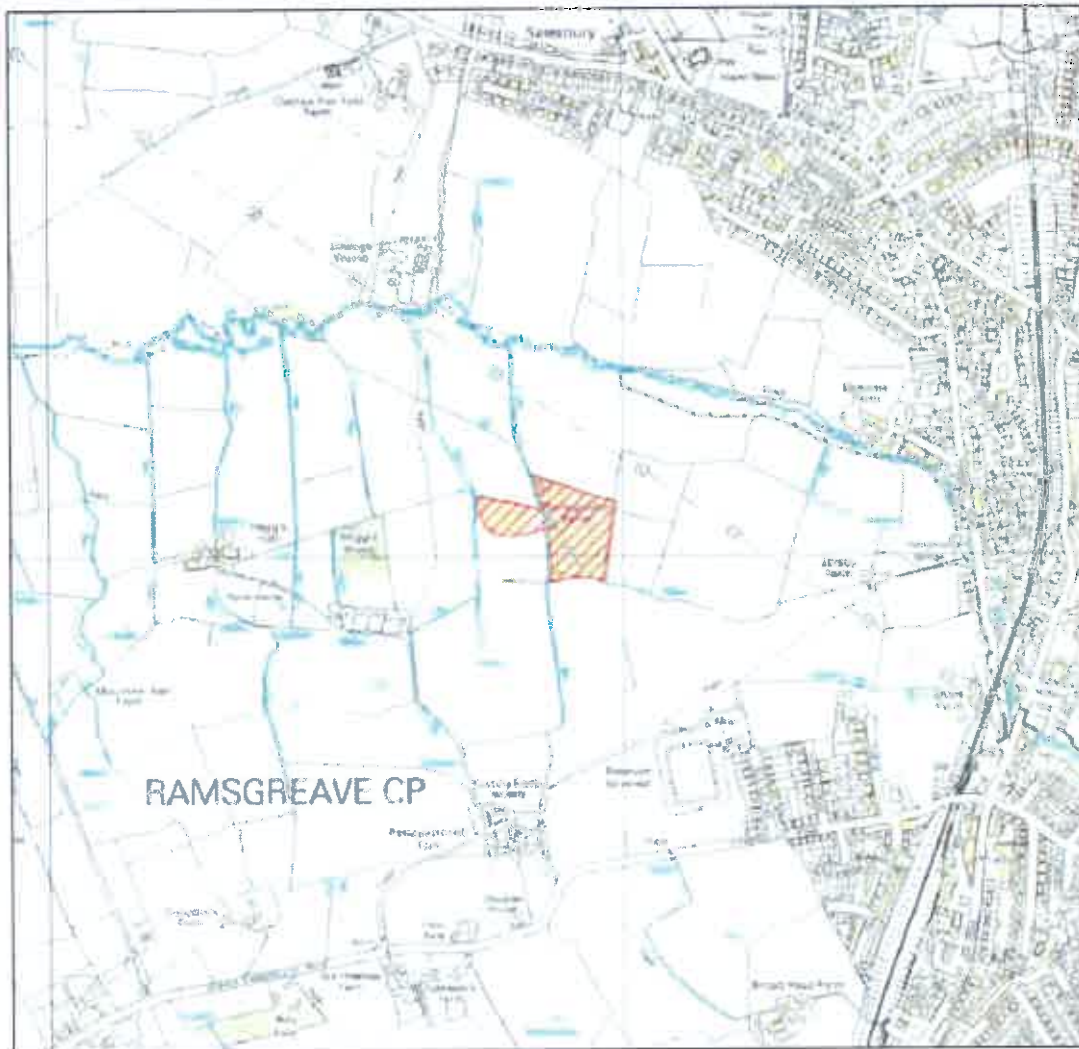
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Ref No. 63SE05

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Site approved	Map 1 of 1	
Boundary revised	Date of Map 29/09/14	

	<h2>Lancashire County Heritage Sites</h2> <h3>Biological Heritage Site</h3>	<p><b>Biological Heritage Sites Partnership:</b> © Lancashire County Council © Wildlife Trust for Lancashire © Nature England</p>
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**Site Name:** Ramsgreave Wood

**Site Ref:** 63SE05

**Approved:**

**Area (ha):** 2.44

**Date written/last updated:**

**Grid Ref:** SD679320

**Owner/Occupier:**

**Districts:**

Ribble Valley

**Parishes:**

Ramsgreave

**Description:**

To be completed.

**Guideline(s) for Site Selection:**

Woodland and Scrub (WdS)

**Other Information/Comments:**

# Lancashire County Heritage Sites

## Biological Heritage Site

### Wood House Farm Fields



**Site Boundary**

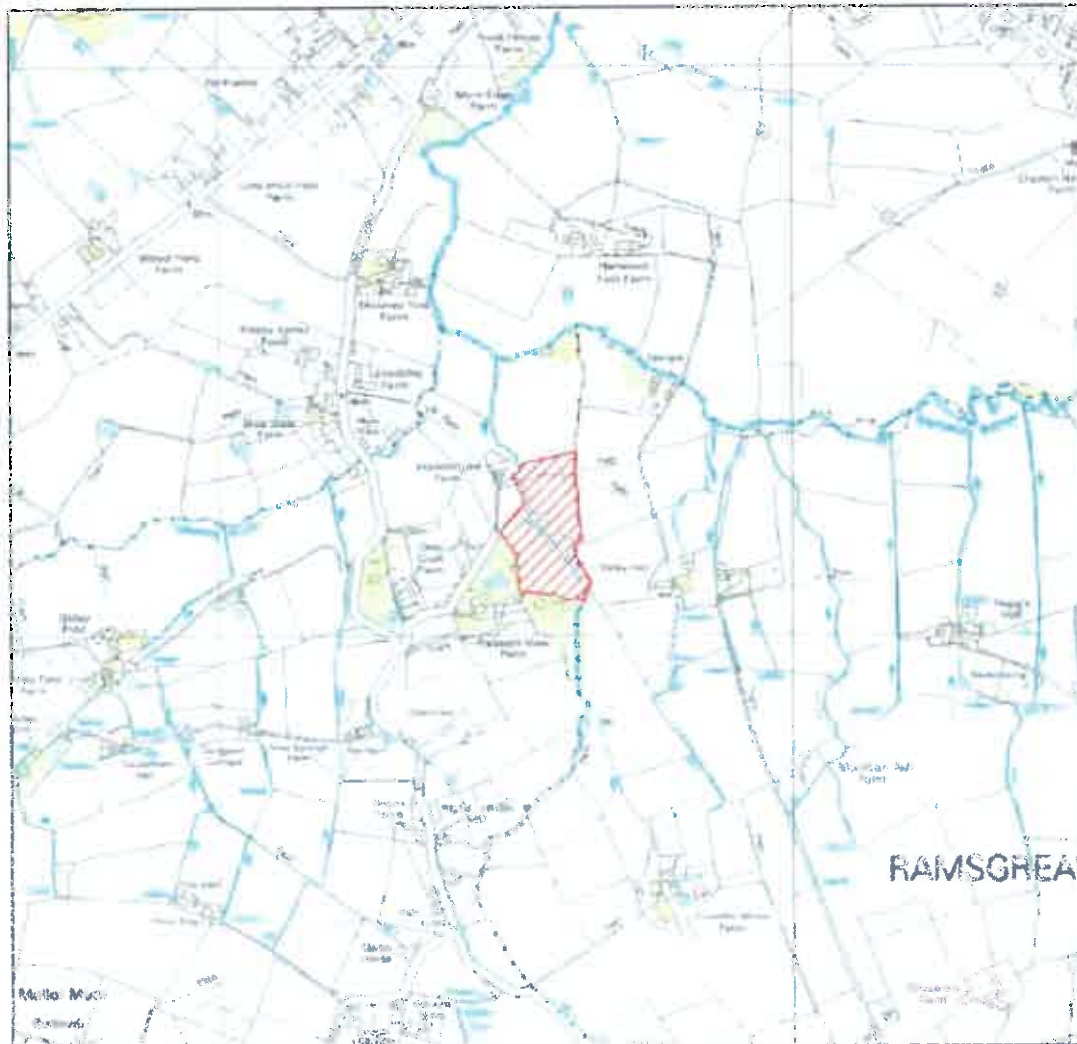
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Ref No. 63SE09

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Grid ref. SD665321

Scale 1:10,000

Site approved

Map 1 of 1

Boundary revised

Date of Map 29/09/14



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**Site Name:** Wood House Farm Fields

**Site Ref:** 63SE09

**Approved:** 01 November 1998

**Area (ha):** 2.8

**Date written/last updated:** 01 November 1998

**Grid Ref:** SD666321

**Owner/Occupier:** Private

**Districts:** Ribbles Valley  
**Parishes:** Mellor

**Description:**

The site comprises two adjacent fields managed as pasture situated on either side of Zechariah Brook approximately 3km north-east of Mellor. Both fields support species-rich neutral grassland.

The northern field (SD 666322) contains abundant common bent, red fescue, sweet vernal-grass, Yorkshire-fog and crested dog's tail, with occasional meadow foxtail, hairy sedge and field wood-rush. Herbs present include cat's-ear, great burnet and pignut. More acid areas have abundant heath grass, betony, heath bedstraw, hawkweed and devil's-bit scabious.

The southern field (SD 664321) has an uneven topography and supports abundant Yorkshire-fog and common bent with frequent sweet vernal-grass, meadow foxtail, and crested dog's-tail. Also present are frequent pignut, ribwort, plantain, common sorrel and creeping buttercup, locally frequent heath grass, bird's-foot-trefoil, betony, heath bedstraw and devil-bit scabious, and occasional common knopweed, sneezewort, cat's-ear, field wood-rush and tormentil. Of rare occurrence are slender St. John's-wort, mouse-ear hawkweed, greater burnet-saxifrage and selfheal.

Several small flushes are present dominated by jointed rush with tufted hair-grass, greater bird's-foot-trefoil and marsh ragwort.

**Guideline(s) for Site Selection:**

Grassland (Gr3)

**Other Information/Comments:**

# Lancashire County Heritage Sites

## Biological Heritage Site

### Pleckgate Rough



**Site Boundary**

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Ref No. 63SE11

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Grid ref. SD676303	Scale 1:10,000		
Site approved	Map 1 of 1		
Boundary revised	Date of Map 29/09/14		

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**Site Name:** Pleckgate Rough

**Site Ref:** 63SE11

**Approved:** 01 October 2008

**Area (ha):** 0.9

**Date written/last updated:** 01 May 2009

**Grid Ref:** SD676303

**Owner/Occupier:** Public

**Districts:**                    **Parishes:**  
Blackburn with Darwen    Blackburn

**Description:**

The site comprises an area of acid grassland on the edge of playing fields to the south of Ramsgrave Drive, in the Pleckgate area of Blackburn.

The acid grassland supports Sheep's-fescue, Mat-grass, Heath Wood-rush, Heath Rush, Tormentil, Common Sedge, Sheep's Sorrel and locally Sweet Vernal-grass, Red Fescue, Yorkshire-fog, Soft-rush and Common Sorrel. Other species include Common Calf's-ear, Greater Bird's-foot-trefoil, Sneezewort, Lesser Spearwort, Camation Sedge and Common Yellow-sedge. A few scattered plants of Heather also occur.

The mosses on the site are of particular interest; the site is one of only a few known localities in Lancashire for Compact Bog-moss. Other mosses occurring include, Cow-horn Bog-moss, Bog Groove-moss, Common Haircap and Springy Turf-moss.

On the bank above the road and adjacent to houses is taller grassland with Common Knapweed, Yellow Iris, Tufted Hair-grass and a few garden escapes.

**Guideline(s) for Site Selection:**

Grassland                    (Gr2b)

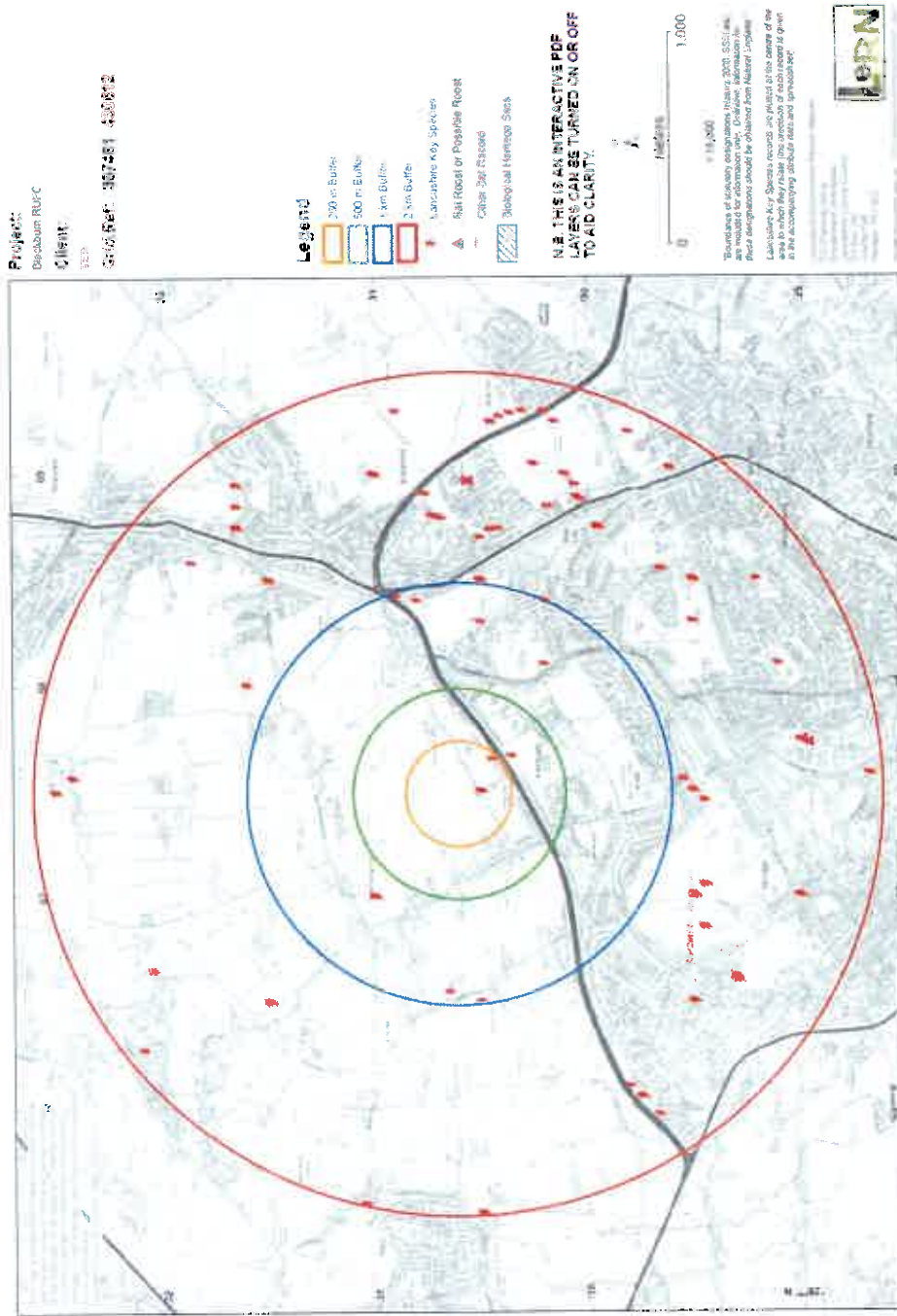
Bryophytes                    (Br4)

**Other Information/Comments:**

Lowland Acid Grassland is a Priority Habitat in the UK Biodiversity Action Plan.



## Map and Extracts of species data provided by Lancashire Environment Record Network within 2km



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TaxonName	CommonName	TxGroup	Year	UK Leg Prot	Plann Legis	WCA_Sch1	NERC_S41	INNS	BoCC 4_Red	Nat Scarce	BHS_Specie	Lancs_BAP	Obs Abund	NEAR DIST
<i>Frangula alnus</i>	Alder Buckthorn	flowering plant	2006	No	No	No		No	No	No	Yes	No	R DAFOR of -	1211
<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>	Black-headed Gull	bird	2015	No	No	No		No	No	No	No	Yes	P DAFOR of -	1508
<i>Geranium sanguineum</i>	Bloody Crane's-bill	flowering plant	2011	No	No	No		No	No	No	Yes	No	P DAFOR of Absent	1984
<i>Hyacinthoides non-scripta</i>	Bluebell	flowering plant	2012	Yes	Yes	No		No	No	No	No	No	O DAFOR of -	1323
<i>Hyacinthoides non-scripta</i>	Bluebell	flowering plant	2006	Yes	Yes	No		No	No	No	No	No	R DAFOR of -	1162
<i>Buxus sempervirens</i>	Box	flowering plant	2006	No	No	No		No	No	No	No	No	R DAFOR of -	1211
<i>Lepus europaeus</i>	Brown Hare	terrestrial mammal	2008	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes		1980
<i>Salmo trutta</i>	Brown/Sea Trout	bony fish (Actinopterygii)	2011	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	7 Count of -	1810
<i>Spilosoma luteum</i>	Buff Ermine	insect - moth	2011	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	1 Count of Adult; 2 Count of -	1639
<i>Spilosoma luteum</i>	Buff Ermine	Insect - moth	2006	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	1 Count of Adult; 1 Count of -	1112
<i>Cottus gobio</i>	Bullhead	bony fish (Actinopterygii)	2011	No	Yes	No		No	No	No	Yes	Yes	3 Count of -	1810
<i>Buddleja davidii</i>	Butterfly-bush	flowering plant	2015	No	No	No		Yes	No	No	No	No	P DAFOR of -	114
<i>Buddleja davidii</i>	Butterfly-bush	flowering plant	2012	No	No	No		Yes	No	No	No	No		987
<i>Buddleja davidii</i>	Butterfly-bush	flowering plant	2011	No	No	No		Yes	No	No	No	No	P DAFOR of Absent	1984
<i>Aquilegia vulgaris</i>	Columbine	flowering plant	2015	No	No	No		No	No	No	Yes	No	P DAFOR of -	1508
<i>Aquilegia vulgaris</i>	Columbine	flowering plant	2012	No	No	No		No	No	No	Yes	No		987
<i>Aquilegia vulgaris</i>	Columbine	flowering plant	2011	No	No	No		No	No	No	Yes	No	P DAFOR of -	1352
<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	Common Pipistrelle	terrestrial mammal	2013	Yes	Yes	No		No	No	No	No	No	3 Count of present	1573
<i>Sphagnum compactum</i>	Compact Bog-moss	moss	2008	No	No	No		No	No	No	Yes	No		618
<i>Sphagnum compactum</i>	Compact Bog-moss	moss	2007	No	No	No		No	No	No	Yes	No		234

Blackburn RUFC, Floodlight Installation  
Desk Based Ecology Appendix



<i>Melanchna persicariae</i>	Dot Moth	insect - moth	2011	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	1 Count of -; 1 Count of Adult	1639
<i>Melanchna persicariae</i>	Dot Moth	insect - moth	2011	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	1 Count of Adult; 4 Count of -	1639
<i>Apamea remissa</i>	Dusky Brocade	insect - moth	2011	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	1 Count of -	1639
<i>Anguilla anguilla</i>	European Eel	bony fish (Actinopterygii)	2011	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	1 Count of -	1810
<i>Lutra lutra</i>	European Otter	terrestrial mammal	2015	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	1 Count of -	985
<i>Lonicera xylosteum</i>	Fly Honeysuckle	flowering plant	2015	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	P DAFOR of -	1508
<i>Hepialus humuli</i>	Ghost Moth	insect - moth	2011	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	1 Count of -; 1 Count of Adult	1639
<i>Hepialus humuli</i>	Ghost Moth	insect - moth	2006	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	1 Count of -	1112
<i>Ranunculus lingua</i>	Greater Spearwort	flowering plant	2006	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	F DAFOR of -	1239
<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>	Grey Wagtail	bird	2014	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	2 Count of Adult	1665
<i>Passer domesticus</i>	House Sparrow	bird	2007	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	P DAFOR of -	1984
<i>Impatiens glandulifera</i>	Indian Balsam	flowering plant	2015	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	A DAFOR of -	1508
<i>Impatiens glandulifera</i>	Indian Balsam	flowering plant	2012	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	A DAFOR of -	1432
<i>Impatiens glandulifera</i>	Indian Balsam	flowering plant	2011	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	P DAFOR of -	1352
<i>Impatiens glandulifera</i>	Indian Balsam	flowering plant	2006	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	LA DAFOR of -	1211
<i>Fallopia japonica</i>	Japanese Knotweed	flowering plant	2015	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	P DAFOR of -	1508
<i>Fallopia japonica</i>	Japanese Knotweed	flowering plant	2012	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	D DAFOR of -	1842
<i>Fallopia japonica</i>	Japanese Knotweed	flowering plant	2006	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	LD DAFOR of -	1211
<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	Kestrel	bird	2012	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	1 Count of Adult; 1 Count of -	114
<i>Acronicta rumicis</i>	Knot Grass	insect - moth	2011	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Count of -	1639

Blackburn RUFC, Floodlight Installation  
Desk Based Ecology Appendix



<i>Thalictrum minus</i>	Lesser Meadow-rue	flowering plant	2011	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	P DAFOR of Absent	1984
<i>Convallaria majalis</i>	Lily-of-the-valley	flowering plant	2006	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	LF DAFOR of -	1239
<i>Ribes alpinum</i>	Mountain Currant	flowering plant	2015	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	P DAFOR of -	1508
<i>Nyctalus noctula</i>	Noctule Bat	terrestrial mammal	2014	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	1487	
<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>	Oystercatcher	bird	2011	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	P DAFOR of -	1888
<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	Pipistrelle	terrestrial mammal	2015	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	1 Count of Roost; 1 Count of -	1637
<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	Pipistrelle	terrestrial mammal	2014	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	1487	
<i>Acaena novae-zelandiae</i>	Piri-piri-bur	flowering plant	2011	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	P DAFOR of Absent	1984
<i>Orthosia gracilis</i>	Powdered Quaker	insect - moth	2011	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	1 Count of Adult; 2 Count of -	1639
<i>Orthosia gracilis</i>	Powdered Quaker	insect - moth	2011	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	1 Count of -;	1639
<i>Rhododendron ponticum</i>	Rhododendron	flowering plant	2012	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	1 Count of Adult	1025
<i>Rhododendron ponticum</i>	Rhododendron	flowering plant	2011	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	P DAFOR of Absent	1984
<i>Rhododendron ponticum</i>	Rhododendron	flowering plant	2006	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	R DAFOR of -	1239
<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine	conifer	2015	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	P DAFOR of -	1508
<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine	conifer	2006	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	R DAFOR of -	1182
<i>Hippophae rhamnoides</i>	Sea-buckthorn	flowering plant	2015	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	P DAFOR of -	1508
<i>Eclipoptera silaceata</i>	Small Phoenix	insect - moth	2011	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	1 Count of -;	1639
<i>Eclipoptera silaceata</i>	Small Phoenix	insect - moth	2011	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	1 Count of Adult; 4 Count of -	1639
<i>Diarsia rubi</i>	Small Square-spot	insect - moth	2011	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	1 Count of -;	1639

Blackburn RUFC, Floodlight Installation  
Desk Based Ecology Appendix



<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	Soprano Pipistrelle	terrestrial mammal	2014	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	1487
<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	Starling	bird	2012	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	114
<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	Starling	bird	2011	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	1888
<i>Symphytum tuberosum</i>	Tuberous Comfrey	flowering plant	2012	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	1323
<i>Hypericum androsaemum</i>	Tuisan	flowering plant	2015	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	1508
<i>Hypericum androsaemum</i>	Tuisan	flowering plant	2011	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	1984
<i>Myotis</i>	Unidentified Bat	terrestrial mammal	2014	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	1487
<i>Meconopsis cambrica</i>	Welsh Poppy	flowering plant	2015	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	1112
<i>Meconopsis cambrica</i>	Welsh Poppy	flowering plant	2012	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	987
<i>Meconopsis cambrica</i>	Welsh Poppy	flowering plant	2011	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	1352
<i>Meconopsis cambrica</i>	Welsh Poppy	flowering plant	2006	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	1211
<i>Erinaceus europaeus</i>	West European Hedgehog	terrestrial mammal	2014	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	1568
<i>Spilosoma lubricipeda</i>	White Ermine	insect - moth	2011	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	1639
<i>Spilosoma lubricipeda</i>	White Ermine	insect - moth	2010	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	932
<i>Spilosoma lubricipeda</i>	White Ermine	insect - moth	2006	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	1112
<i>Lamiastrum galeobdolon</i> subsp. <i>argentatum</i>	Yellow Archangel	flowering plant	2015	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	1508
<i>Lamiastrum galeobdolon</i> subsp. <i>argentatum</i>	Yellow Archangel	flowering plant	2012	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	1323



## Bat Data

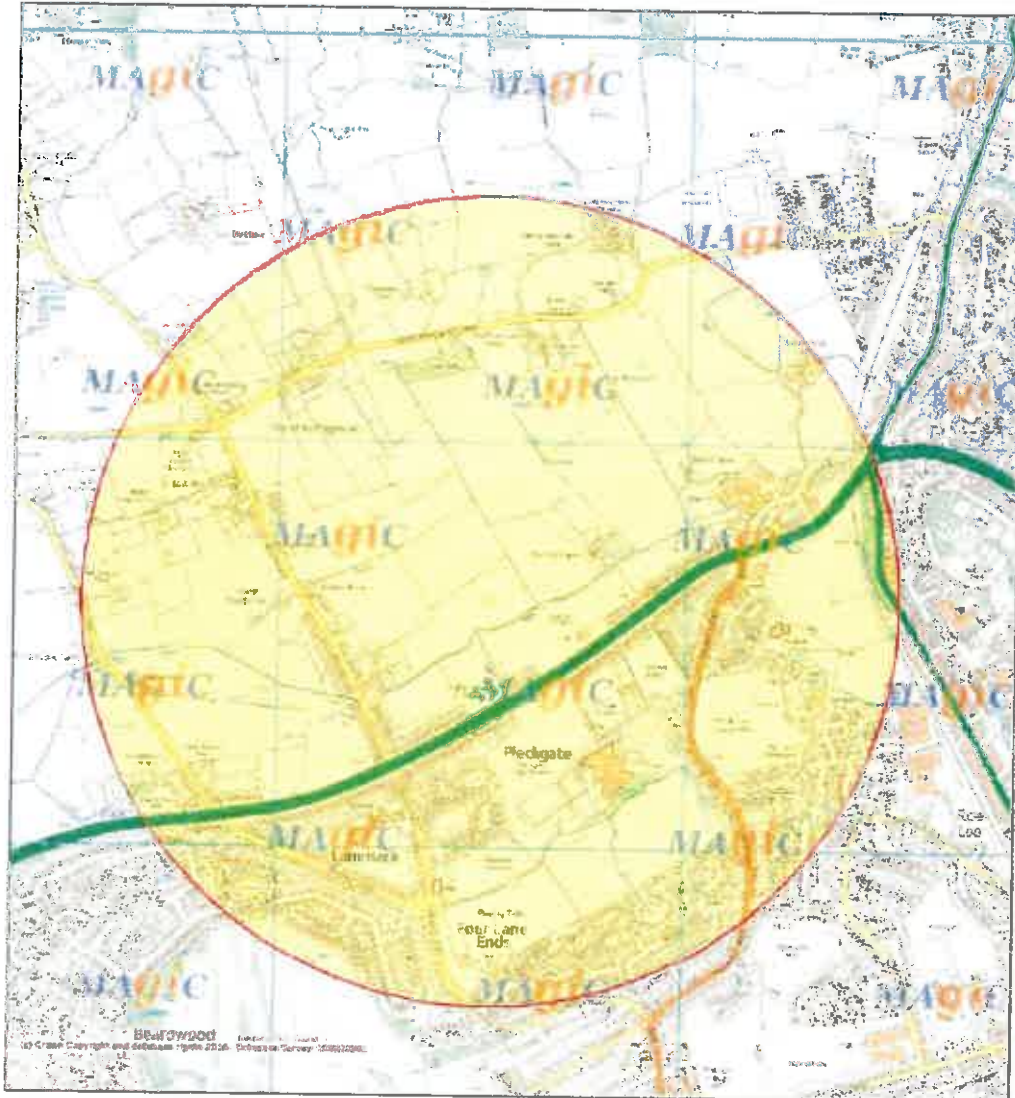
Taxon Name	Common Name	Year	Bat_Type	UK Leg Prot	Plann Legis	WCA_Sch158	WCA_Sch5	MERC_S41	BAP_2007	BoCC4_Rad	BHS_Specie	Lancs_BAP	Obs Abund	NEAR_DIST
Pipistrellus	Pipistrelle	2009		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		No	No	Yes	Yes		2958
Pipistrellus	Pipistrelle	2009		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		No	No	Yes	Yes		2958
Pipistrellus	Pipistrelle	2010	Roost	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		No	No	Yes	Yes	1 Count of -	4430
Pipistrellus	Pipistrelle	2012		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		No	No	Yes	Yes	1 Count of Adult; 2	3372
Pipistrellus	Common	2013		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		No	No	No	No	3 Count of present	1573
Pipistrellus	Pipistrelle	2014		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		No	No	No	No		1487
Myotis	Unidentified Bat	2014		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		No	No	No	No	1 Count of adult	4198
Myotis	Unidentified Bat	2014		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		1487
Nyctalus noctula	Noctule Bat	2014		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		2683
Nyctalus noctula	Noctule Bat	2014		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		4291
Nyctalus noctula	Noctule Bat	2014		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		3880
Nyctalus noctula	Noctule Bat	2014		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		3880
Nyctalus noctula	Noctule Bat	2014		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		3376
Nyctalus noctula	Noctule Bat	2014		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		4291
Pipistrellus	Pipistrelle	2014		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		No	No	Yes	Yes		3880
Pipistrellus	Pipistrelle	2014		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		No	No	Yes	Yes		2872
Pipistrellus	Pipistrelle	2014	Roost	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		No	No	Yes	Yes		1487
Pipistrellus	Pipistrelle	2014		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		No	No	Yes	Yes		4291
Pipistrellus	Pipistrelle	2014		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		No	No	Yes	Yes		2683
Pipistrellus	Pipistrelle	2014	Possible Roost, seen emerging	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		No	No	Yes	Yes		2872
Pipistrellus	Pipistrelle	2014		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		No	No	Yes	Yes		1487
Pipistrellus	Pipistrelle	2014		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		No	No	Yes	Yes		3376

Blackburn RJFC, Floodlight Installation  
Desk Based Ecology Appendix



Pipistrellus pipistrellus	Pipistrelle	2014	Possible Roost, Droppings	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	4198
Pipistrellus pipistrellus	Pipistrelle	2014	Possible Roost, seen emerging	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	2683
Pipistrellus pipistrellus	Pipistrelle	2014		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	4291
Pipistrellus pipistrellus	Pipistrelle	2014		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	3880
Pipistrellus pipistrellus	Pipistrelle	2014		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	4198
Pipistrellus pipistrellus	Pipistrelle	2014	Roost	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	1487
Pipistrellus pipistrellus	Pipistrelle	2014		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	1487
Pipistrellus pipistrellus	Pipistrelle	2014	Possible Roost, seen emerging	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	4291
Pipistrellus pipistrellus	Pipistrelle	2014		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	3880
Pipistrellus pipistrellus	Pipistrelle	2014	Possible Roost, seen emerging	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	4291
Pipistrellus pygmaeus	Soprano Pipistrelle	2014		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	1487
Pipistrellus pygmaeus	Soprano Pipistrelle	2014		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	3376
Plecotus auritus	Brown Long-eared Bat	2014		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	4198
Plecotus auritus	Brown Long-eared Bat	2014	Possible Roost, Droppings	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	4198
Myotis noctula	Noctule Bat	2015		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	3880
Pipistrellus pipistrellus	Pipistrelle	2015	Roost	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	1637
Pipistrellus pipistrellus	Pipistrelle	2015	Roost	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	1664
Pipistrellus pipistrellus	Pipistrelle	2015		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	3880

## MAGIC Map 1km search zone for designated wildlife sites - Map



**Legend**

- Local Nature Reserves (England)
- National Nature Reserves (England)
- Ramsar Sites (England)
- Sites of Special Scientific Interest (England)
- Special Areas of Conservation (England)
- Special Protection Areas (England)
- Biosphere Reserves (England)

Projection = OSGB36  
units = 264000  
units = 430100  
units = 316800  
units = 421400

Map produced by MAGIC on 8 November 2016  
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## MAGIC Map 1km search zone for designated wildlife sites - Report

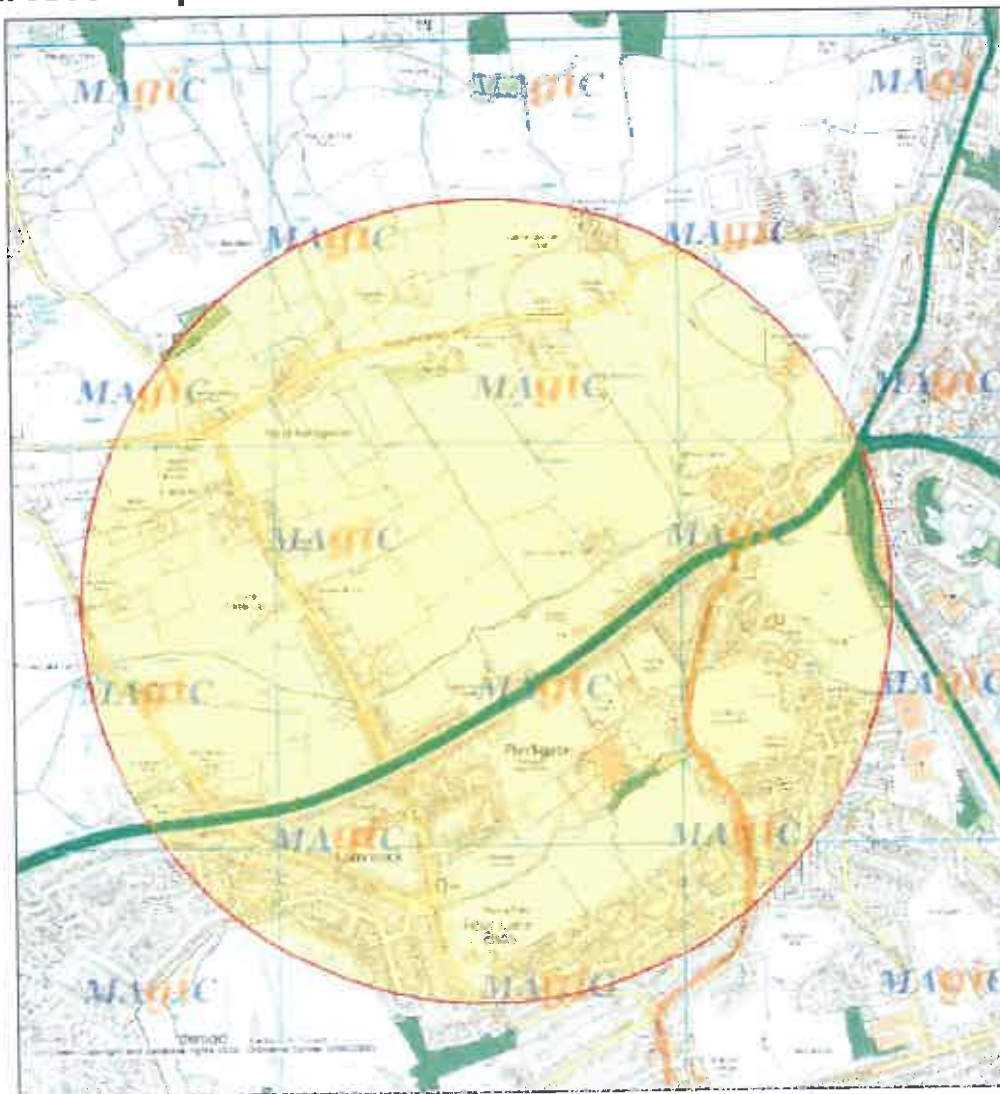
No sites found

## MAGIC Map search for SSSI Impact Risk Zones for site only

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

No Features found

## MAGIC Map 1km search zone for habitat inventory data





## **APPENDIX B: Target Notes**

# Target Notes Report

## BLACKBRN

### Target Note BLACKBRNT001

Pitch currently floodlit with 8 lights on poles. Pitch consists of amenity grassland. A grass bank is present on the south and east side.

### Target Note BLACKBRNT002

Semi-improved grassland field on east side of tarmac track from rugby pitch. Contains approx. 20% rush. A few trees are present along the northern boundary.

<i>Agrostis stolonifera</i>	Creeping Bent
<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	Creeping Thistle
<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	Yorkshire-fog
<i>Juncus effusus</i>	Soft Rush
<i>Juncus inflexus</i>	Hard Rush
<i>Ranunculus repens</i>	Creeping Buttercup
<i>Urtica dioica</i>	Nettle

### Target Note BLACKBRNT003

Cattle grazed pasture -species-poor semi-improved grassland. Some sheep also present. Rush cover = <5%.

Defunct hedge along northern boundary. Vegetated flowing watercourse along south boundary of field, filled with nettle at this section and some scattered hawthorn bushes present.

### Target Note BLACKBRNT004

Rugby pitch containing amenity grassland. This pitch is not floodlit. Houses present on top of steep bank to south.

### Target Note BLACKBRNT005

Two rugby pitches for proposed floodlighting. Two amenity grassland pitches present, with 20-30m wide species poor modified neutral grass strip to south, east and west. Temporary flood lights present. Grassy bank at north of field, approx 2-3m high, with defunct species poor, hawthorn dominated defunct hedge at top (approx. 3m high).

### Target Note BLACKBRNT006

Cattle grazed species poor semi-improved grassland. Field slopes up towards main road (A6119) at southern end. Some large patches of rush present at southern end. Rush also present along brook at northern boundary.

### Target Note BLACKBRNT007

Species-poor cattle grazed semi-improved grassland to the north of the site with 5% rush cover. Large mature English oak tree in centre with hollow trunk.

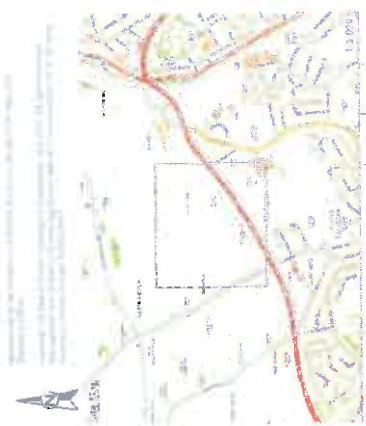
## **DRAWINGS**

### **Drawing G6051.001 – Phase 1 Habitat Map**

**KEY**

- Target Notes
- Scattered Broad-leaved Trees
- Running Water
- Species-poor Intact Hedge
- Species-poor Defunct Hedge
- Species-poor Hedge and Trees
- Fence
- Dense/Continuous Scrub
- Species-poor Modified Neutral Grassland
- Marsh/Marshy Grassland
- Poor Semi-improved Grassland
- Amenity Grassland
- Buildings
- Bare Ground

Qr English Oak



Blackburn RUFC  
Ecological Walkover Survey

G6051.001

CM MW MW @A3

16/11/2016





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**THE  
ENVIRONMENT  
PARTNERSHIP**

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