New Broughton Meadow Local Wildlife Site, Biodiversity Management Plan 2024



RACHEL HACKING ECOLOGY

Client	Pat's Coaches
Project Title	New Broughton Meadow Local Wildlife Site Biodiversity Management Plan
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1. Introduction

1.1.1 A planning application (Ref. P/2023/0586) for the creation of an additional parking area to the rear of Pat's Coaches Depot was refused by Wrexham Borough Council (01/02/2024). The second reason for refusal was:
"*The proposal fails to adequately protect or mitigate harm against the Local Wildlife Site and its biodiversity and conservation values, contrary to the requirements of Policies SP14, DM1 and NE2 of the adopted Wrexham Local Development Plan.*"

1.1.2 Wrexham Borough Council's (WBC) Delegates Report (Dated 29/08/2023) included a response from the Ecologist (Emma Broad) which stated:
"Within wildlife sites, applications must demonstrate that there will be no reduction in the overall conservation value of the area or feature and that a nett benefit for biodiversity can be secured. PPW states that where pre-emptive site-clearance has occurred, ecological enhancement must be on the basis of the habitats and value of the site pre-clearance. Therefore a comprehensive scheme of mitigation and then enhancement is required. Although some mitigation is proposed, it is currently insufficient to demonstrate both mitigation and enhancement. A more comprehensive scheme, which includes a long-term management plan, mechanisms for site protection, future monitoring and funding is essential."

1.1.3 Further to the report WBC also requested that the applicant make good the damage that was done to the Local Wildlife Site.

1.1.4 To try and resolve the situation a site meeting was held and attended by the Applicant's Agent (Roger Griffiths – Quadrant Business & Property), and Ecologist (Mark Woods, Rachel Hacking Ecology), a Specialist Habitat Management Contractor (Philip Pearce, Ecological Land Management) and WBC's Ecologist (Emma Broad) and an Enforcement Officer (Gary Evans). It was agreed that a Biodiversity Management Plan for New Broughton Local Wildlife Site (LWS) would be prepared by Mark Woods and submitted to WBC for approval. Approval was subject to a comprehensive scheme that would, in part, remediate the damage to the LWS and enhance the overall ecological condition of the habitats elsewhere on the site to such an extent as to offset the damage caused.

1.1.5 Emma Broad, Mark Woods and Philip Pearce agreed the general principals and scope of management during the site meeting.

1.1.6 This management plan will cover an initial period of ten years after which time the plan will be reviewed and identify any need for remedial or routine management prescriptions.

2. Site Description

2.1 Location

2.1.1 New Broughton LWS is located between Heritage Way to the southwest and Southsea Road / Millfields to the northeast. To the southeast the boundary is the Afon Gwenfro. The centre of the site is located at O.S. grid reference: SJ 3064 5137 (see Figure 1).



Figure 1. Location Map (LWS boundary is the red line)

2.2 Habitats

2.2.1 Appendix 1 shows the location of the Compartments (and habitat types) within the LWS, which are described below.

Compartment A

2.2.2 Immediately adjacent to the Coach Park is an area of land that was disturbed as a consequence of extending the area of the Coach Park. Most of the land was reprofiled and covered in compacted hardcore. At the southeast end of the Coach Park there is a line of boulders that defines the edge of the parking area. The southwest facing edge of the Coach Park is a steep embankment that is

approximately 20m deep, declining in height to the northwest. The embankment is a mix of materials that have been deposited including hardcore and soils. Several semi-mature Sycamore *Acer pseudoplatanus* trees are located at the top of the embankment and scattered mature Hawthorns are present on the slope of the embankment. At the northwest end of the Coach Park is a rectangular plot on two levels that is a compacted mix of rubble and soils.

Compartment B

2.2.3 Adjacent to the pond (Compartment C) is an area of wet woodland that may have been open water in the past. Shallow pools and exposed mud support a stand of Bottle Sedge Carex rostrata, which surrounds coppiced Alder *Alnus glutinosa* and Grey Willow *Salix cinerea.* The boundary with adjacent drier woodland stands is ill-defined but as the ground rises Ash *Fraxinus excelsior* is mixed with Alder and the field layer vegetation is more varied. The coppice stools are fairly mature and the canopy is near continuous. To the east of the pond the woodland is a mix of semi-mature Alder and Ash that are distributed according to soil moisture. There is a very limited shrub layer of regenerating Alder and Ash with occasional Grey Willow and Hawthorn *Crataegus monogyna*. The field layer vegetation is also determined by soil moisture. Typically Creeping Buttercup Ranunculus repens and Meadowsweet *Filipendula ulmaria* are frequent in wet areas and species such as Wood Anemone *Anemone nemorosa*, Herb Robert *Geranium robertianum* and Ground Ivy *Glechoma hederacea* occupy damp soils. Standing and fallen deadwood is occasional.

Compartment C

2.2.4 The pond is of unknown depth and was probably formed after mining ceased on the site. A foul sewer pipe runs from the base of the embankment below the Coach Park over the pond and then enters the embankment below Heritage Way. Most of the pond margins are shaded and devoid of vegetation, but part of the west side supports a stand of Greater Reedmace *Typha latifolia*. The pond merges into the adjacent wet woodland (Compartment B).

Compartment D

2.2.5 The embankment alongside Heritage Way is dominated by Sycamore with Ash, which were probably planted. Self-set Hawthorn is frequent. The field layer is a mix of ruderal species such as Common Nettle *Urtica dioica* and Bramble *Rubus fruticosus* agg. This woodland is either the responsibility of the Local Authority or the Welsh Highways Authority and is not considered any further in this document.

Compartment E

2.2.6 At the southeast end of this compartment there are a few open areas with a sparse canopy of semi-mature Ash and a field layer of mixed grasses and bryophytes with occasional Bramble. To The northwest the uniform canopy becomes denser and the field layer vegetation is a mix of Bramble and bryophytes such as Common Feather Moss *Kindbergia praelonga*. Ash is frequently regenerating throughout the stand. Ash die-back disease is occasional.



Comp. A



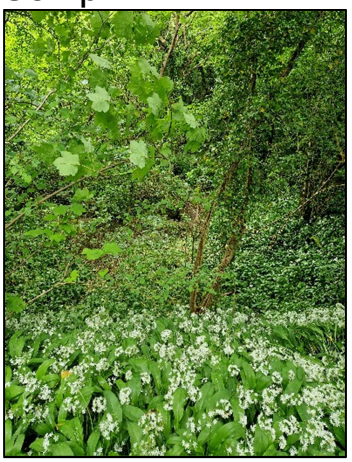
Comp. B



Comp. C



Comp. E



Comp. F



Comp. G



Comp. H (Japanese Knotweed)



Comp. J

Compartment F

2.2.7 To the north of Compartment E is an area of more mature woodland associated with former railway embankments that has an undulating topography. Sycamore is the dominant canopy tree and there is a dense continuous understorey of mature Hawthorn shrubs. The field layer is intermittent, but there are dense stands of Ransoms *Allium ursinum*, with occasional Bramble and Bluebell *Hyacinthoides non-scripta*. Fallen and standing Deadwood is occasional.

Compartment G

2.2.8 To the north of Compartment F and located between two dismantled railways is a triangular strip of land that is probably relic grassland. Bramble is dominant along the north boundary of the compartment and is spreading south into the areas of soft vegetation. The soft vegetation is dominated by ruderals such as Common Nettle and tall grasses such as Cock's-foot *Dactylis glomerata* and False Oat-grass *Arrhenatherum elatius*. Male Fern *Dryopteris filix-mas* and Broad Buckler Fern *Dryopteris dilatata* are occasional to locally frequent.

Compartment H

2.2.9 This compartment is very similar in character to Compartment F but has a wider variety of trees and shrubs including Elder *Sambucus nigra*, Grey Willow, Goat Willow *Salix caprea* and Ash. Field layer vegetation is also similar to Compartment F. There are several substantial stands of Japanese Knotweed *Reynoutria japonica*. Standing and fallen deadwood is occasional. Litter is locally frequent.

Compartment I

2.2.10 There are open areas in amongst Compartment H woodland which are a mix of ruderal herbs, Bramble scrub , Bracken stands

and smaller patches of neutral grassland. Common Nettle and Bramble are dominant and Bracken is locally dominant. In amongst the common components there are a variety of grassland and woodland herbs and grasses such as Ground Ivy, Wood Avens *Geum urbanum*, Creeping Bent-grass *Agrostis stolonifera*, Yorkshire Fog *Holcus lanatus*, Rough Meadow-grass *Poa trivialis* and Imperforate St. John's-wort *Hypericum maculatum*.

Compartment J

2.2.11 This compartment is a dismantled railway line that is a mix of Bramble scrub, scattered shrubs of Hawthorn and Elder, young Ash and Sycamore in amongst areas of 'weedy' grassland and ephemeral vegetation with an abundant cover of Springy Turf-moss *Rhytidiadelphus squarrosus*. The short vegetation contains species such as Annual Meadow-grass *Poa annua*, Bird's-foot Trefoil *Lotus corniculatus*, Black Medick *Medicago lupulina* and Common Mouse-ear *Cerastium fontanum*. A stand of Japanese Knotweed is present.

2.3 Site History

2.3.1 Figure 2 shows an Ordnance Survey Map from 1909 and confirms that the southeast end of the site was a colliery and the northwest end was farmland fields enclosed by mineral railway lines. The closure of the colliery and railway lines must have been many decades ago given the maturity of the woodland stands, but colonisation of the fields between the railway lines appears to have been more recent. Similarly the colliery yards support trees that confirm a recent colonisation. Compartments G and J have not yet succumbed to woodland encroachment and this may be due to the substrate, which lacks topsoil. The glades (compartment I) in amongst Compartment H woodland may also be present because of a lack of topsoil but disturbance could also be a factor.

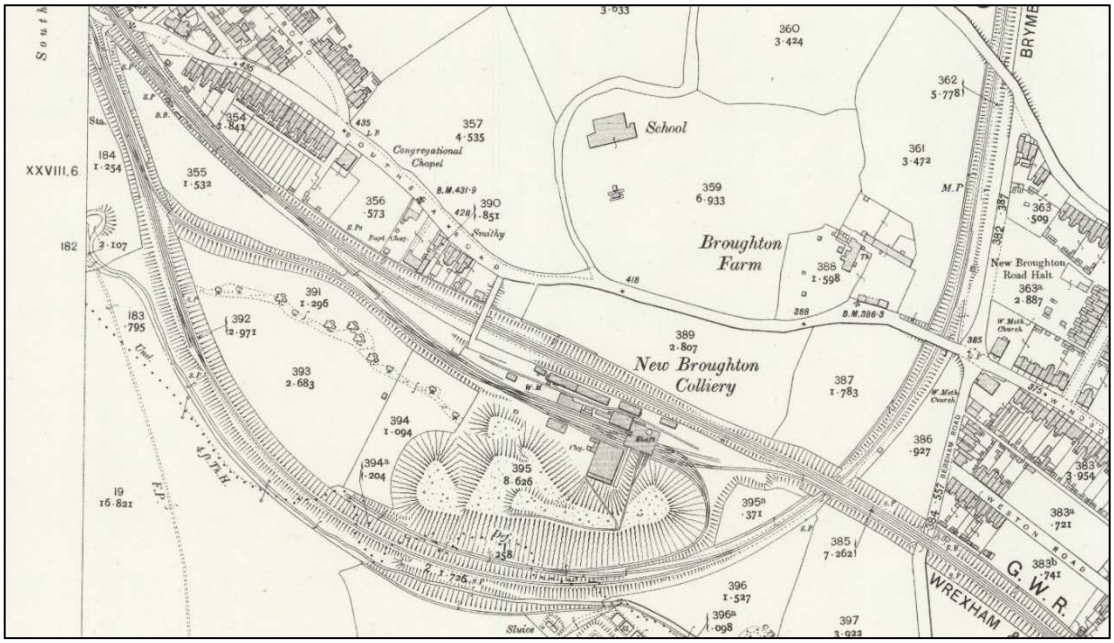


Figure 2. Historic Site Plan - Ordnance Survey 1909

3. Objectives and Rationale for Management

3.1 Primary Aim

3.1.1 The overall aim of management is to mitigate for the loss of and damage to habitats of New Broughton Meadow LWS.

3.2 Objectives

Objective 1: Remediate damaged habitats in Compartment A.
Objective 2: Manage habitats to promote biodiversity.
Objective 3: Control invasive species.
Objective 4: Monitor impacts of management.
Objective 5: Manage administration and abide by all legal and policy instruments.

4. Prescriptions

4.1 Objective 1

Rationale

4.1.1 It is not feasible to reinstate the habitat that was lost as a consequence of the Coach park extension and any mitigation measures will need to take heed of the re-profiling that has occurred. The land that was lost was a mix of semi-mature scrub, scattered trees and ruderal vegetation. Without intervention it is very likely that the ruderal vegetation would be replaced by scrub and eventually woodland so given the need to stabilise the steep embankment alongside the edge of the Coach Park and to create a sustainable habitat that is functionally linked to the neighbouring habitats it is proposed to create an embankment of dense scrub with a hedgerow at the top.

4.1.2 The hedgerow is required to provide a defined boundary at the edge of the Coach Park.

4.1.3 The bankside scrub will be supplemented by further shrub planting on the flat land to the northwest of the Coach Park which has also been heavily modified. The top of the embankment currently supports several semi-mature Sycamore trees and there are scattered mature Hawthorn shrubs on the embankment. The trees are casting a heavy shade and without intervention will suppress the growth of newly planted shrubs.

4.1.4 The planting of shrubs will require an appropriate substrate that includes a layer of topsoil. The embankment is a mix of rubble, topsoil and various other materials. Without intervention much of the substrate in its present condition will not be suitable as a planting medium. Soil is also required to enable grass seed to germinate. Sowing grass seed is necessary to stabilise the soils before the planted shrubs develop a roost system.

4.1.5 Native shrubs will be planted that will form a dense, impenetrable cover that will blend with the neighbouring woodland stands.

Prescriptions

4.1.6 Coppice semi-mature Sycamore trees at the top of the embankment. Place trunks at the base of the embankment and use brash to create habitat stacks in Compartment F woodland.

4.1.7 Remove plastics, metals and other unwanted materials from the embankment and dispose offsite.

4.1.8 Mechanically reprofile the embankment to form a stable slope with larger boulders and pieces of rubble located at the foot of the slope to form a toe that will reduce the potential for substrate slippage.

4.1.9 Mechanically remove larger pieces of rubble from the flat land to the northwest of the Coach Park.

4.1.10 Cap the re-profiled embankment and flat land with a minimum of 15cm of clean topsoil and leave for one month.

4.1.11 Apply a suitable herbicide to any pernicious weeds that grow out of the topsoil.

4.1.12 Hand sow Perennial Rye-grass seed at a rate of 7-10gm per hectare on the embankment and flat land.

4.1.13 Re-apply a suitable herbicide to control broadleaved weed species two months after sowing grass seed.

4.1.14 Plant 40-60cm bare-rooted whipps at 2m centres on the embankment and flat land. Species will include Hawthorn (50%), Blackthorn (10%), Dog Rose (20%) and Grey Willow (20%). Support and protect individual shrubs (Tree Tubes or Spiral Guards and Canes).

4.1.15 Plant a hedgerow of 40-60cm bare-rooted whipps at a rate of 5 per metre in a double staggered row that is 0.25m wide. Species will include Hawthorn (60%), Dog Rose (10%), Dogwood *Cornus sanguinea* (10%), Holly *Ilex aquifolium* (10%) and Field Maple *Acer campestre* (10%). Support and protect individual shrubs (Tree Tubes or Spiral Guards and Canes).

4.1.16 Replace dead, dying and diseased shrubs for five years after planting. Repair or replace missing guards and supports.

4.1.17 Remove guards and supports after five years and dispose off-site.

4.1.18 Manage embankment and flat land scrub by minimal intervention.

4.1.19 Manage the hedgerow by annually trimming the top (2.25-2.5m) and Coach Park side after the hedgerow has exceeded a height of 2.5m and width of 2m.

4.2 Objective 2

Rationale: Compartment B

4.2.1 Without intervention Compartment B will gradually become drier through natural succession. The trees will continue to grow and the rate of evapotranspiration will increase. If the substrate becomes drier the population of Bottle Sedge and other wetland species will be replaced by species of drier soils, which are plentiful elsewhere on the site.

4.2.2 Compartment B trees are no more than semi-mature and appear to have become established at a similar time so the canopy and structure of the woodland stand is fairly uniform. Intervention provides an opportunity to increase structural diversity; increase the provision of deadwood, stimulate the growth of the healthiest trees and increase the cover of shrub and field layer vegetation.

Prescriptions: Compartment B

4.2.3 Selectively thin 30% of Alder, Ash and Sycamore over a ten-year period, targeting dying and diseased specimens or individuals showing poor growth. Create brash stacks and leave larger trunks and limbs in areas of dappled shade.

Rationale: Compartment C

4.2.4 The pond will benefit from a greater cover of macrophytes, with less shade and leaf input. The trees casting the greatest shade over the pond are the larger Sycamores. Most of these are set back from the pond margins in drier soils but the overhang is extensive. Reduction of shade should be sufficient to promote natural colonisation and spread of emergent wetland species.

4.2.5 To reduce evapotranspiration rates the larger Willows that are located between the pond and the neighbouring wet woodland will be felled.

Prescriptions: Compartment C

4.2.6 Fell all Sycamore trees located within 5m of the pond and any further afield if they overhang the pond. Treat cut stumps with a suitable herbicide to prevent re-growth. Create brash stacks on areas with damp to dry soils and leave felled trunks in-situ to naturally decay.

4.2.7 Fell large willows located on the boundary between the pond and wet woodland areas. Treat cut stumps with a suitable herbicide to prevent re-growth. Create brash stacks on areas with damp to dry soils and leave felled trunks in-situ to naturally decay.

Rationale: Compartment E

4.2.8 The woodland stand has a uniform structure and open areas are being encroached. The shrub and field layers have a low botanical diversity and deadwood is spare. The amount of deadwood may change and a new rationale may be necessary if the bulk of the trees which are Ash succumb to Ash die-back disease. At this stage the creation of glades, diversification of structure and increase in deadwood will yield the maximum benefit to biodiversity.

Prescriptions: Compartment E

4.2.9 Selectively thin 30% of Ash and Sycamore over a ten-year period, targeting dying and diseased specimens or individuals showing poor

growth. Create brash stacks and leave larger trunks and limbs in areas of dappled shade.

Rationale: Compartments F and H

4.2.10 Although Compartment F is dominated by Sycamore it has a range of woodland herbs that are indicative of mature woodland stands. There is a similar range of woodland herbs in Compartment H and intervention such as thinning could have an adverse impact because increased light levels could promote the growth of ruderal vegetation and Bramble, which are present in neighbouring compartments.

4.2.11 There will be a need for management intervention because of the presence of invasive species, but such treatments are discussed separately (see Objective 3) in this plan.

Prescriptions: Compartments F and H

4.2.12 Manage habitats by minimal intervention. Trees and shrubs will only be pruned or felled if they become hazardous or diseased.

Rationale: Compartment G

4.2.13 Aerial imagery confirms that the site was formerly much more open with areas of grassland in amongst the stands of woodland and scrub. Open areas support different botanical and invertebrate assemblages to woodland and scrub and contribute to the overall biodiversity of the site. As such it would be of benefit to manage open habitats to stop encroachment from scrub and woodland.

4.2.14 The composition of Compartment G suggests that there have been episodes of disturbance followed by no intervention, which has promoted the development of a coarse grassland containing extensive stands of Bramble. To maintain a grassland type habitat it will be necessary to routinely intervene and remove shrubs and trees and control the vigour of tall herbs and grasses.

4.2.15 Given the composition it would be unrealistic to create a species-rich hay meadow that was of botanical worth, but the diversity and structure of the rough grassland provides opportunities for a wide range of invertebrates so management should aim to maximise the diversity of invertebrates. Small areas of vegetation will be left uncut to provide invertebrates with shelter.

Prescriptions: Compartment G

4.2.16 Cut 50% of the grassland and Bramble in year one, followed by the remaining 50% the following year. Collect and dispose of the cuttings in compost piles stationed at the edge of the woodland. The compost piles will become permanent features replenished every one-two years with fresh cuttings. The grassland and Bramble will

be first cut with a flail mower to ensure that the material is removed to ground level.

4.2.17 After the initial cuts, 90% of the grassland will be cut annually in late August or September and the cuttings placed on the compost heaps. The 10% of uncut area will be moved each year to prevent encroachment by scrub.

Rationale: Compartment I

4.2.18 The mosaic of woodland, scrub and open areas at the southeast end of the site is of particular value for birds and invertebrates because of the structural diversity and undisturbed areas dominated by Bramble and Common Nettle. However, without intervention, the open areas are vulnerable to scrub encroachment and the small areas of relatively species-rich grassland are vulnerable to replacement by ruderal vegetation. Targeted and limited intervention can help to maintain a dynamic landscape ranging from short grassland to mature woodland.

Prescriptions: Compartment I

4.2.19 Up to 25% of the open vegetation, Bracken and Bramble scrub will be rotationally cut each year and the cuttings collected and placed in designated composting locations.

Rationale: Compartment J

4.2.20 A significant proportion of this compartment consists of short, Rabbit-grazed grassland and short ephemeral vegetation that is botanically diverse and likely to be of significant benefit for invertebrates. Without intervention this habitat will continue to decline as Bramble and immature trees and shrubs colonise.

4.2.21 It is feasible that a diverse grassland could be created in this compartment because the substrate of ballast and fly-ash is nutrient-poor and will constrain the growth of more nutrient demanding species. Although the compartment flanks a row of houses, it is separated by well-maintained panel fences so the removal of scrub will not compromise the security of the neighbouring housing.

4.2.22 Small areas of vegetation will be left uncut to provide invertebrates with shelter.

Prescriptions: Compartment J

4.2.23 Cut all trees and shrubs and remove to the south side boundary between Compartments G and J at the woodland edge. Treat cut stumps with a suitable herbicide to prevent re-growth. Collect and dispose of the cuttings in compost piles stationed at the edge of the woodland. The compost piles will become permanent features replenished every year with fresh cuttings. The grassland

and Bramble will be first cut with a flail mower to ensure that the material is removed to ground level.

4.2.24 After the initial cut, 90% of the grassland will be cut annually in late August or September and the cuttings placed on the compost heaps. The 10% of uncut area will be moved each year to prevent encroachment by scrub.

4.3 Objective 3

Rationale

4.3.1 Without intervention the proposals to achieve Objectives 1 and 2 risk spreading the invasive Japanese Knotweed which is located in various compartments throughout the site.

4.3.2 If not controlled Japanese Knotweed has the potential to spread further into areas that are kept open by management, which will potentially lead to a loss of botanical diversity.

Prescriptions

4.3.3 Survey and map the locations of all stands of Japanese Knotweed.

4.3.4 Clear surrounding vegetation to enable full access to the stands of Japanese Knotweed. This may require checks for nesting birds before clearance work starts.

4.3.5 Treat Japanese Knotweed with a suitable herbicide using an approved method of application such as stem injection. This may require several doses in one growing season.

4.3.6 Annually repeat treatments until Japanese Knotweed is eradicated from site.

4.4 Objective 4

Rationale

4.4.1 Targeted monitoring will provide evidence to determine whether or not the management objectives are being achieved during the lifetime of the management plan. Monitoring of habitats is required on a routine basis, but the intensity will gradually decline as the extent of management is reduced to a series of routine tasks rather than a combination of one-off and on-going interventions. The outcome of monitoring may lead to a modification of specific prescriptions if one or more objectives are not being achieved.

4.4.2 The target is to establish the baseline condition and through targeted management to enhance ethe condition. For example from poor to moderate condition or moderate to good condition.

Prescriptions

4.4.3 The Statutory Habitat Condition Assessments used for Biodiversity Net Gain assessment in England will provide a simple, repeatable and effective means of providing evidence as to the condition of habitat in each compartment. It is anticipated that the prescriptions for each compartment will achieve at least moderate condition and Japanese Knotweed will be eradicated within five years of starting treatment.

4.4.4 The baseline against which progress will be assessed will be established in the first summer of management.

4.4.5 Monitoring will then take place in Years 3, 5 and 10.

4.5 Objective 5

Rationale

4.5.1 All management works should be recorded so that stakeholders can review progress with regards to the delivery of the Management Plan on a regular basis. Similarly, the results of monitoring should be regularly updated and made available for stakeholders to facilitate rapid remedial measures or changes to mitigation if required.

4.5.2 All management and monitoring work will be carried out with due regard to the relevant biodiversity legislation and policy (national and local).

4.5.3 A progress report containing the results of monitoring and progress with regards to completion of management prescriptions will be prepared and submitted to stakeholders. The report will provide evidence so that any changes to the Management Plan prescriptions and remedial works, if required, are fully justified by the monitoring evidence.

Prescriptions

4.5.4 A Suitably Qualified Contractor (SQC) will maintain a record of all activities related to delivery of the management Plan and a Suitably Qualified Ecologist (SQE) will monitor progress towards the target of moderate condition for all habitats.

4.5.5 Annual progress reports will be prepared by the SQC detailing which prescriptions have been carried out.

4.5.6 The SQE after Years 3, 5 and 10 will prepare a report that includes details of the prescriptions completed, the monitoring results and any further recommendations based on the results of monitoring.

4.5.7 Abide by all legislation and policy.

4.5.8 The management plan will be reviewed and updated after 10 years.

5. Project Schedules

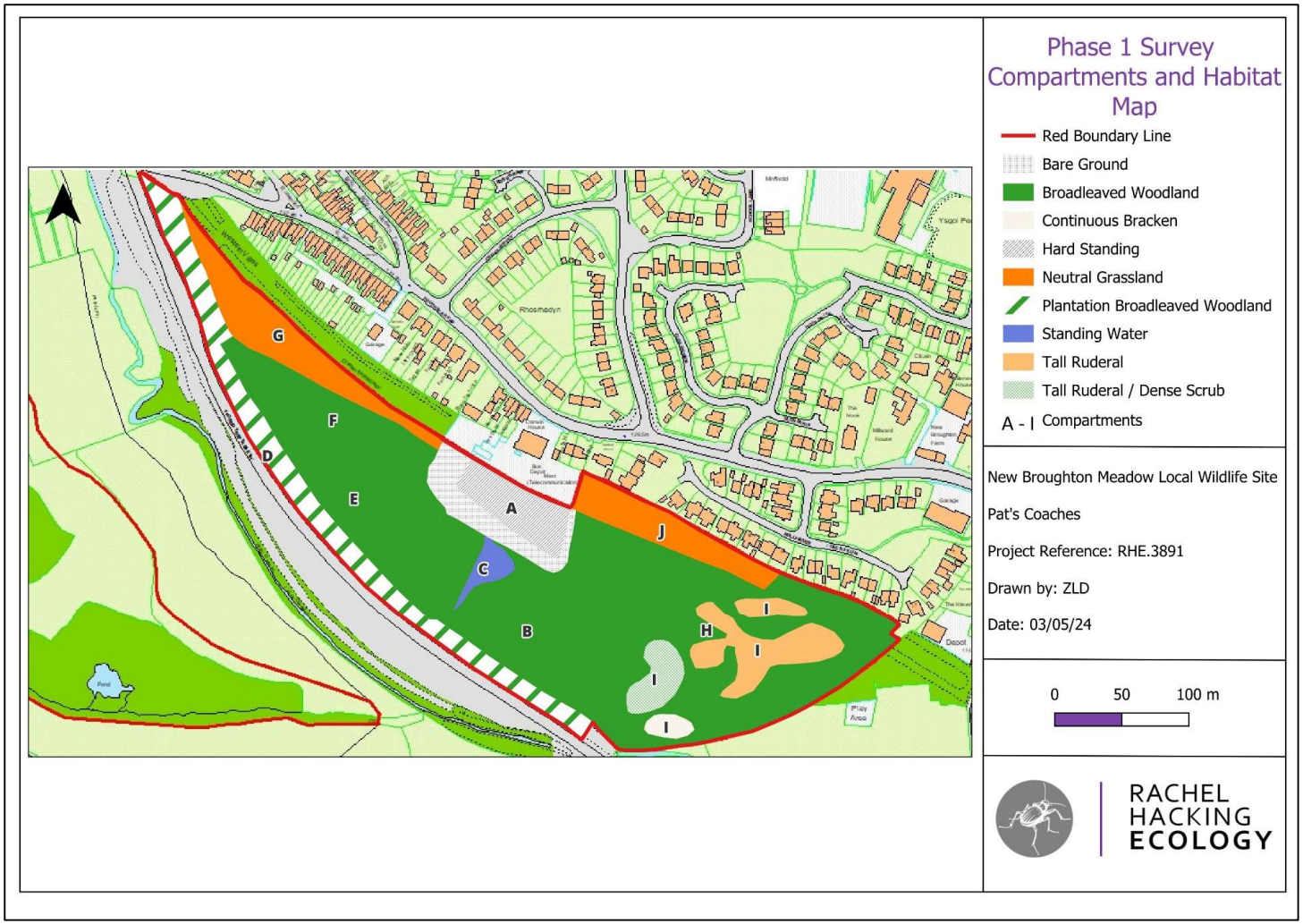
5.1.1 The following register assumes that work will start in 2025, which is Year 1.

Prescription	Year/Season	Who
Objective 1		
Coppice Sycamore	1 - Jan-Feb	SQC
Remove litter	Yr 1 - Spring	SQC
Earthworks	Yr 1 - Spring	SQC
Topsoil application	Yr 1 - Spring	SQC
Control Weeds	Yr 1 - April to May	SQC
Sow grass seed	Yr 1 - May	SQC
Control Weeds	Yr 1 - July	SQC
Plant shrubs on embankment and plateau	Yr 1 - Dec	SQC
Plant hedgerow on top of embankment	Yr 1 - Dec	SQC
Replace dead, dying, diseased shrubs	Yrs 2-5 - Dec to Feb	SQC
Replace missing, damaged guards and supports	Yrs 2-5 - Dec to Feb	SQC
Remove guards and supports / Dispose off-site	Yr 6 - Dec to Feb	SQC
Objective 2		
Selective thinning of Compartment B	Yrs 2-10 - Dec to Feb	SQC
Sycamore & Willow control in Compartment C	Yrs 3-5 - Dec to Feb	SQC
Selective thinning of Compartment E	Yrs 2-10 - Dec to Feb	SQC
Minimal intervention of Compartments F and H	Yrs 1-10 - Dec to Feb	SQC
Cut 50% of vegetation, collect and compost in Compartment G	Yrs 2-3 - Sep	SQC
Cut 90% of vegetation, collect and compost in Compartment G	Yrs 4-10 - Sep	SQC
Cut 25% of vegetation, collect and compost in Compartment I	Yrs 2-10 - Sep	SQC

Prescription	Year/Season	Who
Fell shrubs and trees and treat stumps in Compartment J	Yr 1 - Dec	SQC
Cut 90% of vegetation, collect and compost in Compartment J	Yrs 2-10 - Sep	SQC
Objective 3		
Survey and map Japanese knotweed colonies	Yr 1 - May	SQC
Clear vegetation around Japanese knotweed colonies (check for nesting birds)	Yr 1 - Jun	SQC
Treat Japanese knotweed with herbicide	Yrs 1-5 - Jun to Sep	SQC
Objective 4		
Carry out baseline assessments of habitats in each compartment	Yr 1 - Jun	SQE
Carry out condition assessments	Yrs 3, 5 and 10 - Jun to July	SQE
Objective 5		
Maintain record of activities and provide an annual progress report	Yrs 1-10 - Dec	SQC
Prepare a monitoring report and submit to the LPA	Yrs 3, 5 and 10 - Dec	SQE
Abide by legislation and policy	Yrs 1-10 - Anytime	SQE, SQC
Management Plan update and review	Yr 10 - Dec	SQE

Key: SQC = Suitably Qualified Contractor / SQE = Suitably Qualified Ecologist

Appendix 1: Compartments and Habitats Plan


Phase 1 Survey Compartments and Habitat Map
Red Boundary Line
Bare Ground
Broadleaved Woodland
Continuous Bracken
Hard Standing
Neutral Grassland
Plantation Broadleaved Woodland
Standing Water
Tall Ruderal
Tall Ruderal / Dense Scrub
A - I Compartments
New Broughton Meadow Local Wildlife Site
Pat's Coaches
Project Reference: RHE.3891
Drawn by: ZLD
Date: 03/05/24
0 50 100 m
RACHEL HACKING ECOLOGY
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