



Image 9 – Cotoneaster horizontalis established in former garden area. (March 2022)

4.3 Proposed features of ecological value

It is proposed to create the following ecological features.

4.3.1 Proposed habitats

Trees

Trees to be planted will comply with the planting plan in Appendix 4 of this management plan.

Wild meadow

The meadow habitat will be created using the specification in Appendix 5 of this management plan.

3 Management plan

This part of the Ecology Management Plan takes account of the range of factors which are expected to influence the ecological features.

The action plan in section 3.3 addresses the factors below.

3.1 Current and predicted future factors affecting the ecological features

Positive factors	Impacts on ecological features
Presence of canal corridor	Canal corridor is likely to support populations of species and to act as a corridor for animal and plant movement and dispersal.
Presence of habitats, including existing woodland, scattered trees, tall ruderal and grassland	Habitats are of value in themselves and for the species which they support
Connection to habitats in the surrounding landscape (woodland and canal)	Provides source of species to enable colonisation of ecological features and maintenance of populations thereafter.

Negative Factors	Impacts on ecological features
Presence of non-native invasive species, including garden daffodil, Spanish bluebell, lilac, spiraea, Stag's horn sumac, buddleja, cotoneaster (<i>Cotoneaster horizontalis</i>) and pampas grass Habitats affected: woodland, tall ruderal and grassland	Potential for spread, with resulting impacts on desirable habitats and species (e.g. shading, displacement).
Presence of tipped materials within ecological features (including garden waste and plastic items) Habitats affected: woodland, tall ruderal and grassland	Limits on area available for habitats and species. Potential physical damage to species within the ecological features. Nutrient enrichment, leading to less desirable species spreading to the detriment of desirable species.
Poor condition of boundary features (including fencing). Habitats affected: woodland	Site hazard, with risk of damage to site users. Ineffective barrier to unwanted activities (including trampling and tipping of materials).
Ash die-back Habitats affected: woodland and scattered trees	Site hazard (condition of dead and dying trees), with risk of damage to site users. Loss of distinctive site feature.
Lack of nesting features for hole-nesting birds Habitats affected: woodland and scattered trees	Limited potential for site features to support nesting birds.

Negative Factors	Impacts on ecological features
Limited features for roosting bats. Habitats affected: woodland and scattered trees	Limited potential for site features to support roosting bats.
Removal of dead wood resource from Trevor Basin e.g. by canal users. Habitats affected: woodland	Overall net loss of essential woodland component.
Encroachment of woody vegetation Habitats affected: grassland	Loss of grassland habitat, reduction in value of remaining grassland habitat
Disturbance and nutrient enrichment from dogs and dog walkers Habitats affected: woodland, tall ruderal and grassland	Site hazard, with risk of harm to site users (dog faeces). Trampling of desirable vegetation.
Pollution of watercourse Habitats affected: canal	Site hazard, with risk of harm to site users (polluted water). Direct and indirect impacts on habitats and species e.g. through physical and chemical changes.
Impacts arising from on-site development e.g. contaminated runoff, noise disturbance, dust and fumes, materials storage Habitats affected: woodland, tall ruderal, grassland and canal	Site hazard, with risk of harm to site users. Direct and indirect impacts on habitats and species e.g. through physical and chemical changes.
Impacts arising from post-development on-site activities (e.g. contaminated surface-water runoff from sealed surfaces). Habitats affected: woodland, tall ruderal, grassland and canal	Direct and indirect impacts on habitats and species e.g. through physical and chemical changes.
Disturbance e.g. from artificial lighting Habitats affected: woodland, tall ruderal, grassland and canal	Limits feeding and sheltering opportunities for species including bird and bats.

3.1 Images showing current factors affecting the ecological features



Image 10 – Pampas grass established in grassland. (March 2022)



Image 11 – Stags horn sumac encroaching onto grassland. (March 2022)



Image 12 – tipped materials at edge of hard standing. (March 2022)



Image 13 – tipped garden waste in woodland. (March 2022)



Image 14 – canal barge with firewood collected from Trevor Basin woodland. (March 2022)

3.2 Objective

Vision for ecological features

The long-term vision for Trevor Basin is that the ecological features will comprise communities of woodland, scattered trees, tall ruderal, grassland and wetland (canal) of predominantly locally native species.

Objective to guide management

There is a single objective to provide a clear focus for achieving the vision. The objective has been designed to guide management of the ecological features and also to enable a sensible and realistic level of monitoring.

Objective - To maintain the ecological features in a favourable condition

Favourable condition is achieved when the following criteria have been met:

1. There is continued presence of woodland, tall herb, grassland and wetland habitats within the Trevor Basin site.
2. Woodland habitat will comprise locally native species. The canopy will include ash, silver birch and common alder. The woodland understorey will include hawthorn, holly and hazel. The ground flora, will include dog's mercury, wild garlic, ivy, herb Robert, primrose and red campion. Dead wood will occur throughout the woodland.
3. Scattered trees will comprise locally native species, including but not necessarily limited to ash, goat willow and silver birch.

4. Tall ruderal habitat will comprise locally native species, including but not necessarily limited to teasel, nettle, rosebay willowherb and raspberry.
5. Grassland habitat will comprise locally native species, including but not necessarily limited to Yorkshire fog, red fescue, white clover and field woodrush.
6. Wild meadow habitat will comprise predominantly locally native species. Details will be provided as part of the landscaping plan.
7. Wetland habitat will comprise predominantly locally native species.
8. No species from the following list will occur more than occasionally throughout the ecological features, and together will cover less than 5% of the Trevor Basin site:

Garden daffodil, Spanish bluebell, lilac, spiraea, Stag's horn sumac, buddleja, cotoneaster (*Cotoneaster horizontalis*) and pampas grass.

Other plants listed on Schedule 9 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended)

9. The ecological features will be unaffected by disturbance from factors including artificial lighting, pedestrians and dog walkers.