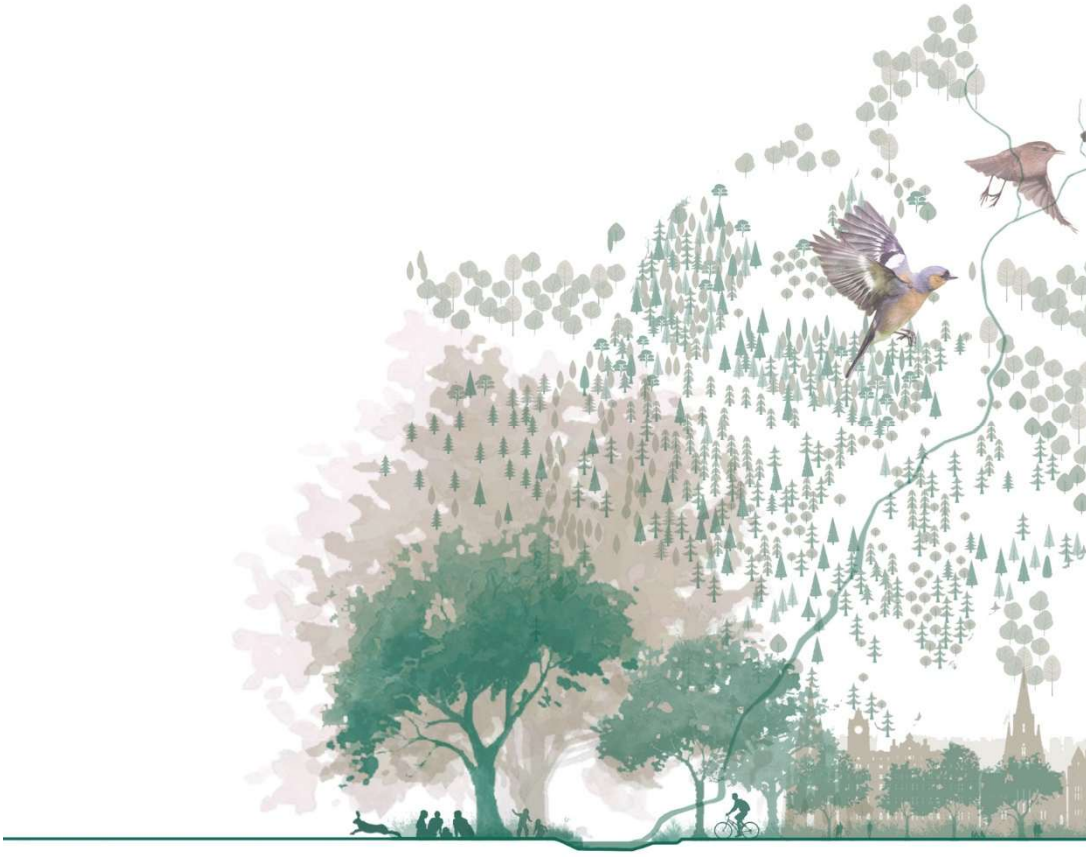


Hydro Aluminium Recycling Facility, Wrexham Industrial Estate, Wrexham

Landscape and Ecological Management Plan

Prepared For: Pace Architecture Limited on behalf of Hydro Aluminium Deeside Ltd

Document Reference: 11549.001

February 2026

Version 1.0

TEP
401 Faraday Street
Birchwood Park
Warrington
WA3 6GA
Tel: 01925 844004
Email: tep@tep.uk.com
Offices in Warrington, Market Harborough, Gateshead, London and Cornwall

Document Title	Landscape and Ecological Management Plan
Document Ref	11549.001
Version	Version 1.0
Prepared For	Pace Architecture Limited on behalf Hydro Aluminium Deeside Limited

Author	Joseph Stamp
Date	February 2026
Checked	Sorrel Bruce
Approved	Rebecca Martin

Amendment History

Version	Date	Modified by	Check/ Approved by	Reason	Status
1.0	20/02/25	JS	SB/RCM	Initial issue.	Issued.

Contents

1.0 Introduction 3
2.0 Site Management Considerations 6
3.0 Management Intentions and Operations 15
4.0 Monitoring and Review 34

Tables

Table 1: KPIs and Monitoring 7
Table 2: Condition Assessment Criteria for Existing Trees and Woodland 16
Table 3: Condition Assessment Criteria for Existing Hedgerows 19
Table 4: Condition Assessment Criteria for Existing Grassland Areas 20
Table 5: Condition Assessment Criteria for Proposed Trees 21
Table 6: Condition Assessment Criteria for Proposed Woodland Edge Planting 23
Table 7: Condition Assessment Criteria for Proposed Native Broad Hedgerow Planting 26
Table 8: Condition Assessment Criteria for Proposed Shade Tolerant Species Rich Meadow Grassland 27
Table 9: Condition Assessment Criteria for Proposed Wildflower Enriched Amenity Grass .. 28
Table 10: Key Measures for Monitoring 34

Drawings

Drawing 1: Landscape Masterplan (TEP Ref: D9871.100)
Drawing 2: Detailed Planting Plan (TEP Ref: D9871.101)
Drawing 3: Ecological Enhancement Plan (EEP) (TEP ref: G11549.002)

Appendices

Appendix A: Landscape Maintenance Schedules
Appendix B: Legislation Context

1.0 Introduction

Purpose of the Management Plan

1.1 This Landscape and Ecological Management Plan (LEMP) has been produced by The Environment Partnership (TEP) Limited on behalf of Pace Architecture Limited, acting for Hydro Aluminium Deeside Limited.

1.2 The LEMP will provide a framework for the long-term landscape and ecological management and maintenance of the open space areas associated with the proposed development of a new aluminium processing warehouse at Hydro Aluminium Recycling Facility, Wrexham Industrial Estate, Wrexham (hereby referred to as the 'Site').

Scope of the Management Plan

1.3 The LEMP covers all open space within the Site, and excludes existing and proposed buildings which will be maintained by Hydro Aluminium Deeside.

1.4 It sets out management intentions and operations for each retained and proposed landscape element as well as the ecological features associated with the Site.

1.5 The LEMP should be read in conjunction with the following drawings and documents:

- Landscape Masterplan (TEP ref: D9871.100) included as Drawing 1;
- Planting Plan (TEP ref: D9871.101) included as Drawing 2;
- Ecological Enhancement Plan (EEP) (TEP ref: G11549.002) included as Drawing 3;
- Arboricultural Impact Assessment (AIA) (TEP ref: 9871.001);
- Arboriculture Method Statement (AMS) (TEP ref: 11549.007);
- Ecology Desk Study (TEP ref: 9871.001);
- Preliminary Ecological Appraisal (PEA) (TEP ref: 9871.002);
- Grizzled Skipper Survey Report (Conops Entomology Ltd ref: 23.32);
- Biodiversity Enhancement Management Plan (BEMP) (TEP ref: 11549.003);
- Construction Environment Method Statement (CEMP) (TEP ref: 11549.005); and
- Invasive Non-Native Species (INNS) Survey Technical Letter (TEP ref: 11549.002).

Structure of the Management Plan

1.6 Chapter 2.0 provides a summary of the factors influencing management, includes Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) and a site analysis. Chapter 3.0 outlines the long-term aims and objectives for management and Chapter 4.0 sets out how the success of the plan will be monitored, reviewed and updated over time.

1.7 Appedix A includes a table of maintenance operations and Appendix B summarises relevant legislation.

Site Location

1.8 The Site lies approximately 4km southeast of Wrexham city centre (approximate central grid reference: SJ 37557 49230). The Site is bound by Wrexham Industrial Estate to the north and west, Bridge Road and His Majesty's Prison (HMP) Berwyn to the east, Clywedog East Road along with residential properties associated with Pentre Maelor to the south.

Planning and Development Context

1.9 A full planning application (application ref: P/2024/1554) was submitted to Wrexham County Borough Council in October 2024 for the construction of a 'metal recycling sorting facility, soil heap removal, concrete yard extension, landscaping and associated works at existing business premises'. The application was granted in November 2025, subject to conditions.

Planning Condition

1.10 Full planning permission was granted subject to conditions, including Condition 6 which states:

"No development including site clearance, shall commence until a Landscape and Ecological Management Plan (LEMP) for the provision, management and maintenance of the landscape and ecological features at the site has been submitted to and approved by the Local Planning Authority. The LEMP should build upon the principles outlined in the ecology report and include, but not necessarily be limited to the submission of a long-term site management plan that includes:

- Details of habitats and ecological features present or to be created, both in written form and shown on appropriate drawings, including planting plans, defined aims and objectives for each *identified ecological feature (including defined key performance indicators for long term monitoring indicators);*
- *Monitoring and management prescriptions for identified ecological areas and any SuDS features;*

- *Details of the intended condition of each habitat and criteria to determine when habitats have achieved this;*
- *Details of short and long-term management prescriptions to both achieve and maintain the condition of the habitat, including contingency prescription is invasive non-native species (INNS) or predators of identified ecological features (e.g. fish in respect of amphibians are detected);*
- *Biosecurity measures which consider invasive non-native species and specific diseases (e.g. Chytrid) to prevent the introduction of and where present control, removal or for the long-term management of invasive species both during construction and operation; and*
- *A timetable for the implementation of the LEMP.*

The LEMP shall be implemented in accordance with the approved timescale and thereafter all landscape and ecological features shall be managed and maintained in accordance with the approved detailed".

1.11 This LEMP has been written to partly discharge Condition 6. Information relating "biosecurity measures which consider invasive non-native species and specific diseases (e.g. Chytrid) to prevent the introduction of and where present control, removal or for the long-term management of invasive species both during construction and operation" is detailed within the CEMP (TEP ref: 11549.005).

2.0 Site Management Considerations

Responsibility for Site Management

2.1 During the defect's liability period, landscape maintenance and replacement of failed planting will be completed by the landscape contractor who implemented the scheme.

2.2 Following the defects liability period Hydro Aluminium Deeside will regain responsibility for the operational management and maintenance of retained and proposed landscape and ecological elements within the Site.

2.3 Hydro Aluminium Deeside will require the necessary experience and certificates of competence to undertake the proposed landscape and ecological management operations detailed within Chapter 3.0. If required, sub-contractors with experience in biodiversity management may be sought. Hydro Aluminium Deeside will ensure that management complies with the guidelines set out in this LEMP.

Health and Safety

2.4 UK Engineering Limited is the appointed developer on the scheme and will retain the ultimate responsibility for the health and safety of the Site until such time as the open space and landscaping associated is transferred back to Hydro Aluminium Deeside. The Site will be subject to informal inspections and a formal annual inspection. Whenever the Site is visited, any deficiencies in safety provision will be noted and acted upon.

2.5 Hydro Aluminium Deeside or any appointed sub-contractors will be responsible for complying with the provisions of the Health and Safety at Work Act 1974. All machinery and apparatus brought onto the Site shall be safe and maintained to a standard that will not breach provisions within the Health and Safety at Work Act 1974 or any other statutory obligations.

2.6 Hydro Aluminium Deeside or any appointed sub-contractors shall be adequately trained and sufficiently competent to carry out maintenance operations without causing a Health and Safety risk to themselves or other uses of the Site.

2.7 All works shall be undertaken in accordance with the relevant codes of practice. Appropriate machinery shall be used inclusive of adequate personal protective equipment to avoid harm to themselves or any other persons.

Biosecurity

2.8 UK Engineering Limited, Hydro Aluminium Deeside and any appointed sub-contractors should have a sufficient awareness of new and ongoing biosecurity threats, and the necessary precautions to avoid their spread should be undertaken on sites where they are known or suspected.

2.9 New findings of suspected non-indigenous plant pests and diseases should be reported to the Plant Heath and Seeds Inspectorate or Forestry Commission - Forest Research Tree Health Diagnostic and Advisory Service or both.

Management Objectives

2.10 The long-term management objectives of this LEMP are:

- Objective 1 - To ensure the scheme is successfully maintained;
- Objective 2 - To safeguard and enhance the biological and physical integrity of the Site;
- Objective 3 - To ensure that retained and newly created habitats within the Site are managed to enhance their biodiversity and connectivity as foraging and commuting habitat for high value wildlife;
- Objective 4 - To ensure that proposed ecological features are implemented, retained, and managed to deliver their intended biodiversity benefits for the lifetime of the development; and
- Objective 5 - To comply with legal obligations and constraints.

Key Performance Indicators (KPIs)

2.11 The KPIs detailed within Table 1, set out how the success of the retained, proposed habitats and ecological features will be measured and monitored over time.

Table 1: KPIs and Monitoring

Management Objective	KPI	Relevant Monitoring
Objective 1 - To ensure the Site is successfully maintained.	KPI 1 - Implementation of establishment and long-term management operations to ensure the Site is successfully maintained.	Annual review.

Management Objective	KPI	Relevant Monitoring
Objective 2 - To safeguard and enhance the biological and physical integrity of the Site.	KPI 2 - To ensure the condition of retained and proposed habitats are in line with that detailed within the LEMP.	Annual review.
Objective 3 - To ensure that retained and newly created habitats within the Site are managed to enhance their biodiversity and connectivity as foraging and commuting habitat for high value wildlife.	KPI 3 - Retained trees and vegetation remain in good health with no significant loss or deterioration. KPI 3.1 - Canopy remains largely continuous with structural diversity maintained.	Monthly site inspections and assess condition within the annual review.
	KPI 4 - Existing hedgerows maintain average height and width >1.5 m, with gaps <10% of total length.	
	KPI 5 - Existing grassland sward maintained with minimal scrub encroachment and no significant nutrient enrichment.	
	KPI 6 - Proposed trees exhibit healthy growth appropriate to species and location.	
	KPI 7 - Proposed woodland edge displays graduated structure with shrubs, young trees, and standards present.	
	KPI 8 - Proposed hedgerows establish well.	
	KPI 9 - Proposed grassland types successfully establishes with appropriate shade-tolerant species.	
	KPI 10 - 5–10% of the butterfly bank maintained as bare ground to provide suitable breeding habitat. Re-apply medium, coarse aggregate material.	
	KPI 11 - Brash piles retained in agreed locations and maintained in a condition suitable to support invertebrates and reptiles.	
	KPI 12 - Bat boxes installed as specified, retained in situ, and remain unobstructed.	

Management Objective	KPI	Relevant Monitoring
Objective 4 - To ensure that proposed ecological features are implemented, retained, and managed to deliver their intended biodiversity benefits for the lifetime of the development.	KPI 13 - Bird boxes installed in agreed locations and suitable orientations, and remain secure and functional.	
	KPI 14 - Butterfly banks retain south-facing aspect and appropriate substrate conditions.	
	KPI 15 - Hedgehog houses and hibernacula installed as approved and remain undisturbed and accessible.	
Objective 5 - To comply with legal obligations and constraints.	KPI 16 - Comply with planning conditions and legislation throughout management of the Site.	Annual review.
	KPI 17 - Safeguard protected habitats and species throughout management of the Site.	Annual review.

Ecological Factors

Designations

2.12 The following non-statutory designated sites (Local Wildlife Sites (LWS)) are within 2km of the Site including:

- Wrexham Industrial Estate LWS - 0.73km to the north of the Site;
- Cefn Park LWS - 0.82km northwest of the Site;
- Peter's Dingle LWS - 1.57km southeast of the Site; and
- Marchwiel Marsh LWS - 1.97km southeast of the Site.

2.13 No statutory designations are present within the site boundary or within 2 km of the Site. However, the Site is hydrologically connected to the River Dee (Special area of Conservation (SAC) and Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)) via a brook to the north. Without appropriate mitigation, indirect impacts on the River Dee SAC/SSSI may occur due to increased phosphate discharges resulting from additional foul water entering Five Fords wastewater treatment works via mains drainage.

Habitats and Species of Principal Importance in Wales

2.14 Section 7 of the Environment (Wales) Act 2016 requires a list of habitats and species of principal importance to be drawn up.

2.15 Local Biodiversity Action Plans (LBAP) provide an indication of the relative value given to existing habitats and species. The Wrexham LBAP has been used when assessing the value of the habitats and species present within the Site.

2.16 The following priority habitats and species listed in the Wrexham LBAP will be sustained around or within the Site:

- Ancient semi-natural woodland - directly adjacent to the northern boundary;
- Grizzled skipper butterfly; and
- Great crested newt (GCN).

Ecological Surveys

2.17 Below is a list of the ecological surveys carried out at the Site:

- Tree Survey (TEP, February 2023);
- Extended Phase 1 Habitat Survey (TEP, March 2023);
- Habitat Suitability Index (HSI) Assessment (TEP, March, April and May 2023);
- Environmental DNA (eDNA) for GCN (TEP, April, May and June 2023);
- Ground Level Tree Assessment (GLTA) (TEP, March 2023);
- Grizzled Skipper Butterfly Survey (Conops Entomology Ltd, June 2023); and
- INNS Survey (TEP, January 2026).

Habitats

2.18 The following habitats will be created or retained within the Site:

- Retained Trees and Vegetation;
- Proposed Trees;
- Retained Hedgerows;
- Proposed Hedgerow;
- Proposed Grassland; and

<u>Woodland and Trees</u>

2.19 Existing trees and vegetation, including plantation broad-leaved woodland on the western boundary and areas of dense scrub will be retained.

2.20 Additional trees and woodland edge planting are proposed along the northwestern, southeastern, and southwestern boundaries.

2.21 A belt of ancient semi-natural woodland lies adjacent to the northern site boundary. In line with recommendations from the AIA (TEP ref: 9871.001), a buffer zone will be maintained between the development and this woodland to safeguard its integrity and prevent direct or indirect impacts.

2.22 These features will provide screening from nearby residential areas and enhance ecological connectivity by creating a wildlife corridor that offers habitat opportunities for bats, birds and small mammals.

Hedgerows

2.23 Two existing hedgerows will be retained on the southeast of the Site.

2.24 Native broad hedgerow planting is proposed in the northwest of the Site.

2.25 These will provide foraging and nesting opportunities for a range of wildlife including amphibians, bats, birds and small mammals.

Grassland

2.26 Existing grassland along the western and southwestern boundary will be retained.

2.27 Shade tolerant species-rich meadow grassland and wildflower enriched amenity grassland planting is proposed along the western boundary.

2.28 The grassland will support pollinating invertebrates, while also offering foraging and sheltering opportunities for birds, bats and small mammals.

Species

Amphibians

2.29 The Ecology Desk Study (TEP ref: 9871.001) returned records of GCN and common toad, with the closest records located approximately 0.3km south of the Site within the grounds of HMP Berwyn.

2.30 No ponds or waterbodies are present within the Site. However, three ponds with the potential to support breeding GCN are present within 500m of the Site. HSI assessments and eDNA testing for GCN were both undertaken by TEP in March to June 2023 on three ponds (Pond reference: P1, P2 and P3) located within 250m of the Site to assess their suitability for breeding:

- P1 (Balancing Pond) adjacent to the northern boundary; Excellent suitability (HSI 0.81);

- P2 (SuDS Pond) 70m southeast within HMP Berwyn; Good suitability (HSI 0.75); and
- P3 (SuDS Pond) 120m northeast; Average suitability (HSI 0.66).

2.31 Connectivity between these ponds and the Site is considered viable due to the absence of significant barriers to dispersal.

2.32 The eDNA surveys undertaken across the three ponds within 250m of the Site found no detectable presence GCN in any waterbody, confirming negative results at all locations.

2.33 The plantation broad-leaved woodland and grassland provide suitable breeding habitat for amphibians and the ancient semi-natural woodland to the north of the Site forms part of a GCN habitat network throughout Wrexham Industrial Estate.

2.34 GCN are protected under Schedule 5 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981) as amended and the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended). Under this legislation it an offence to intentionally kill, injure or capture GCN. It is also an offence to intentionally or recklessly damage, destroy or obstruct access to places used by GCN for shelter or protection or to disturb them whilst they are occupying these habitats.

2.35 Common toads are listed as a Species of Principal Importance under Section 7 of the Environment (Wales) Act 2016 alongside other native amphibian species.

Otter

2.36 The Ecology Desk Study (TEP ref: 9871.001) returned no records of otter within the Site, however three records of otter were returned within 2km of the Site and the closest record is located approximately 0.7km northeast in Redwither Brook.

2.37 Redwither Brook and the ancient semi-natural woodland located north and northeast of the Site, provides suitable habitats for ranging otter. The brook and ancient semi-natural woodland have not been assessed for their suitability due to limited access.

2.38 Otter are fully protected under Schedule 5 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981) and are listed as species of principal importance under Section 41 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act (2006). Otter are also protected under the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended). The deliberate capturing, disturbing, injuring or killing of either species is prohibited, as is damaging or destroying a breeding site or resting place.

Birds

2.39 The Ecology Desk Study (TEP ref: 9871.001) returned no records of birds within the Site, however did return numerous records of protected and notable bid species listed under Schedule 1 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981) within 2km of the Site.

2.40 The plantation broad-leaved woodland and hedgerow offer suitable foraging and nesting habitat for a range of common bird species. The ancient semi-natural woodland located north of the Site has the potential to support a wider range of foraging and nesting birds, including protected and notable species.

2.41 All UK wild birds are protected while at the nest under the Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981), which makes it an offence to intentionally take, damage, or destroy an active nest or its contents. As a result, if habitat removal (including buildings, trees, hedgerows, scrub or grassland) cannot be scheduled outside the recognised bird breeding season (March to August inclusive), a survey by a suitably experienced ecologist will be required to confirm the absence of nesting birds. There is generally no licensing process in Wales to permit disturbance of nesting birds; therefore, if active nests are present, works must avoid the nest area until the young have fledged.

Bats

2.42 The Ecology Desk Study (TEP ref: 9871.001) returned no records of bats within the Site, however did return numerous protected and notable Schedule 5 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act bat species within 2km of the Site.

2.43 The plantation broad-leaved woodland within the Site and the ancient semi-natural woodland north of the Site offer suitable commuting and foraging habitat for bats and there is good connectivity to suitable habitats within the wider landscape.

2.44 Bats and their roosts are protected under Schedule 5 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981) as amended, and the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017, which transpose the EU Habitats Directive into Welsh law. These regulations make it an offence to damage, destroy or disturb bats or their roosts, whether or not bats are present at the time. Licensing for any activities that may risk impacting bats is administered by Natural Resources Wales (NRW).

Hedgehogs and Polecat

2.45 The Ecology Desk Study (TEP ref: 9871.001) returned no records of hedgehog within the Site, however did return record of hedgehog within 0.4km northeast of the Site and returned two records of polecat closest record within 1.7km of the Site.

2.46 The plantation broad-leaved woodland within the site offer potential sheltering and hibernating habitat for hedgehog and polecat and the amenity grassland and offer suitable ranging and foraging habitat.

2.47 In Wales, Hedgehog and Polecat are recognised as Section 7 Species of Principal Importance under the Environment (Wales) Act 2016.

Invertebrates

2.48 The Ecology Desk Study (TEP ref: 9871.001) returned no records of notable invertebrates within the Site, however Grizzled skipper and Dingy skipper butterflies were recorded approximately 0.3km south of the site.

2.49 A Grizzled Skipper Survey (Conops Entomology Ltd ref: 23.32) was conducted in June 2023 which recorded the presence of 6 grizzled skipper butterflies. Although the Site only supports a small colony, it is likely to form part of a wider metapopulation across the Wrexham Industrial Estate.

2.50 The plantation broad-leaved woodland, wildflower enriched amenity grassland and shade tolerant species-rich meadow grassland within the Site provide suitability for a range of common for dingy skipper and grizzled skipper butterflies and other notable invertebrate species.

2.51 The Grizzled skipper and Dingy skipper are recognised as a Species of Principal Importance in Wales listed under Section 7 of the Environment (Wales) Act 2016.

Social Factors

Public Amenity

2.52 The balance of both wildlife conservation and public amenity interests must be carefully managed due to close proximity to residential properties.

Accessibility

2.53 Site management and maintenance access is available via two existing access points, southeast of the Site off Bridge Road. One access point serves the existing processing/operational area, and the other serves the storage area.

Legal Factors

2.54 Management of the Site must be in line with all legislation relating to health and safety and the environment. A review of the relevant legislation affecting site management is at Appendix C.

3.0 Management Intentions and Operations

Landscape Elements

3.1 The Site will comprise the following landscape elements as shown on the Landscape Masterplan and Detailed Planting Plan:

- Existing Trees/Vegetation;
- Existing Hedgerows;
- Existing Grassland;
- Proposed Tree Planting;
- Proposed Woodland Edge Planting;
- Proposed Native Broad Hedgerow Planting;
- Proposed Shade Tolerant Species Rich Meadow Grassland;
- Proposed Wildflower Enriched Amenity Grassland;
- Brash Piles;
- Bat Boxes;
- Bird Boxes; and
- Butterfly Banks.

Site Wide

Management Intention

3.2 The Site will be kept free from litter through regular cleansing. Regular inspections will ensure any health and safety hazards are identified and made safe.

Chemical Use

3.3 It should be recognised that plants considered as weeds can provide suitable habitat for invertebrates.

3.4 Weed control where feasible should be undertaken by hand pulling. However, in certain instances, herbicide may be the most effective measure to remove unwanted species during the planting establishment period. Where herbicide application is needed this should be in small, controlled areas and should only target the undesirable species using spray shields. Herbicides should comply with the Control of Pesticides Regulations as amended (1997) and be on the current list of approved products.

3.5 Consideration would need to be given to the fact that chemicals can prevent growth of grasses and woody species in landscape schemes.

3.6 Fertiliser is not to be applied to any of the meadow areas in order to conserve the development of a diverse sward.

3.7 Use of rodenticides should be avoided or limited to prevent death or sub-lethal effects to polecat.

Maintenance Operations

Site Inspections

3.8 Site inspections will be undertaken monthly to identify any health and safety hazards and arrange for them to be made safe as far as is practicable.

3.9 Results from the monthly site inspections will be compiled and presented within the annual report which will be used in the review of the Plan as detailed in Chapter 4.0.

Site Cleansing

3.10 A litter pick of the Site will be carried out fortnightly. Remove fly tipping as soon as possible. All litter will be removed and disposed of in an authorised manner.

Existing Trees and Woodland

Management Intention

3.11 Existing trees and woodland will be retained to the northern, southern and western boundaries of the Site and will provide wildlife corridors important for ecological connectivity and opportunities for bats, birds and small mammals.

3.12 An arboriculturist will be consulted prior to undertaking any major tree works.

3.13 If INNS are encountered within the woodland, a species-specific method statement will be written by an appropriately qualified consultant detailing appropriate control and treatment measures.

3.14 Table 2 sets out the criteria against which the condition of existing trees and woodland will be assessed.

Table 2: Condition Assessment Criteria for Existing Trees and Woodland

Condition Assessment Criteria	
KPI 3	Retained trees and vegetation are healthy, stable, and viable, with no significant decline in condition, dieback, or unmanaged loss.

Condition Assessment Criteria	
KPI 3.1	The tree canopy within the retained trees and vegetation remains largely continuous across the Site, retaining a varied structure in terms of height, age, and species composition.

Maintenance Operations (Long-term)

Tree Survey

3.15 A trained arboriculturist will carry out an inspection of the existing mature trees and woodland within or adjacent to areas of pedestrian access to check for damage or disease and to maintain appropriate height clearances. The survey will be carried out every three years or following a storm.

Thinning and Cutting Understorey Vegetation

3.16 Trees selected for thinning will be cut to a level stump length of 150mm for treatment with stump killer. A minimum of 50% of the stump surface will be scored over and treated to stop re-growth. Future growth of stumps will be monitored, and additional cuts and applications of stump killer will be made (or an appropriate herbicide application such as Eco Plugs) over the following two or three years as required.

3.17 Thinning and cutting understorey vegetation will be undertaken on an annual cyclical programme (5 - 10-year cycle) and will be carried out outside of bird nesting season (March to August inclusive). If works are required to any trees with bat roosting potential, advice must be sought from a licensed bat ecologist prior to any works commencing.

3.18 Wood under 250 mm diameter collected from thinning, pruning, brashing and vegetation clearance will, wherever possible, be chipped and used sustainably on site for mulching.

3.19 Wood greater than 250 mm diameter will be logged and used to create deadwood piles in suitable woodland locations.

3.20

Coppicing

3.21 Trees selected for coppicing will be cut back to 50mm above ground level. Where a number of stems are coppiced on one plant, cut faces are to slope away from the centre. Care will be taken to ensure that coppicing, thinning and pruning operations do not cause damage to desirable plants, or rutting of the ground in wet conditions.

3.22 Wood under 250 mm diameter collected from maintenance works will, wherever possible, be chipped and used sustainably on site.

3.23 Wood greater than 250 mm diameter will be logged and used to create deadwood piles. Care will be taken to ensure that thinning/pruning operations do not cause damage to desirable plants or rutting of the ground in wet conditions.

3.24 Coppicing will be undertaken on an annual cyclical programme (5 - 10-year cycle) and will be carried out outside of bird nesting season (March to August inclusive). If works are required to any trees with bat roosting potential, advice must be sought from a licensed bat ecologist prior to any works commencing.

Opening up Rides

3.25 Creation of rides to mimic natural processes (e.g. storms) will be undertaken on an annual cyclical programme (5 - 10-year cycles) which open up expanses of woodland to sunlight will allow ground flora and taller grass swards to thrive and felled trees to create deadwood habitat. Prevailing winds need to be accounted for in determining location and direction of new rides to ensure they do not create a wind-tunnel effect.

3.26 Scallops along narrow paths will offer a suitable alternative to the creation of wide rides.

Conserving Deadwood

3.27 Deadwood management will be low intervention, this means that any deadwood found will be left in situ. If leaving deadwood in situ represents a health and safety risk or hinders management access, it will be moved and stacked elsewhere in appropriate locations onsite to retain shelter and forage opportunities for wildlife.

Visual Inspection

3.28 During monthly site inspections, woodland will be inspected for the presence of litter, debris and INNS.

Existing Hedgerows

Management Intentions

3.29 Existing hedgerows will be retained in the eastern and southeastern part of the Site and will be maintained for their amenity and aesthetic value. Regular cuts to both sides and top throughout the growing season will create a neat and formal structure.

3.30 Table 3 sets out the criteria against which the condition of existing hedgerows will be assessed.

Table 3: Condition Assessment Criteria for Existing Hedgerows

Condition Assessment Criteria	
KPI 4	Existing hedgerows are structurally intact, with an average height and width exceeding 1.5 m and gaps comprising less than 10% of overall length.

Maintenance Operations (Long-term)

Hedgerow Cutting

3.31 Hedgerows will be cut in an 'A' shape to maintain a wide base for bird nesting and roosting. Hedgerow cutting will be cut on a rotational basis with one third cut every three years to retain foraging and sheltering opportunities. Where practicable, a 1m grass strip of species rich tussock grass will be left uncut next to the hedgerow to increase habitat potential and increasing connectivity. The grass strip is to be cut simultaneously with the hedge cutting regime. Arisings will be collected and removed from Site.

3.32 Any hedgerow management will be carried out outside of the bird nesting season (between March and August inclusive). Should any works be required within the bird nesting season an assessment will be undertaken by a suitably qualified ecologist before any works commence.

3.33 Additional hedgerow cutting may be required from a health and safety perspective should there be a good growing season.

Visual inspection

3.34 During one of the monthly site inspections during the growing season (April to October), the existing hedgerows will be inspected for the presence of litter, debris and INNS.

Existing Grassland

Management Intention

3.35 Existing grassland will be retained along the western and southwestern Site boundary. Amenity grassland areas in the south of the site will be enhanced to form species-rich, low-nutrient grassland. Management will ensure ruderal species and succession of shrubs and tree saplings are not permitted to compromise the integrity of the grassland composition or habitat value.

3.36 Table 4 sets out the criteria against which the condition of existing grassland areas will be assessed.

Table 4: Condition Assessment Criteria for Existing Grassland Areas

Condition Assessment Criteria	
KPI 5	Existing grassland is maintained as a stable sward with minimal scrub encroachment and no evidence of significant nutrient enrichment.

Maintenance Operations (Long-term)

Grass Cutting and thinning

3.37 The grass will be cut once a year in late summer (September) to a height of 300mm with the arisings removed from the Site to prevent nutrient enrichment.

3.38 Grass cuts will be undertaken with flail cutters/mowers set to retain vegetation at a height of 300mm in order to prevent any risk to amphibians that may be present within the grasslands. Arisings will be removed from site or if appropriate used on Site to increase habitat opportunities.

3.39 Grass cutting will be avoided between mid-March and August (inclusive) to prevent risk of disturbance and destruction to nesting birds.

3.40 Light scarification of 5–10% of the grassland area every 2–3 years to maintain low nutrient levels, create fine-scale bare patches and promote regeneration of early-successional forbs.

3.41 It is advised an Ecologist should undertake a walkover survey of the grassland if these areas require cutting within the nesting bird season between mid-March and August (inclusive).

Cultivating and Re-seeding

3.42 Any bare ground will be cultivated and re-seeded as required to successfully establish sward. This will be carried out twice annually between August and October.

Weed Control

3.43 Weed control will be undertaken annually between April and September and where feasible should be undertaken by hand pulling and should remove all noxious weeds such as docks, thistles, nettles, ragwort and willowherb.

3.44 In certain instances, herbicide maybe the most effective measure to remove unwanted species. Where herbicide application is needed this should be in small,

controlled areas and should only target the undesirable species. Shields should be used as appropriate to prevent drift into sensitive areas. Herbicides should comply with the Control of Pesticides Regulations as amended (1997) and be on the current list of approved products.

Fertiliser Use

3.45 Grassland areas will not be fertilised in order to conserve the sward diversity.

Visual inspection

3.46 During one of the monthly site inspections within the growing season, the existing grassland will be inspected for the presence of litter, debris and INNS.

Proposed Trees

Management Intentions

3.47 Tree planting is proposed to the western Site boundary and will provide connectivity to the wider environment, foraging and nesting opportunities.

3.48 Table 5 sets out the criteria against which the condition of proposed trees will be assessed.

Table 5: Condition Assessment Criteria for Proposed Trees

Condition Assessment Criteria	
KPI 6	Proposed trees are successfully established and demonstrate healthy growth and development appropriate to their species and setting.

Maintenance Operation (Establishment)

Weed Control

3.49 To reduce excessive competition, a weed free area will be retained around any trees less than 3m in height and will be maintained to a diameter of 1200mm around the base of the trees.

3.50 Mulch will be replenished as required to maintain a depth of 75mm.

3.51 Once trees attain a height of 3m, the maintenance of a weed free base can be discontinued.

Re-firming

3.52 Newly planted trees will require re-firming as required.

Stakes and Ties

3.53 Where trees are staked, the stakes and ties will be checked quarterly, and it is anticipated that they will need adjusting at least twice annually. Any broken or damaged stakes will be replaced and ties re-fixed at a slightly lower position, allowing for growth since planting.

3.54 Remove stakes as necessary, when the tree is suitably established, approximately in Year 5.

Formative Pruning

3.55 Young trees will require formative pruning until a height of 3m is attained to maintain a desirable shape as well as to maintain health and vigour. Pruning and thinning of trees will be in accordance with BS 7370-4:1993 Recommendations for Maintenance of Soft Landscape (Other Than Amenity Turf).

3.56 Once a height of 3m is attained, crown pruning is desirable and any dead or severely damaged trees will be felled and replaced accordingly.

Replacement of Failed Planting

3.57 Failed planting will be removed and replaced with the same specification as the approved planting plan for the Site between November and March for deciduous species.

3.58 If there is a continuous failure of a certain species, this will be reviewed and, if appropriate, an alternate appropriate species will be planted instead.

3.59 Any scrub or plantation trees unavoidably lost to the development will be replaced using appropriate native species already represented within or adjacent to the site (e.g., hawthorn, blackthorn, willow, birch). Planting will be designed to reinforce ecological connectivity and provide foraging and sheltering opportunities for a wide range of species.

Watering

3.60 Young single stem trees (whips) planted during the dormant season will need little or no watering. This will allow the tree to naturally acclimatise to the location and will encourage roots to spread down in search of water

3.61 Watering may be required during periods of drought in the first couple of years following planting. Water should be applied to the base of the tree and should not be in excess of 20 litres every other day, as required, between April and September.

Fertiliser

3.62 Apply slow-release multi-purpose plant food and soil improver in Autumn during the first 5 years after planting.

3.63 Any bark or other weed suppressant should be carefully removed/lifted and fertilizer applied direct to the top layer of soil at the manufactures recommended rate.

Maintenance Operations (Long-term)

Post Establishment Maintenance

3.64 See Existing Trees and Woodland.

Proposed Woodland Edge Planting

Management Intentions

3.65 Woodland edge planting is proposed to the west of the site and serves as a dynamic interface between the woodland and field layer, providing a gradation of habitats and edge zones. The proposed woodland edge planting will provide suitable terrestrial habitat and wildlife value for birds, bats, invertebrates and small mammals, complement existing woodland, improving aesthetics and amenity value.

3.66 It may be acceptable to allow 'wild areas' to establish for the purpose of increased biodiversity value to invertebrates, including weeds and other dominant species such as docks, thistles, nettles, ragwort and willowherb. However, these species should not be allowed to spread to other areas of the site or neighbouring land.

3.67 Table 6 sets out the criteria against which the condition of proposed woodland edge planting will be assessed.

Table 6: Condition Assessment Criteria for Proposed Woodland Edge Planting

Condition Assessment Criteria	
KPI 7	Proposed woodland edge planting displays a well-graduated structure, with shrubs, young trees present providing and ecotone to the existing retained woodland and trees.

Management Operations

Weed Control

3.68 Areas of scrubby vegetation inclusive of tall tussocky grass and weeds will be allowed to establish to increase habitat value on site and to complement green infrastructure across the site and the surrounding landscape.

3.69 Weed control where feasible should be undertaken by hand pulling and should remove all dominant weeds such as docks, thistles, nettles, ragwort and willowherb. However, in certain instances, herbicide maybe the most effective measure to remove unwanted species. Where herbicide application is needed this should be in small, controlled areas and should only target the undesirable species. Herbicides should comply with the Control of Pesticides Regulations as amended (1997) and be on the current list of approved products.

Stakes and Ties

3.70 Where trees are staked, the stakes and ties will be checked quarterly, and it is anticipated that they will need adjusting at least twice annually. Any broken or damaged stakes will be replaced and ties re-fixed at a slightly lower position, allowing for growth since planting.

3.71 Remove stakes as necessary, when the tree is suitably established, approximately in Year 5.

Pruning

3.72 Pruning will be undertaken to clear deadwood, promote healthy growth and produce desired growth of flowers, fruit, foliage or winter colour as appropriate. Dead, broken, damaged, diseased branches will be removed. Pruning will also include for clearing out crossing branches and branches growing toward the middle of the plant. Pruning will be carried out between December and February.

3.73 Any plants subject to vandalism or storm damage should be pruned straight away.

3.74 In the long term, consideration will be given to active management, e.g. cyclical thinning and coppicing to create greater structural diversity and to increase light penetration.

Watering

3.75 Young woodland planting will be planted during the dormant season and therefore will need little or no watering. This will allow the tree to naturally acclimatise to the location and will encourage roots to spread down in search of water.

3.76 Watering may be required during periods of drought in the first couple of years following planting. Water should be applied to the base of the tree and should not be in excess of 20 litres every other day, as required, between April and September.

Replacement of Failed Planting

3.77 Failed planting will be removed and replaced with the same species between November and March for deciduous species and between September and April for evergreen species.

3.78 If there is a continuous failure of a certain species, this will be reviewed and, if appropriate, an alternate appropriate species will be planted instead.

Visual inspection

3.79 During monthly site inspections, the existing hedgerows will be inspected for the presence of litter, debris and INNS.

Maintenance Operations (Long-term)

Cutting and Thinning

3.80 Cut 20–30% of the scrub mosaic within woodland edge planting every 3–5 years on a rotational basis. Rotation of cuts should maintain a patchwork of different ages and densities.

3.81 Lightly thin advancing scrub where it threatens bare-ground or early-successional habitat patches.

3.82 Arisings from cutting to be used to replenish brash piles or deadwood habitat.

Constraints

3.83 Any works required will be undertaken outside of the bird nesting season, between September and February. Should any works be required within the bird nesting season (March to August inclusive) an assessment will be undertaken by a suitably qualified ecologist before any works commence.

Native Broad Hedgerow Planting

Management Intentions

3.84 Native broad hedgerow planting is proposed to the northwest of the Site. Hedgerows will have locally native species enhancing connectivity and ecological diversity of the site, and will provide opportunities for foraging and shelter for wildlife.

3.85 Table 7 sets out the criteria against which the condition of proposed native broad hedgerow planting will be assessed.

Table 7: Condition Assessment Criteria for Proposed Native Broad Hedgerow Planting

Condition Assessment Criteria	
KPI 9	Proposed hedgerows establish successfully, with healthy growth, good basal structure, and minimal gaps.

Maintenance Operations (Establishment)

Weed Control

3.86 To reduce excessive competition, a weed free area will be retained around hedgerow plants to a diameter of 1200m around the base. Bark mulch will be replenished annually to a depth of 75mm.

Formative Pruning

3.87 Formative 'facing up' the hedgerow will establish dense branch growth annually in September.

Fencing and Guards

3.88 Where planting is protected by protective rabbit guards, these will be checked quarterly. Any broken or damaged guards will be replaced.

3.89 Remove guards as necessary, when the planting is suitably established, approximately in Year 5.

Re-firming

3.90 Newly planted hedgerow plants will require re-firming, as required.

Replacement of Failed Planting

3.91 Failed planting will be removed and replaced with the same species between November and March for deciduous species and between September and April for evergreen species.

3.92 If there is a continuous failure of a certain species, this will be reviewed and, if appropriate, an alternate appropriate species will be planted instead.

Hedgerow Cutting

3.93 The first cut to newly planted hedgerows is recommended within year 3 (dependant on growth) and will consist of 'facing up' either side of the hedge and strim grass strip. All hedge cuts must be undertaken using appropriate hand or power tools. Mechanical methods of management, where appropriate, will be used in favour of machinery.

Maintenance Operation (Long-term)

Post Establishment Maintenance

3.94 See Existing Hedgerows.

Proposed Shade Tolerant Species Rich Meadow Grassland

Management Intentions

3.95 Shade tolerant species-rich meadow grassland is proposed along the western boundary of the Site to introduce ecological diversity and valuable wildlife habitats.

3.96 Table 8 sets out the criteria against which the condition of proposed shade tolerant species rich meadow grassland will be assessed.

Table 8: Condition Assessment Criteria for Proposed Shade Tolerant Species Rich Meadow Grassland

Condition Assessment Criteria	
KPI 9	Proposed grassland types establish successfully, with a stable sward comprising appropriate shade-tolerant species characteristic of the approved species mix.
KPI 10	Butterfly bank habitat is maintained with 5–10% of the surface retained as bare ground to provide suitable breeding habitat, with medium to coarse aggregate material re-applied as required to sustain suitable conditions.

Maintenance Operations

Grass Cutting

3.97 The species rich meadow will be cut to a height of no less than 300mm every 6-8 weeks between April and September in the first year.

3.98 From year two onwards, the grass will be cut annually once seed heads have dropped in late September.

3.99 Two thirds of the grass will be cut in a semi-random rotational pattern (working outwards or from one side to the other). Within this area, the cut height will vary in random patches/swathes between 500mm and a minimum 300mm.

3.100 Arisings will be left in situ for 24 hours to allow flower seed to disperse. The arisings will then be raked and removed from the Site to prevent nutrient enrichment and to retain the desired species composition.

3.101 It is advised an Ecologist should undertake a walkover survey of the grassland prior to cutting the grassland areas within the nesting bird season between mid-March and August (inclusive).

Cultivating and Re-seeding

3.102 Any bare ground will be cultivated and re-seeded as required to successfully establish sward. This will be carried out twice annually between August and October.

Weed Control

3.103 Weed control will be undertaken annually between April and September and where feasible should be undertaken by hand pulling and should remove all noxious weeds such as docks, thistles, nettles, ragwort and willowherb.

3.104 In certain instances, herbicide maybe the most effective measure to remove unwanted species. Where herbicide application is needed this should be in small, controlled areas and should only target the undesirable species. Shields should be used as appropriate to prevent drift into sensitive areas. Herbicides should comply with the Control of Pesticides Regulations as amended (1997) and be on the current list of approved products.

Fertiliser Use

3.105 Fertiliser is not to be applied to any of the wildflower areas in order to conserve the development of a diverse sward.

Proposed Wildflower Enriched Amenity Grass

Management Intentions

3.106 Wildflower enriched amenity grassland is proposed and will be managed as required to maintain a tidy appearance as well as facilitating safe pedestrian access.

3.107 Table 9 sets out the criteria against which the condition of proposed wildflower enriched amenity grassland will be assessed.

Table 9: Condition Assessment Criteria for Proposed Wildflower Enriched Amenity Grass

Condition Assessment Criteria	
KPI 9	Proposed grassland types establish successfully, with a stable sward characteristic of the approved species mix.

Maintenance Operations

Grass Cutting

3.108 The grass will be kept as medium length of 300 mm. Arisings will be removed and disposed of appropriately.

3.109 It is advised an Ecologist should undertake a walkover survey of the grassland prior to cutting the grassland areas within the nesting bird season between mid-March and August (inclusive).

Cultivating and Re-seeding

3.110 Any bare ground will be cultivated and re-seeded as required to successfully establish sward. This will be carried out twice annually between August and October.

Weed Control

3.111 Weed control will be undertaken annually between April and September and where feasible should be undertaken by hand pulling and should remove all noxious weeds such as docks, thistles, nettles, ragwort and willowherb.

3.112 In certain instances, herbicide maybe the most effective measure to remove unwanted species. Where herbicide application is needed this should be in small, controlled areas and should only target the undesirable species. Shields should be used as appropriate to prevent drift into sensitive areas. Herbicides should comply with the Control of Pesticides Regulations as amended (1997) and be on the current list of approved products.

Brash Piles

Management Intention

3.113 Brash piles are to be maintained in a viable condition so as to function to provide shelter and winter refuge to invertebrates and reptiles.

Table 10: Condition Assessment Criteria for Proposed Brash Piles

Condition Assessment Criteria	
KPI 11	Brash piles retained in agreed locations and maintained in a condition suitable to support invertebrates and reptiles.

Maintenance Operations

Replenishment

3.114 Brash/habitat piles will be replenished annually in August or September using wood collected during maintenance works, this will ensure there is enough cover for the hibernation period.

Bat Boxes

Management Intention

3.115 Bat boxes will be located on existing mature trees or suitable buildings, maintained in a viable condition to provide roost habitat throughout the year. Bat boxes will be of types that are generally maintenance free.

Table 11: Condition Assessment Criteria for Proposed Bat Boxes

Condition Assessment Criteria	
KPI 12	Bat boxes installed as specified, retained in situ, and remain unobstructed.

Maintenance Operations

Inspections and Remedial Measures

3.116 Bat boxes will be inspected from the ground to ensure they remain in viable condition. This will be undertaken annually and will be completed during the routine monthly site inspection in November.

3.117 Where any bat box is found to be damaged, it will be replaced a similar model prior to the following February.

3.118 In the event that the bat box is occupied by wasp or hornets, the box will either be relocated to a safe place away from regularly accessed public places or be removed from site, as desired, and a replacement box will be installed.

Bird Boxes

Management Intention

3.119 Bird boxes will be mounted on mature woodland to the west of the Site or on existing buildings and will be maintained in a viable condition to provide nesting habitat throughout the year. Bird boxes will be of types that are generally maintenance free.

Table 12: Condition Assessment Criteria for Proposed Bird Boxes

Condition Assessment Criteria	
KPI 13	Bird boxes installed in agreed locations and suitable orientations, and remain secure and functional.

Maintenance Operations

Inspections and Remedial Measures

3.120 Bird boxes will be inspected from the ground to ensure they remain in viable condition. This will be undertaken annually and will be completed during the routine monthly site inspection in November.

3.121 Bird boxes will be cleaned of any residual nest material and debris. This will be done in situ without adjustment to position or orientation of the box by removal of the inspection panels. In the event the nest box is occupied (by bird, bat or other animal), the box will be closed without cleaning and cleaning will be delayed until the following year. In the event that a bird is occupying the nest box, the advice of an ecologist will be sought. In the event that the box is occupied by wasp or hornets, the box will be removed to a safe place away from regularly accessed public places and a replacement box will be installed.

3.122 Where any bird box is found to be damaged, it will be replaced a similar model prior to the following February.

Butterfly Banks

Management Intention

3.123 Butterfly banks are proposed for Grizzled skipper butterflies with south facing aspect. The wildflower meadow will support Grizzled Skipper population, as well as providing suitable habitat for range of other invertebrates.

Table 13: Condition Assessment Criteria for Proposed Butterfly Banks

Condition Assessment Criteria	
KPI 14	Butterfly banks retain south-facing aspect and appropriate substrate conditions.

Maintenance Operations

Inspections and Remedial Measures

3.124 The bare ground within the butterfly bank will be created and maintained using low-nutrient substrates to ensure the butterflies have suitable habitat.

3.125 5-10% of the ground will be left bare, the remaining areas will be re-cultivated and re-seeded as required to successfully establish sward. This will be carried out twice annually between August and October.

3.126 Maintain south-facing aspects free of overshadowing vegetation.

3.127 Carry out mechanical rotavating or hand-scraping of 10–20% of each bare-ground zone annually in September to October to avoid the peak invertebrate larval period.

3.128 Visual inspections will be undertaken annually during routine site inspections to prevent scrub encroachment. Scrub control will be undertaken as required consisting of light disturbance or periodic cutting to replicate grazing pressures.

Scrub Control

3.129 Remove emergent scrub seedlings annually and cut back advancing scrub from surrounding mosaic habitat.

3.130 Remove dense grass where it begins to dominate using hand tools or small-scale scraping.

3.131 Maintain some areas of free-draining, low-nutrient substrates such as crushed aggregate or sandy soil and re-apply loose aggregate periodically where compaction reduces suitability.

Hedgehog Houses and Hibernacula

Management Intention

3.132 Hedgehog houses and hibernacula will be installed in suitable, quiet locations within the site to provide refuge and hibernation for hedgehog. These features will be retained and protected and managed to ensure they remain accessible, undisturbed and effective in supporting hedgehog populations.

Table 14: Condition Assessment Criteria for Proposed Hedgehog Houses and Hibernacula

Condition Assessment Criteria	
KPI 14	Hedgehog houses and hibernacula installed as approved and remain undisturbed and accessible.

Management Operations

3.133 Hedgehog houses and hibernacula will be visually inspected annually during routine site inspections to ensure they remain in position, intact and free from obstruction. Inspections will be undertaken from a distance to avoid disturbance.

3.134 Routine maintenance works, vegetation clearance or machinery access will avoid the immediate vicinity of hedgehog houses and hibernacula, particularly during the hibernation period (typically October to March inclusive).

3.135 Where any hedgehog house is found to be damaged, it will be replaced a similar model prior to the following hibernation period where possible.

4.0 Monitoring and Review

Site Monitoring

4.1 The key measures described in the table below will enable the landowner and/or the managing organisation to measure the appropriateness of landscape maintenance operations and whether management of the Site is meeting the long-term management objectives.

Table 10: Key Measures for Monitoring

Feature	Key Measures
Site Wide	Is the landscape establishing well and attractive to residents and wildlife overall? Is the Site in a clean and tidy condition? Is public access to the Site maintained? Are there any health and safety hazards / deficiencies which require rectification? Does the Site comply with the relevant environmental and health and safety legislation (as set out in Appendix C of this LEMP)? Are there any instances where planting is repeatedly failing? If so, has an arboricultural consultant or landscape architect been consulted with to specify an alternative species?
Existing Trees and Woodland	Carry out an inspection to note any deficiencies. Concerns about risks to public health and safety and tree health, should be reported and specialist input sought as necessary. Review arboriculture assessment for recommendations on thinning and tree works.
Existing Hedgerows	Carry out an inspection to note any gaps and re-plant with suitable native species.
Existing Grassland	Inspection of the grass to ensure botanical diversity, weeds kept to a minimum, and no scrub encroachment. Re-seed as required.
Proposed Tree Planting	Stakes and ties to be inspected and newly planted trees re-firmed and kept weed free. Any dead or dying trees should be replaced as specified in the original planting plan. Review arboriculture assessment for recommendations on thinning and tree works.

Feature	Key Measures
Proposed Woodland Edge Planting	Stakes and ties to be inspected and newly planted trees re-firmed and kept weed free. Any dead or dying trees should be replaced as specified in the original planting plan. Review arboriculture assessment for recommendations on thinning and tree works. Condition of mulch, including coverage, depth and effectiveness as a weed suppressant to be inspected. Any dead or dying specimens should be replaced as specified in the original planting plan.
Proposed Native Broad Hedgerow Planting	Carry out an inspection to note any gaps and re-plant with suitable native species.
Proposed Shade Tolerant Species Rich Meadow Grassland	Inspection of the grass to ensure botanical diversity, weeds kept to a minimum, and no scrub encroachment. Re-seed as required.
Proposed Wildflower Enhanced Amenity Grass	Inspection of the grass to ensure botanical diversity, weeds kept to a minimum, and no scrub encroachment. Re-seed as required.
Brash Piles	Brash piles retained in agreed locations and maintained in a condition suitable to support invertebrates and reptiles. Confirm that piles are replenished each August or September using material generated from site maintenance.
Bat Boxes	Monitor bat boxes annually to ensure they remain secure, unobstructed and in viable condition, with any damaged boxes replaced before February.
Bird Boxes	Monitor bird boxes annually to ensure they remain secure, unobstructed and in good condition, with cleaning undertaken where boxes are unoccupied.
Butterfly Banks	Butterfly banks retain south-facing aspect, appropriate substrate conditions and 5-10% bare ground, with any scrub encroachment or vegetation overshadowing addressed promptly.

Feature	Key Measures
Hedgehog Houses	Hedgehog houses and hibernacula installed as approved and remain undisturbed and accessible. Any damage, obstruction or disturbance will be rectified promptly to ensure these features continue to function as effective refuge and hibernation sites.

4.2 With respect to monitoring habitat creation, an annual habitat walkover survey will be carried out to ensure that habitats created are still viable for their intended purpose and to inform future management policies concerning potential matters such as protected species and INNS control.

Review

4.3 The LEMP will be reviewed on an annual basis by the Hydro Aluminium Deeside and any appointed sub-contractors and other key partners to ensure that the LEMP is meeting the original management objectives, KPIs and conditions whilst also responding to the developing needs of the Site.

4.4 The annual review will identify the need for additional maintenance operations and inform future management decisions. This can be achieved by:

- Quarterly formal site inspections by Hydro Aluminium to assess the appointed contractor's quality standards and deliverables in line with this management plan;
- An annual site meeting with the Hydro Aluminium Deeside and any appointed sub-contractors and stakeholders to assess quality standards and deliverables in line with this LEMP; and
- Ad hoc unannounced inspections by Hydro Aluminium Deeside to review quality of maintenance work and any potential Health and Safety issues.

4.5 Hydro Aluminium Deeside alongside any sub-contractors will produce an annual report, summarising the management of the Site over the last year. The report will include the key performance indicators achieved, actions going forward and any updates to the maintenance operations if required, and how this information will be communicated to sub-contractors.

4.6 It is also recommended Hydro Aluminium Deeside produces a cash-flow forecast for the next 3-5 years but that can be flexible enough to respond to changing circumstances. This will ensure sufficient funds are in place to deliver long-term management of the Site.

4.7 An appropriately qualified landscape consultant will formally re-assess the LEMP and annual review information on a five yearly basis to ensure the habitats and

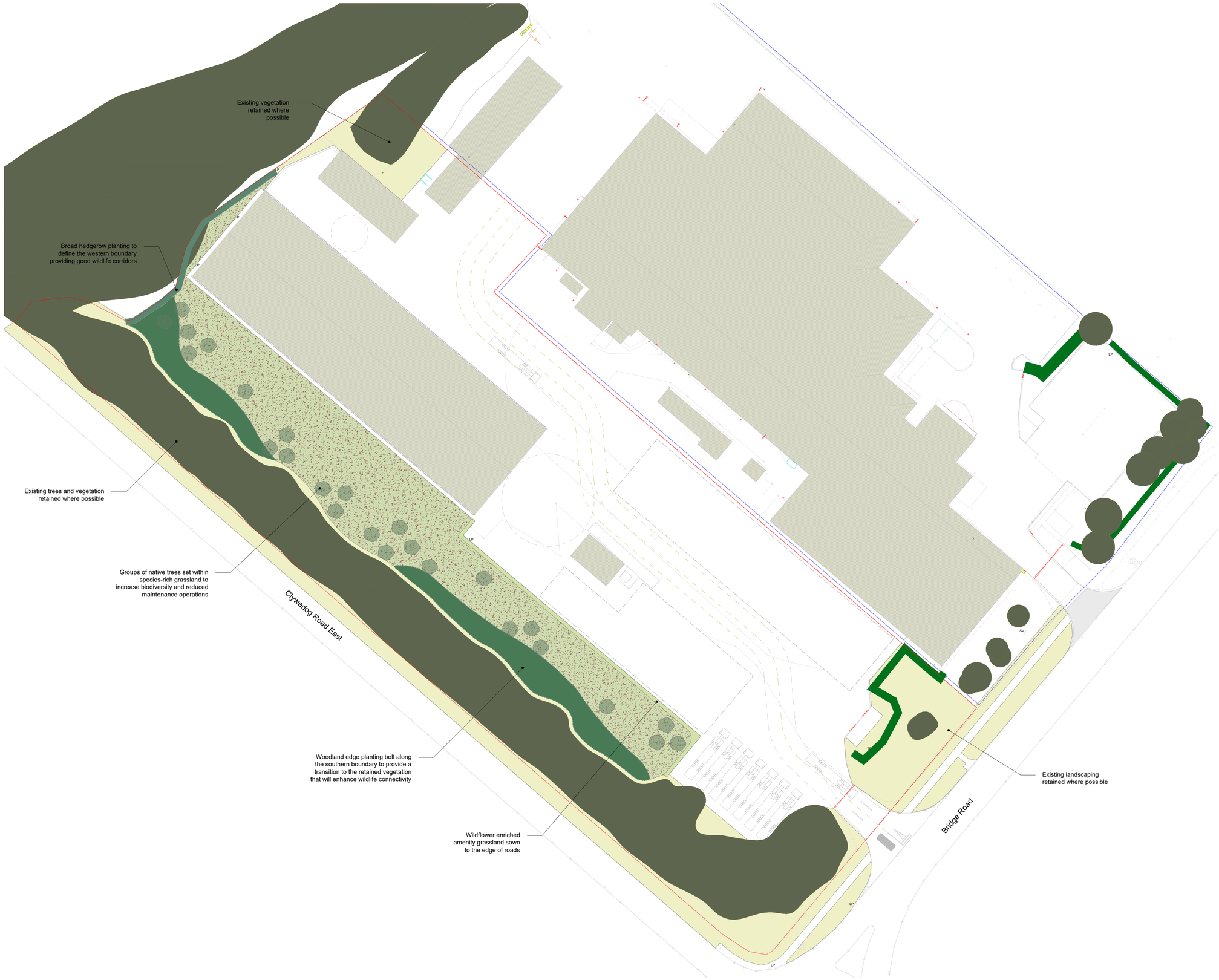
landscaping associated with the Site are maintained in perpetuity and are achieving the above mentioned KPIs and conditions.

Drawings

Drawing 1: Landscape Masterplan (TEP Ref: D9871.100)

Drawing 2: Detailed Planting Plan (TEP Ref: D9871.101)

Drawing 3: Ecological Enhancement Plan (EEP) (TEP ref: G11549.002)



Key

Existing features

- Trees/Vegetation
- Hedgerows
- Grassland

Proposed features

- Tree planting
- Woodland edge planting
- Native broad hedgerow planting
- Shade tolerant species-rich meadow grassland
- Wildflower enriched amenity grassland

Reproduced by permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

© Crown Copyright and database right 2023. All rights reserved.

Rev	Description	Drawn	Approved	Date

TEP | THE ENVIRONMENT PARTNERSHIP

Genesis Centre, Birchwood Science Park, Warrington WA3 7BH
Tel 01925 844004 e-mail tep@tep.uk.com www.tep.uk.com

Project
Hydro Aluminum Deeside

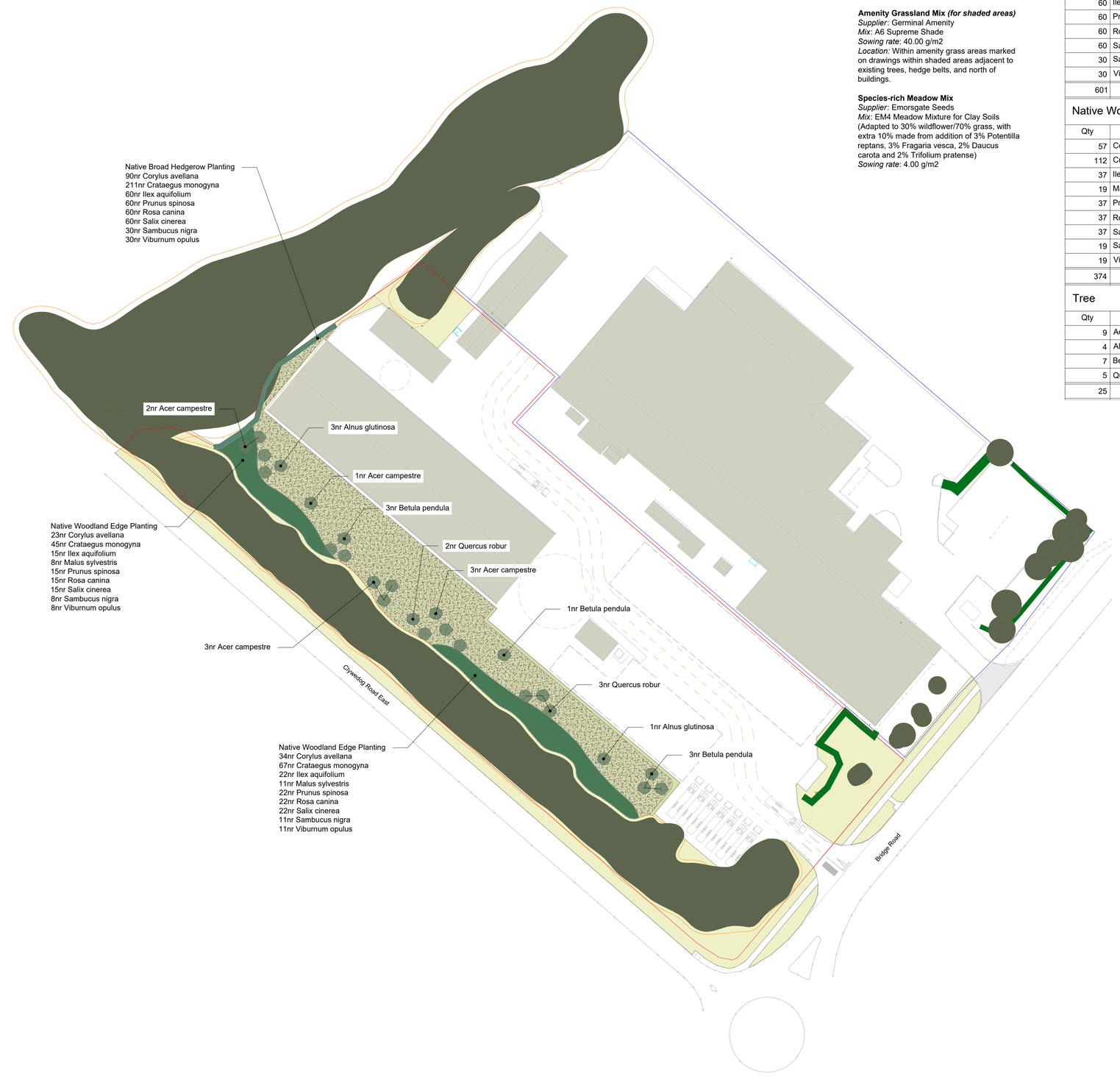
Title
Landscape Masterplan

Drawing Number
D9871.100

Scale	Date
1:500 @ A1	03/10/2023

Drawn	Checked	Approved
RJC	LGr	CAH

Overall Plan - Scale 1:750



Proposed Seed Mixes:

Amenity Grassland Mix

Supplier: Germinal Amenity
Mix: WFG20 Eco Species Rich Lawn
Sowing rate: 10.00 g/m2
Location: Within amenity grassland areas marked on drawings.

Amenity Grassland Mix *(for shaded areas)*
Supplier: Germinal Amenity
Mix: A6 Supreme Shade
Sowing rate: 40.00 g/m2
Location: Within amenity grass areas marked on drawings within shaded areas adjacent to existing trees, hedge belts, and north of buildings.

Species-rich Meadow Mix
Supplier: Emorsgate Seeds
Mix: EM4 Meadow Mixture for Clay Soils (Adapted to 30% wildflower/70% grass, with extra 10% made from addition of 3% Potentilla reptans, 3% Fragaria vesca, 2% Daucus carota and 2% Trifolium pratense)
Sowing rate: 4.00 g/m2

Plant Schedules

Native Broad Hedgerow Planting

Qty	Name	Age	Height	Form	Girth	ClrStm	Brks	Root	Cntr	Centres	Mix%
90	Corylus avellana	1/2	60-80cm	Transplant			3	B		0.200	15.00 %
211	Crataegus monogyna	1/1	60-80cm	Transplant				B		0.200	35.00 %
60	Ilex aquifolium		60-80cm					C	3L	0.200	10.00 %
60	Prunus spinosa	1/1	60-80cm	Transplant			2	B		0.200	10.00 %
60	Rosa canina	1/1	60-80cm	Transplant			3	B		0.200	10.00 %
60	Salix cinerea	0/1	60-80cm	Cutting			2	B		0.200	10.00 %
30	Sambucus nigra	1/1	60-80cm	Transplant			3	B		0.200	5.00 %
30	Viburnum opulus	1/2	60-80cm	Transplant			3	B		0.200	5.00 %
601											

Native Woodland Edge Planting

Qty	Name	Age	Height	Form	Girth	ClrStm	Brks	Root	Cntr	Centres	Mix%
57	Corylus avellana	1/2	60-80cm	Transplant			3	B		1.500	15.00 %
112	Crataegus monogyna	1/1	60-80cm	Transplant				B		1.500	30.00 %
37	Ilex aquifolium		60-80cm					C	3L	1.500	10.00 %
19	Malus sylvestris	1/1	60-80cm	Transplant				B		1.500	5.00 %
37	Prunus spinosa	1/1	60-80cm	Transplant			2	B		1.500	10.00 %
37	Rosa canina	1/1	60-80cm	Transplant			3	B		1.500	10.00 %
37	Salix cinerea	0/1	60-80cm	Cutting			2	B		1.500	10.00 %
19	Sambucus nigra	1/1	60-80cm	Transplant			3	B		1.500	5.00 %
19	Viburnum opulus	1/2	60-80cm	Transplant			3	B		1.500	5.00 %
374											

Tree

Qty	Name	Age	Height	Form	Girth	ClrStm	Brks	Root	Cntr	Centres	Mix%
9	Acer campestre	3x	400-450cm		16-18cm	min 200cm	5	RB			
4	Alnus glutinosa	3x	425-600cm	Standard (Extra Heavy)	16-18cm	min 200cm		RB			
7	Betula pendula	3x	400-450cm	Standard (Extra Heavy)	16-18cm	min 200cm		RB			
5	Quercus robur	3x	400-450cm	Standard (Extra Heavy)	16-18cm	min 200cm		RB			
25											

Notes:

General: Planting to be set out on site to work around existing retained vegetation. The position of trees remains flexible (eg. within a couple of metres of proposed position) to avoid utilities/drainage locations on site.

Workmanship: Planting and seeding (including associated ground preparation) works shall be in accordance with the specification and the following British Standards:
a) General soft landscape operations: BS 4428
b) Trees in relation to construction: BS 5837
c) Nursery stock: BS 3936
d) Workmanship generally: BS 8000

Earthworks: All earthworks to be undertaken in accordance with BS3882, BS8601 and the specification. Soil management, handling and placement shall be undertaken in accordance with 'Code of Practice for the Sustainable use of Soils on Construction Sites' (Defra, 2011). No excavation works to be undertaken within root protection areas. Levels shall be to the engineers details.

Ground preparation: Application of an appropriate herbicide to all planting and seeding areas (to manufacturer's recommendations). Ground shall be ripped to 450mm min depth with appropriate machinery to relieve compaction. The planting/seeding surface shall be cultivated to 250mm depth, and the top 50mm of all soil reduced to a fine tilth suitable for final shaping with a grading blade (particle size 10mm and below). All undesirable material brought to the surface, including stones larger than 50mm in any dimension, roots, tufts of grass and foreign matter shall be removed off site.

Woodland edge: Woodland edge to be planted at 1.5m centres in single species groups of 10-25nr.

Broad hedgerows: Native broad hedgerows to be planted at 10nr per lin/m in two double staggered rows (ie. 4 rows) in single species groups of 5-20nr.

Weed suppression: All beds to have 75mm layer of bark mulch. Trees in grass to be planted in a 1200mm diameter ring of bark mulch (75mm depth).

Staking generally: All trees to include short double timber stakes.

Rabbit protection: All species within the native hedgerow mix (excl. Ilex aquifolium) to be planted with 600x73-105mm Tubex standard tree shelter guards as per the specification.

Tree irrigation: All trees to be planted with irrigation points as per the specification.

Root barriers: Root barriers to be installed along underground service to protect from trees planted within 3m.

Root protection No cultivation should be undertaken within root protection areas of retained trees.

Seeding: All seed mixes shall be sown in the periods March to May or August to October, in appropriate weather/ground conditions. The seeding method shall suit the soil type, location and weather conditions during and after sowing to ensure good seed contact with the soil. Seed distribution shall be 2 equal sowings at right angles to each other and diagonally to main axis.

Species-rich seeding: Where ground is reprofiled, areas to be seeded on a subsoil substrate, or low fertility topsoil. Where grassland does not require disturbance in areas marked for species-rich meadow, pockets within the existing grassland shall be scarified and overseeded with a 100% wildflower version of the proposed Species-rich Meadow Mix (Emorsgate EM4 Mix at 2g/m2). Some areas shall be retained as bare ground habitat for Grizzled Skipper butterfly (listed on Section 7 of the Environment (Wales) Act 2016).

Key

Existing features
- Trees/Vegetation
- Hedgerows
- Grassland

Proposed features
- Tree planting
- Woodland edge planting
- Native broad hedgerow planting
- Shade tolerant species-rich meadow grassland
- Wildflower enriched amenity grassland

Reproduced by permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of Her Majesty's Stationery Office.
© Crown Copyright and database right 2024. All rights reserved.

Rev	Description	Drawn	Approved	Date

TEP | THE ENVIRONMENT PARTNERSHIP
401 Faraday Street, Birchwood Park, Warrington WA3 6GA
Tel 01925 844004 e-mail tep@tep.uk.com www.tep.uk.com

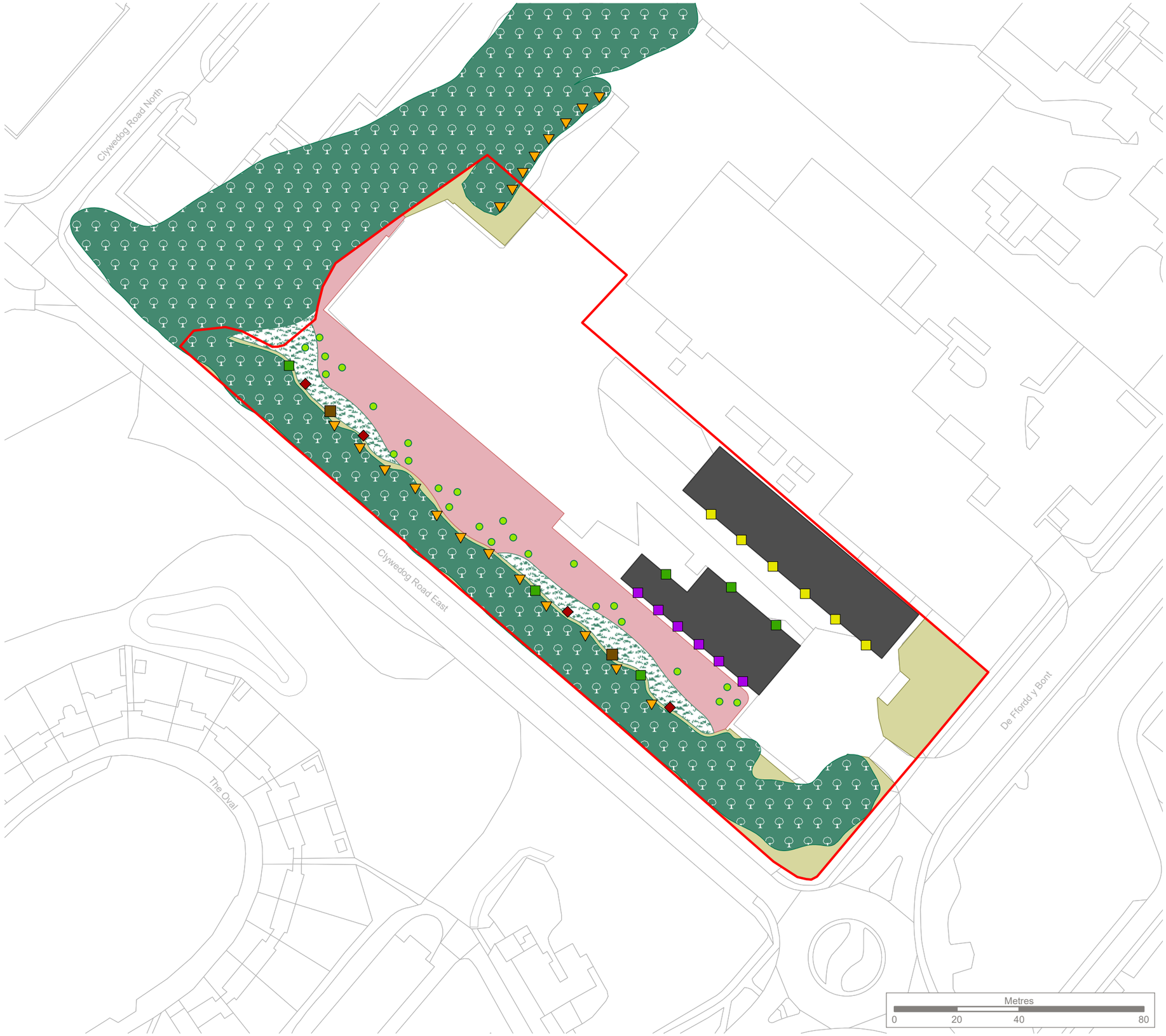
Project
Hydro Aluminum Deeside

Title
Detailed Planting Plan

Drawing Number
D9871.101

Scale	Date
1:750 @ A1	10/06/2024

Drawn	Checked	Approved
AL	RJC	RJC



KEY

Site boundary

Bat Boxes

- Bat box

Bird Boxes

- Swift bricks
- Sparrow terraces (3 chamber)
- Titrated hole front boxes (blue tit/ great tit)

Other Enhancements

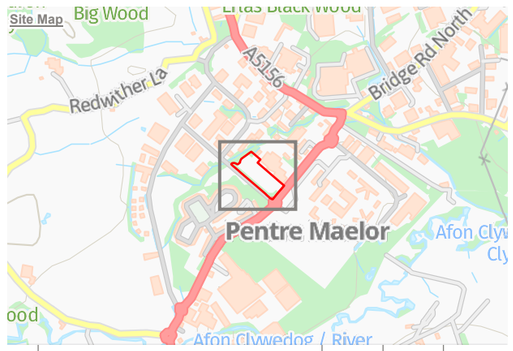
- Hedgehog house
- Log/ brash piles

Existing Habitat

- Tree
- Amenity grassland
- Ancient woodland buffer
- Species-rich grassland
- Woodland edge planting
- Building

Reproduced by permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of HMSO.

Contains OS data © Crown Copyright and database right 2026. All rights reserved.
Contains data from OS Zoomstack. **Licence number 0100057890**.



Rev	Description	Drawn	Approved	Date

TEP THE ENVIRONMENT PARTNERSHIP

401 Faraday Street, Birchwood Park, Warrington, WA3 6GA
Tel 01925 844004 e-mail tep@tep.uk.com www.tep.uk.com

Project
Hydro Aluminium

Title
Ecological Enhancements Plan

Drawing Number
G11549.002

Drawn	Checked	Approved	Scale	Date
MC	BJ	LG	1:1,250 @ A3	19/02/2026

Appendix A: Landscape Maintenance Schedules

Hydro Aluminium Recycling Facility, Wrexham Industrial Estate, Wrexham
Landscape Maintenance Schedules

Key

✓	Works to be carried out in these months
	Works not to be carried out in these months

*Bird breeding and nesting season (March to August inclusive) no works that may have an impact on nesting birds are to be undertaken

Activity	Frequency per Annum	Years	Indicative Timing of Operation											
			J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
Inspections, Surveys and Cleansing														
Health and Safety														
Undertake a formal inspection to review hazards identified by original assessment. Results are to be compiled into the annual report.	12	All years	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Site Cleansing														
Cleanse the whole site fortnightly.	26	All years	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Remove fly-tipping and graffiti as soon as possible.	As required	All years	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
All litter will be disposed of in an authorised manner.	As required	All years	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Soft Landscape Elements														
Specialist Surveys														
Instruct a trained arboriculturist to undertake a tree hazard and condition survey of mature trees.	0.3	Every 3 years or following a storm	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Existing Trees and Woodland														
Trees selected for thinning will be cut to a stump level of 150 mm for treatment with stump killer. Undertake a cyclical programme of selective thinning, coppicing, pruning and felling. Wood under 250 mm diameter collected from thinning, pruning, brashing and scrub/vegetation clearance will, wherever possible, be chipped and used on site for mulching. Wood greater than 250 mm diameter will be logged and used to create deadwood piles to increase biodiversity in suitable woodland locations.	As required	Every 5 years	✓	✓							✓	✓	✓	✓
Trees selected for coppicing will be cut back to 50mm above ground level. Where a number of stems are coppiced on one plant, cut faces are to slope away from the centre. Wood under 250 mm diameter collected from thinning, pruning, brashing and scrub/vegetation clearance will, wherever possible, be chipped and used on site for mulching. Wood greater than 250 mm diameter will be logged and used to create deadwood piles to increase biodiversity in suitable woodland locations.	As required	Every 5 Years	✓	✓							✓	✓	✓	✓
Creation of rides to mimic natural processes (e.g. storms) which open up expanses of woodland to sunlight will allow ground flora and taller grass swards to thrive and felled trees to create deadwood habitat. Prevailing winds need to be accounted for in determining location and direction of new rides to ensure they do not create a wind-tunnel effect.	As required	Every 5 Years	✓	✓							✓	✓	✓	✓
Deadwood management will be low intervention, this means that any deadwood found will be left in situ.	As required	All years	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
During one of the monthly site inspections, woodland will be inspected for the presence of litter, debris and INNS.	1	All years	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Existing Hedgerows														
Hedgerows will be cut both sides in an 'A' shape to maintain a wide base for bird nesting and roosting. Hedgerow cutting will be cut on a rotational basis with one third cut every three years to retain foraging and sheltering opportunities. Where practicable, a 1m grass strip of species rich tussock grass will be left uncut next to the hedgerow to increase habitat potential and increasing connectivity. Arisings will be collected and removed from Site.	1	Rotation (1 cut every 3 years)	✓	✓							✓	✓	✓	✓
During monthly site inspections, the existing hedgerows will be inspected for the presence of litter, debris and INNS.	1	All years				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Existing Grassland														
Cut (300mm) once a year and remove arising from the Site.	1	All years									✓			

Hydro Aluminium Recycling Facility, Wrexham Industrial Estate, Wrexham
Landscape Maintenance Schedules

Key

✓ Works to be carried out in these months

Works not to be carried out in these months

*Bird breeding and nesting season (March to August inclusive) no works that may have an impact on nesting birds are to be undertaken

Activity	Frequency per Annum	Years	Indicative Timing of Operation											
			J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
Scarification of 5–10% of the grassland area every 2–3 years to maintain low nutrient levels, create fine-scale bare patches and promote regeneration of early-successional forbs.	As required	Every 2-3 Years									✓			
Cultivate and re-seed as required.	As required	1 to 5								✓	✓	✓		
Weed control.	1	All years				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
During one of the monthly site inspections, the existing grassland will be inspected for the presence of litter, debris and INNS.	1	All years	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Proposed Trees														
Top up mulch to maintain a diameter of 1200mm and a depth of 75mm around the base of all young plants.	As required	1 to 5									✓	✓		
Re-firm newly planted trees as required.	As required	1 to 5	✓	✓							✓	✓	✓	✓
Check stakes and ties quarterly, adjust twice annually.	4, adjust twice annually	1 to 5	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Replace any damaged or missing stakes and ties.	1	1 to 5	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Remove stakes and ties.	1	Year 5	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Formative prune to maintain health and vigour.	As required	1 to 5	✓	✓							✓	✓	✓	✓
One a height of 3m is achieved, crown pruning is desirable.	As required	Year 5 onwards	✓	✓							✓	✓	✓	✓
Replace failed or damaged deciduous species.	1	1 to 5	✓	✓	✓								✓	✓
Water new planting.	As required	1 to 5				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
Apply slow release multi-purpose plant food and soil improver.	1	1 to 5								✓	✓	✓		
Post Establishment - see Exiting Trees and Woodland section.														
Proposed Woodland Edge Planting														
Maintain where feasible a 15m ecological buffer where the site adjoins ancient semi-natural woodland.	N/A	All years	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Weed control.	1	All years				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
Check stakes and ties quarterly, adjust twice annually.	4, adjust twice annually	1 to 5	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Replace any damaged or missing stakes and ties.	As required	1 to 5	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Remove stakes and ties.	1	Year 5	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Formative prune to maintain health and vigour.Any plants subject to vandalism or storm damage should be pruned straight away. In the long term, consideration will be given to active management, e.g. cyclical thinning and coppicing to create greater structural diversity and to increase light penetration.	N/A	5 to 10	✓	✓										✓
Water new planting.	As required	1 to 5				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
Replace failed or damaged deciduous species.	1	1 to 5	✓	✓	✓								✓	✓
Replace failed or damaged coniferous/evergreen species.	1	1 to 5	✓	✓	✓	✓					✓	✓	✓	✓
Post Establishment - Cut 20–30% of the scrub mosaic every 3–5 years on a rotational basis. Rotation of cuts should maintain a patchwork of different ages and densities. Arisings from cutting to be used to replenish brash piles or deadwood habitat.	As required	Every 3-5 years	✓	✓							✓	✓	✓	✓
During monthly site inspections, the existing hedgerows will be inspected for the presence of litter, debris and INNS.	12	All years	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Native Broad Hedgerow Planting														
Maintain a layer of mulch to a diameter of 1200mm and a depth of 75mm around the base of all young plants.	1	1 to 5									✓	✓		
Formative 'facing up' the hedgerow will establish dense branch growth annually in September.	1	All years									✓			

Hydro Aluminium Recycling Facility, Wrexham Industrial Estate, Wrexham
Landscape Maintenance Schedules

Key

✓ Works to be carried out in these months

Works not to be carried out in these months

*Bird breeding and nesting season (March to August inclusive) no works that may have an impact on nesting birds are to be undertaken

Activity	Frequency per Annum	Years	Indicative Timing of Operation										
			J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
Check guards quarterly, adjust twice annually.	4, adjust as required	1 to 5	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Replace any damaged or missing rabbit guards.	1	1 to 5	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Remove rabbit guards.	1	Year 5	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Re-firm new planting as required.	1	1 to 5	✓	✓							✓	✓	✓	✓
Replace failed or damaged deciduous species.	1	1 to 5	✓	✓	✓								✓	✓
Replace failed or damaged coniferous/evergreen species.	1	1 to 5	✓	✓	✓	✓					✓	✓	✓	✓
Face up one side of hedge on alternating years and strim grass strip The first cut to newly planted hedgerows is recommended within year 3 (dependant on growth) All hedge cuts must be undertaken using appropriate hand or power tools. Mechanical methods of management, where appropriate, will be used in favour of machinery.	1	Year 2/3+	✓	✓							✓	✓	✓	✓
Post Establishment - see Existing Hedgerows section.														
Shade Tolerant Species-Rich Wildflower Meadow														
Cut (300mm) 3 times in first year.	3	Year 1				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
Cut (300 to 500 mm) once a year and remove the arisings from the Site. Cut in 1/3 sections on a weekly rotation.	1	Year 2+									✓			
Cultivate and re-seed as required.	As required	1 to 5								✓	✓	✓		
Weed control.	1	All years				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
Wildflower Enriched Amenity Grass														
Cut (300mm) fortnightly during the growing season and remove arisings from the Site.	12	All years				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
Cultivate and re-seed as required.	As required	1 to 5								✓	✓	✓		
Weed control.	1	All years				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
Ecological Features														
Brash Piles														
Brash piles will be replenished annually in August or September using wood collected during maintenance works.	1	All years								✓	✓			
Bat Boxes														
Annual visual inspection from the ground to check condition.	1	All years											✓	
Replacement, as required, in February.	As required	All years	✓										✓	✓
Bird Boxes														
Annual visual inspection from the ground to check condition.	1	All years											✓	
Removal of nesting debris by hand and disposal.	1	All years											✓	
Replacement, as required, in February.	As required	All years	✓										✓	✓
Butterfly Banks														
5-10% of the ground will be left bare, the remaining areas will be re-cultivated and re-seeded as required to successfully establish sward. This will be carried out twice annually between August and October.	1	All years								✓	✓	✓		
Carry out mechanical rotavating or hand-scraping of 10–20% of each bare-ground zone annually.	1	All years									✓	✓		
Annual visual inspections during routine site inspections to prevent scrub encroachment. Scrub control will be undertaken as required consisting of light disturbance or periodic cutting to replicate grazing pressures.	12	All years	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Remove emergent scrub seedlings annually and cut back advancing scrub from surrounding mosaic habitat.	1	All years									✓	✓		
Remove dense grass where it begins to dominate using hand tools or small-scale scraping.	As required	All years									✓	✓		
Hedgehog Houses and Hibernacula														
Annual visual inspection to check condition, inspections will be undertaken from a distance to avoid disturbance.	12	All years	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Key

✓	Works to be carried out in these months
	Works not to be carried out in these months

*Bird breeding and nesting season (March to August inclusive) no works that may have an impact on nesting birds are to be undertaken

Activity	Frequency per Annum	Years	Indicative Timing of Operation											
			J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
Where any hedgehog house is found to be damaged, it will be replaced a similar model prior to the following hibernation period where possible.	As required	All years				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
Monitoring and Review														
Site inspections by Hydro Aluminium Deeside and any appointed sub contractors.	4	All years	✓			✓			✓			✓		
Annual site meeting with Hydro Aluminium Deeside and any appointed sub contractors or stakeholders.	1	All years	✓											
Formal review of management plan and maintenance operations.	0.2	Every 5 years	✓											

NOTE Glyphosate formulations containing the surfactant Polyethoxylated tallow amine (POEA) should not be used within close proximity to waterbodies or other wetland habitats as it can cause high amphibian larvae mortality.

Appendix B: Legislation Context

Summary of Relevant Legislation

The following legal obligations, among others must be considered in carrying out any management operations:

Legislation	Obligations
Health and Safety Legislation	
The Health and Safety at Work Act (1974)	All operations carried out on the Site must only be undertaken by trained personnel, using methods and equipment approved by the Health and Safety Executive (HSE).
Occupiers Liability Act (1984)	Management organisation must ensure that every reasonable care is taken to remove any risks to both legitimate visitors and to any trespassers. In compliance it will be necessary: ■ To make sure that all footpaths and any other structures are safe; ■ To remove any hazardous objects; and ■ To conduct an annual safety audit in order to identify any further hazards.
Control of Asbestos Regulations (2012)	The management organisation has a duty to manage asbestos on all non-domestic premises, and protect anyone using or working on the premises from risk or ill-effects associated with asbestos. This includes employing licensed contractors for any asbestos related works where necessary.
Reporting of Injuries, Diseases and Dangerous Occurrences Regulations (2013)	The duty of the management organisation is to report serious workplace accidents, occupational diseases, and dangerous occurrences.
Control of Substances Hazardous to Health (COSHH) Regulations (2002)	The management organisation must ensure that the risk of harm from hazardous substances is as low as reasonably practicable.

Legislation	Obligations
The Personal Protective Equipment Regulations (2022)	The management organisation is responsible for providing suitable PPE to be used on Site where risks to health and safety cannot be prevented by other means.
Environmental Legislation	
Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations (as amended) (2017)	The Habitat Regulations assign a greater level of protection to a variety of native species of animals and plants listed, which are known as European Protected Species (EPS). The 2017 Regulations have been amended by the 2019 EU Exit Regulations.
Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981)	There is an obligation to comply with legislation for UK species protected (including amphibians, reptiles and bats) under this Act.
Environmental Protection Act (1990)	There is an obligation to keep the Site free from litter and refuse.
Countryside and Rights of Way Act (2000)	Imposes a new right of access on foot to registered common land and other areas of 'open countryside' which under certain circumstances allows access without being confined to footpaths.

WARRINGTON

401 Faraday Street
Birchwood Park
Warrington
WA3 6GA

T: 01925 844004
E: tep@tep.uk.com

MARKET HARBOROUGH

The Reynard Suite
Bowden Business Village
Market Harborough
Leicestershire
LE16 7SA

T: 01858 383120
E: mh@tep.uk.com

GATESHEAD

Office 26 Gateshead
International Business
Centre
Mulgrave Terrace
Gateshead
NE8 1AN

T: 0191 6053340
E:gateshead@tep.uk.com

LONDON

8 Trinity Street
London
SE1 1DB

T: 020 3096 6050
E: london@tep.uk.com

CORNWALL

Nr Falmouth
Cornwall

T: 01326 240081
E: cornwall@tep.uk.com