

Cefn Dryscoed DAF

Landscape and Ecology Management Plan
(LEMP)

February 2026

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(LEMP)

February 2026

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Contents

1	Introduction	1
1.1	Purpose and objective	1
1.2	Site location	1
1.3	Scheme description	1
1.4	Landscape proposals	2
1.5	Delivery of the LEMP	2
1.6	Scheme reference drawings and documents	2
1.7	Assumptions and limitations	2
2	Objectives	3
2.1	Design objectives	3
2.2	Management objectives	3
2.3	Landscape management	3
3	Landscape and ecological mitigation	4
3.1	Reinstated Pasture	4
3.1.1	Ground Preparation	4
3.1.2	Sowing	4
3.1.3	First year management	4
3.2	Native Tree Planting, Orchard, and Individual Trees	4
3.2.1	Feathered, Standard and Extra Heavy Standard tree planting	4
3.2.2	Whip planting	4
3.3	Pond Creation	5
3.4	Aquatic marginal planting	5
3.4.1	Plug planting	5
3.5	Native Hedgerow	5
3.5.1	Native Hedgerow Planting	5
3.5.2	Hedge Protection	6
3.6	Design and management objectives	7
4	Landscape and ecological mitigation	9
4.1	Reinstated Pasture	9
4.1.1	Ground Preparation	9
4.1.2	Sowing	9
4.1.3	First year management	9
4.2	Native Tree Planting, Orchard, and Individual Trees	9
4.2.1	Feathered, Standard and Extra Heavy Standard tree planting	9
4.2.2	Whip planting	9
4.3	Pond Creation	10

4.4	Aquatic marginal planting	10
4.4.1	Plug planting	10
4.5	Native Hedgerow	10
4.5.1	Native Hedgerow Planting	10
4.5.2	Hedge Protection	11
5	Management Requirements	12
5.1	General	12
5.1.1	Checking and removal of stakes and ties	12
5.1.2	Planting replacement	12
5.1.3	Health and Safety	12
5.2	Grassland	12
5.2.1	Modified managed grassland	12
5.2.2	Reinstated pasture	13
5.2.3	Retained grassland	13
5.2.4	Woodland ground flora	14
5.3	Weed control	14
5.3.1	General	14
5.3.2	Strimming	15
5.4	Native Tree Planting, Orchard, and Individual Tree Management	15
5.4.1	Watering	15
5.4.2	Tree Stakes, Ties and Guards	15
5.4.3	Re-firming	15
5.4.4	Formative and General Pruning	16
5.4.5	Weeding	16
5.4.6	Cleaning Out and Dead Wooding	16
5.5	Native Hedgerow management	16
5.5.1	General	16
5.5.2	Stakes and Guards	16
5.5.3	Weeding	17
5.5.4	Pruning	17
5.6	Pond and Aquatic marginal planting management	17
5.6.1	General Health and Safety Considerations	17
5.6.2	Pond Maintenance and Management	18
5.7	Habitat boxes	18
5.7.1	Bat boxes	18
5.7.2	Bird boxes	19
5.8	Creation of hibernacula	20
	Appendices	25
A.	Best practice guidance	26
A.1	Landscape best practice	26
A.2	British Standards (Published by British Standards Institution)	26

A.3	Arboricultural Association	26
A.4	HMSO / DEFRA	26
B.	Lowland dry acid positive indicator species list	28
C.	Grassland monitoring schedule	29
C.1	Monitoring strategy	29
C.2	Monitoring methods and intervals	29
C.3	Monitoring reports	29
C.4	Review of management	30

Tables

Table 3.1: Management and Maintenance Groups	7
Table 5.1: Bat boxes to be installed	18
Table 5.2: Bird boxes to be installed	20
Table 5.3: Hibernacula	21
Table 5.4: Landscape management plan programme	22

[Click or tap here to enter text.](#)

Tables – Appendices

Table B.1: Example positive indicator species for lowland dry acid grassland	28
Table C.1: Monitoring methods and intervals	29
Table C.2: Monitoring surveys and reports	30
Table C.3: Monitoring schedule review timeline	30

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1 Introduction

1.1 Purpose and objective

Mott MacDonald Bentley (MMB) has been commissioned by Dwr Cymru Welsh Water (DCWW), hereafter referred to as 'the client', to prepare a Landscape and Ecology Management Plan (LEMP) to support the planning application for the proposed Dissolved Air Flotation (DAF) building and associated works at Cefn Dryskoed Water Treatment Works (WTW), hereafter referred to as 'the scheme'.

The purpose of this LEMP is two-fold:

1. Setting out the long term aims and objectives for the site so that all stakeholders and relevant parties can understand how it is intended that the landscape and ecological components will be established, developed and maintained.
2. Providing a prescriptive series of timed operations and inspections which will form a working document to instruct the client or appointed landscape contractor on how the objectives will be achieved.

This Management Plan extends over a 30-year period. The objectives of this report are to provide an outline of the overarching LEMP objectives and set out a post-construction plan for the establishment of landscape and biodiversity features which are designed to enhance the landscape of the proposed scheme and to deliver the required Net Benefit for Biodiversity (NBB).

The works are expected to be undertaken and completed to current industry best practice. The document will assist those who supervise and carry out the landscape maintenance work and is intended for use by individuals or companies who understand landscape maintenance and the general terms and standards as highlighted in **Appendix A**.

1.2 Site location

The site lies within the Bannau Brycheiniog National Park and an upland pastoral landscape defined by moorland, wooded valleys, stone wall field boundaries, hedgerows and pasture. Ancient semi-natural woodland lies adjacent to the site (unique ID 8101) with ancient woodlands aligning both the River Neath and Afon Mettle to the east and west. The wider area forms part of the internationally recognised Fforest Fawr UNESCO Global Geopark.

The scheme is located next to the existing WTW site, north of William T Jenkins Farm. The site is located on existing agricultural land bordered by a dry-stone wall to the south, hedgerow to the east and mature vegetation to the north.

1.3 Scheme description

The scheme includes the construction of a new Dissolved Air Flotation (DAF) building at Cefn Dryskoed WTW to house the installation of three new DAF tanks, DAF Motor Control Centre, flocculators, balancing tanks, and other processing and ancillary equipment, the installation of new electrical cabling, distribution boards, PLC and instrumentation, pipelines to connect the new DAF building to the existing WTW and to connect the existing raw water main to the DAF plant including associated chambers and ducts for chemical dosing and electrical cabling, as well as a new dry-stone wall, fencing, drainage, soft landscaping, access track and temporary enabling works.

1.4 Landscape proposals

Landscape proposals provide mitigation measures to provide visual screening and habitat diversity; as listed below:

- An adaptive grassland management strategy for retained and reinstated areas
- New native tree planting (feathered trees and whips) and standard tree planting
- Orchard planting
- Double-staggered native hedgerow
- Creation of a new pond with native aquatic vegetation
- Creation of a hibernaculum
- Provision of bird and bat boxes on the new WTW building
- Creation of new dry-stone wall

1.5 Delivery of the LEMP

The client will be responsible for the implementation of this LEMP. They will manage the planting and seeded areas shown on the landscape proposals. Further details on the maintenance will be defined within this document. The ongoing management of the landscape features delivered as part of this plan will be the sole responsibility of the client as the sole site operator.

The client will be responsible for the full establishment of all the proposed planting in line with this LEMP and all replacement of any plants that may fail to establish.

All habitat enhancements will be managed by the client for a five-year period and will be monitored by an ecologist in years one, two and three to ensure successful implementation of the habitats and landscaping. Following which, the area will be monitored in five-year intervals until the period of 30 years is reached (*i.e.* years five, ten, fifteen, twenty, twenty-five and thirty).

1.6 Scheme reference drawings and documents

The following landscape and ecological reports and drawings have been produced for the scheme and should be read in conjunction with the LEMP:

- Landscape Proposal – B17545-123532-14-XX-DR-NA-EI1222
- Landscape and Visual Impact Appraisal (LVIA)– B17545-123532-14-ZZ-DR-NA-EI217
- Ecological Impact Assessment (EclA) – B17545-123532-14-XX-AS-NA-EI0083

1.7 Assumptions and limitations

The following are the assumptions and limitations associated with the information provided within the LEMP.

- It is considered that the LEMP will be a 'living' document which will be updated as and when required through emerging site, or species, changes across the 30-year management period.
- As the habitat develops potential exists for species to colonise the landscape areas around the proposed scheme which may require careful management which may not be addressed within this document.
- MMB will be responsible for the construction of the scheme. Thereafter the Client will take over responsibility for the implementation of the scheme until the end of the 30-year management period.

2 Objectives

2.1 Design objectives

The landscape and ecological aspirations of the scheme have been developed in collaboration with the project ecologist and are supported by the findings of the scheme LVIA.

The LVIA recommends landscape mitigation, as shown in Landscape Proposal – B17545-123532-14-XX-DR-NA-EI1222 and forms the basis for the objectives below:

- To mitigate the visual impact of the scheme to the surrounding area and assimilate the scheme into the surrounding landscape; and
- To deliver the NBB by enhancing existing habitats, creating new habitat and conserving existing planting wherever practicable (see EclA for further information; Mott MacDonald Bentley, 2026).

Landscape mitigation comprises native tree planting, hedgerow, orchard, aquatic marginal planting as well as grassland management. In addition, bat and bird boxes will be introduced on the new DAF building.

2.2 Management objectives

The site encompasses a variety of landscape elements, all of which must be properly harnessed and developed to bring about the key objectives for the maintenance of the wider landscape over a 30-year period.

The key objectives include:

- To establish the long-term design objectives of the landscape areas within the site and define management objectives
- To ensure the successful establishment and long-term health of the plant stock through watering and pruning as required
- To ensure use of good horticultural practices and best health and safety practices in accordance with RMBC guidance and British standards
- To effectively safeguard and manage existing habitats on site through the retention of trees and safeguarding of ecological interests
- To create new and effectively manage habitats to enhance ecological value

All works undertaken will be in accordance with current 'best practice' guidance (refer to **Appendix A**).

2.3 Landscape management

The types of landscape management covered within this report are listed below and detailed in Chapter 4.

3 Landscape and ecological mitigation

3.1 Reinstated Pasture

This relates only to areas of reinstated pasture to be returned to grazing and does not apply to retained grassland within the ecological enhancement areas.

3.1.1 Ground Preparation

Ensure ground does not have a problem with perennial weeds. Aim to control any weeds and produce a good quality seed bed before sowing.

To prepare a seed bed first plough or dig to bury the surface vegetation. Harrow or rake to produce a medium tilth of approximately 100mm, and then roll, to produce a firm surface prior to sowing.

3.1.2 Sowing

Seed is best sown in the autumn or spring but can be sown at other times of the year if there is sufficient warmth and moisture. The seed must be surface sown and can be applied by machine or by hand. To get an even distribution divide the seed into two or more parts and sow in overlapping sections. Do not incorporate or cover the seed, but firm in with a roll, or by treading, to give good soil/seed contact.

3.1.3 First year management

Most of the sown pasture species are perennial and slow to establish. Soon after sowing there could be a flush of annual weeds, arising from the soil seed bank. These weeds can look unsightly, but they will offer shelter to the sown seedlings, and they will die before the year is out. Do not cut the annual weeds until mid to late summer. Dig out any residual perennial weeds such as docks, thistles or brambles by hand.

3.2 Native Tree Planting, Orchard, and Individual Trees

Within the landscape areas tree planting has been proposed to screen and filter views of the proposed built environment, assimilate infrastructure within the local landscape character, and to increase biodiversity of the area. Standard trees are larger and more established compared to whip planting and should allow for the trees to provide more effective screening in the early years post-construction. Scattered mature trees are also a characteristic of the local landscape and replicating this will further strengthen the local vernacular.

Proposed species and quantities can be found in the Landscape Proposal referenced in Paragraph 1.6 Scheme reference drawings and documents.

3.2.1 Feathered, Standard and Extra Heavy Standard tree planting

Trees are to be planted in tree pits of 1800 mm diameter and 750 mm depth.

3.2.2 Whip planting

This relates to all areas of Native Tree Planting and Orchard Planting.

Whips are to be planted in random groups of interchanging species of 3 to 5 whips per group.

Within the area of Native Tree Planting whips are spaced at approximately 1 whip per m² and planted in a random, naturalistic pattern.

Within the area of Orchard Planting whips are spaced at approximately 0.25 whip per m² and planted in a traditional orchard grid.

3.3 Pond Creation

A new pond with an approximate area of 67m² will be created in accordance with the following specification:

- Using a small excavator, create the pond through a series of shallow scrapes, ensuring a minimum width of 2m. The pond should have curved, irregular edges to provide varied microhabitats and form an approximate figure-of-eight shape;
- The pond will not be lined and will be formed on natural substrate;
- Create at least one area with a minimum depth of 0.6m, preferably 1m, to ensure the creation of a zone that will remain unfrozen over winter and thus providing deep refuge areas for amphibians to lie dormant;
- The pond will be allowed to fill naturally with rainwater or an equivalent natural water supply. Tap water should be avoided due to chlorine and other additives; and
- Ensure at least one section of the pond has a gentle, shallow slope to allow safe access and egress for birds, amphibians and other wildlife. A range of depths should be provided to support the establishment of aquatic vegetation.
 - Maintain a mosaic of submerged, emergent, floating and rooted plants both within the pond and around its margins. The marginal and aquatic species mix includes species suitable for egg-laying and for encouraging use of the pond by breeding amphibians, including great crested newts.
 - A tightly bound bundle of twigs or straw should be placed within the pond to provide habitat for microscopic animals which can help regulate algal growth.

3.4 Aquatic marginal planting

3.4.1 Plug planting

Plug planting will be carried out at a ratio of 5 plugs per m² in a scattered, naturalistic layout. Areas of plug planting is to be kept free from grazing by animals using temporary fencing where required.

3.5 Native Hedgerow

3.5.1 Native Hedgerow Planting

The hedgerow will be planted as two staggered rows of whips (60-80mm or 80-100mm in height), with whips planted 500mm apart, in interchanging species groups of between 3 and 5. Hedge plants are to be notch planted into existing ground or trench planted into disturbed ground.

The species that have been proposed as hedgerow planting, with the percentage mix are provided within the Planting Schedule in the Landscape Proposal referenced in Paragraph 1.6 Scheme reference drawings and documents.

3.5.2 Hedge Protection

The hedgerow plants will be protected using a biodegradable spiral shrub shelter and single cane. The hedgerow will be further protected by the installation of an agricultural wire fence through the centre of the hedge.

Agricultural Wire Fencing is to be installed through the centre of the native hedgerow planting. Fence posts are to be spaced out by 1800mm and driven into the ground to 600mm. Straining post, struts and anchors are required either end of fence. Struts are also required at regular intervals over the length of the fence and at least once every 50m. Wire fencing is to be attached to fence posts using 30mm galvanised staples.

Management Requirements:

Grassland

The types of grassland to be managed are as follows:

- Modified managed grassland surrounding the DAF building
- Managed grassland (comprising an existing grassland road verge, with Lowland dry acid grassland transitioning to semi-improved neutral grassland)
- Reinstated pasture to be re-seeded following construction

Planting

The types of planting to be managed are as follows:

Native tree planting (feathered and whips)

- Standard tree planting (native) (tree line)
- Double-staggered native species-rich hedgerow
- Native aquatic vegetation
- Orchard planting

Landscape/ Ecological Elements

The types of landscape and ecological elements to be managed are as follows:

- Creation of a new pond
- Creation of a new dry-stone wall
- Creation of a hibernaculum
- Provision of bird and bat boxes on the new DAF building, and provision of one bat box within the existing WTW site.

3.6 Design and management objectives

This report aims to schedule the maintenance activities required to ensure successful establishment and long-term success of the proposed landscape as highlighted in the table below:

Table 3.1: Management and Maintenance Groups

Group Type	Aims	Objectives
Existing trees to be retained	To maintain healthy and safe trees whilst preserving existing wildlife habitats in and around trees. Maintain visual amenity.	Provide conditions that will ensure survival, persistence and regeneration of existing trees and shrubs. Provide visual variety and wildlife benefits. Ensure existing trees are safe. Retain deadwood for construction of hibernaculum.
Standard tree planting (Tree line)	To ensure the successful establishment of new specimen trees and maintain integrity of planting scheme.	Establish tree canopy and a healthy root system quickly. Control competition from weeds. Provide conditions that will ensure survival of trees
Native tree planting (Woodland)	To ensure the successful establishment of new specimen trees and maintain integrity of planting scheme.	Establish tree canopy and a healthy root system quickly. Provide visual variety and wildlife benefits. Control competition from weeds. Provide conditions that will ensure survival of trees.
Reinstated pasture	To be reinstated in agreement with the farmer and returned to farmer's management.	Create pasture suitable for grazing by sheep.
Retained grassland – lowland dry acid	To improve the condition of the retained lowland dry acid grassland by reducing the frequency and cover of agricultural weeds within the sward. To increase the abundance and diversity of plant species indicative of lowland dry acid grassland.	Reduce the cover of agricultural weeds within the sward so that no individual species occurs at more than an occasional frequency, and collectively these species do not exceed 5% cover across the grassland. Increase the cover and overall representation of positive indicator species characteristic of lowland dry acid grassland (see Appendix B), achieving a minimum of six species across the area of grassland.
Retained grassland – neutral and modified	To improve the species diversity of existing neutral grassland and modified grassland.	Create soil conditions which enable the natural regeneration of the grassland from the existing seedbank and/or nearby seed sources. Achieve an end target of at least 10 plant species per m ² within the grassland by the end of the 30-year monitoring period.
Woodland ground flora wildflower seeding	To establish ground flora vegetation able to tolerate heavy shade. Enhance and promote ecological diversity.	Establish ground cover quickly. Provide conditions that will ensure survival, persistence, and spread of plants. Provide visual variety and wildlife benefits.

Group Type	Aims	Objectives
Double staggered native species-rich hedgerow	<p>To maintain a healthy block of native plants with a variety of heights, densities and wildlife benefits whilst providing additional screening of the scheme.</p> <p>Enhance and promote ecological diversity.</p>	<p>Establish plant cover quickly.</p> <p>Control competition from weeds.</p> <p>Provide conditions that will ensure survival, persistence, and spread of plants.</p> <p>Provide visual variety and wildlife benefits.</p> <p>Achieve a species-rich hedgerow with presence of at least 5 native species.</p>
Orchard planting	<p>To ensure the successful establishment of new specimen trees and maintain integrity of planting scheme.</p> <p>Enhance and promote ecological diversity.</p>	<p>Establish tree canopy and a healthy root system quickly.</p> <p>Provide visual variety and wildlife benefits.</p> <p>Control competition from weeds.</p> <p>Provide conditions that will ensure survival of trees.</p>
Aquatic marginal plants	<p>To establish vegetated banks surrounding the new pond.</p>	<p>Establish plant cover quickly.</p> <p>Control competition from weeds and invasive non-native species.</p> <p>Provide conditions that will ensure survival, persistence, and spread of plants.</p> <p>Provide visual variety and wildlife benefits.</p>

4 Landscape and ecological mitigation

4.1 Reinstated Pasture

This relates only to areas of reinstated pasture to be returned to grazing and does not apply to retained grassland within the ecological enhancement areas.

4.1.1 Ground Preparation

Ensure ground does not have a problem with perennial weeds. Aim to control any weeds and produce a good quality seed bed before sowing.

To prepare a seed bed first plough or dig to bury the surface vegetation. Harrow or rake to produce a medium tilth of approximately 100mm, and then roll, to produce a firm surface prior to sowing.

4.1.2 Sowing

Seed is best sown in the autumn or spring but can be sown at other times of the year if there is sufficient warmth and moisture. The seed must be surface sown and can be applied by machine or by hand. To get an even distribution divide the seed into two or more parts and sow in overlapping sections. Do not incorporate or cover the seed, but firm in with a roll, or by treading, to give good soil/seed contact.

4.1.3 First year management

Most of the sown pasture species are perennial and slow to establish. Soon after sowing there could be a flush of annual weeds, arising from the soil seed bank. These weeds can look unsightly, but they will offer shelter to the sown seedlings, and they will die before the year is out. Do not cut the annual weeds until mid to late summer. Dig out any residual perennial weeds such as docks, thistles or brambles by hand.

4.2 Native Tree Planting, Orchard, and Individual Trees

Within the landscape areas tree planting has been proposed to screen and filter views of the proposed built environment, assimilate infrastructure within the local landscape character, and to increase biodiversity of the area. Standard trees are larger and more established compared to whip planting and should allow for the trees to provide more effective screening in the early years post-construction. Scattered mature trees are also a characteristic of the local landscape and replicating this will further strengthen the local vernacular.

Proposed species and quantities can be found in the Landscape Proposal referenced in Paragraph 1.6 Scheme reference drawings and documents.

4.2.1 Feathered, Standard and Extra Heavy Standard tree planting

Trees are to be planted in tree pits of 1800 mm diameter and 750 mm depth.

4.2.2 Whip planting

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4.3 Pond Creation

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- The pond will not be lined and will be formed on natural substrate;
- Create at least one area with a minimum depth of 0.6m, preferably 1m, to ensure the creation of a zone that will remain unfrozen over winter and thus providing deep refuge areas for amphibians to lie dormant;
- The pond will be allowed to fill naturally with rainwater or an equivalent natural water supply. Tap water should be avoided due to chlorine and other additives; and
- Ensure at least one section of the pond has a gentle, shallow slope to allow safe access and egress for birds, amphibians and other wildlife. A range of depths should be provided to support the establishment of aquatic vegetation.
 - Maintain a mosaic of submerged, emergent, floating and rooted plants both within the pond and around its margins. The marginal and aquatic species mix includes species suitable for egg-laying and for encouraging use of the pond by breeding amphibians, including great crested newts.
 - A tightly bound bundle of twigs or straw should be placed within the pond to provide habitat for microscopic animals which can help regulate algal growth.

4.4 Aquatic marginal planting

4.4.1 Plug planting

Plug planting will be carried out at a ratio of 5 plugs per m² in a scattered, naturalistic layout. Areas of plug planting is to be kept free from grazing by animals using temporary fencing where required.

4.5 Native Hedgerow

4.5.1 Native Hedgerow Planting

The hedgerow will be planted as two staggered rows of whips (60-80mm or 80-100mm in height), with whips planted 500mm apart, in interchanging species groups of between 3 and 5. Hedge plants are to be notch planted into existing ground or trench planted into disturbed ground.

The species that have been proposed as hedgerow planting, with the percentage mix are provided within the Planting Schedule in the Landscape Proposal referenced in Paragraph 1.6 Scheme reference drawings and documents.

4.5.2 Hedge Protection

The hedgerow plants will be protected using a biodegradable spiral shrub shelter and single cane. The hedgerow will be further protected by the installation of an agricultural wire fence through the centre of the hedge.

Agricultural Wire Fencing is to be installed through the centre of the native hedgerow planting. Fence posts are to be spaced out by 1800mm and driven into the ground to 600mm. Straining post, struts and anchors are required either end of fence. Struts are also required at regular intervals over the length of the fence and at least once every 50m. Wire fencing is to be attached to fence posts using 30mm galvanised staples.

5 Management Requirements

5.1 General

All enhancements will be monitored in years one, two, and three upon completion of construction to ensure successful implementation of all planting. Where planting is deemed to have failed, corrective actions will be taken to ensure the successful enhancement of the area. Following this period the scheme will be monitored in five-year intervals until the period of 30 years is reached (i.e. years five, ten, fifteen, twenty, twenty-five and thirty).

5.1.1 Checking and removal of stakes and ties

Once planting has reached sufficient maturity, all remaining stakes and ties, where they are no longer required, will be removed off site to be recycled. This will likely occur from Year 2 inspections and beyond.

5.1.2 Planting replacement

As part of the rectification period all planting should be replaced if major damage or failure has occurred. This should be a like for like replacement.

5.1.3 Health and Safety

Caution should be taken around spiky species specified on site. Plant species such as dog rose (*Rosa canina*) have sharp features, which can cause damage. When planting or maintaining these species, appropriate PPE should be worn for protection.

The following sections set out the basic management requirements which should be read in conjunction with:

- Appendix A: Best practice guidance/ British Standards.

All works undertaken will be in accordance with 'Best Practice' guidance as outlined in **Appendix A**.

5.2 Grassland

5.2.1 Modified managed grassland

This relates to areas listed as modified managed grassland within the Landscape Proposal. An adaptive management approach will be implemented for the managed modified grassland to meet the aims and objectives outlined in Table 3.1. The approach will follow a monitor, assess and respond cycle allowing future management methods to be adjusted over time in response to monitoring results.

5.2.1.1 Natural regeneration

Following completion of the construction phase of the project and reinstatement of the topsoil and subsoil within the grassland area, a natural regeneration approach will be employed. This will allow the grassland community to establish naturally from the existing residual seedbank and from nearby seed sources.

Natural regeneration of grassland communities can be a slow process and may in some cases fail to establish due to a limited residual seedbank or a lack of suitable nearby seed sources. To

ensure the aims and objectives set out in Table 3.1 are achieved, alternative methods to create a more species-rich grassland will be implemented if monitoring indicates that natural regeneration is occurring too slowly to meet project timescales. Such measures may include but are not limited to the introduction of an ecologically appropriate seed mix of local provenance as specified in the planting schedule within the Landscape Proposal.

A future monitoring schedule for grassland is outlined in Appendix C.

5.2.1.2 Ongoing management

Once monitoring has confirmed the initial establishment of the grassland as successful, the grassland should be cut (to height of 70mm) during dry weather between mid-June and the end of August. An earlier cut will remove more nutrients and have a stronger effect on reducing the vigour of dominant grasses and competitive weeds. Where feasible, small patches of uncut grassland should be retained to provide refuge habitat for terrestrial invertebrates. Cuttings should not be left *in situ* for more than 24 hours and all arisings must be removed from site. Arisings should not be left for extended periods, as decomposing material may inhibit new growth and increase soil nutrient levels over time.

If any subsequent regrowth remains particularly lush, an additional cut (to height of 70mm) may be undertaken in October or the following March, with all arisings again removed from site.

As part of an adaptive management approach, the above may be amended and refined in response to monitoring results. For example, cutting dates may be adjusted to minimise impacts on terrestrial invertebrates, or a second annual cut may be deemed unnecessary if vegetation regrowth is sufficiently low.

5.2.1.3 Operation

Suggested machinery for grass cutting is a ride-on mower or tractor mounted mower/ collector. Having an integrated collector system will gather and store the cut vegetation for disposal off-site.

Use of this machinery will provide maintenance efficiencies and allow arising to be collected across the site, including on slopes up to a gradient of 1 in 3.

Avoid the use of heavy machinery during wet conditions to prevent soil compaction and damage to meadow.

5.2.2 Reinstated pasture

This relates to grassland seeded areas using Traditional permanent ley grass seed mix – South West Seeds.

5.2.2.1 Ongoing management

From year two onwards, management of all pasture grassland will be with the landowner. Grassland can be maintained by grazing animals, and no further cutting should be necessary.

Should seeding fail to establish, overseeding can take place in the next suitable sowing season, preferably autumn or spring.

5.2.3 Retained grassland

This area relates to an area of managed grassland along an existing road verge, as shown within the Landscape Proposal. An adaptive management approach will be implemented for the managed grassland to meet the aims and objectives outlined in Table 3.1. The approach will

follow a monitor, assess and respond cycle allowing future management methods to be adjusted over time in response to monitoring results.

A future monitoring schedule for grassland is outlined in Appendix C.

5.2.3.1 Ongoing management

The grassland should be cut (to height of 70mm) during dry weather between mid-June and the end of August. An earlier cut will remove more nutrients and have a stronger effect on reducing the vigour of dominant grasses and competitive weeds present. Where feasible, small patches of uncut grassland should be retained to provide refuge habitat for terrestrial invertebrates. Cuttings should not be left in situ for more than 24 hours and all arisings must be removed from site. Arisings should not be left for extended periods, as decomposing material may inhibit new growth and increase soil nutrient levels over time.

If any subsequent regrowth remains particularly lush, an additional cut (to height of 70mm) may be undertaken in October or the following March, with all arisings again removed from site.

As part of an adaptive management approach, the above may be amended and refined in response to monitoring results. For example, cutting dates may be adjusted to minimise impacts on terrestrial invertebrates, or herbicide spot treatments may be introduced to control any agricultural weeds if non-chemical control methods prove to be ineffective.

All fertilisers and herbicides should be avoided where possible. Except where advised as part of changes to adaptive management due to ongoing monitoring.

5.2.4 Woodland ground flora

This relates to seeded areas using Woodland & Heavy shade wildflower mixture - South West Seeds.

5.2.4.1 Ongoing Maintenance

Seeding within woodland areas can be left without further maintenance. Should seeding fail to establish, overseeding can take place in the next suitable sowing season, preferably autumn or spring.

5.3 Weed control

This relates to weed control across all seeded areas prior to establishment only and does not relate to retained grassland within ecological enhancement areas.

5.3.1 General

The use of herbicide will be limited to the treatment of noxious and notifiable weeds as defined under the Weeds Act 1959 and the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 as follows:

- All works utilising chemicals will be undertaken with reference to relevant legislation and best practice. Personnel will be registered in the British Agrochemical Standards Inspection Scheme (BASIS) and hold a BASIS Certificate of Competence. All spray operators will hold the National Proficiency Testing Council (NPTC) qualification for the equipment to be used or work under the direct personal supervision of a qualified operator.
- The use of herbicides will be preceded by a Control of Substances Hazardous to Health (COSHH) regulations risk assessment, considering all potential risks and effects on the environment and to human health.
- Only pesticides approved under the Control of Pesticides Regulations 1986 (COPR), as amended by the Control of Pesticides (Amendment) Regulation 1997 or, for products

containing more recently available active ingredients, the Plant Protection Products Regulations 1995 (as amended) (PPPR) and the Plant Protection Products (Basic Conditions) Regulations 1997 will be permitted.

- All herbicide will be applied in concentrations and adopting safeguards in full accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.
- Wetland areas should be carefully protected from all forms of pollution including fertilisers and pesticide of any kind. No pesticide sprays should be used around these areas.
- General weed control within grassland areas will be carried out by hand.

5.3.2 Strimming

Strimming will be limited to areas that cannot be reached by use of machinery, such as a ride-on mower. Instances of gradients exceeding 1 in 3 slope will require strimming via an operative and manual collection of arisings, which are to be removed and disposed off-site.

5.4 Native Tree Planting, Orchard, and Individual Tree Management

The Landscape Contractor shall maintain all tree stock in accordance with the specification set out below.

5.4.1 Watering

All trees and whips shall be watered thoroughly to ensure water reaches the roots. Watering should be undertaken if necessary in response to the local conditions and rain fall, with particular focus on the dry periods during the summer in years one and two after planting.

5.4.2 Tree Stakes, Ties and Guards

5.4.2.1 Feathered, Standard, and Extra Heavy Standards

- Tree stakes, ties, and mesh guards shall be checked regularly for damage and immediately after strong winds in order to prevent abrasion and damage to trees. Stakes should be maintained in an upright position. All trees and shrubs shall be kept upright and firmed in where necessary.
- Tree stakes, ties, and guards shall be removed when trees have reached sufficient maturity, usually two years after planting.

5.4.2.2 Whip planting

- Stakes and biodegradable guards shall be checked regularly for damage and immediately after strong winds in order to prevent abrasion and damage to planting. Stakes should be maintained in an upright position. All whips shall be kept upright and firmed in where necessary.
- At the end of the 5-year maintenance period, if the planting is sufficiently mature to withstand rabbit browsing, stakes and shelter guards should be removed from the plants and disposed of off-site.

5.4.3 Re-firming

- Re-firming of trees and shrubs shall be carried out after strong winds, frost heave and other disturbances.

- Any collars in the soil at the base of tree stems, created by free movement should be broken up by fork, avoiding damage to roots. The voids should be backfilled with topsoil and re-firmed.

5.4.4 Formative and General Pruning

- Formative pruning of young trees shall be undertaken to ensure the successful establishment of the trees.
- If required, pruning shall take place at the end of winter, in accordance with *BS3998:2010: Tree work*. If light pruning is required at other times of the year, this is acceptable.
- When removing branches do not damage or tear the stem.
- Keep wounds as small as possible, cut cleanly back to sound wood leaving a smooth surface, and angled so that water will not collect on the cut area.
- When removing dead branches or stumps, do not cut into live wood.
- Wood arisings are to be utilised for the creation of a hibernaculum.
- Give notice if any disease of fungus is detected. Do not apply fungicide or sealant unless instructed.

5.4.5 Weeding

During the establishment period, weeding is to be done by hand in a 50cm radius surrounding each plant to allow establishment of planting. Weeding shall take place in regular intervals during the five-year management period to avoid spreading species such as bramble and bracken to dominate the planting.

5.4.6 Cleaning Out and Dead Wooding

On each maintenance visit, remove

- Dead, dying, or diseased wood, broken branches and stubs.
- Fungal growths and fruiting bodies.
- Rubbish or other foreign objects.

5.5 Native Hedgerow management

This relates to management across all Native Hedgerow planting areas.

5.5.1 General

As per **Appendix A**, all Native Hedgerow management will be undertaken in accordance with good horticultural practice, using secateurs and handsaws.

5.5.2 Stakes and Guards

- Stakes and biodegradable guards shall be checked regularly for damage and immediately after strong winds in order to prevent abrasion and damage to planting. Stakes should be maintained in an upright position. All whips shall be kept upright and firmed in where necessary.
- At the end of the 5-year maintenance period, if the planting is sufficiently mature to withstand rabbit browsing, stakes and shelter guards should be removed from the plants and disposed of off-site.

5.5.3 Weeding

During the establishment period, weeding is to be done by hand in a 50cm radius surrounding each whip to allow establishment of planting. Once planting has established weeding is not necessary and a self-seeded understory can be allowed to establish. Strimming of verge can be done leaving a 50cm buffer along the length of the hedgerow.

5.5.4 Pruning

5.5.4.1 General advice

Leave trimming of hedgerow until late winter to allow berries and seed to remain, providing vital food for birds over the winter months. No pruning or trimming of hedgerow is to take place within bird nesting season between 1 March and 31 August.

5.5.4.2 Initial trimming

To ensure establishment of a dense hedgerow an initial trimming should take during the first winter after the first growing season. This should be minimal only to encourage bushy growth.

5.5.4.3 Ongoing maintenance and monitoring

When trimming is necessary, progress to a light clip to achieve horizontal top and vertical sides slightly tapered upwards, ever-increasing with each visit. Once hedgerow has fully established regular cutting is only necessary for roadside safety. When hedgerow reaches 1.8m in height it can be cut back to approximately 1.5m. If possible, only cut hedgerow every two or three years to allow production of flowers and berries.

If clipping is required between March and the end of August (for road safety reasons only), an Ecological Clerk of Works (ECOW) will be required to check if any active bird nests are present. If present, the ECOW will set up suitable buffers around the nests in which clipping cannot take place until all chicks have fledged the nest.

Hedgerow will be monitored over the 30 year period to ensure planting remains diverse with at least five native woody species present at all times.

5.6 Pond and Aquatic marginal planting management

5.6.1 General Health and Safety Considerations

The following list provides a guide to potential health and safety concerns when working close to water. It is not to be considered as a risk assessment, and the site/team manager of the operations team is responsible for undertaking the relevant Healthy and Safety Assessments.

- Working in close proximity to water/wetland features with fluctuating water levels and with potentially soft and marshy ground.
- Working on sloping and uneven terrain in relation to wetland features.
- Risk of contracting water borne diseases, such as Weil's Disease.

To ensure safe working conditions the following should be considered when working in close proximity to water/wetland features:

- Consider the time of year work is carried out. Work should in general take place during drier months. In addition, work should take place between September and November to avoid breeding season for amphibians and birds;
- Consider water levels at the time of maintenance. If water levels are high, work should be postponed;

- Where slopes and uneven terrain make use of machinery difficult, manual execution of work should be performed; and
- Appropriate safety and hygiene measures should be in place before undertaking work near water. Any cuts, grazes or broken skin should be covered before undertaking any work and if any new cuts or grazes appear whilst working these should be immediately cleaned and covered. Hands should always be thoroughly cleaned after working with water and before eating or drinking.

5.6.2 Pond Maintenance and Management

A minimal intervention approach should be taken to all wetland features.

Monitoring inspections should include the following:

- To remove any rubbish or any other foreign objects;
- To detect any presence of Invasive Non-Native Species (INNS). If any such species are detected, removal should take place following the appropriate guidelines;
- To ensure the pond edges do not become overgrown with shrubs and trees. At least 50% of the pond margins should be kept clear of shrubs and trees.
- To ensure no more than 10% of the water surface is covered by duckweed (*Lemna* sp.) or filamentous algae.
- To replace any planting if this is deemed to have failed to establish.

5.7 Habitat boxes

The number and precise locations of bat and bird boxes to be installed on the DAF building will be confirmed on construction drawings. One bat box will also be installed on an existing mature tree within Cefn Dryskoed WTW (see EclA for locations).

Habitat boxes will be installed by a suitable experienced ecologist. The bat box to be installed on a mature tree will be placed at a minimum height of 2m (ideally 4 m). Boxes would be installed facing south or east (bats) or north (birds), and away from any limbs/ branches that may obstruct access / egress. Exact locations to be determined by an ecologist based upon site conditions at the time of installation.




5.7.1 Bat boxes

The types of bat boxes to be installed are included in Table 5.1 below (or equivalent specifications).

Ideally, bat boxes should be integrated into the DAF building. Where this is not possible, bat boxes should instead be installed on the exterior of the building, specifications for both bat boxes are provided below. All bat boxes should be position away from windows, in unlit locations.

Table 5.1: Bat boxes to be installed

Target species and general use	Number of boxes	Location	Example specification
Crevice dwelling species – summer/hibernation use (species such as pipistrelle species (<i>Pipistrellus</i> sp.)).	1	Installed on a retained tree line bordering Cefn Dryskoed WTW. Exact location to be micro-sited by experienced ecologist.	Schwegler 1FF self-maintaining bat box

Target species and general use	Number of boxes	Location	Example specification
Crevice dwelling species – summer / hibernation use (species such as pipistrelle species (<i>Pipistrellus</i> sp.)).	Exact number to be confirmed.	Integrated into DAF building. Exact location to be confirmed.	Ibstock enclosed bat box C smooth faced  
Crevice dwelling species – summer / maternity use (species such as pipistrelle species (<i>Pipistrellus</i> sp.) and serotine (<i>Eptesicus serotinus</i>)).	If required - exact number to be confirmed.	If required - installed on the exterior of the DAF building. Exact location to be confirmed.	Beaumaris bat box 

Source: Mott MacDonald Limited, 2026; photos courtesy of <https://www.wildcare.co.uk/>

5.7.1.1 Maintenance




Bat boxes should be visually inspected for rotting, warping or damage, ensuring no disruption to wildlife. If obvious signs of warping, rotting or damage are seen, the box is to be replaced.

An annual inspection should be undertaken for five years following installation. Inspection may be carried out at any time of year however, if maintenance is required, this must be scheduled in April or September/October, outside the bat hibernation and maternity periods (maternity period: May to August and hibernation period: November to March). Before any maintenance is undertaken, a bat licensed ecologist must inspect the box to confirm it is not in use. Under no circumstances should boxes be disturbed if bats are present.

5.7.2 Bird boxes

The types to be installed are included in Table 5.2 below (or equivalent specifications).

Table 5.2: Bird boxes to be installed

Target species and use	Number of boxes	Location	Example specification
House martin (<i>Delichon urbicum</i>)	Exact number to be confirmed.	Exact location to be confirmed. Install under eaves on the external walls of the DAF building.	Schwegler 9A house martin eaves nest – double 
Swifts (<i>Apus apus</i>)	Exact number to be confirmed.	Exact location to be confirmed. Install under eaves on the external walls of the DAF building.	Schwegler 17 swift box 
Small tit species such as blue tit (<i>Cyanistes caeruleus</i>), coal tit (<i>Periparus ater</i>) and marsh tit (<i>Poecile palustris</i>).	Exact number to be confirmed.	Exact location to be confirmed. Install on the external walls of the DAF building, at a minimum height of 2m.	Vivara Pro Seville Nest Box 28mm hole 

Source: Mott MacDonald Limited, 2026; photos courtesy of <https://www.wildcare.co.uk/>

5.7.2.1 Maintenance

Bird boxes should be visually inspected for rotting, warping or damage, ensuring no disruption to wildlife. If obvious signs of warping, rotting or damage are seen, the box is to be replaced.

Bird boxes should be inspected annually for five years following installation. Each year, boxes must be checked for damage and given a thorough clean in autumn, once they are no longer occupied. During cleaning, all nesting material should be removed and scattered away from the box to minimise the risk of parasites.

The annual maintenance clean must take place after the nesting period (March to September). However, as some species may nest earlier or later than this period, an ecologist should be present to confirm that the box is not in use before any work is carried out. No cleaning or maintenance should take place if the box is occupied.

5.8 Creation of hibernacula

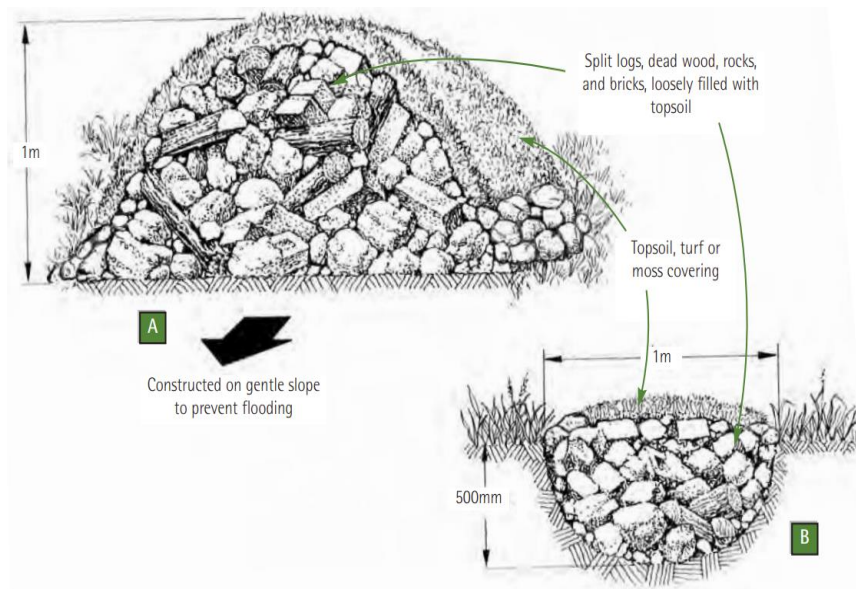
A single hibernaculum will be created to provide opportunities for reptiles, amphibians, small mammals and invertebrates. The hibernaculum will be created from site clearance works and will be located in woodland understorey in Cefn Dryskoed WTW (see locations within EclA).

Table 5.3: Hibernacula

Type of mitigation	Number	Specification	Location
Hibernacula	1	<p>Hibernacula should be constructed in line with the guidance provided in the Great Crested Newt Conservation Handbook¹, as shown in Figure 5.1.</p> <p>Construct the hibernaculum above ground using layered logs and clean rubble generated during site clearance, then cap the structure with topsoil. Internal crevices and voids should be incorporated throughout, and intentional gaps left in the topsoil covering to allow reptiles and amphibians access into the feature.</p> <p>The hibernacula should measure a minimum of 2m (l) x 1m (w) x 1m (h).</p>	Exact location to be micro-sited by experienced ecologist.

Source: Mott MacDonald Limited, 2026

Figure 5.1: Hibernacula creation



Source: Langton et al., 2001

¹ Langton, T.E.S, Beckett, C.L., and Foster, J.P. (2001). Great Crested Newt Conservation Handbook. Froglife, Halesworth.

Table 5.4: Landscape management plan programme

Vegetation areas/type	Operation task	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 5-10	Year 11-30	
Standard & Extra Heavy Standard Trees (along site boundary and in orchard)	Remove and replace all dead, dying and badly damaged plants. Undertake replacement planting between Nov – March. Replacements should match either the size of adjacent or nearby plants of the same species or match the original specification, whichever is the greater size	X	X	X	X	X			
	Check for, and manage, rabbits and squirrels and other pests	X	X	X	X	X	Annually	Annually	
	Control bramble, ivy and honeysuckle growth. Cut down to ground and remove growth from canopies							Annually	Annually
	Control grass within 500mm of trees by cutting by hand to avoid tree damage	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX			
	Refirm plants where wind rocking or soil heave has occurred	X	X	X	X	X			
	Prune weak, dead, or damaged material	X	X	X	X	X			
	Undertake pruning, lopping, coppicing, felling to weak, dead or damaged material							Annually	Annually
	Check tree stakes, ties and guards and adjust or replace as necessary or remove if no longer required	X	X	X					
	Remove tree stakes, ties and guards and backfill holes with topsoil.					X			
	Remove all rubbish and debris at each site visit	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Water as necessary to establish	X	X	X					
	Control all pernicious weeds and the following in accordance with current legislation: Common ragwort	X	X	X	X	X	X	Annually	Annually

Vegetation areas/type	Operation task	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 5-10	Year 11-30
	Spear thistle							
	Creeping or field thistle							
	Broad leaved dock							
	Curled dock							
	Japanese knotweed							
	Giant hogweed							
	Himalayan balsam							
	Rhododendron ponticum							
Hedge planting	Remove and replace all dead, dying and badly damaged plants. Undertake replacement planting between Nov – March. Replacements should match either the size of adjacent or nearby plants of the same species or match the original specification, whichever is the greater size	X	X	X				
	Remove and replace all dead, dying and badly damaged plants when gaps reach 1m at soil level					X	Annually	Annually
	Check and firm plants where wind rocking or soil heave has occurred at each site visit.	X	X	X	X	X		
	Check tree stakes, ties and guards and adjust or replace as necessary or remove if no longer required	X	X	X				
	Remove tree stakes, ties, and guards				X			
	Water replacement plants as necessary to establish	X	X	X				
	Check for, and manage, plant pests and disease	X	X	X	X	X	Annually	Annually
Native tree planting	Remove and replace all dead, dying and badly damaged plants until they have reached maturity. Undertake replacement planting between Nov – March. Replacements should match either the size of adjacent or nearby plants of the same species or match the original specification, whichever is the greater size	X	X	X				
	Remove and replace any dead, dying and badly damaged plants when gaps reach 1m at soil level					X	Annually	Annually
	Check and firm plants where wind rocking or soil heave has occurred at each site visit.	X	X	X	X	X		
	Water as necessary to establish	X	X	X				

Vegetation areas/type	Operation task	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 5-10	Year 11-30
	Water replacement plants as necessary to establish	X	X	X				
	Check for, and manage, plant pests and disease	X	X	X	X	X	Annually	Annually
Reinstated grassland	Cut the grassland to around 70 mm between mid-June and late August, ideally during dry weather. Earlier cutting removes more nutrients and helps suppress dominant grasses and weeds. Retain small uncut patches where possible to support invertebrates. Remove all cuttings within 24 hours to prevent nutrient build-up and avoid smothering new growth. If vegetation has strong regrowth after the summer cut, carry out a second cut in October or early March and remove all arisings from site to prevent nutrient build-up.	Mid-June – Late-August	July/August Mid-June – Late-August Late Autumn	Spring July/August Mid-June – Late-August Late Autumn	Spring July/August Mid-June – Late-August Late Autumn	Spring July/August Mid-June – Late-August Late Autumn	Spring July/August Mid-June – Late-August Late Autumn	Spring July/August Mid-June – Late-August Late Autumn
Habitat boxes	Annual inspection of bat and bird boxes to check for signs of damage and to undergo maintenance where required. Boxes will be replaced as required.	X	X	X	X	X		
Pond maintenance	Inspections to ensure no INNS are present and that at least 50% of the pond bank is free of scrub. Removal of scrub where required. Any planting that has failed should be replaced.	X	X	X	X	X		

Appendices

A.	Best practice guidance	26
B.	Lowland dry acid positive indicator species list	28
C.	Grassland monitoring schedule	29

A. Best practice guidance

A.1 Landscape best practice

The following is a list of advice publications, British Standards or “best practice” guidance notes deemed applicable to the undertaking of landscape works to which reference is required. This list is for guidance only, which the Site Operator may wish to update as required.

A.2 British Standards (Published by British Standards Institution)

BS 1722 Specification for fences (all parts).

BS 3882: 2015 Specification for Topsoil

BS 3936 Part1:1992 Nursery stock (all parts).

BS 3998:2010 Tree Work -Recommendations

BS 4428:1989 Code of practice for general landscape operations (excluding hard surfaces).

BS 4043:1989 Transplanting root-balled trees

BS 5837:2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction. Recommendations

BS 7370 Grounds maintenance (all parts)

BS 8545: 2014 Trees: from nursery to independence in the landscape – Recommendations

A.3 Arboricultural Association

D. Lonsdale 1983: A Definition of the Best Pruning Position; Arboricultural Research Note 48/83.

D. Lonsdale 1993: Choosing the Time of Year to Prune Trees; Arboricultural Research Note 117/93.

Stakes and Ties (1989); Arboricultural Research Note 77/89.

Guidance Note 3 Planting and Managing Amenity Woodlands.

A.4 HMSO / DEFRA

The Body Language of Trees: A Handbook for Failure Analysis, published by the Department of the Environment, Transport and the Regions.

Weeds Act 1959.

Wildlife and Countryside Act, 1981, as amended.

The Control of Substances Hazardous to Health (COSHH) Regulations 2002, as amended

The Control of Pesticides Regulations 1986 (COPR), as amended by the Control of Pesticides (Amendment) Regulations 1997.

Regulation EC 396/2005 amending EC Directive 91/414/EEC.

The Plant Protection Products Regulations 2011 (as amended).

The Water Supply (Water Quality) Regulations 2010.

The Control of Pollution Act 1974 & 1989 Amendments.

Identification of Injurious Weeds (2011 DEFRA); MAFF - Leaflet to support Weeds Act 1959.

Guidelines for the use of herbicides on weeds in or near watercourses and lakes (1996); MAFF.

The safe use of pesticides for non-agricultural purposes (1995); HSC.

A.4.1 Horticultural Trades Association and the Joint Council for Landscape Industries

National Plant Specification (1985), published by the Committee for Plant Supply and Establishment and the HTA.

A.4.2 British Association of Landscape Industries (BALI)

Landscape Operatives Can Work Safely On Slopes. 2023. A Guidance Document for the Landscape Industry. BALI. [online] Available at: <[slopes - British Association of Landscape Industries](#)>

B. Lowland dry acid positive indicator species list

Table B.1: Example positive indicator species for lowland dry acid grassland

Common name	Scientific name
Wood anemone	<i>Anemone nemorosa</i>
Betony	<i>Betonica officinalis</i>
Heather	<i>Calluna vulgaris</i>
Harebell	<i>Campanula rotundifolia</i>
Cross-leaved heath	<i>Erica tetralix</i>
Heath bedstraw	<i>Galium saxatile</i>
Lady's bedstraw	<i>Galium verum</i>
Bitter-vetch	<i>Lathyrus linifolius</i>
Lesser hawkbit	<i>Leontodon saxatilis</i>
Common bird's-foot-trefoil	<i>Lotus corniculatus</i>
Orchid spp.	<i>Orchidaceae spp.</i>
Lousewort	<i>Pedicularis sylvatica</i>
Mouse-ear-hawkweed	<i>Pilosella officinarum</i>
Burnet-saxifrage	<i>Pimpinella saxifraga</i>
Milkwort spp.	<i>Polygala spp.</i>
Tormentil	<i>Potentilla erecta</i>
Sheep's sorrel	<i>Rumex acetosella</i>
Great burnet	<i>Sanguisorba officinalis</i>
Saw-wort	<i>Serratula tinctoria</i>
Devil's-bit Scabious	<i>Succisa pratensis</i>
Bilberry	<i>Vaccinium myrtillus</i>
Heath speedwell	<i>Veronica officinalis</i>
Wood bitter-vetch	<i>Vicia orobus</i>
Violet spp.	<i>Viola spp.</i>

Source: Mott MacDonald Bentley, 2026

C. Grassland monitoring schedule

C.1 Monitoring strategy

Long term monitoring is fundamental to the success of the grasslands within the LEMP meeting their objectives as part of an adaptive management strategy.

The below data should be collected each time the habitats are inspected. Following inspections in Year 1, 2 and 3, habitats should be inspected every five years to assess their ecological condition, identify risks and to action remedial measures to achieve the objectives in Table 2.1.

C.2 Monitoring methods and intervals

Table C.1 details the monitoring methods to be implemented to ensure the retained and reinstated grasslands meet their objectives.

Table C.1: Monitoring methods and intervals

Habitat type	Monitoring methods	Monitoring interval
Lowland dry acid grassland	<p>Undertake a walkover over the habitat to confirm to identify the number of positive indicator species present (Appendix B).</p> <p>Estimate percentage of cover of agricultural weeds and other negative indicators such as bare ground, bramble and bracken.</p> <p>Collect photographic evidence Photographic evidence of habitat condition criteria e.g. species present, sward height.</p>	<p>Years 1, 2 and 3, then every 5 years.</p> <p>Surveys to be completed between May and August but before the cut.</p>
Other neutral grassland	<p>Undertake quadrat sampling to identify the habitat type that is establishing and average number of species per m².</p> <p>Estimate percentage of cover of agricultural weeds and other negative indicators such as bare ground, bramble and bracken.</p> <p>Collect photographic evidence Photographic evidence of habitat condition criteria e.g. species present, sward height.</p>	<p>Years 1, 2 and 3, then every 5 years.</p> <p>Surveys to be completed between May and August but before the cut.</p>

Source: Mott MacDonald Bentley, 2026

C.3 Monitoring reports

The data gathered from section C.2 should be retained to demonstrate habitat progress to stated objectives.

Table C.2 details when monitoring surveys and associated reports will be undertaken and submitted and reviewed. Example years are provided below and may need updating if works are delayed or completed earlier than expected.

Table C.2: Monitoring surveys and reports

Project year	Report submission date	Review date	Comments
Y1	Year 1 after construction end date		To check that habitats have been reinstated in the correct locations and retained habitats have been damaged by construction.
Y2	Year 2 after construction end date		To check habitat establishment and gather methods data provided in section C.2.
Y3	Year 3 after construction end date		To gather methods data provided in section C.2.
Y5	Year 5 after construction end date		To gather methods data provided in section C.2.
Y10	Year 10 after construction end date		To gather methods data provided in section C.2.
Y15	Year 15 after construction end date		To gather methods data provided in section C.2.
Y20	Year 20 after construction end date		To gather methods data provided in section C.2.
Y25	Year 25 after construction end date		To gather methods data provided in section C.2.
Y30	Year 30 after construction end date		To gather methods data provided in section C.2.

Source: Mott MacDonald Bentley, 2026

C.4 Review of management

Table C.3 summarises how an adaptive management approach can be incorporated into the monitoring schedule timeline. The client is responsible for management proposals on-site based on this review schedule.

Table C.3: Monitoring schedule review timeline

Project year	Year for schedule to be reviewed	Comments
Y5	5 years after construction end date	Methods data (section C.3) to be reviewed. Risk factors to be updated and this should influence any remedial actions or management changes for following years following an adaptive management approach.
Y10	10 years after construction end date	
Y15	15 years after construction end date	
Y20	20 years after construction end date	
Y25	25 years after construction end date	
Y30	30 years after construction end date	

Source: Mott MacDonald Bentley, 2026

1. Monitoring reports and inspections are made in Years 1, 2, 3 and every 5 years after, with the last round occurring within Year 30.
2. Collated data from the above monitoring inspections (see Table C.1 and C.3 for overview) should be used to identify any risk factors to habitat progression; and any changes required to the proposed habitat management.

3. If reporting by Year 30 identifies that the habitats have not reached their proposed objectives. A future report should outline what adaptive management actions can be adopted to allow habitats to meet their objectives.

