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Quakers Yard, Treharris

Ecological Management Plan

July 2023

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Version	Date	Author	Checked	Approved
Final	30/06/2023	T Adcock	C Cartwright	J Wilson
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RT LEMP V1.0 01/01/2018

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Contact details can be found at the end of this document.

1.0 Introduction

Background

1.1 Keystone Ecology was instructed by Englobe on behalf of Wales and West Utilities to produce an Ecological Management Plan (EMP) of the Quakers Yard site in Treharris (central grid reference ST 098 966). The site, which currently comprises woodland and a section of the River Bargoed Taff, must be cleared to facilitate remediation and bank stabilisation works, but will be subject to full restoration.

Aims and Objectives

1.2 The purpose of this document is to provide details and specifications for the enhancement and management of habitat and other features of biodiversity interest on site.

1.3 Site clearance works riverbank remediation are excluded from this document. Site clearance and planting will be undertaken in accordance with a Precautionary Working Method Statement, to ensure that there will be no significant adverse impact on retained habitat of ecological value, and a detailed planting schedule and method statement. In channel works and bank stabilisation works will be undertaken in accordance with a detailed Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) and Method Statement. These documents will be pre-approved by a suitably experienced ecologist.

1.4 This document describes the long-term objectives of the ecological mitigation, compensation and enhancement measures to be undertaken, and details how these measures will be managed and maintained once site clearance and planting have been completed. Maintenance schedules and management responsibilities are included in this document.

Site Context

1.5 The 0.57 hectare site comprises entirely of deciduous woodland. The River Taff Bargoed delineates the southern boundary of the site, whilst the northern, eastern and western boundaries are contiguous with adjacent areas of broad-leaved woodland. A public footpath bisects the site and connects the small residential town of Treharris to the north with Mill Street to the south. Stone walls, overgrown with vegetation and small structural remains of the former gas works are scattered throughout the site. All other features of the gas works have been demolished and ground flora now covers the remaining hardstanding.

1.6 The site is located on the southern outskirts of Treharris, in South Wales. The wider landscape is characterised by small residential villages and communities including Nelson, Abercynon and Trelewis, surrounded by areas of grazing pasture and woodland. The River Taff Bargoed, immediately to the south of the site, flows north-east to south-west and converges with the River Taff approximately 300 metres south of the site.

2.0 Description and Evaluation of Enhancement Measures

2.1 The following features of ecological interest will be managed for biodiversity on site:

- Lowland mixed deciduous woodland (restored)
- River Bargoed Taff habitat corridor that forms part of the site

Lowland Mixed Deciduous Woodland (Restored)

2.2 The aim of the measures described below is to restore lowland mixed deciduous woodland on site, which once fully matured, would qualify as Habitat of Principal Importance (HPI) under section 41 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006.

2.3 Upon completion of the clearance of hardstanding and infrastructure from site, woodland habitat will be restored through strategic planting and long-term management.

2.4 The planting mix for restoration will exclude ash, due to the prevalence of ash dieback in the area; however, a greater diversity of woody species will be included than that present prior to site clearance, in order to increase biodiversity.

2.5 The woodland planting mix will comprise:

- Pedunculate oak
- Field maple
- Elder
- Hawthorn
- Hazel
- Holly
- Alder (to be planted along the riverbank)
- Grey willow (to be planted along the riverbank)
- Honeysuckle
- Traveller's joy/old man's beard

2.6 Where practicable, plants will be of local provenance.

2.7 It is a policy of Wales & West Utilities that for each tree lost on a given site, 5 replacement trees should be planted. Given that the extensive ash dieback clearance already undertaken on site

has reduced the number of trees to be removed during the works period, a ratio of 5 to 1 replacement will be achievable within the site boundary.

2.8 The detailed mix and layout of the planting scheme will be agreed with an appropriately experienced ecologist in advance of planting, and the methodology of site preparation and planting will be agreed in advance between an appropriately experienced landscape consultant and ecologist. The planting will be undertaken by an experienced landscape contractor in accordance with the approved planting schedule and best practice method statement.

2.9 In addition to the planting specified above, the following nest/roost boxes will be installed on site:

- 3 x Schwegler 2F bat boxes (or equivalent) will be installed on mature trees immediately adjacent to site, at least 3 metres above ground-level, and south-west – south-east facing.
- 3 x Schwegler 2GR nest boxes (single hole model) (or equivalent) for House Sparrow in close proximity, north-north-east facing in accordance with supplier guidelines.
- 2 x Barcelona open fronted nest boxes for Spotted Flycatcher, north-north-east facing, situated within dense scrub.
- 3 x hibernacula will be constructed using logs won from site clearance to provide additional refuge opportunities for reptiles, amphibians and small mammals including hedgehog, and habitat for invertebrates.
- 5 x 'bee hotels' will be created from site won materials and installed to provide refuge for a diversity of invertebrates, including Local Biodiversity Action Plan species such as buff-tailed bumblebee, field cuckoo bee, early bumblebee, red tailed bumblebee, white tailed bumblebee and common carder bee.
- The final design of the hibernacula and bee hotels, and on-site locations for all of the above features, will be agreed in advance with an appropriately experienced ecologist, who will provide final approval for their installation on site.

2.10 The restoration of woodland on site will ensure that green infrastructure in the locality is retained. The restored habitat will be of **Local Biodiversity Value.**

River Bargoed Taff

2.11 The River Bargoed Taff runs east to west along the south-east facing boundary of the site and qualifies as an HPI (Running Water). The banks of the river will be subject to bank stabilisation work utilising natural site won materials such as rocks/boulders and tree root balls in accordance with the CEMP and detailed method statement. This work will serve as an enhancement to increase the ecological and biodiversity value of the HPI in part through the measures described below.

2.12 In addition, the following will be installed on site:

- 1 x Woodstone Kingfisher tunnel (or equivalent) to be installed in the restabilised banks of the River Bargoed Taff;
- 1 x Vivara Pro Woodstone Dipper nest box (or equivalent) on the underside of the retained footbridge; and
- 1 x artificial otter holt constructed using site won natural materials (logs, rocks etc).

2.13 The indicative locations of the holt and nest boxes are shown on Figure 1. The Otter holt will be constructed in accordance with a detailed design and method statement produced by an appropriately experienced ecologist.

2.14 The enhancement of the River Bargoed Taff habitat corridor on site will contribute positively to biodiversity in the locality and will provide a potential source of shelter for a variety of species including otter, kingfisher and dipper. The enhancements will be of **Local Biodiversity Value.**

3.0 Ecological Constraints that Might Affect Management

3.1 The following ecological trends and constraints on site might affect management:

- Presence of nesting birds within trees and the riverbanks;
- Presence of common reptiles and amphibians in restored woodland;
- Presence of bats and birds within roost/nest boxes; and
- Presence of otter within the artificial holt and along the Bargoed Taff.

3.2 Refer to Table 1 below for the protection afforded to species that could potentially be affected by the ongoing management on site.

Table 1: Relevant Protection Legislation

Species	Legal Status
European Protection	
Bats, Otter	These species and their breeding sites or resting places are protected under Regulation 42 of the Conservation of Habitats and Species (Amendment) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 (Habitats Regulations) , which makes it illegal to: Deliberately capture, injure or kill any such animal or to deliberately take or destroy their eggs; Deliberately disturb[1] such an animal; Damage or destroy a breeding site or resting place of such an animal. European Protected Species (EPS) mitigation licences can be granted by Natural England in respect of development to permit activities that would otherwise be unlawful under the Habitats Regulations, providing that the following 3 tests (set out in the EC Habitats Directive) are passed: • The development is for reasons of overriding public interest; • There is no satisfactory alternative; and • The favourable conservation status of the species concerned will be maintained and/or enhanced. Under Regulation 9(3) of the Habitats Regulations, Planning Authorities have a legal duty to 'have regard to the requirements of the EC Habitats Directive in the exercise of their functions'. This means that they must consider the above 3 tests when determining

[1] Under the Habitats Regulations, disturbance of protected animals includes in particular any disturbance which is likely to: (i) impair their ability to survive, breed or reproduce, or to rear or nurture their young or to hibernate or migrate; (ii) significantly affect the local distribution or abundance of the species in question.

Species	Legal Status
	whether Planning Permission should be granted for developments likely to cause an offence under the Habitats Regulations. As a consequence, Planning Applications for such developments must demonstrate that the 3 tests will be passed.
Nationally Protected	
Bats, Otter	These animals receive full protection under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended by the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000), which makes it illegal (subject to exceptions) to: Intentionally kill, injure or take any such animal; Intentionally or recklessly damage, destroy or obstruct any place used for shelter or protection by any such animal; Intentionally or recklessly disturb such animals while they occupy a place used for shelter or protection.
Grass Snake, Slowworm, Common Lizard	These animals receive limited protection under The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended by the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000), which makes it illegal to intentionally kill or injure any such animal.
Breeding Birds (general)	All wild birds are protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended by the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000), which makes it illegal (subject to exceptions) to: Intentionally kill, injure or take any wild bird; Take, damage or destroy the nest (whilst being built or in use) or eggs of any wild bird.

4.0 Management of Features

Lowland Mixed Deciduous Woodland (restored)

Aims and Objectives of Management

4.1 The aims and objectives of management in relation to lowland mixed deciduous woodland are to:

- Restore and enhance the biodiversity interest of the woodland on site;
- Avoid impacts to protected species that may be utilising this habitat.;
- Maintain the biodiversity interest of installed hibernacula, invertebrate hotels, bat and bird boxes.

4.2 A summary of management measures required is provided in Table 2 below. A detailed timetable of when the management measures should be undertaken each year is provided at Appendix 1.

Prescriptions of Management Actions

Table 2: Woodland Management Prescriptions

	Establishment Phase				**Ongoing Management Phase**	
Item of Work	**Year 1**	**Year 2**	**Year 3**	**Year 4**	**Year 5**	**Year 6+**
	The timing of measures each year is detailed at Appendix 1.					
Water regularly as required, especially during the first summer following planting and after prolonged dry spells to ensure establishment.	✓	✓				
Weed around new trees and shrubs to stop competition for food, water and light from brambles and grasses. Consider mulching around the newly planted trees with bark chippings.	✓	✓				

	Establishment Phase				Ongoing Management Phase	
Item of Work	**Year 1**		**Year 2**	**Year 3**	**Year 4**	**Year 5**	**Year 6+**
Visual inspection to assess the establishment and health of new plants to inform potential replacement planting requirements (prior to planting season (November) and following extreme weather events including long hot dry spells.	✓	✓		✓		✓	✓	
Assessment of new plants after high winds to adjust tree ties and staking.		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Remove tree stakes, shelters, and ties in Year 5, or when no longer required to ensure the successful establishment of new plants (as advised by an appropriately experienced professional).						✓	✓ - if required
Visual inspection and management of weeds (as required throughout the growing season) to ensure establishment.	✓	✓		✓		✓	✓	
Control natural regeneration of invasive species within the restored woodland, e.g., sycamore and poplar species, by physical removal.		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Monitor and control potential damage/poaching from wild animals (e.g., rabbit and deer)		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

	Establishment Phase					Ongoing Management Phase		
Item of Work	**Year 1**		**Year 2**	**Year 3**	**Year 4**	**Year 5**	**Year 6+**	
Conserving deadwood habitat, standing and fallen, as advised by an appropriately experienced ecologist, and, in relation to standing deadwood, by an arboriculturist (for considerations relating to health and safety and the protection of adjacent habitat).	✓	✓		✓		✓	✓	✓
Visual inspection and removal of rubbish/debris (annual (November – Mach) and during subsequent visits)	✓	✓		✓		✓	✓	✓
Visual inspection and management of weeds.								✓
Visual inspection to assess canopy, and health of trees to inform ongoing management, i.e., thinning to encourage development of tree canopy and understorey, for health and safety purposes, protection of the adjacent river, and management of disease (annually, and potential following extreme weather events).								✓
Thinning/coppicing (every 5-10yrs) once established, as deemed necessary through condition monitoring to encourage development of canopy trees and understorey and establishment of age diversity.							✓- if required	✓
Inspect refugia, bee hotels and bat and bird boxes for signs of damage and replace as necessary	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	

River Bargoed Taff

Aims and Objectives

4.3 The aims and objectives of measures proposed for the section of the River Bargoed Taff habitat corridor on site are as follows:

- Maintain or improve the biodiversity interest of the river habitat corridor;
- Maintain the continued function of the bird boxes and artificial otter holt; and
- Avoid impacts to protected species that may be utilising the habitat.

4.4 A summary of the management measures required is provided in Table 3 below. A detailed timetable for the management measures is provided at Appendix 1.

Prescriptions for Management Actions

Table 3: River Bargoed Taff Management Prescriptions

	Establishment Phase				**Ongoing Management Phase**	
Item of Work	**Year 1**	**Year 2**	**Year 3**	**Year 4**	**Year 5**	**Year 6+**
Inspect bird boxes between November and mid-February for signs of damage and replace as necessary prior to late-February.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Inspect the artificial otter holt annually to ensure that the entrance remains open, and it is free of damage. Should any repairs be necessary, an ecologist must be consulted to determine if any monitoring or survey of the holt is required prior to works to ensure no resting or breeding otter is disturbed.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

5.0 Management Responsibility and Monitoring

Organisation Responsible for Management

5.1 Englobe, or the management company appointed by Englobe, will be responsible for ensuring that measures detailed in this EMP are undertaken as required.

5.2 During the site clearance and habitat creation phases, the Lead Contractor must keep a hard copy of the EMP on site. It is the responsibility of the Lead Contractor to ensure that all site personnel understand the ecological and landscaping obligations before commencing works on site.

Monitoring, Condition Assessment and EMP Review

5.3 Whilst the project does not aim to achieve a net gain in biodiversity, the woodland condition assessment published by Natural England (2023) and provided at Appendix 2, is considered to be an appropriate tool to monitor the success of woodland restoration and its benefit to biodiversity.

5.4 Monitoring of the habitat condition should be undertaken by an appropriately experienced ecologist with regard to the condition criteria detailed at Appendix 2, to enable management to be reviewed and the EMP and management on site to be amended as required to ensure that the target condition listed in Table 4 below and described at Appendix 2, is either achieved or is on target to be achieved within the timescale given in Table 4.

Table 4: Monitoring Schedule

Habitat Type	Target Condition	Time to Target Condition	Years to be Monitored
Lowland mixed deciduous woodland	Moderate	30+	1, 2, 5, 10, 15, 20, 30

5.5 Improvement measures described in this document that relate to the River Bargoed Taff habitat corridor should be monitored in years 1, 2, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30 when woodland monitoring is carried out.

6.0 References

Keystone Ecology (2022). Preliminary Ecological Appraisal. Keystone Ecology. Tetbury

Web addresses for access to full legislation and policy text:

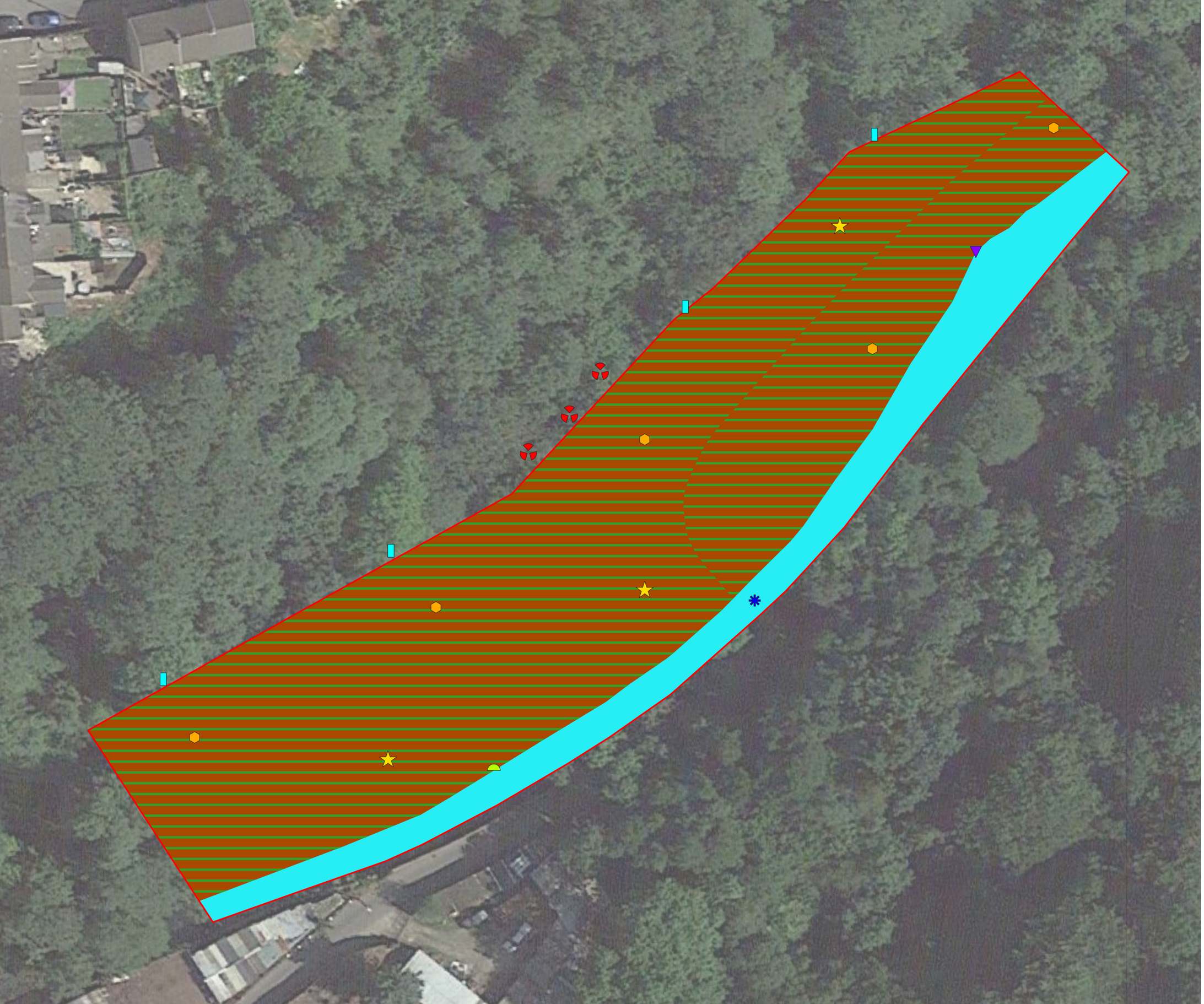
Conservation of Habitats and Species (Amendment) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019
https://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2019/579/contents/made

Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006:
http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2006/16/contents

UK Post-2010 Biodiversity Framework:
http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-6189

Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981:
http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1981/69

Figures



Key

Site boundary

Habitat type:

Lowland mixed deciduous woodland - Enhanced from poor condition other woodland; broadleaved, to moderate condition lowland mixed deciduous woodland

River - Retained

Proposed enhancements (all locations are indicative unless otherwise stated and should be finalised with the onsite ecologist):

3x Schwegler 2F bat boxes or similar - to be installed on mature trees immediately adjacent site, at 3 metres or above

Bird boxes - the following or similar to be installed:
- 2x Schwegler 2GR (3 hole model) for House Sparrow
- 2x Schwegler 2Hnest boxes for Spotted Flycatcher

1x Vivara Pro Woodstone Dipper nest box on the underside of the onsite bridge

1x Vivara Pro Woodstone Kingfisher tunnel to be installed in the banks of the River Bargoed Taff

1x Artificial Otter holt to be installed on the banks of the River Bargoed Taff

3x Hibernacula to be constructed using logs won from site clearance

5x Bee hotel to be created from site won materials and installed to provide refuge for LBAP invertebrates

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Quakers Yard, Treharris

Drawing Number: 223340/14/dwg1

Figure 1: Landscape Proposals

Revision	Date	Drawn	Approved
rev0	30/6/2023	MM	TA

N

0 2 4 6 8 10 m

Central grid ref: ST098966

No dimensions to be scaled from this drawing
All dimensions are to be checked on site
Measurements displayed are for indicative purposes only

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Appendices

Appendix 1

Annual Management Timetable

Management Prescription	Description and Timing	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar
Watering of newly planted trees	During the establishment phase – likely to be required only after prolonged dry spells during the first two summers following planting/replacement planting.												
Weed control	As required to prevent competition for food, water and light and ensure establishment e.g., during the first 5 years after planting. To continue as required.												
Assess the establishment and health of new plants	Annual inspection by an appropriately experienced professional to inform any requirement for potential replacement planting to prevent significant gaps in woodland cover. At the end of the growing season, in time for new planting to be undertaken during the following planting season (winter months).												
Assessment of the stability of new plants	Annual inspection and following extreme weather events / high winds to assess the stability of new plants and condition of guards, and adjust / replace tree ties, stakes and shelters as required to ensure establishment. Throughout the 5 year establishment phase.												
Remove tree stakes, shelters, and ties	Once plants have established, expected by Year 5, or when no longer required to ensure protection against												

Management Prescription	Description and Timing	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar
	browsing and competition from weeds, to remove the stakes and shelters.												
Control natural regeneration of invasive species	Sycamore and poplar species, by physical removal.												
Monitor and control potential damage / poaching from wild animals (e.g., rabbit and deer)	To be undertaken annually.												
Visual inspection and removal of rubbish / debris	Annually, November – Mach, and during subsequent visits.												
Visual inspection to assess canopy, and health of trees to inform ongoing management	Due to proximity to a public footpath, to be undertaken as advised by an arboriculturist, and after extreme weather events.												
Thinning/coppicing	Year 5-6 onwards, every 5-10 years or as otherwise required, to encourage the development of a diversity of age groups and structural diversity, including mature canopy trees, lower canopy and understorey scrub. To complete during late autumn-winter only.												
Hibernacula maintenance	Hibernacula are to be inspected annually to ensure they remain intact												

Management Prescription	Description and Timing	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar
	and accessible to species that might benefit from them. Any repairs are to be undertaken outside of the main hibernation period (i.e. to be undertaken between April to October).												
Inspection of bat boxes	Annual inspection outside bat activity season. Visual assessment only, to ensure unit is not missing/in a deteriorating condition and that the access point is not blocked. Any blockage must be removed as soon as practicable. Cutting branches below units may be necessary to prevent obstruction. Please note, any physical checks/works affecting trees with bat boxes may require a licensed bat worker.												Deadline month to replace Bat Boxes
Cleaning of bird boxes	Annual inspection/replacement outside bird nesting season.											Deadline mid-February to replace Bird Boxes	
Otter holt inspection	Visual only (no physical interference with the structure due to the risk of disturbing an otter), once annually, an ecologist must be consulted prior to any repair works.												

Management Prescription	Description and Timing	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar
Invertebrate hotel inspections	Once annually, replace as necessary.												

Appendix 2

Condition Assessment Criteria (Natural England, 2023)

Indicator		Good (3 points)	Moderate (2 points)	Poor (1 point)	Score per indicator
A	**Age distribution of trees**	Three age-classes[1] present.	Two age-classes[1] present.	One age-class[1] present.	
B	**Wild, domestic and feral herbivore damage**	No significant browsing damage evident in woodland[2].	Evidence of significant browsing pressure is present in 40% or less of whole woodland[2].	Evidence of significant browsing pressure is present in 40% or more of whole woodland[2].	
C	**Invasive plant species**	No invasive species[3] present in woodland.	Rhododendron *Rhododendron ponticum* or cherry laurel *Prunus laurocerasus* not present, other invasive species[3] <10% cover.	Rhododendron or cherry laurel present, or other invasive species[3] >10% cover.	
D	**Number of native tree species**	Five or more native tree or shrub species[4] found across woodland parcel.	Three to four native tree or shrub species[4] found across woodland parcel.	Two or less native tree or shrub species[4] across woodland parcel.	
E	**Cover of native tree and shrub species**	>80% of canopy trees and >80% of understory shrubs are native[5].	50 - 80% of canopy trees and 50 - 80% of understory shrubs are native[5].	<50% of canopy trees and <50% of understory shrubs are native[5].	

Indicator		Good (3 points)	Moderate (2 points)	Poor (1 point)	Score per indicator
F	**Open space within woodland**	10 - 20% of woodland has areas of temporary open space[6]. Unless woodland is <10ha, in which case 0 - 20% temporary open space is permitted[7].	21 - 40% of woodland has areas of temporary open space[6].	<10% or >40% of woodland has areas of temporary open space[6]. But if woodland <10ha has <10% temporary open space, please see Good category[7].	
G	**Woodland regeneration**	All three classes present in woodland[8]; trees 4 - 7 cm Diameter at Breast Height (DBH), saplings and seedlings or advanced coppice regrowth.	One or two classes only present in woodland[8].	No classes or coppice regrowth present in woodland[8].	
H	**Tree health**	Tree mortality less than 10%, no pests or diseases and no crown dieback[9].	11% to 25% mortality and/or crown dieback or low-risk pest or disease present[9].	Greater than 25% tree mortality and or any high-risk pest or disease present[9].	
I	**Vegetation and ground flora**	Recognisable NVC plant community[10] at ground layer present, strongly characterised by ancient woodland flora specialists.	Recognisable woodland NVC plant community[10] at ground layer present.	No recognisable woodland NVC plant community[10] at ground layer present.	

Indicator		Good (3 points)	Moderate (2 points)	Poor (1 point)	Score per indicator
J	**Woodland vertical structure**	Three or more storeys across all survey plots or a complex woodland[11].	Two storeys across all survey plots[11].	One or less storey across all survey plots[11].	
K	**Veteran trees**	Two or more veteran trees[12] per hectare.	One veteran tree[12] per hectare.	No veteran trees[12] present in woodland.	
L	**Amount of deadwood**	50% of all survey plots within the woodland parcel have deadwood, such as standing deadwood, large dead branches and or stems, branch stubs and stumps, or an abundance of small cavities[13].	Between 25% and 50% of all survey plots within the woodland parcel have deadwood, such as standing deadwood, large dead branches and or stems, stubs and stumps, or an abundance of small cavities[13].	Less than 25% of all survey plots within the woodland parcel have deadwood, such as standing deadwood, large dead branches and or stems, stubs and stumps, or an abundance of small cavities[13].	
M	**Woodland disturbance**	No nutrient enrichment or damaged ground evident[14].	Less than 1 hectare in total of nutrient enrichment across woodland area and or less than 20% of woodland area has damaged ground[14].	More than 1 hectare of nutrient enrichment and or more than 20% of woodland area has damaged ground[14].	
				Total Score (out of a possible 39)	

Condition Assessment Result	Condition Assessment Score
Total score >32 (33 to 39)	Good (3)
Total score 26 to 32	Moderate (2)
Total score <26 (13 to 25)	Poor (1)

Keystone Contact Details

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