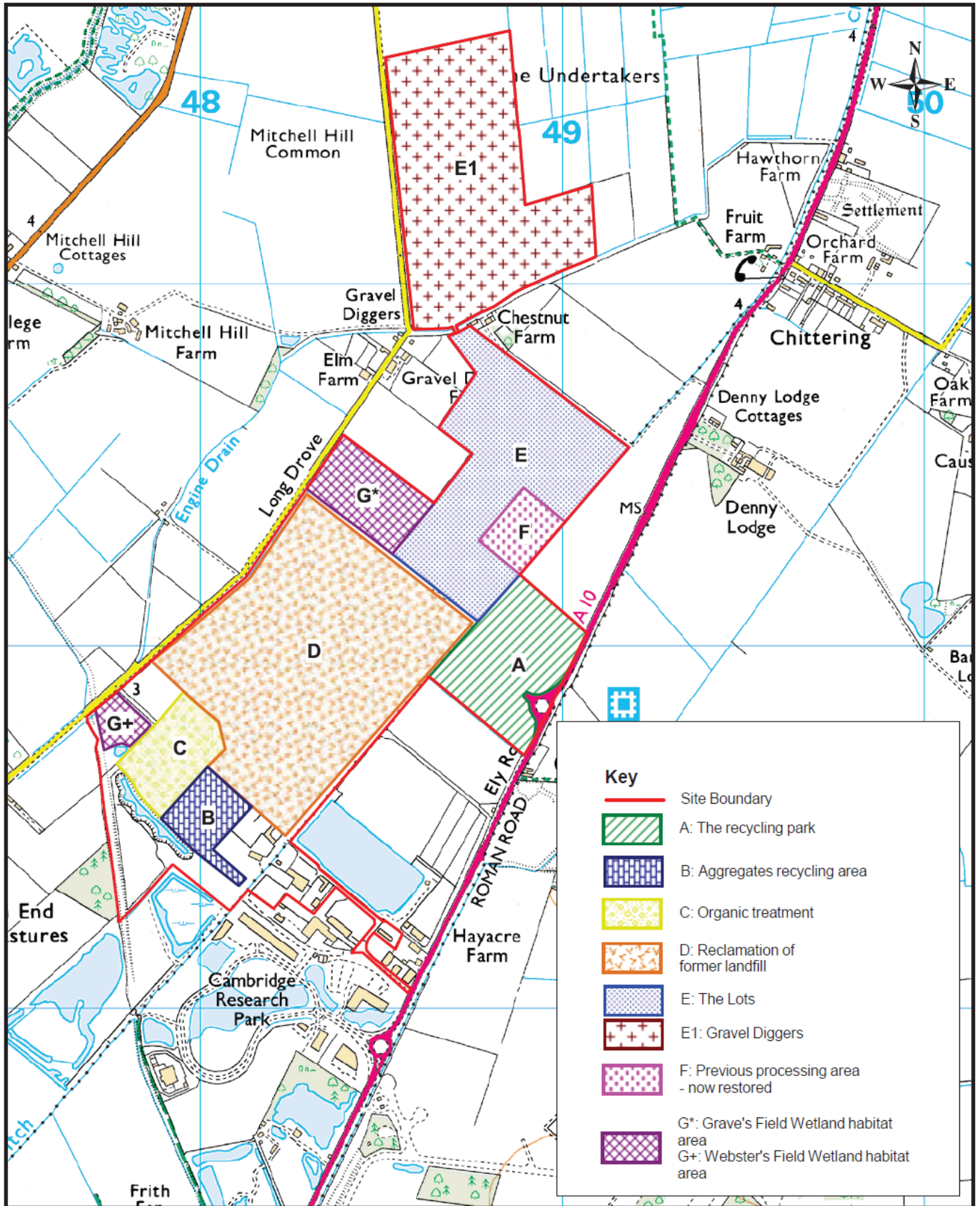


Appendix 1

Drawing number CCC/CRC/2 Map relating to Areas A – G

CCC/CRC/2
 Map relating to Areas A – G (as noted within conditions)



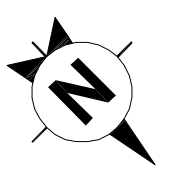
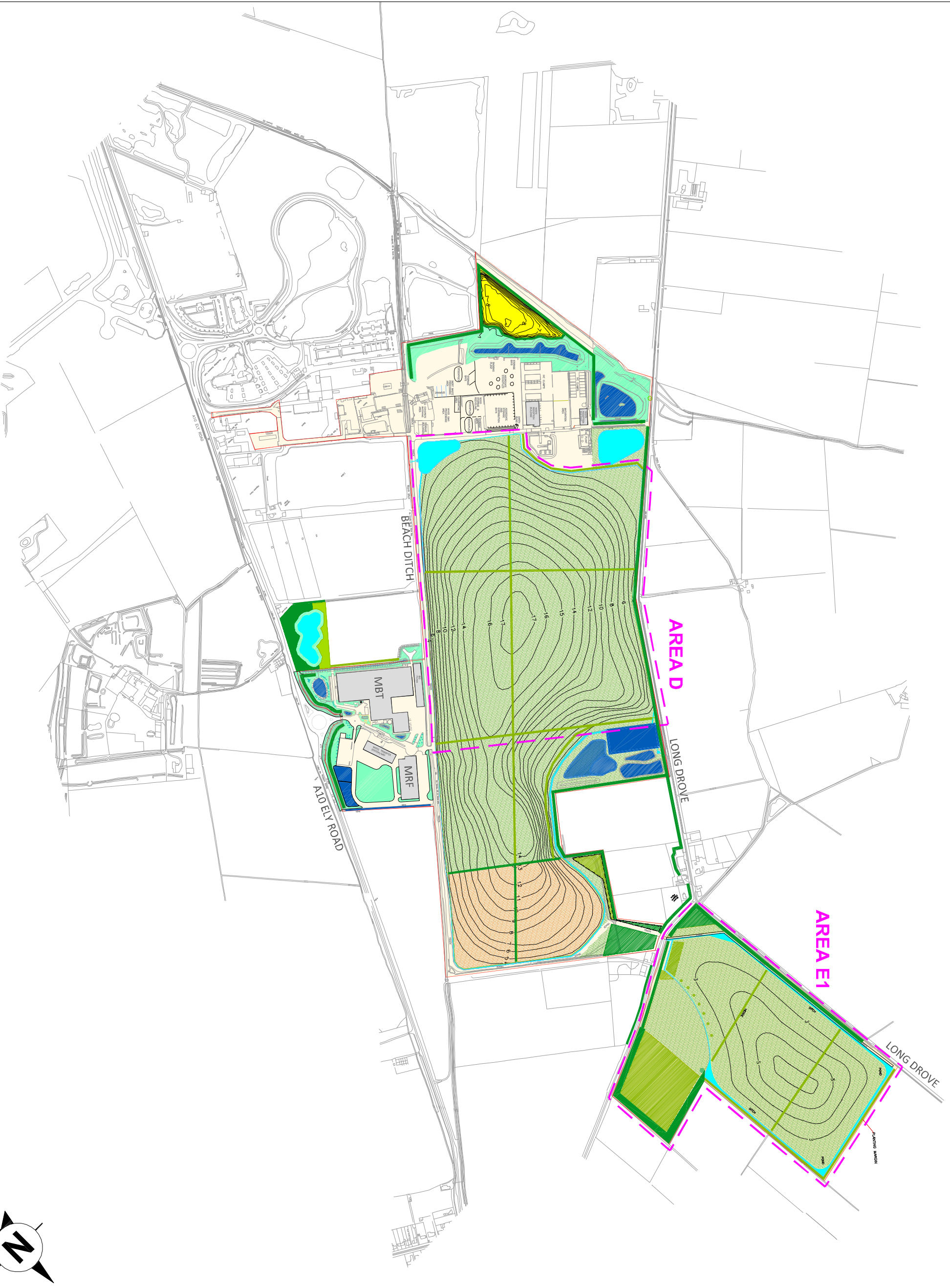
Waterbeach Waste Management Park
 Land off Ely Road, Waterbeach, Cambridgeshire

Date: 04/04/16 Scale (at A4) 1:14000

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Appendix 2

Landscape Restoration Plan Drawing number 1550-01-19



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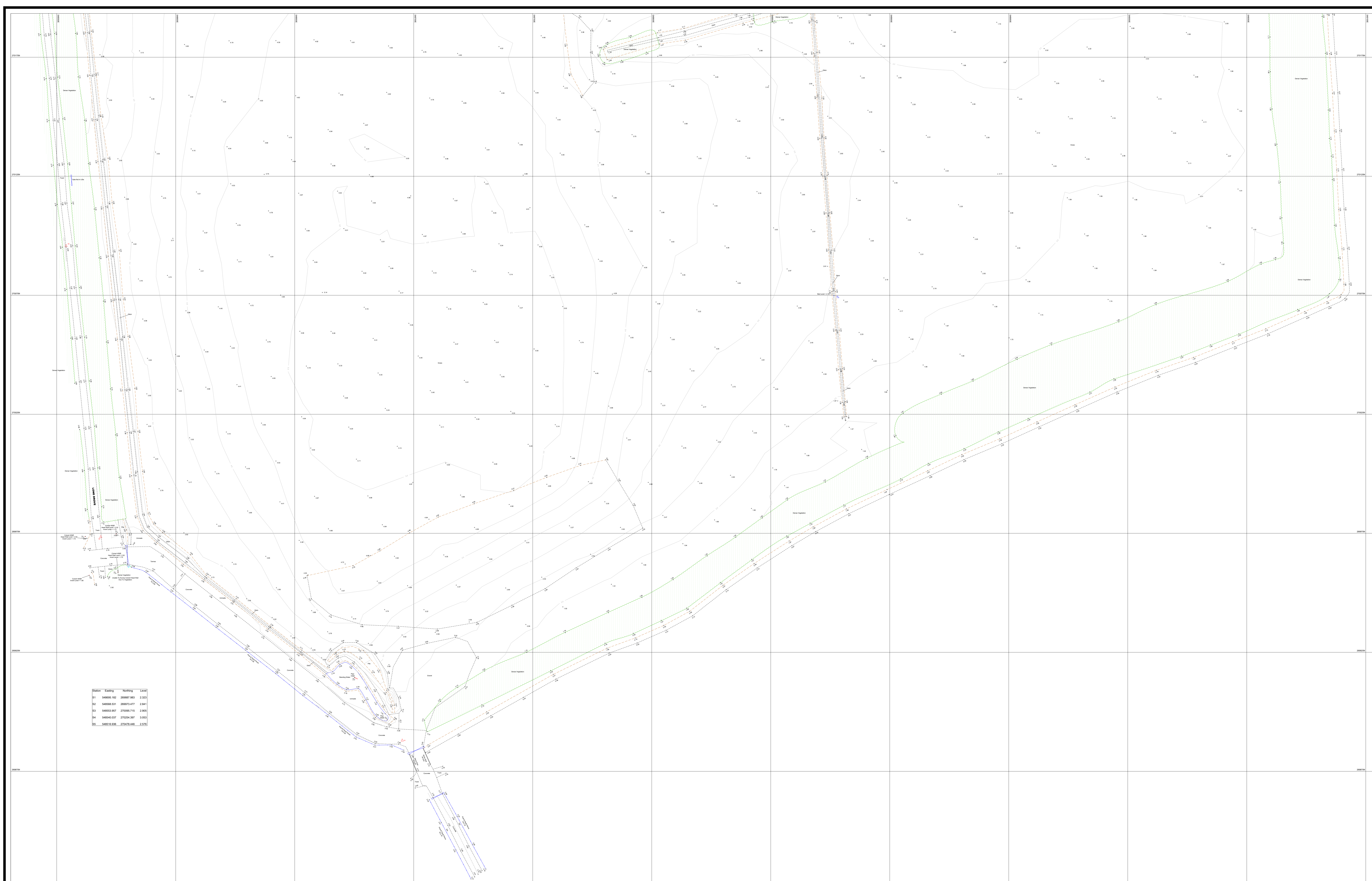
Revision History	Date

- LEGEND**
- CONTOURS
 - EXISTING AMENITY LANDSCAPE TREATMENTS
 - EXISTING HEDGES
 - PROPOSED HEDGES
 - EXISTING TREE PLANTING
 - PROPOSED TREE PLANTING
 - PROPOSED INDIVIDUAL TREE
 - PROPOSED GRAZING / BIOMASS CROPS
 - EXISTING LOW FERTILITY GRASSLAND
 - EXISTING WILDFLOWERS
 - EXISTING WATER BODY
 - PROPOSED WATER BODY

<p>axis Environmental Services 2000 Water Lane Chelmsford, Essex CM1 9JH 0204 570001 • www.axis.co.uk</p>		<p>client AMEY LG LTD</p>	
<p>project WATERBEACH WASTE MANAGEMENT PARK</p>		<p>drawing title: LANDSCAPE RESTORATION PLAN</p>	
<p>date: November 2015</p>	<p>drawn by: SVA</p>	<p>checked: JVA</p>	<p>scale: 1:5000@A1</p>
<p>drawing number: 1550-01-19</p>	<p>status:</p>	<p>rev:</p>	<p>planning environment design</p>

Appendix 3

Topographical survey (March 2021)



Station	Easting	Northing	Level
01	548595.142	269887.863	2.323
02	548598.531	269875.477	2.841
03	548603.957	270095.715	2.805
04	548640.037	270254.387	3.053
05	548616.836	270478.446	2.575

REV. NO.	DESCRIPTION TO REVISION	REV. BY	DATE
A			
B			
C			
D			

NOTES:



Telephone +44 (0)1773 790080
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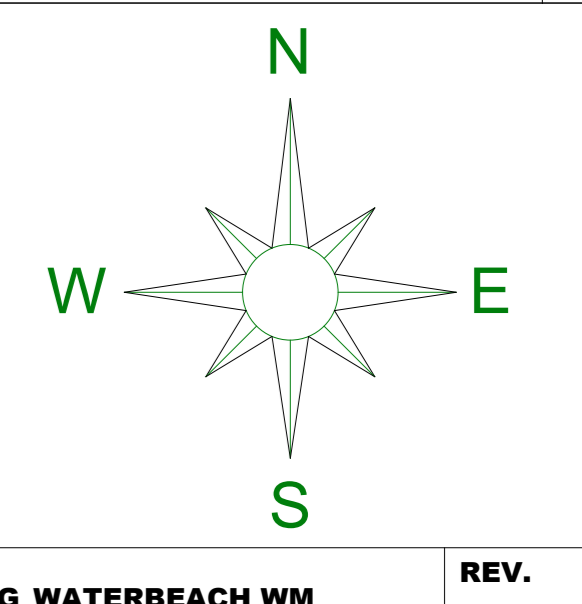
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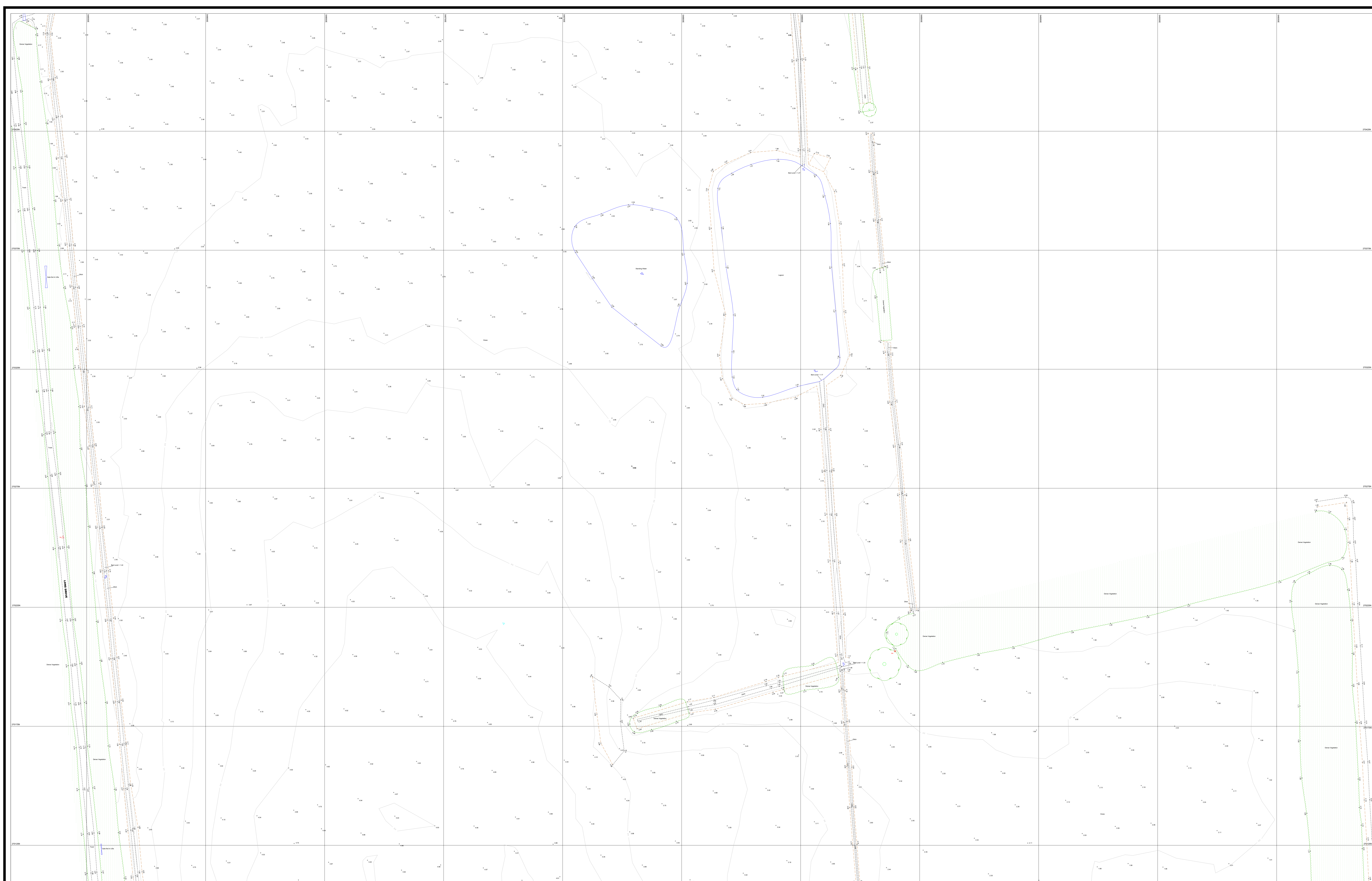
PROJECT: **FORMER QUARRY
 WATERBEACH WASTE MANAGEMENT PARK
 LONG DROVE, COTTENHAM
 CB24 8RR**

TITLE: **TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY
 (SHEET 1 OF 3)**

DATE: **09/03/2021**

GRID: ORDNANCE SURVEY	LEVEL: OMN SURVEY	DATA TYPE: 2D	OTHER DATA AVAILABLE: 3D MESH: YES 3D GROUND MODEL: YES POINT CLOUD: NO SECTION: YES CUT & FILL ANALYSIS: YES
DRAWN BY: TB	SCALE @ AO: 1:500	PROJECT NO.: 3233	DRAWING NAME: 3233 CLOVER PLANNING WATERBEACH WM





REV. NO.	DESCRIPTION TO REVISION	REV. BY	DATE
A			
B			
C			
D			

NOTES:



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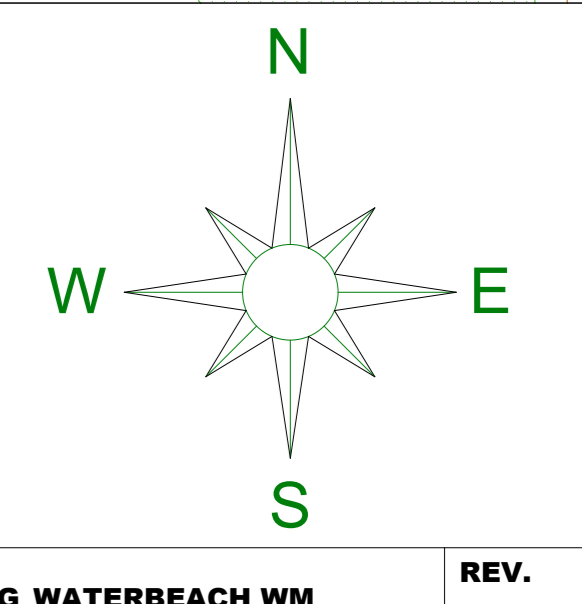
CLIENT:
ALBORO DEVELOPMENTS

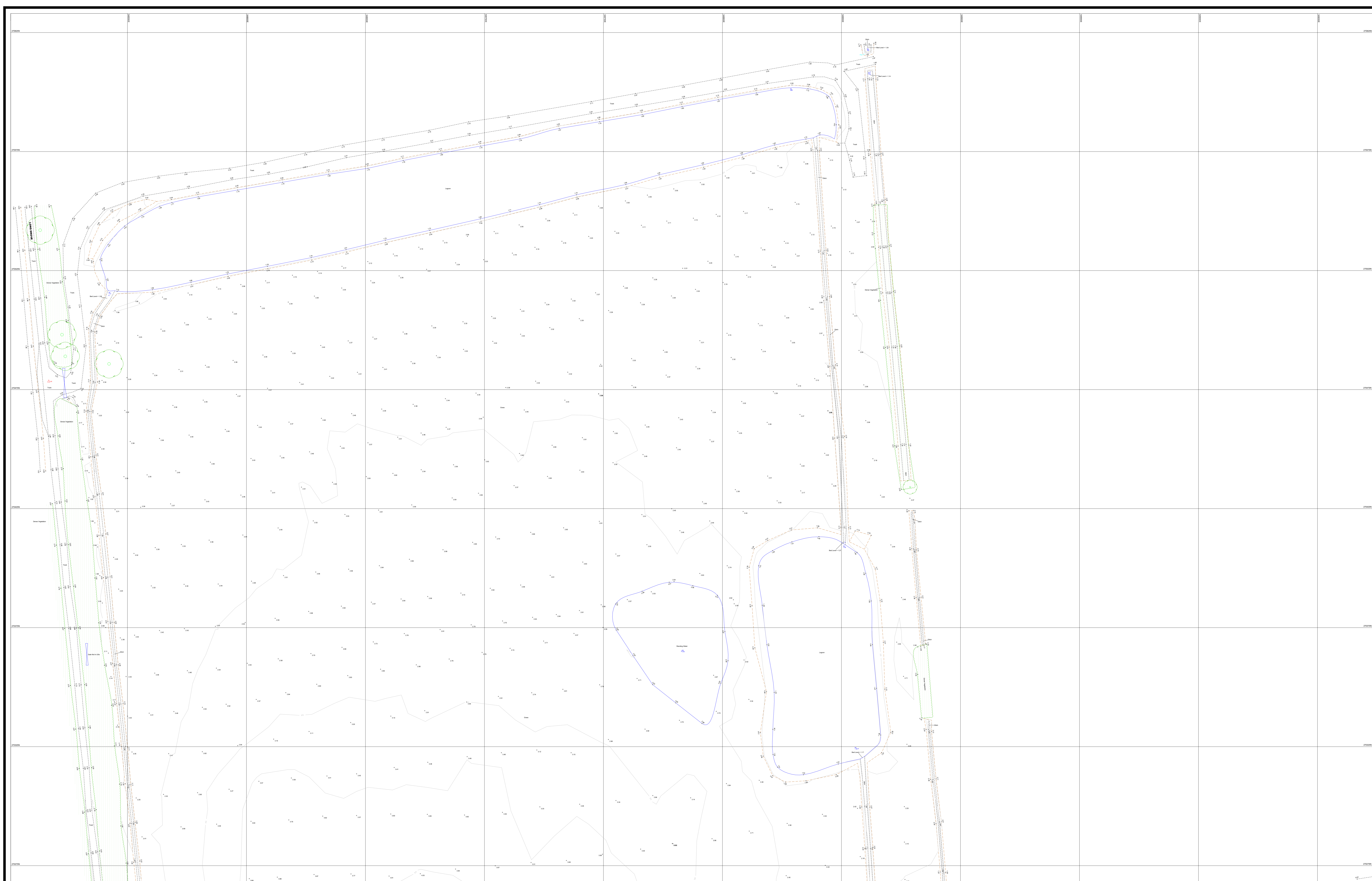
PROJECT:
**FORMER QUARRY
 WATERBEACH WASTE MANAGEMENT PARK
 LONG DROVE, COTTENHAM
 CB24 8RR**

TITLE:
**TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY
 (SHEET 2 OF 3)**

DATE:
09/03/2021

GRID: ORDNANCE SURVEY	LEVEL: ORDNANCE SURVEY	DATA TYPE: 2D	OTHER DATA AVAILABLE: 3D GRID: YES 3D GROUND MODEL: YES POINT CLOUD: NO SECTION: YES CUT & FILL ANALYSIS: YES
DRAWN BY: TB	SCALE @ A0: 1:500	PROJECT NO.: 3233	DRAWING NAME: 3233 CLOVER PLANNING WATERBEACH WM





REV. NO.	DESCRIPTION TO REVISION	REV. BY	DATE
A			
B			
C			
D			

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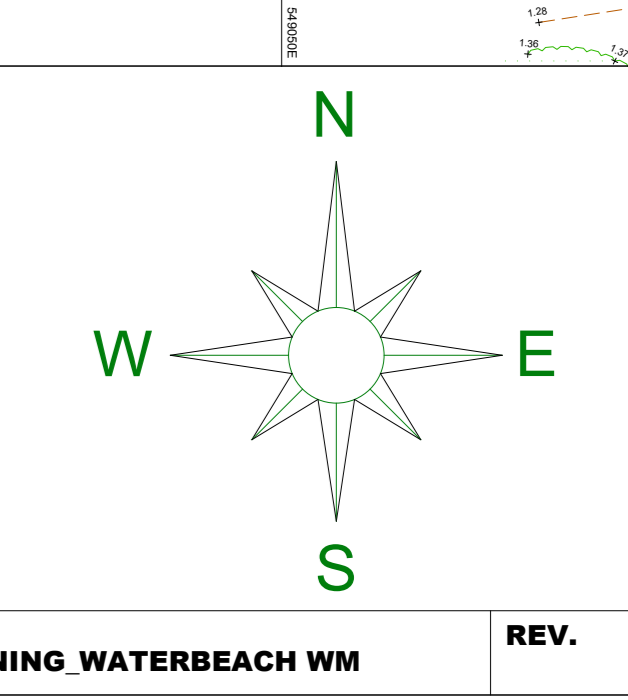
CLIENT: **ALBORO DEVELOPMENTS**

PROJECT: **FORMER QUARRY
 WATERBEACH WASTE MANAGEMENT PARK
 LONG DROVE, COTTENHAM
 CB24 8RR**

TITLE: **TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY
 (SHEET 3 OF 3)**

DATE: **09/03/2021**

GRID: ORDNANCE SURVEY	LEVEL: ORDNANCE SURVEY	DATA TYPE: 2D	OTHER DATA AVAILABLE: 3D MESH: YES 3D GRADING MODEL: YES POINT CLOUD: NO SECTIONING: YES CUT & FILL ANALYSIS: YES
DRAWN BY: TB	SCALE @ AO: 1:500	PROJECT NO.: 3233	DRAWING NAME: 3233 CLOVER PLANNING WATERBEACH WM



Appendix 4

Approved Aftercare scheme

Appendix 6.1
WATERBEACH LANDFILL SITE
AFTERCARE SCHEME

November 2015



Well House Barns
Chester Road
Bretton
Chester
CH4 0DH

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3.0	MANAGEMENT RESPONSIBILITIES	5
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Figure 2 Phasing Plan

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Annex A Planting & Seeding Schedules

Annex B Maintenance Schedules

1.0 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1.1 This document describes the proposed landscape restoration and aftercare regime at Waterbeach Landfill Site

2.0 LONG-TERM DESIGN OBJECTIVES

Introduction

- 1.1.2 The long term design objective for the restored Landfill Site is to primarily return the site to productive agriculture (principally grazing) with enhanced biodiversity value, while taking account of temporary requirements to extract landfill gas to produce decentralised electricity. The restoration scheme will also connect the restored site to a wider network of habitats within the surrounding area. A landscape masterplan for the site as a whole is provided at Figure 1.
- 1.1.3 Large areas of the site have already been infilled and restored and are currently subject to short to medium term landfill gas extraction. An area to the north of the site (known as Gravel Diggers / Area E1) is due to be excavated to extract sands and gravels and then infilled with clay during the period 2016 to 2019. An area at the centre of the site (Area D) is still subject to landfilling operations and is proposed to be completed and restored progressively in phases between 2016 and 2036.
- 1.1.4 To reduce impacts on climate change, once each landfill cell is capped and restored, a network of retro-fitted gas wells is installed. The wells are connected to landfill gas collection mains via surface mounted pipes. The wells collect gas generated by decomposing waste. This gas is used to generate decentralised electricity. As a key component of landfilling, the gas will continue to be collected until the waste ceases to produce sufficient quantities to operate the gas engines. At this point in time the surface mounted gas collection infrastructure will be removed. Since there are no specific timeframes for the decomposition process and consequently removal of infrastructure, although likely to last in excess of 5 years, the proposed restoration and 5 year aftercare period will be undertaken on the basis the infrastructure will be present.
- 1.1.5 This report provides

- a description of restoration proposals for those areas which have not already been restored; and
- a five-year management scheme for those areas already restored.

Revised Restoration Scheme

1.1.6 The approved restoration scheme for the Landfill Site as a whole comprises of areas of agricultural pasture, some of which may in the future be planted with biomass crops, and areas of low fertility grassland. These areas are bounded and subdivided by hedgerows. Areas of native woodland planting and screening belts also feature around the site's boundary. The scheme presented in this document (refer Figure 1) has been slightly adapted from the previously approved scheme, the main changes being:

- removal of copse planting from the landfill cap;
- incorporation of the approved MBT, MRF and IVC soft planting schemes; and
- the inclusion of an area of advanced planting in Levitts Field, (part implemented) to the south of the MBT buildings.

1.1.7 The principal components proposed are:

Agricultural pasture

1.1.8 Establishment of a grass sward has already been achieved in areas restored, to date and this will also apply to future restoration areas. Following placement of subsoil and topsoil horizons, a tilth is prepared and the areas sown with a locally appropriate grass / clover ley mix. Areas that are indicated as being potentially used for biomass crops would initially be established with the same grass /clover ley mix, with biomass crops introduced subsequently as and when markets for the crops are identified. Grass swards, once established, would be managed either by grazing using livestock, if suitable animals can be supplied and managed by local farmers, or by seasonal mowing to create a silage crop.

Low fertility Grassland

1.1.9 Some of the areas that have already been restored, were restored using soil forming materials with low nutrient content. The resulting low fertility

grassland sward has proved to be attractive to nesting lapwing in recent years and as such the management intent here is to maintain the status quo. When restoring future areas, where soil making materials that are available lend themselves to a similar restoration outcome, expansion of this habitat component may be considered.

Hedgerows

- 1.1.10 A number of new hedgerows are proposed which would cross the restored site and subdivide the area into field units of a similar scale to those in the surrounding landscape, as shown on Figure 1. Some hedgerows have already been established. The hedgerows are / will be composed of local provenance native species. Where livestock grazing is planned, hedges will be established between a double line of stock proof fences approximately one metre apart to allow successful establishment and protection from damage by livestock. Field gates would be installed at suitable locations to allow for access and management of all the land parcels.

Woodland

- 1.1.11 Areas of established woodland would be sequentially thinned and the opportunity taken to open up glades and rides, and to increase the length of woodland edge where possible. Proposed woodland would be planted with suitable woodland and woodland edge mixes.

Habitat Boxes

- 1.1.12 A number of bat boxes and a Barn Owl box are proposed around Area E1. Final locations would be agreed in consultation with the applicant's ecologist.

Retention of Site Infrastructure

- 1.1.13 Various elements of site infrastructure would need to be retained to allow ongoing environmental management of the site following cessation of the waste disposal operations e.g. gas collection pipework, monitoring boreholes.

Phasing of Restoration

- 1.1.14 Established areas of the site (i.e. areas outside of Area D and Area E1) would be covered by this management plan with immediate effect upon granting of Planning Consent.

- 1.1.15 Other areas of the site would be brought under management as soon as the operations are completed / cells are closed and capped and landscape restoration has been implemented. The anticipated relevant management plan commencement dates are 2019 for Area E1; 2020 for Area D cell 13; 2025 for Area D cell 14; 2026 for Area D cell 15; 2030 for Area D cell 16; and 2036 for Area D cell 17; These phases are shown on Figure 2

Public Access

- 1.1.16 At the present time, due to ongoing operational activities and the presence of landfill infrastructure, no public access is planned.

3.0 MANAGEMENT RESPONSIBILITIES

- 1.1.17 For the duration of this Management Plan, the site operator will be responsible for its implementation.

4.0 SITE PREPARATION OF NEWLY RESTORED AREAS

Completion of Landfill Cells

- 1.1.18 The newly infilled cells will be sealed by means of an indigenous clay cap topped with subsoil and topsoil horizons. The technical standards to meet the permit requirements do not form part of this Management Plan and no further details are provided. In respect of soil horizons required to restore the land, these are discussed below.

Preparation for Landscape Restoration

- 1.1.19 The restoration top soils and sub soils may comprise of existing soils, manufactured soils created within the site and suitable imported soils.
- 1.1.20 All soil and soil forming materials will be handled in accordance with recognised best practice (as set out in the DEFRA *Construction Code of Practice for the Sustainable Use of Soils on Construction Sites*).
- 1.1.21 Much of area D has previously been landfilled using dilute and disperse techniques and capped. The proposal is to re-excavate these areas and

create modern engineered cells which will incorporate the previous waste and new waste beneath a new cap. The natural topsoil resource was not fully preserved in the previous landfilling operation and as such it is anticipated that there will be a deficit of natural topsoil for the final restoration, although there is likely to be some usable soil forming material. Whenever possible, any soil that exists will be moved directly from the current landfill cell excavation area to the area being restored without the need for intervening storage; however, depending on programming and site operations some temporary stacking may be necessary.

- 1.1.22 Soil storage mounds will be monitored for invasive weeds and will be treated, where necessary, with a suitable herbicide in accordance with manufacturer's recommendations and regulatory controls. If soils will have to be stored for longer than 6 months they will be stripped of any vegetation and seeded with a suitable non-rye grass mix.
- 1.1.23 Soil will be handled only in suitable conditions of weather and soil moisture and with the appropriate machinery. Soil will not be handled between the months of October-March inclusive unless weather conditions are appropriate and the soil is of a type suited to handling at these times. Soil will not be handled or trafficked: during or shortly after heavy rain; in a waterlogged condition; when the ground is frozen or covered by snow or when there are pools of water on the ground surface.

Soil Spreading

- 1.1.24 An indigenous clay subsoil horizon will be placed on top of the engineered landfill cap to protect it from desiccation. No minimum depths are prescribed, other than the minimum depths required for proper capping as required under the sites permit. A suitable method of placing and compacting subsoil is illustrated in Figure 4 of BS8601:2013. The soil will be placed in lifts not exceeding 250mm and lightly compacted before placing the next layer. The depth of compacted soil will be determined by the column of uncompacted soil required for root development above it, as shown in the table below:

Table 1

Habitat Type	Depth of uncompacted topsoil
Woodland, hedgerows, hedgerow trees	500mm
Scrub	300mm
Grassland	200mm

1.1.25 Any areas of redundant hardstanding/ track will be removed. Compacted track areas will be soil ripped to 500mm prior to placing of restoration soil. The planting depth of soil as shown in the table above will be loose-tipped to avoid compaction. Once spread, operatives should avoid tracking over with plant or machinery, so far as this is possible.

1.1.26 Areas which will be subject to mowing during the establishment period will be cultivated and lightly rolled prior to seeding to bring the soil to a fine tilth with flowing contours. Local variation in levels will be permitted ($\pm 250\text{mm}$) as this will promote a range of micro habitats; however this variation must not be such as to make mowing difficult and must always be to smooth, flowing contours. These areas will also be stone picked to remove any stones, waste or other deleterious materials that could damage mowing machinery.

1.1.27 The restored landform will link into the approved surface water drainage scheme, essentially a collection ditch at the base of the slope.

Soil Manufacture / Testing

1.1.28 As stated above, there is little if any natural topsoil within area D. As such the materials available for restoration are likely to consist of soil forming materials sourced from on and off site. The available materials will be tested for nutrient status. Following testing there will be the opportunity to either ameliorate the soil material (e.g. with green waste compost and/or manure) to create a fertile topsoil or to adopt a conservation grassland approach to promote biodiversity – as has already been successful on site.

5.0 ESTABLISHMENT

Woodland

- 1.1.29 A number of parcels of woodland have been established on site, primarily to provide screening of ongoing operations. As such, management of these areas is and will continue to be focussed on maintaining the health and stability of the tree stock to ensure that the screening function is effective.

Species-Rich Hedgerow

- 1.1.30 The general approach in respect of existing hedgerows is to allow them to grow relatively tall to provide screening, with proactive management only undertaken where they run alongside a road or track that will be used by the public. These hedgerows will be trimmed back/ overhanging branches removed on the side facing the road or track. Generally this activity will take place every other year, though the frequency may be adjusted to take account of local growing conditions and the vigour of the hedge.

- 1.1.31 Hedgerows alongside the low fertility grassland that has been established will also be kept trimmed so that they do not provide too much enclosure – which might discourage use of the site by lapwing

Grassland

- 1.1.32 The intention is that most grassland areas will be managed by grazing using livestock. Where this cannot occur (e.g. due to conflict with site infrastructure or the absence of a willing tenant farmer), alternative management methods such as mowing or strimming could be deployed. Such methods will also be required for incidental areas outside of enclosed field units.

Invasive Species

- 1.1.33 All areas will be monitored for invasive species and remedial action taken as necessary.

Litterpicking

- 1.1.34 The site will be litterpicked until completion of landfilling operations in accordance with the Site Management System. Once the site has been restored, the whole site will be litterpicked over the winter and will be

monitored at other times for evidence of fly tipping or excessive litter. Any instances will be dealt with promptly on a case by case basis.

Areas Not Yet Restored

Mixed Native Broadleaved Plantation Woodland

- 1.1.35 Tree species have been selected to provide both nurse and climax species, see Annex A. Tree spacing has been specified as 1.5m – 4m centres, with an average of 2.5m centres, to encourage development of variation in ground flora and to provide visual variety and interest. Areas of woodland planting also include the creation of a margin of a shrubby edge mix of variable depth 5 – 20m (average 10m) at 1m centres.
- 1.1.36 Each tree/ shrub will be fitted with a spiral rabbit guard which will be removed as soon as the trees are sufficiently well established (typically by the third year after planting). Circles will be sprayed out round each tree/ shrub in the first three years to reduce weed/ grass competition and to encourage fast establishment. Plant failures will be replaced in the first winter season following implementation unless it appears to the landscape architect / ecologist that failure has been due to the development of inimical ground conditions post completion (eg ponding due to differential settlement). The landscape architect / ecologist may then instruct:
- replacement with the same species;
 - replacement with another species;
 - remediation of ground conditions and re-planting; or
 - no re-planting;
- as considered most appropriate.
- 1.1.37 Open soil between the plants will be seeded with a locally appropriate native wildflower mix, see planting schedule in Annex A.
- 1.1.38 At the end of the plan period, the landscape architect / ecologist will make recommendations as to the longer term management of the woodland which may include selective thinning.

Species-rich Hedgerow

- 1.1.39 The aim for these hedgerows is to develop a thick unmanaged hedgerow that will provide a shelter, commuting and foraging resource for birds, bats and other wildlife. The alignments have been chosen to tie into the surrounding pattern of hedges and the hedges will also connect other areas of planting together, to create a potential commuting route across the centre of the landfill site.
- 1.1.40 The hedges will be maintained by trimming back the top and both sides in the first three years following implementation to ensure that they develop a dense bushy habit.
- 1.1.41 The base of the hedgerow will be sprayed out for the first three years to reduce competition from weeds and grasses.

Grassland

- 1.1.42 Grassland areas will be seeded when climatic and ground conditions are suitable, typically late spring or early autumn. Once established, the grassland will be mown in late spring/ early summer to encourage tillering and the development of a dense sward.

Species-rich / low fertility Grassland

- 1.2 On completion of restoration of some land parcels, it may be more appropriate to aim for a species rich grassland habitat rather than fertile pasture, particularly if the origin of soil forming material has been such that significant amelioration would be required to improve fertility. Where species rich grassland is considered appropriate, a species mix would be sown that is compatible both with the local flora and the characteristics of the restoration soils.

Open Water with Marginal Planting

- 1.2.1 The proposed site drainage system consists of ditches and attenuation lagoons. It is proposed that these will primarily be functional, but where opportunities present themselves, appropriate areas will be planted with native aquatic and semi-aquatic species to improve site biodiversity. In such instances, ditch or pond margins could be adjusted by localised excavation to create a number of shallow shelves. Care would need to be taken during adjustment of water bodies to prevent excess silt being released into the

water. This could be achieved by use of temporary geotextile baffles or straw bales or by working 'dry' during periods of low water.

Barn Owl Boxes and Bat boxes

- 1.3 A single barn owl box will be fitted to a free-standing post with additional perches for fledglings. The locations will be selected so as to face onto open fields, backed by woodland and as remote from paths and tracks as possible so as to minimize disturbance. The final location will be agreed on site with the advice of the ecologist.
- 1.4 Bat boxes will be positioned in consultation with the ecologist.

Invasive Species

- 1.4.1 All areas will be monitored for invasive species and remedial action taken as necessary.

Litterpicking

- 1.4.2 The site will be litterpicked until completion of landfilling operations in accordance with the Site Management System. Once the site has been restored and is open to the public, the whole site will be litter picked over the winter and will be monitored at other times for evidence of fly tipping or excessive litter. Any instances will be dealt with promptly on a case by case basis.

FIGURES

ANNEX A

PLANTING & SEEDING SCHEDULES

Proposed Planting and Seeding Schedules

Provenance

- 1 All trees and shrubs to be of local provenance Seed Zone 402, as defined by the Forestry Commission Regions of Provenance Map for Great Britain: [http://www.forestry.gov.uk/pdf/FRMGuidelinesRoPmap.pdf/\\$FILE/FRMGuidelinesRoPmap.pdf](http://www.forestry.gov.uk/pdf/FRMGuidelinesRoPmap.pdf/$FILE/FRMGuidelinesRoPmap.pdf)
- 2 All seed shall be collected and grown on for harvesting from UK locations and certified as to purity and germination.
- 3 Marginals & aquatics: Origin (as defined in the National Plant Specification): Native UK

Outline Specification

- 1 Set all trees into a prepared tree pit, minimum 800x800x600mm deep. Backfill: previously excavated soil. Ameliorants: none. Accessories: single short stake & adjustable tie.
- 2 Set all other trees, shrubs & hedgerow plants into a T, H or L notch. Spread roots out to full extent and firm well.
- 3 Fit all trees and shrubs with a spiral rabbit guard. Remove all canes, delivery ties and packaging.
- 4 Prepare all areas to be seeded by final cultivation not longer than 3 days prior to seeding. Bring the surface to a fine tilth, stone pick and removing all weeds.
- 5 Carry out planting and seeding operations only when climatic and ground conditions are suitable. Planting: do not plant when ground is frozen or waterlogged or in periods of drought.
- 6 Seeding: typical seasons March – May & Sept – October. Sow wildflower mixes in autumn whenever possible. Advise PM if climatic and ground conditions are unsuitable and await instructions.
- 7 If required marginal & aquatic plants: plant into pond / ditch margins, removing all wrappings, pots and labels, at a depth of water suited to the species. Where necessary to secure the plant, weight roots with a small stone or gravel or peg down with 4mm wire.

ANNEX B

MAINTENANCE SCHEDULES

MAINTENANCE SCHEDULES

ESTABLISHED AREAS: YEARS 1 – 5				
Landscape Type	Frequency	Timing	Operations	Notes
Established woodland	1 p.a.	Summer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitor for signs of Ash Die Back disease (Chalara). Monitor woodland development generally. Use data to inform future maintenance requirements. Establish areas requiring selective thinning (max. area 20% of established woodland). 	Felling of infected trees required where a path (whether formal or informal) lies within the dropping distance. Dispose of infected material in accordance with latest Forestry Commission guidance/ any statutory orders in force at the time. Current FC guidance: http://www.forestry.gov.uk/forestry/infd-979bzi
	1 p.a.	Winter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Selective fell of individual trees. Retain felled timber as log piles. 	<p>Aims: Development of a healthy mixed species/ age class woodland with occasional glades and an understorey by phased clearance of pioneer species.</p> <p>Target tree stem spacing at maturity: average 10m, but significant variation across the woodland is desirable (5 – 15m).</p> <p>Target climax species include oak, ash (but see note above).</p> <p>Also aim to create glades, rides and/ or increase woodland edge length.</p> <p>Retain stumps in situ. Some felled timber used to make log piles in areas with low fire risk.</p>
	1 p.a.	Winter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fell 25 % of trees in areas previously identified as requiring selective thinning. 	<p>Aims: Development of a healthy mixed species/ age class woodland with occasional glades and an understorey by phased clearance of pioneer species.</p> <p>Target tree stem spacing at maturity: average 10m, but significant variation across the woodland is desirable (5 – 15m).</p> <p>Target canopy species include oak, ash (but see note above).</p>
	Year 5	Before end of plan period	Prepare recommendations for future long term management of the woodland	By landscape architect / ecologist
Hedgerow	1 p.a.	Winter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gap up as necessary with mix as specified for new hedges. 	Aims: Development of a continuous mixed species and unmaintained hedgerow providing dense cover and plentiful commuting/ foraging opportunities for wildlife. Occasional widely-spaced trees.
	Alternate years	Winter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Trim overhanging branches/ side next to a path if causing obstruction 	
Hedgerow trees	1 p.a.	Winter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitor for signs of Ash Die Back disease (Chalara). 	Remove any dead trees and replace with alternative species from mix as specified for new planting. Dispose of infected material in accordance with latest Forestry Commission guidance/ any statutory orders in force at the time. Current FC guidance: http://www.forestry.gov.uk/forestry/infd-979bzi
Pasture			Grazing with livestock	Subject to agreement with tenant
Semi-improved grassland	1 p.a.		No management	
Invasives	1 p.a.	Spring/ summer	Monitor for invasives. If found, implement control measures.	Aims: eradication of invasives. Likely species include Himalayan balsam. Control measures will vary with species, location and intensity of infestation but must be implemented promptly when found to prevent further spread.
Litterpicking	1 p.a.	Winter	Cleared waste: dispose of to a suitably licensed site.	Aims: removal of all wastes which could form a hazard to human/ animal health. Maintenance of a clean site.
	At each site visit	At each site visit	Monitor for fly tipping/ littering and remove promptly.	

AREAS FOR NEW RESTORATION: YEAR 1				
Landscape Type	Frequency	Timing	Operations	Notes
Woodland	N/A	Autumn/ winter	Implementation.	
Hedgerow	N/A	Autumn/ winter	Implementation.	
Hedgerow trees	N/A	Autumn/ winter	Implementation.	
Scrub	N/A	Autumn/ winter	Implementation.	
Pasture grassland	N/A	Late summer/ autumn; or spring/ early summer	Implementation.	First cut for summer/ autumn sowing: April of following year First cut for spring/ early summer sowing: after 15 June and before flowering
Species-rich grassland	N/A	Late summer/ autumn; or spring/ early summer	Implementation.	First cut for summer/ autumn sowing: March/ April of following year First cut for spring/ early summer sowing: after 15 June and before flowering Top to 15cm. Cut and spread.
Invasives	1 p.a.	Spring/ summer	Monitor for invasives. If found, implement control measures.	Aims: eradication of invasives. Likely species include Himalayan balsam Control measures will vary with species, location and intensity of infestation but must be implemented promptly when found to prevent further spread.
Litterpicking	In accordance with Site Management System		Cleared waste: dispose of to a suitably licensed site.	Aims: removal of all wastes which could form a hazard to human/ animal health. Maintenance of a clean and tidy site.

AREAS FOR RESTORATION: YEARS 2 – 5				
Landscape Type	Frequency	Timing	Operations	Notes
Woodland	3 p.a.	Spring – summer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Spray out circles 500mm dia. at each planting station. Monitor for invasives and treat as necessary 	Unless otherwise agreed in writing with WBC.
	1 p.a.	Summer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strim down grass in woodland areas 	
	1 p.a.	Autumn/ winter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Replace dead/ diseased/ damaged plants with another as originally specified up to 5 years from planting 	
	N/A	Year 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Remove stakes, ties and rabbit guards. 	
Hedgerow	1 p.a.	Autumn/ winter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gap up as necessary with originally specified mix up to 5 years from planting 	Aims: Development of a continuous mixed species and unmaintained hedgerow providing dense cover and plentiful commuting/ foraging opportunities for wildlife. Occasional widely-spaced forest trees.
	N/A	Year 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Remove stakes, ties and rabbit guards. 	
Hedgerow trees	1 p.a.	Spring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Check stakes & ties. Adjust as necessary. 	
		Autumn/ winter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Replace dead/ diseased/ damaged plants with another as originally specified up to 5 years from planting 	
		Year 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Remove stakes, ties and rabbit guards. 	
Scrub	3 p.a.	Spring – summer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Spray out circles 500mm dia. at each planting station. Monitor for invasives and treat as necessary 	
	1 p.a.	Autumn/ winter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Replace dead/ diseased/ damaged plants with another as originally specified up to 5 years from planting 	
	N/A	Year 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Remove stakes, ties and rabbit guards. 	
Pasture grassland			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Grazing by livestock (seasonal – likely spring / summer only). Feed grass with proprietary fertiliser if required – consult with tenant farmer 	Note: grass will be cut mechanically to maintain condition in the absence of livestock
Species-rich grassland	2 p.a.	Early summer & later summer		Aims: development of a healthy grass /wildflower sward with variation of species and flowering times.
Invasives	1 p.a.	Spring/ summer	Monitor for invasives. If found, implement control measures.	Aims: eradication of invasives. Likely species include Himalayan balsam Control measures will vary with species, location and intensity of infestation but must be implemented promptly when found to prevent further spread.
Litterpicking	In accordance with Site Management System		Cleared waste: dispose of to a suitably licensed site.	Aims: removal of all wastes which could form a hazard to human/ animal health. Maintenance of a clean and tidy site.