



## MARCHOGION INCLINED PLANE, BANGOR

Landscape Condition Assessment and Restoration Strategy

April 2025

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	The Old Rectory St Marys Hill Chester CH1 2DW		www.landstudio-uk.com
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This document has been produced by Land Studio on behalf of Williams Homes. The contents of the document are intended for submission with a planning application related to the redevelopment proposals at Incline Fields, Bangor. Land Studio has prepared this report in accordance with the instructions of the above-named client for their sole and specific use. Any third parties who may use the information contained herein do so at their own risk.

# INTRODUCTION

*This document is to assess the landscape condition and devise a restoration strategy for the Marchogion Inclined Plane, one of a series of post medieval monuments forming part of the Penrhyn quarry railroad and putative railway system to the Llandygai (Penlan) flint mill. The report is to accompany the residential scheme proposal for the open field to the west of the ancient monument.*

*This report is to document the existing landscape condition of the site with a view to proposing a methodology for restoration, and approach for sensitive management of the existing landscape elements as well as long term maintenance.*

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# MARCHOGION INCLINED PLANE, BANGOR: **INTRODUCTION**

01



# MARCHOGION INCLINED PLANE, BANGOR: INTRODUCTION

The Marchogion Inclined Plane is a post-medieval double track inclined plane forming part of the Penrhyn Quarry Railroad and the putative railway system of 1798-1799 connecting to the Llandygai (Penlan) Flint Mill. It is one of five relict sections of the former railway system, and some of the best-preserved elements of the railroad survive within this section.

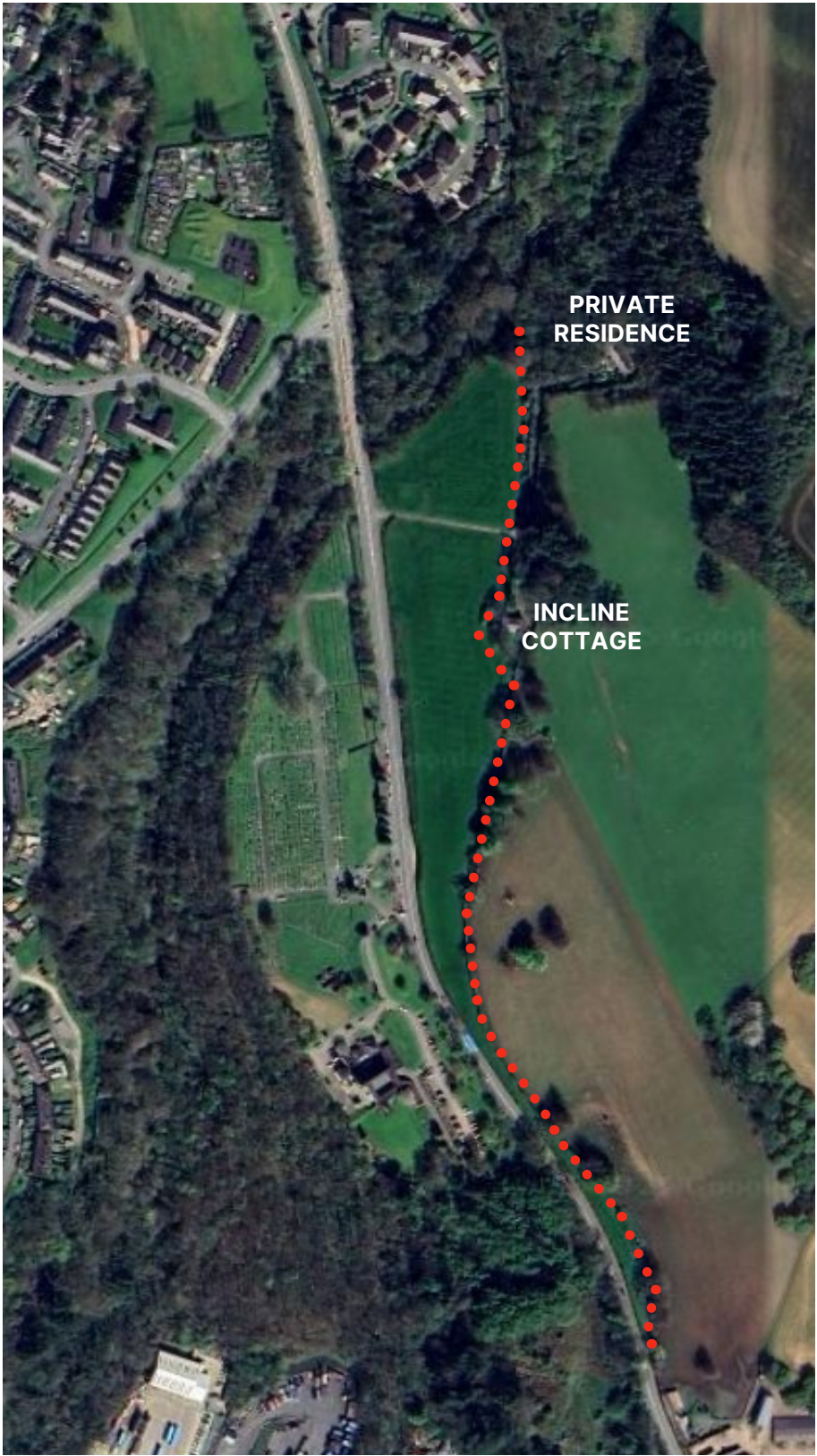
“...At the summit of the Marchogion Incline, Incline Cottage was the original winder house for the Incline. To the north of the cottage, the Incline connects the contour section of railroad with the Afon Cegin section some 20m below. It is by far the best preserved of the surviving inclines and is a unique survival, designed for both counterbalance operation and for up-haulage by means of an adjacent horse-whim.

The upper part of the Marchogion Incline comprises a massive slate and earth construction in the garden north of Incline Cottage that rises to first floor level where it would have interacted with the winding mechanism. The east face of this section has been lost and is bisected by the driveway to Incline Cottage. From here, the incline survives as a well-preserved but much overgrown cutting running parallel with the track that connects Incline Cottage and Nursery Cottage. The lower section survives as a well-preserved relict structure opening out into a marshalling yard in dense woodland.” The railroad then connects with the stone bridge at Pont Marchogion.<sup>1</sup>

The site is located to the east of the A5/Llandegai Road, approximately 1km east of Bangor and 0.6km south of Porth Penrhyn. Several other heritage assets are located on and around the site including the Grade II Listed Incline Cottage, Penrhyn Castle Registered Historic Park & Garden, The Slate Landscape of Northwest Wales World Heritage Site, and Penrhyn Slate Quarry and Bethesda and the Ogwen Valley to Porth Penrhyn Registered Historic Landscapes.



Site within context of Bangor to the west and Porth Penrhyn to the North



Closer aerial view of site

1 cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net



# MARCHOGION INCLINED PLANE, BANGOR: SITE CONTEXT

## MARCHOGION INCLINED PLANE



Coed Cegin Ancient Woodlands



Grounds of Penrhyn Castle



Grade II Listed Incline Cottage



A5 / Llandegai Road



Bangor Crematorium and  
Mynwent Newydd Cemetery

MARCHOGION INCLINED PLANE, BANGOR: **SITE CONDITION**

02



# MARCHOGION INCLINED PLANE, BANGOR: DESKTOP ANALYSIS

There have been several surveys completed at the site, as part of an adjacent residential development application. All three have been performed by Enfys Ecology: A Preliminary Ecological Appraisal (PEA), A Bat Activity Survey and a Green Infrastructure Statement. Relevant information from these surveys is included in this report.

**Enfys Ecology Preliminary Ecological Appraisal of Incline Fields on behalf of Williams Homes**  
09.12.2024 report reference EE.4756.2024.AB

“4.1.2 There were 12 non-statutory designated wildlife sites within 1km of the survey area, as shown in Figure 4.2 below. All of the sites within 300m of the survey area (site 1, 5, 6, 11) are special for their woodland, amongst other features. Of the sites adjacent to the survey area, salmon, otter, red

squirrel and bats were also features.

4.1.3 The site labelled as Site 1 in Figure 4.2, Coed Cegin Candidate Wildlife Site, includes the broadleaved woodland in the north-eastern corner of the survey area. Site 11 (Llandegai Wildlife Site), designated for its broadleaved woodland amongst other features, in places forms a continuous canopy with hedge and trees on the survey area despite the intervening road.

4.1.4 There were many areas of ancient woodland within 1km of the survey area, as can be seen in figure 4.3, below. The pale green areas indicate restored ancient woodland and the lime green indicates plantations on

ancient woodland sites. The mid green areas on the northern coastal edge and south-eastern edge of the 1km search area are ancient semi-natural woodland. One area of restored ancient woodland is close to the northern border of the survey area, and includes the small areas of broadleaved woodland inside the survey area. An area of plantation on ancient woodland site is close to the northern tip of the site.

Cofnod hold 406 individual records of species that are legally protected, listed on Section 7 of the Environment (Wales) Act or UKBAP priority species within 1km of the site from the previous 20 years.”



Figure 4.2 Wildlife sites within 1km of the survey area  
(Image from Cofnod, Base image © Microsoft Corporation 2024)



Figure 4.3 Areas of ancient woodland within 1km of the survey area.  
(Image from Cofnod, Base image © Microsoft Corporation 2024)

..... Marchogion Inclined Plane



# MARCHOGION INCLINED PLANE, BANGOR: DESKTOP ANALYSIS

## Enfys Ecology Preliminary Ecological Appraisal of Incline Fields on behalf of Williams Homes

09.12.2024 report reference EE.4756.2024.AB

### Relevant Survey Conclusions:

“The development will result in net enhancement to biodiversity if the avoidance, mitigation and enhancement measures are followed.

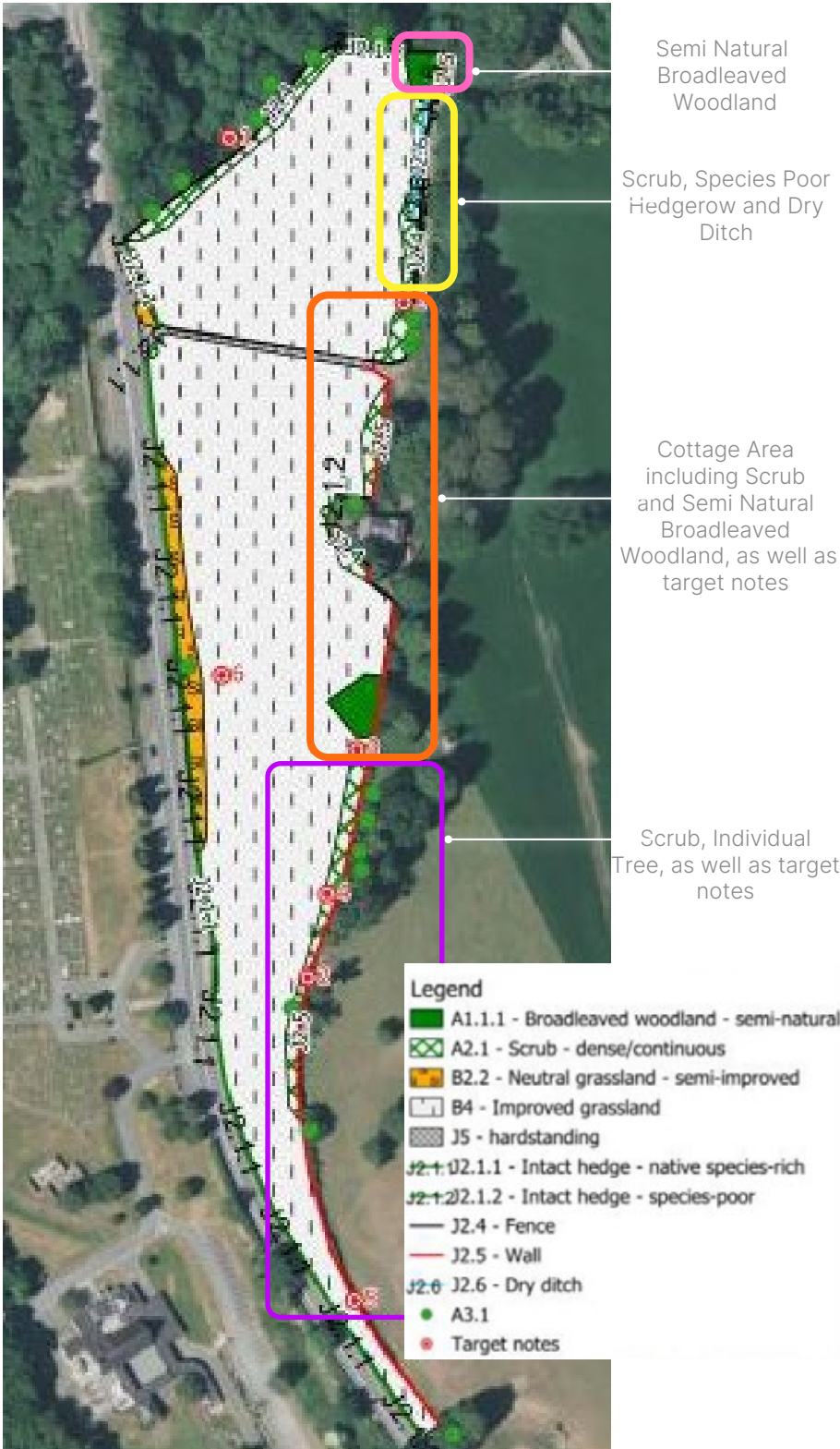
- The hedges/field boundaries are likely to be important for several species of bats as flightlines/foraging routes
- Birds are highly likely to nest on the site
- Reptiles may use the habitats on the site
- No evidence of badgers was found”

“Avoidance requirements: Impacts on woodland or hedges should be avoided. No removal of woodland or large trees is understood to be proposed.”

### 5.3.1 Broadleaved woodland – semi-natural

“This small area of woodland is a Habitat of Principal Importance under the Environment (Wales) Act 2016, forms part of Coed Cegin candidate Wildlife Site and has been included in the ancient woodland area to the north of the survey area. It appears that current plans for the construction of a road will come close to the trees, but there are no proposals as we understand it to remove trees. The works may impact the tree roots, and so these must be protected. The woodland, although small, is connected to some good quality woodland outside the site and should be retained and protected from the negative impacts from construction and post-construction. The ground flora was almost nonexistent, although could regenerate if protected from grazing and trampling, this would also encourage more regeneration of trees and shrubs.”

Habitat Description	Photo		
	Broadleaved woodland – semi-natural		
A small area of broadleaved trees in a sunken corner of the field. The ground appeared to have been trampled and was mostly bare with very little vegetation aside from a few small ferns such as hart’s tongue fern and broad buckler fern. Some bramble, herb robert and ground ivy was also present. Woody species included grey willow, elm, holly and ash.			
	Mature tree in the woodland	Bare Ground	From the field





# MARCHOGION INCLINED PLANE, BANGOR: DESKTOP ANALYSIS

## Enfys Ecology Preliminary Ecological Appraisal of Incline Fields on behalf of Williams Homes

09.12.2024 report reference EE.4756.2024.AB

### 5.3.2 Scrub

“The bramble scrub is a common habitat and not HPI but it provides habitat connectivity and is an important habitat for many species groups so should be retained at least on part of its current extent. Scrub should be conserved where necessary to continue habitat connectivity for bats or replaced with shrubs and trees. Where it is acceptable to be removed, compensatory habitats for birds and reptiles should be created on the site.”

### 5.3.3

“The entire site is part of the local green infrastructure, in particular the hedges, woodland, scattered trees and semi-improved grassland

that provide valuable habitats that link to other habitats outside the site. The improved grassland is also part of this green infrastructure, but a very common habitat and, unlike the strip of semi-improved grassland, has little diversity in terms of plants or structure so is the least valuable biodiversity habitat on the site.”

### 5.3.4 Scattered trees

“Scattered trees at the south of the western boundary were connected via the canopy with Llandegai Estate Wildlife Site. These trees should be conserved to maintain the connectivity of habitat. **Trees mapped as scattered trees along the northern boundary formed part of the Coed Cegin candidate Wildlife Site and ancient woodland and should be retained. All the scattered trees were mature native species and should be retained where possible.** Other locally-native trees should also be planted, particularly to create connections between habitats.”

### 5.3.7 Intact hedge – species-poor

“The holly hedge at the north of the site is HPI and as it is continuous

with the ancient woodland, should be conserved. Removal of the privet hedge adjacent to Incline Cottage is acceptable if replacement habitat is provided on the site but see also the section on bats, 5.5.3 which state the potential importance of a hedge in this location near to a potential bat roost.”

### 5.5.3 Bats

“Some of the mature trees may contain bat roosts so mitigation will be required should any work be required to the mature trees on or overhanging the site. Bats, including lesser horseshoe have been recorded foraging over the hedgerows and trees bordering the site, (Enfys Ecology, 2024) and bats have been recorded emerging from the adjacent Incline Cottage in 2021 so avoidance measures will be put in place to protect these important foraging and flightline routes. Lesser horseshoe bats have been recorded foraging close to the cottage in 2024 (Enfys Ecology, 2024) so the vegetation around the cottage should be retained. Enhancement measures for bats will also be followed.”

6.2.4 With respect to the potential impact of bats from lighting associated with development schemes, the Institute of Lighting Professionals (2023) ‘Bats and Artificial Lighting at Night’ guidance suggests that the ecological mitigation hierarchy applies to lighting design: impacts to biodiversity should be avoided in the first instance through design and where this has been clearly demonstrated not to be possible, appropriate mitigation needs to be put in place. Compensation is the least desirable option, so all other avenues should first be explored and ruled out. In parallel, opportunities to design lighting betterment for biodiversity should be sought wherever possible.

6.2.5 It is therefore important to integrate avoidance measures into developmental design, by retaining ecologically functional ‘dark corridors’ within schemes wherever feasible, and in preference to seeking lighting mitigation strategies. Consideration should be given to the lighting effect of a scheme on Key Habitat and Supporting Habitat areas for bats, as well as commuting routes.

6.2.6 All the boundaries of the current site, including the boundary with Incline Cottage must remain as ‘dark corridors’ to minimise impacts on the flightlines of bats.

Dense scrub

Bramble-dominated scrub beside the boundaries. Other species included cock’s-foot grass, foxglove, hogweed and common nettles.



Bramble scrub. Note also poaching by livestock in this narrow part of the field at the southern end.



Dense bramble scrub to the south of house



Bramble scrub beside the wall on the eastern boundary

Marchogion Inclined Plane, Bangor - Landscape Condition Assessment, Page 11

# MARCHOGION INCLINED PLANE, BANGOR: DESKTOP ANALYSIS

## Enfys Ecology Bat Activity Surveys of Incline Fields on behalf of Williams Homes

13.11.2024 report reference EE.4756.24.DA

### Relevant Survey Conclusions:

Type of survey: 2 night-time bat walkover (NBW) surveys (29/07/24 and 20/09/24)

2 static detector surveys (29/07/24 – 03/08/24; 20/09/24 – 25/09/24)

- 5 species were detected during the NBWs – common pipistrelle, soprano pipistrelle, noctule, brown long-eared and Myotis sp.
- 6 species were detected during the static detector surveys- common pipistrelle, soprano pipistrelle, noctule, brown long-eared, Myotis sp. and lesser horseshoe

**The site contains high quality foraging and commuting habitat for bats in the form of hedgerows and woodland with connectivity to the wider landscape.**

The assemblage of bat species present is of site importance only.

**The impact of works has the potential to disturb foraging and commuting bats if Reasonable Avoidance Measures (RAMs) are not adhered to.**

**The bat surveys indicate frequent usage by Pipistrelle species, Myotis, and Noctule during each survey, as well as regular presence of Lesser Horseshoe and Brown Long-eared bats.**

Table 4.1: Overall Site Assessment Rating

Species & Abundance	Importance of Roosts	Importance of Commuting & Foraging Habitat	Importance of Assemblage
Widespread <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Common pipistrelle</li><li>- Soprano pipistrelle</li><li>- Brown long-eared</li></ul>	There were no bat roosts identified onsite during the surveys. It is possible that species observed would roost within the woodland onsite and further inspection is necessary to determine the suitability of mature trees onsite for roosting bats. It is possible that bats are roosting within Incline Cottage, the property just outside of the survey area to the east. Further surveys are necessary to confirm bat roost presence.	The site was well located for bats as it would provide good foraging and commuting habitat.  The Afon Cegin, which was located approximately 30m to the north of the site, flowed in a south-westerly direction and would be a highly valuable foraging and commuting feature for any bats in the area.	3 from a maximum of 3
Widespread but not as abundant in all geographies <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Natterer’s</li><li>- Whiskered/Brandt’s</li><li>- Daubenton’s</li><li>- Noctule</li></ul>		Additionally, the grassland and mature trees within the site would also be of high value to bats for foraging and commuting. The surveys identified that bats do use the immediate surrounding features for foraging.	4 from a maximum of 10
Rarer or restricted distribution <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Lesser horseshoe</li></ul>			4 from a maximum of 4
Rarest Annex 2 species and very rare <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Greater horseshoe</li><li>- Barbastelle</li><li>- Serotine</li><li>- Nathusius’ pipistrelle</li><li>- Leisler’s</li></ul>	There were no bats of these species identified during the survey.		0 from a maximum of 20
The assemblage score is 11/36 = 30.5%, confirming an assemblage of site importance only.			



# MARCHOGION INCLINED PLANE, BANGOR: DESKTOP ANALYSIS

## Enfys Ecology Preliminary Green Infrastructure Statement of Incline Fields on behalf of Williams Homes

17.12.2024 report reference EE.4756.24.A.TY

3.7

The ecological surveys found most of the site to be relatively species poor semi-improved grassland, however **the woodland to the north and trees along the eastern boundary (largely outside the actual site) are important habitat for bats with at least six species using the boundaries as flight lines. There is some potential for reptiles in the boundaries, particularly the wall to the east, but they are unlikely to be on the shorter grassland in the site itself. All of the trees have the potential to support nesting birds.** Badgers, hedgehog and other animals may use the site but are not likely to be resident.

**The most important feature is the flight lines along these boundaries, and consequently avoiding detrimental impacts on the trees and woodland adjacent to the site.**

### Compensation

**It may be necessary to realign the hedgerow along the western boundary (by the A5) in order to enlarge the bus stop here. This will be avoided if possible, but if necessary new hedgerow will be created along the eastern edge of the site as compensation for the loss of hedgerow along the road.** Any new hedgerow will comprise a native species hedgerow dominated by hawthorn (as the existing hedge) and connect to the existing hedgerow at the southern end, to replace this habitat as close to like for like as can be achieved.

### Enhancement

**In addition, the scheme includes areas of native scrub and wildflower planting along the northern boundary and parts of the eastern boundary. This is designed to take advantage of the opportunity presented by the south facing woodland edge north of the site. This is at present an abrupt transition from tall woodland to grassland, and will be enhanced through planting to create a diverse woodland edge habitat with a transition through trees to scrub and woodland ground flora. Woodland edges are good habitat for many birds and invertebrates but tend, as here at present, to be abrupt, without the important glades, sheltered sunspots etc.**

**This will also be created along parts of the eastern boundary, as part of the policy of maintaining and enhancing these boundary features, and strengthening existing habitat connectivity.**

4.2

The dark corridors for bats will be maintained through control of lighting including the use of baffles on the rear of the street lights, particularly where these are close to the boundaries in the southeast of the site. Refer to the lighting plan for further details (however it should be noted that the software used to plot isolines cannot model these baffles at present, so some lighting spillage shown on the boundary here will not in fact be present on site (area circled in blue on Figure 4.2 below). **A corridor including all of the trees on the northern and eastern boundaries, plus as much as possible of the grassland in front of them has been kept dark in order to avoid disturbing the established bat flight lines. In the north of the site this dark area comprises the entire area north of the buildings, 20-40m in depth, while it will be a minimum of 2-3 metres in the east, and generally much wider.** Modelling was available to 1 lux, but areas beyond this point are entirely unlit and are anticipated to drop to natural night-time light levels of 0.2 lux or less (see Figure 4.2).

5.2

**The main ecological value of the site as constituted prior to development is in the site boundaries, which are tall broadleaved woodland or lines of trees (except along the A5 to the west), and have very good connectivity to other similar habitat in the wider area. These are also used by at least six bat species for foraging and commuting, and it is highly desirable to retain this feature. The proposed scheme achieves this through positioning of the buildings to create a buffer away these features and maintaining these features intact, keeping them dark, to minimise any impact on wildlife using these features. The biodiversity enhancement plans for the site is designed around avoiding impacting the valuable habitat corridors as its first principle, with other habitat creation designed to fit into this.**



FIGURE 4.2: PROPOSED DARK ZONES (BELOW 1 LUX AT GROUND LEVEL) IN PURPLE.  
TAKEN FROM SITE PLAN © AINSLEY GOMMON ARCHITECTS.

# MARCHOGION INCLINED PLANE, BANGOR: SITE ZONES

## MARCHOGION INCLINED PLANE



Woodland



Scrub and Hedgerow



Incline Cottage



South Wall



# MARCHOGION INCLINED PLANE, BANGOR: SITE ZONES

Woodland

“This small area of woodland forms part of Coed Cegin and has been included in the ancient woodland area to the north of the survey area... (it) is connected to some good quality woodland outside the site and should be retained and protected from the negative impacts from construction and post-construction.”<sup>1</sup>

1 Enfys Ecology PEA 09.12.2024



- 1. View from within the woodland, looking uphill towards the open field
- 2. Remnants of distinctive slate fencing separating the upper level of the site with the area of ancient woodland to the north
- 3. Existing stand of mature trees, the area has several species including Ash, Hawthorn, Holly and Goat Willow
- 4. Below the slate fence adjacent to the site is a glade carpeted with Harts Tongue Ferns and other Ancient Woodland species. This area is presumed to be part of the former marshalling yard for the railway line





# MARCHOGION INCLINED PLANE, BANGOR: SITE ZONES

## Scrub & Hedgerow

"The main ecological value of the site...is in the site boundaries, which...have very good connectivity to other similar habitat in the wider area. These are also used by at least six bat species for foraging and commuting... (It is important to) maintain these features intact, keeping them dark, to minimise any impact on wildlife using these features. The biodiversity enhancement plans for the (adjacent) site is designed around avoiding impacting the valuable habitat corridors as its first principle, with other habitat creation designed to fit into this." <sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Enfys Ecology Green Infrastructure Statement



1



3

1. View from open field towards north portion of Inclined Plane and scrub / hedgerow. Note that several utility poles currently site within the monument
2. View of Inclined Plane where angle of earthworks is clearly visible
3. View from access drive to private residence that runs parallel to Inclined Plane along eastern boundary (looking south)
4. View from access drive to private residence that runs parallel to Inclined Plane along eastern boundary (looking north)
5. Stand of mature Holly trees adjacent to entrance drive that accesses both Incline Cottage and other private residence

Species found in this area include Bramble, Blackthorn, Ivy, Sycamore, Elder, Holly and some non native species such as Vinca



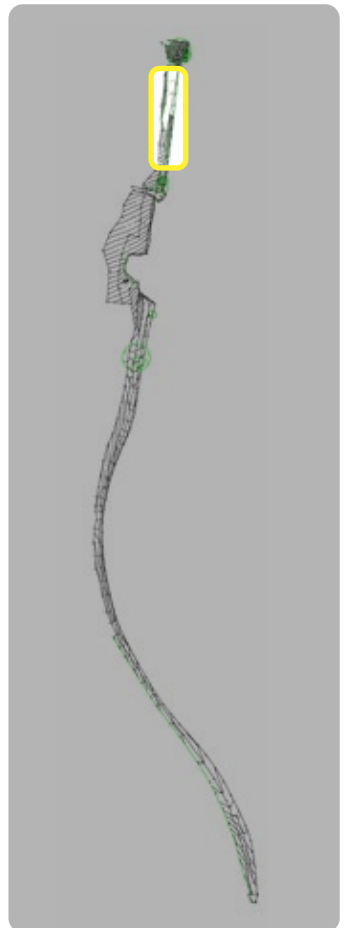
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4



5





# MARCHOGION INCLINED PLANE, BANGOR: SITE ZONES

## Incline Cottage

"Designed by Benjamin Wyatt, ca 1790. Named for its position at the head of the Marchogion Incline. The balance incline was operated from the house and serves as a 'gateway' under which the tracks passes. To the left the rubble boundary wall bows out where the winding drum was formerly sited and a horse was stabled on this side to operate the incline, probably by gin...now converted into a private house."<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Cadw



1



3



2



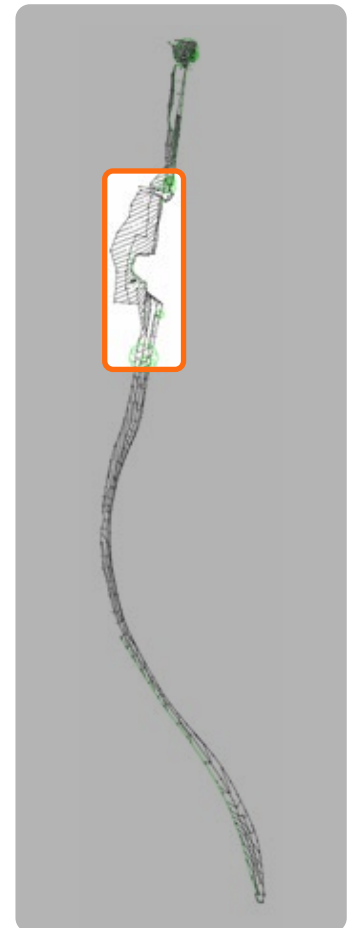
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1. View from entrance drive looking south towards cottage
2. Entrance drive with cattle grate
3. Existing stand of mature trees including Elm, to south of cottage
4. View of cottage with existing vegetation and trees surrounding house and garden
5. Existing mature Willow tree near cottage along wall

Species found in this area include Elm, Ash, Bramble and some scrub as well as a Privet hedge and other ornamental plantings within the private garden.



5





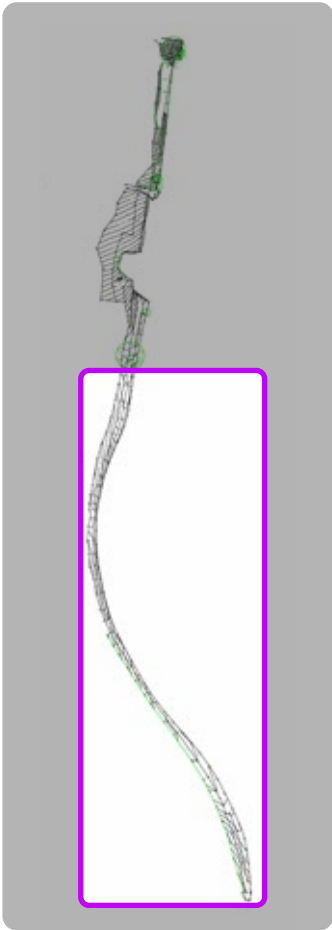
# MARCHOGION INCLINED PLANE, BANGOR: SITE ZONES

## South Wall

The southern portion of the Inclined Plane follows the boundary of the adjacent Penrhyn Castle Registered Historic Park & Garden, with distinctive stone walls topped with slate uprights. Some vegetation, primarily bramble, dog roses and scrub, is growing intermittently along the wall and there are climbing plants such as ivy on the wall itself.



- 1. Typical section of wall with ivy and low scrub in front
- 2. Damaged portion of wall with scrub in front and estate gardens in distance
- 3. Several mature trees, such as this Horse Chestnut, overhang the wall from the estate side
- 4. The very southern tip of the Inclined Plane brings the western hedgerow of the site close to the wall and scrub, allowing only a narrow pathway through. The Llandegai Road/A5 is immediately adjacent to the hedgerow on the right in this image





MARCHOGION INCLINED PLANE, BANGOR: **RESTORATION**

03

# MARCHOGION INCLINED PLANE, BANGOR: INFLUENCING FACTORS

Each of the site zones has different factors that influence the restoration and management of the Inclined Plane. Six species of bats have been recorded in flight along the eastern boundary, so ecological considerations are a major influence.





# MARCHOGION INCLINED PLANE, BANGOR: RESTORATION STRATEGY

For restoration of the Inclined Plane, the strategy is to carefully remove the smaller vegetation, with the established mature trees retained until such time as they naturally die, at which point the stumps are cut to the ground and they are not replaced. A grass covering is planted on the open portions of the Inclined Plane. Mitigating tree plantings are specified further to the west within the site, for both bat flightways and maintenance of dark corridors on the eastern boundary.



Note: See full topographic survey in appendix for reference



# MARCHOGION INCLINED PLANE, BANGOR: RESTORATION METHODOLOGY

All vegetation on the Inclined Plane is to be removed following this methodology, to preserve the ancient monument:

- Use hand tools for smaller vegetation such as shrubs and small trees, i.e. secateurs, pruning saw, etc. Powered machinery such as chainsaws should be used sparingly and only on tree trunks themselves, great care should be taken to not damage the ground surface during works.
- All vegetation to be removed should be cut back to the ground.

It is important to NOT damage the surface of the ground during removal of vegetation. Avoid the following:

- Digging into the ground to remove stumps or roots
- Using any tools to puncture or chop at the ground surface or vegetation near the ground
- Pulling out shrubs by mechanical or physical means, which could damage the monument as well as leaving a hole

Clear removed vegetation from the area as much as feasible after works are complete. Cuttings and felled trees should be used elsewhere on site for habitat in the form of log piles.



Stump removal should be done carefully to avoid damaging the earthworks of the ancient monument. Once cut to ground level, regular mowing will prevent regrowth of tree sprouts



Acceptable hand tools for removal of existing vegetation



Deadwood log piles can be located elsewhere on site to repurpose the removed vegetation and provide new habitat for wildlife



Shrubs should not be pulled out of the ground - they should be cut off at ground level, using hand tools whenever feasible



The ground must not be damaged during works



# MARCHOGION INCLINED PLANE, BANGOR: REPLANTING AND MAINTENANCE

After removal of existing undergrowth vegetation is done, the area can be replanted with a grass mix to cover and protect the earthworks. This surface is intended to be mown regularly (fortnightly during the growing season) to discourage regrowth of the shrubs and other vegetation on the monument. A native wildflower mix is specified, which is designed to be mown frequently but may have small flowers able to bloom between mowings, thereby giving a beautiful effect as well as providing pollinator / biodiversity benefit. This solution uses a native seed mix which is preferable due to the adjacent Ancient Woodland and for overall biodiversity benefit. Grass seed as shown right or similar approved will be planted on the open areas of the Inclined Plane

- The mower height should be set to a minimum of 50mm above the ground in order to prevent damaging the monument during routine maintenance
- Reseeding may be required following the first growing season, to fill in gaps and create more even covering
- Autumn or spring are the best times to sow grass seed. Initial watering may be required to help the seed become established, but should be done carefully and not in such a way as to disturb the ground surface with excess water.
- When the seedlings are 5–7.5cm (2–3in) tall, cut the grass, reducing it by only about one-third of its height. Ideally use a cylinder-bladed mower, but remove the front roller to prevent it flattening the grass. Ensure the blades are really sharp
- For autumn-sown grass, no further mowing is usually necessary until the following spring
- For spring-sown grass, cut the grass fortnightly, progressively lowering the height of the blades until they're no higher than 50mm. In hot weather, keep the blades high and during drought periods stop mowing altogether
- Remove perennial weeds such as dock with careful application of horticultural vinegar or similar approved organic herbicide



EL1 Flowering Lawn Mixture can be mown or left to grow, and adds biodiversity value even when mown.

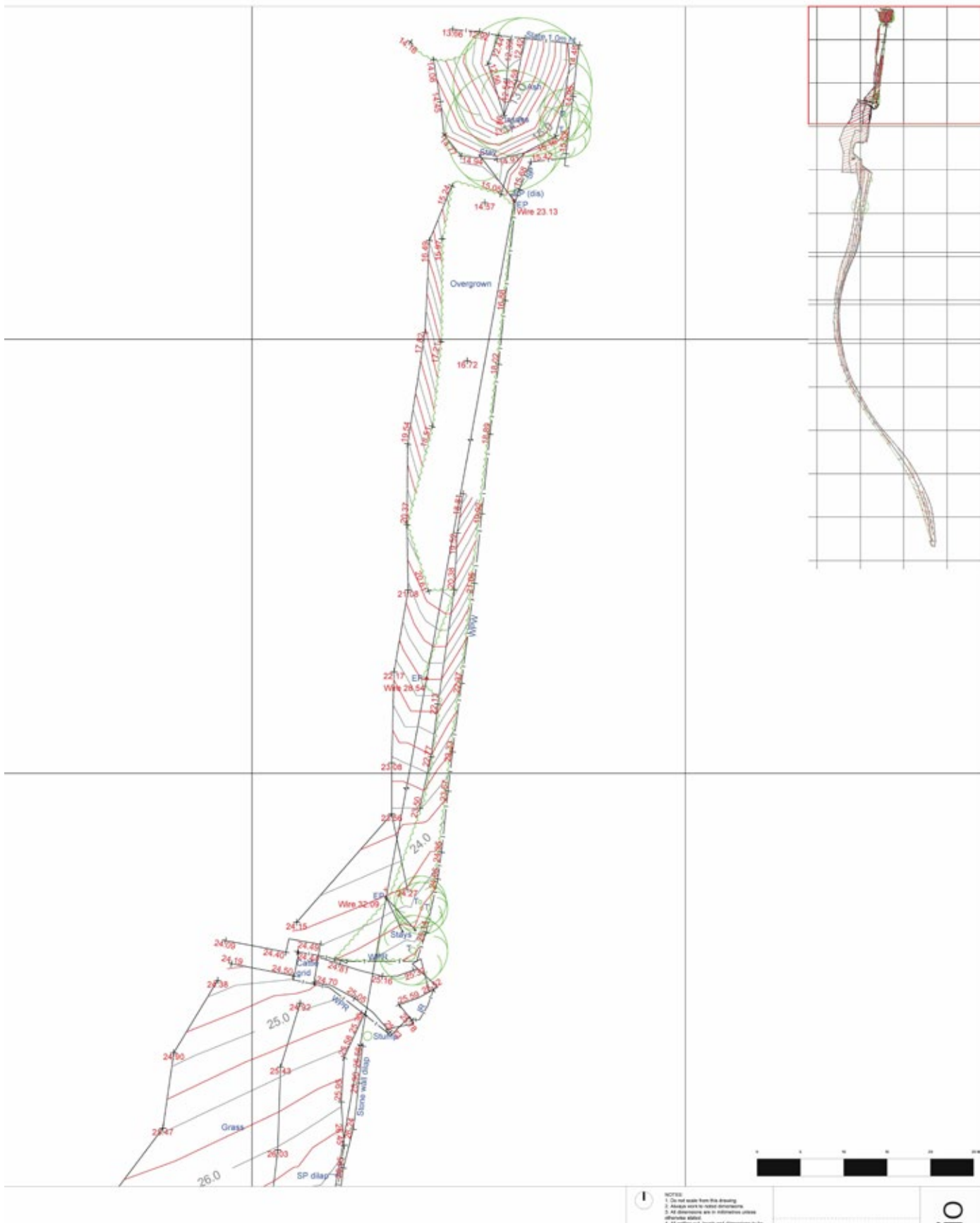
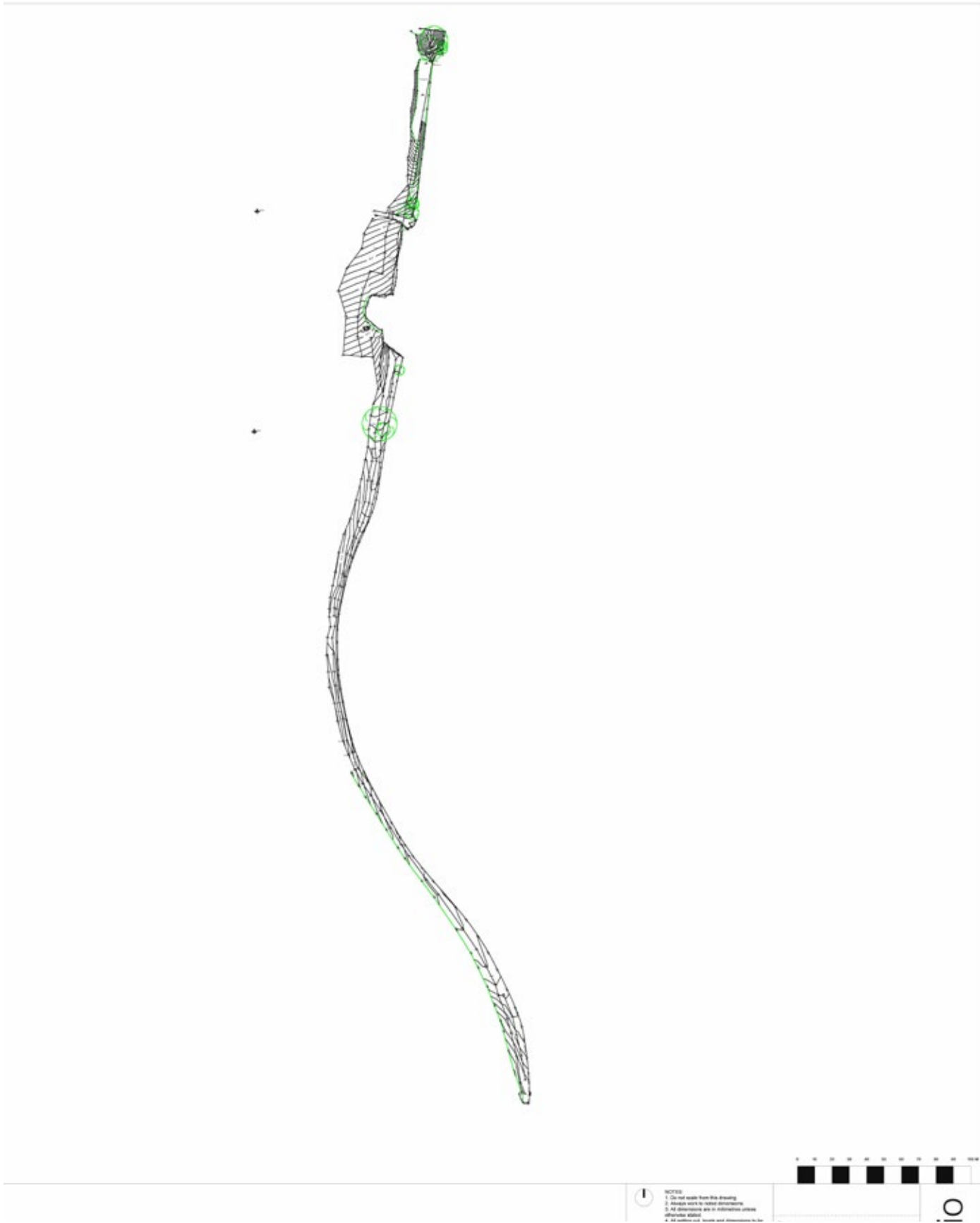
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MARCHOGION INCLINED PLANE, BANGOR: **APPENDIX**

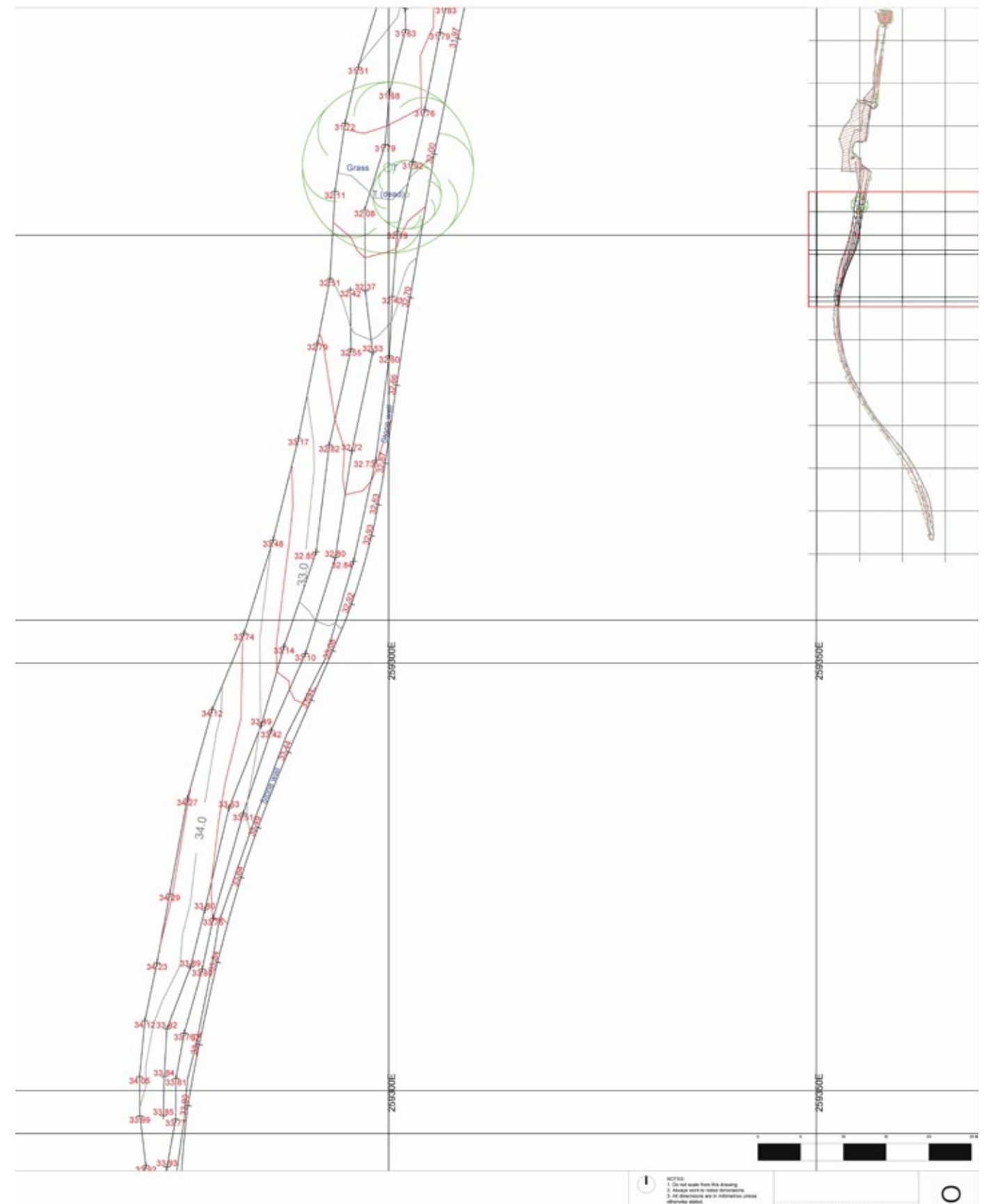
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# MARCHOGION INCLINED PLANE, BANGOR: TOPOGRAPHIC SURVEY



# MARCHOGION INCLINED PLANE, BANGOR: TOPOGRAPHIC SURVEY





# MARCHOGION INCLINED PLANE, BANGOR: TOPOGRAPHIC SURVEY

