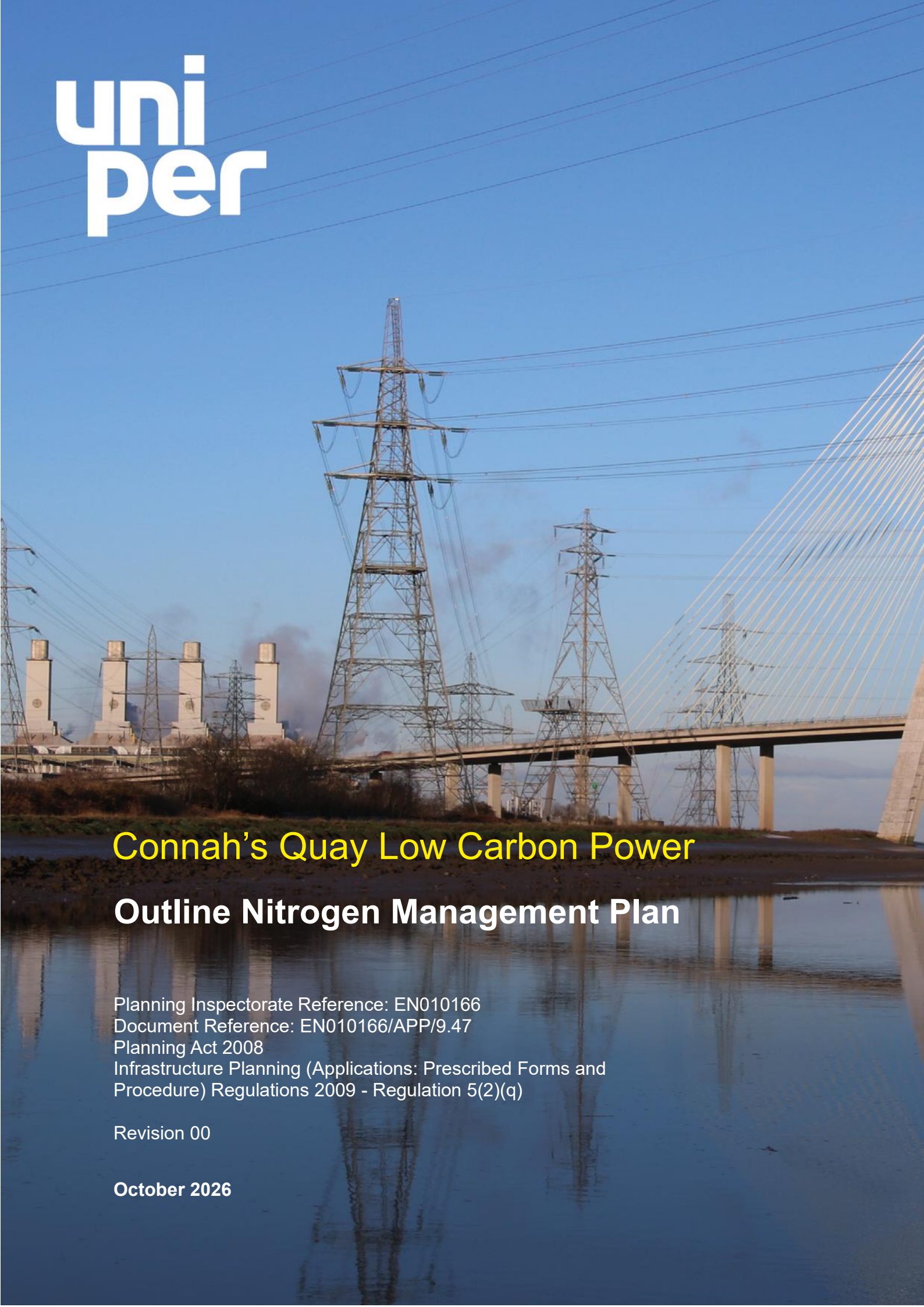


Connah's Quay Low Carbon Power

Outline Nitrogen Management Plan

Planning Inspectorate Reference: EN010166
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Infrastructure Planning (Applications: Prescribed Forms and Procedure) Regulations 2009 - Regulation 5(2)(q)

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October 2026

Prepared for:
Uniper UK Limited

Prepared by:
AECOM Limited

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1. Introduction

1.1 Overview

1.1.1 This document has been prepared on behalf of Uniper UK Limited (the Applicant) in connection with the application (Application) that has been submitted to the Secretary of State (the SoS) for the Department for Energy Security and Net Zero (DESNZ) for a Development Consent Order (a DCO) under Section 37 of the Planning Act 2008 in respect of the Connah's Quay Low Carbon Power Project (the Proposed Development).

1.1.2 The **Deed of Unilateral Undertaking Development Consent Obligation** [**REP7-039**] and **Draft Development Consent Order** (**DCO**) (**EN010166/APP/3.1**) require a Nitrogen Management Plan to be prepared and implemented to mitigate the nitrogen deposition impacts from the operation of the Proposed Development on the Atlantic salt meadows of the Dee Estuary Special Area of Conservation.

1.1.3 This document should be read in conjunction with the **Report to Inform Habitats Regulations Assessment** (**EN010166/APP/6.12**) and **Chapter 11: Terrestrial and Aquatic Ecology** (**EN010166/APP/6.2.11**) of the Environmental Statement (ES) Volume II.

1.1.4 The measures set out in this document are secured by Article 52 and Part 3 of Schedule 16 of the **Draft Development Consent Order** (**DCO**) (**EN010166/APP/3.1**). Part 3 of Schedule 16 identifies that a Nitrogen Management Plan must be developed in general accordance with this Outline Plan and prescribes the details that the Nitrogen Management Plan must contain.

1.2 Structure of the Outline Plan

1.2.1 The remainder of the Plan is structured as follows:

- Section 2 sets out:
  - the need for the Nitrogen Management Plan;
  - the purpose of this Outline Plan; and
  - the likely objectives of the Nitrogen Management Plan.
- Section 3 sets out:
  - the location and context of the Saltmarsh Management Area.
- Section 4 sets out:
  - the location and context of the Wepre Embankment; and
  - details of existing baseline information for Wepre Embankment.
- Section 5 sets out:
  - details of management interventions and activities likely to be included in the Nitrogen Management Plan.
- Section 6 sets out:

  - details of the objectives of monitoring; and
  - details of likely monitoring techniques to be included in the Nitrogen Management Plan.
- Section 7 sets out:
  - details of the likely reporting requirements to be included in the Nitrogen Management Plan.
- Section 8 sets out:
  - further details on the membership of the Saltmarsh Management Steering Group.

1.3 The Proposed Development

1.3.1 Uniper UK Limited (the Applicant) is seeking a DCO for the construction, operation (including maintenance) and decommissioning of a proposed low carbon Combined Cycle Gas Turbine (CCGT) Generating Station fitted with Carbon Capture Plant (CCP) (the Connah's Quay Low Carbon Power (CQLCP) Abated Generating Station) and supporting infrastructure (collectively the Proposed Development).

1.3.2 The CQLCP Abated Generating Station would comprise up to two CCGT with CCP units (and supporting infrastructure) achieving a net electrical output capacity of more than 350 megawatts (MW; referred to as MWe for electrical output) and up to a likely maximum of 1,380 MWe (with CCP operational) onto the national electricity transmission network.

1.3.3 Through a carbon dioxide (CO_2) pipeline, comprising existing and new elements, the Proposed Development would make use of CO_2 transport and storage networks owned and operated by Liverpool Bay CCS Limited, currently under development as part of the HyNet Carbon Dioxide Pipeline project (referred to as the HyNet CO_2 Pipeline Project), that will transport CO_2 captured from existing and new industries in North Wales and North West England, for offshore storage. The captured CO_2 would be permanently stored in depleted offshore gas reservoirs in Liverpool Bay.

1.3.4 For the purposes of the electrical connection, National Grid Electricity Transmission plc (NGET), which builds and maintains the electricity, is responsible for the operation and maintenance of the existing 400 kV NGET Substation.

1.4 Legislative Context

1.4.1 As part of the assessment of a development, it is necessary to consider whether the development is likely to have a significant effect on areas that have been internationally designated for nature conservation purposes (i.e., European Sites). European sites are protected under the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (Habitats Regulations). The United Kingdom (UK) left the European Union (EU) on 31 January 2020 under the terms set out in the European Union (Withdrawal Agreement) Act 2020 (the Withdrawal Act).

1.4.2 However, the most recent amendments to the Habitats Regulations – the Conservation of Habitats and Species (Amendment) (EU Exit) Regulations

2019 (2019 Regulations) – make it clear that the need for Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA) continues to apply. Whilst those 2019 Regulations make changes to the Habitats regime and terminology; much of the impact of those changes does not yet have a practical effect, particularly the introduction of the term 'national site network', given the short passage of time since the end of the transition period. As such, this document continues to use the term 'European sites' to refer to all Natura 2000 sites potentially affected by the Proposed Development.

1.4.3 A Habitats Regulations Assessment has been undertaken as detailed in the **Report to Inform Habitats Regulations Assessment (RIHRA) (EN010166/APP/6.12)**.

2. Purpose and Objectives

2.1 Need for the Nitrogen Management Plan

2.1.1 The Stage 1 assessment within the **RIHRA (EN01066/APP/6.12)** identified that 'in combination' nitrogen deposition at the closest point of Dee Estuary/ Aber Dyfrdwy SAC / SPA / Ramsar site (in Wales) would be 5.8% of the critical load for saltmarsh, for which the Proposed Development would be responsible for a maximum of 1.3% of the critical load. Isopleth mapping was produced to inform the Appropriate Assessment (Figure 2 of the **Consideration of Additional Emerging Schemes Identified by Natural Resources Wales (EN010166/APP/9.45)** report). This shows that the area affected by 'in combination' nitrogen deposition exceeding 1% of the critical load overlaps with areas of saltmarsh. Most of the affected areas are in Wales but also extend to England. It has been agreed with Natural England that mitigation should apply to the Dee Estuary Habitats site as a whole, rather than having to be split into English and Welsh parts.

2.1.2 Approximately 2,389 ha of saltmarsh would be subject to 'in combination' nitrogen deposition above 1% of the critical load, while approximately 53.8 ha of saltmarsh would be subject to nitrogen deposition above 1% of the critical load due to the Proposed Development alone. While this is a large area of saltmarsh, the nitrogen impact is relatively small (a maximum 0.58 kgN/ha/yr, with most saltmarsh being subjected to smaller quantities) particularly given that as a precaution the lower critical load for saltmarsh (that applicable to upper saltmarsh) has been applied to the entire affected area. Areas of lower (pioneer) saltmarsh would be affected to a smaller extent.

2.1.3 The botanical effects of the small forecast 'in combination' increase in nitrogen deposition on Dee Estuary/ Aber Dyfrdwy SAC / SPA / Ramsar site (a maximum of 5.8 % of the critical load) are likely to be relatively subtle, with the contribution of the Proposed Development (the only aspect that the Applicant is required to mitigate) only being slightly above the threshold of being deemed imperceptible (1.3 % of the critical load compared to a threshold for imperceptibility of 1 % of the critical load). The additional nitrogen deposition from the Proposed Development is equivalent to a 0.9% increase in current nitrogen deposition. The botanical 'tipping point' for saltmarsh is at the 10 kgN/ha/yr deposition rate. The Dee Estuary is already 50% above this. Therefore, the 'tipping point' at which significant change would be most likely to occur has already been passed and it can be reasonably expected that small amounts of additional nitrogen will have a commensurately small effect.

2.1.4 Nonetheless, while small, the effect of the Proposed Development requires mitigation. In discussion with Natural Resources Wales (NRW), it has been agreed that a suitable method for mitigating the impact on the Dee Estuary SAC/SPA/Ramsar site would be for the Applicant to provide additional resources to enable the management of saltmarsh (Atlantic salt meadow) within the designated site, commensurate with the modelled impact. This will be undertaken to improve the health and quality of saltmarsh beyond that which would otherwise be achieved by existing required management, thus

rendering the saltmarsh within the Dee Estuary more resilient to other pressures such as atmospheric nitrogen deposition.

2.1.5 The calculation approach is based on the principle that a specific amount of further nitrogen deposition from the Proposed Development over a given area broadly correlates to a similar likely increase in management burden over that area to counteract the impact of additional nitrogen and maintain good quality saltmarsh. Therefore, it is appropriate to consider the contribution of the Proposed Development to the total area affected 'in combination' with other plans and projects using the outputs of the modelling for the Proposed Development alone. The contribution of the Proposed Development is summarised in Appendix C of the **Consideration of Additional Emerging Schemes Identified by Natural Resources Wales (EN010166/APP/9.45)** report which identifies a series of contour ranges to which a weight (multiplier) is applied to determine an annual contribution. The multipliers utilise a value of £724 per hectare which Countryside Stewardship currently pays landowners for conservation management of saltmarsh. The total weighted calculation is £247,054.68 over a 30 year period.

2.2 Purpose of This Outline Plan

2.2.1 This Outline Nitrogen Management Plan (the 'Outline Plan') has been prepared to detail management measures and monitoring activities that must be considered in the preparation of the Nitrogen Management Plan. It does not reflect the final management controls and monitoring that would be introduced within the Saltmarsh Management Area (see **Appendix A**). That information will be developed into a Nitrogen Management Plan to be submitted for approval prior to the operation of Work No. 1(a) or (b) in Schedule 1 to the DCO.

2.2.2 To align with the requirements of the Nitrogen Management Plan, this Outline Plan includes indicative:

a. breakdown of management units;
b. details of appropriate management actions;
c. details of appropriate monitoring techniques; and
d. methods of recording and reporting of the management undertaken.

2.2.3 The measures set out in this Outline Plan are suggested options and should not be read as a commitment to implement all of them in any given year. The Nitrogen Management Plan is expected to comprise a selection of these measures, which may be refined or supplemented by alternative measures where these would achieve an equivalent outcome. The final selection will be informed by the condition of the saltmarsh at the time the plan is prepared, the practicality of delivery, the scale of the Saltmarsh Management Contribution, and consultation with Flintshire County Council and NRW.

2.2.4 It is important to recall that the purpose of the Nitrogen Management Plan is not to fund the entire management of areas of saltmarsh or to provide alternative funding for management that has already been undertaken. Rather the purpose is to identify measures which will improve the management and condition of the identified area of saltmarsh and are

equivalent in financial terms to the impact of the Proposed Development on areas of saltmarsh that were forecast to be affected by nitrogen deposition from the operational Proposed Development. It must also be recalled that the forecast botanical impact of the Proposed Development on saltmarsh is small and may never be detectable on the ground. Therefore, the equivalent financial contribution is similarly small but proportionate to the impact.

2.3 Objectives of the Nitrogen Management Plan

2.3.1 The intended outcomes of the Nitrogen Management Plan are to:

- Increase resilience of the Atlantic salt meadow communities through targeted management interventions.
- Reduce the extent and/or abundance of negative indicator species, including Sea couch (*Elymus athericus*) and Common couch (*Elymus repens*).
- Establish a monitoring baseline to assess the effectiveness of management interventions.
- Successfully implement the management activities identified within this plan.

3. Saltmarsh Management Area

3.1.1 The Saltmarsh Management Area (**Appendix A**) comprises a number of land parcels within the ownership of Flintshire County Council. Namely:

- Greenfield;
- Bettisfield Tip;
- Bagillt Flushing lagoon;
- Flint marshes; and
- Wepre Embankment.

3.1.2 This Outline Plan identifies that the Saltmarsh Management Contribution would be best directed towards a targeted area (i.e. Wepre Embankment) within the Saltmarsh Management Area. This position has been supported by NRW in commentary received by email in September 2026 supporting the preparation of the Outline Plan.

4. Wepre Embankment

4.1 Overview

4.1.1 This section provides a summary of baseline conditions for the Wepre Embankment of the Saltmarsh Management Area.

4.1.2 Wepre Embankment is located on the banks of the River Dee at Wepre to the south east of Connah's Quay as shown on **Figure 1: Wepre Embankment Location Plan**. As the Wepre Embankment intersects the area, two sub-areas have been identified within the Wepre Embankment management area.

4.1.3 Area A is approximately 6 hectares (ha) in size and Area B is approximately 7.9 ha in size, as shown on **Figure 2: Sub-Areas of Wepre Embankment**.

4.2 Baseline

4.2.1 NRW completed a National Vegetation Classification (NVC) Survey[1] of areas of saltmarsh at Wepre Embankment (referred to by NRW as the Dee River Marshes) in 2022.

4.2.2 The NRW report states:

"The Dee River Marshes are a 2.6km long narrow strip along the left bank of the Dee River.

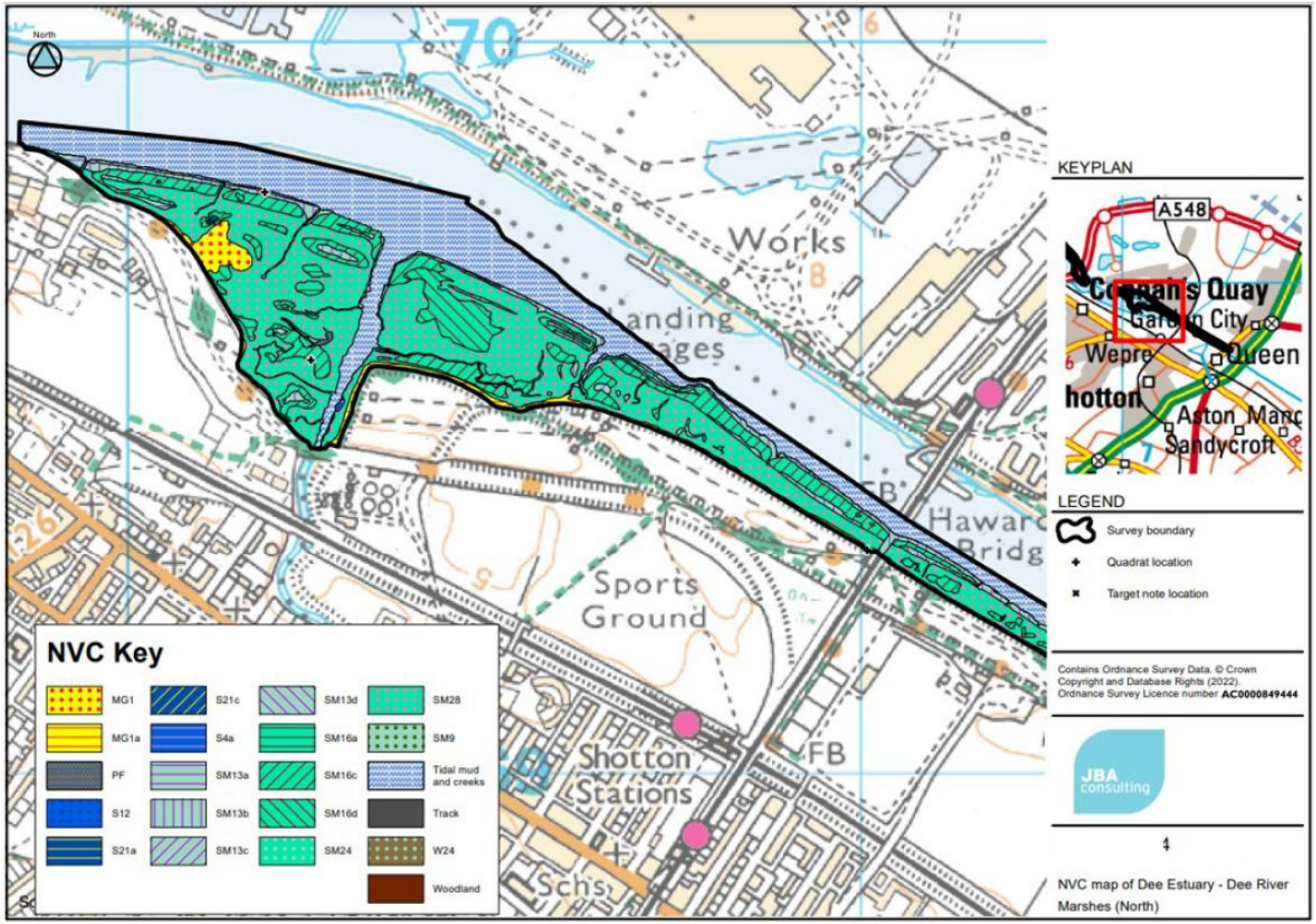
The vegetation here is relatively uniform comprising mostly SM13a Puccinellia maritima salt-marsh community, Puccinellia maritima sub-community and SM16a Festuca rubra salt-marsh community, Puccinellia maritima sub-community. These are often in linear strips along the river front and relate to artificial banks and depressions (excavated to create the banks) that lie riverward of the main flood bank. These have dammed former creeks leading to these silting-up and becoming isolated pools within the saltmarsh. The margins of these can mirror the vegetation bands fronting the marsh, with SM13b Puccinellia maritima salt-marsh community, Glaux maritima sub-community and SM16c Festuca rubra salt-marsh community, Festuca rubra-Glaux maritima sub-community with the raised banks being composed of MG1a Arrhenatherum elatius grassland, Festuca rubra sub-community and SM28 Elymus repens salt-marsh community representing the drier conditions. Behind a former flood bank, large pools have developed which, in one location near Hawarden Bridge, have been poached by horses to rough mud and were flooded at the time of the survey following a spring tide. In other locations these have formed large, semi-permanent freshwater pools that fluctuate in area leaving wide muddy margins at drawdown which are excellent habitats for invertebrates and, as a result, wading birds and passerines. However, the majority of these drain into a small tributary 280m upstream of the Wepre Gutter which, due to the erosion of the saltmarsh here, is undergoing rapid headward cutting which has now reached the location of the former flood bank that impounds these waterbodies. This nick-point migration is causing the banks of the tributary to slump

[1] Heathcote S, Sheehan K, Thomas L, Hodgkinson L, Porter C, 2024. National Vegetation Classification Survey of selected areas of the Dee Estuary 2022. NRW Evidence Report No: 747, 141pp, Natural Resources Wales

dramatically and, if not addressed, will result in the draining of the large pools behind the flood bank, further increasing the erosion within the tributary and the loss of these water bodies."

4.2.3 Figure 5-24 of the NRW report, showing the NVC mapping of the River Dee Marshes, is replicated below as **Plate 1**.

Plate 1: NVC map of the Dee Estuary, Dee River Marshes (North), including the Wepre Embankment[2]



[2] Heathcote S, Sheehan K, Thomas L, Hodgkinson L, Porter C, 2024. National Vegetation Classification Survey of selected areas of the Dee Estuary 2022. NRW Evidence Report No: 747, 141pp, Natural Resources Wales

4.2.4 The NRW survey report also identified:

- The presence of the following invasive non-native species listed in Schedule 9 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981:
  - *Cotoneaster simonsii*
  - *Parthenocissus quinquefolia*
  - *Cotoneaster horizontalis*
- Other non-native species recorded included:
  - *Buddleja davidii*
  - *Prunus laurocerasus*
  - *Symphoricarpos albus*

5. Management Interventions and Activities

5.1.1 This section provides indicative examples of management techniques that may be incorporated within the Nitrogen Management Plan. The techniques described are intended to demonstrate the types of interventions that may be implemented to improve the condition and resilience of Atlantic salt meadow habitats and reduce the presence of negative indicator species.

5.1.2 The Nitrogen Management Plan may utilise different management techniques or modify those described below following review of baseline survey information, site-specific constraints and consultation with relevant stakeholders.

5.1.3 Environmental controls and general management requirements applicable to all activities are provided in **Appendix B**.

Control of Sea Couch and Common Couch and other negative indicator plant species

Objective

5.1.4 To reduce the extent and vigor of Sea couch and Common couch within the Saltmarsh Management Area where it risks being dominant, maintaining the diversity and extent of Atlantic salt meadow habitats. In under-managed upper saltmarsh swards other plant species may become dominant such as thistles. Management will focus on reducing key negative indicator species and improving habitat condition.

Evidence and Relevance to the Nitrogen Management Plan

5.1.5 Sea couch and Common couch may adversely affect the condition of saltmarsh and mudflat habitat through the formation of dense stands. This is because they are competitive grasses that respond to increased nutrient availability, and their spread in upper saltmarsh can be favoured by nitrogen enrichment, alongside other factors such as reduced grazing and sediment accretion. Management techniques including excavation (including rhizomes and nodes) of small infestations, regular targeted cutting to reduce dominance, creation of root barriers and smothering could be effective as management measures within estuarine protected sites.

Timing

5.1.6 Twice annually:

- February; and
- September.

Personnel and Equipment

- Trained operatives;
- Brush cutters, hand tools for targeted excavation, light-proof sheeting or other approved equipment; and

- Personal Protective Equipment (PPE):
  - Safety boots;
  - Gloves;
  - Eye and hearing protection;
  - High visibility clothing; and
  - Life jackets where required by site-specific risk assessment.

Method

5.1.7 Target stands of Sea couch and Common couch and other undesirable plant species should be identified via monitoring or field inspections.

5.1.8 Access should be undertaken via established routes to minimise trampling of surrounding saltmarsh vegetation.

5.1.9 Where there is a risk of them becoming locally dominant, Sea couch and Common couch and other invasives should be controlled using appropriate management techniques, particularly mowing. If necessary, supplementary measures will include targeted excavation, creation of root barriers and/or installation of light-proof sheeting over dense infestations, depending on site conditions and the scale of the infestation.

5.1.10 The different control techniques could be trialled to identify the most effective approach for future management of Sea couch and Common couch within the Saltmarsh Management Area.

5.1.11 Excavated material should be removed from site and disposed of appropriately.

5.1.12 Areas treated should be recorded and reviewed against monitoring results to inform future management requirements.

Mowing (including use of brush cutter)

Objective

5.1.13 To reduce the sward height, vigour and extent of Sea couch and Common couch, maintain a diverse saltmarsh sward structure, prevent the development of rank matted vegetation, and promote favourable conditions for characteristic Atlantic salt meadow communities.

Evidence and Relevance to the Nitrogen Management Plan

5.1.14 Periodic vegetation cutting can be used to maintain structural diversity, prevent the development of rank vegetation and complement grazing where stock access is limited or unavailable. Such management supports the maintenance of Atlantic salt meadow communities (Ref 1).

Timing

5.1.15 Twice annually:

- Mid-September to mid-October; and
- Late April to early May (subject to pre-works checks for nesting birds).

Personnel and Equipment

- Trained operatives.
- Brush cutters, pedestrian mowers or similar low-ground-pressure equipment.
- PPE in accordance with the site risk assessment.

Method

5.1.16 Areas requiring management should be identified through monitoring and should target areas of dense Sea couch and Common couch or other undesirable species.

5.1.17 Vegetation should be cut to maintain an open and varied sward structure whilst avoiding excessive ground disturbance.

5.1.18 Works should proceed systematically to ensure complete coverage of the target area.

5.1.19 All arisings should be collected, removed from the site and disposed of appropriately, to avoid localised nutrient enrichment or smothering of desirable vegetation.

5.1.20 The autumn cut should remove late-season growth.

Scarification

Objective

5.1.21 To open up the sward and provide opportunities for other saltmarsh plants to colonise and expand their numbers.

Evidence and Relevance to the Nitrogen Management Plan

5.1.22 Periodic scarification can be used to provide opportunities to enhance structural diversity. Such management supports the maintenance of Atlantic salt meadow communities.

Timing

5.1.23 Twice annually:

- February; and
- October.

Personnel and Equipment

- Trained operatives.
- Manual or power scarifier.
- PPE in accordance with the site risk assessment.

Method

5.1.24 Areas requiring management should be identified through monitoring and should avoid dense stands of sea couch or common couch as these spread through rhizomes so scarification could increase their abundance.

5.1.25 Scarification should only take place after mowing and comprise two passes of the target area. The second pass should be at 90 degrees to the first pass.

5.1.26 All arisings/debris should be removed from site and disposed of appropriately.

Control of Invasive Non-Native Species

5.1.27 The control of other invasive species is variable depending on the species identified during updated baseline surveys. If Schedule 9 species such as Himalayan balsam and Japanese knotweed are recorded, appropriate management plans would be prepared in discussion with FCC and NRW. On this basis, the Outline Plan does not provide any further commentary on methods to control invasive species.

6. Monitoring Techniques

6.1.1 A programme of monitoring over the 30-year period will be devised to collect the following data:

- Species diversity:
  - % cover of each species within a defined number of quadrats
- Sward height:
  - % cover of sward height
  - where there is a varied sward height, split and assess % cover of up to 3 sward heights within a quadrat
- Bare ground/mud:
  - % cover.

6.1.2 To achieve this, it is envisaged that monitoring would comprise:

- NVC Surveys; and
- Fixed plot monitoring.

6.1.3 An updated NVC survey should be undertaken in Year 0 of the plan to establish an accurate baseline for future monitoring.

6.1.4 Monitoring methods will be discussed with Flintshire County Council and NRW during the preparation of the Nitrogen Management Plan.

7. Reporting

7.1.1 Annual records of actions taken should include the following information:

- Details of the activity undertaken;
- Date and duration of activities;
- Notes and/or observations, including commentary on the extent and/or abundance of negative indicator species and effectiveness of activities undertaken (i.e. to inform future surveys);
- A conclusion on trends from previous year; and
- Recommended management activities for the next year.

7.1.2 Separate technical reports should be prepared for the monitoring outlined in **Section 6**.

7.1.3 The data should also be provided to the Local Environmental Records Centre.

8. Saltmarsh Management Steering Group

8.1.1 It is proposed that a Saltmarsh Management Steering Group is formed to be consulted on the Nitrogen Management Plan, review the results of the monitoring report and discuss any management activities on an annual basis.

8.1.2 At least one member of each of the following parties would be invited to participate as a core member of the Saltmarsh Management Steering Group:

- the undertaker;
- NRW; and
- Flintshire County Council.

8.1.3 Part 3 of Schedule 16 of the **Draft DCO (EN010166/APP/3.1)** states that no stage of Work No. 1(a) or 1(b) or any site clearance works required in connection with Work No. 1(a) or (b) may commence until a plan for the work of the Saltmarsh Management Steering Group has been submitted to and approved by the SoS.

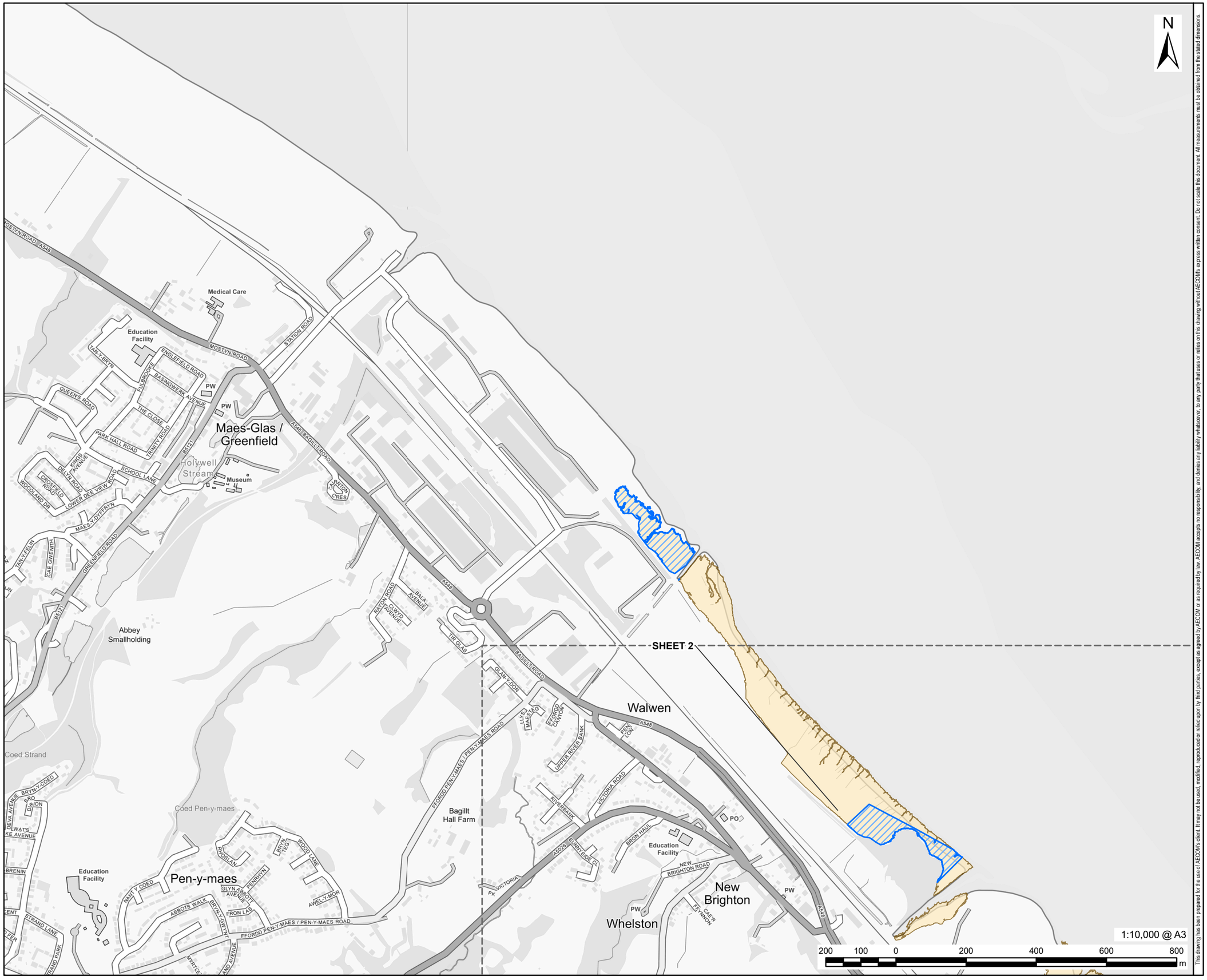
8.1.4 This plan must include:

- terms of reference of the Saltmarsh Management Steering Group;
- the membership of the Saltmarsh Management Steering Group;
- details of the schedule of meetings, timetable for preparation of the Nitrogen Monitoring Plan and reporting and review periods; and
- the dispute resolution mechanism and confidentiality provisions.

8.1.5 The undertaker will consult the Saltmarsh Management Steering Group on the draft Nitrogen Management Plan prior to its submission for approval. The Nitrogen Management Plan must include a signed "Saltmarsh Management Steering Group agreement log" to record how the Nitrogen Management Plan has had regard to the output of this consultation with the Saltmarsh Management Steering Group.

8.1.6 The Saltmarsh Management Steering Group will cease to exist when the Proposed Development is no longer operational.

Appendix A – Saltmarsh Management Area



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PROJECT

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LEGEND

- Saltmarsh
- Saltmarsh Management Area

NOTES

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ISSUE PURPOSE

Section 106 Agreement

DATE

May 2026

PROJECT NUMBER

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FIGURE TITLE

Nitrogen Deposition within Saltmarsh - Flintshire County Council Owned Land Sheet 1 of 4

FIGURE NUMBER

Plan C

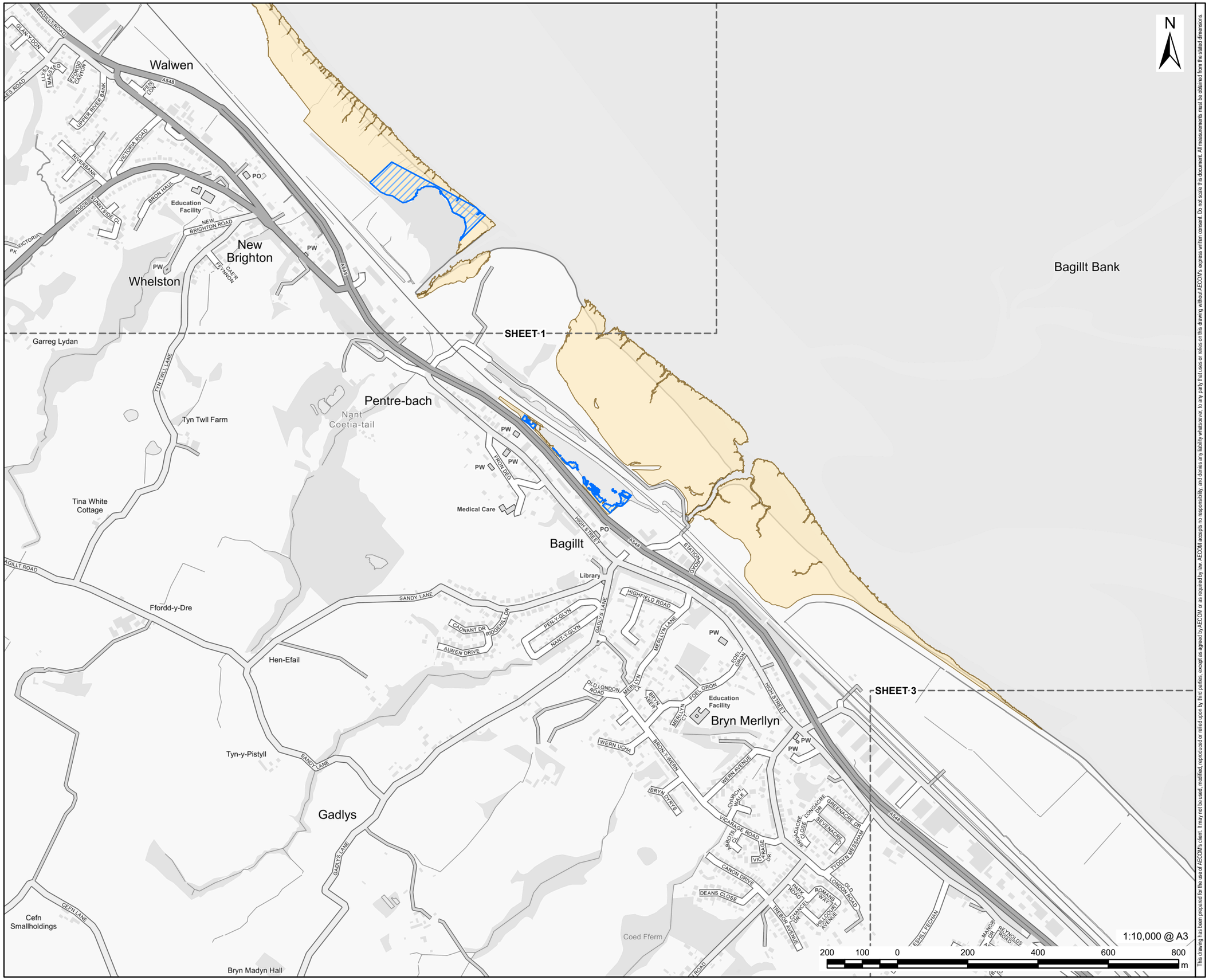
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LEGEND

- Saltmarsh
- Saltmarsh Management Area

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ISSUE PURPOSE

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FIGURE TITLE

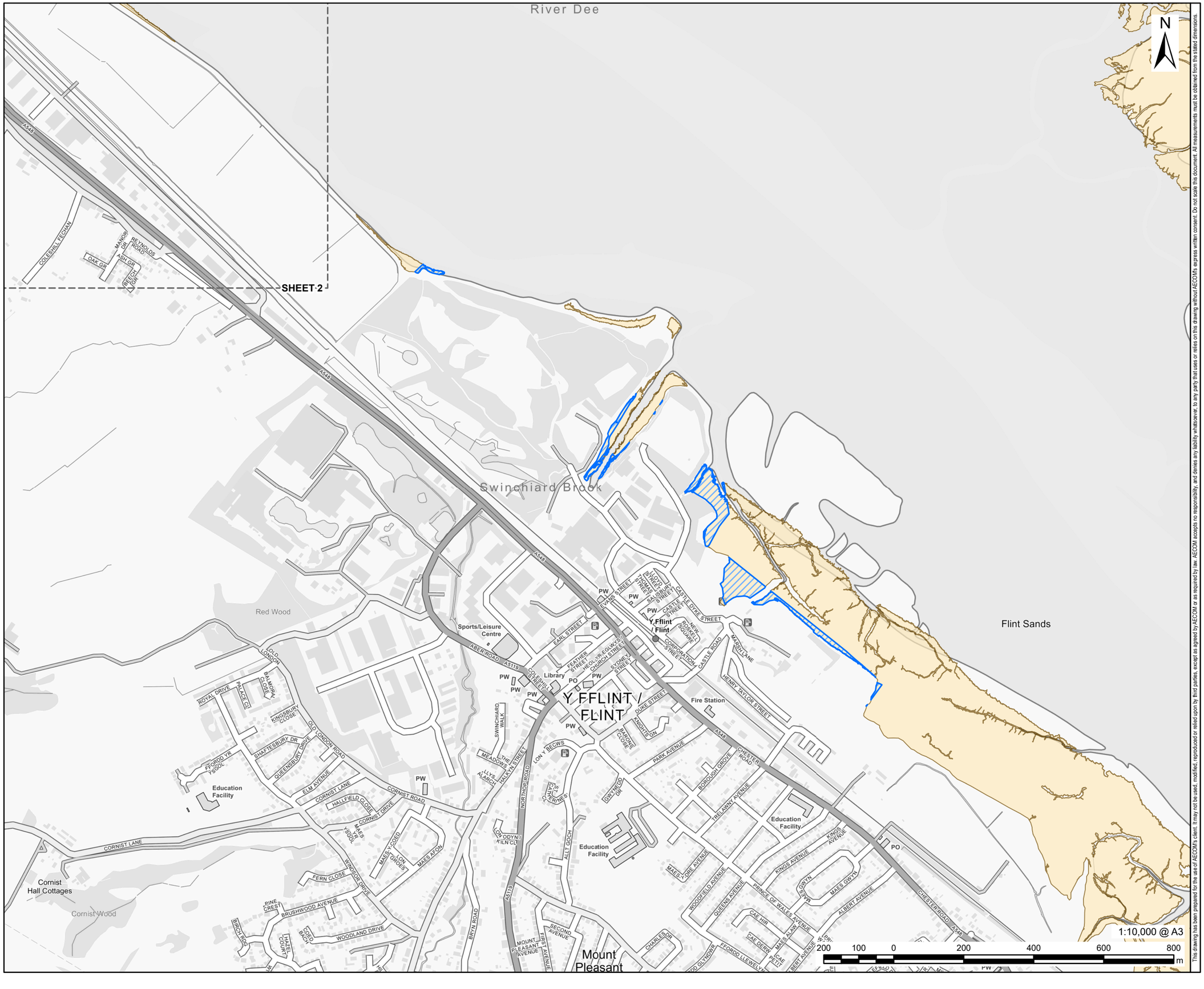
Nitrogen Deposition within Saltmarsh - Flintshire County Council Owned Land Sheet 2 of 4

FIGURE NUMBER

Plan C

Revision: 0 Drawn: LP Checked: OB Approved: NS Date: 2026-05-18

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LEGEND

- Saltmarsh
- Saltmarsh Management Area

NOTES

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ISSUE PURPOSE

Section 106 Agreement

DATE

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FIGURE TITLE

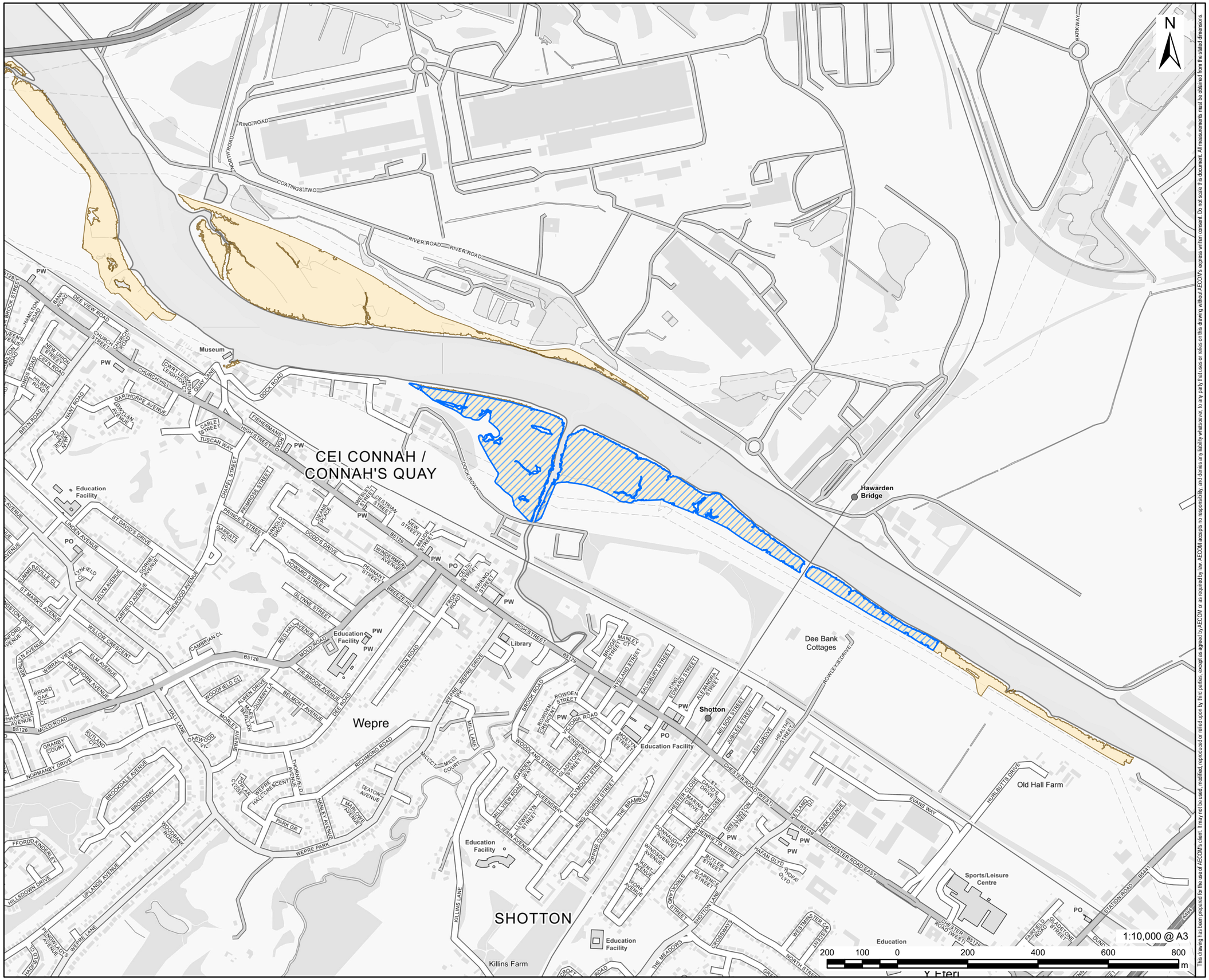
Nitrogen Deposition within Saltmarsh - Flintshire County Council Owned Land Sheet 3 of 4

FIGURE NUMBER

Plan C

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FIGURE TITLE

Nitrogen Deposition within Saltmarsh - Flintshire County Council Owned Land Sheet 4 of 4

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Appendix B – Standard Environmental Controls

Purpose

8.1.7 The environmental controls set out below are indicative of the measures that may be incorporated within the Nitrogen Management Plan and would be reviewed and refined based on the final management interventions proposed (Ref 1).

Ecological Protection

- Management activities should seek to avoid significant disturbance to breeding and overwintering birds.
- Appropriate consideration should be given to protected species where identified.
- Management activities should be undertaken to minimise impacts on adjacent saltmarsh habitats.

Habitat Protection

- Access should be undertaken via established routes wherever practicable.
- Activities should seek to minimise trampling, erosion and unnecessary habitat damage.
- Management activities should be postponed where site conditions are unsuitable.

Pollution Prevention

- Refuelling should not take place within the saltmarsh.
- Appropriate measures should be implemented to prevent pollution of watercourses and intertidal habitats.

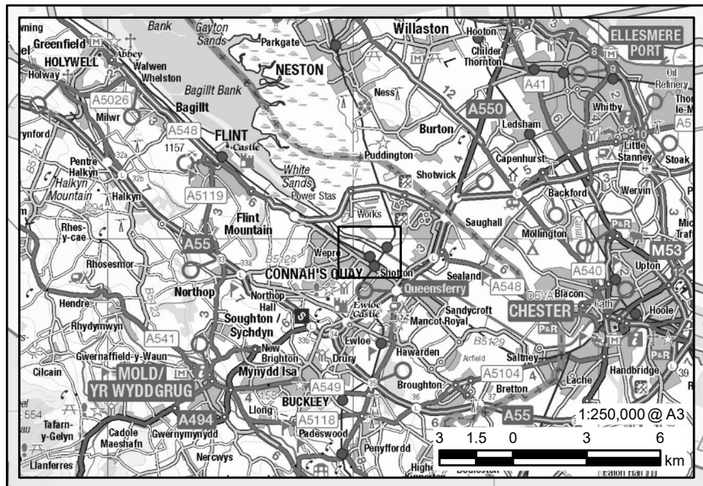
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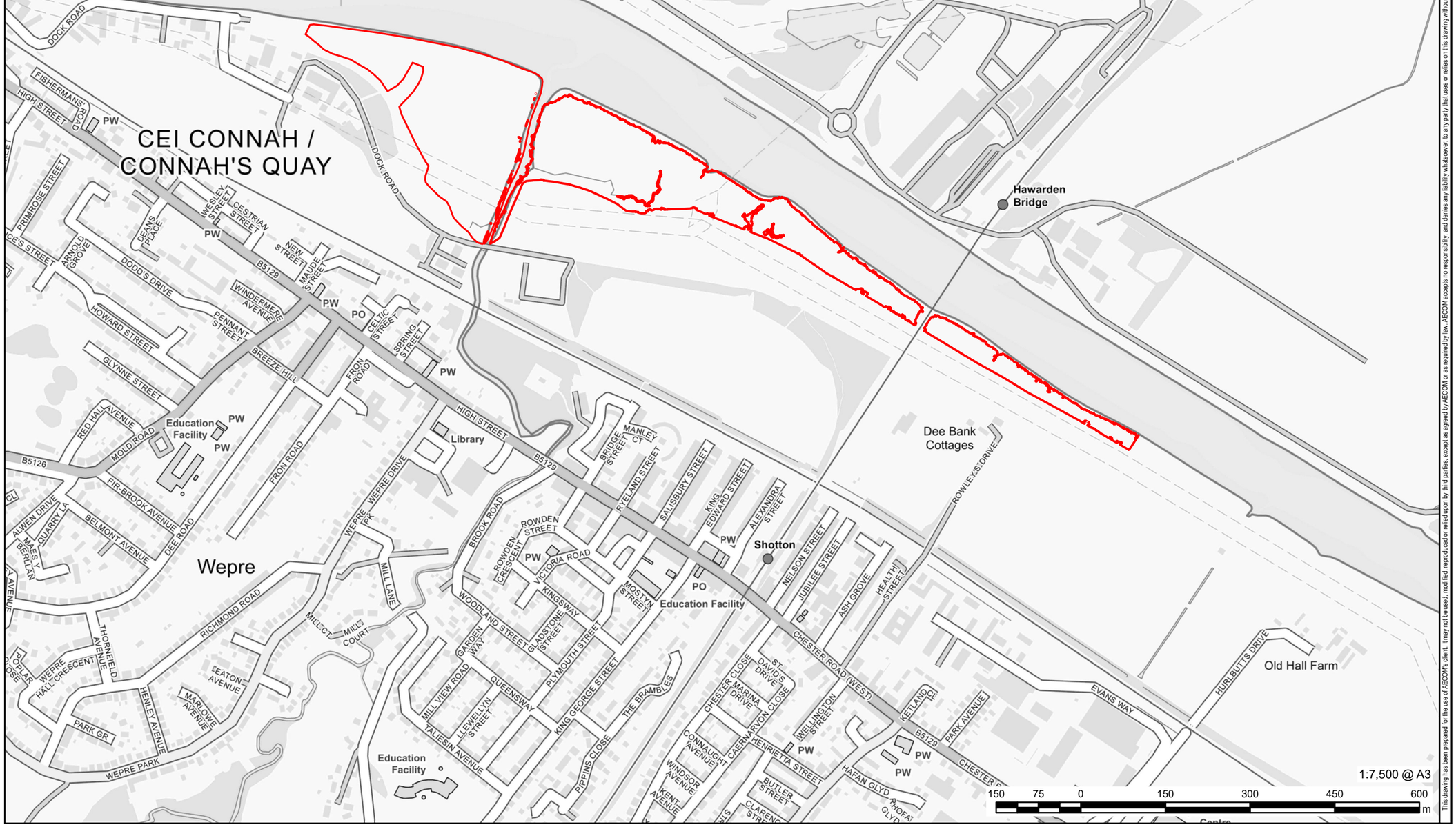
Figure 1: Wepre Embankment Location Plan

Figure 2: Sub-Areas of Wepre Embankment

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Wepre Embankment

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FIGURE TITLE

Wepre Embankment Location Plan

FIGURE NUMBER

Figure 1

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- Area A
- Area B

Sub Areas of Area A

- A1
- A2
- A3
- A4

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FIGURE TITLE

Sub-Areas of Wepre Embankment

FIGURE NUMBER

Figure 2

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References

Ref 1 Joint Nature Conservation Committee (JNCC) (n.d.) Atlantic salt meadows (Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae) - Special Areas of Conservation [online]. Available at: https://sac.jncc.gov.uk/habitat/H1330/ (Accessed: 05/08/2026).

Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Term
CCGT	Combined Cycle Gas Turbine
CCP	Carbon Capture Plant
CCS	Carbon Capture and Storage
CO2	Carbon dioxide
CQLCP	Connah's Quay Low Carbon Power
DCO	Development Consent Order
DESNZ	Department for Energy Security and Net Zero
ES	Environmental Statement
EU	European Union
FCC	Flintshire County Council
ha	Hectare(s)
HRA	Habitats Regulations Assessment
JNCC	Joint Nature Conservation Committee
kgN/ha/yr	Kilograms of nitrogen per hectare per year
km	Kilometre(s)
kV	Kilovolt(s)
MW	Megawatt(s)
MWe	Megawatt electrical
NGET	National Grid Electricity Transmission plc
NRW	Natural Resources Wales
NVC	National Vegetation Classification
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
RIHRA	Report to Inform Habitats Regulations Assessment
SAC	Special Area of Conservation
SoS	Secretary of State
SPA	Special Protection Area
UK	United Kingdom