



3.2 Levels Strategy

The updated principles and strategies within this document have been based on the Landscape Framework within the Masterplan Framework. Key principles of the levels strategy include:

- The landscape masterplan has been developed to ensure level access for all abilities is provided to the Local Centre and all key public open spaces
- The link road bisects the site and results in some level changes as it interfaces with the development platforms on the left and right. In some instances the road sits above the adjacent landform and in others it sits below
- Connectivity across the link road will be maintained and development platforms east and west of this road would be connected through level routes where feasible
- The landscape proposals along this link road have accommodated these levels changes and the positioning of multi-user paths and informal footpaths have taken these level changes in account. Any interfaces with the link road where level changes are required have been designed for slopes with maximum gradient of 1:3 and will be heavily landscaped
- To allow the creation of gentle sloped development platforms, level changes have had to be introduced around the edges of these platforms. Typically these proposed level changes do not exceed 1:3 gradients
- An area to the south east of the site between Meadow Park and future development plot adjacent to Pogmoor has steep level changes. Where this occurs level changes are proposed as 1:2.5 embankments. These areas will be planted with a mix of wildflower meadows and rocky gorse scrub.
- Refer to Queensberry Design and JPG drawings for the technical information on detailed proposed levels and cut & fill
- The Employment Site has several stepped development plateaus cut into the embankment to sight the buildings and to circulate surface water to the sustainable drainage infrastructure network. Refer to separate document submitted for planning - Barnsley West Employment Landscape Strategy.
- A series of proposed site sections are shown on drawings P11754-00-001-GIL-0220 (sheet 1) to 0228 (Sheet 9)



Planted slopes with footpath

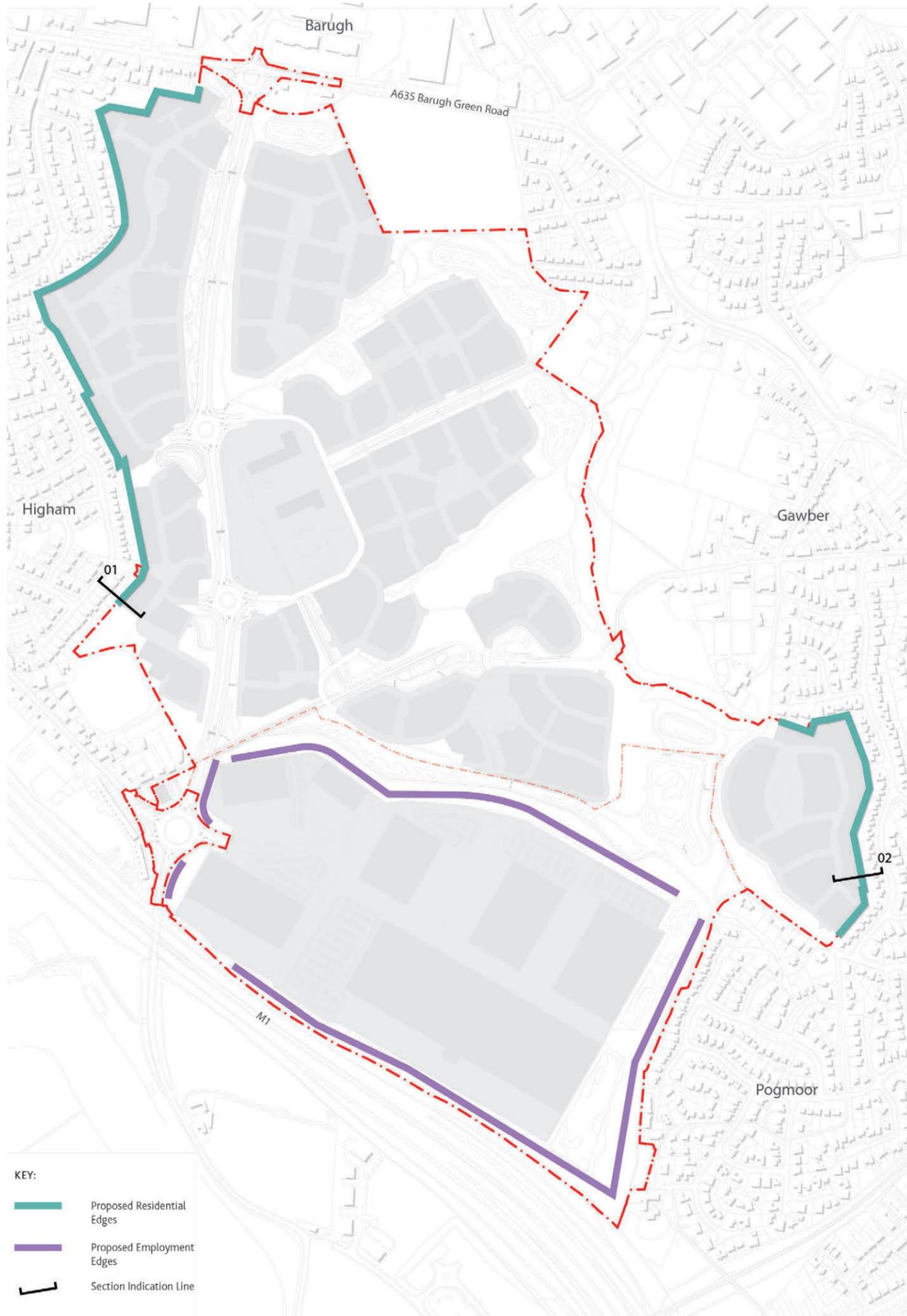


Level access footpath & stepped access in the landscape



Play features make use of level changes

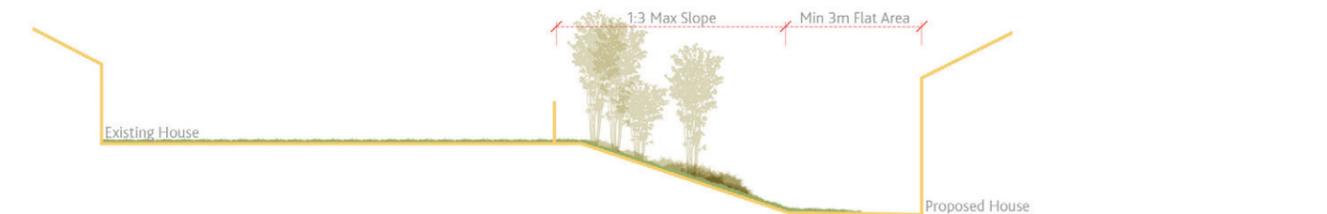




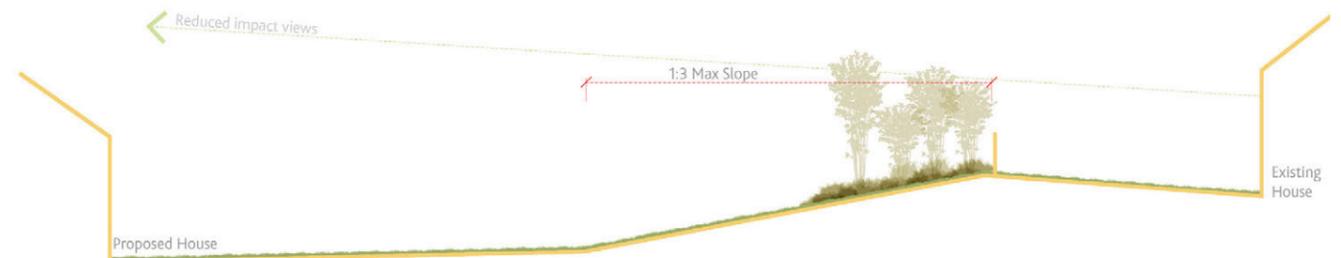
3.3 Edge Strategy

The updated principles and strategies within this Landscape Design Statement chapter have further developed the Landscape Framework and key principles for the edge parameters include:

- Proposed houses should be set lower than existing dwellings to reduce visual impacts where possible
- All gradients/ embankments should not exceed 1:3 slopes in general
- Planting should be used as a method of screening where appropriate. This should not detract or provide complete visual screening for both proposed and existing dwellings
- Planting species should be selected to provide year-round interest and screening and of a variety which can be easily maintained at a specified height
- Retain and improve the existing hedgerows and trees along the boundary where possible
- Terraced treatments or retaining walls should be explored as shown in sections A and B to allow more usable garden space.
- Min 3m flat area for garden should be allowed to rear of proposed dwelling.
- Planting and trees should be used where appropriate, creating a soft buffer between proposed and existing.
- A mix of evergreen and deciduous species should be selected providing year-round interest and screening.
- A woodland buffer treatment is provided to mitigate visual amenity from residential properties within the Employment Site.



Section 01

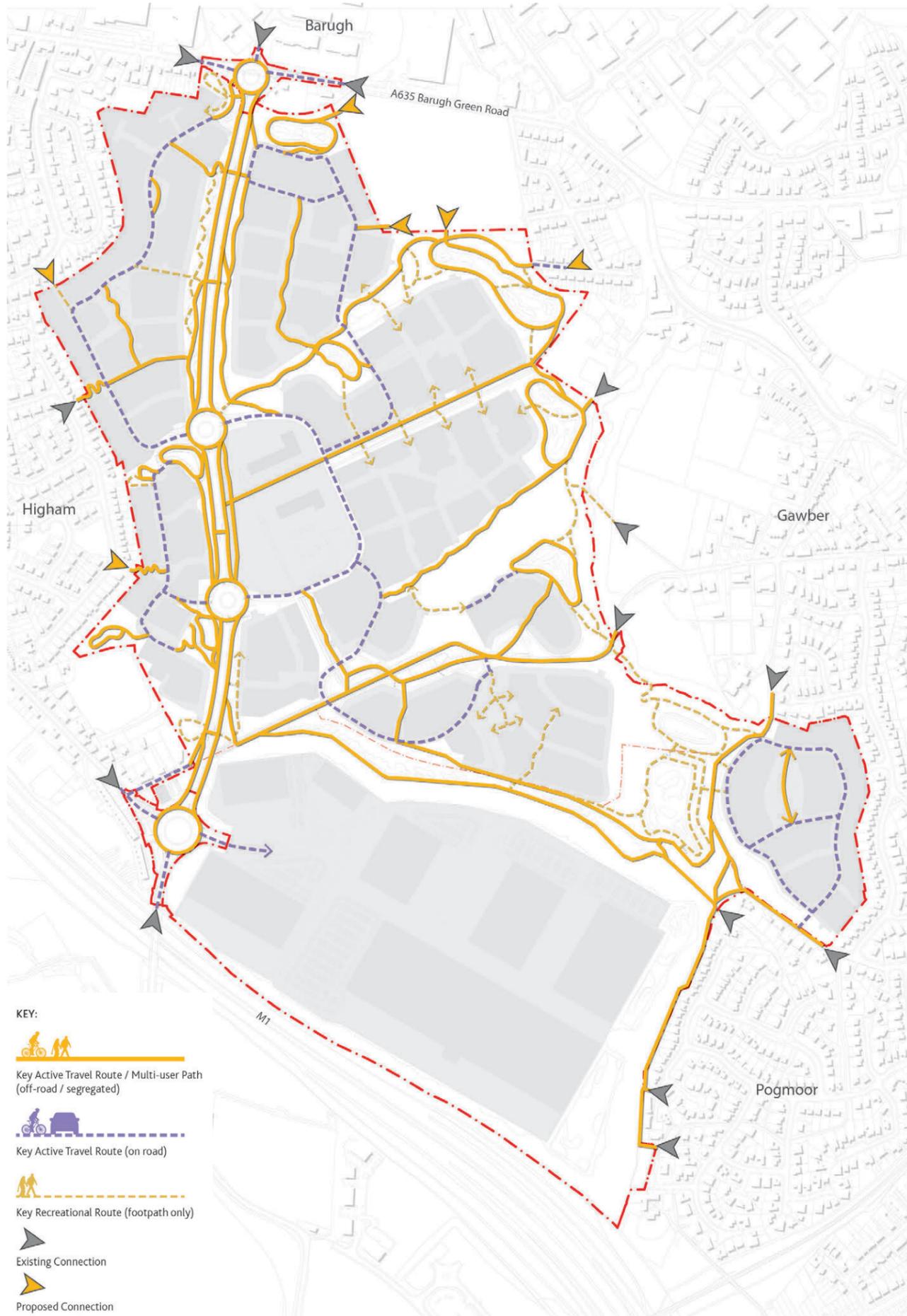


Section 02



Section A

Section B



3.4 Connectivity Strategy

The pedestrian and cycle network promotes active travel within the development. The internal path network is well linked to the wider public rights of way. It also connects the new neighbourhoods with the existing surrounding communities of Higham, Barugh Green, Gawber and Pogmoor.

The strong pedestrian and cycle connection through the development aids both permeability and navigation and offers safe routes to schools, local facilities and services, and the wider footpath network.

Multi-user routes form strategic links through the open space and employment site with interconnecting footpaths. Where strategic links pass through development areas, segregated cycle lanes should be considered to ensure safe and direct routes for all.

Key principles of the connectivity strategy include:

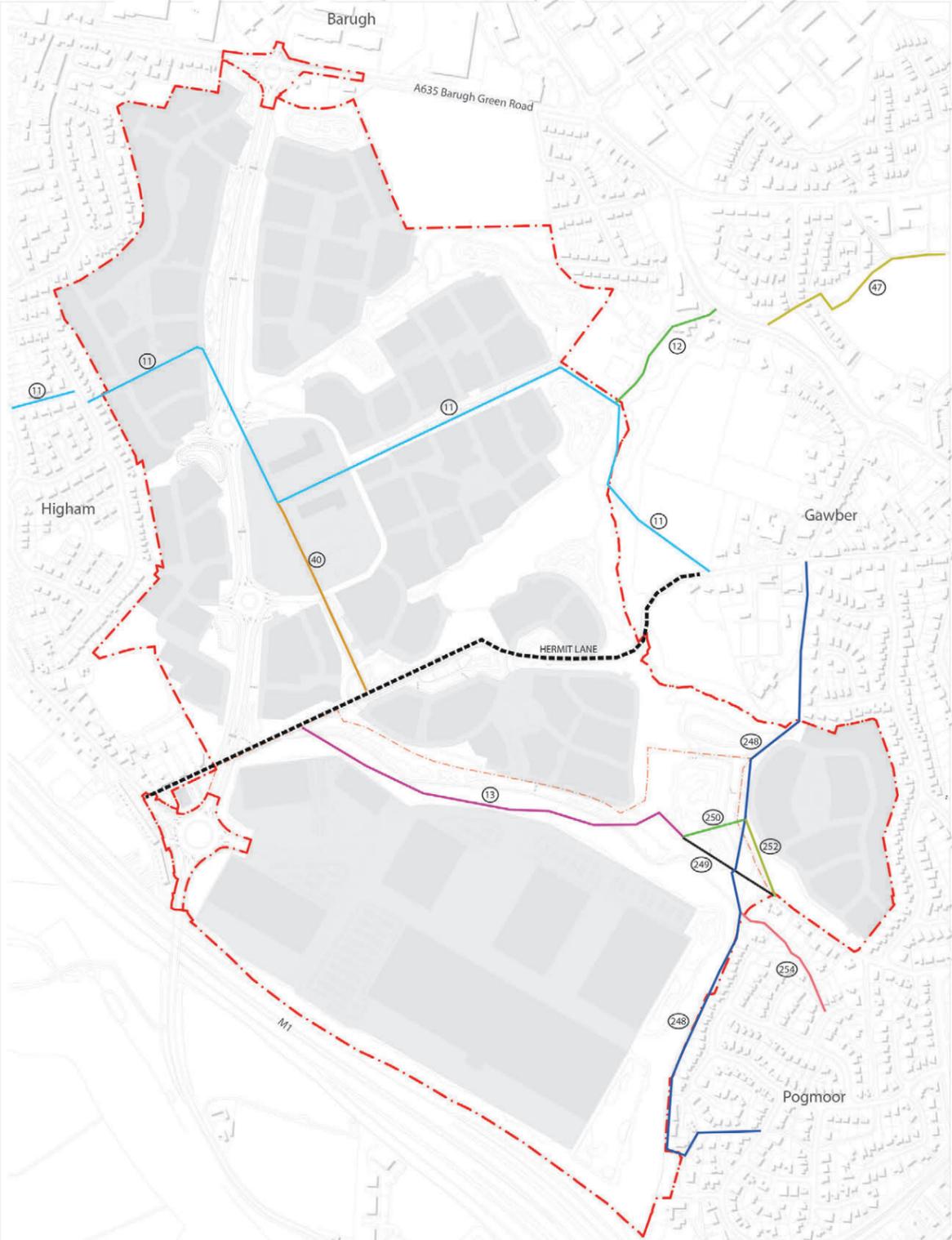
- The landscape masterplan has been developed to maximise pedestrian and cycle permeability through the site.
- Shared multi-user paths are designed for pedestrians, cyclists, skaters, wheelchair users, joggers and other users, with a minimum width of 3m. The maximum gradient is 1:21, while 1:14 (7%) may be acceptable for steeper contour for the distance up to 30m. It should be in line with LTN1/20 Cycle Infrastructure Design and Sustrans guidance on traffic-free routes.
- On-road active travel routes have minimum width of 2m footways along both side of the carriageway and on-street cycling due to low traffic flows.
- Recreational routes with minimum 2m width are mostly for pedestrians with steps in steeper areas. 300mm tread depth with min. 250mm and 130-150mm height of riser with max. of 170mm is preferred for steps. Max. number of steps in one flight is 12 with resting places every 12 steps.
- Existing connections into the site are enhanced by creating improved 'gateways' into the scheme, such as seen along the western edge of site in which the development introduces 1:21 sloped footpaths which connect the new developments to the existing PROW network
- The site has a number of embankments at 1:3 slope (or steeper) which have level terraces shown along them. Where these have been shown new multi user routes have been introduced to aid the access permeability of site.



3.5 Public Rights Of Way (PRoW)

3.5.1 EXISTING PROW NETWORK

The following plan represents the existing PROW network. A number of the existing PROW routes with the site will be impacted by the masterplan development, however these routes will be incorporated into the layout and enhanced through the delivery of the landscape proposals.

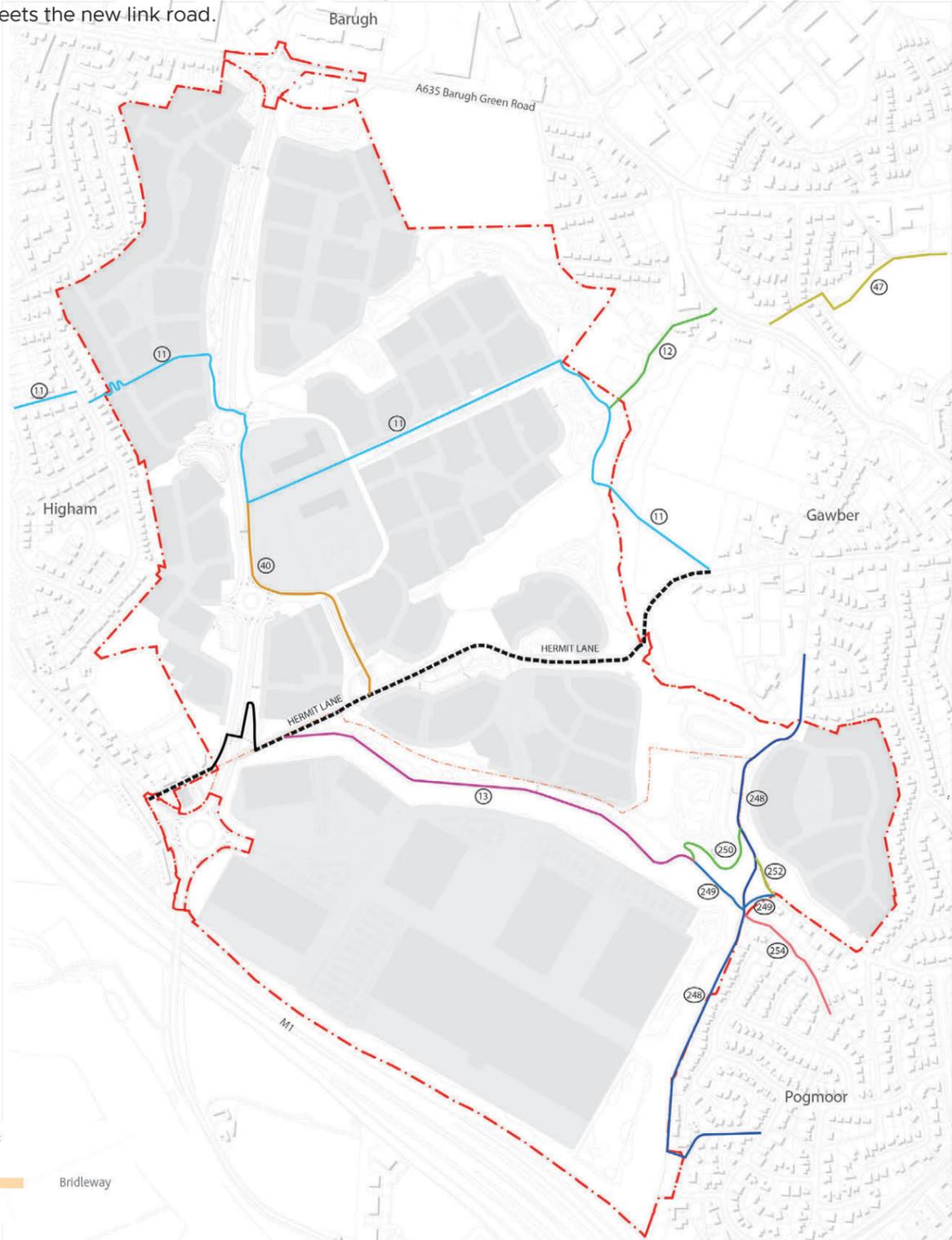


3.5 Public Rights Of Way (PRoW)

3.5.2 PROPOSED PROW NETWORK

The masterplan has been developed to ensure PRoW access and connectivity are enhanced across the site. A number of the existing PRoW routes remain untouched within the masterplan proposal such as routes 12 and 254. While in some instances sections of routes 11, 40, 13, 248, 249, 250 and 252 will require diversions to tie into the wider landscape proposals.

Majority of Hermit lane will be retained and improved as a traffic-free bridleway, with some diversion where it meets the new link road.



3.5 Public Rights Of Way (PRoW)

3.5.2 PHASED PROW DELIVERY

Public Footpath 11: runs across the northern section of the site on an east-west axis between Higham Common Road and Church Street. At the east end, the footpath joins with Public Footpath 12 adjacent to Redbrook Farm, which provides a route to Redbrook Road.

- PF11 runs through R1, S1, C1, S13 and S14.
- Section through R1 and S1 to be closed from 2024 to 2030.
- Section through C1, S13 and S14 to be closed from 2026 to 2027.

Public Footpath 248: runs along the southeast boundary of the site and continues north, to provide a connection between Pogmoor and Church Street, via Gawber Primary School.

- PF248 runs through Employment and S15.
- to be closed from 2024 to 2027

Public Footpath 249: runs northwest from the end of Farm House Lane and joins Public Footpath 13 which continues west across the site, joining Hermit Lane.

- PF249 and PF13 runs through Employment
- to be closed from 2024 to 2027 and then PF13 reopened on slightly different alignment

Public Footpaths 250 and 252: also provide short links between Public Footpaths 248 and 249.

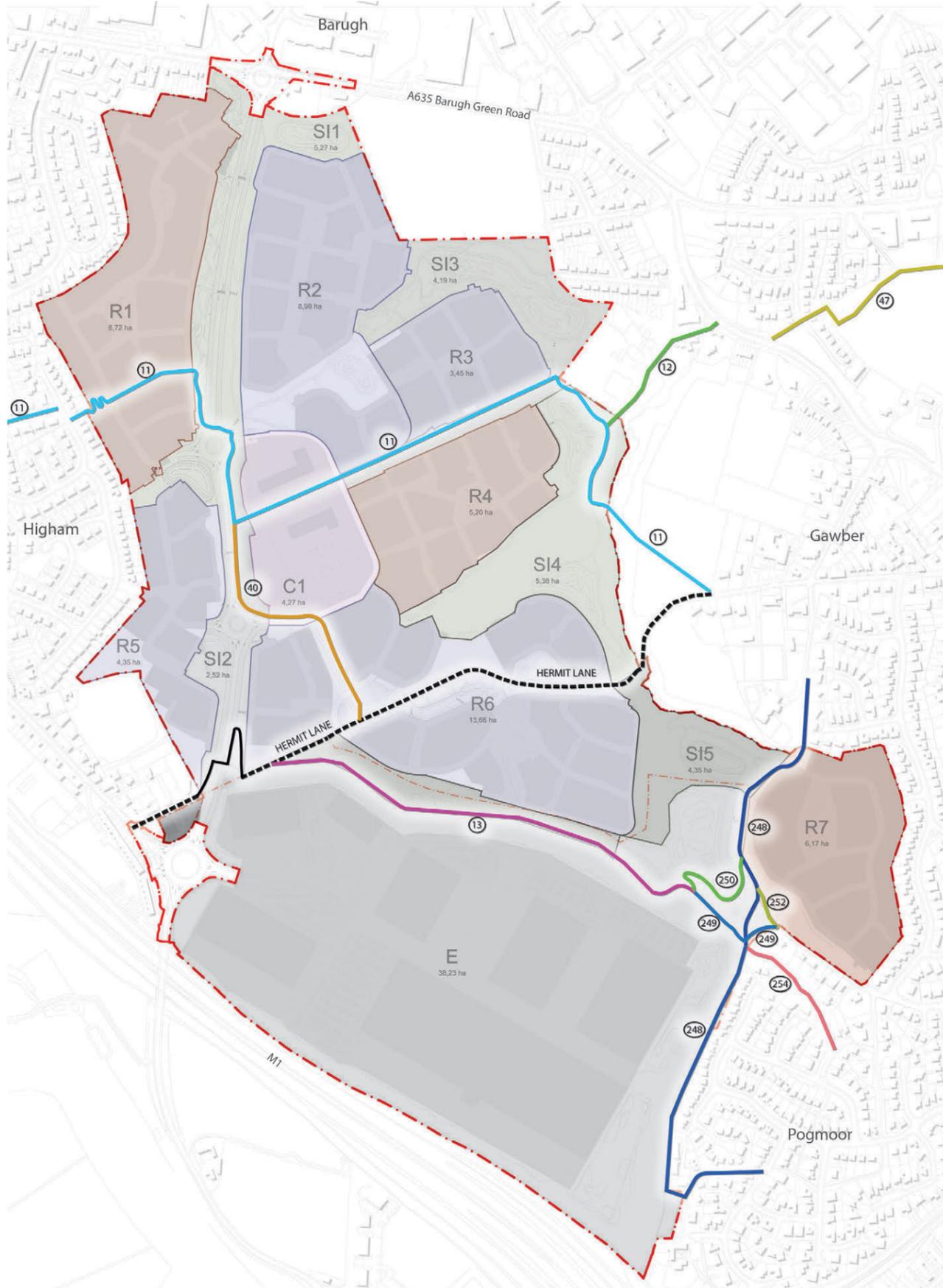
- PF250 and PF252 run through Employment.
- to be closed from 2024 to 2027 and then PF13 reopened on slightly different alignment

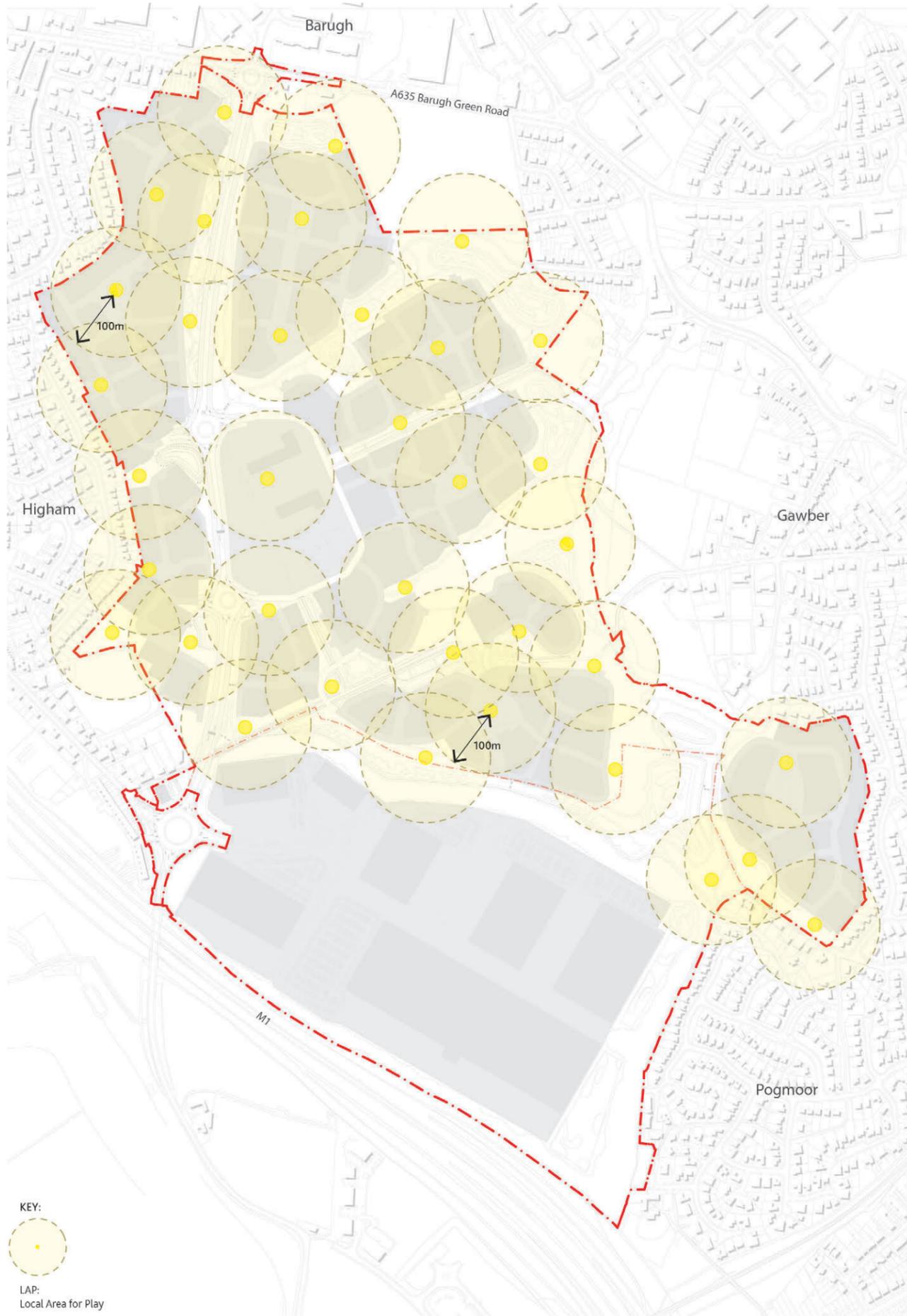
Public Footpath 40: heads north from Hermit Lane, joining with Public Footpath 11.

- PF40 runs through C1 and R6.
- to be closed from 2026 to 2036 and then reopened on slightly different alignment (however an alternative route would be available along the southern section of the link road during this period)

Hermit Lane: crosses the site from east to west.

- Runs through R6, S12, S14 and S15.
- To be stopped to motor vehicles in 2025 to allow construction of link road.
- Route to be kept on its original alignment and pedestrians and cyclists to be able to use up to 2027
- Route closed from 2027 to 2036 then reopened on its original alignment





3.6 Play Strategy

3.6.1 LAP (LOCAL AREA FOR PLAY)

The LAP is a small area of open space specifically designated and primarily laid out for very young children to play close to where they live. The creation of meaningful play opportunities which maximises play value should be designed using natural materials where possible such as logs and boulders, forming an attractive and integral part of the landscape setting and further enhancing the 'sense of place'. Spaces should encourage informal play and social interaction, utilising natural play elements, with no play equipment required.

Informed by Open Space Provision on New Housing Development SPD, informal play spaces have been included in the landscape proposals across the whole residential development.

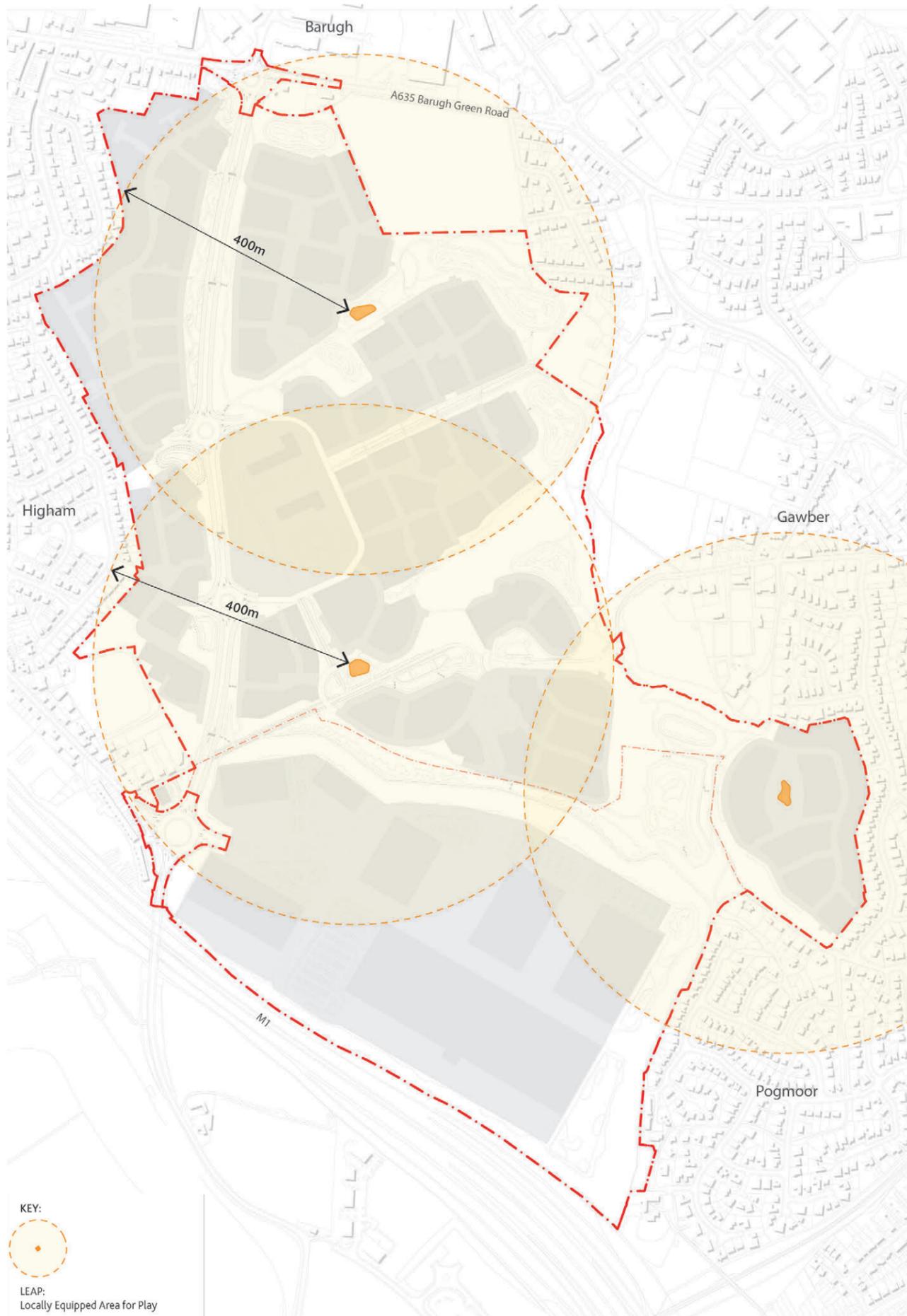
Key LAP Features:

- 'Door-step' play spaces
- Up to age of 6
- Minimum activity zone: 100 sqm
- Within 1 minute walking time of a child's home
- A buffer zone of min. 5 metres separates the activity zone and nearest property containing a dwelling
- Low-key games can include landscaped mounds and informal play space, informal paved areas, low walls and tree trunks
- One or two simple items of static equipment may be included with appropriate safer surfacing
- Informal, immersive and sensory play
- Rocks, logs and low earth mounding
- Play should be designed for ease of observation
- Play should be positively encouraged through design
- Spaces should encourage informal play and social interaction, not relying on play equipment
- To be positioned beside a well used pedestrian route
- Planting should be designed to incorporate a mix of scents, colours and textures
- Guardrails should be provided along roads

Further guidance:

- Design of play areas for the development should meet the requirement in 'Guidance for Outdoor Sport and Play: Beyond the Six Acre Standard England', Fields in Trust (formerly National Playing Fields Association)
- Contact Parks Supervisor in BMBC Neighbourhood Service on the guidance on the types and design of facilities
- All fixed children's play equipment should be regularly inspected in accordance with BS EN1176 recommendations





3.6 Play Strategy

3.6.2 LEAP (LOCAL EQUIPPED AREA FOR PLAY)

The LEAP is an area of open space specifically designated and laid out with features including equipments for children who are beginning to go out and play independently close to where they live.

Informed by Open Space Provision on New Housing Development SPD, the landscape proposals have included three LEAPs across the residential development.

LEAP should be designed specifically as a designated place of play with laid out features. Due to the sites topography, it is expected that play areas should be designed to make the most of the sites terrain, incorporating slopes and embankments into the design where necessary or required.

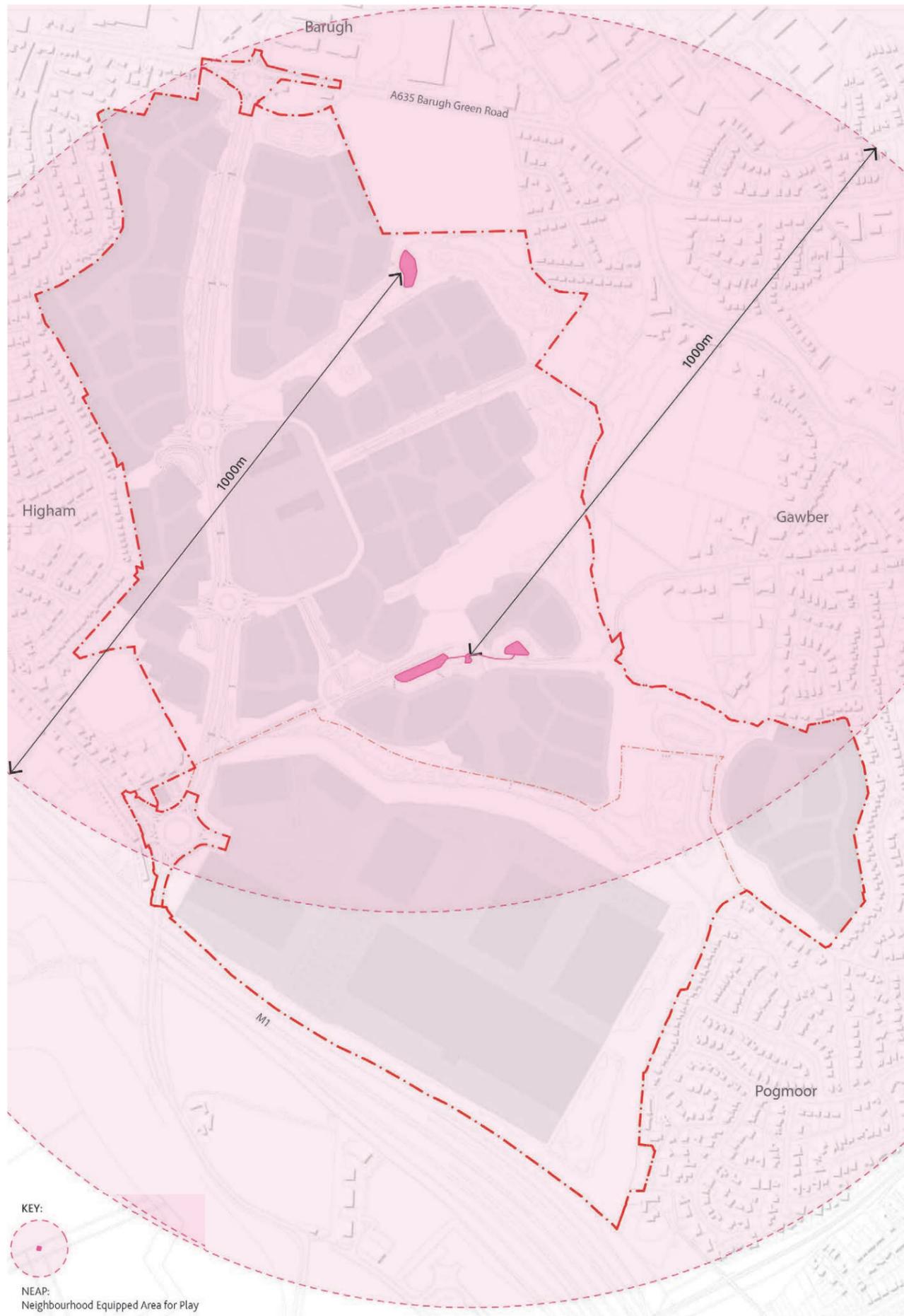
Key LEAP Features:

- Independent play for children
- Minimum activity zone 400sqm, approx 20m x 20m space
- Located within approx. 400m walking distance (5min walk) from dwelling to play
- Min. 20m separation between activity zone and the habitable room facade of dwellings.
- Provision for at least 5 items of play equipment, one of which should include a multi-play item with a number of different play opportunities. Sings should be separate units and not attached to the multi-play item.
- Other play experiences may include equipment providing opportunities for balancing, rocking, climbing, overhead activity, sliding, swinging, jumping, crawling, rotating, imaginative play, social play, and play with natural materials such as sand and water, or other activities.
- Seating opportunities

Further guidance:

- Design of play areas for the development should meet the requirement in 'Guidance for Outdoor Sport and Play: Beyond the Six Acre Standard England', Fields in Trust (formerly National Playing Fields Association)
- Contact Parks Supervisor in BMBC Neighbourhood Service on the guidance on the types and design of facilities
- All fixed children's play equipment should be regularly inspected in accordance with BS EN1176 recommendations





3.6 Play Strategy

3.6.3 NEAP (NEIGHBOURHOOD EQUIPPED AREA FOR PLAY)

The NEAP is an area of open space specifically designated, laid out and equipped mainly for older children but with play opportunities for younger children as well.

Informed by Open Space Provision on New Housing Development SPD, the landscape proposals have included two NEAPs across the residential development.

Play facilities and types provided should be explored within the next stage of design. The undulating landform across the site lends itself to create well designed play spaces incorporating the level changes through steps, slides and bike trails/ pump tracks.

Key NEAP Features:

- Provide a space for children aged 8-14 years of age and younger children if supervised.
- Minimum activity zone: 1,000 sqm, including an area for play equipment, structure and a hard surfaced area of at least 465 sqm for ball game provision
- It should have no less than 8 items of play equipment with the relevant safety surfacing
- It should include either a space for free use games, MUGA (multi-use games area), BMX or Skate Park facility.
- Located within approx. 1000m walking distance from dwellings
- Min. 30m separation between activity zone and nearest property boundary of a dwelling
- Some form of shelter and lighting
- Wheeled activities

Further guidance:

- Design of play areas for the development should meet the requirement in 'Guidance for Outdoor Sport and Play: Beyond the Six Acre Standard England', Fields in Trust (formerly National Playing Fields Association)
- Contact Parks Supervisor in BMBC Neighbourhood Service on the guidance on the types and design of facilities
- All fixed children's play equipment should be regularly inspected in accordance with BS EN1176 recommendations





3.7 SuDS Strategy

The surface water drainage system within the development will incorporate a variety of Sustainable Drainage System (SuDS) techniques. SuDS features, such as dry detention basins, permanent water pond and swales, will be integrated to offer additional benefits, both in terms of amenity and biodiversity, that will contribute to the overall quality of the development and its long term enjoyment by residents and visitors.

Key SuDS principles include:

- Retain and enhance the existing water courses on site where possible
- SuDS techniques to be implemented across the development to enhance amenity, contribute to place-making and biodiversity as well as control surface water
- SuDS techniques to be implemented in both soft and hard landscaped areas
- The use of a variety of techniques will be considered (which may include: source control, permeable paving, green roofs, water butts, rainwater harvesting) to limit the rate of surface water run-off and thereby minimise the size of SuDS basins around the development
- SuDS basins to incorporate a mixture of dry and wet features, having regard to opportunities for ecological enhancement
- 11 new detention basins on site to promote sustainable water management on site, including 10 dry basins and 1 wet basin.
- Slopes into detention basins should not exceed 1:3 gradient in line with guidance from Ciria, RoSPA and others
- Introduction of wet scrubs and meadows, promoting native species and enhancing wildlife habitats
- Small areas of permanent water bodies in the basins enhancing biodiversity
- Introduce a number of key pedestrian connections such as board-walks, connecting residents with these landscape features
- Introduction of SUD's systems such as swales to central landscape spaces which will deal with surface water run-off from adjacent developments and enhance biodiversity





3.8 Tree Strategy

The updated principles and strategies within this Landscape Design Statement have been based the Landscape Framework and key tree planting principles include:



- Tree species to provide 'seasonal moments' throughout the year
- Species selection should provide a variety of heights and forms
- Species should be selected for their individual interests such as; bark tone & texture/ leaf colour & form



- Mixed deciduous and evergreen woodland
- Species selection for their screening benefits
- Scattered trees along northern edge
- Form, scale and colour should be encouraged to create contrast, providing a distinct and interesting woodland mix.



- Retain and enhance the existing ancient woodland with minimum 15m buffer
- Enhance and build upon the existing woodland ensuring its preservation as an asset for local residents and wildlife



- Large 'parkland' trees are strongly encouraged to be provided within the park, establishing a parkland setting within the landscape.
- Species selection should provide seasonal interest and interaction for residents.
- Community orchards and allotments.
- Species should be selected to be water and drought tolerant.



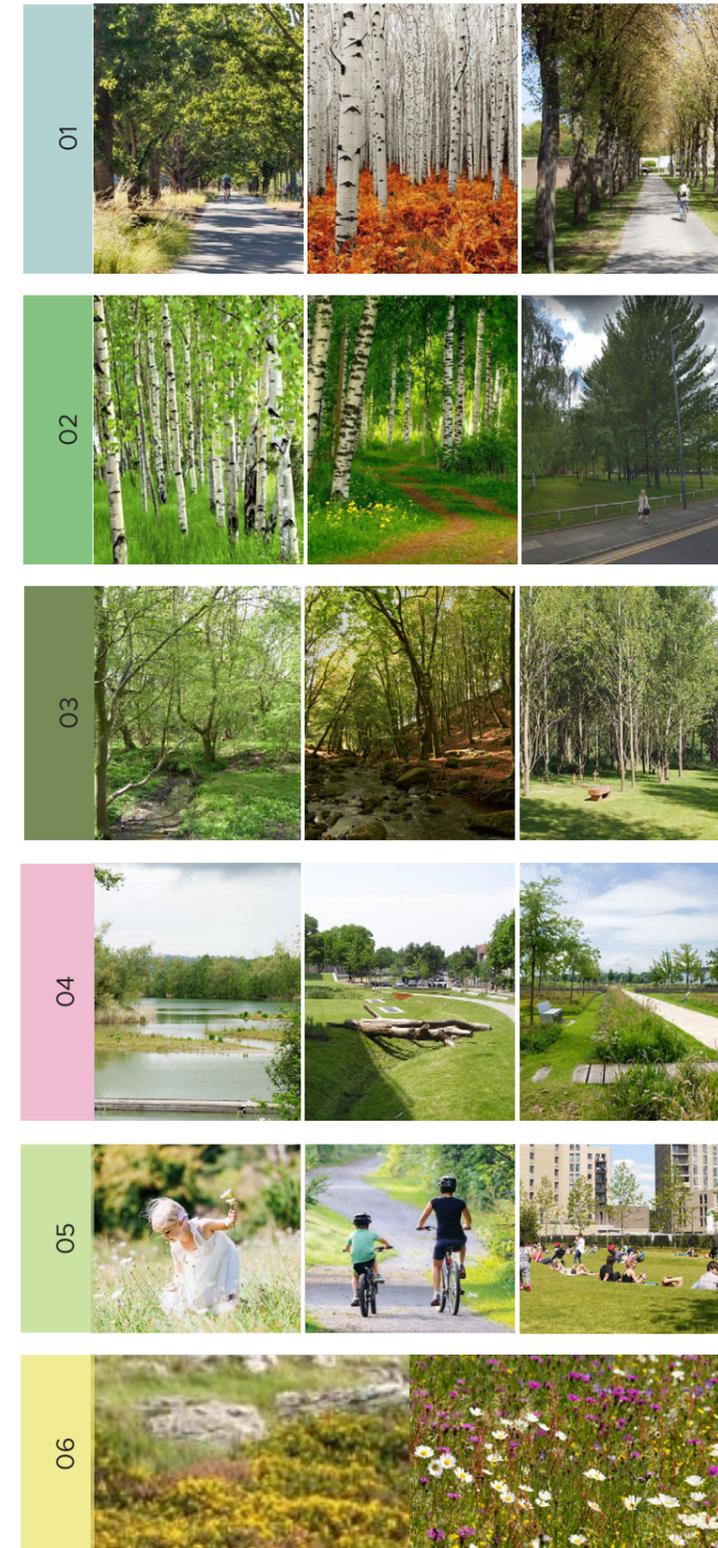
- Trees to be planted within hard and soft landscape areas
- Species to be chosen appropriately for their location
- Species selection is encouraged to create and enhance the developments 'sense of place' and identity



3.9 Biodiversity Strategy

All landscape areas across the Masterplan should be designed and managed to provide a flourishing, ecologically rich and biodiverse landscape.

The updated principles and strategies within this Landscape Design Statement have been based the Landscape Framework key principles. Refer to information provided by Wardell Armstrong for ecological measures plans. Key ecological principles include:



- Use of native and non native species which add seasonal interest and colour.
- Provision for wildlife and biodiversity corridors is strongly encouraged through plant species selection enabling long seasonal interest and flowers supporting a broad range of species throughout the year.
- Woodland plantings, scattered trees, scrubs and grassland should provide a varied and interesting understory with a mixture of evergreen and deciduous species.
- Maintenance should be focussed on biodiversity, encouraging the creation of log-piles and bug hotels within the landscape, attracting new wildlife.
- Retaining and enhancing the existing ancient woodlands with a graduated ecotone through scrub to tall, species rich grassland within the buffer.
- Woodland management should be sensitive to the existing trees, species and habitats within them.
- Nesting and roosting opportunities for birds and bats should be encouraged.
- Species rich wildflower meadows with formalised access routes throughout, enabling ground nesting species to flourish.
- Wetland/ marginal plantings will form the edges of the basins and pond margins, with species tolerant of both dry and wet conditions being used throughout the basins.
- Predominantly lawns, mixed with large swathes of meadows, seasonal bulbs and additional ornamental planting areas.
- This approach to be used in areas where steep sided embankments (1:2.5)
- Dominant Gorse scrub planting mix
- Meadow mix on rocky outcrops where planting is not possible

3.10 Management and Maintenance

The management and maintenance of the open space including drainage infrastructure will be undertaken in a comprehensive way to ensure a consistently high standard of provision is maintained across the whole development.

The initial strategy for the proposed public open space in the strategic landscape areas is considered to be managed by management companies in principle at this outline planning stage.

The mechanism(s) for this management and maintenance will be agreed as part of detailed design. Whatever is agreed, it will be important that local residents are involved in decision making so as to help ensure the open space continues to meet their needs, opportunities for its enhancement are realised, and to further foster the sense of belonging, emotional ownership and community cohesion. There may be opportunities for parts of the open space to be used in association with informal and formal training programmes including apprenticeships, community-led activities and volunteering.



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