WYG Environment
part of the **WYG** group

Barnsley College

Barnsley College Honeywell Campus

Landscape Maintenance Plan

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

WYG Environment Planning Transport (WYG) was commissioned by Barnsley College in April 2009 to produce a Landscape Maintenance Plan to accompany the detailed landscape proposals for the proposed development at the Barnsley College Honeywell Campus. The proposed mixed use development comprises residential, office and recreational end-use.

An outline planning application has previously been submitted with regard to the development site with outline planning permission granted (Application number: 2005/1507) subject to a number of conditions. Landscape Design proposals and a Landscape Maintenance Plan have been produced to support a reserved matters planning application.

The applicable condition relating to landscape maintenance attached to the planning approval is Condition 10 which states:

As part of the residential reserved matters application, a scheme detailing the location and layout of a children's play area, amenity areas, open space and public footways, including details of the layout and details of the play equipment shall be submitted. The scheme shall include details of public access and maintenance provision for the children's play area, amenity areas and open space.

The Landscape proposals for the site have been developed by WYG and Jefferson Sheard Architects. This report is based on related to the Landscape Maintenance of the site over a 5 year period.

1.1 Site Location

The site is situated in the north of Barnsley at the Barnsley College Honeywell Lane Campus. The site is accessed from Honeywell Lane, which runs along the northern boundary of the site. The site is delineated on its eastern boundary by the Leeds to Sheffield railway line and to the south by the Huddersfield to Sheffield railway line. An area of derelict brownfield land is sandwiched between the two railway lines and abuts the site to the south east, with Old Mill Lane further south.

To the west and north-west, the site is bounded by vegetative screening associated with the back of residential properties off Cockerham Avenue and the Belle Vue Campus, which adjoins Cockerham Lane. The Belle Vue campus and appears to have been developed from a large Victorian house and garden. The westernmost edge of the site adjoins Huddersfield Road to the west.

1.2 Site Description

The site contains Barnsley College which consists of a collection of buildings, mainly a number of linked red brick buildings and other detached buildings including a music centre. These are to be removed to facilitate the development. The college lies within extensive grounds of mown amenity grass and mature trees with a small area of scrub to the south of the site.

Barnsley College Sports Facility lies to the east of the site which includes a sports hall, a number of pitches and parking areas.

1.3 Project Description

The proposed development comprises the construction of 8 houses adjacent to Honeywell Lane and a group of houses on the site of the Barnsley College Campus situated within well designed open space. A number of business units are proposed to the south of the site. The landscape proposals for the site are described in further detail in section 2.0.

1.4 Scope of this Document

This Landscape Maintenance Plan provides outline management prescriptions for the first five years following the completion of the development, based on an NBS Landscape Specification. The management and maintenance stated will require reviewing and updated at the end of the initial five year as part of a

detailed review of Landscape Maintenance Plan. The landscape maintenance plan will require continual monitoring and reviewing to ensure that it meets any changing site conditions and objectives.

2.0 LANDSCAPE STRATEGY

The landscape strategy for the scheme provides the basis for the development of the overall masterplan, integrating existing vegetation and landform within the design to create a pleasant residential and working area set within a well designed and structured soft landscape. The landscape proposals for the site build upon the existing vegetation, adding to it to create a more varied structure to the spaces, while providing passive recreation opportunities and ecological diversity. The design utilises both native and ornamental planting to enhance the overall appearance of the scheme and help minimise the impact of the development on the surrounding landscape and receptors.

Distinct areas of public and private open space are present throughout the site and the landscape design for each area is described in further detail below.

2.1 Honeywell Lane and Huddersfield Road Open Space

Large areas of open space provide the structure to the landscape, one area fronting onto Honeywell Lane, the other connected by a linear area of land linking through to Huddersfield Road.

The area facing onto Honeywell Lane is currently delineated by a palisade fence. This will be removed and replaced with a line of trees, seating and informal bollards to prevent vehicle access and to create a more permeable and welcoming frontage to the site. Vegetation strategically located around the boundaries softens the existing fencing and creates a unified area with existing trees provide immediate greening. A series of formal and informal pathways meandering throughout the area create permeability and allow the space to be utilized to its full potential. Varied mowing regimes and the introduction of wildflower planting and ornamental bulbs in key areas add colour and diversity whilst increasing the ecological potential of the site. Seating opportunities in strategic locations make full use of the sites varied topography in this region.

The Huddersfield Road open space is linked to Honeywell Lane through a tree lined footpath/cycleway running to the south of the housing area. Similar design principles have been applied to those at the Honeywell Lane open space with a wildflower meadow walk created to the western and northern boundaries to create variety, existing tree planting retained, and improved access. The retention of mature trees and the creation of informal footpaths through meadow areas are intended to create a sense of exploration and interest whilst still having the sense of security created through the visual connectivity with the surrounding housing. The use of native species within the proposals is intended to increase the sites biodiversity potential, creating potential habitat for native wildlife, introducing seasonal colour and creating

diversity. Subtle landform works have been incorporated into the design to create definition to key areas and provide the opportunity for informal recreation. By creating the landform elements, minimal material is removed from site and the existing landform is utilised to its full potential. Where garden boundaries back onto the site low shrub planting with standard trees are proposed to soften the garden boundaries whilst still allowing open aspects to be retained. Strategically placed avenue trees delineate footpaths without obscuring open views across to the hills to the east.

A small quantity of trees will be lost to accommodate the development. However, a large quantity of native trees will be introduced to the site which will compensate for any loss of vegetation and will create a more suitable planting framework to work within.

Informal play will be provide in the south east of the open space by relocating existing activity trail features currently situated in a corner to the south east of the college to the areas south of the housing. This is considered a more suitable location rather than adjacent to the railway line where play features are currently located. Formal play provision is to be provided within the housing area and is described in further detail in section 2.2.

Two attenuation ponds are included within the design, adjacent to the housing area and Park View Road and north of the business units. These ponds will vary in depth but have been designed to retain permanent water at all times, although the water level may vary. The profile of the ponds is relatively shallow to allow the establishment of marginal aquatic planting and create an ideal ecological habitat. Aquatic species consist of native plants appropriate to the area and are aimed at integrating the water features into the landscape.

2.2 Housing Areas

Two areas of housing are proposed within the site, a small group along Honeywell Lane and a larger group on the site of the former college. Ornamental planting is proposed within these areas to soften the impact of the built development and create housing with a sense of place. Planting along the frontage of the houses on Honeywell Lane softens their impact on the overlooking properties whilst a low stone wall along he boundary with the road creates definition to the space.

Within the larger area of housing, in addition to sensitively placed planting in private front gardens, a small village green will be provided a communal space for residence with a small play area provided for active recreation. Where rear gardens back onto public open space spiky low ground cover is proposed along the

external fence boundaries to comply with secure by design principles. Clear stemmed trees soften the garden fencing whilst still allowing visual connectivity to be achieved. The play space will be a secure fenced area of approximately 400m² containing 4 or 5 items of fixed play equipment and safety surfacing with play equipment aimed a variety of ages and abilities.

2.3 Business Area

The transition between the open space and business area has been dealt with through the sensitive placement of groups of planting in order to create definition between public and private space. A footpath/ cycleway leads through this area, delineated by avenue tree planting to emphasis the differentiation between public and private space. Planting within the business area is a combination of robust ornamental species within parking areas to soften the impact of the car parking, with native planting at the outskirts to provide a wildlife corridor through the site linking existing and proposed vegetation. Existing vegetation within this area has been retained wherever possible.

2.4 Sports Facility

The existing sports facility will be enhanced through avenue tree planting along the road frontage and native boundary planting around the outskirts to define space and provide potential wildlife habitat. The addition of an acoustic barrier around the northern and western boundaries of the football pitch is to be included to help minimise the level of noise attributable to users of the sports pitch in relation to the occupants of the proposed residential dwellings. This will be a woven willow barrier which will be visually softened by a number of climbing plants included along its length.

2.5 Pedestrian Access

Pedestrian access is available throughout the site with an extensive network of paths connecting the various areas of the site. Existing connectivity routes have been retained and enhanced wherever possible with additional proposed routeways incorporated where required. A clear hierarchy of paths has been created which allow for formal direct routeways through to more informal leisurely tracks through wildflower grassland. Key routeways through the site have been highlighted by avenue tree planting which provide seasonal colour whilst leading the user through the site.

Disabled access has been taken into consideration within the proposals to ensure total inclusively of the scheme. Main access routes through the site will be dual purpose catering for pedestrian and cyclists, supporting the use of alternative transport through the site.

The open space within the site will be freely accessible to the general public with gateway entrances to the site emphasized by strategically located tree planting.

3.0 MAINTENANCE SPECIFICATION

3.1 Maintenance responsibility

A 5 year maintenance contract will be agreed as to maintain a healthy, tidy landscape scheme which will fulfill the objectives set out by the Landscape Design Strategy. All landscape areas are to be maintained by approved parties for a period of five years beginning the date of completion of the scheme. All losses shall be made good as and when necessary, unless the Local Planning Authority gives written consent for an alternative method or scheme. It has been assumed that the maintenance for the landscape areas will be secured through a Section 106 agreement. It has been agreed with Barnsley Council that they will assume responsibility for the maintenance of the equipped play area.

3.2 Maintenance specification

The maintenance specification detailed below is based on a standard NBS Landscape Specification. The clause numbers stated refer to the clause numbers within Q35 Landscape Maintenance of the NBS Landscape Specification.

Q35 Landscape maintenance

GENERALLY

105 MAINTENANCE OBJECTIVES

- Location: Barnsley College.
  - Duration: 5 years.
- Aims: Enhanced landscape quality and improved landscape visual amenity.
- Restrictions: None.
- Results: As scheduled.

110 NOTICE

- Give notice before:
  - Application of herbicide.

- Application of fertilizer.
- Watering.
- Each site maintenance visit.

- Period of notice: 2 days.

130 REINSTATEMENT

- Damage or disturbance to soil structure, planting, grass, fencing, hard landscaping, structures or buildings: Reinstate to original condition.

155 WATERING

- Supply: Contractors Choice.
- Quantity: Wet full depth of topsoil.
- Application: Do not damage or loosen plants.
- Compacted soil: Loosen or scoop out, to direct water to rootzone.
- Frequency: As necessary for the continued thriving of all planting.

160 WATER RESTRICTIONS

- General: If water supply is, or is likely to be, restricted by emergency legislation, submit proposals for an alternative suitable source of water. Obtain instructions before proceeding.

170 DISPOSAL OF ARISINGS

- General: Unless specified otherwise, dispose of arisings as follows:
  - Biodegradable arisings: Remove to recycling facility.
  - Grass cuttings: Spread evenly.
  - Tree roots and stumps: Remove from site.
  - Shrub and tree prunings: Remove to recycling facility.
  - Litter and non biodegradable arisings: Remove from site.

190 LITTER

- Extraneous rubbish not arising from the contract work: Collect and remove from site.

195 PROTECTION OF EXISTING GRASS

- General: Protect areas affected by maintenance operations using boards/tarpaulins. Do not place excavated or imported materials directly on grass.

197 CLEANLINESS

- Soil and arisings: Remove from hard surfaces.
- General: Leave the works in a clean, tidy condition at completion and after any maintenance operations.

GRASSED AREAS

210 MAINTENANCE OF GRASSED AREAS

- General: Maintain turf in a manner appropriate to the intended use.
- Soil and grass:
  - Condition: Maintain a healthy vigorous sward, free from disease, fungal growth, discolouration, scorch or wilt.
  - Waterlogging and compaction: Prevent.
  - Damage: Repair trampling, abrasion or scalping.
- Ornamental lawns: Maintain reasonably free from moss, excessive thatch, weeds, frost heave, worm casts and mole hills.
  - Edges: Neat and well defined, in clean straight lines or smooth flowing curves.
- Litter and fallen leaves: Remove regularly to maintain a neat appearance.

220 GRASS CUTTING GENERALLY

- Before mowing: Remove litter, rubbish and debris.
- Finish: Neat and even, without surface rutting, compaction or damage to grass.
- Edges: Leave neat and well defined. Neatly trim around obstructions.
- Adjoining hard areas: Sweep clear and remove arisings.
- Drought or wet conditions: Obtain instructions.

226 TREE STEMS

- Precautions: Do not allow nylon filament rotary cutters and other mechanical tools closer than 100 mm to the stem of any tree.
  - Operations close to stems: Complete using hand tools.

235 BULBS AND CORMS IN GRASSED AREAS

- Before flowering: Do not cut.
- Interval between end of flowering and start of grass cutting (minimum): 6 weeks.

250 LEAF REMOVAL

- Operations: Collect fallen leaves.

- Special requirements: None.
- Disposal: Remove from site for recycling.

255 FIRST CUT OFALL AMENITY GRASSED AREAS

- Height of initial growth: 75 mm.
- Preparation:
  - Debris and litter: Remove.
  - Stones and earth clods larger than 25 mm in any dimension: Remove.
- Height of first cut: 25 mm.
- Mower type: Contractor's choice.
- Arisings: Spread evenly over cut areas.

260 MOWING LAWNS

- Grass height: Maintain between 25 and 50 mm.
- Arisings: Remove.

265 MOWING GENERAL AREAS

- Grass height: Maintain between 50 and 75 mm.
- Arisings: Spread evenly over cut areas.

271 MAINTAINING GRASSED AREAS WITH WILD FLOWERS

- Preparation: Before each cut remove litter and debris.
- Height and frequency of cut in first growing season:
  - Time of first cut: June/ July.
  - Height of first cut: 50 mm.
  - Frequency of subsequent cutting (minimum): Every 6 to 8 weeks until autumn.
  - Height of growth permitted (maximum): 100 mm.
- Height and frequency of cut in second growing season:

- Time of cut: Single cut in October.
- Height of cut: 50 mm.

- Trimming: All edges.
- Arisings: Remove.

- Watering: Contractor's choice.

275 CUTTING SUMMER FLOWERING WILD FLOWER MEADOWS

- Times of year/ Frequency of cutting: September.
- Height of cut: 50 mm.
- Arisings: Leave for 2-3 days after cutting then remove.

280 CUTTING SPRING FLOWERING WILD FLOWER MEADOWS

- Times of year/ Frequency of cutting: July, then monthly until October.
- Height of cut: 50 mm.
- Arisings: Leave for 2-3 days after cutting then remove.

309 EDGES TO SEEDED AREAS

- Location: Planting beds and around newly planted trees.
- Timing: After seeded areas are well established.
- Edges: Cut to clean straight lines or smooth curves. Draw back soil to permit edging.
- Arisings: Remove.

310 RE-FORMING GRASS EDGES

- Location: All edges.
- Edges: Draw back soil and re-form edges to clean straight lines or smooth flowing curves, sloping slightly back from vertical.

345 CONTROL OF JAPANESE KNOTWEED

- Operations: Spot treat in June and September during suitable weather conditions and when plants are growing vigorously.
- Herbicide: Glyphosate.

- Application: In accordance with the Environment Agency 'Code of Practice for the management, destruction and disposal of Japanese knotweed'.
- Arisings: In accordance with the Environment Agency 'Code of Practice for the management, destruction and disposal of Japanese knotweed'.

360 FERTILIZER - AUTUMN APPLICATION

- Type: Slow release.
- Application rate: As manufacturers recommendations.

SHRUBS/TREES/HEDGES

500 ESTABLISHMENT OF NEW PLANTING

- Duration: Five years.
- Weed control:
  - Method: Keep planting beds clear of weeds by hoeing and screefing.
  - Area: Maintain a weed free area around each tree and shrub, minimum diameter the larger of 1 m or the surface of the original planting pit.
- Soil condition: Fork over beds to keep soil loose, with gentle cambers and no hollows. Do not reduce depth or effect of mulch.
- Watering: As necessary for the continued thriving of all planting.

502 ESTABLISHMENT OF NEW PLANTING - FERTILIZER

- Time of year: March or April.
- Type: Slow release.
- Spreading: Spread evenly. Carefully lift and replace any mulch materials.
  - Application rate: As manufacturer's recommendations.

510 TREE STAKES AND TIES

- Inspection/ Maintenance times: Every maintenance visit and immediately after strong winds.
- Stakes:
  - Replace loose, broken or decayed stakes to original specification.

- If longer than half of clear tree stem height, cut to this height in spring. Retie to tree firmly but not tightly with a single tie.

- Ties: Adjust, refix or replace loose or defective ties, allowing for growth and to prevent chafing.

- Where chafing has occurred, reposition or replace ties to prevent further chafing.

- Removal of stakes and ties: During spring when no longer required to support the tree.

- Fill stake holes with lightly compacted soil.

520 REFIRMING OF TREES AND SHRUBS

- Timing: After strong winds, frost heave and other disturbances.

- Refirming: Tread around the base until firmly bedded.

- Collars in soil at base of tree stems, created by tree movement: Break up by fork, avoiding damage to roots. Backfill with topsoil and refirm.

525 TREE GUARDS

- Loose or defective guards: Adjust, refix or replace to original specification and to prevent chafing.

530 TREE SHELTERS

- Loose or defective shelters: Adjust, refix or replace to original specification and to prevent chafing.

- Removal: During spring when no longer required to protect the tree.

535 TREE GRILLES

- Operations: Lift grilles, remove weeds, adjust levels as necessary and lightly compact. Refit grilles, refill interstices and lightly compact to correct level.

- Material for making up levels and refilling: Horticultural grit.

540 PRUNING GENERALLY

- Pruning: In accordance with good horticultural and arboricultural practice.

- Removing branches: Do not damage or tear the stem or bark.

- Wounds: Keep as small as possible and cut cleanly back to sound wood.

- Cutting: Make cuts above and sloping away from an outward facing healthy bud, angled so that water will not collect on cut area.

- Larger branches: Prune neither flush nor leaving a stub, but using the branch bark ridge or branch collar as a pruning guide.

- Appearance: Thin, trim and shape each specimen appropriately to species, location, season, and stage of growth, leaving a well balanced natural appearance.

- Tools: Use clean sharp secateurs, hand saws or other approved tools. Trim off ragged edges of bark or wood with a sharp knife.

- Disease or infection: Give notice if detected.

- Growth retardants, fungicide or pruning sealant: Do not use unless instructed.

555 PRUNING TREES AND SHRUBS

- Standard: To BS 7370-4.

- Special requirements: None.

570 FORMATIVE PRUNING OF YOUNG TREES

- Standard: Type and timing of pruning operations to suit the plant species.

- Time of year: Do not prune during the late winter/ early spring sap flow period.

- Young trees up to 4 m high:

  - Crown prune by removing dead branches and reducing selected side branches by one third to preserve a well balanced head and ensure the development of a single strong leader.

  - Remove duplicated branches and potentially weak or tight forks. In each case cut back to live wood.

- Whips or feathered trees: Do not prune.

- Operatives: Member of the Arboricultural Association.

575 PRUNING ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS

- General: Prune to encourage healthy and bushy growth and desirable ornamental features, e.g. flowers, fruit, autumn colour, stem colour.

- Suckers: Remove by cutting back level with the source stem or root.

580 PRUNING FLOWERING SPECIES OF SHRUBS AND ROSES

- Time of year:

- Winter flowering shrubs: Spring.
- Shrubs flowering between March and July: Immediately after the flowering period.
- Shrubs flowering between July and October: Back to old wood in winter.
- Rose bushes: Early spring to encourage basal growths and a balanced, compact habit.

620 REMOVAL OF DEAD PLANT MATERIAL

- Operations: At the end of the growing season, check all shrubs and remove all dead foliage, dead wood, and broken or damaged branches and stems.

630 DEAD AND DISEASED PLANTS

- Removal: As soon as possible.
- Replacement: In the next suitable planting season.

635 REINSTATEMENT OF SHRUB/ HERBACEOUS AREAS

- Dead and damaged plants: Remove.
- Mulch/ matting materials:
  - Carefully move to one side and dig over the soil, leaving it fit for replanting.
- Do not disturb roots of adjacent plants.
- Replacement plants:
  - Use pits and plants: To original specification or to match the size of adjacent or nearby plants of the same species, whichever is the greater.
  - Additional requirements: None.
- Dressing: Slow release fertilizer:
  - Type: Chemical.
  - Application rate: As manufacturer's recommendations.

645 WEED CONTROL GENERALLY

- Weed tolerance: Weed to clear ground every two weeks.
- Adjacent plants, trees and grass: Do not damage.

650 HAND WEEDING

- General: Remove weeds entirely, including roots.
- Disturbance: Remove the minimum quantity of soil, and disturb plants, bulbs and mulched surfaces as little as possible.
- Completion: Rake area to a neat, clean condition.
- Mulch: Reinstate to original depth.

657 HERBICIDE TO KILL REGROWTH

- Type: Suitable foliar acting herbicide to kill regrowth.
- Timing: Allow recommended period for herbicide to take effect before clearing dead weeds.

680 SOIL AERATION

- Compacted soil surfaces:
  - Prick up: To aerate the soil of root areas and break surface crust.
  - Size of lumps: Reduce to crumb and level off.
  - Damage: Do not damage plants and their roots.

685 SOIL LEVEL ADJUSTMENT

- Level of soil/mulch at edges of beds: Reduce to 50 mm below adjacent grass or hard surface.
  - Arisings (if any): Spread evenly over the bed.

690 MAINTENANCE OF LOOSE MULCH

- Thickness (minimum): 50 mm.
  - Top up: Annually.
- Mulch spill on adjacent areas: Remove weeds and rubbish and return to planted area.
- Weeding: Remove weeds growing on or in mulch by hand weeding.

700 SNOW REMOVAL FROM SHRUBS/ TREES

- Standard: To BS 7370-4.
- Plants subject to snow removal: As instructed.

- Timing: When instructed.

710 WOODLAND PLANTING MAINTENANCE

- Watering: In exceptional circumstances to prevent plants dying.
- • Loose plants: Refirm surrounding soil, without compacting.
- • Vegetation: Except trees and coppice shoots to be retained, cut down to 100 mm above ground level within the plantation area.
  - Arisings: Leave between rows.
- Ditches and drains: Keep clear.

TREE WORK

815 ADDITIONAL WORK

- Defective, diseased, unsafe or weak parts of trees additional to those scheduled for *attention: Give notice if detected.*

820 PREVENTION OF WOUND BLEEDING

- Standard: To BS 3998, clause 8.

825 PREVENTION OF DISEASE TRANSMISSION

- Standard: To BS 3998, clause 9 and Appendix B.

831 CLEANING OUT AND DEADWOODING

- Remove:
  - Dead, dying, or diseased wood, broken branches and stubs.
  - Fungal growths and fruiting bodies.
  - Rubbish, wind blown or accumulated in branch forks.
  - Wires, clamps, boards and metal objects, if removable without causing further damage and not part of a support structure that is to be retained.
  - Other unwanted objects, e.g. tree houses, swings.

835 CUTTING AND PRUNING GENERALLY

- Tools: Appropriate, well maintained and sharp.

- Final pruning cuts:
  - Chainsaws: Do not use on branches of less than 50 mm diameter.
  - Hand saws: Form a smooth cut surface.
  - Anvil type secateurs: Do not use.
- Removing branches: Do not damage or tear the stem.
- Wounds: Keep as small as possible, cut cleanly back to sound wood leaving a smooth surface, and angled so that water will not collect on the cut area.
- Cutting: Cut at a fork or at the main stem to avoid stumps wherever possible.
- Large branches: Remove only with prior approval.
  - Remove in small sections and lower to ground with ropes and slings.
- Dead branches and stubs: When removing, do not cut into live wood.
- Unsafe branches: Remove epicormic shoots and potentially weak forks that could fail in adverse weather conditions.
- Disease or fungus: Give notice if detected. Do not apply fungicide or sealant unless instructed.

865 BARK DAMAGE

- Wounds:
  - Do not attempt to stop sap bleeding.
  - Bark: Remove ragged edges using a sharp knife.
  - Wood: Remove splintered wood from deep wounds.
  - Size: Keep wounds as small as possible.
- Liquid or flux oozing from apparently healthy bark: Give notice.

HARD LANDSCAPE AREAS/FENCING

900 SNOW CLEARANCE

- Clearance: When instructed.
- De-icing: To roads and car park.

- Material: Grit.
- Timing: When freezing precipitation is forecast.
- Application rate: Spread evenly at a rate of as manufacturer's recommendations.

910 HARD SURFACES AND GRAVEL AREAS

- Herbicide: Apply a suitable foliar acting or residual herbicide. Allow recommended period for herbicide to take effect before clearing arisings.
- Hard surfaces: Remove litter, leaves and other debris.
- Surface gutters and channels: Remove mud, silt and debris.
- Drainage gullies: Empty traps and flush clean.
- Gravel areas: Rake over. Remove weeds, litter, leaves and debris, and level off.
- Repairs to flexible bituminous pavings: In accordance with the original paving specification or BS 7370-2, clause 4.12.
- Stain removal: In accordance with BS 7370-2, table 4.

915 PAVING SEALANT

- Type: Acrylic.
- Manufacturer: Contractor's choice.
  - Product reference: Contractor's choice.
- Application method: As manufacturer's recommendations.
  - Coats: As manufacturer's recommendations.
  - Coverage: As manufacturer's recommendations.

920 FENCING

- Fences: Inspect and repair to maintain protection against intruders.

930 GRAFFITI REMOVAL

- Method: Pressure wash.
- Subsequent treatment: Not required.
  - Finish: Matt.

931a PLAY EQUIPMENT

- All play equipment to be checked on a regular basis in accordance with equipment manufacturer's maintenance and inspection instructions, including any regulatory requirements for annual inspections.

- Play equipment to be maintained in accordance with BS EN 1176-1.

Appendices

Appendix A – Report Conditions

REPORT CONDITIONS

Landscape Maintenance Plan

Barnsley College Honeywell Campus

This report is produced solely for the benefit of Barnsley College and no liability is accepted for any reliance placed on it by any other party unless specifically agreed in writing otherwise.

This report is prepared for the proposed uses stated in the report and should not be used in a different context without reference to WYG. In time improved practices, fresh information or amended legislation may necessitate a re-assessment. Opinions and information provided in this report are on the basis of WYG using due skill and care in the preparation of the report.

This report refers, within the limitations stated, to the environment of the site in the context of the surrounding area at the time of the inspections. Environmental conditions can vary and no warranty is given as to the possibility of changes in the environment of the site and surrounding area at differing times.

This report is limited to those aspects reported on, within the scope and limits agreed with the client under our appointment. It is necessarily restricted and no liability is accepted for any other aspect. It is based on the information sources indicated in the report. Some of the opinions are based on unconfirmed data and information and are presented as the best obtained within the scope for this report.

Reliance has been placed on the documents and information supplied to WYG by others but no independent verification of these has been made and no warranty is given on them. No liability is accepted or warranty given in relation to the performance, reliability, standing etc of any products, services, organisations or companies referred to in this report.

Whilst skill and care have been used, no investigative method can eliminate the possibility of obtaining partially imprecise, incomplete or not fully representative information. Any monitoring or survey work undertaken as part of the commission will have been subject to limitations, including for example timescale, seasonal and weather related conditions.

Although care is taken to select monitoring and survey periods that are typical of the environmental conditions being measured, within the overall reporting programme constraints, measured conditions may not be fully representative of the actual conditions. Any predictive or modelling work, undertaken as part of the commission will be subject to limitations including the representativeness of data used by the model and the assumptions inherent within the approach used. Actual environmental conditions are typically more complex and variable than the investigative, predictive and modelling approaches indicate in practice, and the output of such approaches cannot be relied upon as a comprehensive or accurate indicator of future conditions.

The potential influence of our assessment and report on other aspects of any development or future planning requires evaluation by other involved parties.

The performance of environmental protection measures and of buildings and other structures in relation to acoustics, vibration, noise mitigation and other environmental issues is influenced to a large extent by the degree to which the relevant environmental considerations are incorporated into the final design and specifications and the quality of workmanship and compliance with the specifications on site during construction. WYG accept no liability for issues with performance arising from such factors.

Appendix B – Aftercare Wildflower Grassland

AFTERCARE WILDFLOWER GRASSLAND

The following text has been provided by Emersgate Seeds (enquiries@emorsgateseeds.com).

'The aftercare of sown grassland has two components: the first season's management and the management of established grassland. These two phases of management require different mowing regimes.

First Year Management

Meadow mixtures are composed mainly of perennial species which take at least a full year to establish. New sowings on bare soil their first summer will be dominated by a flush of annual weeds arising from the soil seed bank and by grass growth. This annual growth should be controlled by mowing or grazing throughout the first year to minimise competition and weed seed production. Cutting should be frequent enough to disperse the cuttings, or if less frequent cuttings removed.

Where cornfield annuals are sown cutting must be delayed until after flowering. Do not however wait for the annuals to set seed, and if the growth begins to collapse cut and remove as soon as possible or the perennial development will be compromised. Once the annual cornfield nurse is cut back in July/ August and the cuttings removed, the sown meadow species will be revealed as small green plants, separated by bare ground. These seedlings will then fill out using the light and space provided.

Sowings into existing grass can be managed as an established meadow, with perhaps extra cutting or grazing where growth is lush. (see also special note re Yellow Rattle)

Management of Established Grassland:

Meadows

The best surviving herb rich meadows like North Meadow, Cricklade, owe their diversity and interest to centuries of consistent management involving both mowing and grazing. Local traditions vary, but typically meadow management consists of a summer hay cut, and grazing at other times in the year. The meadow is "shut up" for hay (animals are removed) from spring through to the hay cut in July. Grazing of the re-growth ("the aftermath") resumes from August once the hay has been removed, and will continue into the

autumn or winter if the land will support livestock. Some meadows will be grazed again in the spring particularly in the wetter northern districts, with shut up dates as late as the first week in May.

Whilst in an amenity context livestock farming is clearly not the main focus, and grazing may be wholly impractical, garden, landscaping and amenity schemes which aim to follow this model will achieve the best results. (Emphasis will be given to this regime patterns may be varied to suit)

What to expect

The second year from sowing is the first in which a sown meadow is left uncut to flower, and a first "hay crop" taken in mid summer. The early years of a sown meadow (years 2/3 from sowing) are characterised by the more quickly establishing pioneer perennials such as Oxeye Daisy and Sorrel, and the growth is vigorous. In following years the meadow will become more diverse as slower establishing species like Cowslip appear and growth less vigorous as nutrients become fixed in root systems and herbage

The character and composition of the meadow will continue to change with time. Eventually a relatively stable community will develop the balance of which will reflect management, soil fertility and the natural environment of the site. In this way the outcome of each sowing will in practice differ, and will not be a direct reflection the species balance in the sown mixture.

Mowing

Mowing (or grazing) is essential to the maintenance of structure, balance and diversity in grassland. Without management grassland becomes coarse and rank and looses diversity and interest (Cutting too hard however is less likely to cause long term damage).

The number and timing of cuts required each year will depend on soil fertility (how fast the grass grows) and site objectives. More cuts will be needed on sites with fertile soil and for a tidy managed appearance. Low profile sites on poor soils need less mowing. There is considerable scope to vary the pattern of mowing and grazing both from one spot to another may and from one year to another to create different effects. Experiment to find what suits your site!

A mowing regime for managed grassland will contain the following elements:

Summer Hay Cut

The main cut each year is the mid-summer "hay cut". This is when the main part of the years growth is cut back in one operation by scythe, heavy duty strimmer, reciprocating knife or other suitable mower (lawn mowers are generally not up to this task). The growth is cut back to a height 50-75mm. The cut grass should be dried on site, turning it to assist drying and disperse seeds (this also reduces the weight and bulk of material to be removed). The dried hay should be removed within 7 days of cutting. On larger areas it may be practical to cut and bale quality hay. Where hay making is impractical, arising may be composted or placed in heaps on sacrificial parts of a site, where if you are very lucky they could provide habitat for breeding grass snakes! A meadow will produce 2000 – 8000kg of dry hay per hectare (0.2 - 0.8 kg/m2) a conventional (small) square bale weighs about 25kg.

The timing of the hay cut may be varied (July-Sept) to favour early or later flowering plants. If cut in sections at different times the interest and workload can be spread across the season. Generally meadows should not be cut for hay before 14th July. If however the grass collapses because of weather, or as a result of the bulk of growth a hay cut needs to be taken sooner (this is most likely with young swards on fertile soils). Hay cutting should not take place in May or June because of the harm this causes to breeding birds and insects. Thin open swards that stand well and retain interest can be left longer than dense or collapsing vegetation. To maintain flowering interest and balance it is best to complete the main hay cutting by the end of August. Parts of the meadow may be left occasionally (one year in three) into September so that late flowering species can seed. Leaving some patches uncut through winter will provide winter refuge for insects.

Autumn Cutting

After the main cut, additional mowing or grazing during late summer and autumn is very effective in removing excessive grass growth and encouraging flowers, particularly on more fertile sites. Mow with a rotary flail or other suitable mower to 40-75mm. Ideally cut at least twice from the time the hay is removed to the end of November aiming to leave the grass short through winter. The amount of mowing required will again depend on the fertility of the site, areas can be mown regularly (weekly) if a more tidy appearance is wanted. If any cut produces significant quantities of material this should be removed

Spring Cutting

Spring cutting to remove the first flush of grass can produce a later flowering meadow that is shorter more open, and less prone to collapse. This is particularly useful on more fertile soils, and in the early years of a newly sown grassland, but on settled infertile sites un-necessary. The need to mow can be assessed by the amount and type of growth in the spring. Mow with a rotary flail or other suitable mower to 40-75mm, for meadows mow around Easter and no later than the first week in May.

Harrowing/ Scarification

In the absence of grazing the base of swards tend to become dense and matted. The accumulation of dead material (thatch) prevents the re-establishment of Yellow Rattle and other perennials, resulting in a progressive loss of flowering plants. Grazing is often impractical, particularly in urban areas and on road verges, in these circumstances the action of hooves can be simulated by harrowing or scarifying. Late autumn is the best time to harrow as it opens creates gaps for flower seed germination. There is an opportunity to add seeds to grassland at this time (link). Meadows were traditionally harrowed in spring to level mole hills and make mowing easier in summer.

Weed Control On most soils there will be some initial problems with perennial weeds. Most grassland weeds such as Docks and Thistles are suppressed by the annual hay cut in July and will gradually decline with good management. Low level weeds populations may be spot sprayed with a herbicide, or pulled (e.g. Ragwort). Selective herbicides are only worth using as a last resort for serious infestations as they will result in the loss of many wild flower species.'

Appendix C – Landscape Proposals

PLANTING SCHEDULES

Native Tree and Shrub Mix

Trees

No.	Species Name	Height	Girth	Specification	Density
64 No.	Acer campestre	175-200cm		Feather 12x :B	1/m²
64 No.	Betula pendula	200-250cm		Feather 12x :B	1/m²
188 No.	Crataegus monogyna	100-125cm		Transplant 1+1 :BR	1/m²
91 No.	Fraxinus excelsior	200-250cm		Feather 12x :B	1/m²
91 No.	Quercus robur	175-200cm		Feather 12x :B	1/m²

Total :448 No.

Shrubs

No.	Species Name	Height	Specification	Density
168 No.	Corylus avellana	60-80cm	1+2 :B	1/m²
64 No.	Ilex aquifolium	60-80cm	1+1 :C	1/m²
188 No.	Prunus spinosa	60-80cm	1+1 :B	1/m²
175 No.	Rosa canina	60-80cm	1+1 :B	1/m²
150 No.	Sambucus nigra	60-80cm	1+1 :B	1/m²
115 No.	Viburnum opulus	60-80cm	1+2 :B	1/m²

Total :840 No.

Native Shrub Mix

Shrubs

No.	Species Name	Height	Specification	Density
486 No.	Corylus avellana	60-80cm	1+2 :BR	2/m²
412 No.	Ilex aquifolium	60-80cm	1+1 :BR	2/m²
365 No.	Ligustrum vulgare	60-80cm	1+1 :BR	2/m²
486 No.	Prunus spinosa	60-80cm	1+1 :BR	2/m²
205 No.	Rosa canina	60-80cm	1+1 :BR	2/m²
243 No.	Sambucus nigra	60-80cm	1+1 :BR	2/m²
205 No.	Viburnum opulus	60-80cm	1+2 :BR	2/m²

Total :2,432 No.

Individual Trees

Trees

No.	Species Name	Height	Girth	Specification	Density
6 No.	Acer campestre	350-425cm	12-14cm	Heavy Standard :Clear Stem 175-200 :RB	Counted
9 No.	Alnus glutinosa	350-425cm	12-14cm	Heavy Standard :Clear Stem 175-200 :RB	Counted
15 No.	Betula pendula	350-425cm	12-14cm	Heavy Standard :Clear Stem 175-200 :RB	Counted
27 No.	Carpinus Betulus 'Fastigata'	350-425cm	12-14cm	Heavy Standard :Clear Stem 175-200 :RB	Counted
12 No.	Malus sylvestris	300-350cm	10-12cm	Light Standard :Clear Stem 175-200 :B	Counted
13 No.	Prunus avium	350-425cm	12-14cm	Heavy Standard :Clear Stem 175-200 :RB	Counted
28 No.	Prunus padus 'Albertii'	350-425cm	12-14cm	Heavy Standard :Clear Stem 175-200 :RB	Counted
19 No.	Prunus cerasifera 'Charticleer'	min. 450cm	16-18cm	Extra Heavy Standard :Clear Stem min. 200 :RB	Counted
8 No.	Quercus robur	350-425cm	12-14cm	Heavy Standard :Clear Stem 175-200 :RB	Counted
13 No.	Quercus robur 'Fastigiata Koster'	250-600cm		Feather :Sx :RB	Counted
15 No.	Robinia pseudoacacia	350-425cm	12-14cm	Heavy Standard :Clear Stem 175-200 :RB	Counted
6 No.	Sorbus aucuparia	350-425cm	12-14cm	Heavy Standard :Clear Stem 175-200 :RB	Counted
22 No.	Tilia cordata	350-425cm	12-14cm	Heavy Standard :Clear Stem 175-200 :RB	Counted

Total :182 No.

Low Spiky Shrub Mix

Shrubs

No.	Species Name	Height	Specification	Density
891 No.	Berberis frikartii 'Amstelveen'	30-40cm	C	3/m²
345 No.	Escallonia 'Apple Blossom'	30-40cm	C	3/m²
345 No.	Ilex aquifolium 'J.C. van Tol'	40-60cm	C	3/m²
890 No.	Pyracantha 'Teton'	30-40cm	C	3/m²
345 No.	Pyracantha coccinea 'Red Cushion'	30-40cm	C	3/m²
517 No.	Symphoricarpos chenaultii 'Hancock'	30-40cm	C	3/m²
345 No.	Viburnum davidii	20-30cm	C	3/m²

Total :3,448 No.

Ornamental Trees and Shrubs

Trees

No.	Species Name	Height	Girth	Specification	Density
4 No.	Amelanchier 'Ballerina'	425-600cm	14-16cm	Extra Heavy Standard :3x :RB :Clear Stem 175-200	Counted
4 No.	Betula utilis jacquemontii	425-600cm	14-16cm	Extra Heavy Standard :3x :RB :Clear Stem 175-200	Counted
5 No.	Prunus 'Umineko'	425-600cm	14-16cm	Extra Heavy Standard :3x :RB :Clear Stem 175-200	Counted
14 No.	Prunus padus	425-600cm	14-16cm	Extra Heavy Standard :3x :RB :Clear Stem 175-200	Counted
11 No.	Pyrus calleryana 'Chanticleer'	min. 450cm	16-18cm	Extra Heavy Standard :Clear Stem min. 200 :RB	Counted
4 No.	Pyrus calleryana 'Chanticleer'	425-600cm	14-16cm	Extra Heavy Standard :3x :RB :Clear Stem 175-200	Counted
9 No.	Sorbus hupehensis	425-600cm	14-16cm	Extra Heavy Standard :3x :RB :Clear Stem 175-200	Counted

Total :50 No.

Shrubs

No.	Species Name	Height	Specification	Density
48 No.	Lonicera pileata	30-40cm	Bushy :C	3/m²
11 No.	Cotoneaster horizontalis	30-40cm	Branched :C	2/m²
224 No.	Hypericum moserianum	30-40cm	Bushy :C	2/m²
145 No.	Prunus laurocerasus 'Otto Luyken'	30-40cm	Bushy :C	3/m²
203 No.	Ceanothus thyrsiflorus repens	30-40cm	C :Bushy	4/m²
595 No.	Euonymus fortunei 'Emerald Gaiety'	20-30cm	Bushy :C	4/m²
47 No.	Escallonia 'Red Elf'	40-60cm	Bushy :C	2/m²
136 No.	Ribes sanguineum	40-60cm	Bushy :C	3/m²
719 No.	Lavandula angustifolia 'Munstead'	20-30cm	Bushy :C	4/m²
100 No.	Skimmia japonica 'Rubella'	30-40cm	Bushy :C	3/m²
47 No.	Hebe brachysiphon 'White Gem'	30-40cm	Bushy :C	2/m²
35 No.	Euonymus fortunei 'Silver Queen'	20-30cm	Bushy :C	4/m²
7 No.	Viburnum tinus 'Eve Price'	30-40cm	Bushy :C	2/m²
38 No.	Hebe 'Red Edge'	30-40cm	Bushy :C	4/m²
18 No.	Photinia fraseri 'Red Robin'	60-80cm	Branched :C	2/m²
22 No.	Escallonia 'Apple Blossom'	40-60cm	Bushy :C	2/m²

Total :1395 No.

Aquatic Planting

Marginal / Aquatics

Species Name	Abbrev	Specification	Density
Angelica sylvestris		Plug: Well Rooted	7/m²
Cardamine pratensis		Plug: Well Rooted	7/m²
Juncus effusus		Plug: Well Rooted	7/m²
Potentilla palustris		Plug: Well Rooted	7/m²
Veronica beccabunga		Plug: Well Rooted	7/m²
Caltha palustris	CALPA	Plug: Well Rooted	7/m²
Filipendula ulmaria	FILUL	Plug: Well Rooted	7/m²
Iris pseudacorus	IRIPS	Well Rooted	7/m²

Climbers

Climbers

No.	Species Name	Specification	Density
3 No.	Lonicera periclymenum	Cane/ 3Several Shoots	Counted
4 No.	Parthenocissus quinquefolia	Cane/ 3Several Shoots	Counted

Bulbs for shade

Bulbs

No.	Species Name	Specification	Density
12 No.	Galanthus nivalis	Grade 5/6	1/m²
12 No.	Hyacinthoides nonscripta	Grade 7/8	1/m²

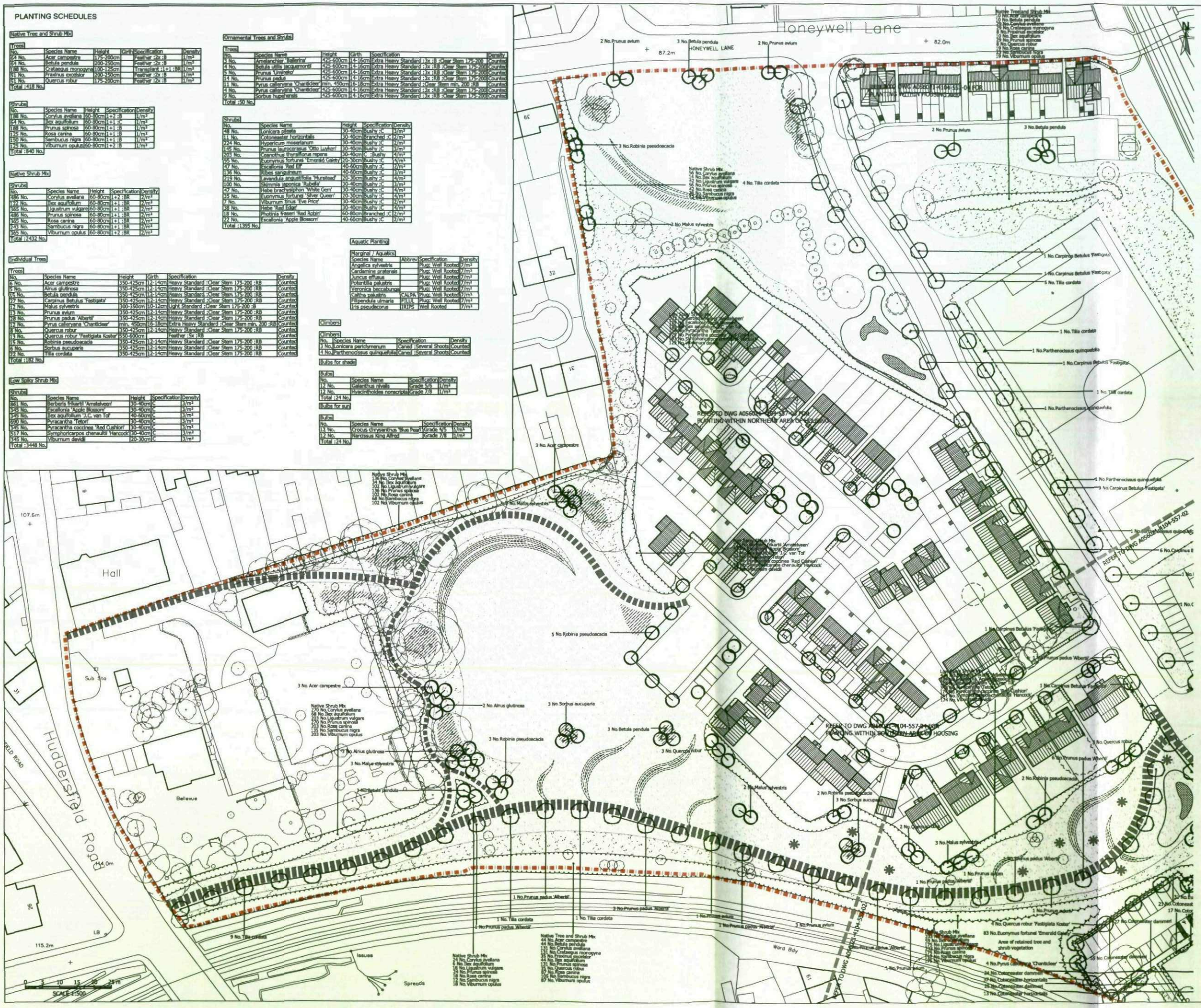
Total :24 No.

Bulbs for sun

Bulbs

No.	Species Name	Specification	Density
12 No.	Crocus chrysanthus 'Blue Pearl'	Grade 4/5	1/m²
12 No.	Narcissus King Alfred	Grade 7/8	1/m²

Total :24 No.



KEY

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- Area of retained existing vegetation and trees
- Existing trees to be removed (refer to separate arboricultural report)
- Proposed extra heavy standard tree
- Proposed heavy standard tree
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- Proposed 2m wide tarmac surfaced footpath
- Proposed 1.2m wide gravel path
- Proposed wildflower grass
- Proposed amenity grass
- Proposed bulb planting
- Relocated activity feature
- Subtle landform features
- Ponds with aquatic planting
- Proposed Climbers

DO NOT SCALE: CONTRACTOR TO CHECK ALL DIMENSIONS AND REPORT ANY OMISSIONS OR ERRORS

NOTES
REFER TO DWG A056021-4104-557-02 FOR FURTHER SPECIFICATION NOTES

REV	DESCRIPTION	BY	CHK	APP	DATE

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Project: 4104

BARNSLEY COLLEGE, HONEYWELL CAMPUS

Drawing Title:

PLANTING PLAN 1 OF 4
OPEN SPACE

Scale @ A1	Drawn	Date	Checked	Date	Approved	Date
1:500	CR	070509	ES	070509	PH	070509

Project No.	Office	Type	Drawing No.	Revision
A056021	4104	557	01	

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NOTES
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OUTLINE PLANTING SPECIFICATION
FOR INFORMATION ONLY. A FULL LANDSCAPE NATIONAL BUILDING SPECIFICATION (NBS) IS REQUIRED FOR CONSTRUCTION PURPOSES.

GENERAL NOTES
ALL PLANTING SHALL BE UNDERTAKEN IN ACCORDANCE WITH BS 4428 AND THE LANDSCAPE SPECIFICATION. PLANTS SHALL BE SUPPLIED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE NATIONAL PLANT SPECIFICATION. LABELLING AND INFORMATION TO BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH BS 3936. MINIMUM 48 HOURS NOTICE FOR SITE INSPECTIONS REQUIRED.
ALL PLANTING TO BE CARRIED OUT DURING SUITABLE WEATHER CONDITIONS.

EXISTING VEGETATION
ALL EXISTING VEGETATION TO BE PROTECTED BY FENCING DURING SITE CLEARANCE AND CONSTRUCTION WORKS AND SHALL BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH BS 5837: 2005 TREES IN RELATION TO CONSTRUCTION RECOMMENDATIONS. ROOT PROTECTION AREAS SHOULD BE INCLUDED WITHIN THE CONSTRUCTION EXCLUSION ZONE TO ENSURE THAT THE TREES AND THEIR ESSENTIAL ROOTING ZONE ARE NOT DAMAGED DURING WORKS. ALL POTENTIALLY DAMAGING OPERATIONS SHOULD BE EXCLUDED FROM WITHIN THE CONSTRUCTION ZONE. REFER TO ARBORICULTURAL TREE PROTECTION PLAN AND METHOD STATEMENT.

TOPSOIL REQUIREMENTS
SHRUB PLANTING AREAS TO RECEIVE A MINIMUM OF 450MM TOPSOIL. GRASS SEEDING AREAS TO RECEIVE MINIMUM 150MM TOPSOIL. TREE PITS TO RECEIVE 700MM DEPTH OF TOPSOIL WITH SOIL IMPROVER AND COMPOST TO BE INCORPORATED INTO TOPSOIL BACK FILL MATERIAL AT RATE OF 1 PART IMPROVER TO 3 PARTS SOIL HANDLING OF TOPSOIL TO COMPLY WITH BS 3882 ANNEXE N2. TO BE SUPPLIED AND SPREAD BY THE LANDSCAPE CONTRACTOR IN ACCORDANCE WITH BS.3882:1994. TO BE A NATURAL LOAM OF MEDIUM TEXTURE, WITH A pH BETWEEN 5.5. AND 7.8. NOT MORE THAN SLIGHTLY STONY AND FREE OF PERNICIOUS WEEDS. SUBSOIL TO BE WELL BROKEN UP PRIOR TO TOP SOILING TO RELIEVE COMPACTION.

CULTIVATION
WEEDS TO BE PREVENTED FROM SEEDING OR BECOMING ESTABLISHED BY APPLYING A SUITABLE HERBICIDE AND ALLOWING THE CORRECT TIME TO ELAPSE, AS DIRECTED BY THE MANUFACTURER. COMPACTED SOIL TO BE BROKEN UP TO A DEPTH OF 300mm WITH ANY STONES, GRASS TUFTS OR RUBBISH LARGER THAN 50mm IN ANY DIRECTION TO BE REMOVED, LEAVING A REGULAR AND EVEN SURFACE. SUITABLE SLOW RELEASE FERTILISER TO BE SUPPLIED AND SPREAD AT 50g/SQ.M TO ALL PLANTED AREAS. TO BE CULTIVATED AND FINE GRADED TO EVEN RUNNING FALLS BEFORE RAKING AND CROSS RAKING.

WATERING
WATER QUANTITY TO BE WET FULL DEPTH OF TOPSOIL.
APPLICATION TO BE EVEN AND WITHOUT DAMAGING OR DISPLACING PLANTS OR SOIL.
FREQUENCY TO BE AS NECESSARY TO ENSURE ESTABLISHMENT AND CONTINUED THRIVING OF PLANTING.

SERVICES
APPROPRIATE EASEMENTS TO BE IMPLEMENTED BETWEEN ALL PLANTING AND EXISTING AND PROPOSED SERVICES AND ROOT BARRIERS TO BE USED WHERE TREES ARE LOCATED WITHIN 2 METRES OF ROADS, PAVEMENTS AND SERVICES OR 6 METRES OF FOUNDATIONS OF PROPOSED AND EXISTING BUILDINGS. ROOT BARRIER TO BE 1000MM DEEP - GREENLEAF REROOT 1000 OR SIMILAR APPROVED.

GRASS SEEDING
SOWING
ESTABLISH GOOD SEED CONTACT WITH THE ROOT ZONE.
MANUALLY BROADCAST SEED AT 2 EQUAL SOWINGS AT RIGHT ANGLES TO EACH OTHER, RAKE AND ROLL. SOWING SEASON TO BE APRIL TO JUNE OR AUGUST TO OCTOBER

PROTECTIVE FENCING FOR GRASS SEED
FENCING TYPE TO BE CHESTNUT PALE FENCING TO BS 1722-4 AT HEIGHT OF 0.9 M. TO BE ERECTED ON COMPLETION OF SEEDING. REMOVE UPON INSTRUCTION BY LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT

PLANTING PIT PREPARATION
PREPARATION OF PLANTING PITS TO BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH BS 4043, BS 4428, BS 5837. BASE TO BE BROKEN UP AND CULTIVATED FOR DRAINAGE TO 75MM DEPTH.

PLANTING PIT SIZES
SHRUBS - 300 X 300 X 300
EXTRA HEAVY STANDARD TREES - 800 X 800 X 700 MM

TIMES OF YEAR FOR PLANTING:
DECIDUOUS TREES AND SHRUBS - LATE OCTOBER TO LATE MARCH.
HERBACEOUS PLANTS - SEPTEMBER/ OCTOBER OR MARCH/ APRIL.
CONTAINER GROWN PLANTS - AT ANY TIME IF GROUND AND WEATHER CONDITIONS ARE FAVOURABLE.
WATERING AND WEED CONTROL - PROVIDE AS NECESSARY.
DRIED BULBS, CORMS AND TUBERS - SEPTEMBER/ OCTOBER.
COLCHICUM (CROCUS) - JULY/ AUGUST.

PLANTING BULBS/ CORMS/ TUBERS:
PLANT DEPTH TO BE TOP OF BULB/ CORM/ TUBER AT A DEPTH OF APPROXIMATELY TWICE ITS HEIGHT, BASE IN CONTACT WITH BOTTOM OF HOLE.
BACKFILLING TO BE FINELY BROKEN SOIL, LIGHTLY FIRM TO EXISTING GROUND LEVEL.

STAKING
ALL TREE PLANTING SHALL BE STAKED. THE STAKES SHALL BE PEELED LARCH OR CHESTNUT PREVIOUSLY TREATED WITH TANALITH WOOD PRESERVATIVE TO BS 1282. THE STAKES SHALL HAVE A MINIMUM DIAMETER OF 65MM AND SHALL PROJECT 600MM ABOVE FINISHED GROUND LEVEL. BEFORE PLANTING IT SHALL BE CAREFULLY DRIVEN A MINIMUM OF 300MM INTO FIRM GROUND BELOW THE EXCAVATED TREE PIT OR AS NECESSARY TO SECURE THE TREE. THE STAKES SHALL BE POSITIONED TO AVOID DISTURBANCE TO THE ROOT SYSTEM. WOODEN CROSS TO BE FIRMLY FIXED ON WINDWARD SIDE OF TREE AND AS CLOSE TO TREE AS POSSIBLE. ADJUSTABLE TIES SECURE TREE FIRMLY BUT NOT RIGIDLY TO THE CROSS BAR.

MULCH
ORNAMENTAL SHRUB BED AREAS TO RECEIVE 75MM OF ORNAMENTAL BARK MULCH TO SURFACE. NOMINAL PARTICLE SIZE OF 5-75MM WITH < 5 % DUST AND FINES AND LESS THAN 15% WOOD CONTENT AND PH BETWEEN 4.5 AND 5.5. BARK TO BE PEST, DISEASE AND WEED FREE AND NOT HAVE BEEN TREATED WITH METHYL BROMIDE OR ANY ADDITIVES. BARK MULCH SHALL BE FOREST STEWARDSHIP COUNCIL (FSC) CERTIFIED AND BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE REQUIREMENTS OF BS 4790:1987.

MAINTENANCE
REFER TO SEPERATE NBS LANDSCAPE MAINTENANCE REPORT

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BARNESLEY COLLEGE, HONEYWELL CAMPUS

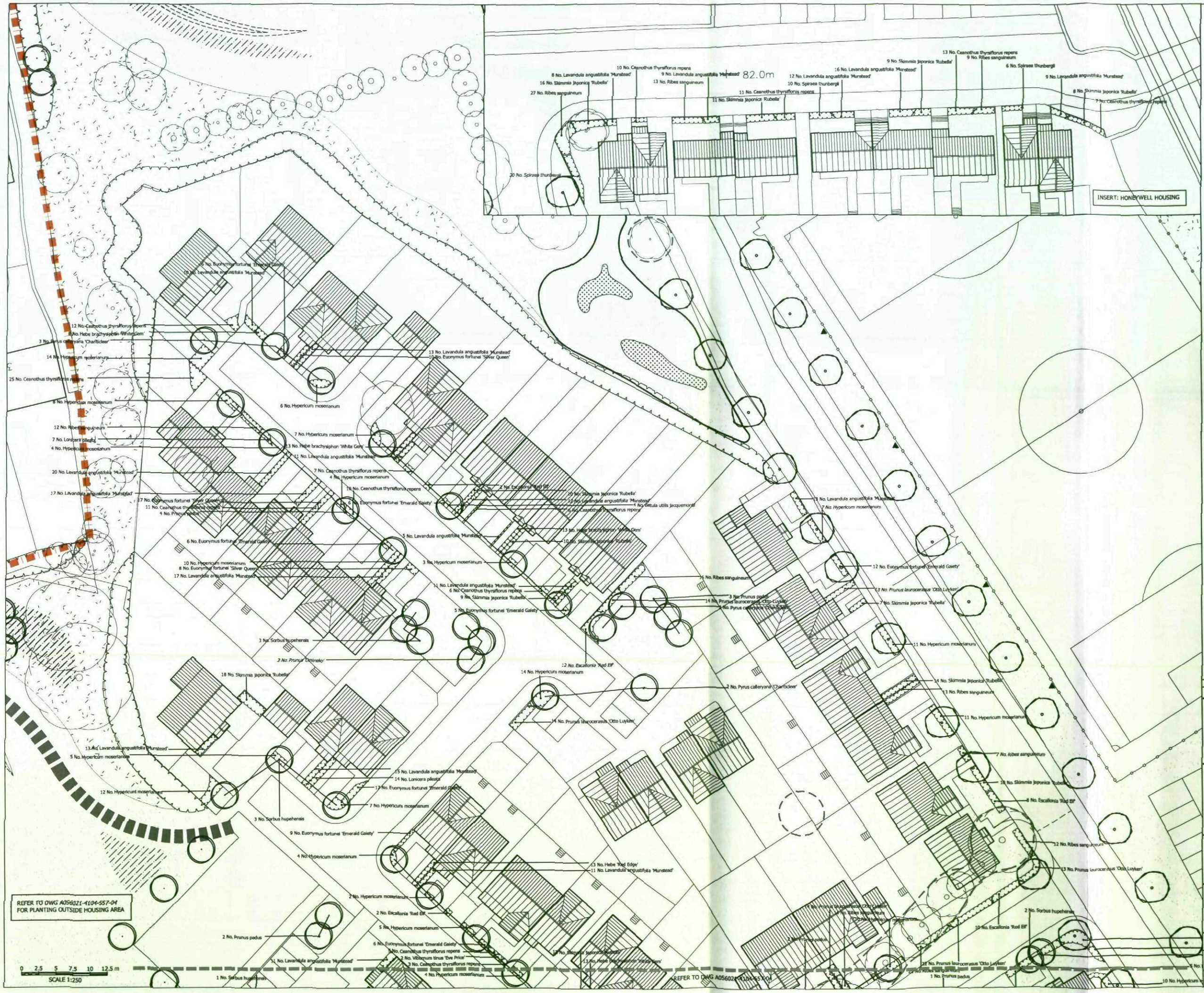
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PLANTING PLAN 2 OF 4
BUSINESS AREA

Scale @ A1	Drawn	Date	Checked	Date	Approved	Date
1:500	CR	070509	ES	070509	PH	070509

Project No.	Office	Type	Drawing No.	Revision
A056021	4104	557	02	

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- Proposed heavy standard tree
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- Proposed 1.2m wide gravel path
- Proposed wildflower grass
- Proposed amenity grass
- Proposed bulb planting
- Relocated activity feature
- Subtle landform features
- Ponds with aquatic planting
- Proposed Climbers

NOTES
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REFER TO DWG A056021-4104-557-02 FOR FURTHER SPECIFICATION NOTES

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Project:
BARNSLEY COLLEGE, HONEYWELL COAMPUS

Drawing Title:
PLANTING PLAN 3 OF 4
NORTHERN HOUSING AREA

Scale @ A1	Drawn	Date	Checked	Date	Approved	Date
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REFER TO DWG A056021-4104-557-03 FOR NORTHERN AREA OF HOUSING

REFER TO DWG A056021-4104-557-01 FOR PLANTING OUTSIDE HOUSING AREA

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- Proposed heavy standard tree
- Proposed 3m wide tarmac surfaced *foot/cycle way*
- Proposed 2m wide tarmac surfaced footpath
- Proposed 1.2m wide gravel path
- Proposed wildflower grass
- Proposed amenity grass
- Proposed bulb planting
- Relocated activity feature
- Subtle landform features
- Ponds with aquatic planting
- Proposed Climbers

NOTES
REFER TO DWG A056021-4104-557-01 FOR FULL DETAILS OF PLANTING SPECIFICATIONS
REFER TO DWG A056021-4104-557-02 FOR FURTHER SPECIFICATION NOTES

0 2.5 5 7.5 10 12.5 m
SCALE 1:250

REV	DESCRIPTION	BY	CHK	APP	DATE

BARNSLEY COLLEGE

ARNDALE COURT
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Drawing Title:
PLANTING PLAN 4 OF 4
SOUTHERN HOUSING AREA

Scale @ A1	Drawn	Date	Checked	Date	Approved	Date
1:250	CR		ES	070509	PH	070509

Project No.	Office	Type	Drawing No.	Revision
A056021	4104	557	04	

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