

BRACKNELL DATA CENTRE

Landscape Management Plan 20305B-RPS-00-XX-RP-P-9723



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Prepared by:

RPS

20 Western Avenue Milton Park Abingdon, Oxfordshire OX14 4SH

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Appendix A: Landscape Strategy plan and Grassland Management Plan (Ref. 20305B-RPS-SI-XX-

DR-A-9530 / 9531)

Appendix B: Typical Tree and Shrub Palette (Ref. JSL3708_550)

Appendix C: Landscape and Habitat Schedule

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Purpose of the Report

- 1.1.1 This Landscape Management Plan (LMP) has been prepared to support a planning application for the development of Land at Cain Road, Bracknell.
- 1.1.2 The report outlines the various soft landscape zones and elements which would be created as part of the proposal and puts forward the necessary actions required for their ongoing maintenance and management. The Application Site is situated off Cain Road, to the west of the town of Bracknell, Berkshire.
- 1.1.3 This report supplements the proposed Landscape Strategy Plan and Grassland Management Plan (Ref. 20305B-RPS-SI-XX-DR-A-9530 and 9531) (Appendix A) for the Application Site, by identifying the maintenance and management regimes necessary to achieve and maintain the long-term soft landscape objectives for the scheme. This includes both the main site and the area of land known as the Former Recreation Ground, off Beehive Road.
- 1.1.4 The recommendations contained within this report shall be implemented by a suitably qualified and selected landscape contractor and reviewed regularly to ensure compliance and that the specification is continuing to achieve the objectives.
- 1.1.5 The implementation of landscape works would be carried out concurrently with the development and be completed within one year of substantial completion. Following completion of detailed soft landscape proposals, the recommendations contained within this report shall be implemented post practical completion for a period of five years and then updated accordingly for all soft landscape areas to ensure the effective long-term management requirements of the scheme thereafter.
- 1.1.6 Defective, dead or inadequately established plants would be replaced at an appropriate time during the five-year maintenance period after completion. Following assessment before the end of each growing season a suitably qualified representative would recommend the extent of replacement which would be carried out at the earliest opportunity in the subsequent planting season. Replacement plants should be of at least the same size, age and quality as the original stock. If it is evident that a species is not surviving in a particular location, then an alternative species shall be agreed with the local planning authority.

2 LANDSCAPE OBJECTIVES

2.1 General

- 2.1.1 The soft landscape works referred to within this report are associated with the proposed development of a data centre at land off Cain Road, Amen Corner, Binfield, Bracknell.
- 2.1.2 The design objectives of the soft landscape proposals are as follows.
 - **Landscape Integration**: to provide an appropriate setting for the new development, responding to adjacent land uses where appropriate.
 - Landscape Amenity: to respond to the scale and character of the site and enhance the resident, employee and visitor experience.
 - **Biodiversity:** to protect, manage and enhance the nature conservation value of appropriate areas of the site.

3 LANDSCAPE ELEMENTS

3.1 General

- 3.1.1 The various landscape elements that make up the soft landscape proposals are listed below:
 - Close Mown Wildflower Turf;
 - Meadow (Wildflower);
 - Native Species Shrub Planting;
 - Individual Trees:
 - Restored Natural Grassland (Former Recreation Ground);
 - Hedge Planting (Former Recreation Ground);
 - Woodland Mix Planting (Former Recreation Ground);
 - Existing Vegetation; and
 - Existing Pond (Former Recreation Ground).

3.2 Performance Requirements

3.2.1 The performance requirements of these elements are detailed below:

Close Mown Wildflower Turf Areas

- 3.2.2 Wildflower Turf (Species Rich 26), or similar and approved, a soil free turf system that is species rich, with a high grass inclusion rate (90% grasses, 10% wildflowers). Treated as a traditional lawn, as opposed to a wildflower meadow, with a maintenance regime to create an even, uniformly coloured sward to cover at least 95% of the relevant area and contain a maximum of 10% herb species.
- 3.2.3 To be close mown regularly to maintain a maximum height of 50-75mm throughout the growing season providing an even dense sward free of dips, hollows and other obstacles suitable for general amenity and security requirements.

General Meadow Grass Areas

- 3.2.4 EM2 Standard General Purpose Meadow Mixture (Emorsgate Seeds or similar and approved) to include grass species appropriate to its location, with greater wildflower content than close mown grass areas (80% grasses, 20% wildflowers).
- 3.2.5 General meadow areas to be mown regularly throughout the first year of establishment to a height of 40-60mm, removing cuttings if dense. Carefully dig out or spot treat any residual perennial weeds such as docks. From year 2 onwards;
 - <u>Level 2</u> (0 10m outside of outer perimeter fence): cut regularly to maintain a maximum height of 300mm. Cut annually in September to a height of 50mm and leave the cuttings to dry and shed seed for a maximum of seven days then remove from site. Mow the regrowth through late Autumn / Winter to 50mm and again in Spring if needed.
 - <u>Level 3</u> (10m+ outside of outer perimeter fence): cut annually in September to a height of 50mm. Leave the cuttings to dry and shed seed for a maximum of seven days then remove

from site. Mow the regrowth through late Autumn / Winter to 50mm and then again in Spring if needed.

3.2.6 Maintenance regime to create an even, sward to cover at least 95% of the intended area and contain a minimum of 20% herb species in order to provide an attractive sward of diverse species offering seasonal interest for the benefit of visitors and wildlife alike.

Native Shrub Planting

- 3.2.7 Native shrubs to cover 100% of the relevant area at Year 3 and maintained thereafter as necessary. The plants shall attain growth rates and form typical of the relevant species.
- 3.2.8 Formative pruning as necessary to establish a dense screen / buffer.
- 3.2.9 Selectively prune native woodland and shrub planting as required where shrubs / trees start to encroach on dwellings and footpaths. Maintain a full planted screen at all times.
- 3.2.10 Remedial pruning/tree surgery as necessary in accordance with BS:3998 or to remove growth obstructing paths, carriageways, lighting and signs.

Individual Trees

- 3.2.11 Individual trees, throughout the proposed development, planted as specimens or in groups include principally native species. At Year 3 they shall have established a single leader or multi stemmed habit where intended. They shall retain their lower branches unless a clear stem is required to avoid encroachment upon footpaths or carriageways.
- 3.2.12 They shall be maintained thereafter to develop and retain a well-balanced crown, shape and character typical of the species with any redundant stakes, ties and shelters removed and disposed of offsite.
- 3.2.13 Check, adjust and replace tree support systems and tree guarding as necessary during establishment period. Remove redundant tree support systems once trees are fully established.
- 3.2.14 Remedial pruning/tree surgery as necessary in accordance with BS:3998 or to remove growth obstructing paths, carriageways, lighting and signs.
- 3.2.15 Replace any dead, dying or diseased plants in the following planting season with stock of similar specification to the original for the initial five-year establishment period.
- 3.2.16 Provide an important structural presence to the overall landscape setting of the development, including acting as focal points and reinforcing site layout. They shall offer seasonal interest and climatic benefits such as solar shading, air purification and absorption of rainwater.

Restored Natural Grassland (Former Recreation Ground)

- 3.2.17 EM5 Meadow Mixture for Loamy Soils (Emorsgate Seeds or similar and approved) to include grass species appropriate to its location, with greater wildflower content than close mown grass areas (80% grasses, 20% wildflowers).
- 3.2.18 Grassed areas within the former Recreation Ground are to include the understorey vegetation within the Alder plantation. In the presence of a qualified Ecologist, carefully mow then cultivate areas no more than 25m² at one time to first locate any amphibians or reptiles for translocation. Following clearance of arisings, rip the ground by harrowing to 150mm depth. Remove all arisings from the site and cultivate soil to a fine tilth. Take care not to disturb root systems of surrounding trees.
- 3.2.19 General meadow areas to be mown regularly throughout the first year of establishment to a height of 40-60mm, removing cuttings if dense. Carefully dig out or spot treat any residual perennial

weeds such as docks. From year 2 onwards cut annually in September to a height of 50mm. Leave the cuttings to dry and shed seed for a maximum of seven days then remove from site. Mow the regrowth through late Autumn / Winter to 50mm and then again in Spring if needed.

Hedge Planting (Former Recreation Ground)

- 3.2.20 Clear vegetation and deadwood. Cultivate the ground sufficient to allow for pit planting. 300 x 300 x 300mm deep pits filled backfilled with stockpiled topsoil from the grassland preparation mixed with an approved Green-Waste compost at a rate of 3Kg per cu.m. Conditioner must be mixed with topsoil prior to backfilling plant pits. Plant species in random groups of no more than 5 plants of the same genus.
- 3.2.21 All hedgerow plants to be dipped in mycorrhizal fungi slurry for example Myco-Dip supplied by ALS (www.amenity.co.uk), or similar approved, diluted to 100grams per 3.0 litres water/ per 100No. plants / transplants. Dip whole root system prior to planting. Allow for suitable containers to be located close to the planting areas.
- 3.2.22 Mixed native hedgerow, located within the former Recreation Ground, shall be cut on a 3 year rotation with alternate sides cut in years 1 and topped in year 3 to maintain an even shape and dense screen. Cutting shall only be carried out in the Autumn and maintained at between 1.8 2.5m in height, with all arisings removed off site.
- 3.2.23 Where gaps occur, infill with native stock appropriate to planted hedge. Where appropriate, native hedgerows will be complimented by uncut mown grass to create a steady transition.
- 3.2.24 With a purpose of providing a consistent vegetated barrier to contain neighbouring land uses and demarcate different areas of activity and / or ownership whilst adding to the overall green infrastructure of the scheme.

Woodland Mix Planting (Former Recreation Ground)

- 3.2.25 EW1 Woodland Mixture (Emorsgate Seeds or similar and approved) to include grass species appropriate to its location, with greater wildflower content than close mown grass areas (80% grasses, 20% wildflowers).
- 3.2.26 Identify bare areas, lightly cultivate to expose the soil and sow seed by hand broadcast at a rate of 4gms per square metre in autumn or early spring. Do not incorporate or cover the seed.
- 3.2.27 Established woodland requires little management during establishment. In the long term ground flora will benefit from good tree and coppice management. Open or young woodland with higher light levels will produce more growth and grasses will be more prominent. In these conditions an annual cut mid-summer should be carried out to keep weeds such as nettles and brambles in check.

Existing Vegetation

- 3.2.28 Protect, conserve and enhance existing trees and hedgerows where retained to maintain a mature green infrastructure for the development,
- 3.2.29 Continual tree and hedgerow lines provide important wildlife corridors which shall be enhanced wherever possible to support the movement and feeding for birds, mammals and insects.
- 3.2.30 Vegetation shall be maintained in a sympathetic manner to ensure species replicate their natural form including imperfections and local characteristics.
- 3.2.31 Annual inspections shall be carried out to ensure the structural integrity, health and vigour of trees and hedgerows and any remedial works carried out as required.

3.2.32 Provide an established landscape setting for the scheme offering instant maturity and sense of place to the built form and demonstrating integration of existing landscape features into development. The green infrastructure shall be conserved, managed and enhanced for the benefit of the site and the wider setting.

Existing Pond (Former Recreation Ground)

- 3.2.33 Maintain an attractive wetland environment with planting to compliment the setting and offer valuable wildlife habitat and seasonal interest.
- 3.2.34 Marginal planting shall be maintained to provide a variety of habitats suitable for flora and fauna with aggressive growers removed over winter to prevent over colonisation.
- 3.2.35 A minimum of a third of the water surface shall be maintained as open water to ensure healthy water quality and prevent over domination of plant material with thinning of aggressive plant species in winter.
- 3.2.36 Avoid compacting the ground when carrying out works and exercise extreme care when working in close proximity to the waters edge.
- 3.2.37 Do not apply organic or inorganic fertilisers.
- 3.2.38 Do not apply insecticides, herbicides or fungicides, as these can destroy valuable wildlife. The exception is herbicides for the control of specific problem weeds (refer to habitat schedule). Herbicides for these species should be applied by weed wiper or spot treatment with a back-pack sprayer.
- 3.2.39 Do not apply lime as this could affect the range of plants growing in the vegetation and affect the quality of the adjacent water.
- 3.2.40 Regular inspections shall be carried out of the timber platforms to ensure their structural integrity and fitness for purpose and any remedial works carried out as required.
- 3.2.41 Inspect record and report any damage to any inlet / outlet structures including headwalls and debris traps. Unblock where necessary and remove and dispose of debris, silt and grit etc. offsite. Remove litter and rubbish / debris from pond surface and margins at each maintenance visit.
- 3.2.42 A floating low maintenance modular pre-planted system (for example Floating Biohavens by Salix River and Wetland Services Ltd. E: info@salixrw.com, T: 0370 350 1851 or similar approved) is to be installed. For all maintenance enquires please refer to manufacturers recommendations.

JSL3708_580 | Bracknell Data Centre | Final | 01 March 2021

4 WORKMANSHIP

4.1 General

- 4.1.1 Where and to the extent that materials and workmanship are not fully specified they are to be:
 - a. Suitable for the purposes of the stated objectives;
 - b. In accordance with good horticultural practice or the current British Standard with particular reference to:
 - BS 3998: Recommendations for tree work;
 - BS 4428: Code of practice for general landscape operations; and
 - BS 7370: Grounds maintenance.
 - c. Part 1: Recommendations for establishing and managing grounds maintenance organisations and for design considerations related to maintenance;
 - d. Part 2: Maintenance of hard areas;
 - e. Part 3: Maintenance of amenity and functional turf (other than sports turf); and,
 - f. Part 4: Maintenance of soft landscape (other than amenity turf).

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5 SCHEDULE OF MAINTENANCE

5.1 General

5.1.1 The general principals and overarching management requirements relating to all landscape elements are outlined below;

5.2 Health and Safety

5.2.1 The contractor shall refer to the site's Health and Safety File for residual risks and ensure strict compliance to any health and safety measures set out. All maintenance operations shall only be carried out with due consideration to the welfare of the landscape maintenance operatives and members of the public. The contractor shall carry out his own risk assessment(s) as necessary to assess current conditions at the time of operation, including compliance when making use of any subcontractors to carry out specialist areas of works.

5.3 Plant Nutrition

- 5.3.1 Apply plant nutrients / fertiliser to all planting only if poor growth and signs of deficiency appear subject to soil / leaf analysis and further advice. The use of any fertilisers shall be in strict accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations.
- 5.3.2 Do not apply fertilisers to meadow/ wildflower areas.

5.4 Watering

- 5.4.1 Watering shall only be carried out to maintain the health and continued vigour of the trees and shrubs until fully established. Water usage shall be controlled and monitored at all times to avoid waste.
- 5.4.2 Areas which become prone to waterlogging shall be alleviated suitably, and / or drainage added as required.

5.5 Pesticides Generally

- 5.5.1 The general principle is that no pesticides shall be used however in limited circumstances when a suitability qualified 'contractor' establishes that alternatives will have limited chance of success, the limited use of pesticides may take place. In such cases all pesticides shall be selected from the current list of approved chemicals and applied in strict accordance with the Control of Pesticide Regulations 1986 and other related Acts and Regulations.
- 5.5.2 The approval of the Environment Agency would be required when applying a pesticide to or within 3m of any watercourse.
- 5.5.3 Take appropriate action only if severe infestation occurs. If problem persists over a number of years, consider changing the plant species concerned to one less vulnerable to infestation.

5.6 Leaf Fall

- 5.6.1 At regular intervals during the autumn/winter months, remove fallen leaves from grass and paved areas.
- 5.6.2 Leave fallen leaves in planting areas where they will form a natural mulch and humus layer. Only remove if they are likely to smother smaller plants.

5.7 Litter Control

5.7.1 Scavenging for and removing litter from all soft landscape areas at fortnightly intervals and remove to a licensed tip.

5.8 Monitoring and Inspection

- 5.8.1 Provide routine monitoring to ensure that maintenance tasks are being undertaken as programmed and to review their effectiveness and make adjustments as necessary.
- 5.8.2 Take appropriate action to deal with damage and debris arising from storms, flood events, heavy snowfall and / or interference.
- 5.8.3 Personnel completing inspections to be suitably qualified and experienced in monitoring landscape works (such as a Member of Landscape Institute).

5.9 Ecological Stewardship

- 5.9.1 It is an offence to disturb nesting wild birds and their nests under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended).
- 5.9.2 As construction (involving tree clearance on the main Application Site) is likely to commence in Q3 (Jul-Sept) 2021, it is likely to be outside of the optimal bird nesting season (mid-March to mid-June). The nesting season continues to potentially the end of August so If tree clearance operations have to take place during this period, then a qualified Ecologist shall check in advance that there are no birds nesting in the planned area of operation.
- 5.9.3 Cutting of meadow / rank grasses shall be carried out in early autumn to prevent disturbance to reptile or ground nesting birds and all material disposed of offsite.
- 5.9.4 Disturbance and clearance/thinning to water bodies and wetland areas shall be completed in the winter months and any material removed left by the bank side for a fortnight to allow insects and mammals to return to the pond or swale before removal.
- 5.9.5 Opportunities for further enhancement following routine maintenance and management shall be encouraged in line with a site wide Ecological Management Plan such as creating brash and/or log piles to offer refuge to wildlife.
- 5.9.6 Reference to the sites specific ecological considerations shall be considered before carrying out any routine maintenance and management operations, if in doubt consult with a suitability qualified Ecologist.

5.10 Biosecurity

- 5.10.1 The threat of pests and diseases that affect plant species it is widely recognised, and all landscape practitioners have a responsibility in detecting, monitoring and controlling pests and diseases at every stage of a plants' life from growing, specifying, handling, managing and destroying plants.
- 5.10.2 Wherever possible all planting shall be specified from local province and reputable sources with supporting paperwork provided at each stage to demonstrate an auditable supply chain should proof be requested.
- 5.10.3 Reference shall be made regularly to updates from DEFRA and the Forestry Commission with any recommendations or warnings strictly adhered to, to prevent further spread of disease, including reporting known outbreaks as appropriate.



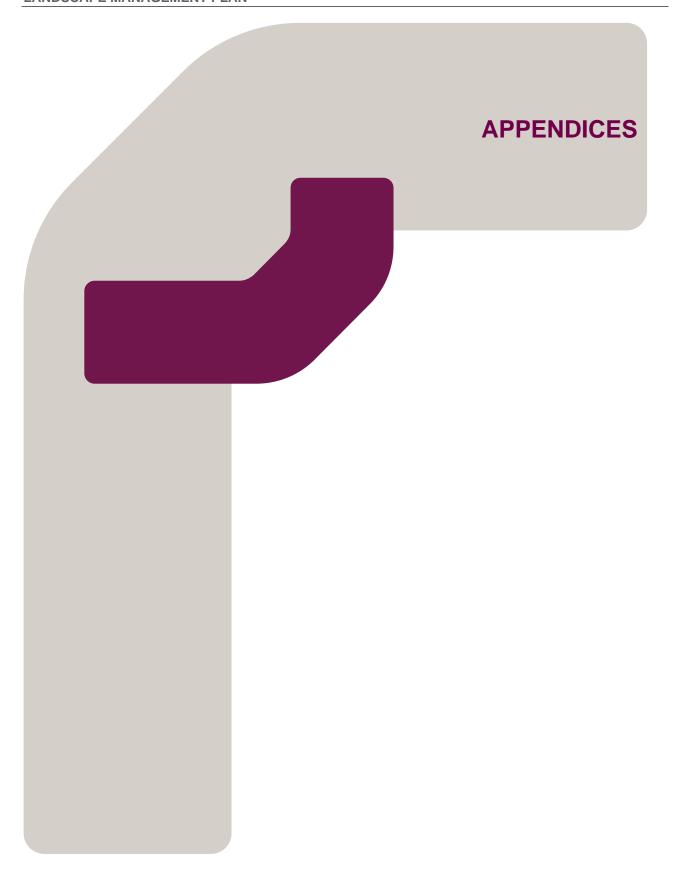
6 TYPICAL PROGRAMME OF OPERATIONS

ACTIVITY	,	J	I	F	ı	VI	A	١	ľ	/I	,	J	,	J	-	4	,	3	()	1	1)
GRASS & MEADOW AREAS:																							
Mow amenity grass																							
Flail meadow																							
Weed control																							
AMENITY SHRUB AND HEDGE PLANTING:																							
Maintain mulch																							
Weed control																							
Selective pruning																							
Trim groundcover & climbers																							
Coppice (if required)																							
Watering (until establishment)																							
INDIVIDUAL TREES:																							
Check and adjust support																							
Formative pruning																							
Remedial pruning																							
LITTER CONTROL:																							
Collect litter																							
LEAF FALL:																							
Clear fallen leaves																							
PLANT NUTRITION:																							
Apply fertiliser																							
PEST AND DISEASE CONTROL																							
Physical / Mechanical means																							
MONITORING AND INSPECTION:																							
Generally																							
TIMING OF OPERATIONS:																							
Avoid nesting birds																							L

7 RESPONSIBILITIES FOR MANAGEMENT

7.1 General

- 7.1.1 The General Contractor is responsible for appointing a suitability qualified 'contractor' to undertake installation of the landscape works, maintenance and management for a period of 1 year post practical completion. Thereafter, the operator will appoint a suitability qualified 'contractor' to undertake maintenance and management works in accordance with the requirements of this document.
- 7.1.2 Results of inspections shall be presented in a short report including where possible photographic records to inform possible changes to the maintenance and management techniques.
- 7.1.3 The aims and objectives set out in the proceeding section in no way remove the operator's responsibilities to current or any future statutory and legal obligations. Where conflicts may arise, these shall be highlighted and resolved in accordance with best practice.
- 7.1.4 The appointed contractor shall work in strict accordance with industry best practice, relevant health and safety procedures, protection of the environment and in particular protected species legislation and avoid any pollution or contamination of the environment.
- 7.1.5 All equipment shall be used for its designated purpose and all operatives shall be fully trained, qualified and authorised to use the equipment including being made aware of any associated risk assessments and tool box talks.
- 7.1.6 All equipment shall be stored securely as agreed with the operator and not left unattended. If fuel is to be stored on site, this is required to be located on an area of hardstanding, in a double skinned tank.
- 7.1.7 Any suspected solid or fluid contaminants on or within the ground shall be reported immediately and further investigated by a suitable expert.
- 7.1.8 To reduce dependence on chemicals, low intervention horticulture would be practised wherever possible using sustainable materials and methods, i.e. the natural regeneration of trees and hedges and the use of mulch beds to prevent weeds.
- 7.1.9 The appointed contractor shall ensure that instructions for works are received and acted upon in a timely manner and subsequent inspection is undertaken by the managing agent.
- 7.1.10 The operator shall satisfy themselves that the Health and Safety requirements of the site operations are maintained at all times.
- 7.1.11 Management works shall be carried out at regular intervals during the growing season and as necessary to fulfil the requirements of the specification as well as the operational requirements of the site.
- 7.1.12 Periodically the landscape maintenance works shall be reviewed by a suitably qualified and experienced person to ensure that the landscape management operations are being completed in accordance with the approved report. During the first two years of establishment, the works shall be inspected three times (during the growing season) and thereafter the works shall be inspected annually.



Appendix A

Landscape Strategy plan and Grassland Management Plan (Ref. 20305B RPS-SI-XX-DR-A-9530 and 9531)



Landscape Key:



Application Boundary

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This drawing should be read in conjunction with all other relevant drawings and specifications.





Outer Security Fence



Inner Security Fence





Reinforced Modular Grass Paving -Supplied by Grass Concrete Ltd (or similar approved)
To be sown with a wildflower mix



Existing Trees to be Removed



Existing trees to be Retained



Tree canopies beyond boundary to be trimmed to avoid conflict with 10m clear zone



Existing Vegetation



Broadleaf Tree and Shrub Planting



Conifer Tree Planting



Native Shrub Planting



Woodland Interplanting



Hedgerow Planting



Wildflower Grassland



Wildflower Turf



Restored Natural Grassland



Woodland Wildflower and Grass Mix



Bird Nesting Box



Bat Roosting Box



Invertebrate Housing



Reptile Hibernaculum



Hedgehog House

P06	Retained trees added along NE boundary.	АН	DB	26.02.21
P05	Recreational ground added to South-Western perimeter.	АН	DB	10.02.21
P04	Landscape proposals updated to current site layout.	АН	DB	10.12.20
P03	Updated to current site layout.	АН	DB	16.11.20
P02	Landscape Proposals updated to current site layout.	АН	DB	27.10.20
P01	Fences and dimensions clarified, tree planting added.	АН	DB	29.09.20
Rev	Description	Ву	Ckd	Date



Sherwood House, Sherwood Avenue, Newark, Nottinghamshire, NG24 1QQ T:01636 605 700 E: rpsnewark@rpsgroup.com

Project Bracknell Data Centre

Site Layout Plan - Landscape Strategy

Date Created For Planning October 2020 Task Information Manager DB Document Number 20305B-RPS-SI-XX-DR-A-9530

RPS Project Number NK020305

rpsgroup.com

Project Code - Originator - Zone - Level - Type - Role - Drawing Number



EM5 Meadow Mixture for Loamy Soils

(Sow at 40Kg/hectare or 4g/m2)

Emorsgate EM5 contains a good range of wildflowers and grasses once common in uncommon in unimproved flower-rich lowland meadows. Loamy soils are medium textured soils: a mixture of clay, silt and sand with none predominating. They are usually found in low lying areas developed from alluvium and other material, frequently over chalky or limestone bedrocks and so are often neutral to alkaline.

% Latin name Common name 0.7 Achillea millefolium Yarrow 1.7 Betonica officinalis Betony 2.3 Centaurea nigra Common Knapweed 0.2 Galium album Hedge Bedstraw 2.3 Galium verum Lady's Bedstraw 1.7 Geranium pratense Meadow Crane's-bill 1.2 Knautia arvensis Field Scabious 0.6 Leontodon hispidus Rough Hawkbit 2.3 Leucanthemum vulgare Oxeye Daisy 0.6 Lotus corniculatus Birdsfoot Trefoil Ribwort Plantain 0.6 Plantago lanceolata

1.2 Poterium sanguisorba - (Sanguisorba minor) Salad Burnet Cowslip 2.3 Prunella vulgaris Selfheal Yellow Rattle

Common Sorrel Pepper Saxifrage Tufted Vetch

Common name Latin name Common Bent Agrostis capillaris Sweet Vernal-grass (w) Anthoxanthum odoratum Quaking Grass (w) Briza media Crested Dogstail Cynosurus cristatus Festuca ovina Sheep's Fescue Slender-creeping Red-fescue Festuca rubra Phleum bertolonii Smaller Cat's-tail (w) Yellow Oat-grass (w) Trisetum flavescens

EM2 Standard General Purpose Meadow Mixture

Emorsgate EM2 (or similar approved) is a meadow mixture that contains species that are characteristic of traditional meadows

% Latin name Common name 0.5 Achillea millefolium 0.5 Centaurea nigra Common Knapweed Daucus carota Wild Carrot Lady's Bedstraw Galium verum Leucanthemum vulgare Oxeye Daisy Poterium sanguisorba - (Sanguisorba minor) Salad Burnet 2.5 Prunella vulgaris Selfheal 3.5 Ranunculus acris Meadow Buttercup Common Sorrel

2.5 Silene dioica 2 Silene vulgaris

Bladder Campion Common name Agrostis capillaris Common Bent Cynosurus cristatus Crested Dogstail Festuca rubra Slender-creeping Red-fescue Phleum bertolonii Smaller Cat's-tail

Red Campion

WFT - Species Rich 26 (Roll Size: 1x0.64m=0.64m2/2x20m=40m2)

> Composition: Wildflower Turf WFT Species Rich 26 is a soil-free turf system that is species rich, has a high grass inclusion rate and is treated as a traditional lawn as opposed to a wildflower meadow.

Wild Flowers (10%)

Common name Latin name Achillea millefolium Yarrow Bellis perennis Daisy Centaurea nigra Common Knapweed Conopodium majus Pignut Smooth Bedstraw Galium mollugo Galium verum Lady's Bedstraw Hypochoeris radicata Cat's Ear Meadow Vetchling Lathyrus pratensis Lotus corniculatus Bird's Foot Trefoil Medicago lupulina Black Medic Wild Marjoram Origanum vulgare Primula veris Cowslip Selfheal Prunella vulgaris Ranunculus acris Meadow Buttercup Common Sorrel Rumex acetosa Sanguisorba minor Salad Burnet Stachys officinalis Betony Trifolium dubium Suckling Clover Wild Red Clover Trifolium pratense Trifolium repens White Clover

Grasses (90%)

Common name Latin name Festuca ovina Sheep's Fescue Festuca rubra subsp. commutate Chewing's Fescue Festuca rubra trichophylla Slender Creeping Red Fescue Dwarf cultivar Lolium perenne Smaller Cat's Tail Phleum bertolonii Common Meadow Grass Poa pratensis

EW1 Woodland Mixture (Sow at 40Kg/hectare or 4g/m2)

Emorsgate EW1 (or similar approved) is a mixture of woodland wild flowers and grasses that are shade tolerant, to be used under existing trees within POS.

% Latin name Common name 2.5 Alliaria petiolata Garlic Mustard 0.5 Allium ursinum Ramsons Angelica sylvestris Wild Angelica 0.3 Betonica officinalis - (Stachys officinalis) Betony Campanula trachelium 0.5 Digitalis purpurea Foxglove Galium album - (Galium mollugo) Hedge Bedstraw Geum urbanum Wood Avens 1.7 Hyacinthoides non-scripta Bluebell 2.5 Prunella vulgaris Selfheal Red Campion 3 Silene dioica Ragged Robin

Latin name Common name 10 Agrostis capillaris Common Bent Anthoxanthum odoratum Sweet Vernal-grass (w) Brachypodium sylvaticum False Brome (w) 35 Cynosurus cristatus Crested Dogstail Deschampsia cespitosa Tufted Hair-grass (w) 26 Festuca rubra Slender-creeping Red-fescue

Mow regularly throughout the first year of establishment to a height of 40-60mm. Remove cuttings if dense. Dig out or spot Cut regularly to maintain a maximum height of 300mm.

Open or young woodland encourages more growth as light levels are higher and grasses will become more prominent. Cut

annually in mid-Summer to keep weeds such as nettles and brambles at bay.

management, the mix will benefit from good tree and coppice management.

year of establishment to a height of 40-60mm, removing any cuttings if dense. Avoid cutting in the Spring and early Summer library flower. After flowering in July or August, take a hay cut:

if sown in the Autumn and contains Yellow Rattle. Allow to flower, then in mid-Summer, cut back and remove cut to 50mm. Leave the hay to dry and shed seed for 1-7

vegetation. Dig out any residual perennial weeds such as docks. | days then remove from site. Mow the regrowth througi

Wild Flowers (20%)

Nettle-leaved Bellflower

0.2 Silene flos-cuculi - (Lychnis flos-cuculi) 0.3 Stachys sylvatica 1 Teucrium scorodonia

Grasses (80%)

Cutting Regime: Year One

reat any residual perennial weeds such as dock.

Mow any newly sown meadows regularly throughout the first

Supplier (or similar

EM5 Meadow Mixture for Loamy Soils

Hedge Woundwort

Cutting Regime: Year Two Onwards

Cut annually in Sept to a height of 50mm. Leave the cuttings to dry and shed seed for 1-7 days then remove

from site. Mow the re growth through late
Autumn/Winter to 50mm and again in Spring if needed. Level 3 (10m onwards from outer perimeter fence): Cut annually in Sept to a height of 50mm. Leave the cuttings to dry and shed seed for 1-7 days then remove from

site. Mow the re growth through late Autumn/Winter to 50mm and again in Spring if needed.

Meadow grassland is not cut from Spring through to late

Established woodland: requires little management

Wood Sage

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- 2. If received electronically it is the recipients responsibility to print to correct scale. Only written dimensions should be used.
- 3. This drawing should be read in conjunction with all other relevant drawings and specifications.

Landscape Key:



Application Boundary

Fence

Fence

Inner Security



Native Shrub

Planting

Wildflower

Turf

Outer Security

Wildflower Grassland

Water Easement

Existing trees to be Retained



Broadleaf Tree and Shrub Planting



Conifer Tree Planting



Reinforced Modular Grass Paving -Supplied by Grass Concrete Ltd (or similar approved) To be sown with a wildflower mix



Tree canopies beyond boundary to be trimmed to avoid conflict with 10m clear zone

Recreational Ground:



Existing Vegetation Restored Natural Grassland

vvoodiand Interplanting

Woodland **Grass Mix**



Planting

P02	Retained trees added along NE boundary.	АН	DB	26.02.21
P01	First Issue	АН	DB	10.02.21
Rev	Description	Ву	Ckd	Date
	MAKING COMPLEX EASY			

Sherwood House, Sherwood Avenue, Newark, Nottinghamshire, NG24 1QQ

T:01636 605 700 E: rpsnewark@rpsgroup.com

Bracknell Data Centre

Grassland Management Plan Sheet 1 of 1

Date Created 1:1000@A1 For Planning February 2021 Task Information Manager Manager DMB AGH DMB

Document Number 20305B-RPS-SI-XX-DR-A-9531 Project Code - Originator - Zone - Level - Type - Role - Drawing Number

NK020305

RPS Project Number

rpsgroup.com

Appendix B

Typical Tree and Shrub Palette (Ref. JSL3708_550)

16/02/2021 JSL3708_550 Bracknell

Typical Tree and Shrub Palette



Status: Draft

0.40m c/s

0.40m c/s

CG

В

3L

40-60cm

Client:

Project: Bracknell Data Centre

Dwg Ref: 20305B-RPS-SI-XX-DR-A-9530 to 9531 Date: Feb. 2021

Doc Ref: JSL3708_550

Revision: -**Botanical name** Girth / size No. Abbr Common name Stock Density / % A. Trees i. Heavy Standard 10-12 /14-16cm C / SR / RB Alnus glutinosa Common alder As shown 10-12 /14-16cm C/SR/RB Betula pendula Silver birch As shown Fagus sylvatica Common Beech 8-10 /14-16cm C/SR/RB As shown Prunus avium 'Plena' Wild Cherry 10-12cms C/SR/RB As shown Pedunculate Oak 10-12 / 14-16cm C / SR / RB Quercus robur As shown Sorbus aucuparia Mountain Ash / Rowan 10-12cms C/SR/RB As shown Small leaved Lime C / SR / RB Tilia cordata 10-12cms As shown Ulmus New Horizon Flm 14-16cm C/SR/RB As shown ii. Coniferous Trees Pinus sylvestris Scots Pine 2.5-3.0m C/SR/RB As shown **B. Native Tree and Shrub Mixes** i. Woodland Mix Planting 60-80cm Corylus avellana Hazel В 1.5m c/s 10% 15% 60-80cm 1.5m c/s Hawthorn В Crataegus monogyna 5% Spindle 60-80cm 1.5m c/s Euonymus europaeus В 10% llex aquifolium Holly 3L CG 1.5m c/s Wild Cherry 60-80cm 10% Prunus avium В 1.5m c/s 60-80cm 10% Field Maple В Acer campestre 1.5m c/s 60-80cm 15% Betula pendula Silver birch В 1.5m c/s Pedunculate Oak CG/RB 25% Quercus robur 60-80cm 1.5m c/s 100% ii. Shrub Mix 60-80cm 15% Corylus avellana Common Hazel В 1.5m c/s 30% Crataegus monogyna Hawthorn 60-80cm 1.5m c/s В Cornus sanguinea 60-80cm 1.5m c/s 10% Dogwood В 60-80cm 1.5m c/s 5% Lonicera nitida Honevsuckle В 20% 60-80cm В Prunus spinosa Blackthorn 1.5m c/s Rosa canina Dog Rose 60-80cm 1.5m c/s 5% В Guelder Rose 10% Viburnum opulus 60-80cm В 1.5m c/s llex aquifolium CG 5% Holly 3L 1.5m c/s 100% C. Hedge planting i. Native Species Hedge Planting Field Maple 40-60cm 0.40m c/s 5% Acer campestre В 10% 40-60cm 0.40m c/s Corvlus avellana Hazel В 40-60cm 0.40m c/s 50% Crataegus monogyna Hawthorne В Blackthorn 0.40m c/s 20% Prunus spinosa 40-60cm В

10% Viburnum opulus 100%

D. Grass, Meadow and Woodland seed mixes

5%

The meadow / grassland areas will be managed appropriately to minimise the unwanted establishment of invasive broadleaf weeds. Species such as thistle, ragwort, bristly ox-tongue and fat hen shall be managed appropriately via herbicidal spraying or suitable cutting regime. All grassland areas shall be assessed after two growing seasons to review the establishment of the sward. Areas which fail to establish a healthy grassland sward shall be scarified and over seeded with the seed mixes listed below. Where a sward remains undisturbed overseeding may be used in place of total reseeding.

Holly

Guelder Rose

i. Mown Grass Areas - Wildflower Turf - Species Rich 26 or similar and approved

llex aquifolium

To be close mown regularly to maintain a maximum height of 50-75mm.

ii. Meadow Grass Areas - Emorsgate EM2 Standard General Purpose Meadow Mixture or similar and approved (4gms/m²)

Year one: Mow regularly throughout the first year of establishment to a height of 40-60mm, removing cuttings if dense. Carefully dig out or spot treat any residual perennial weeds such as docks. Year two onwards: Cut regularly to maintain a maximum height of 300mm. Cut annually in Sept to a height of 50mm. Leave the cuttings to dry and shed seed for 1-7 days then remove from site. Mow the re growth through late Autumn/Winter to 50mm and again in Spring if needed.

Achillea millefolium Yarrow Centaurea nigra Common Knapweed Daucus carota Wild Carrot Galium verum Lady's Bedstraw Leucanthemum vulgare Oxeye Daisy 20% wild Poterium sanguisorba Salad Buret flowers Prunella vulgaris Selfheal Ranunculus acris Meadow Buttercup

16/02/2021 JSL3708_550 Bracknell

Rumex acetosa Common Sorrel
Silene dioica Red Campion
Silene vulgaris Bladder Campion

Agrostis capillaris Common Bent
Cynosurus cristatus Crested Dogstail

(by weight)
Festuca rubra
Slender-creeping Red-fescue
Phleum bertolonii
Smaller Cat's-tail (w)

iii. Restored Natural Grassland (Recreation Ground) - Emorsgate mix EM5 Meadow Mixture for Loamy Soils or similar and approved (4gms/m²)

Year one: Mow regularly throughout the first year to a height of 40-60mm, removing cuttings if dense. Avoid cutting in the Spring and early Summer if sown in the Autumn and contains Yellow Rattle. Allow to flower, then in mid-Summer, cut back and remove cut vegetation. Dig out any residual perennial weeds such as docks. Year two onwards: do not cut from Spring through to late July/August to give the sown species an opportunity to flower. After flowering in July or August, take a hay cut, cut back with a scythe, petrol strimmer or tractor mower to 50mm. Leave the hay to dry and shed seed for 1-7 days then remove from site. Mow the regrowth through to late Autumn/Winter to 50mm and again in Spring if needed.

Achillea millefolium Yarrow Betonica officinalis Betony

Common Knapweed Centaurea nigra Galium album Hedge Bedstraw Galium verum Lady's Bedstraw Geranium pratense Meadow Crane's-bill Field Scabious Knautia arvensis Leontodon hispidus Rough Hawkbit Oxeye Daisy Leucanthemum vulgare Birdsfoot Trefoil Lotus corniculatus Ribwort Plantain Plantago lanceolata Poterium sanguisorba Salad Burnet Primula veris Cowslip Prunella vulgaris Selfheal Rhianthus minor Yellow Rattle Rumex acetosa Common Sorrel Silaum silaus Pepper Saxifrage Vicia cracca Tufted Vetch Agrostis capillaris Common Bent Anthoxanthum odoratum Sweet Vernal Grass Quaking Grass

Briza media Quaking Grass

80% grasses Cynosurus cristatus Crested Dog's-tail

Festuca ovina Sheep's Fescue

(by weight) Festuca rubra Slender-creeping

Festuca rubra Slender-creeping Red-fescue
Phleum bertolonii Smaller Cat's-tail (w)
Trisetum flavascens Yellow Oat-grass (w)

iv. Woodland Underplanting (Recreation Ground) - Emorsgate mix EW1 Woodland Mixture or similar and approved (4gms/m²)

Year one: open or young woodland encourages more growth as light levels are higher and grasses more prominent. Cut annually in mid-Summer to keep weeds such as nettles and brambles at bay. Year two onwards: established woodland requires little management during establishment of the mix. During the long term the mix will benefit from good tree and coppice management.

Alliaria petiolaria Garlic Mustard
Allium ursinum Ramsons
Angelica sylvestris Wild Angelica
Betonica officinalis Betony

Betonica officinalis Betony
Campanula trachelium Nettle-leaved Bellflower

Digitalis purpurea Foxglove Galium album Hedge Bedstraw Geum urbanum Wood Avens Hyacinthoides non-scripta Bluebell Prunella vulgaris Selfheal Red Campion Silene dioica Silene flos-cuculi Ragged Robin Stachys sylvatica Hedge Woundwort Teucrium scorodonia Wood Sage

Agrostis capillaris
Anthoxanthum odoratum
Brachypodium sylvatiucm
Cynosurus cristatus
Deschampsia cespitosa

Common Bent
Sweet Vernal Grass (w)
False Brome (w)
Crested Dog's-tail
Tufted Hair-grass (w)

Festuca rubra Slender-creeping Red-fescue

Notes:

20% wild

flowers

80% grasses

(by weight)

20% wild

flowers

- Species listed above are subject to commercial availability / viability
- Any alterations to species, stock sizes or planting densities shall only be with prior consent of the CA / LA Stock Abbreviations:

S = Seeded T = Turfed CI = Cell grown BI = Bulb

BIOSECURITY STATEMENT

RPS GROUP ARE COMMITTED TO THE PROTECTION OF THE UK ENVIRONMENT AND RECOGNISE THE IMPORTANCE OF RISKS POSED BY IMPORTED PESTS AND DISEASES

16/02/2021 JSL3708_550 Bracknell

- All trees and shrubs are to be sourced responsibly, in the first instance, from UK Nurseries / suppliers, where they have been propagated and/or grown on for a minimum of 5 years in the UK (2 years for shrubs);
- In light of this, all suppliers shall be approved, shall share our values and must have a sound Biosecurity Policy / Management Systems in place to demonstrate the traceability of their stock, and an awareness of the prevalence of all current biosecurity threats, both domestically and abroad;
- The contractor is responsible for ensuring that they operate in strict accordance with the latest guidelines set out by DEFRA, including regularly checking for updates in relation to the latest plant health controls / diseases; i.e. (https://planthealthportal.defra.gov.uk/)
- Inspections will be carried out at selected nurseries and plant health certification / passports will be sought to identify traceability of tree and shrub stock as required.

Appendix C

Landscape and Habitat Schedule



Table A1: Landscape and Habitats Schedule

	Landscape Element	Maintenance Objectives	Maintenance Requirements	Reference
01	Individual trees	 Enhance visual amenity. Reinforce site layout and legibility. Enhancement of the site's microclimate. Enhance biodiversity. Provide habitat connectivity Screening to the built form, including means of enclosure and other structures. 	 Maintain a well-balanced crown, shape and character typical of the species, clear of any crossing or rubbing growth allowing a clear stem, 2m above ground level (retain if field tree feathered to ground). Remove any dead, dying and damaged branches or growth obstructing pedestrian or vehicular routes (obtain advice from an ecologist regarding possible presence of bat roosts prior to undertaking work). Check condition of stakes, ties and guys and replace broken or missing items until such a time as they become redundant. Adjust if necessary, to allow for growth and prevent damage to bark. Undertake Pest and Disease Control using suitable pesticides or fungicides as advised, only if severe infestation occurs. Maintain a weed free area at the base of all trees, 1m diameter mulch area for trees in grass or planting. 	BS 3998: Recommendations for tree work The Arboricultural Association Standard Conditions of Contract and Specification for Tree Works Sept.
02	Native hedgerow (Recreation Ground)	 Enhance visual amenity. Enhance biodiversity. Provide habitat connectivity Integrate with surrounding landscape and character Screening to the built form, including means of enclosure and other structures. Define differing areas and 	 Hedgerows that adjoin footpaths therefore likely to cause obstruction if growth is left unchecked should be cut back annually outside the bird breeding season (March to August inclusive) to a neat and consistent finish to maintain a vigour with all arisings removed off site. All other native hedgerows on site are to be cut every 2-3 years (on rotation) to allow flowering and fruiting and the development of a structure of benefit to wildlife, outside the bird breeding season (March to August inclusive). Remove arisings off site. Clip to form a neat, compact hedgerow with a tapering top. Maintain at approx. height of 1.2 – 1.8m. Remove any dead, dying and damaged growth or growth 	BS 4428: Code of practice for general landscape operations BS 7370-4: Grounds maintenance Recommendations for maintenance of soft landscape



Table A1: Landscape and Habitats Schedule

	Landscape Element	Maintenance Objectives	Maintenance Requirements	Reference
		routes.	obstructing pedestrian or vehicular routes outside of bird breeding season (March to August inclusive).	
			 Check condition of stakes, ties, guys and shelters and replace broken or missing items until such a time as they become redundant. Adjust if necessary, to allow for growth and prevent damage to bark. 	
			 Re-firm any plants that have been disturbed by adverse weather or interference. 	
05	Shrub and herbaceous planting	 Enhance visual amenity. Create visual interest and articulation in the soft 	 Ensure all planted areas are kept free of weeds by the use of suitable herbicides; maintain levels of mulch and hand weeding in more prominent areas as required. 	BS 4428: Code of practice for general landscape operations
		landscape.Integrate with surrounding landscape	 Fork over beds as necessary to eliminate any hollows or cambers, ensuring the depth of mulch is maintained. Redistribute mulch as necessary to maintain specified levels. 	BS 7370-4: Grounds maintenance
		features and character. Physical relief to areas of hard landscaping for	 Check condition of stakes, ties and guys and replace broken or missing items until plant establish. Adjust if necessary, to allow for growth and prevent damage to plants. 	Recommendations for maintenance of soft landscape
		water runoff and water runoff and drainage. • Cut back any damaged, dead or diseased branches to a healt node or any growth obstructing adjacent areas of hard standing Remove any dead flowers/foliage at times appropriate to the	 Cut back any damaged, dead or diseased branches to a healthy node or any growth obstructing adjacent areas of hard standing. 	Tanaccape
			 Remove any dead flowers/foliage at times appropriate to the species. 	
		 Screening to the built form, including means of enclosure and other 	 Cut back to the ground all last season's foliage on ornamental grass species in early spring (March) prior to new growth showing through and dispose of offsite. 	
		structures.	 Re-firm any plants that have been disturbed by adverse weather or interference. 	
			 Under take pest control with approved pesticides in accordance with manufacturer's instructions in approved locations only. 	



Table A1: Landscape and Habitats Schedule

	Landscape Element	Maintenance Objectives	Maintenance Requirements	Reference
			 Prune annually planting as required to maintain vigour and keep adjacent hard standing clear of overgrowing vegetation whilst maintaining the plants natural habit. DO NOT USE MECHANCIAL TOOLS. 	
			Train climbing shrubs to walls / fences.	
06	Woodland mixes	 Enhance visual amenity. Enhance biodiversity. Provide habitat connectivity Integrate with surrounding landscape and character. 	 Remove any dead, dying and damaged branches or growth obstruction pedestrian or vehicular routes. Check condition of stakes, ties, guys and shelters and replace broken or missing items until such a time as they become redundant. Adjust if necessary, to allow for growth and prevent damage to bark. Undertake Pest and Disease Control using suitable pesticides or 	BS 3998: Recommendations for tree work BS 7370-4: Grounds maintenance Recommendations for
		fungicides as advised, only if severe infestation o Maintain a wood-free area at the base of all trees mulch are for trees in grass or planting. Undertake coppicing to selected species on a 5-y other specialist management operations as speci	fungicides as advised, only if severe infestation occurs. Maintain a wood-free area at the base of all trees, 1m diameter	maintenance of soft landscape
			other specialist management operations as specified and leave all arisings on site, to provide dead wood habitat of benefit to	The Arboricultural Association Standard Conditions of Contract and Specification for Tree
			 Undertake thinning between establishment and maturity unless trees have been planted at their final spacings. Thinning should be commenced when the outermost leaves of crowns are competing for light with leaves of neighbouring trees. 	Works Sept.
			 All works in woodlands should be undertaken between November and February to avoid impact on woodland nesting birds. However, when not carrying out works, avoid compacting ground during autumn/winter (wet woodland areas in particular). 	



Table A1: Landscape and Habitats Schedule

	Landscape	Maintanana Objectiva	Maintenance Benefit month	
	Element	Maintenance Objectives	Maintenance Requirements	Reference
07	Native shrub planting	 Enhance visual amenity. Enhance biodiversity. Provide habitat connectivity 	 Remove any dead, dying and damaged branches or growth obstruction pedestrian or vehicular routes. Check condition of stakes, ties, guys and shelters and replace broken or missing items until such a time as they become 	BS 3998: Recommendations for tree work
		surrounding landscape damage to bark.	· ·	BS 7370-4: Grounds maintenance
and character. • Undertake Pest and Disease Control using suitable pest fungicides as advised, only if severe infestation occurs.	Chachana Parana Process Comments and Section Processing Comments	Recommendations for maintenance of soft		
	mamam a need need at the back of an areas, in diameter	landscape		
			 Undertake coppicing to selected species on a 5-year cycle or other specialist management operations as specified and leave all arisings on site, to provide dead wood habitat of benefit to wildlife 	The Arboricultural Association Standard Conditions of Contract and Specification for Tree
			 Undertake thinning between establishment and maturity unless trees have been planted at their final spacings. Thinning should be commenced when the outermost leaves of crowns are competing for light with leaves of neighbouring trees. 	Works Sept.
			 All works in woodlands should be undertaken between November and February to avoid impact on woodland nesting birds. However, when not carrying out works, avoid compacting ground during autumn/winter (wet woodland areas in particular). 	
08	Bulb planting	Enhance visual amenity.	 Remove dead flower leaves/stalks from bulbs in grass after at least 6 weeks to prevent loss of vigour through defoliation and remove all arisings of site. 	BS 7370-4: Grounds maintenance Recommendations for
		Re-firm areas of bulb plantir	Re-firm areas of bulb planting if they become disturbed.	maintenance of soft
			 Grass should be mown before the emergence of flowers or leaves of late-emerging species. 	landscape



Table A1: Landscape and Habitats Schedule

	Landscape Element	Maintenance Objectives	Maintenance Requirements	Reference
09	Wildflower Turf	 Enhance visual amenity. Integrate with surrounding landscape and character. Provide easily accessible areas of short grass for the use of employees, thereby reducing visitor pressure on species-rich grassland in remainder of site. 	 Maintain all areas to a maximum height of 3cm during March / April and end of September / October or at times when grass exceeds 5cm. Remove all arisings off site or to an approved tip. Cut a neat and consistent finish including edges, without rutting or scalping, ensuring adjacent areas of hard standing free are kept free of arisings. Remove litter, rubbish and other debris from grassed areas prior to cutting. Exercise extreme care when working in close proximity to existing/new trees and prevent damage to stems/trunks. 	BS 7370-3: Grounds maintenance Recommendations for maintenance of amenity and functional turf
10	General meadow areas	 Enhance visual amenity. Integrate with surrounding landscape and character. Enhance biodiversity. Enhance bat foraging habitats across the site. Maintain species rich diversity of grassland 	 Where required maintain meadow at 300 mm in accordance with Grassland Management Plan (Ref. 20305D-RPS-SI-XX-DR-A-9533 and 9543) to allow for security requirements. Cut grass annually by flail to a height of 5-7cm annually between late June and end of August after flowering. Leave cut hay in situ for 1-7 days, turning occasionally to dry and allowing seeds to be shed, before removing all arisings off site or to approved tip. Carry out additional cuts in Autumn or Spring as required to maintain grass at below 10cm in height. Remove litter, rubbish and other debris from grassed areas prior to cutting. Exercise extreme care when working in close proximity to existing/new trees and prevent damage to stems/trunks. Exercise extreme care when working in close proximity to water's edge. Do not apply organic or inorganic fertilisers. 	BS 7370-5: Grounds maintenance Recommendations for maintenance of water areas



Table A1: Landscape and Habitats Schedule

Landscape Element	Maintenance Objectives	Maintenance Requirements	Reference
		 Do not apply insecticides, herbicides or fungicides, as these can destroy valuable wildlife. The exception is herbicides for the control of specific problem weeds (i.e. nettle, spear thistle, creeping thistle, curled dock, broadleaved dock and ragwort) – herbicides for these species should be applied by weed wiper or spot treatment with a back-pack sprayer. 	
		 Do not plough, level or re-seed the grassland areas – if individual patches become bare, these can be re-seeded with the same species-rich seed mix as used originally. 	
		 Do not apply lime as this could affect the range of plants growing in the grassland. 	
		 Avoid compacting ground when wet use of hand-held strimmer where required to avoid trafficking of grass by machine. 	
11 Existing marginal planting	Enhance visual amenity.Integrate with	 Maintain a third of pond surface area at all times by management of marginal and aquatic planting. 	BS 7370-4: Grounds maintenance
(Recreation Ground)	surrounding landscape and character.	 Thin colonising plant species to maintain a balanced planting structure 	Recommendations for maintenance of soft
	 Ensure a balanced species mix without any 	 Remove excessive algal bloom as required to maintain a healthy water quality to support pond life 	landscape
	domination of one	Avoid compacting ground when carrying out works.	
		 Exercise extreme care when working in close proximity to existing/new trees and prevent damage to stems/trunks. 	
		 Exercise extreme care when working in close proximity to water's edge. 	
		 Do not apply organic or inorganic fertilisers. 	
		 Do not apply insecticides, herbicides or fungicides, as these can destroy valuable wildlife. The exception is herbicides for the control of specific problem weeds (i.e. nettle, spear thistle, 	



Table A1: Landscape and Habitats Schedule

	Landscape Element	Maintenance Objectives	Maintenance Requirements	Reference
			 creeping thistle, curled dock, broadleaved dock and ragwort) – herbicides for these species should be applied by weed wiper or spot treatment with a back-pack sprayer. Do not apply lime as this could affect the range of plants growing in the vegetation and affect the quality of the adjacent water. 	
12	Pesticides, Insecticides and Fungicides	 Limit use of pesticides, insecticides and fungicides, unless absolutely essential. Do not use within native planting areas 	 Allow for only pest control by spraying with a suitable approved pesticide in cases of bad insect and pest infestation. All spraying must be carried out in accordance with manufacturers written recommendations. All damage that occurs, as a result of spraying, shall be made good at the Contractor's own cost. No Insecticides, Fungicides or Pesticides shall be used except with the prior written approval of the managing authority. In such cases all pesticides shall be selected from the current list of approved chemicals and applied in strict accordance with the Control of Pesticide Regulations 1986 and other related Acts and Regulations. The approval of the Environment Agency will be required when applying a pesticide to or within 3m of any watercourse. Take appropriate action only if severe infestation occurs. If problem persists over a number of years, consider changing the plant species concerned to one less vulnerable to infestation. 	Control of Pesticide Regulations (COPR) Plant Protection Regs Control of Substances Hazardous to Health (COSHH) BASIS (the registration, standards and certification scheme for pesticides and fertilisers) BS 4428: Code of practice for general landscape operations BS 7370-4: Grounds maintenance



Table A1: Landscape and Habitats Schedule

	Landscape Element	Maintenance Objectives	Maintenance Requirements	Reference
				Recommendations for maintenance of soft landscape
13	Existing retained trees and Tree Groups	 Maintain all trees in a safe and structurally sound condition. Maintain and enhance visual amenity. Integrate with surrounding landscape and character. Enhance biodiversity. Provide habitat connectivity 	 Existing tree structure to be allowed to grow out naturally. Monitor health and condition of trees on a regular basis to identify any health and safety issues. Periodically inspect all existing trees, surveying them for general health, vigour and structural stability. In public areas where risk of injury or damage is heightened, complete necessary works to existing trees to maintain their health and structural stability. Carry out any remedial pruning and/or general tree works in accordance with BS:3998 Prior to any works taking place presence of breeding birds, bats and bat roosting potential shall be reviewed by a suitably qualified and experienced person. Seek written approval from the LPA prior to carrying out any work to trees covered any Tree Preservation Orders. Leave areas of large cut lumber on site in piles in managed locations for habitat creation and biodiversity. 	BS 3998: Recommendations for tree work The Arboricultural Association Standard Conditions of Contract and Specification for Tree Works Sept. Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 as amended