

Taylor Wimpey (North East) Phase 2, Monkton Lane, South Tyneside

SuDS MANAGEMENT PLAN

Rev A

19th January 2017

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Issue Sheet.

Prepared	Date		Checked	Date	
I. Baciulyte	04.07.16		A Lowdon	09 08 16	
Revisions.				Date	
А	Revised Drawing added to Appendix 1, Landscaping drawings added to appendix 2. MDA		19 01 17		

This document has been prepared solely as a SuDS Management Plan for Taylor Wimpey, Queensberry Design Ltd accepts no responsibility or liability for any use that is made of this document other than by the Client for which it was originally commissioned and prepared.

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Introduction

Queensberry Design Ltd has been commissioned by Taylor Wimpey to prepare a SuDS Management Plan in connection with a proposed Monkton Phase 2 residential development located off Monkton Lane in South Tyneside.

This SuDS Management Plan has been produced to demonstrate how the proposed SuDS basin will be managed and maintained in order to satisfy the requirements set out in CIRIA 753.

This report is provided to assist the adopting body/maintaining body in developing an appropriate Maintenance Plan.

Site Description

The Monkton Phase 2 site is approximately 13ha in size and is to consist of 143 residential houses. The area of the development is classified as a green field site. These proposals follow on from the Phase 1 development which is located directly north of the phase 2 site.

Surface Water Drainage

The development is served by a separate surface and foul water drainage network which is to be adopted by Northumbrian Water Ltd under Section 104 of the water industry act. There are no combined sewers proposed on the development.

Surface water generated by both phase 1 and phase 2 of the development is conveyed to the detention basin which is located at the south eastern corner of phase 2. The underground sewers which convey this surface water are to be adopted by Northumbrian Water ltd under S104 agreement.

The surface water sewer at the eastern boundary of phase 2 was installed as part of the phase 1 works, and provided attenuation before the basin was able to be constructed.

The phase 2 works included some alteration of the eastern attenuation pipe network, to ensure one flow restriction is able to control run off from both phases – this is done using a Hydrobrake unit within manhole S40.

Restricted discharge in to the downstream watercourse requires attenuation, which is provided on site. the majority of this volume is provided within the basin, however a small percentage is located with the pipe network due to their diameter.

Detention Basin

The detention basin is located in the south eastern corner of the site with access directly off the public highway. Drawing QD1081-08-03 shows the basin GA and section; and is located in appendix 1 of this report. A 3m wide access track surrounds the basin; the side slope of the pond is not to exceed 1 in 4. Basin geometry is summarised below.

Invert level	33.700m
Track gradient	1:60
Water level (100yr + 30% climate)	34.871m (1171mm depth)
Total pond volume	706 m ³

The primary function of the detention basin is providing flow control through attenuation of storm water runoff, and to facilitate some settling of particulate pollutants.

The proposed basin will accommodate various plant species ranging from bankside planting to emergent and some marginal plants which will enhance biodiversity and bring a number of benefits to local communities. The basin landscaping schedule and planting plan is shown in appendix 2 of this document.

Operation and Maintenance Requirements

Regular inspection and maintenance is important for the effective operation of the detention. Maintenance responsibility for a detention basin and its surrounding area should be placed with a responsible organisation.

Regular mowing in and around the detention basin is required only along maintenance access routes, amenity areas (e.g. footpaths), across embankments and across the main storage area. The remaining areas can be managed as "meadow", unless additional management is required for landscaping purposes.

An access track is provided to the detention basin for inspection and maintenance, including for appropriate equipment and vehicles, e.g. mowing equipment. Operation and maintenance requirements for detention basins are described in Table 1.

Many of the maintenance activities for detention basins can be undertaken as part of landscape maintenance and, if landscape management is already required at site, should have marginal cost implications.

Maintenance Plan Overview

Maintenance Schedule	Required Action	Frequency
	Litter, debris and trash removal	Monthly (or as required)
	Grass cutting – for landscaped areas and access routes	Monthly (during growing season) or as required
	Grass cutting – meadow grass in and around basin	
Regular Maintenance	Manage other vegetation and remove nuisance plants	Monthly (at start, then as required)
	Tidy all dead growth before start of growing season	Annually
	Remove sediments from inlets, outlets and forebay	Annually (or as required)
Occasional Maintenance	Re-seed areas of poor vegetation growth	Annually (or as required)
Occasional Maintenance	Prune and trim trees and remove cuttings	As required
	Repair of erosion or other damage by reseeding or re-turfing	As required
	Remove silt build-up and restore basin to design contours	7-10 years as required
Remedial Actions	Repair / rehabilitation of gully grating and/or manhole cover	As required
	Rehabilitate infiltration surface using scarifying and spiking techniques if performance deteriorates	1 per 5 years or as required
Monitoring	Inspect gully for blockages and clear if required	Monthly / after large storms
Monitoring	Inspect banksides, gully and manhole for damage	Monthly / after large storms

Table 1. Detention Basin Operation and Maintenance Requirements

Regular Maintenance

Inspections & Reporting

Regular SuDS scheme inspections will:

- help determine optimum future maintenance activities
- confirm hydraulic, water quality, amenity and ecological performance
- Allow identification of potential system failures, e.g. blockage, poor infiltration, poor water quality etc.

Inspections can generally be required at monthly site visits (e.g. for grass cutting) for little additional cost, and should, therefore, be subsumed into regular maintenance requirements. During the first year of operation, inspections should ideally be carried out after every significant storm event to ensure proper functioning, but in practice this may be difficult or impractical to arrange.

Typical routine inspection questions that will indicate when occasional or remedial maintenance activities are required, and/or when water quality requires investigation include:

- are inlets or outlets blocked?
- does any part of the system appear to be leaking (especially ponds and wetlands)?
- is the vegetation healthy?
- is there evidence of poor water quality (e.g. algae, oils, milky froth, odour, unusual colourings)?
- is there evidence of sediment build-up?
- is there evidence of ponding above an infiltration surface?
- is there any evidence of structural damage that requires repair?
- are there areas of erosion or channelling over vegetated surfaces?

It is recommended that an annual maintenance report and record should be prepared by the maintenance contractor which should be retained with the owner's manual. The report should provide the following information:

- observations resulting from inspections
- measured sediment depths (where appropriate)
- monitoring results, if flow or water quality monitoring was undertaken
- maintenance and operation activities undertaken during the year
- Recommendations for inspection and maintenance programme for the following year.

Litter/debris removal

This is an integral part of SuDS maintenance and reduces the risks of inlet and outlet blockages, retains amenity value and minimises pollution risks. High litter removal frequencies may be required at high profile commercial/retail parks where aesthetics are a major driver.

Grass cutting

It is recommended that grass cutting be minimised around SuDS facilities, apart from swales and filter strips and structural embankments where a height of 100–150 mm is recommended to prevent the plants falling over, or "lodging", when water flows across the surface. In general, allowing grass to grow tends to enhance water quality performance. Short grass around a wet system such as pond or wetland provides an ideal habitat for nuisance species such as ducks and geese; allowing the grass to grow is an effective means of discouraging them.

Grass cutting is an activity undertaken primarily to enhance the perceived aesthetics of the facility. The frequency of cutting will tend to depend on surrounding land uses, and public requirements. Therefore, grass cutting should be done as infrequently as possible, recognising the aesthetic concerns of local residents. However, grass around inlet and outlet infrastructure should be strimmed closely to reduce risks to system performance. If a manicured, parkland effect is required, then cutting will need to be undertaken more regularly than for meadow type grass areas, which aim to maximise habitat and biodiversity potential.

Weed/invasive plant control

Weeds are generally defined as vegetation types that are unwanted in a particular area. For SuDS, weeds are often alien or invasive species, which do not enhance the technical performance or aesthetic value of the system, or non-native species and the spread of which is undesirable.

In some places, weeding has to be done by hand to prevent the destruction of surrounding vegetation (hand weeding should generally be required only during the first year, i.e. during plant establishment). However, over grassed surfaces, mowing can be an effective management measure. The use of herbicides and pesticides should be prohibited since they cause water quality deterioration. The use of fertilisers should also be limited or prohibited to minimise nutrient loadings which are damaging to water bodies.

Shrub management

Shrubs tend to be densely planted and are likely to require weeding at the base, especially during the first year to ensure that they get enough water. Shrubs should be selected so they can grow to their maximum natural height without pruning.

Occasional Maintenance

Sediment Removal

To ensure long-term effectiveness, the sediment that accumulates in SuDS should be removed periodically. The required frequency of sediment removal is dependent on many factors including:

- design of upstream drainage system
- · type of system
- design storage volume
- Characteristics of upstream catchment area (e.g. land use, level of imperviousness, upstream construction activities, erosion control management and effectiveness of upstream pre-treatment).

Sediment accumulation will typically be rapid for the entire construction period (including time required for the building, turfing and landscaping of all upstream development plots). Once a catchment is completely developed and all vegetation is well-established, sediment mobility and accumulation is likely to drop significantly.

Vegetation/plant replacement

Some replacement of plants may be required in the first 12 months after installation, especially after storm events. Dead or damaged plants should be removed and replaced to restore the prescribed number of living plants per hectare.

Inspection programmes should identify areas of filtration, or infiltration surfaces where vegetation growth is poor and likely to cause a reduced level of system performance. Such areas can then be rehabilitated and plant growth repaired.

Remedial Maintenance

Infiltration surface/rehabilitation

In the event that grassed surface permeability has reduced, there are a number of landscape techniques that can be used to open the surface to encourage infiltration.

Such activities are not commonplace and are likely to be required only in circumstances where silt has not been effectively managed upstream. These landscape techniques include:

- Scarifying to remove "thatch". Thatch is a tightly intermingled organic layer of dead and living shoots, stems and roots, developing between the zone of green vegetation and the soil surface. Scarifying with tractor-drawn or self-propelled equipment to a depth of at least 50 mm breaks up silt deposits, removes dead grass and other organic matter and relieves compaction of the soil surface.
- Spiking or tining the soil, using aerating equipment to encourage water percolation. This is particularly
 effective if followed by top dressing with a medium to fine sand, and is best undertaken when the soil is
 moist. Spiking or tining with tractor drawn or self-propelled equipment penetrates and perforates soil
 layers to a depth of at least 100 mm (at 100 mm centres) and allows the entry of air, water, nutrients and
 top dressing materials.
- As a last resort, it may be necessary to remove and replace the grass and topsoil by:
- removing accumulated silt and (subject to a toxicity test) applying to land or dispose of to landfill
- removing damaged turf which should be composted
- cultivating remaining topsoil to required levels
- re-turfing (using turf of a quality and appearance to match existing) or reseeding (to BS 7370: Part 3,
 Clause 12.6 (BSI, 1991) using seed to match existing turf) area to required levels. It may be necessary to
 supply and fix fully biodegradable coir blanket to protect seeded soil. Turf and seeded areas should be top
 dressed with fine sieved topsoil to BS 3882 (BSI, 1994) to achieve final design levels. Watering will be
 required to promote successful germination and/or establishment.

Construction Requirements

The bottom and side slopes of the basin should be carefully prepared to ensure that they are structurally sound and checks should be made that any embankment structures meet their design criteria. The preparation should also ensure that the basin will satisfactorily retain the surface water runoff without significant erosion damage.

Backfilling against inlet and outlet structures needs to be controlled to minimise settlement and erosion. The soils used to finish the side slopes need to be suitably fertile, porous and of sufficient depth to ensure healthy vegetation growth. If an impermeable liner is used, care should be taken to ensure that it is not damaged during construction.

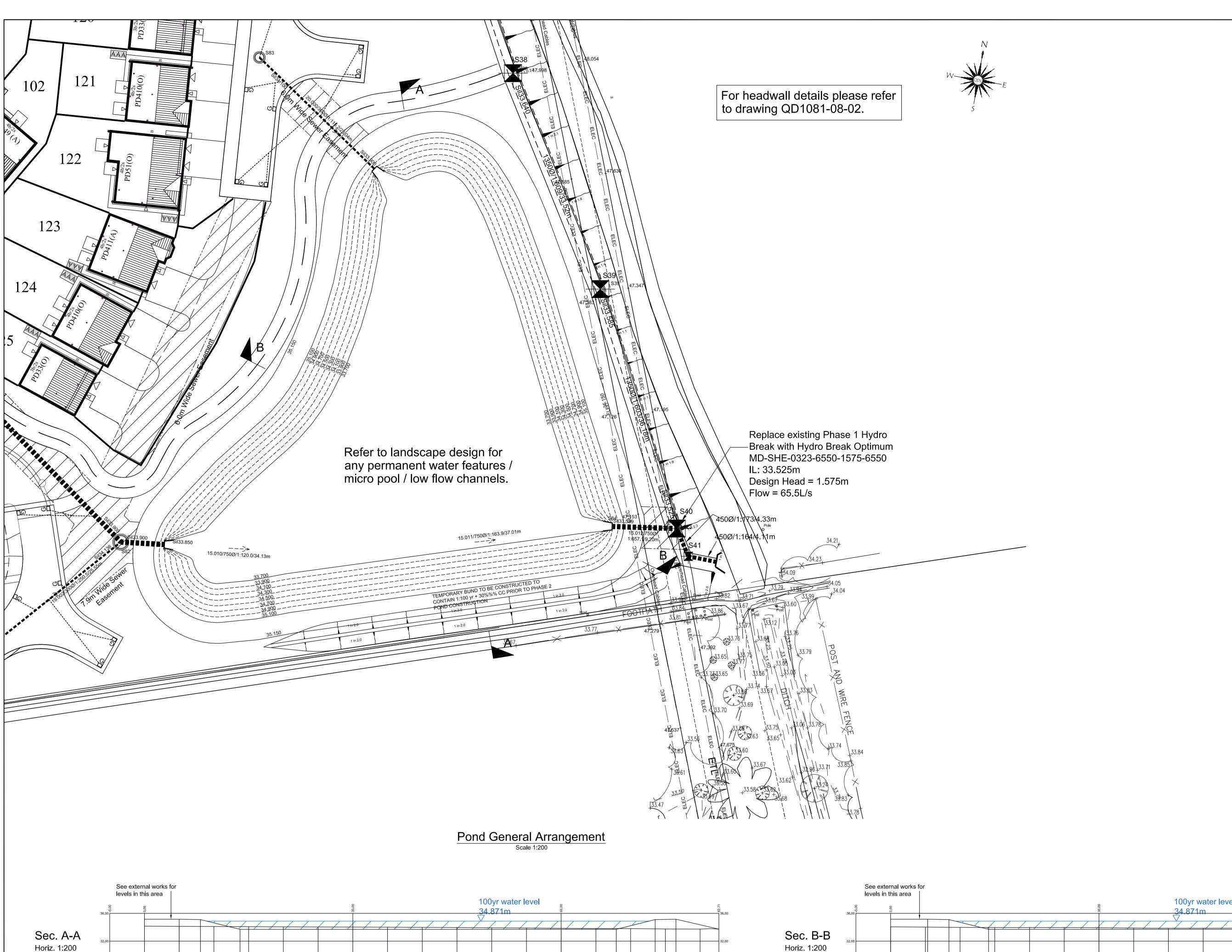
During the SuDS establishment phase, runoff from bare soils should be minimised.

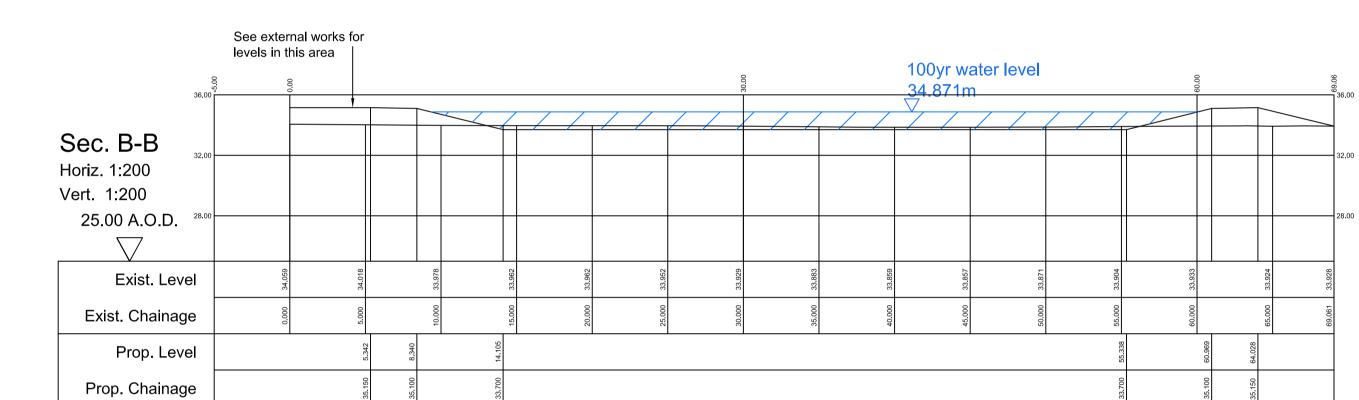
For example:

- vegetative on slopes should be rapidly established
- base-of-slope trenches should be introduced to retain the inevitable runoff of sediments
- construction should be timed to avoid autumn and winter when high runoff rates are to be expected.

Αŗ	pend	lix 1 -	- Design	Drawings
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Access track_

Post & Rail Fence 600mm height

General Notes:-

information or details.

guide and specification

of a non-rocking, non-ventilating design.

engineer immediately.

A. DO NOT USE THIS DRAWING IN ISOLATION. This drawing has been prepared as part of a set, and must therefore be read in conjunction with all other drawings. Any

B. Third party information is used to prepare the engineering design (including, architectural layout, ground investigation, existing utilities records, and specialist design items). The engineering design must therefore be read in conjunction with all third party information prior to commencing work. Queensberry Design Ltd are not responsible for any third party

C. House type working drawings are to be used in conjunction with the plot setting out

D. Drawing status will remain preliminary until full technical approval is received from local authority and sewerage undertaker. Works commenced prior to technical approval are

E. The contractor is expected to prepare appropriate construction method statements for all aspects of appointed work. This should include any temporary protection / works.

F. Land drainage is not permitted to discharge into the public sewer network. Any need for land drainage should be assessed by the ground worker and landscaper during construction and placement of gardens on an individual plot basis. If land drainage designs are required, they should be appointed prior to plot completion.

G. The contractor is expected to cross check all drainage inverts prior to commencing work, this may involve completion of trial holes if invert levels have been interpolated.

Highways

1. All highway works to be carried out in accordance with the current local authority design

2. All excavations below proposed and existing highways to be back filled with granular Type 1 sub base and well compacted in layers not exceeding 150mm, unless otherwise agreed. 3. Highway authority to be notified by the contractor prior to the commencement of works.

Adoptable Drainage

1. All adoptable drainage works to be in accordance with the water authorities publication "Sewers For Adoption 6th Edition" aswell as the approved drawings.

2. Precast concrete manhole rings to comply with the relevant provisions of BS5911: Part

3. All brickwork to be Class B engineering complying with the relevant provisions of BS 3921. Concrete bricks maybe used if their specification is the same as Class B engineering bricks. Please seek approval from relevant water authority before using.

4. Manhole covers and frames shall comply with the relevant provisions of BS EN 124 and be

5. Ladders that are required in Type A manholes are to comply with "Sewers For Adoption

7. 150mm Concrete surround is required around pipes where the depth from finished surface to soffit of pipe is less than 1200mm. This may be reduced to 900mm within open space. 8. The location of existing drainage that is within close proximity to the proposed site works, which is not to be diverted, should be confirmed by the contractor and reported to the developer to ensure it corresponds to that shown on the engineering layout and that no proposed works are affected.

The position, line and diameter of all existing drainage apparatus should be confirmed on site prior to the commencement of the works. Any discrepancies must be reported to the

The connection of foul and surface water drainage to the existing public sewer system shall be subject to the approval of the local sewerage undertaker. The contractor is expected to apply for relevant permits prior to commencing the work.

9. Roads and sewers contractor must inform water authority prior to works commencing

Any existing services which may be affected by the proposed works should be located by means of a hand dig in close liaison with the statutory service authorities. The contractor

It is the contractors responsibility to provide the following as constructed drawings to the developer upon the completion of the works covered by the contract:-

4. Position and depth of service ducts for water, gas, electric, BT, cable and street lighting,

shall inform the developer of any services that may affect the proposed design. Contractor to notify statutory service authorities prior to commencement of work.

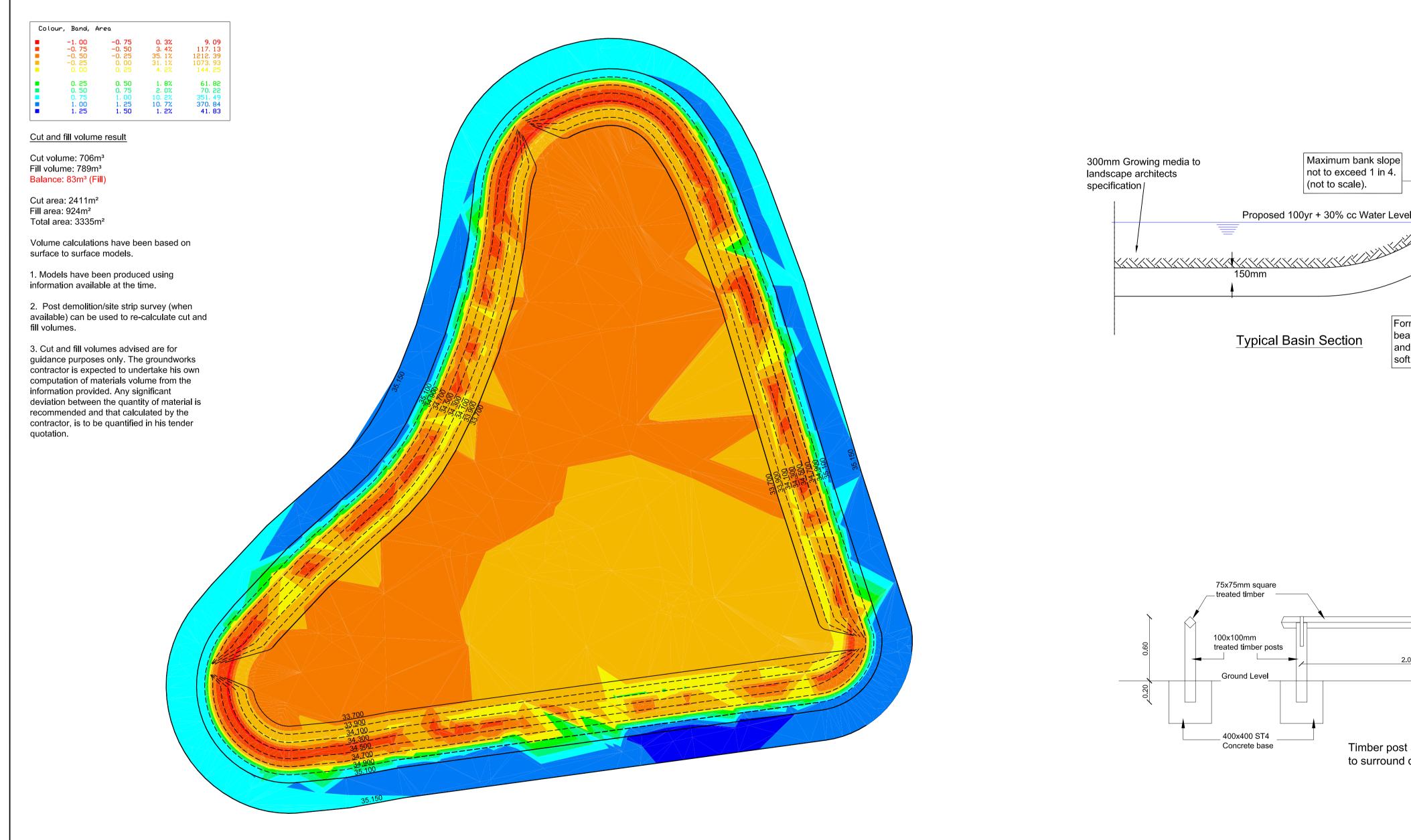
1. Position/co-ordinates of all adoptable manholes. 2. Invert and cover levels of all adoptable manholes.

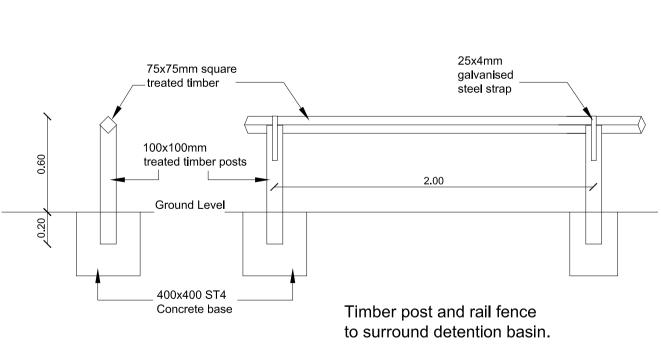
New gully positions and connections.

stating size and number of ducts.

6. Concrete must be either C20 sulphate resistant portland cement with high strength

concrete topping to the benching or C35 ordinary portland cement





Formation to be suitable

bearing strata. (to be graded

and clear of large material,

soft spots and undulations).

Cut and fill analysis
Scale 1:200

Vert. 1:200

25.00 A.O.D.

Exist. Level

Prop. Level

Exist. Chainage

Prop. Chainage

PRELIMINARY

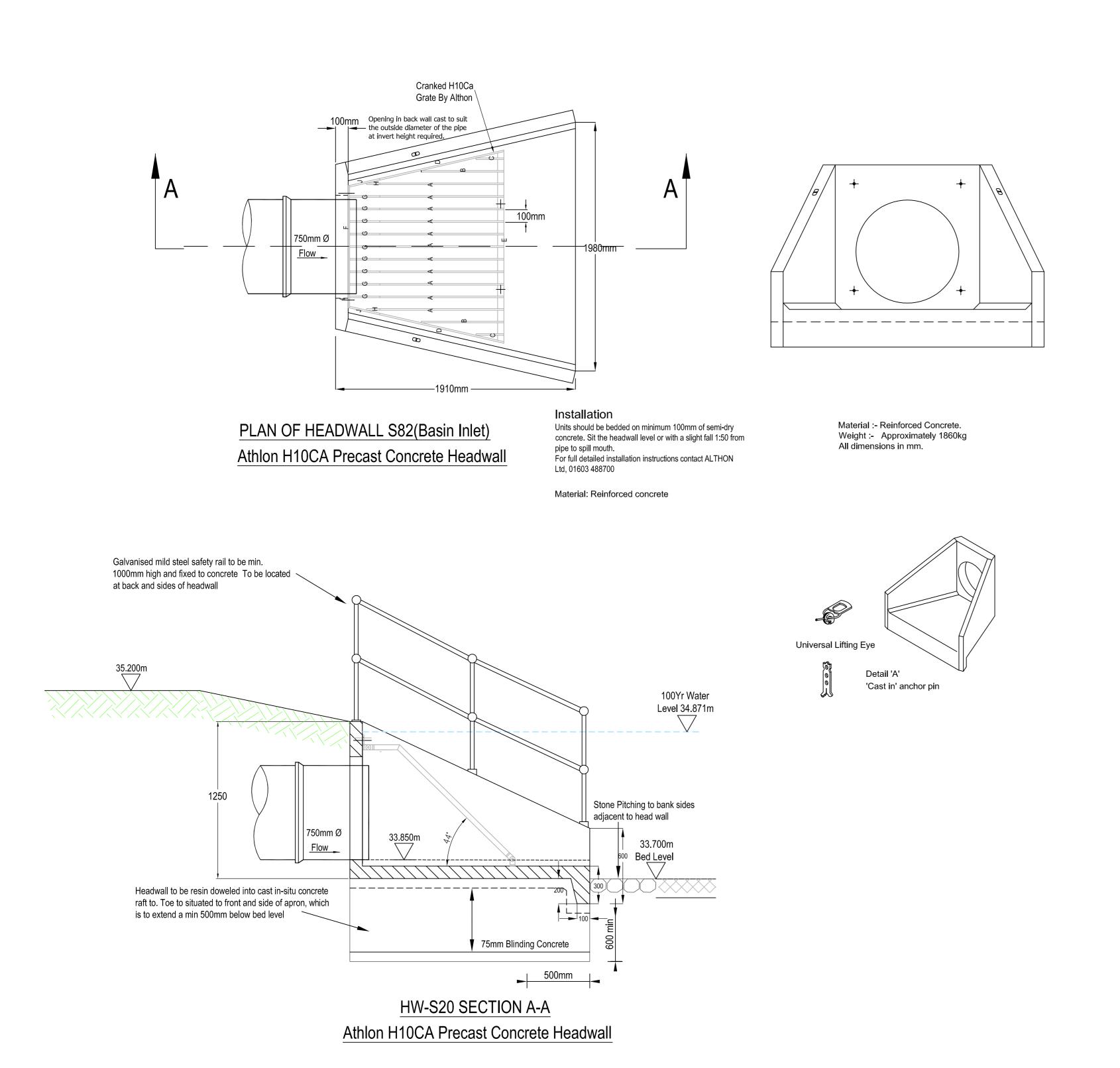
Barratt Homes & Taylor Wimpey Luke's Lane, Monkton Phase 2

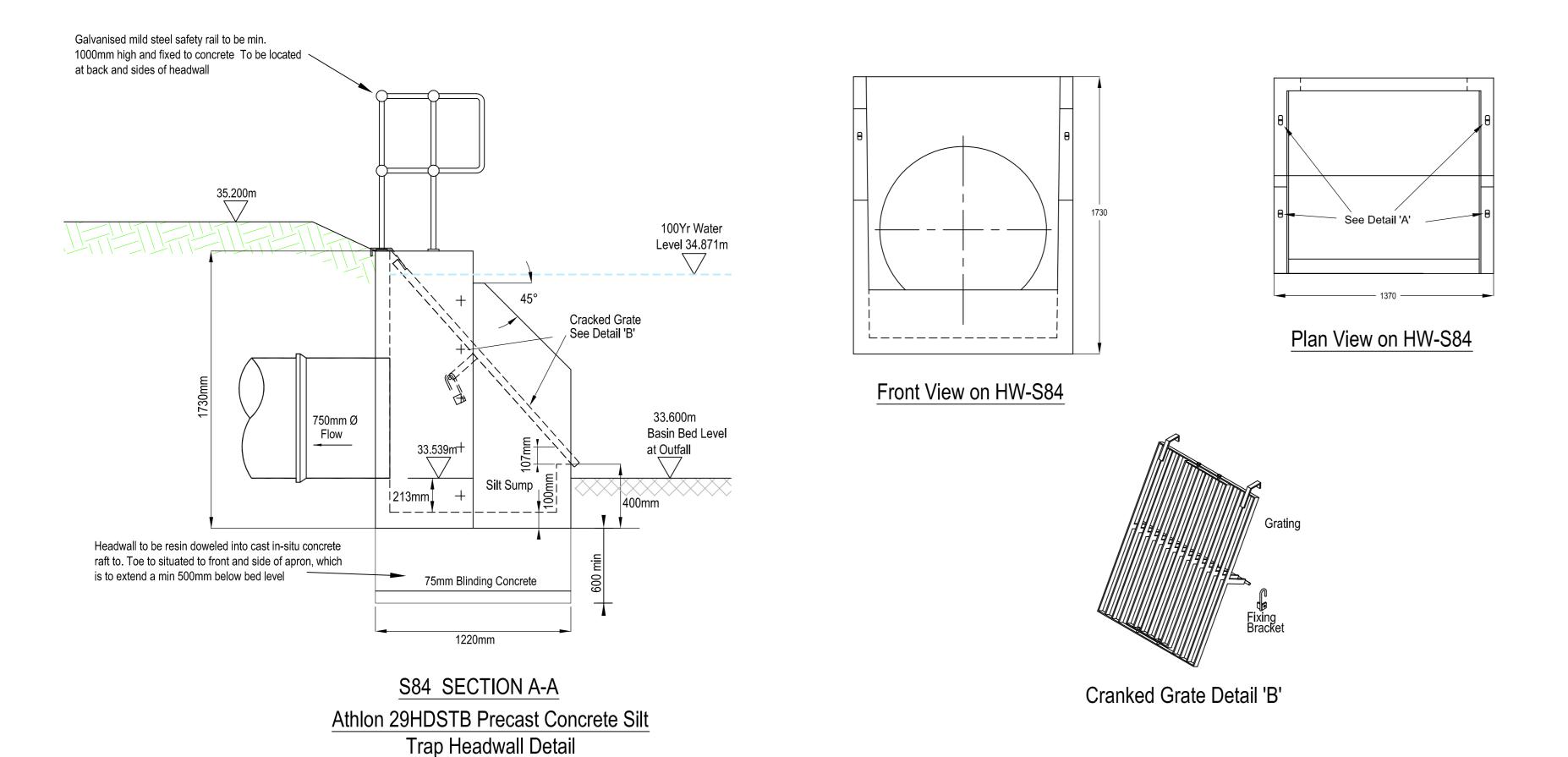
Pond - Typical Details

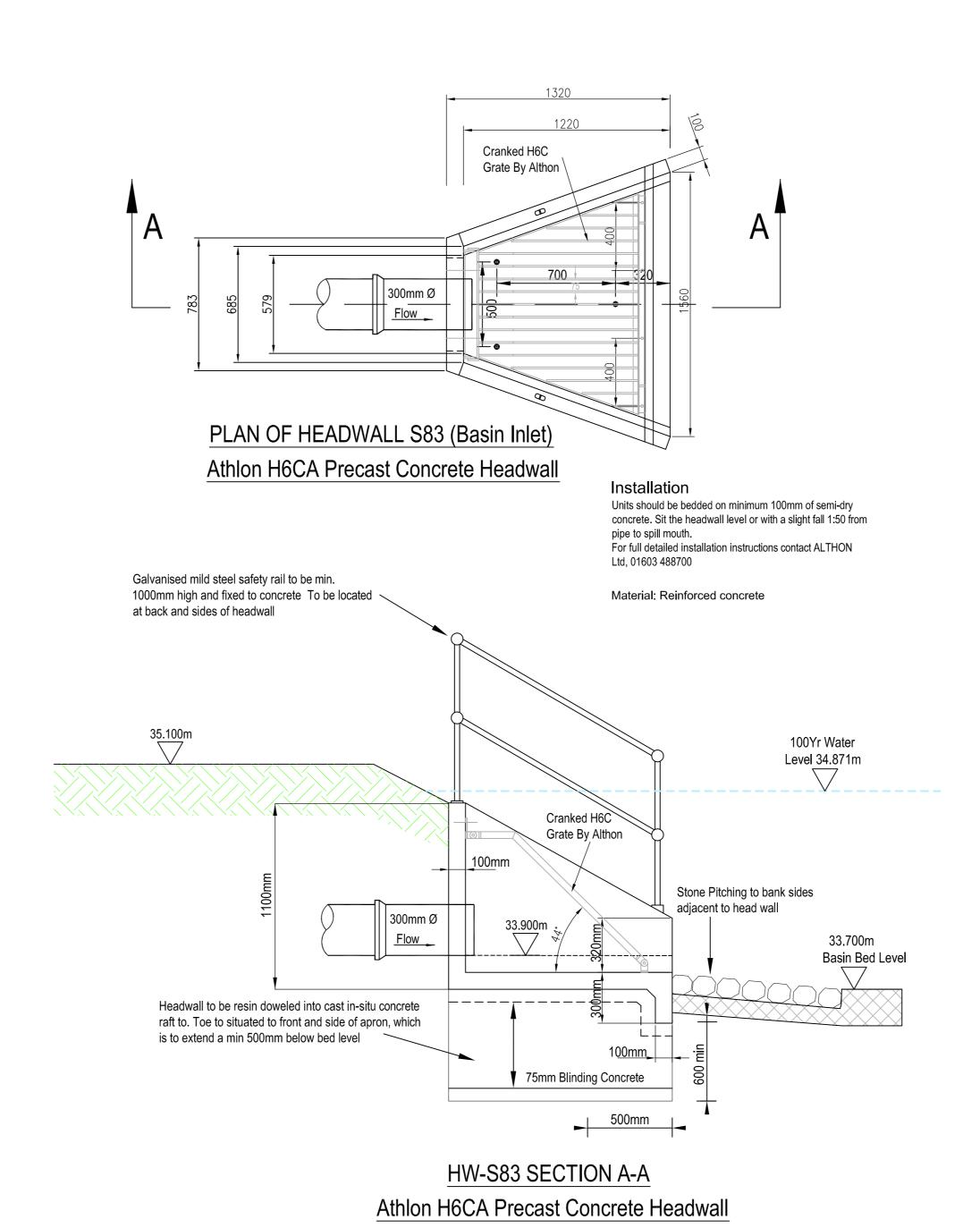
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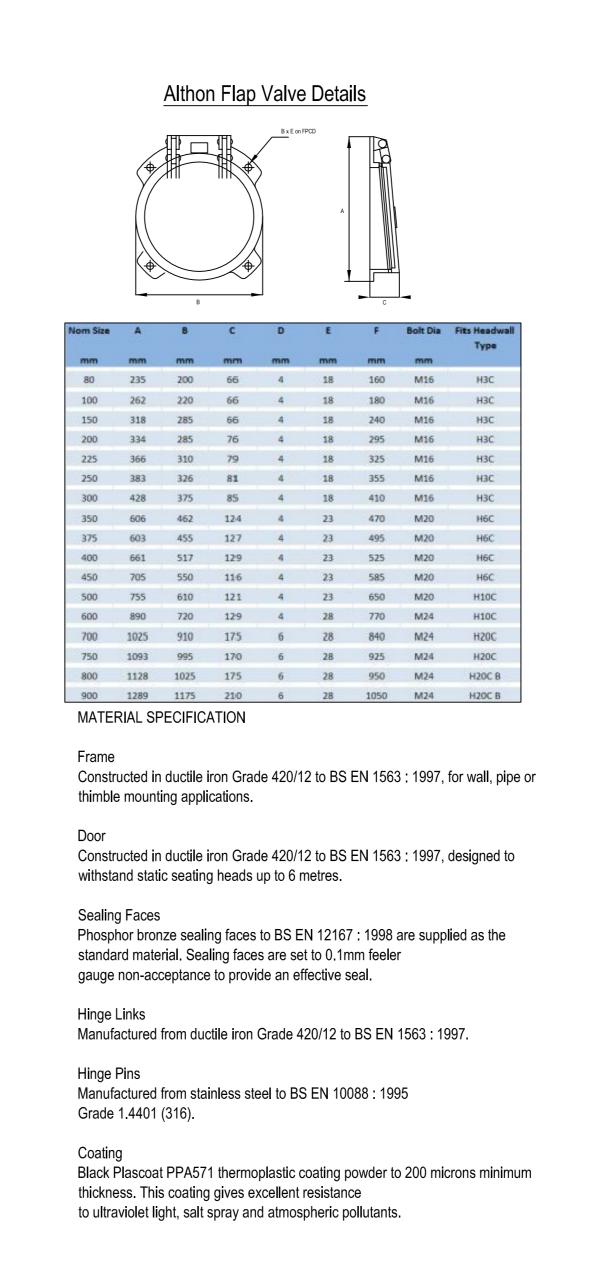
QD1081-08-03











General Notes:-General Notes:-A. DO NOT USE THIS DRAWING IN ISOLATION. This drawing has been prepared as part of a set, and must therefore be read in conjunction with all other drawings. Any discrepancies must be reported to the engineer prior to commencing works. B. Third party information is used to prepare the engineering design (including, architectural layout, ground investigation, existing utilities records, and specialist design items). The engineering design must therefore be read in conjunction with all third party information prior to commencing work. Queensberry Design Ltd are not responsible for any third party information or details. C. House type working drawings are to be used in conjunction with the plot setting out drawing. D. Drawing status will remain preliminary until full technical approval is received from local authority and sewerage undertaker. Works commenced prior to technical approval are done so at risk and may be subject to change. E. The contractor is expected to prepare appropriate construction method statements for all aspects of appointed work. This should include any temporary protection / works. F. Land drainage is not permitted to discharge into the public sewer network. Any need for land drainage should be assessed by the ground

commencing work, this may involve completion of trial holes if invert levels have been interpolated. Adoptable Drainage

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worker and landscaper during construction and placement of gardens on an individual plot basis. If land drainage designs are required, they should be

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2. Precast concrete manhole rings to comply with the relevant provisions of BS5911: Part 200.

3. All brickwork to be Class B engineering complying with the relevant provisions of BS 3921. Concrete bricks maybe used if their specification is the same as Class B engineering bricks. Please seek approval from relevant water authority before using.

4. Manhole covers and frames shall comply with the relevant provisions of BS EN 124 and be of a non-rocking, non-ventilating design.

5. Ladders that are required in Type A manholes are to comply with "Sewers For Adoption 6th Edition".

6. Concrete must be either C20 sulphate resistant portland cement with high strength concrete topping to the benching or C35 ordinary portland cement

finished surface to soffit of pipe is less than 1200mm. This may be reduced to 900mm within open space. 8. The location of existing drainage that is within close proximity to the proposed site works, which is not to be diverted, should be confirmed by the

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As Constructed Information It is the contractors responsibility to provide the following as constructed drawings to the developer upon the completion of the works covered by the

1. Position/co-ordinates of all adoptable manholes. 2. Invert and cover levels of all adoptable manholes. 3. New gully positions and connections. 4. Position and depth of service ducts for water, gas, electric, BT, cable and street lighting, stating size and number of ducts.

FOR APPROVAL

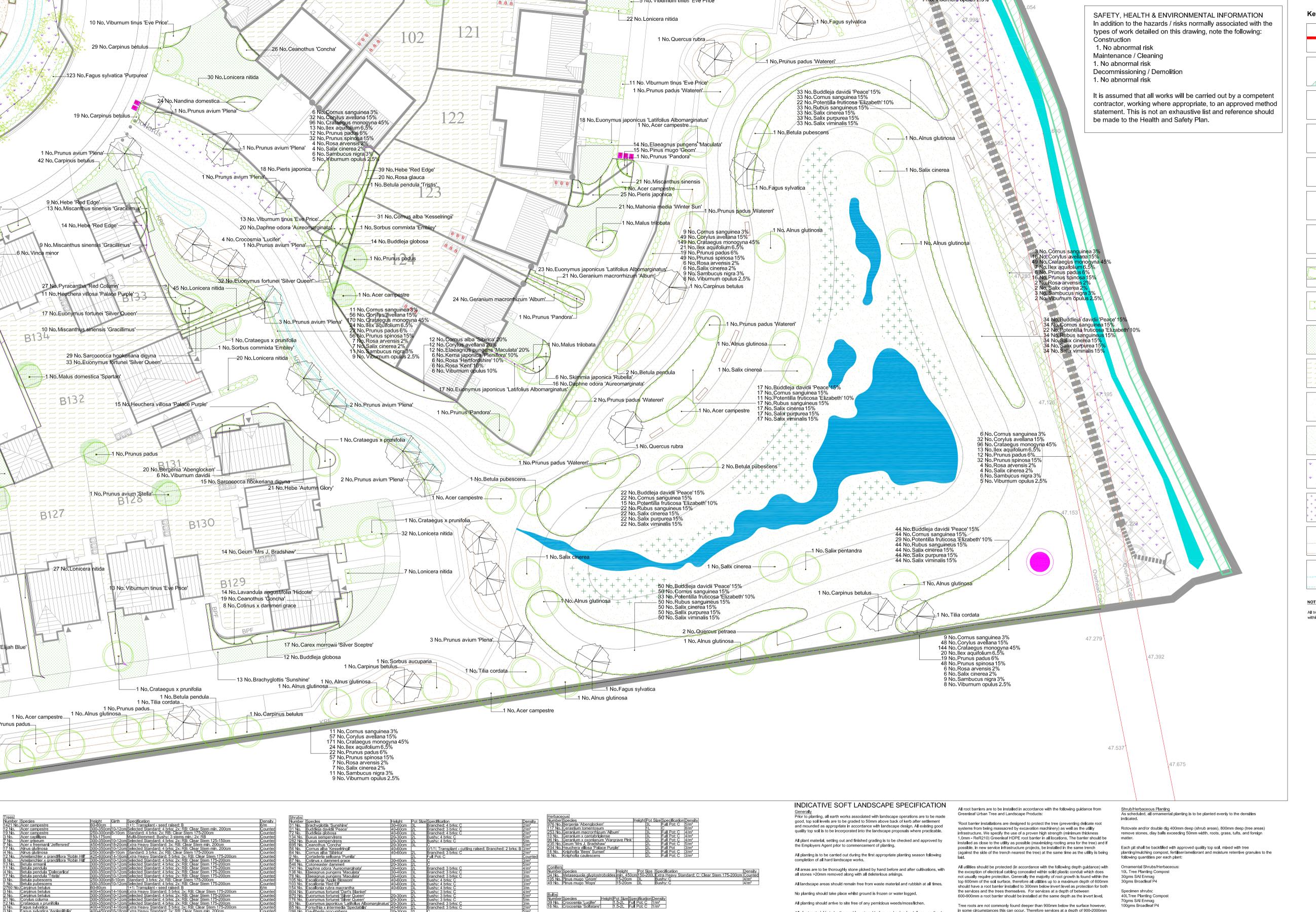
Barratt Homes & Taylor Wimpey Monkton Phase 2 Headwall Details

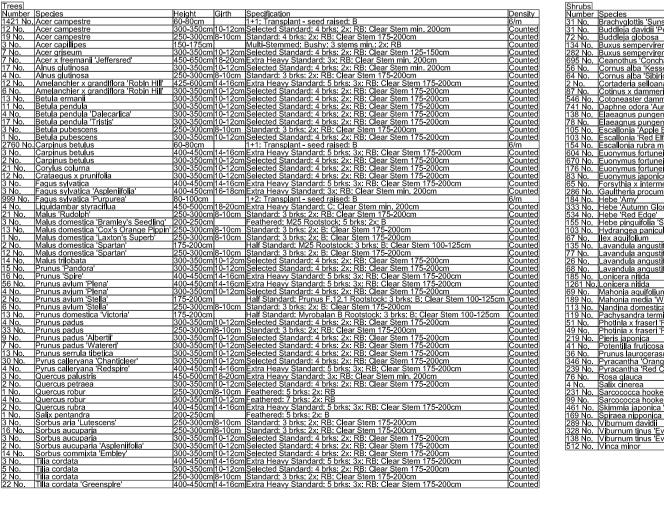
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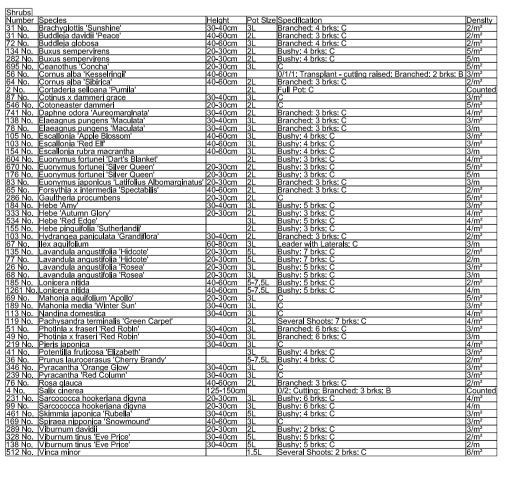
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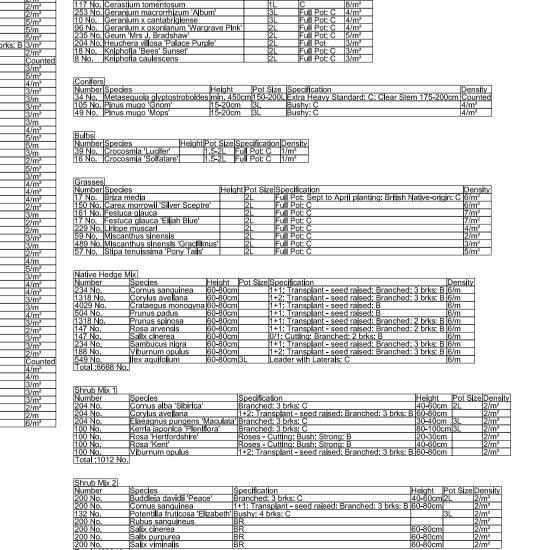


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All plant material is to be thoroughly watered before packaging for delivery, on the day of planting (before planting) and again immediately following planting using a fine rose

sprinkler to the full depth of the roots. All areas shall remain weed free both during construction and during the

defects/maintenance period. For more detailed information all landscape works should comply fully with the

3S 3882:2007 - Specifications for top soil BS 3936 part 1:1992 - Nursery stock 3S 4043:1989 - Recommendations for transplanting root balled trees BS 4428:1989 - Code of practice for general landscape operations BS 5837:2012 - Trees in Relation to Construction

cosen light, non-cohesive soils with a fine 3 tine ripper, 300mm deep at 600mm centres in two oblique directions; loosen stiff clays and other cohesive sub-soils with a single tine ripper, 450mm deep at 100mm centres in two oblique directions.

Spread topsoil over prepared sub-soil in layers not exceeding 150mm depth and firm each layer before spreading the next. Overall minimum depths after firming and settlement shall be:

Amenity Grass Areas 150mm Shrub Areas 450mm

following British Standards:

Imported top soil shall be to BS 3882 premium grade from a source approved by the Employer's Agent. A declaration of analysis including relevant parameters given in BS 3882 shall be submitted to the Employer's Agent prior to delivery to site.

Main contractor is to install root barriers as required during construction and installation of all new services. Root barriers are to be installed as close as possible to

should be protected only when specifically requested by the individual service provider, and using a root barrier installed at a depth equal to the invert level. Lastly, utilities deeper than 2000mm only require protection in extreme circumstances and

All tree pits within soft landscape areas should be excavated to the sizes below: 18-20cm/20-25cm RB 1500mm dia. x 750mm deep 16-18cm RB 1250mm dia. x 750mm deep

10-16cm RB 1000mm dia. x 750mm deep All tree pits should be prepared and soil cells/topsoil installed at the appropriate time during construction to avoid abortive works. Once tree pits have been constructed they are to be capped using temporary semi permeable membrane on tree pit surface

No tree planting is to take place until all hard works are complete. Where practicable trees pits should be excavated to provide continuous length of

improved quality tree backfilling material as detailed below. Trees should be staked in full accordance with details and specification provided. Abrasion shall be avoided by using a buffer of rubber or plastic between the tree and stake. Ties shall be checked during the defects period and adjusted/replaced as

to allow soil to breathe, water to permeate tree pit and prevent contamination during

necessary to allow for growth. All tree pits are to be backfilled with approved quality top soil, mixed with tree planting/mulching compost, fertiliser/ameliorant and moisture retentive granules to the following quantities per each tree pit: 250L Tree Planting Compost

800gms Broadleaf P4 The above backfill mixture shall be prepared away from the planting area and in sufficient quantity for efficient handling and use. All compost shall be moistened to between 30-40% water content.

150gms SAI Enmag

The above backflll mixture shall be prepared away from the planting area and in sufficient quantity for efficient handling and use. All compost shall be moistened to

between 30-40% water content. Break up compacted top soils to full depth; reduce top 100mm to tilth (10mm down to particles); remove surface stones, clay balls exceeding 50mm width, roots, grass tufts

and foreign matter; further reduce top 25mm to a fine tilth; rake to true, even, lightly Grass seed for all topsoil seeded areas - Rigby Taylor R12 General Playing Fields

Grass Seed (or similar approved). Sown at a density of 35g/m2. Pre-seeding fertilliser

to topsoil seeded areas, 6.9:6 NPK at 40gms/m2, spread two to three days before

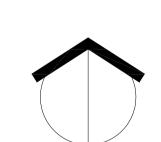
An initial cut, which shall be the responsibility of the Contractor, shall be carried out when the grass has reached a helght of approximately 100mm. Selective weed killer, ICI 'Weedkiller for New Grass' / ' Fisons 'Mecodex' shall also be

Immediately before cutting all stones >20mm in any dimension shall be removed by hand. All arisings shall be removed from site. Prior to the initial cut, a meeting is to be held between the Contractor and the Employer's Agent to agree the extent of re-sowing and weeding necessary. Following this, grassed areas shall not exceed a height of 50mm.

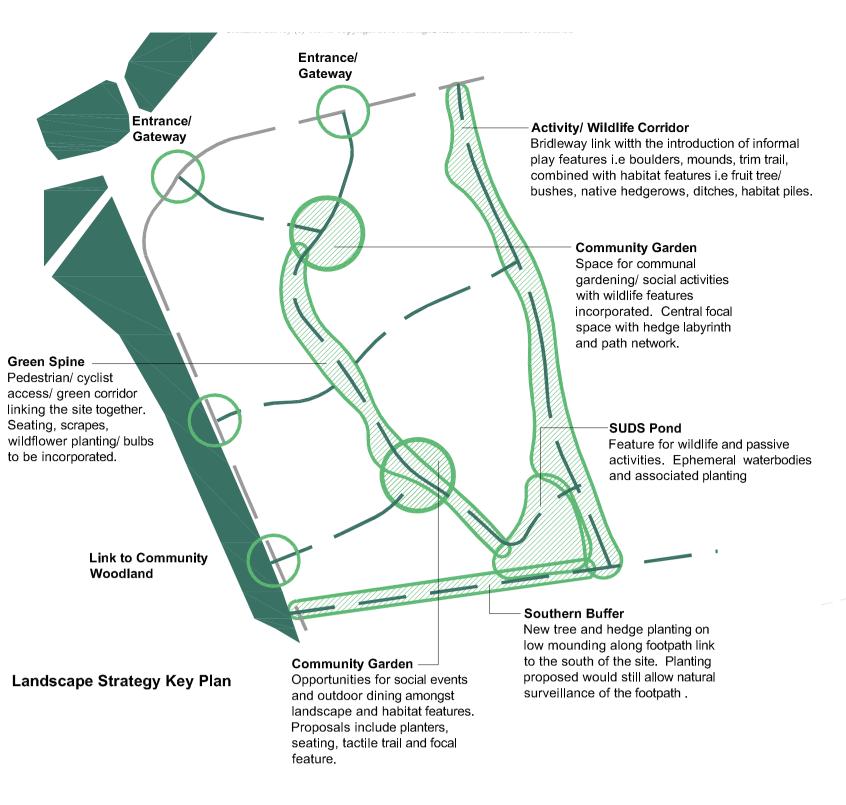
Bare areas and areas of dead grass will be regarded as defects due to materials and workmanship; they must be made good by re-cultivation and re-seeding/re-turfing. Dead/failing shrubs and trees shall also be regarded as defects due to materials and workmanship and shall be replaced. When planting is carried out by the Contractor post Practical Completion, subject to the approval of the Employer, the landscaping defects liability period will commence from the date of completion of the additional

The landscape contractor will have five years maintenance responsibility to coincide with 1 years initial defects rectification period. Maintenance is to be undertaken in accordance with standard maintenance schedule as provided by the employer.

Existing hedgerows to be retained, reinforce and managed (to be protected during construction in accordance with BS5837:2012) Proposed Advanced Nursery Stock tree planting Proposed extra heavy tree planting (feature trees) Proposed extra heavy tree planting (feature trees) Proposed selected standard tree planting Proposed standard trees Proposed shrub planting Proposed hedge planting Proposed turf to front gardens Proposed turf to back gardens Proposed species rich grass mix WFG20 Species Rich Lawn by Germinal Seeds, or similar approved. Sown at 10g/m² if earth is bare or ha been disturbed. In areas where an existing grass sward is present, mix to be oversown at 5g/m Proposed species rich mix - SUDS/ Wetland Areas Proposed bulbs/ wildflower plugs Proposed marginal/ emergent planted areas Proposed grassed mounds Proposed scrapes/ditches All trees planted within 2m of a highway or adopted footpath, or within 3m of proposed utilities to be planted with a root barrier.



ВА	Planting areas removed from some soft verges Addition of planting labels and changes in accordance with the current layout				DH DH	SL SL	09/15 08/15
Rev.				CDM.	Ву.	Chk.	Date.
Proj.	Monkton Fe	Monkton Fell - Phase 2				31	
Client	Taylor Wimpey/ Barratt David Wilson Homes Softworks (Sheet 8 of 8)			uthe		_	
Scale	1:250@A1	Date. 07/15		1 440 003	4	_	ow Fell
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INDICATIVE PLANTING SCHEDULE

Native Individual Tree Planting
Extra Heavy Standards: 14-16cm girth, 4.0 - 4.5m high
Selected Standards: 10-12cm girth, 3.0 - 3.5
Standards: 8-10cm girth, 2.5-3.0m high

Alnus glutinosa
Betula pendula
Betula pubescens
Carpinus betulus
Fagus sylvatica
Prunus avium
Prunus padus
Quercus robur
Sorbus aucuparia
Tilia cordata

Acer campestre

Ornamental Street Trees

Advanced Nursery Stock, 18-20cm girth, 4.5 - 5.0m+ high
Extra Heavy Standards: 14-16cm girth, 4.0 - 4.5m high
Selected Standards: 10-12cm girth, 3.0 - 3.5

Acer rubrum 'Armstrong'
Acer platanoldes 'Cleveland'
Amelacnhier larmarckii 'Robin Hill'
Carpinus betulus 'Streetwise'
Corylus colurna
Pyrus calleryana 'Redspire'
Quercus palustris
Tilia cordata 'Greenspire'

Ornamental Trees (within private gardens)
Standards, 8-10cm girth, 2.5-3.0m high

Sorbus aucuparia "Asplenifolia" Sorbus aria "Lutescens" Malus "Rudolf" Malus domestica (vars) Prunus avium "Plena" Prunus domestica (vars) Prunus x hillieri "Spire"

Native Hedge Mix
Double Staggered Row
Bare Root, 60-80cm, 6 per/linear metre

Prunus spinosa Crataegus monogyna Cornus sanguinea Corylus avellana Rosa arvensis 1.0% Salix cinerea 2.0% Sambucus nigra 3.0% llex aquifolium Prunus domestica 0.5% Prunus spinosa 3.0% 1.5% Viburnum opulus Prunus padus 3.5%

Same mix to be used for infill planting to hedgeline on east boundary

Native Marginal/Aquatic Planting
Wildflower plugs planted in clusters
of 5 to 10 of each species from the selection below.

Average density 10/m² to allow for natural colonisation

Alisma plantago-aquatica
Callitriche stagnalis
Caltha palustris
Cardamine pratensis
Carex acutiformis
Carex flacca

Carex nigra Carex obtrubae Equisetum fluvatile Filipendula ulmaria Geum rivale Iris pseudocorus Juncus effusus Juncus inflexus Lychnis flos-cuculi Lythrum salicaria Mentha aquatica Myostis scorpioides Myriophyllum spicatum Potamogeton crispus Potamogeton natans Potamogeton pectinatus Potentilla palustris

Ranunculus aquatilis Rorippa nasturtium-aquaticum

Sparganium erectum

Veronica beccabunga

Amenity Turf - Rolawn Medallion 125
to all mown grassed areas within private gardens,

Typical sown seed mixture:
Sauvignon Perennial Ryegrass 12.5%
Evita Perennial Ryegrass 6.25%
Margarita Perennial Ryegrass 6.25%
Reggae Slender Creeping Red Fescue 20%
Cezanne Slender Creeping Red Fescue 15%
Musica Chewings Fescue 20%
Miracle Smooth Stalked Meadow Grass 10%
Limousine Smooth Stalked Meadow Grass 10%

Ornamental Shrub/Herbaceous Planting 2-3L & 10-15L Average Pot Size

Average density 3-5/m² Allium giganteum Armeria maritima Briza media Buddleja davidii Carex pendula Carex elata 'Aurea' Choisya ternata Cornus 'Elegantissima' Cortaderia selloana 'Pumila' Crocosmia 'Lucifer' Deschampsia cespitosa Dryopteris filix-mas Euonymus fortunei 'Silver Queen' Festuca glauca Geranium 'Johnsons Blue'

Geranium 'Johnsons Blue'
Geranium 'Wargrave pink'
Hebe red edge
Hebe 'Sutherlandii'
Hebe vernicosa
Hedera hibernica
Kniphofia 'Royal Standard'
Lavendula angustifolia
Leymus arenarius
Lonicera nitida 'Maygreen'
Luzula sylvatica
Pachysandra terminalis
Phormium 'Purpureum'
Phormium 'Tricolour'

Phormium 'Purpureum'
Phormium 'Tricolour'
Pinus muga 'Pumillo'
Potentilla fruiticosa 'Red Ace'
Prunus 'Cherry Brandy'
Rosa 'Kent'
Salvia officinalis
Skimmia 'Rubella'
Stipa arundinacea
Stipa calamagrotsis
Stipa gigantea
Stipa tenuissima 'Pony Tails'
Viburnum davidii

Viburnum tinus

Vinca minor

Amenity Grass Seeding to all semi-private mown grassed areas and village greens. British Seed Houses - A24 (Wear and Tear) or similar.

Typically:
Count Slender Creeping Red Fescue 35%
Aberimp Perennial Ryegrass 20%
Raisa Chewings Fescue 20%
Vesuvius Perennial Ryegrass 20%
Highland Bent Grass 5%

Neutral Grassland Mixes: General Areas

Grasses (sown at 3gm/²) Cynosurus cristatus, Crested dog's-tail Anthoxanthum odoratum, Sweet vernal grass Festuca rubra, Red fescue Poa trivialis, Rough meadow grass 10% 15% Agrostis stolonifera, Creeping bent-grass Phleum pratense, Timothy Alopecurus pratensis, Meadow foxtail 5% Core Species (sown at 0.5gm/2) Primula veris, Cowslip 10% Centaurea nigra, Knapweed Leucanthemum vulgare, Ox-eye daisy 35% Lotus corniculatus, Bird's-foot trefoil 25% Rhinanthus minor, Yellow rattle 15% Gallium verum, Ladies bedstraw 5% Papaver rhoeas Poppy

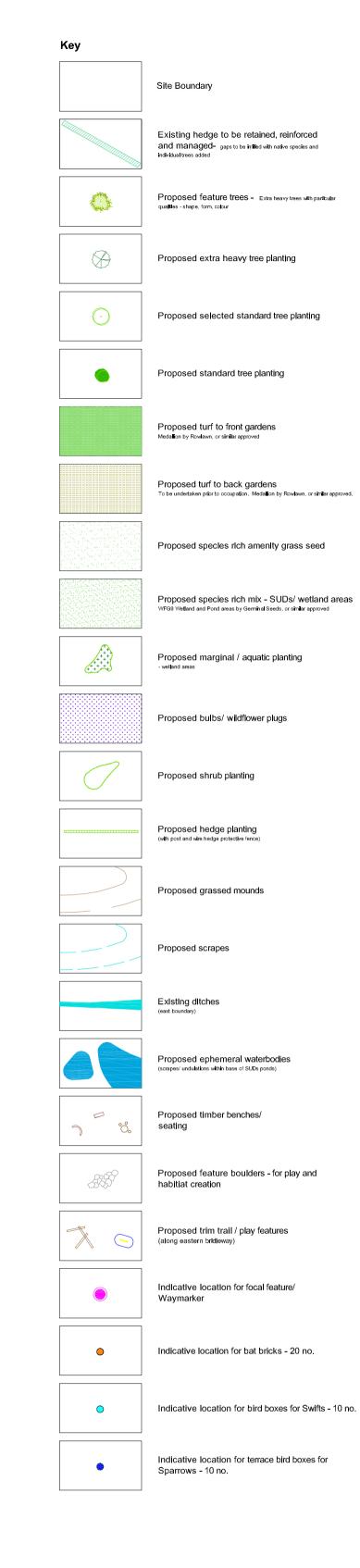
Neutral Grassland Mixes: Wildflower Areas

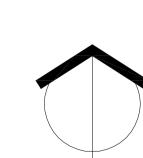
Prunella vulgaris Selfheal

Grasses (sown at 3gm/2) Cynosurus cristatus, Crested dog's-tail Anthoxanthum odoratum, Sweet vernal grass 20% 20% Festuca rubra, Red fescue 10% Poa trivialis, Rough meadow grass Agrostis stolonifera, Creeping bent-grass 15% Phleum pratense, Timothy 5% 10% Alopecurus pratensis, Meadow foxtail Core Species (sown at 0.3gm/²) Primula veris, Cowslip Centaurea nigra, Knapweed Leucanthemum vulgare, Ox-eye daisy 53% Lotus corniculatus, Bird's-foot trefoil 15% 10% Gallium verum Ladies bedstraw Papaver rhoeas Poppy

10%







В	Revisions in accordance parking bays	yes	DH	SL	09/15			
Α	Revisions in accordance visitor parking bays	e with layout changes	inc.	yes	DH	SL	08/1	
Rev.				CDM.	Ву.	Chk.	Date	
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