

DIAL POST DEVELOPMENTS LTD

BLAKERS YARD, DIAL POST, HORSHAM WEST SUSSEX

Landscape Management Plan

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1.0 INTRODUCTION AND SITE DESCRIPTION

- 1.1 Lizard Landscape Design and Ecology has been commissioned to prepare a Landscape Management Plan (LMP) for the proposed development at Blakers Yard, Dial Post, Horsham, West Sussex. The LMP for the development has been prepared by *Lizard Landscape Design and Ecology, Worthing*.
- 1.2 The development proposals for Blakers Yard, Dial Post include designated soft landscape areas for the attention of maintenance throughout the year. The planting is designed to provide enhanced visual amenity and biodiversity, and improve habitat potential within the site and surrounding area.
- 1.3 The site has been subjected to several environmental surveys including a preliminary ecological appraisal, produced by Arbtech. These identify the value of the existing habitats and ecological features on the site. Subsequently, a soft landscape scheme has been developed; this LMP incorporates the implementation of recommendations of the surveys, and provides management prescriptions for the soft landscape scheme.

Surrounding the Site

- 1.4 The application site is located within the hamlet and Civil Parish of Dial Post situated in the Horsham District of West Sussex. The hamlet is primarily residential in character and includes a local Pub and Village Hall. The site is bounded to the west, north and south by gardens and adjoining dwellings, and to the east by farm land and the A24.

The Site

- 1.5 This Brownfield site, formally an engineering works, is approximately 0.66 ha. A number of disused industrial buildings remain on the site which have been redundant for a number of years. Access into the site is from Worthing Road via an existing entrance road and is adjacent to the semi-detached property of Blakers Cottage. Strong hedgerow and tree lines are present both within and adjacent to the site. The south and east boundaries have significant trees and hedgerows that visually separate the site from surrounding views, and acts as buffer against the A24.

- 1.6 According to Soilscales the soil within the area is described as '*Slowly permeable seasonally wet slightly acid but base-rich loamy and clayey soils*' providing moderate natural fertility and impeded drainage.

Proposed Development

- 1.7 The proposal comprises 12 no. residential dwellings and commercial space with associated pedestrian and vehicular access; parking arrangements; soft landscape and boundary treatments.

Purpose of the Plan

- 1.8 The purpose of the LMP is to provide necessary prescriptions for landscape management of the existing planting on the site, and the implemented soft landscape elements.
- 1.9 The LMP encompasses the landscape elements associated with the developments at Blakers Yards, including planting to communal areas, private residential areas and to habitat enhancement area.

Drawings and Reports

- 1.10 The Landscape Management Plan is accompanied by, and should be read alongside, the following documentation:
- *LLD2064-LAN-DWG-100 Hard and Soft Landscape General Arrangement;*
 - *LLD2064-LAN-DWG-200 series Detailed Planting Plan (1 & 2);*
 - *LLD2064-LAN-SCH-001 Detailed Planting Schedule and Specification;*
 - *LLD2064-LAN-SPE-001 NBS Hard and Soft Landscape Specification;*
 - *LLD2064-LAN-REP-001 Landscape Management Plan.*

2.0 SPECIFICATION FOR PROPOSED PLANTING AREAS

Proposed Planting Areas

2.1 The planting topologies for the proposed landscape scheme are as follows:

- P1 – Proposed Native Tree Planting;
- P2 – Proposed Ornamental Tree Planting;
- P3 – Proposed Native Mixed-Species Hedgerow Planting;
- P4 – Proposed Ornamental Single Species Hedgerow;
- P5 – Proposed Native Understory Shrub Planting;
- P6 – Proposed Ornamental Planting;
- P7 – Proposed Native Wildflower Grassland;
- P8 – Existing Native Trees

2.2 For planting details and species selection habitat creation and enhancement proposals **P1 – P7**; refer to drawing and documentation:

- *LLD2064-LAN-DWG-200 Detailed Planting Plan (1 of 2);*
- *LLD2064-LAN-DWG-201 Detailed Planting Plan (2 of 2);*
- *LLD2064-LAN-SCH-001 Planting Schedule and Specification;*

P1 - Proposed Native Species Tree Planting

2.3 The proposed native tree planting would bolster existing boundary vegetation and provide increased habitat potential for birds and invertebrates.

2.4 Native trees proposed within the scheme consist of:

- *Acer campestre* (Field Maple) - 14 – 16 cm Girth Size; 4.00 – 4.50 m height; Standard Extra Heavy Stock;
- *Betula pubescens* (Downy Birch) - 14 – 16 cm Girth Size; 4.00 – 4.50 m height; Standard Extra Heavy Stock;
- *Carpinus betulus* (Hornbeam) - 14 – 16 cm Girth Size; 4.00 – 4.50 m height; Standard Extra Heavy Stock;
- *Crataegus laevigata* (Midland Hawthorn) - 14 – 16 cm Girth Size; 4.00 – 4.50 m height; Standard Extra Heavy Stock;
- *Crataegus monogyna* (Hawthorn) - 14 – 16 cm Girth Size; 4.00 – 4.50 m height; Standard Extra Heavy Stock;
- *Prunus padus* (Bird Cherry) - 14 – 16 cm Girth Size; 4.00 – 4.50 m height; Standard Extra Heavy Stock;
- *Salix pentandra* (Bay Willow) - 14 – 16 cm Girth Size; 4.00 – 4.50 m height; Standard Extra Heavy Stock;
- *Sorbus Aria* (Whitebeam) - 14 – 16 cm Girth Size; 4.00 – 4.50 m height; Standard Extra Heavy Stock;
- *Sorbus aucuparia* (Rowan) - 14 – 16 cm Girth Size; 4.00 – 4.50 m height; Standard Extra Heavy Stock.
- *Quercus robur* (Common Oak) - 14 – 16 cm Girth Size; 4.00 – 4.50 m height; Standard Extra Heavy Stock.

P2 – Proposed Ornamental Tree Planting

- 2.5 The ornamental tree planting would provide enhanced visual amenity throughout the residential area.
- 2.6 Ornamental trees proposed within the scheme consist of:
- *Amelanchier lamarckii* (Juneberry) 14 – 16 cm Girth Size; 4.00 – 4.50 m height; Standard Extra Heavy Stock;
 - *Arbutus unedo* (Strawberry Tree) 14 – 16 cm Girth Size; 4.00 – 4.50 m height; Standard Extra Heavy Stock;
 - *Cornus capitata* (Bentham's cornel) 14 – 16 cm Girth Size; 4.00 – 4.50 m height; Standard Extra Heavy Stock;
 - *Ligustrum japonicum* (Bentham's cornel) 14 – 16 cm Girth Size; 4.00 – 4.50 m height; Standard Extra Heavy Stock;
 - *Magnolia grandiflora* (Bull Bay) 14 – 16 cm Girth Size; 4.00 – 4.50 m height; Standard Extra Heavy Stock;

Tree Planting Preparation

- 2.7 For trees planted in grassland; all grass seeded areas shall be cut before any pit preparation is undertaken to a maximum height of 75mm. All tree planting pits are to be cut by removing the existing grass or vegetation. Planting pits shall be dug by hand and any major existing tree or shrub roots found within the pits shall not be severed prior to seeking arboricultural advice (*in accordance with BS5837:2012*).
- 2.8 Refer to '*BS 8545: 2014 - Trees: from Nursery to Independence in the Landscape - Recommendations*' for details on tree planting. Any source of topsoil (including soils to be retained on site), whether natural or manufactured, should be investigated carefully with respect to its suitability for the intended use, and certified in accordance with *BS 3882:2015*.

Planting

- 2.9 Planting shall take place any time from mid-autumn until late winter, while the deciduous trees are without leaf. Planting is best undertaken when soil can be worked easily; delay planting if the ground is frozen or waterlogged.

Tree Planting Pits

2.10 Proposed specimen tree planting shall be in accordance with the following guidance:

- Planting pits should be excavated to the same depth as the tree root system with the root flare / root collar to be level with the surface of surrounding soil;
- The planting pit shall have a slightly raised center and be broken up to a depth of 150mm. The width of the tree pit should be excavated to be 150 - 300mm larger than the root ball or container;
- If the tree pit sides are compacted, smooth or smeared they should be scarified to loosen the soil. During excavation the soil should be separated into topsoil and subsoil in order that during backfilling the soil can be replaced in the same order;
- The trees root system should be lightly wetted prior to planting;
- The tree should be planted at the correct depth ensuring the root flare is just visible above the soil level and allowance made for any settling of soil levels;
- Backfilling should be added gradually in layers of 150 - 230mm ensuring the tree is held upright;
- Each layer should be firmed down to remove air pockets within the soil and to aid tree stability but not to excessively compact the soil. The final layer of backfilling should not be consolidated but should be of a sufficient depth to allow for settlement and mulching.

Tree Staking

2.11 Stakes are an aid to the successful establishment of new tree planting; ensuring the tree retains good root / soil contact, which might be otherwise compromised through lateral movement of the canopy normally caused by strong wind.

2.12 Long Double Staking for 14-16cm girth size; 4.00-4.50m height; Extra Heavy Standard; 2 no. 2400x75mm diameter timber stakes driven vertically at least 300mm into bottom of pit on either side of tree position before planting. The stakes should be placed to allow the fixing of the cross bar to the windward side of the tree. Backfilling should seek to consolidate material around stakes. The stake shall extend above ground level to a maximum 600mm. The crossbar shall be no more than 40mm away from the stem of the planted tree and the tree secured firmly but not rigidly to the cross bar with one adjustable tie plus spacer with a 25mm long galvanised clout nail, driven vertically into the ground to finish minimum 300mm below base of pit; 2 no. per

tree. Stakes to be cut level at 600mm height and braced to windward side of tree with timber crossbar.

2.13 All staked trees to include:

- Ties: Adjustable ties.
- Tying: Secure tree firmly but not rigidly with a single tie centrally on brace for long double staking.

2.14 The tree stakes should be removed following successful establishment, whereby the roots have extended within the surrounding soils and the tree is self-supporting. Failure to remove the tree stakes may lead to stem abrasion and potential failure.

Tree Protection

2.15 Tree shelters shall be provided for all new tree plant material; to be '*Acorn Planting Products Shelter guard Plus for Shrubs*' or equal and approved; Height; 600mm; Diameter; 130 - 200mm diameter circular in section; Colour; specially blended green; Material; UV stabilised polypropylene; Support; one hardwood stake; 1200mm x 25mm x 25mm, attached to the shelter with 1 no. nylon ratchet tie. Whip / tree shelters shall be carefully placed over the plant and the entire base pushed a minimum of 25mm into the ground.

Watering

2.16 A newly planted tree should be watered in when planted; apply 10 to 20 litres of water to the root ball area - depending on climatic / ground conditions (*i.e. if rain is expected and ground conditions are moist, apply approx. 10 litres; if rain is not expected and ground conditions are dry, apply approx. 20 litres*)

Mulching

2.17 Tree planting shall be planted within mulched planting beds, maintained at a consistent depth of 75mm, leaving a collar of 10-12 cm around stem clear of mulch to prevent trunk from rotting.

P3 - Proposed Native Mixed-species Hedgerow Planting

- 2.18 Proposed Native Mixed-Species Hedgerow has been proposed to provide an adequate western and northern boundary line. The use of a native species would benefit both existing wildlife species as well as help incorporate the new development into the existing landscape.
- 2.19 Native mixed-species hedgerow proposed within the scheme would consist of a mix of the following species;
- *Cornus sanguinea* (Dogwood); 120 – 150cm height. Multi – branched.
 - *Corylus avellana* (Hazel); 120 – 150cm height. Multi – branched.
 - *Crataegus monogyna* (Common Hawthorn); 120 – 150cm height. Multi – branched.
 - *Ilex aquifolium* (Holly); 60 – 90cm height. Multi – branched.
 - *Rosa canina* (Dog Rose); 120 – 150cm height. Multi – branched.
 - *Viburnum opulus* (Guelder Rose); 120 – 150cm height. Multi – branched.
- (Hedging 2 & 3 no. staggered rows set 400mm apart @ 400mm centres)

Preparation

- 2.20 Hedgerow multi-branched hedging stock shall be planted in mulched beds or grass seeded areas, which should be kept clear of all weeds at the base of the plant material.

Planting

- 2.21 Planting shall take place any time from mid-autumn until late winter, while the plants are without leaf. Planting is best undertaken when soil can be worked easily; delay planting if the ground is frozen or waterlogged.
- 2.22 The contractor shall form a planting pit for bareroot stock to enough depth and width to allow roots to spread without cutting or bending. The hedging material is to be inserted into the planting pit, firming the soil by treading with the heel, ensuring that the plant material remains in an upright position.

Watering

- 2.23 Newly planted hedging plants should be watered in when planted; apply 5 to 10 litres of water per metre square depending on climatic / ground conditions (*i.e. if rain is expected and ground conditions are moist, apply approx. 5 litres; if rain is not expected and ground conditions are dry, apply approx. 10 litres*).

Mulching

- 2.24 Hedgerow plant material beds should be topped up with an ornamental bark mulch to assist with the suppression of weeds to these hedgerow planting areas. Mulch levels should be maintained at a consistent depth of 75mm.

P4 - Proposed Ornamental Single-species Hedgerow Planting

- 2.25 Proposed single-species Hedgerow planting has been proposed to provide enhanced visual amenity and boundary delineation to the proposed dwelling frontages.
- 2.26 Ornamental single-species hedgerow proposed within the scheme would consist of the following species;
- *Elaeagnus × submacrophylla* (Oleaster); 60 – 80cm height. 5ltr CG; Multi – branched. (*Hedging 2 no. staggered rows set 400mm apart @ 400mm centres*)

Preparation

- 2.27 Pot grown hedging stock shall be planted in mulched beds; or grass seeded areas, which should be kept clear of all weeds at the base of the plant material.

Planting

- 2.28 Planting is best undertaken between October and April, although can be undertaken at other times where adequate irrigation is provided. Planting is best undertaken when soil can be worked easily; delay planting if the ground is frozen or waterlogged.
- 2.29 The contractor shall form a planting pit that is no deeper than the roots but is up to three times the diameter of the root system.

Watering

- 2.30 Newly planted hedging plants should be watered in when planted; apply 5 to 10 litres of water per metre square depending on climatic / ground conditions (*i.e. if rain is expected and ground conditions are moist, apply approx. 5 litres; if rain is not expected and ground conditions are dry, apply approx. 10 litres*).

Mulching

- 2.31 Hedgerow plant material beds should be topped up with an ornamental bark mulch to assist with the suppression of weeds to these hedgerow planting areas. Mulch levels should be maintained at a consistent depth of 75mm.

P5 – Proposed Native Understory Shrub Planting

- 2.32 Areas adjacent to the southern site boundary will be planted up with native understory shrub planting to enhance habitat and biodiversity within the site.
- 2.33 The following shrub species are proposed. Those marked with an Asterix (*) are listed on the RHS '*Perfect for Pollinators*' lists:
- *Corylus avellana* (Hazel); 60 – 80 cm height Transplant;
 - *Ilex aquifolium* (Holly)*; 60 – 80 cm height Transplant;
 - *Acer campestre* (Field maple)*; 60 – 80 cm height Transplant
 - *Frangula alnus* (Alder buckthorn); 60 – 80 cm height; Multi-Branched;
 - *Cornus sanguinea* (Dogwood); 60 – 80 cm height Transplant;
 - *Euonymus europaeus* (Spindle); 60 – 80 cm height; Multi-Branched;
 - *Viburnum opulus* (Guelder Rose)*; 60 – 80 cm height; Multi-Branched
 - *Viburnum lantana* (Wayfaring)*; 60 – 80 cm height; Multi-Branched
 - *Vinca minor* (Great Periwinkle); 20 – 30 cm height.

Planting

- 2.34 Planting shall take place any time from mid-autumn until late winter, while the deciduous plants are without leaf. Planting is best undertaken when soil can be worked easily; delay planting if the ground is frozen or waterlogged.
- 2.35 The contractor shall form a planting pit for bareroot stock to enough depth and width to allow roots to spread without cutting or bending. The shrub plant material is to be inserted into the planting pit, firming the soil by treading with the heel, ensuring that the plant material remains in an upright position.

Native Shrub Planting Pits

- 2.36 The size of shrub planting pits shall be as follows;
- Whips / Transplant / Shrubs 300 x 300 x 300mm;
 - Or 20% wider in any direction than the root ball whichever is the greater.

Watering

- 2.37 Newly planted native shrubs should be watered in when planted; apply 5 to 10 litres of water per metre square (depending on climatic / ground conditions i.e. if rain is expected and ground conditions are moist, apply approx. 5 litres; if rain is not expected and ground conditions are dry, apply approx. 10 litres).

P6 – Proposed Ornamental Planting

- 2.38 The proposed dwelling frontages will be enhanced with ornamental planting. The majority of the plants are listed on the RHS '*Perfect for Pollinators*'.

Planting

- 2.39 Planting is best undertaken between October and April, although can be undertaken at other times where adequate irrigation is provided. Planting is best undertaken when soil can be worked easily; delay planting if the ground is frozen or waterlogged.
- 2.40 The contractor shall form a planting pit that is no deeper than the roots but is up to three times the diameter of the root system.

Watering

- 2.41 Newly planted ornamental planting should be watered in when planted; apply 5 to 10 litres of water per metre square (depending on climatic / ground conditions i.e. if rain is expected and ground conditions are moist, apply approx. 5 litres; if rain is not expected and ground conditions are dry, apply approx. 10 litres).

P7 – Proposed Native Wildflower Grassland

- 2.42 Proposed Wildflower planting within the site has been specified to provide habitat opportunity for native species, increase biodiversity and provide enhanced visual amenity. The proposed seed mixes: '*EP1 – Pond Edge Mixture*' and '*EH1 – Hedgerow Mixture*', *EL1 - Flowering Lawn Mixture supplied by Emorsgate or equally approved.*
- 2.43 Through reference to guidance provided on the Emorsgate Seeds website, information on soil preparation and sowing wildflower grassland seed are provided below.

Preparation of Seedbed for Wildflower Meadow – Generally

- 2.44 Preparation of the seed bed may be difficult due to the clay soils on site, and as such autumn sowings may not be possible. Digging / ploughing the soil in the autumn would allow winter frosts to break down the clods; preparation of the seedbed may then be carried out in the spring. However, if ground conditions allow an adequate seed bed to be produced - seed may be sown in the autumn.

EP1 - Pond Edge Mixture:

Preparation - EP1 - Pond Edge Mixture

- 2.45 Good preparation is essential to success. Weeds shall be controlled with the aim of producing a good quality seed bed before sowing.
- 2.46 Seed bed shall be prepared by first removing weeds using repeated cultivation or a herbicide - then cultivating to bury the surface vegetation and harrow or rake to produce a medium tilth.

Sowing - EP1 - Pond Edge Mixture

- 2.47 Sowings on ground prone to winter flooding are safest either in late summer or in spring once the land has drained. Most plants need time to grow mature enough to withstand flooding.
- 2.48 The seed must be surface sown and shall be applied by machine or broadcast by hand. Seed shall not be incorporated or covered, but shall be firmed in with a roll, or by treading, to give good soil / seed contact.

EH1 - Hedgerow Mixture:**Preparation - EH1 - Hedgerow Mixture**

- 2.49 To prepare a seed bed first remove weeds using repeated cultivation or a herbicide. Cultivation close to established trees and shrubs can be damaging to their root systems so take care not to dig too deep, keeping disturbance to the minimum required to expose fresh soil.

Sowing - EH1 - Hedgerow Mixture

- 2.50 Seed is best sown in the autumn or spring but can be sown at other times of the year if there is sufficient warmth and moisture. The seed must be surface sown and can be applied by machine or broadcast by hand. To get an even distribution and avoid running out, divide the seed into two or more parts and sow in overlapping sections. Do not incorporate or cover the seed but firm in with a roll, or by treading, to give good soil/seed contact.

EL1 - Flowering Lawn Mixture:**Preparation - EL1 - Flowering Lawn Mixture**

- 2.51 To prepare a seed bed, first remove weeds using repeated cultivation or a herbicide. Then plough or dig to bury the surface vegetation, harrow or rake to produce a medium tilth, and roll or tread to produce a level firm surface.

Sowing - EL1 - Flowering Lawn Mixture

- 2.52 Seed is best sown in the spring but can be sown at other times of the year if there is sufficient warmth and moisture. The seed must be surface sown and can be applied by machine or broadcast by hand. To get an even distribution and avoid running out, divide the seed into two or more parts and sow in overlapping sections. Do not incorporate or cover the seed, but firm in with a roll, or by treading, to give good soil / seed contact.

P8 - Existing Trees:

- 2.53 The site contains several existing trees; the majority of these are along the eastern, southern and western boundaries of the site. All mature trees proposed to be retained and protected through the proposals.

P8 - Existing Mature Trees and Vegetation - Management Prescriptions

- 2.54 All existing trees are to be inspected every year for dead, dying, or damaged branches; including any diseased wood or wounds;
- 2.55 Any dead, dying, or damaged branches should be cleaned from the tree trunk by a Qualified Tree Surgeon, in accordance with BS3998:2010 Tree work;
Recommendations removing all dead wood back to the tree trunk;
- 2.56 The condition of the existing mature trees to the development site boundaries shall need to be monitored each year, in order to identify any dead or dying branches within the existing canopy or any areas of significant die-back.

3.0 MANAGEMENT PRESCRIPTIONS

- 3.1 A range of management prescriptions are to be employed within the site aimed at delivering the proposed Landscape Scheme. These include all measures required for the management and aftercare period of 1-5 years with respect to landscape planting, newly created habitats and management aimed at maximising the landscape and biodiversity value of the newly created and restored habitats within the site.
- 3.2 Monitoring would be undertaken on an annual basis by an experienced ecologist and landscape architect to ensure that the newly created and enhanced planting and habitats have established successfully and that the tree, shrub, hedgerow and wildflower grassland planting and structures such as nesting boxes are in a good state of repair and being used by the target species. The results of the annual monitoring would be used to inform any necessary changes to the management which would be incorporated into subsequent versions of the LMP.

P1 - Proposed Native Species Tree Planting – Management

Water

- 3.3 In order to ensure successful establishment, the newly planted native trees must be watered for a minimum of three years following planting. Watering should occur weekly throughout the early to late summer period; May / June / July / August / September with min. 10 litres applied at each watering visit. Thereafter, water as considered necessary only where natural precipitation levels are insufficient in order to maintain healthy dense growth.

Tree Works

- 3.4 The trees are to be inspected every year during the spring for dead, dying, or damaged branches; including any diseased wood or wounds. Any dead, dying, or damaged branches should be removed from the tree trunk by a Qualified Tree Surgeon, removing all dead wood back to the tree trunk; the works shall be conducted in accordance with *BS3998: 2010 Tree Work – Recommendations*.

Tree Ties

- 3.5 All rubber tree ties should be checked bi-annually; Spring / Autumn. Tree ties should accommodate the tree girth and should not draw the tree stake into the trunk of the tree, potentially causing abrasion. Tree ties should be fitted so that the tree trunk and tree stake are located comfortably side by side and aligned. Replace and refit rubber tree ties / tree stakes and tree guards if necessary.

Pruning

- 3.6 Trees should be checked bi-annually for shape, form and should be formatively pruned accordingly during the Spring and Autumn, whilst they are still in leaf. Pruning tools should be clean and sterile to prevent potential spread of disease between specimens; and carried out in such a manner as to avoid excessive damage / wounding which would be detrimental to the health and vigour of the tree. Timings of major pruning works will be species specific, and therefor RHS Guidance should be followed.

Weeding

- 3.7 A 500 - 700mm diameter weed / grass-free zone should be achieved by either hand-weeding or application of a non-residual herbicide. This should be undertaken bi-annually; Spring / Autumn. The use of a suitable mulch may additionally assist.

Mulching

- 3.8 Tree planting may be located within mulched planting beds. Beds should be topped up with a bark mulch to assist with the suppression of weeds to these planting areas. A mulch top-up should be undertaken and checked annually in the autumn. Mulch levels should be maintained at a consistent depth of 75mm, leaving a collar of 10-12 cm around stem clear of mulch to prevent trunk from rotting.

1 -3-year check

- 3.9 Tree planting shall be checked at least twice a year by a landscape contractor during years 1 – 3. The visit would be aimed at ensuring successful establishment and to monitor the developing structure of the vegetation.

Defects

- 3.10 Replace all failures: irrecoverably damaged, diseased / dead trees within the next planting season with stock of similar size and species.

P1 – Proposed Specimen Tree Planting Management Prescriptions:

- Watering: Water Tree Planting weekly throughout May / June / July / August / September; and as deemed necessary after the establishment period, only where natural precipitation levels are insufficient; provide min. 10 ltr / tree / visit;
- Tree Stakes and Tree Ties: Check position and fitting of tree stakes and rubber tree ties; check bi-annually in Spring / Autumn and after strong winds; remedy and replace where necessary;
- Pruning: Prune dead and damaged branches bi-annually; Spring and Autumn whilst the trees are still in leaf;
- Weeding: Maintain a weed / grass free zone at the base of the tree; weeding should be undertaken bi-annually; Spring / Autumn;
- Mulching: Trees should be maintained with a mulch zone 500 – 700mm diameter to the base of the trees. Mulch layer to be checked annually; maintained at a consistent depth of 75mm; leaving a collar of 10-12 cm around stem clear of mulch to prevent trunk from rotting.
- 1 -3-year check: Tree planting shall be checked at least twice a year by a landscape contractor during years 1 – 3. The visit would be aimed at ensuring successful establishment and to monitor the developing structure of the vegetation.
- Defects: Replace failed / dead / and irrecoverably damaged trees.

P2 – Proposed Ornamental Tree Planting – Management Water

- 3.11 In order to ensure successful establishment, the newly planted trees must be watered for a minimum of three years following planting. Watering should occur weekly throughout the early to late summer period; May / June / July / August / September with 20 litres applied at each watering visit. Thereafter, water as deemed necessary only where natural precipitation levels are insufficient in order to maintain healthy dense growth.

Tree Works

- 3.12 The trees are to be inspected every year during the spring for dead, dying, or damaged branches; including any diseased wood or wounds. Any dead, dying, or damaged branches should be removed from the tree trunk by a Qualified Tree Surgeon, removing all dead wood back to the tree trunk; the works shall be conducted in accordance with *BS3998: 2010 Tree Work – Recommendations*.

Tree Ties

- 3.13 All rubber tree ties should be checked bi-annually; Spring / Autumn. Tree ties should accommodate the tree girth and should not draw the tree stake into the trunk of the tree, potentially causing abrasion. Tree ties should be fitted so that the tree trunk and tree stake are located comfortably side by side and aligned. Replace and refit rubber tree ties / tree stakes and tree guards if necessary.

Pruning

- 3.14 Trees should be checked bi-annually for shape, form and should be formatively pruned accordingly during the Spring and Autumn, whilst they are still in leaf. Pruning tools should be clean and sterile to prevent potential spread of disease between specimens; and carried out in such a manner as to avoid excessive damage / wounding which would be detrimental to the health and vigour of the tree. Timings of major pruning works will be species specific, and therefor RHS Guidance should be followed.

Weeding

- 3.15 A 500 - 700mm diameter weed / grass-free zone should be achieved by either hand-weeding or application of a non-residual herbicide. This should be undertaken bi-annually; Spring / Autumn. The use of a suitable mulch may additionally assist.

Mulching

- 3.16 Tree planting may be located within mulched planting beds. Beds should be topped up with a bark mulch to assist with the suppression of weeds to these planting areas. A mulch top-up should be undertaken and checked annually in the autumn. Mulch levels should be maintained at a consistent depth of 75mm, leaving a collar of 10-12 cm around stem clear of mulch to prevent trunk from rotting.

1-3-year check

- 3.17 Ornamental tree planting shall be checked at least twice a year by a landscape contractor during years 1 – 3. The visit would be aimed at ensuring successful establishment and to monitor the developing structure of the vegetation.

Defects

- 3.18 Replace all failures: irrecoverably damaged, diseased / dead trees within the next planting season with stock of similar size and species.

P2 – Proposed Ornamental Tree Planting Management Prescriptions:

- Watering: Water Tree Planting weekly throughout May / June / July / August / September; and as deemed necessary after the establishment period, only where natural precipitation levels are insufficient; provide 20 ltr / tree / visit;
- Tree Stakes and Tree Ties: Check position and fitting of tree stakes and rubber tree ties; check bi-annually in Spring / Autumn and after strong winds; remedy and replace where necessary;
- Pruning: Prune dead and damaged branches bi-annually; Spring and Autumn whilst the trees are still in leaf;
- Weeding: Maintain a weed / grass free zone at the base of the tree; weeding should be undertaken bi-annually; Spring / Autumn;
- Mulching: Trees should be maintained with a mulch zone 500 – 700mm diameter to the base of the trees. Mulch layer to be checked annually; maintained at a consistent depth of 75mm; leaving a collar of 10-12 cm around stem clear of mulch to prevent trunk from rotting.
- 1 -3-year check: Ornamental tree planting shall be checked at least twice a year by a landscape contractor during years 1 – 3. The visit would be aimed at ensuring successful establishment and to monitor the developing structure of the vegetation.
- Defects: Replace failed / dead / and irrecoverably damaged trees.

P3 - Proposed Native Mixed-species Hedgerow Planting – Management

Mulching

- 3.19 Hedgerow plant material beds should be topped up with an ornamental bark mulch to assist with the suppression of weeds to these hedgerow planting areas. A mulch top–up should be undertaken and checked annually in the Autumn. Mulch levels should be maintained at a consistent depth of 75mm.

Watering

- 3.20 To ensure establishment, the plants should be watered fortnightly throughout the summer season in the first two years of establishment during May / June / July / August / September. Quantity of water to be 10 litres per metre square during each visit. Thereafter, water as necessary where natural precipitation levels are insufficient in order to maintain healthy dense growth.

Trimming / Pruning

- 3.21 Hedge planting should be lightly trimmed to maintain shape and form. Light trimming shall encourage vigorous and dense growth. Formative trimming during the first three years of establishment should be undertaken annually during the late Winter (early February to mid-March). Long-term maintenance pruning should be carried at the same time of the year to avoid bird nesting season and enable successful flowering and fruit formation to encourage local wildlife.

Weeding

- 3.22 Hedge planting areas should be kept clear of all weeds at the base of the plant material. The hedge planting should be kept weed free by hand weeding twice a year in the Spring and Autumn.

Long-Term Management

- 3.23 Where the hedgerow is a newly established feature the management objective for the hedgerow planting should be to achieve a dense hedgerow of approximately 1.8 metres height.

1 -3-year check

- 3.24 Hedgerow planting shall be checked at least twice a year by a landscape contractor during years 1 – 3. The visit would be aimed at ensuring successful establishment and to monitor the developing structure of the vegetation.

Defects

- 3.25 Replace all dead / dying plant material. Replacement planting should be undertaken on an annual basis.

P3 - Proposed Native Hedgerow Planting Management Prescriptions:

- Mulching: Maintain mulching to hedge planting areas at a consistent depth of 75mm. Mulch layer to be checked annually; Autumn;
- Watering: Water fortnightly during May / June / July / August / September for the first two years of establishment; and as deemed necessary after the establishment period, only where natural precipitation levels are insufficient; provide 10 ltr/ m²/ visit;
- Pruning: Carry out formative pruning annually; February to mid-March;
- Weeding: Maintain hedge planting areas as weed free; check and weed bi-annually, Spring / Autumn;
- 1 - 3-year check: Hedgerow planting shall be checked at least twice a year by a landscape contractor during years 1 - 3. The visit would be aimed at ensuring successful establishment and to monitor the developing structure of the vegetation;
- Defects; Replace all dead / dying plant material. Replacement planting should be undertaken on an annual basis;
- Long-term Management: Maintain hedgerow at 1.8m height; check annually; Prune February to mid-March.

P4 - Proposed Single-species Hedgerow Planting – Management

Mulching

- 3.26 Hedgerow plant material beds should be topped up with an ornamental bark mulch to assist with the suppression of weeds to these hedgerow planting areas. A mulch top–up should be undertaken and checked annually in the Autumn. Mulch levels should be maintained at a consistent depth of 75mm.

Watering

- 3.27 To ensure establishment, the plants should be watered fortnightly throughout the summer season in the first two years of establishment during May / June / July / August / September. Quantity of water to be 10 litres per metre square during each visit. Thereafter, water as necessary where natural precipitation levels are insufficient in order to maintain healthy dense growth.

Trimming / Pruning

- 3.28 Hedge planting should be lightly trimmed to maintain shape and form. Light trimming shall encourage vigorous and dense growth. Formative trimming during the first three years of establishment should be undertaken annually during the Mid-Spring. Long-term maintenance pruning should be carried at the same time of the year to avoid bird nesting season and enable successful flowering and fruit formation to encourage local wildlife. Prune out any diseased or dead shoots. Thin out crowded shoots that spoil the appearance of the hedge.

Weeding

- 3.29 Hedge planting areas should be kept clear of all weeds at the base of the plant material. The hedge planting should be kept weed free by hand weeding twice a year in the Spring and Autumn.

Long-Term Management

- 3.30 Where the hedgerow is a newly established feature the management objective for the hedgerow planting should be to achieve a dense hedgerow of approximately 1.2 metres height.

1 -3-year check

- 3.31 Hedgerow planting shall be checked at least twice a year by a landscape contractor during years 1 – 3. The visit would be aimed at ensuring successful establishment and to monitor the developing structure of the vegetation.

Defects

- 3.32 Replace all dead / dying plant material. Replacement planting should be undertaken on an annual basis.

P4 - Proposed Native Hedgerow Planting Management Prescriptions:

- Mulching: Maintain mulching to hedge planting areas at a consistent depth of 75mm. Mulch layer to be checked annually; Autumn;
- Watering: Water fortnightly during May / June / July / August / September for the first two years of establishment; and as deemed necessary after the establishment period, only where natural precipitation levels are insufficient; provide 10 ltr/ m2/ visit;
- Pruning: Carry out formative pruning annually; Mid-Spring;
- Weeding: Maintain hedge planting areas as weed free; check and weed bi-annually, Spring / Autumn;
- 1 -3-year check: Hedgerow planting shall be checked at least twice a year by a landscape contractor during years 1 – 3. The visit would be aimed at ensuring successful establishment and to monitor the developing structure of the vegetation;
- Defects; Replace all dead / dying plant material. Replacement planting should be undertaken on an annual basis;
- Long-term Management: Maintain hedgerow at 1.2m height; check annually; Prune Mid-Spring.

P5 – Proposed Native Understory Shrub Planting – Management

Watering

- 3.33 In order to establish the native shrub planting, the transplants should be watered fortnightly throughout the summer season in the first year of initial establishment during May / June / July / August / September. Quantity of water to be 10 litres per metre square during each visit, for the first initial year of establishment only.

Weeding

- 3.34 Native Understory Shrub plant material would be planted in planting pits, which should be kept clear of all weeds at the base of the plant material. The Native shrub plant material should be kept weed free by either hand weeding or application of a non-residual herbicide application, taking care not to spray or scorch existing plant material. The Native Shrub plant material to the site boundaries should be cleared of all weeds bi-annually; Spring and Autumn.

Pruning

- 3.35 During the first three years of establishment the native shrub transplants should be lightly trimmed to maintain shape and form. Light trimming should encourage vigorous and dense growth. Trimming during the first three years of establishment should be undertaken annually; during the late Winter to maintain size, shape, and vigorous growth.

Long-Term Management

- 3.36 Long-term, the management objective for the Native Understory Shrub plant material should be to achieve a boundary screen / habitat area approximately 2.5 metres height. After three years of establishment and light trimming, the Native Understory Shrub plant material should be managed on a rotational basis. Hard pruning only some of the plants annually, over a 3 - 4-year management period, would mean fruit would be retained as much as possible.
- 3.37 Native Understory Shrub plant material should be trimmed in winter months, preferably January or February, to retain fruit for wildlife, unless ground conditions prevent this.

- 3.38 Native understory shrub planting areas once established are to be thinned on a routine basis. The proposed native shrub planting mix includes a number of larger shrub species. The native shrub species should be selectively thinned out to allow a selection of shrub specimens to emerge and establish as the dominant understory specimens. Selective shrub thinning should be undertaken every five years to assist establishment.

1 - 3-year check

- 3.39 Shrub planting shall be checked at least twice a year by a landscape contractor during years 1 – 3. The visit would be aimed at ensuring successful establishment and to monitor the developing structure of the vegetation.

Defects

- 3.40 Replace all dead / dying plant material. Replacement planting should be undertaken on an annual basis.

P5 - Native Understory Shrub Planting Management Prescriptions

- Watering; transplants should be watered fortnightly throughout the summer season in the first year of establishment during May / June / July / August / September.
Quantity of water to be 10 liters per metre square during each visit;
- Weeding; mulched planting pits to be kept clear of weeds to the base of each plant.
Planting pits to be cleared of weeds bi-annually; Spring and Autumn;
- Pruning; during the first three years of establishment the native shrubs should be lightly trimmed to encourage vigorous and dense re-growth. Trimming during the first three years of establishment should be undertaken annually; during January or February, to retain fruit for wildlife.
- 1 -3-year check: Shrub planting shall be checked at least twice a year by a landscape contractor during years 1 – 3. The visit would be aimed at ensuring successful establishment and to monitor the developing structure of the vegetation;
- Defects; Replace all dead / dying plant material. Replacement planting should be undertaken on an annual basis.
- Long-Term Management; Native Understory Shrub plant material should be trimmed in winter months, preferably January or February, to retain fruit for wildlife, unless ground conditions prevent this;
- Long-Term Management; Hard-Trimming; after three years of establishment and light trimming, shrub plant material should be maintained to a maximum height of 2.5 metres; Shrub plant material should be managed on a rotational basis. Hard pruning only some of the plants annually, over a 3 - 4 year management period, would mean fruit would be retained as much as possible;
- Long-Term Management; Thinning; planting areas to be thinned on a routine basis. Native understory tree and shrub species should be selectively thinned out. Selective shrub thinning should be undertaken every five years.

P6 – Proposed Ornamental Shrub Planting – Management

Watering

- 3.41 In order to establish the ornamental planting, the transplants should be watered fortnightly throughout the summer season in the first year of establishment during May / June / July / August / September. Quantity of water to be 10 liters per metre square during each visit.

Weeding

- 3.42 Ornamental plant material would be planted in planting pits, which should be kept clear of all weeds at the base of the plant material. The Native shrub plant material should be kept weed free by either hand weeding or application of a non-residual herbicide application, taking care not to spray or scorch existing plant material.

Pruning

- 3.43 During the first three years of establishment the native shrub transplants should be lightly trimmed to maintain shape and form. Light trimming should encourage vigorous and dense growth. Trimming during the first three years of establishment should be undertaken annually; during the Spring to maintain size, shape, and vigorous growth.

Long-Term Management

- 3.44 Long-term, the management objective for the Ornamental plant material should create a pleasing entrance way to the school and provide new habitat opportunities. After three years of establishment and light trimming, the Ornamental plant material should be managed on a rotational basis. Hard pruning only some of the plants annually, over a 3 - 4-year management period, would mean fruit would be retained as much as possible.
- 3.45 Ornamental plant material should be trimmed in winter months, preferably January or February, to retain fruit for wildlife, unless ground conditions prevent this.

1 - 3-year check

- 3.46 Planting shall be checked at least twice a year by a landscape contractor during years 1 – 3. The visit would be aimed at ensuring successful establishment and to monitor the developing structure of the vegetation.

Defects

- 3.47 Replace all dead / dying plant material. Replacement planting should be undertaken on an annual basis.

P6 – Ornamental Planting Management Prescriptions

- Watering; transplants should be watered fortnightly throughout the summer season in the first year of establishment during May / June / July / August / September.
Quantity of water to be 10 liters per metre square during each visit;
- Weeding; mulched planting pits to be kept clear of weeds to the base of each plant.
Planting pits to be cleared of weeds bi-annually; Spring and Autumn;
- Pruning; during the first three years of establishment the native shrubs should be lightly trimmed to encourage vigorous and dense re-growth. Trimming during the first three years of establishment should be undertaken annually; during January or February, to retain fruit for wildlife.
- 1 -3-year check: Shrub planting shall be checked at least twice a year by a landscape contractor during years 1 – 3. The visit would be aimed at ensuring successful establishment and to monitor the developing structure of the vegetation;
- Defects; Replace all dead / dying plant material. Replacement planting should be undertaken on an annual basis.
- Long-Term Management; Ornamental plant material should be trimmed in winter months, preferably January or February, to retain fruit for wildlife, unless ground conditions prevent this;
- Long-Term Management; Hard-Trimming; after three years of establishment and light trimming, shrub plant material should be maintained to a maximum height of 2.5 metres; Shrub plant material should be managed on a rotational basis. Hard pruning only some of the plants annually, over a 3 - 4 year management period, would mean fruit would be retained as much as possible;
- Long-Term Management; Thinning; planting areas to be thinned on a routine basis. Native understory tree and shrub species should be selectively thinned out. Selective shrub thinning should be undertaken every five years.

P7 – Proposed Native Wildflower Grassland – Management

- 3.48 Through reference to guidance provided on the Emorsgate Seeds website, information on management of wildflower grassland areas are provided below.

EP1 - Pond Edge Mixture:

First Year Management - EP1 - Pond Edge Mixture

- 3.49 In the first year, annual weed growth shall be cut back to encourage the development of a good perennial ground cover. Establishment on sites prone to flooding may be patchy and may take several years to fully colonise.

Management Once Established - EP1 - Pond Edge Mixture

- 3.50 The habitat value of pond edge sowings is enhanced if there are a variety of vegetation structures from dense tussock stands to bare and recently colonised mud. Management of these wetland areas should therefore aim to create variation with minimum disturbance to animal populations.
- 3.51 Variation in structure shall be achieved by cutting back and removing short sections of vegetation every 2-3 years in rotation. Vegetation shall be removed as a wedge. Dense stands of single species (such as Yellow iris) may benefit from selective thinning. Vegetation removal causes the least disruption to wildlife when carried out between September and November. Machines and heavy equipment should be used with care on wet sites to avoid damage to soil and vegetation.
- 3.52 Wet grassland which only occasionally or seasonally floods can be managed as meadow or grassland (see Meadow Mixture for Wetlands).

EH1 - Hedgerow Mixture:

First Year Management - EH1 - Hedgerow Mixture

- 3.53 Most sown meadow wild flower and grass species are perennial; they will be slow to germinate and grow and will not usually flower in their first growing season. There will often be a flush of annual weeds from the soil in the first growing season which may grow up and obscure the meadow seedlings beneath. This annual weed growth is easily controlled by topping or mowing.

- 3.54 Mow newly sown meadows regularly throughout the first year of establishment to a height of 40-60mm, removing cuttings if dense. This will control annual weeds and help maintain balance between faster growing grasses and slower developing wild flowers. Carefully dig out or spot treat any residual perennial weeds such as docks.
- 3.55 Carefully dig out or spot treat any residual perennial weeds such as docks.

Management Once Established - EH1 - Hedgerow Mixture

- 3.56 The management requirements of established hedgerow mixtures can be tailored to light levels and to fit in with adjacent vegetation types.
- 3.57 Zoned management of hedgerow margins frequently produces the best diversity of habitat structure: areas closest to the hedge or woodland boundary and those which are more shaded are left uncut in most years. Areas that are further from the margin and more open can be managed as grassland habitat. For example in a 6 metre sown margin the 2-3 metres against the boundary could be left uncut, the next 3-4 metres cut once or twice a year.

EL1 - Flowering Lawn Mixture:

First Year Management - EL1 - Flowering Lawn Mixture

- 3.58 The wild flower and grass species in this mix are perennial; they will be slow to germinate and grow and will not usually flower in their first growing season. There will often be a flush of annual weeds from the soil in the first growing season. This annual weed growth is easily controlled by repeated mowing.
- 3.59 Mow newly sown flowering lawns regularly (every 7 -10 days during growing season) throughout the first year of establishment. Cut to a height of 40-60mm, removing cuttings if dense. This will gradually develop a good sward structure, help maintain balance between faster growing grasses and slower developing wild flowers, and control annual weeds.
- 3.60 Carefully dig out or spot treat any residual perennial weeds such as docks.

Management Once Established - EL1 - Flowering Lawn Mixture

- 3.61 Mow regularly as a lawn but not too short (25-40mm). To permit flowering, mowing can be relaxed from late June. Cut again when the sward gets untidy (after 4-8 weeks). Mowing may be suspended earlier in the year to allow cowslips to flower. Heavy quantities of cuttings should be collected and removed from site.

Arisings

- 3.62 After a 'hay cut', arisings may be left to dry and shed seed for 1-7 days, after which they shall be removed to lower the fertility of the soil. All other cuts where seed heads have not yet developed shall be removed immediately after cutting.

Subsequent Years

- 3.63 Management shall be dependent on the results of monitoring. If growth is vigorous or dominated by invasive species by dock and nettle, then the management prescription for the establishment year to be repeated until the desired sward is established.
- 3.64 Consideration shall be given to controlling noxious weeds by the spot application of appropriate herbicides in accordance with manufacturer's instructions and by a certified user if needed.

P7 – Wildflower Meadow Management Prescriptions

- Management Year 1; Control annual weed growth by topping or mowing;
- Management Year 1; Newly sown meadows shall be mown regularly throughout the first year of establishment to a height of 50mm;
- Management Once Established; After flowering, a 'hay cut' shall be carried out (likely to be in August);
- Arisings: The 'hay' shall be left to dry and shed seed for 1-7 days before it is completely removed from the site. For all other cuts, arisings are to be removed immediately after cutting.

P8 - Existing Mature Trees and Vegetation - Management Prescriptions

- 3.65 All existing trees are to be inspected every year for dead, dying, or damaged branches; including any diseased wood or wounds;
- 3.66 Any dead, dying, or damaged branches should be cleaned from the tree trunk by a Qualified Tree Surgeon, in accordance with BS3998:2010 Tree work; Recommendations removing all dead wood back to the tree trunk;
- 3.67 The condition of the existing mature trees to the development site boundaries shall need to be monitored each year, in order to identify any dead or dying branches within the existing canopy or any areas of significant die-back.

4.0 MONITORING

- 4.1 Tree, hedgerow, shrub and wildflower planting to be checked at least twice a year by a landscape contractor during years 1 - 3 aimed at ensuring successful establishment. These checks would be undertaken at the same time as weed control measures and replacement of failures.

Appendix A – Management Schedule

Provisional Management Tasks / Habitat Enhancement Implementation

Operation	Frequency	Habitat Enhancement Implementation												Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec				
P1 & P2 - Native Tree / Ornamental Tree Planting																	
Tree planting – including: preparation / staking / protective shelters / initial watering / mulching	Once during implementation of soft landscape scheme	✕	✕								✕	✕	✕				
P3 - Native Mixed-species Hedgerow Planting																	
Hedge planting – including: preparation / initial watering / mulching	Once during implementation of soft landscape scheme	✕	✕								✕	✕	✕				
P4 – Ornamental Single-species Planting																	
Hedge planting – including: preparation / initial watering / mulching	Once during implementation of soft landscape scheme	✕ Ideal	✕ Ideal	✕ Ideal	✕ Ideal	✕	✕	✕	✕	✕	✕	✕ Ideal	✕ Ideal	✕ Ideal			
P5 – Native Understory Shrub Planting																	
Native understorey shrub planting – including: preparation / watering	Once during implementation of soft landscape scheme	✕	✕								✕	✕	✕				
P6 – Ornamental Planting																	
Ornamental planting Including: preparation / initial watering / mulching	Once during implementation of soft landscape scheme	✕ Ideal	✕ Ideal	✕ Ideal	✕ Ideal	✕	✕	✕	✕	✕	✕ Ideal	✕ Ideal	✕ Ideal				

Operation	Frequency	Habitat Enhancement Implementation												Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec				
P7 – Native Wildflower Grassland																	
Preparation of the Seed Bed	Once before Sowing (either autumn or spring)				✕						✕						
Sow wildflower mix	Once (either autumn or spring)				✕						✕						

Management for aftercare period 1 - 5 year period

Operation	Frequency	Year 1												Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec				
<i>P1 & P2 - Native Tree / Ornamental Tree Planting</i>																	
Watering	1 x every week				✕	✕	✕	✕	✕	✕	✕			✕	✕	As demanded	As demanded
Weeding	2 x year				✕						✕			✕	✕	✕	✕
Mulching	1 x year										✕			✕	✕	✕	✕
Checking Tree Ties / Stakes	2 x year				✕						✕			✕	✕	✕	✕
Pruning native trees: dead or damaged branches	2 x year				✕						✕			✕	✕	✕	✕
Monitoring visit / check	2 x year				✕						✕			✕	✕		
<i>P3 - Native Mixed-species Hedgerow Planting</i>																	
Watering	1 x every 2 weeks				✕	✕	✕	✕	✕	✕	✕			✕	As demanded	As demanded	As demanded
Weeding	2 x year				✕						✕			✕	✕	✕	✕
Mulching	1 x year										✕			✕	✕	✕	✕
Litter Collection	1 x every 2 weeks	✕	✕	✕	✕	✕	✕	✕	✕	✕	✕	✕	✕	✕	✕	✕	✕
Pruning	1 x year		✕											✕	✕	Maintain to 1.8m height thereafter	
Monitoring visit / check	2 x year				✕						✕			✕	✕		

Operation	Frequency	Year 1												Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec				
P4 - Ornamental Single-species Hedgerow Planting																	
Watering	1 x every 2 weeks					✕	✕	✕	✕	✕				✕	As demanded	As demanded	As demanded
Weeding	2 x year				✕						✕			✕	✕	✕	✕
Mulching	1 x year										✕			✕	✕	✕	✕
Litter Collection	1 x every 2 weeks	✕	✕	✕	✕	✕	✕	✕	✕	✕	✕	✕	✕	✕	✕	✕	✕
Pruning	1 x year				✕	✕								✕	✕	Maintain to 1.2m height thereafter	
Monitoring visit / check	2 x year				✕						✕			✕	✕		
P5 - Native Understory Shrub Planting																	
Watering	1 x every 2 weeks				✕	✕	✕	✕	✕	✕	✕			As demanded	As demanded	As demanded	As demanded
Weeding	2 x year				✕						✕			✕	✕	✕	✕
Trimming / Pruning	1 x year		✕											✕	✕	Maintain to 2.5m to height thereafter	Hard prune on a rotational basis so fruit can be retained.
Selective Thinning			✕														✕
Monitoring visit / check	2 x year				✕						✕			✕	✕		

`Operation	Frequency	Year 1												Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec				
P6 - Ornamental Planting																	
Watering	1 x every 2 weeks					✕	✕	✕	✕	✕				As demanded	As demanded	As demanded	As demanded
Weeding	2 x year			✕	✕	✕	✕	✕	✕	✕	✕			✕	✕	✕	✕
Trimming / Pruning (Species Dependent)	2 x year		✕									✕		✕	✕	✕	✕
Selective Thinning			✕														✕
Monitoring visit / check	2 x year				✕						✕			✕	✕		
P7 - Native Wildflower Grassland																	
'EP1 – Pond Edge Mixture', Year 1	Cut regularly in Year 1					✕	✕	✕	✕	✕	✕						
EP1 – Pond Edge Mixture', Once Established	Cut 1 x every 3 years										✕				✕		
'EH1 - Hedgerow Mixture', Year 1	Cut regularly in Year 1			✕	✕	✕	✕	✕	✕	✕	✕						
'EH1 - Hedgerow Mixture', Once Established	Cut 1 x every 2-3 years	✕	✕								✕	✕	✕	✕	✕	✕	✕
'EL1 - Flowering Lawn Mixture' ;Year 1	Mow every 7 – 10 days				✕	✕	✕	✕	✕	✕	✕						
'EL1 - Flowering Lawn Mixture'; Once Established	Mow regularly as lawn				✕	✕	✕	✕	✕	✕	✕			✕	✕	✕	✕
Litter Collection	1 x every 2 weeks	✕	✕	✕	✕	✕	✕	✕	✕	✕	✕	✕	✕	✕	✕	✕	✕

Monitoring

Operation	Frequency	Year 1												Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec				
P8 - Existing Trees																	
Monitoring of existing trees	1 x year				✕									✕	✕	✕	✕



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