

LANDSCAPE MANAGEMENT PLAN

Bolney

July 2026
ISSUE 2



Chartered Landscape Architects

2 Keswick Drive, Maidstone, Kent ME16 0DQ
01622 437196
www.hwandco.co.uk

Hill-Wood & Co (Kent) Ltd

Company no. 10066666

Company Director Lydia Hill-Wood BA (hons) PGDip CMLI

2 Keswick Drive, Maidstone, Kent ME16 0DQ

01622 437196

lydia@hwandco.co.uk

www.hwandco.co.uk

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Annex 1: Arboricultural Implications Report – SJA Arboricultural Planning Consultants

1. INTRODUCTION

Hill-Wood & Co (Kent) Ltd have been commissioned by **Cala Homes** to prepare a Landscape Management Plan for this site off Cowfold Road, Bolney

The following reports and plans should be read in conjunction with this document:

- 0817/26/A/11 Landscape Planting Plan 1 of 11 – Hill-Wood & Co.
- 0817/26/A/12 Landscape Planting Plan 2 of 11 – Hill-Wood & Co.
- 0817/26/A/13 Landscape Planting Plan 3 of 11 – Hill-Wood & Co.
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- Arboricultural Impact Assessment, Method Statement and Tree Protection Plan – PJC Consultancy

The purpose of this LMP is to set out short term and long-term objectives for the management of the landscape in order to maximise the biodiversity of the scheme. The plan covers a programme of implementation and an initial 5 year management plan in order to ensure establishment of approved planting and replacement of any failed vegetation.

The parties responsible for ensuring the implementation of this Landscape Management Plan are **Cala Homes** as the client, and Hill-Wood & Co (Kent) Ltd as the landscape architects. Please note the contractors appointment will be reviewed annually and maybe subject to change if required. See section 5 for details of the appointed landscape management company.

This management plan is for the development at land off Cowfold Road, Bolney. Hill-Wood & Co (Kent) Ltd have been appointed to prepare a LMP to form part of the planning submission.

1.1 Site Context

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The site exhibits many of the characteristics of landscape character areas HW4 and LCA 10, High Weald Fringes. The site is agricultural, and generally rural and enclosed by hedgerows and woodland. There are long views to the South Downs, across the Low Weald, from the raised landform east of Foxhole Farm (field F3), but from nowhere else on the site. There are busy roads to the south (A272) and east (A23), but also a narrow rural lane to the west (Foxhole Lane).

1.2 Design Objectives

- The landscape design objectives aim to mitigate any negative impacts of the proposals in order to integrate the site in to its surrounding area. Additionally, the proposals aim to provide ample landscape opportunities for recreation within the site by providing large areas of open space, play areas, orchards, and an extensive network of footpaths through the landscape.

1.3 Site Opportunities and Constraints

The existing site is approximately 16.88 hectares, previously used for agricultural purposes, and occupied by arable land. It is located on a hill, adjacent to existing properties to the east.

The development provides an opportunity to increase the provision of housing in the village, whilst providing ample open spaces for recreation and improving ecological connectivity within and around the site through the new landscape proposals which include a variety of native, fruiting and flowering trees and shrubs, as well as substantial areas of meadows and flowering lawns.

The position of the site on a hill and adjacent to existing properties presents some constraints, which have been addressed via careful landscape design in order to mitigate/eliminate any potential unwanted impacts.

2. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- A wide range of proposed improvements will provide an enhanced and robust site for the long-term beneficiaries including humans, flora and fauna. A management company will be appointed to maintain the site, who will follow the guidance within this report and review annually the objectives and prescribed maintenance operations. Annually there should be a review between the Landscape Management Contractor and the Residents. On the fifth year there should be a review by the management company, client, project ecologist, landscape architect and project arboriculturalist. This meeting should discuss the site objectives, users, and climate change impact.
- Aims and Objectives of the proposed Management are:
 - a) Sensitive management of the retained features such as trees, scrub in order to maximise biodiversity.
 - b) Appropriately manage the additional landscape and ecology features such as the wildflower meadow and Suds system to ensure establishment and magnify their contribution.
 - c) Conserve and enhance the habitats for the long-term sustainability of the site.
- This Landscape and Ecology Management Plan is to be agreed by Mid Sussex District Council with the purpose that the future management principles are clear and robust for the future success of the scheme.

3. DESIGN PROPOSALS

- The proposals for the development comprise the erection of 198 no. residential dwellings, and associated road infrastructure, parking and landscaping.
- New Tree planting - the aim is to soften the built form, provide amenity value and seasonal interest, and contribute to biodiversity. Small areas of orchard are proposed within the public open spaces.

Native species for tree planting:

a) Alder	<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>	14-16cm girth
b) Silver birch	<i>Betula pendula</i>	Feathered 4-5.5m
c) Downey birch	<i>Betula pubescens</i>	Feathered 4-5.5m
d) Common hazel	<i>Corylus avellana</i>	14-16cm girth
e) Midlands hawthorn	<i>Crataegus laevigata</i>	14-16cm girth
f) Crab apple	<i>Malus sylvestris</i>	12-14cm girth
g) Aspen	<i>Populus tremula</i>	Feathered 3.5-4m
h) Wild cherry	<i>Prunus avium</i>	14-16cm girth
i) English oak	<i>Quercus robur</i>	14-16cm girth
j) Whitebeam	<i>Sorbus aria</i>	14-16cm girth
k) Rowan	<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>	14-16cm girth
l) Small-leaved lime	<i>Tilia cordata</i>	14-16cm girth

Ornamental species for tree planting:

a) Juneberry	<i>Amelanchier Lamarck</i>	Multi-stem 3-3.5m
b) Purple Dawyck beech	<i>Fagus sylvatica 'Dawyck Purple'</i>	14-16cm girth
c) Star magnolia	<i>Magnolia stellata</i>	Multi-stem 2-2.5m
d) Apple 'Street Parade'	<i>Malus baccata 'Street Parade'</i>	14-16cm girth
e) Cherry 'Sunset Boulevard'	<i>Prunus 'Sunset Boulevard'</i>	14-16cm gi
f) Flowering pear 'Chanticleer'	<i>Pyrus calleryana 'Chanticleer'</i>	14-16cm girth

Orchard species for tree planting:

a) Filbert 'Kentish Cob'	<i>Corylus maxima 'Kentish Cob'</i>	10-12cm girth
b) Apple 'James Grieve'	<i>Malus 'James Grieve'</i>	10-12cm girth
c) Apple 'Cox's Orange Pippin'	<i>Malus 'Cox's Orange Pippin'</i>	10-12cm girth
d) Apple 'Discovery'	<i>Malus 'Discovery'</i>	10-12cm girth
e) Apple 'Egremont Russet'	<i>Malus 'Egremont Russet'</i>	10-12cm girth
f) Plumb 'Marjorie's Seedling'	<i>Prunus domestica 'Marjorie's Seedling'</i>	10-12cm girth
g) Plumb 'Victoria'	<i>Prunus domestica 'Victoria'</i>	10-12cm girth
h) Pear 'Beth'	<i>Pyrus communis 'Beth'</i>	10-12cm girth
i) Pear 'Doyenne du Comice'	<i>Pyrus communis 'Doyenne du Comice'</i>	10-12cm girth

- Hedgerow Creation – the aim of the hedgerow creation is to help define boundaries within the landscape, reflect the landscape character of the area whilst providing habitats to attract a diverse variety of wildlife.

Species for mixed native hedge planting:

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a) Common dogwood	<i>Cornus sanguinea</i>	BR 80-100cm
b) Common hazel	<i>Corylus avellana</i>	BR 80-100cm
c) Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	BR 80-100cm
d) Common spindle	<i>Euonymus europaeus</i>	BR 80-100cm
e) Holly	<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	CG 5L
f) Common privet	<i>Ligustrum vulgare</i>	BR 80-100cm
g) Purging buckthorn	<i>Rhamnus cathartica</i>	BR 80-100cm
h) Field rose	<i>Rosa arvensis</i>	BR 80-100cm
i) Dog rose	<i>Rosa canina</i>	BR 80-100cm
j) Sweet briar	<i>Rosa rubiginosa</i>	BR 80-100cm
k) Common Wayfaring tree	<i>Viburnum latana</i>	BR 80-100cm
l) Guelder rose	<i>Viburnum opulus</i>	BR 80-100cm

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a) Common dogwood	<i>Cornus sanguinea</i>	BR 80-100cm
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c) Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	BR 80-100cm
d) Common spindle	<i>Euonymus europaeus</i>	BR 80-100cm
e) Common beech	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	BR 60-80cm
f) Purple beech	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i> 'Purpurea'	BR 60-80cm
g) Holly	<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	CG 5L
h) Common privet	<i>Ligustrum vulgare</i>	BR 80-100cm
i) Purging buckthorn	<i>Rhamnus cathartica</i>	BR 80-100cm
j) Field rose	<i>Rosa arvensis</i>	BR 80-100cm
k) Dog rose	<i>Rosa canina</i>	BR 80-100cm
l) Sweet briar	<i>Rosa rubiginosa</i>	BR 80-100cm
m) Common Wayfaring tree	<i>Viburnum latana</i>	BR 80-100cm
n) Guelder rose	<i>Viburnum opulus</i>	BR 80-100cm

Species for ornamental hedge planting:

a) Hornbeam	<i>Carpinus betulus</i>	CG 5L
b) Japanese holly	<i>Ilex crenata</i>	CG 3L
c) Burkwood osmanthus	<i>Osmanthus burkwoodii</i>	CG 5L
d) Shrubby cinquefoil 'Goldfinger'	<i>Potentilla fruticosa</i> 'Goldfinger'	CG 5L
e) Cherry laurel 'Otto luyken'	<i>Prunus laurocerasus</i> 'Otto luyken'	CG 5L
f) Lauristinus 'Eve Price'	<i>Viburnum tinus</i> 'Eve Price'	CG 5L

- Wildflower Meadows and lawns – the aim is to create amenity areas which also contribute to biodiversity. The attenuation basin will be seeded with Emorsgate EM8 (meadow mixture for wetlands), while the majority of the public open space area will be seeded with Emorsgate EM3 (special general purpose meadow mix). The remainder of the meadow/lawn areas will be seeded with Emorsgate EL1 (flowering lawn mix).

4. MANAGEMENT

4.1 Timetable

The proposals will be implemented in accordance with the landscape planting plan and in the next planting season (October- March) post completion of the construction and thereafter maintained and retained as below.

4.2 General actions

- The appointed management company is to review all method statements prepared by the appointed landscape contractors for the site. The landscape contractors are to prepare method statements for all maintenance activities across the site. All materials and workmanship when repairing and maintaining the site are to be carried out to the highest standards in accordance with relevant good practice and health and safety requirements.
- It is the appointed contractor's responsibility to report any areas of the management which require additional attention to the notice of the management company in charge.
- All employees of the landscape contractor on site are to be appropriately skilled and trained for the type of work to be carried out.
- Work is only to be carried out whilst the weather conditions are suitable. This includes the use of machinery and tools. Hand tools should be used in root protection areas and working methods must comply with the findings of any tree surveys that have been carried out.
- Any ground disturbed during maintenance work is to be levelled to original levels and re-seeded if previously grass.
- All machinery (i.e grass cutting equipment) is to be well maintained to manufacturers recommendations and adjusted accordingly to cut the grass to the levels as specified on the management table.
- All woody arisings and grass cuttings are to be added to the log piles around the site or stored for composting on site.
- Litter picking within all landscaped areas.
- All soft landscape areas are to be watered as necessary to ensure their establishment and long-term survival. If water restrictions are put in place, the appointed site manager must be contacted.
- All soft landscape areas are to be maintained weed free. This includes pest and disease free at all times. Any plants lost to disease will need to be replaced in the November of that year to the specification originally permitted in the planning application.
- All plants overhanging paved areas or obstructing hard landscape features or sight lines are to be pruned and trimmed back accordingly.
- Watering / Irrigation; in addition to ensuring that all planting on installation and for the first two years is watered as recommended in the BS8545:2014 (Annex G) the following should be carried out:

- a) Installation: Trees, hedges and shrubs watered with a minimum of 40L per m²
- b) Establishing: Ideally water in the mornings or evenings. Sprinklers are helpful for areas of seeding or larger shrub beds. Trees and hedges should be watered at the base, directly onto their rootball. Trees, hedges and plants next to a wall or area of hard surfacing will require more water than plant beds surrounded by soil. Do not let plant beds dry out, keep them moist to avoid drought. Basic watering quantities should be based on 10% of the plant pot size, i.e 10L pot = 1L of water. **Watering frequently is more valuable than a single application of a large quantity of water. Each tree should be maintained with a minimum of 40L of water twice a week for the first two growing seasons.**

- Seasons: Watering more frequently will be required in the warmer and windier months. Review regularly during maintenance.
- Improving soil water retention: If plants are in a clay-based soil, it is harder for them to extract the water. Incorporating organic matter to break up the clay will help to improve the water holding capacity of the soil.

4.3 Biosecurity

if certain species are suffering from, or have the potential to be lost in their entirety due to attack from natural causes, discussions should take place at the annual meeting to review the necessary steps to prevent the risk of plant losses, for singular species or wide spread attack. If natural or approved prevention measures are available, these should be added to the Landscape Management Contractors responsibilities to ensure the long-term success of the permitted landscape planting palette. However, if the above is not available, or carried out in sufficient time to prevent the losses of certain species on the site, their removal (in accordance with government guidelines to prevent further spreading) should be carried out and replacements of a suitable alternative installed. The replacement should have similar characteristics to the removed species, but must not be at threat of the same attack.

4.4 Management of Arboriculture

4.4.1 Existing trees and scrub vegetation

- Description – Some existing trees as well as sections of hedgerow/scrub will be retained within the site.
- Scrub management – The principles of this management are to start a regular programme of management of the area to improve the structure of the scrub while preserving its function as boundary vegetation.
 - The area should be checked regularly for invasive weeds which could take over and remove these accordingly.
 - Dead wood should be removed from the trees and removed off site. Deadwood must only be removed if an arboriculturist deems it to be unsafe to residents.
 - The trees should be inspected every three years for decay by an arboriculturist and managed as noted in their report.

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- If shrubs/trees die and leave gaps where there were none, fill in gap with appropriate native shrub(s) such as Hawthorn, blackthorn, hazel, minimum stock size 5L.
- Existing Tree management
 - The trees should be inspected by an arboriculturist every three years to check for decay. The findings of the report should be incorporated into the management regime.
 - Any dead or dying back trees will be replaced in the November following their loss to the original specification.
 - All branches on the trunk below 2m above ground level will be removed each April. Any developing tight forks in branches and the trunk will have the weakest branch removed in June to maintain a clear central trunk. All tree work will be to BS3998:2010, Tree work recommendations.
 - Where trees are planted within grassed areas, all weeds and circle at base of tree to be lawn free for the first five years of establishment.
 - Tree cutting/ pruning should be done outside of bird nesting season (March to August inclusive).

4.5 Management of Soft Landscape

4.5.1 Proposed trees

- Design objectives – to contribute to the creation of year-round aesthetically pleasing areas of soft landscape which provide structure, colour and scent to the landscape, while providing seasonal interest and contributing to biodiversity.
- Management of proposed trees:
 - Trees should be inspected by an arboriculturist every three years to check for decay. The findings of the report should be incorporated into the management regime.
 - Any dead or dying back trees will be replaced in the November following their loss, to the original specification.
 - All branches on the trunk below 2m above ground level will be removed each April. Any developing tight forks in branches and the trunk will have the weakest branch removed in June to maintain a clear central trunk. All tree work will be to BS3998:2010.
 - If applicable, stakes and ties to be checked fortnightly (to ensure they are not cutting into the tree) for the first year and removed when tree is strong enough (approximately five to eight years) to support itself.
 - Where trees are planted within grassed areas, all weeds and circle at base of tree to be lawn free for the first five years of establishment.

- Tree cutting/ pruning should be done outside of bird nesting season (March to August inclusive).

4.5.2 Proposed Native Tree and Shrub Mix

- Design objectives – to establish areas of habitat enhancement, with mixed native species, which provide screening to adjacent properties. This will
- Management:
 - Weed regularly during the first five years establishment. Use herbicide treatments as required annually between November and April.
 - When established, thin shrubs as required, whilst maintaining visual screen and tidy appearance. Ensure thinning is sufficient to provide growing room without excessive gaps.
 - As trees mature, They shall be included in the Arboricultural inspection every three years.
 - Any dead or dying plants to be replaced to the original specification in the November following the losses.
 - Cutting/ pruning should be done outside of bird nesting season (March to August inclusive).

4.5.3 Proposed Hedges

- Design objectives – to define boundaries and areas within the landscape, while providing seasonal interest and contributing to biodiversity
- Management of proposed hedges:
 - Any dead or dying back plants, where the growth of adjacent plants have not filled the gaps, will be replaced in the November following their loss.
 - All areas to be weed free for the first five years of establishment. Weeding to be carried out fortnightly.
 - Hedges to be cut with appropriate hedge trimmers to size outside of bird nesting season (March to August inclusive) each year and the arisings to be composted on site or added to log piles if ecologist deems it appropriate. Environmentally friendly rabbit protection and bamboo canes to be removed when plants supporting themselves.
 - Mixed native hedges along eastern boundary: to be maintained (once established) between 1.8m and 2.5m in height.
 - Mixed hedges defining play areas: to be maintained (once established) between 1 m and 1.4m in height.
 - Mixed hedges along main spine road: to be maintained (once established) between 1.6 m and 2m in height.

- Ilex crenata hedges: Clip once annually in early September to maintain the specified height, width and profile. Prior to commencing works, inspect the hedge for active bird nests and postpone cutting where necessary. Cut to 60 to 80cm high.
- Carpinus betulus, ligustrum and viburnum hedges: clip once annually in September to maintain the specified height and profile. Prior to commencing works, inspect the hedge for active bird nests and postpone cutting where necessary. Cut to 80 to 100cm high.
- Ensure that all hedge cutting tools are appropriate for the job and that health and safety is prioritised at all times. All hedge trimmings to be removed off site.
- Mixed native Hedge planting as well as main spine road hedges and play area hedges, to be mulched with mulch matting such as 'Greenfix Mulch Mat by Green-Tech' or similar approved to help maintenance and irrigation requirements.
- Ornamental hedges to be mulched with 75mm deep green waste compost, mulch grade, to PAS 100 or 75mm conifer bark mulch with a maximum of 20% fines (below 5mm). Mulch to be topped up to a minimum of 75mm in the first five years of establishment.

4.5.4 Proposed Ornamental groundcover planting

- Description – Small areas of ornamental groundcover planting including grasses, herbaceous plants, ferns, small shrubs and bulbs are proposed throughout the public open spaces.
- Design objectives – to create year-round aesthetically pleasing areas of soft landscape, which provide colour, scent, form and structure to the site while contributing to biodiversity.
 - General planting bed management – Weed regularly for the first five years of establishment. Any dead or dying plants to be replaced with plants of the original specification, in the October/November following the losses. Mulch to be maintained at a height of a minimum of 75mm for the first five years of establishment.
- Ornamental Shrub management:
 - Prune regularly to encourage strong bushy growth and maintain form of design principles. Where necessary divide the clumps of shrubs and plant around the site in any gaps within the soft landscape areas.
- Proposed Herbaceous Plants and grasses
 - Dead leaves and stems to be removed down to 25mm above ground level in February each year, to encourage new green shoots at base of plant.
- Proposed bulbs
 - Dead head bulbs after flowering to promote bulb longevity but leave leaves undisturbed.
- Proposed ferns

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- Inspect annually in late winter or early spring. Remove dead, damaged and unsightly fronds individually at their base, without damaging emerging growth or the central crown.

4.5.5 Proposed Wildflower Meadows

- Design objectives – to establish areas of wildflower meadow which will benefit biodiversity by providing food and shelter for a variety of species.
- Management of wildflower meadows (EM3 and EM8 areas):
 - Any areas of meadow that fail to establish within 3 months of sowing will be re-cultivated and re-sown at that time. This will be repeated until a good cover is achieved.
 - Meadow grassland is generally not cut from Spring through to late August / early September.
 - After flowering, in late Summer/early Autumn, take a hay cut to circa 150mm. Leave the hay to dry for a few days to shed seed then remove from site.

4.5.6 Proposed Flowering Lawns

- Design objectives – to establish a hard-wearing and tidy sward.
- The lawns will be sown with Emorsgate EL1 (Flowering Lawn Mix) or Fire and Emergency Grasscrete Seed Mix to the manufacturers' guidelines and recommendations. Any areas that do not have good grass cover within 3 months of sowing will be cultivated and re-sown at that time. The practice will be repeated until there is a good grass cover.
- Management of new lawns:
 - Any areas of lawn that fail to establish within 3 months of sowing will be re-cultivated and re-sown at that time. This will be repeated until a good grass cover is achieved.
 - Mow lawn areas regularly during the growing season, generally between March and October. Generally, fortnightly is adequate. Mow as required outside growing season.

4.6 Specialist areas

4.6.1 Orchard

- Orchard management:
 - Trees will require regular specialist attention, which will include pruning to ensure good establishment and longevity. Fruit trees should remain free from scrub growth. The area should be checked regularly for invasive or undesirable plant species which could take over, and remove these accordingly. Fallen fruit should be left in situ for the benefit of wildlife. Overripe fruit feeds birds like fieldfares, redwings, thrushes and blackbirds and mammals such as badgers, hedgehogs and hares. Decomposing fruit also feeds moths and other insects, providing prey for bats as they prepare for hibernation.

- Orchard pruning: Winter is the recommended time of year to prune apple trees. These trees are dormant at this time of year, therefore limited damage is caused. However, avoid pruning during frosty weather.
- Prune pear trees towards the end of Winter, when the chances of frost are lower, late February is adequate.
- Summer is the recommended time of year to prune for plums. This lowers the likelihood of 'Silver Leaf' disease developing, as the wounds heal quicker at this time of year. Wounds to be treated with a sealant paint to assist the healing process as approved with Kent Wildlife Trust.
- Liaise and work with Charities such as: The Kent Orchards Trust, who will give advice on best-practice for traditional orchard management.

4.7 Management of Hard Landscape

4.7.1 General actions

- The appointed management company is to review all method statements prepared by the appointed landscape contractors for the site. The landscape contractors are to prepare method statements for all maintenance activities across the site. All materials and workmanship when repairing and maintaining the site are to be carried out to the highest standards in accordance with relevant good practice and health and safety requirements.
- It is the appointed contractor's responsibility to report any areas of the management which require additional attention to the notice of the management company in charge.
- All employees of the landscape contractor on site are to be appropriately skilled and trained for the type of work to be carried out.
- Work is only to be carried out whilst the weather conditions are suitable. This includes the use of machinery and tools. Hand tools should be used in root protection areas and working methods must comply with the findings of any tree surveys that have been carried out.
- Any areas of hard landscaping or boundary treatments to be removed during maintenance works, must be cordoned off for protection of users of the site and suitable safety signs erected where necessary.
- Any graffiti or additional structures on the hard landscape and boundary treatments are to be removed and returned to its original specification.

4.7.2 Hard surfaces

- Design objectives – to retain all areas of hard landscape, boundary treatments and street furniture in their originally specified condition for the long-term success and aesthetic of the site.
- Management operations to include:

- a) Litter picking
- b) Removal of graffiti
- c) Re-laying raised paving
- d) Re pointing hard landscape
- e) Herbicide of hard landscape areas (according to manufacturer's recommendations)
- f) Regular sweeping and where required power washing (jetwash) of hard landscape
- g) Painting or preservative oils to street furniture
- h) Removal of unwanted weeds
- i) Topping up of permeable paving jointing aggregate

4.7.3 Furniture and fences

- Design objectives – to provide safe areas of communal interaction, to encourage a physical connection for residents to meet, carry out activities and socialise.
- Management operations to include:
 - a) Removal of graffiti
 - b) Cleaning
 - c) Maintaining structural stability
 - d) Objective of equipment is still achieved

5. PLAY AREAS

- Routine visual inspections to be carried out on a weekly basis to ensure all equipment to comply with BS EN 1177. This includes inspection of:
 - a) Structures,
 - b) Fixings,
 - c) Surface of equipment,
 - d) Foundations,
 - e) Consumables,
 - f) Surrounding play area site.

Should any damage or problems be found, this should be recorded in a permanent log. The damaged piece of equipment to be prevented from use. Damage and problems to be reported to the adopting party within 24 hours to rectify the defects.

- Operational inspections to be carried out quarterly to ensure all equipment to comply with BS EN 1177. Rate of wear and time to the next inspection to be considered. Each play feature to be tested with suitable force to confirm its function. Inspection to include:
 - a) Structures,
 - b) Fixings,
 - c) Surface of equipment,
 - d) Foundations,
 - e) Consumables,
 - f) Impact attenuating surfacing,
 - g) Surrounding play area site.

Should any damage or problems be found, this should be recorded in a permanent log. The damaged piece of equipment to be prevented from use. Damage and problems to be reported to the adopting party within 24 hours to rectify the defects.

- Annual inspection from an independent inspector such as ROSPA.
- Soft landscape within the play area:

Any existing or proposed soft landscape within or in the immediate vicinity to the play area will be managed according to the soft landscape management recommendations (Chapter 3.5). This will include leaf collection in the autumnal season.

6. LANDSCAPE MANAGEMENT COMPANY DETAILS

The appointed Management Company will be a registered company, with the required trained personnel and qualifications to carry out the associated work.

6.1 Legal funding mechanism

The individual purchasers of each dwelling will enter into a legal agreement with **Cala Homes** and the landscape management company. This contract will be signed by the potential purchaser before the purchase of the property is finalised and will set out the annual landscape maintenance charges to be paid by the resident (until for whatever reason they leave / sell their property) to ensure ongoing maintenance of the development.

The money allocated for the maintenance of the landscape will be pre-agreed with the purchasers of each property. The appointed landscape management company will be an experienced management company and will be aware of all the appropriate costs for the short, medium and long-term management of this site.

6.2 Long Term Management, Actions and Responsibilities

- To ensure high standards are achieved and maintained across the site, the Management Company should review the Landscape Contractors work quarterly. This document should be used as a reference.
- Where plants are failing these should be noted and a log kept to monitor the replacements.
- An annual review of the site should be carried out by the contractor, management team and Chairman of the residents committee. The pedestrian routes, areas of hard landscape, soft landscape, boundary treatments and costs of the management should be discussed.
- If significant design changes are suggested, liaison with the original Landscape Architect who prepared the planning application documents should be consulted, and the Local Planning Authority where necessary.

6.3 Health and Safety

- A health and safety plan should be in place for all workers on site. This should be made accessible to workers at all times.

LANDSCAPE MANAGEMENT PLAN

- All workers on site should have the appropriate health and safety qualifications and training to work on a site of this sort.
- Use of chemicals on the site:
- Legislation covering the use of pesticides and herbicides:
 - a) The Food and Environment Protection Act 1985 (FEPA)
 - b) Control of Pesticides Regulations 1986 (amended 1997) (CoPR)
 - c) The Plant Protection Products Directive (91/414/EEC)
 - d) The Dangerous Preparations Directive (99/45/EEC)
 - e) Control of Substances Hazardous to Health 2004 (COSHH)
- Any worker using pesticides across the site should be licensed and hold their 'certificate of competence'. The management team or sub-contractor is responsible for ensuring that employees have the necessary training and certificates to carry out this work.
- Risk assessments should be prepared by the Landscape Contractor and approved by the Management Team before any work is carried out.
- There should be a minimum of one trained first aider on site during working hours.

7. MANAGEMENT TABLE YEAR 1 ONWARDS BELOW

Project Name: **Bolney**

Note - number in column confirms the amount of times per month the task should be carried out

Task		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
SOFT													
Existing trees and scrub													
	Inspection: Check trees for dead, damaged, diseased and crossing branches. Assess shape/crown size and height and overall health of tree.	1						1					
	Pruning: Where needed, instruct qualified/authorised persons to carry out any arboricultural works outside of bird nesting season.		1										
New trees													
	Inspection: Check trees for dead, damaged, diseased and crossing branches. Assess shape and size of tree. Check security and tightness of tree ties, adjust as necessary. Check tree stakes for rocking and rot, replace/make good as necessary.	1						1					
	Pruning: Prune out any dead, damaged, diseased, or crossing branches and stems. Where needed, instruct qualified/authorised persons to carry out any arboricultural works outside of bird nesting season.		1										
	Weed Control: An area around the base of trees should be kept clear of vegetation to aid with establishment. Hand-weed/hoe through winter months and apply a foliar-applied total herbicide between March and September if necessary.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Orchard													
	Inspection: Check trees for dead, damaged, diseased and crossing branches. Assess shape and size of tree. Check security and tightness of tree ties, adjust as necessary. Check tree stakes for rocking and rot, replace/make good as necessary.	1						1					
	Pruning: Winter pruning to apple and pear trees - prune to encourage an open goblet shape. Summer pruning - thin growth and fruit to encourage healthy growth and air movement around the trees. To avoid silver leaf disease in Plums, carry out light pruning/thinning in spring and summer. Coppice hazelnut every 8 years.		1		1			1					
	Mowing: Mow grass between tree rows on a monthly basis from April to October. Use a rough-cut mower and mow grass high around 150mm. Grass between trees to be lightly strimmed.				1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
	Weed Control: To aid establishment, an area around the base of each tree should be kept weed free. Treat with foliar-applied total herbicide during the growing season.				1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
New Native tree and Shrub mix													
	Replacing failed plants: Replace with plant of the same specification		1									1	
	Weed Control: Ensure weeds are kept under control during the growing season			1	1	1	1	1	1	1			1
New hedges													
	Inspection: Check canes and guards where applicable. Ensure plants are seated in the ground.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Trim native hedges: Lightly trim new growth to encourage thickening and filling out, to take place outside of bird nesting season.		1								1		
	Trim ornamental hedges: Lightly trim new growth to encourage thickening and filling out, to take place outside of bird nesting season.	1	1								1	1	1
	Weed Control: Hoe new weed growth. Treat weeds with foliar-applied total herbicide during growing season on a monthly basis.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Shrubs													
	Inspection: Check shrubs for damage, disease and dead growth. Report/re-plant where necessary.	1			1			1			1		
	Pruning: Prune yearly to encourage bushy growth and maintain form		1										
	Weed Control: Hoe new weed growth. Treat weeds with foliar-applied total herbicide during growing season on a monthly basis.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Herbaceous													
	Inspection: Check herbaceous perennials and grasses for damage, disease and dead growth, and if they need dividing/thinning. Report/replace where necessary.	1			1			1			1		
	Pruning: Prune dead leaves and deadhead as and when necessary.				1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
	Weed Control: Hoe new weed growth. Treat weeds with foliar-applied total herbicide during growing season on a monthly basis.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Meadows													
	Autumn Mow: Cut down growth to 150mm. Remove and dispose of cuttings.									1			
	Mown paths / areas: mow to 30-50mm. Remove and dispose of cuttings.	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1
	Weed Control: Monitor weeds. Invasive weeds such as docks should be treated with a foliar-applied selective herbicide.				1	1	1						
	Over-seeding: Bare patches should be overseeded with meadow seed mix.			1									
Flowering Lawns areas													
	Mowing: Grass to be mown	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1
	Weed and Feed: grass areas to be treated with selective herbicide, granular feed and moss-killer where necessary.	1			1			1			1		
	Over-seeding flowering lawns: Bare patches should be overseeded with a formal lawn seed mix.			1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
	Patching failed areas of turf: Bare patches should be replaced with new turf of the same specification			1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
HARD													
Fences													
	Inspection: Condition of fence panels, posts etc. to be checked regularly. Damage should be reported and repairs/replacement carried out as necessary	1			1			1			1		
	Weed Control: Avoid damaging posts when strimming along fencelines. Apply total herbicide around posts.				1		1		1		1		
Furniture													
Benches	Inspection: Condition of benches to be checked regularly. Damage should be reported and repairs carried out as necessary	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Inspection: Condition of bins to be checked regularly. Damage should be reported and repairs carried out as necessary. Emptying: Regular emptying is important.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
		1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1
Litter picking													
	Litter picking across the site, under hedges, within plant beds, in general soft landscape or hard landscape areas to be removed.	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Hardstanding													
	Inspection: Condition of hardstanding to be checked regularly. Damage to be reported and repairs carried out as necessary.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Jet washing as necessary			1									
Play area													
	Routine inspection: Visual inspection												
	Quarterly inspection: operational inspection												
	Independent inspectioin: from entity such as ROSPA												

Project Name: **Bolney**

Note - number in column confirms the amount of times per month the task should be carried out

Task		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	
SOFT														
Existing trees and scrub														
	Inspection: Check trees for dead, damaged, diseased and crossing branches. Assess shape/crown size and height and overall health of tree. Pruning: Where needed, instruct qualified/authorised persons to carry out any arboricultural works outside of bird nesting season.	1						1						
			1											
New trees														
	Inspection: Check trees for dead, damaged, diseased and crossing branches. Assess shape and size of tree. Check security and tightness of tree ties, adjust as necessary. Check tree stakes for rocking and rot, replace/make good as necessary. Pruning: Prune out any dead, damaged, diseased, or crossing branches and stems. Where needed, instruct qualified/authorised persons to carry out any arboricultural works outside of bird nesting season. Weed Control: An area around the base of trees should be kept clear of vegetation to aid with establishment. Hand-weed/hoe through winter months and apply a foliar-applied total herbicide between March and September if necessary. Mulch: Ensure a depth of 75mm of mulch is applied around the base of trees to inhibit weed growth and retain moisture. Trim: Hedges are to be trimmed outside of bird nesting season and should be trimmed in an A shape to allow equal light levels to reach top and bottom of hedge. Regular trimming during the growing season will promote thicker and fuller growth.	1						1						
			1											
		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
			1											
		1	1									1	1	1
Orchard														
	Inspection: Check trees for dead, damaged, diseased and crossing branches. Assess shape and size of tree. Check security and tightness of tree ties, adjust as necessary. Check tree stakes for rocking and rot, replace/make good as necessary. Pruning: Winter pruning to apple and pear trees - prune to encourage an open goblet shape. Summer pruning - thin growth and fruit to encourage healthy growth and air movement around the trees. To avoid silver leaf disease in Plums, carry out light pruning/thinning in spring and summer. Mulch and Feed: Mulch with bulky compost and add a high-nitrogen feed in early spring. Mowing: Mow grass between tree rows on a monthly basis from April to October. Use a rough-cut mower and mow grass high around 150mm. Grass between trees to be lightly strimmed. Weed Control: To aid establishment, an area around the base of each tree should be kept weed free. Treat with foliar-applied total herbicide during the growing season.	1						1						
			1		1			1						
				1										
					1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
					1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
New Native tree and Shrub mix														
	Replacing failed plants: Replace with plant of the same specification Weed Control: Ensure weeds are kept under control during the growing season		1									1		
				1	1	1	1	1	1	1			1	
New hedges														
	Inspection: Check canes and guards where applicable. Ensure plants are seated in the ground. Mulch: A minimum of 75mm depth to be applied at the base of hedges. This will suppress weed growth and retain moisture. Trim native hedges: Lightly trim new growth to encourage thickening and filling out, to take place outside of bird nesting season. Trim ornamental hedges: Lightly trim new growth to encourage thickening and filling out, to take place outside of bird nesting season. Weed Control: Hoe new weed growth. Treat weeds with foliar-applied total herbicide during growing season on a monthly basis.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
			1											
			1								1			
		1	1								1	1	1	
		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Shrubs														
	Inspection: Check shrubs for damage, disease and dead growth. Report/re-plant where necessary. Pruning: Trim shrubs during the growing season. Aim to prune after flowering and maintain shrubs within their spaces as per the landscape plan. Mulch: A minimum of 75mm depth to be applied at the base of shrubs. This will suppress weed growth and retain moisture. Weed Control: Hoe new weed growth. Treat weeds with foliar-applied total herbicide during growing season on a monthly basis.	1			1			1			1			
					1	1	1	1	1	1				
			1											
		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Herbaceous														
	Inspection: Check herbaceous perennials for damage, disease and dead growth, and if they need dividing/thinning. Report/replace where necessary. Pruning: Prune dead leaves and deadhead as and when necessary. Mulch: A minimum of 75mm depth to be applied at the base of shrubs. This will suppress weed growth and retain moisture. Weed Control: Hoe new weed growth. Treat weeds with foliar-applied total herbicide during growing season on a monthly basis.	1			1			1			1			
					1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
			1											
		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Meadow														
	Autumn Mow: Cut down growth to 150mm. Remove and dispose of cuttings. Mown paths / areas: mow to 30-50mm. Remove and dispose of cuttings. Weed Control: Monitor weeds in meadow. Invasive weeds such as docks should be treated with a foliar-applied selective herbicide. Over-seeding: Bare patches should be overseeded with meadow seed mix.									1				
		1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	
					1	1	1							
				1										
Flowering Lawns areas														
	Mowing: Grass to be mown Weed and Feed: Lawn areas to be treated with selective herbicide, granular feed and moss-killer whe necessary. Edging: Lawn edges to be sharpened up using a half-moon tool and back-dig beds. Over-seeding flowering lawns: Bare patches should be overseeded with a formal lawn seed mix. Patching failed areas of turf: Bare patches should be replaced with new turf of the same specification	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	
		1			1			1			1			
				1										
				1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
				1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
HARD														
Fences														
	Inspection: Condition of fence panels, posts etc. to be checked regularly. Damage should be reported and repairs/replacement carried out as necessary Weed Control: Avoid damaging posts when strimming along fencelines. Apply total herbicide around posts.	1			1			1			1			
					1		1		1		1			
Furniture														
Benches	Inspection: Condition of benches to be checked regularly. Damage should be reported and repairs carried out as necessary Inspection: Condition of bins to be checked regularly. Damage should be reported and repairs carried out as necessary. Emptying: Regular emptying is important.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
		1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	
Litter picking														
	Litter picking across the site, under hedges, within plant beds, in general soft landscape or hard landscape areas to be removed.	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	
Hardstanding														
	Inspection: Condition of hardstanding to be checked regularly. Damage to be reported and repairs carried out as necessary. Jet washing as necessary	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
				1										
Play area														
	Routine inspection: Visual inspection Quarterly inspection: operational inspection Independent inspectioin: from entity such as ROSPA													

Project Name: **Bolney**

Task		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	
SOFT														
Existing trees and scrub														
	Inspection: Check trees for dead, damaged, diseased and crossing branches. Assess shape/crown size and height and overall health of tree. Pruning: Where needed, instruct qualified/authorised persons to carry out any arboricultural works outside of bird nesting season.	1						1						
			1											
New trees														
	Inspection: Check trees for dead, damaged, diseased and crossing branches. Assess shape and size of tree. Check security and tightness of tree ties, adjust as necesarry. Check tree stakes for rocking and rot, replace/make good as necessary. Pruning: Prune out any dead, damaged, diseased, or crossing branches and stems. Where needed, instruct qualified/authorised persons to carry out any arboricultural works outside of bird nesting season. Weed Control: An area around the base of trees should be kept clear of vegetation to aid with establishment. Hand-weed/hoe through winter months and apply a foliar-applied total herbicide between March and September if necessary. Mulch: Ensure a depth of 75mm of mulch is applied around the base of trees to inhibit weed growth and retain moisture.	1						1						
			1											
		1			1	1	1	1	1	1		1		
			1											
Orchard														
	Inspection: Check trees for dead, damaged, diseased and crossing branches. Assess shape and size of tree. Check security and tightness of tree ties, adjust as necesarry. Check tree stakes for rocking and rot, replace/make good as necessary. Pruning: Winter pruning to apple and pear trees - prune to encourage an open goblet shape. Summer pruning - thin growth and fruit to encourage healthy growth and air movement around the trees. To avoid silver leaf disease in Plums, carry out light pruning/thinning in spring and summer. Mulch and Feed: Mulch with bulky compost and add a high-nitrogen feed in early spring. Mowing: Mow grass between tree rows on a monthly basis from April to October. Use a rough-cut mower and mow grass high around 150mm. Grass between trees to be lightly strimmed. Weed Control: To aid establishment, an area around the base of each tree should be kept weed free. Treat with foliar-applied total herbicide during the growing season.	1						1						
			1		1			1						
				1										
					1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
					1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
New Native tree and Shrub mix														
	Replacing failed plants: Replace with plant of the same specification Pruning: Cut dead wood or as required to reduce over-crowding Weed Control: Ensure weeds are kept under control during the growing season		1									1		
												1		
				1	1	1	1	1	1	1			1	
New hedges														
	Inspection: Check canes and guards where applicable. Ensure plants are seated in the ground. Mulch: A minimum of 75mm depth to be applied at the base of hedges. This will suppress weed growth and retain moisture. Trim native hedges: Lightly trim new growth to encourage thickening and filling out, to take place outside of bird nesting season. Trim ornamental hedges: Lightly trim new growth to encourage thickening and filling out, to take place outside of bird nesting season. Weed Control: Hoe new weed growth. Treat weeds with foliar-applied total herbicide during growing season on a monthly basis.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
			1											
			1								1			
		1	1								1	1	1	
		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Shrubs														
	Inspection: Check shrubs for damage, disease and dead growth. Report/re-plant where necessary. Pruning: Trim shrubs during the growing season. Aim to prune after flowering and maintain shrubs within their spaces as per the landscape plan. Mulch: A minimum of 75mm depth to be applied at the base of shrubs. This will suppress weed growth and retain moisture. Weed Control: Hoe new weed growth. Treat weeds with foliar-applied total herbicide during growing season on a monthly basis.	1			1			1			1			
					1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
			1											
		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Herbaceous														
	Inspection: Check herbaceous perennials for damage, disease and dead growth, and if they need dividing/thinning. Report/replace where necessary. Pruning: Prune dead leaves and deadhead as and when necessary. Weed Control: Hoe new weed growth. Treat weeds with foliar-applied total herbicide during growing season on a monthly basis. Lift and Divide: Some perennials require dividing and thinning. Lift and thin as necessary, fill in in more sparse locations on site.	1			1			1			1			
					1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
			1											
Meadow														
	Autumn Mow: Cut down growth to 150mm. Remove and dispose of cuttings. Mown paths / areas: mow to 30-50mm. Remove and dispose of cuttings. Weed Control: Monitor weeds in meadow. Invasive weeds such as docks should be treated with a foliar-applied selective herbicide. Over-seeding: Bare patches should be overseeded with meadow seed mix.									1				
		1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	
					1	1	1							
				1										
Flowering! Lawns areas														
	Mowing: Grass to be mown Weed and Feed: Lawn areas to be treated with selective herbicide, granular feed and moss-killer whe necessary. Edging: Lawn edges to be sharpened up using a half-moon tool and back-dig beds. Over-seeding flowering lawns: Bare patches should be overseeded with a formal lawn seed mix. Patching failed areas of turf: Bare patches should be replaced with new turf of the same specification	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	
		1			1			1			1			
				1										
				1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
HARD														
Fences														
	Inspection: Condition of fence panels, posts etc. to be checked regularly. Damage should be reported and repairs/replacement carried out as necessary Weed Control: Avoid damaging posts when strimming along fencelines. Apply total herbicide around posts.	1			1			1			1			
					1		1		1		1			
Furniture														
Benches	Inspection: Condition of benches to be checked regularly. Damage should be reported and repairs carried out as necessary Inspection: Condition of bins to be checked regularly. Damage should be reported and repairs carried out as necessary. Emptying: Regular emptying is important.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
		1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	
Litter picking														
	Litter picking across the site, under hedges, within plant beds, in general soft landscape or hard landscape areas to be removed.	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	
Hardstanding														
	Inspection: Condition of hardstanding to be checked regularly. Damage to be reported and repairs carried out as necessary. Jet washing as necessary	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
				1										
Play area														
	Routine inspection: Visual inspection Quarterly inspection: operational inspection Independent inspectioin: from entity such as ROSPA													

Project Name: **Bolney**

Note - number in column confirms the amount of times per month the task should be carried out

Task		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	
SOFT														
Existing trees and scrub														
	Inspection: Check trees for dead, damaged, diseased and crossing branches. Assess shape/crown size and height and overall health of tree. Pruning: Where needed, instruct qualified/authorised persons to carry out any arboricultural works outside of bird nesting season.	1						1						
			1											
New trees														
	Inspection: Check trees for dead, damaged, diseased and crossing branches. Assess shape and size of tree. Check security and tightness of tree ties, adjust as necessary. Check tree stakes for rocking and rot, replace/make good as necessary. Pruning: Prune out any dead, damaged, diseased, or crossing branches and stems. Where needed, instruct qualified/authorised persons to carry out any arboricultural works outside of bird nesting season. Weed Control: An area around the base of trees should be kept clear of vegetation to aid with establishment. Hand-weed/hoe through winter months and apply a foliar-applied total herbicide between March and September if necessary. Mulch: Ensure a depth of 75mm of mulch is applied around the base of trees to inhibit weed growth and retain moisture.	1						1						
			1											
		1			1	1	1	1	1	1		1		
			1											
Orchard														
	Inspection: Check trees for dead, damaged, diseased and crossing branches. Assess shape and size of tree. Check security and tightness of tree ties, adjust as necessary. Check tree stakes for rocking and rot, replace/make good as necessary. Pruning: Winter pruning to apple and pear trees - prune to encourage an open goblet shape. Summer pruning - thin growth and fruit to encourage healthy growth and air movement around the trees. To avoid silver leaf disease in Plums, carry out light pruning/thinning in spring and summer. Mulch and Feed: Mulch with bulky compost and add a high-nitrogen feed in early spring. Mowing: Mow grass between tree rows on a monthly basis from April to October. Use a rough-cut mower and mow grass high around 150mm. Grass between trees to be lightly strimmed. Weed Control: An area around the base of each tree should be kept weed free. Treat with foliar-applied total herbicide during the growing season.	1						1						
			1		1			1						
				1										
					1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
					1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
New Native tree and Shrub mix														
	Pruning: Cut dead wood or as required to reduce over-crowding											1		
	Weed Control: Ensure weeds are kept under control during the growing season			1	1	1	1	1	1	1			1	
New hedges														
	Inspection: Check canes and guards where applicable. Ensure plants are seated in the ground. Mulch: A minimum of 75mm depth to be applied at the base of hedges. This will suppress weed growth and retain moisture. Trim native hedges: Lightly trim new growth to encourage thickening and filling out, to take place outside of bird nesting season. Trim ornamental hedges: Lightly trim new growth to encourage thickening and filling out, to take place outside of bird nesting season. Weed Control: Hoe new weed growth. Treat weeds with foliar-applied total herbicide during growing season on a monthly basis.	1				1				1				
			1											
			1									1		
		1	1									1	1	1
		1			1	1	1	1	1	1			1	
Shrubs														
	Inspection: Check shrubs for damage, disease and dead growth. Report/re-plant where necessary. Pruning: Trim shrubs during the growing season. Aim to prune after flowering and maintain shrubs within their spaces as per the landscape plan. Mulch: A minimum of 75mm depth to be applied at the base of shrubs. This will suppress weed growth and retain moisture. Weed Control: Hoe new weed growth. Treat weeds with foliar-applied total herbicide during growing season on a monthly basis.	1			1			1			1			
					1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
			1											
		1			1	1	1	1	1	1		1		
Herbaceous														
	Inspection: Check herbaceous perennials for damage, disease and dead growth, and if they need dividing/thinning. Report/replace where necessary. Pruning: Prune dead leaves and deadhead as and when necessary. Weed Control: Hoe new weed growth. Treat weeds with foliar-applied total herbicide during growing season on a monthly basis. Mulch: A minimum of 75mm depth to be applied at the base of shrubs. This will suppress weed growth and retain moisture. Lift and Divide: Some perennials require dividing and thinning. Lift and thin as necessary, fill in in more sparse locations on site.	1			1			1			1			
					1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
				1	1	1			1	1	1			
			1											
			1											
Meadow														
	Autumn Mow: Cut down growth to 150mm. Remove and dispose of cuttings. Mown paths / areas: mow to 30-50mm. Remove and dispose of cuttings. Weed Control: Monitor weeds in meadow. Invasive weeds such as docks should be treated with a foliar-applied selective herbicide. Over-seeding: Bare patches should be overseeded with meadow seed mix.									1				
		1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	
					1	1	1							
				1										
Flowering Lawns areas														
	Mowing: Grass to be mown Weed and Feed: Lawn areas to be treated with selective herbicide, granular feed and moss-killer whe necessary. Edging: Lawn edges to be sharpened up using a half-moon tool and back-dig beds. Over-seeding flowering lawns: Bare patches should be overseeded with a formal lawn seed mix. Patching failed areas of turf: Bare patches should be replaced with new turf of the same specification	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	
		1			1			1			1			
				1										
				1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
				1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
HARD														
Fences														
	Inspection: Condition of fence panels, posts etc. to be checked regularly. Damage should be reported and repairs/replacement carried out as necessary Weed Control: Avoid damaging posts when strimming along fencelines. Apply total herbicide around posts.	1			1			1			1			
					1		1		1		1			
Furniture														
Benches	Inspection: Condition of benches to be checked regularly. Damage should be reported and repairs carried out as necessary	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
		1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	
Bins	Inspection: Condition of bins to be checked regularly. Damage should be reported and repairs carried out as necessary. Emptying: Regular emptying is important.	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	
Litter picking														
	Litter picking across the site, under hedges, within plant beds, in general soft landscape or hard landscape areas to be removed.	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	
Hardstanding														
	Inspection: Condition of hardstanding to be checked regularly. Damage to be reported and repairs carried out as necessary. Jet washing as necessary	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
				1										
Play area														
	Routine inspection: Visual inspection Quarterly inspection: operational inspection Independent inspectioin: from entity such as ROSPA													

Project Name: **Bolney**

[illegible]

Task		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
SOFT													
Existing trees and scrub													
	Inspection: Check trees for dead, damaged, diseased and crossing branches. Assess shape/crown size and height and overall health of tree.	1						1					
	Pruning: Where needed, instruct qualified/authorised persons to carry out any arboricultural works outside of bird nesting season.		1										
New trees													
	Inspection: Check trees for dead, damaged, diseased and crossing branches. Assess shape and size of tree. Check security and tightness of tree ties, adjust as necessary. Check tree stakes for rocking and rot, assess if replacements are needed, remove and dispose as	1						1					
	Pruning: Prune out any dead, damaged, diseased, or crossing branches and stems. Where needed, instruct qualified/authorised persons to carry out any arboricultural works outside of bird		1										
	Weed Control: An area around the base of trees should be kept clear of vegetation to aid with establishment. Hand-weed/hoe through winter months and apply a foliar-applied total herbicide between March and September if necessary.	1			1	1			1	1		1	1
	Mulch: Ensure a depth of 10cm of mulch is applied around the base of trees to inhibit weed growth and retain moisture.		1										
Orchard													
	Inspection: Check trees for dead, damaged, diseased and crossing branches. Assess shape and size of tree. Check security and tightness of tree ties, adjust as necessary. Check tree stakes for rocking and rot, replace/make good as necessary.	1						1					
	Pruning: Winter pruning to apple and pear trees - prune to encourage an open goblet shape. Summer pruning - thin growth and fruit to encourage healthy growth and air movement around the trees. To avoid silver leaf disease in Plums, carry out light pruning/thinning in spring and summer. Coppice hazelnut every 8 years.		1		1			1					
	Mulch and Feed: Mulch with bulky compost and add a high-nitrogen feed in early spring.			1									
	Mowing: Mow grass between tree rows on a monthly basis from April to October. Use a rough-cut mower and mow grass high around 150mm. Grass between trees to be lightly strimmed.				1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
	Weed Control: An area around the base of each tree should be kept weed free. Treat with foliar-applied total herbicide during the growing season.				1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
New Native tree and Shrub mix													
	Pruning: Cut dead wood or as required to reduce over-crowding											1	
New hedges													
	Mulch: A minimum of 75mm depth to be applied at the base of hedges. This will suppress weed growth and retain moisture.		1										
	Trim native hedges: Lightly trim new growth to encourage thickening and filling out, to take place outside of bird nesting season.		1								1		
	Trim ornamental hedges: Lightly trim new growth to encourage thickening and filling out, to take place outside of bird nesting season.	1	1								1	1	1
	Thinning: Thicker growth may need to be pruned out to maintain size and shape of hedge.				1						1		
	Weed Control: Hoe new weed growth. Treat weeds with foliar-applied total herbicide during growing season on a monthly basis.	1			1			1				1	
Shrubs													
	Inspection: Check shrubs for damage, disease and dead growth. Report/re-plant where	1			1			1			1		
	Pruning: Trim shrubs during the growing season. Aim to prune after flowering and maintain shrubs within their spaces as per the landscape plan.				1		1		1		1		
	Mulch: A minimum of 75mm depth to be applied at the base of shrubs. This will suppress weed growth and retain moisture.		1										
	Weed Control: Hoe new weed growth. Treat weeds with foliar-applied total herbicide during growing season on a monthly basis.			1			1	1	1		1		
	Thinning: Thicker growth may need to be pruned out to maintain size and shape of shrubs.				1					1			
Herbaceous													
	Inspection: Check herbaceous perennials for damage, disease and dead growth, and if they need dividing/thinning. Report/replace where necessary.	1			1			1			1		
	Pruning: Prune dead leaves and deadhead as and when necessary.				1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
	Weed Control: Hoe new weed growth. Treat weeds with foliar-applied total herbicide during growing season on a monthly basis.	1			1	1			1	1		1	
	Mulch: A minimum of 75mm depth to be applied at the base of shrubs. This will suppress weed growth and retain moisture.		1										
	Lift and Divide: Some perennials require dividing and thinning. Lift and thin as necessary, fill in sparser locations on site.		1										
Meadow													
	Autumn Mow: Cut down growth to 150mm. Remove and dispose of cuttings.									1			
	Mown paths / areas: mow to 30-50mm. Remove and dispose of cuttings.	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1
	Weed Control: Monitor weeds in meadow. Invasive weeds such as docks should be treated with a foliar-applied selective herbicide.				1	1	1						
	Over-seeding: Bare patches should be overseeded with meadow seed mix.			1									
Flowering Lawns areas													
	Mowing: Grass to be mown. Reduce height in summer and raise during winter.	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1
	Weed and Feed: Lawn areas to be treated with selective herbicide, granular feed and moss-killer where necessary.	1			1			1			1		
	Aerating and Scarifying: Allowing air to the roots of the grass and removing the thatch will improve the health and look of lawns.										1		
	Edging: Lawn edges to be sharpened up using a half-moon tool and back-dig beds.			1									
	Over-seeding flowering lawns: Bare patches should be overseeded with a formal lawn seed specification			1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
				1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
HARD													
Fences													
	Inspection: Condition of fence panels, posts etc. to be checked regularly. Damage should be reported and repairs/replacement carried out as necessary	1			1			1			1		
	Weed Control: Avoid damaging posts when strimming along fencelines. Apply total herbicide				1		1		1		1		
Furniture													
Benches	Inspection: Condition of benches to be checked regularly. Damage should be reported and repairs carried out as necessary	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Inspection: Condition of bins to be checked regularly. Damage should be reported and repairs carried out as necessary.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Bins	Emptying: Regular emptying is important.	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1
Litter picking													
	Litter picking across the site, under hedges, within plant beds, in general soft landscape or hard landscape areas to be removed.	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Hardstanding													
	Inspection: Condition of hardstanding to be checked regularly. Damage to be reported and repairs carried out as necessary.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Jet washing as necessary			1									
Play area													
	Routine inspection: Visual inspection												
	Quarterly inspection: operational inspection												
	Independent inspectioin: from entity such as ROSPA												

LANDSCAPE MANAGEMENT PLAN

Annual Review Meeting Minutes

Site Name:

Attendees:

Circulation:

Date:

Time:

NOTES

Item 1:

Item 2:

Item 3:

Item 4:

Item 5:

AOB:

LANDSCAPE MANAGEMENT PLAN

Annual Review Meeting Minutes

Site Name:

Attendees:

Circulation:

Date:

Time:

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Item 1:

Item 2:

Item 3:

Item 4:

Item 5:

AOB:

LANDSCAPE MANAGEMENT PLAN

Annual Review Meeting Minutes

Site Name:

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Circulation:

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Item 1:

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AOB:

LANDSCAPE MANAGEMENT PLAN

Annual Review Meeting Minutes

Site Name:

Attendees:

Circulation:

Date:

Time:

NOTES

Item 1:

Item 2:

Item 3:

Item 4:

Item 5:

AOB:

LANDSCAPE MANAGEMENT PLAN

5th Year Annual Review Meeting Minutes

Site Name:

Attendees:

Circulation:

Date:

Time:

NOTES

Item 1:

Item 2:

Item 3:

Item 4:

Item 5:

AOB: