

LANDSCAPE MANAGEMENT AND MAINTENANCE PLAN

December 2022

Farington Cricket Ground,
Woodcock Estate,
Farington

**U R B A N
G R E E N**

QUALITY MANAGEMENT

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1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1.1. This Landscape Management Plan has been produced by Urban Green on behalf of Eric Wright to provide a framework for the creation and long-term management of the proposed cricket facility at Farington, Leyland.
- 1.1.2. This Landscape Management and Maintenance Plan brings together information from several other documents to provide a guide for the management and maintenance of the site for perpetuity.
- 1.1.3. This document should be read in conjunction with the landscape drawings provided by Urban Green ref no.:
 - UG_1016_LAN_GA_DRW_01
- 1.1.4. This report is structured as follows:
 - Section 2 sets out the management considerations and responsibilities to be taken onboard by the managing organisation.
 - Section 3 summarises the strategic vision of the management plan through a description of the key aims of the plan.
 - Section 4 deals with the landscape proposals and existing landscape of the site; in respect of identifying and describing each landscape element proposed and existing within the development.
 - Sections 5 describes the management and maintenance operations and services to be undertaken by the managing organisation to ensure the establishment and long-term interests of the site's ecology and landscape.
 - Section 6 sets the objectives of the maintenance specification and maintenance regime to fulfil the vision of the management plan.
 - Section 7 provides the specific maintenance specification.
 - Section 8 provided monitoring and review procedures.
 - Section 9 provides detailed maintenance schedules for years 1 to 10 and onwards.
 - Section 10 lists all relevant British Standards.
 - Appendix 1 illustrated the proposed Landscape General Arrangement of the site.

2. MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS

2.1. Management Responsibilities

- 2.1.1. The implementation of this management plan will be the responsibility of the land owner. Any transference of responsibility of this plan should be undertaken with the appropriate appointment of a competent organisation capable of delivering the detailed measures within this document.
- 2.1.2. This plan is not intended as a fully prescriptive or definitive 'maintenance' schedule but identifies key 'management and maintenance' requirements only.
- 2.1.3. The implementation of this plan will be undertaken by a qualified landscape management contractor with the necessary certificates of competence to implement landscape management operation on site. Where practical, contractors with experience in habitat creation and biodiversity management will be sought. The managing organisation will ensure that management complies with best practice standards and all relevant health and safety procedures, protection of the environment, avoidance of pollution and protection of protected species and habitats.

2.2. Health and Safety

- 2.2.1. The site will be managed to comply with all relevant health and safety legislation, approved codes of practice (ACOP'S) and Health and Safety Executive (HSE) guidance.
- 2.2.2. As the managing organisation will be the main contractor involved in on site works, the managing organisation will fulfil the landowner's role and the work manger's role. This places an obligation on the managing contractor to ensure that any contractor understands and fulfils their health and safety role and any work undertaken on the site will follow the guidelines of the HSE.

3. MANAGEMENT PLAN INTENTIONS

3.1. Vision of the Management Plan

- 3.1.1. The vision of this plan is to ensure that the management of the landscape described within this document achieves the aspirations of the intended design and proposed planting. This will safeguard the provision of a valuable asset, which is welcoming and responds positively to the local landscape context.
- 3.1.2. Good management and maintenance operations are integral to establishing and maintaining good design and biodiversity. This in turn provides favourable environments and conditions for people, flora and fauna.

3.2. Aims of the Management Plan

- 3.2.1. The main aims, below, guide the basis for the specific management operations of this plan, these include:

Aim 1: The sustainable management of existing vegetation: To retain existing trees and other vegetation that are worthy of retention, and to enhance their character, composition and age structure through positive management with consideration to long-term viability and health and safety;

Aim 2: To achieve a high standard of maintenance: To take measures to ensure the successful establishment and growth of new structural and incidental planting and to take appropriate long-term management measures to ensure the satisfactory appearance and sustainability of vegetation. To ensure that landscape components are replaced, augmented and/or improved over time as appropriate;

Aim 3: To maintain and enhance biodiversity: To protect and enhance the nature conservation interest of both existing and new habitats and to ensure the adoption of management practices that enhance the biodiversity value of the site. To fulfil all legal requirements in relation to the protection and management of ecological features and the protection and management of target species including bats and reptiles;

Aim 4: To ensure health and safety: To uphold the duty of care that all landscape components are safe and that all reasonable steps are taken to minimise risk of injury and damage to people and property; and

Aim 5: To provide a mechanism for monitoring and review: To ensure that management practices are monitored and where necessary reviewed on an annual basis in accordance with changing site circumstances.

4. LANDSCAPE PROPOSALS

4.1. Proposed Landscape Elements

4.1.1. A landscape scheme has been proposed which includes native and wildlife friendly ornamental tree, hedgerow and shrub planting to add height and seasonal interest. The creation of these landscape elements, along with the hard landscaping proposed for the scheme, are illustrated in **Appendix 1**.

4.1.2. These elements are described in detail below:

- Existing trees
- Existing hedgerows
- Proposed tree planting
- Proposed hedgerow planting
- Proposed shrub planting
- Proposed amenity grassland
- Proposed species rich grassland
- Proposed SuDS and Attenuation area
- Hard landscape
- Fencing and furniture

4.1.3. The information includes a description and specific management objectives for each component along with the annual and occasional management regimes required.

4.1.4. The extent and location of the different landscape components are shown in **Appendix 1**.

4.1.5. Note that the cricket square and outfield are to a specialist specification and will be managed by a specialist contractor outside of this Management and Maintenance Plan to ensure compliance with ECB regulations.

5. MANAGEMENT AND MAINTENANCE

5.1. On-site Operations and Services

- 5.1.1. To achieve the long-term vision for the development, a management contractor / operations manager will be commissioned to ensure that the landscape vision and the strategy of the proposed Landscape Design, is maintained across the site and to carry out day to day landscape maintenance duties to public areas
- 5.1.2. The management contractor will utilise local companies / labour to ensure a local presence and will be accessible to all occupiers. It will deliver the following services:
- All litter collection, cleaning open spaces, sweeping paths and drainage systems;
 - Maintain the trees, planting, grass cutting, grounds maintenance;
 - Erect and maintain signage and fencing;
 - Maintain and empty bins; and
 - Pest control.
- 5.1.3. Mature trees on the boundaries of the site will be retained, in order to maintain the visual character of the site, ecological benefit and mature structure the trees impart. Any existing retained trees lost in these locations will be replaced with similar species with 25-30cm semi mature tree specimens.
- 5.1.4. All vegetation clearance will be undertaken outside the bird nesting season (early March-late August) unless a nesting bird survey is undertaken on site prior to any clearance works to ensure no nesting birds are present.

6. MAINTENANCE REGIME

6.1. Maintenance Regime

6.1.1. A maintenance operations schedule for year 1 to year 4-10 and onwards can be found within section 9 of this document, this has been prepared in order to provide a best practice base line for the maintenance and management of the external landscape for the proposed development.

6.1.2. The success of the scheme is dependent upon the quality and frequency of the maintenance it receives during its lifetime.

6.1.3. The following aims and objectives will be adopted as part of the maintenance regime:

- To ensure the successful establishment and continued growth to maturity of the soft landscape scheme;
- To ensure that the design intentions of the scheme are fulfilled;
- To ensure the effects of the different elements within the scheme such as the shrub planting and trees are both successful and effective;
- To enhance the ecological potential of all planting and provide not only successful landscape planting but to achieve habitat potential for wildlife and increased overall biodiversity;
- To maximise the potential of all plants through the adoption of pruning methods specific to species or groups of plants; and
- To maintain a safe environment for site users by maintaining visibility splays and removal of dead, dying or diseased tree branches.

6.1.4. During the first year after Practical Completion, the soft landscape will be maintained by the Landscape Contractor responsible for implementation of the works. The contract should include a defects liability clause to ensure replacement planting is carried out and successful establishment achieved. Section 7 provides information on the general techniques and methods to be adopted for the ongoing maintenance operations.

6.1.5. This plan covers the maintenance of grassland, newly planted and existing trees, shrub borders, hedges, paved areas etc. The overall objectives are as follows:

- Apply good horticultural and ecological practice to all operations;
- Promote healthy growth and establishment of all plants, trees and grass;
- Ensure consistent control of invasive and aggressive competitor species e.g. common nettle and/or invasive plant species listed in Schedule 9 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 e.g. Himalayan balsam;
- Ensure development of optimum plant form, shape and planting density;

- Provide protection against pests and diseases;
- Promote wildlife value and species diversity where appropriate;
- Ensure long-term commitment to replacement of defective plant material; and
- Review opportunities for introduction of new species or replacement of exhausted species where appropriate, in line with the original design intentions.

6.1.6. More specific management objectives are outline below:

Retained trees: existing trees to be healthy, free of disease, damaged or broken stems/branches, dead wood etc.

Existing and proposed hedgerows: Where appropriate, to regularly clip the hedges to maintain a uniform and tidy appearance and a well-developed cover of vegetation over the whole hedge. Cutting to be within ecological guidelines.

Tree planting: To establish a stable and healthily growing tree with a well-shaped framework for future growth. Where necessary to pollard or coppice species to prevent collapse of the trees. Regular safety inspections and report on condition of trees by arboriculture advisor. Implementation programmes of recommended tree work to comply with British Standard BS3998: 2010 'Tree Work – Recommendations'.

Shrub mix planting: ensure that good horticultural practice is employed to encourage long term health and vitality of all shrubs. Planting to be thinned / re-spaced in order that they have sufficient room to develop. Review opportunities for introducing native shrubs and those with particular wildlife value into planted areas. Maintain a clean and safe environment. Ensure cultural techniques are employed which use a variety of mulches and organic fertilisers and which minimise the use of chemicals and peat wherever possible.

Amenity grass: To provide an even stand of closely mown grass in open public amenity spaces of uniform height and colour, comprising of hard-wearing grass species free of broad-leaved weeds.

Species rich grassland: To provide a species-rich, predominantly weed-free sward of grasses and perennial wildflower species through the summer months, with the balance of species maintained in accordance with the original design and in the interests of wildlife and biodiversity. All noxious weeds such as docks, nettles, thistles, ragwort etc. shall be eliminated from the sward.

SuDS and attenuation area: to create a simple, low maintenance attenuation area which forms a valuable habitat through planting of species-rich grassland and marginals appropriate for the location and waterlogged conditions. All noxious weeds such as docks, nettles, thistles, ragwort etc.

Hard landscape: To keep all areas of paving and footpaths and drainage systems across the site free of litter, weeds, silt and other debris that will detract from the appearance of the site and will help to retain functionality of the site.

Fencing & furniture: To ensure all fences and furniture are tidy and safe to use. The site features will be subject to regular inspections.

7. MAINTENANCE SPECIFICATION

- 7.1.1. The following specification items are to be addressed within the long-term landscape maintenance contract. Included are performance specifications, quality standards and some detailed operational descriptions. The landscape maintenance contractor will be required to apply their expertise in relation to the Management Objectives above in producing annual programmes of work.
- 7.1.2. Maintenance to accord with requirements of BS 7370:1991
- 7.1.3. Duration: Carry out the operations in the following clauses from completion of planting. Frequency of maintenance visits: monthly during the growing season or as necessary to establish a high-quality landscape.

7.2. Existing / Mature Trees

DESCRIPTION

- 7.2.1. The existing trees on and adjacent to the site will be set out in the Arboricultural Report. The Tree Survey Schedule and Tree Protection Plan (TPP) identify the location, species, size and condition of the existing trees to be retained by the proposed development and identify any initial works to be completed by the Developer during the construction phase as well as any on-going monitoring which may be required.

MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

- 7.2.2. The management objectives for retained trees are to:
- Maintain trees in as healthy and attractive condition for as long as possible, to ensure continuity in tree cover and their contribution to the landscape structure, biodiversity, and screening/amenity value of the site; and
 - Ensure that trees are healthy and safe, particularly in places in proximity to residential properties and with public access.

ANNUAL WORKS

- 7.2.3. i) **Visual Inspection:** Trees should be regularly visually checked for the presence of any diseased or rotten wood; fungal or other infections/disease and stability. If any such issues are identified, then the advice of a qualified arboriculturalist should be sought immediately;
- 7.2.4. ii) **Annual Arboricultural Assessment:** In any event, an Arboricultural Assessment should be undertaken once annually by a qualified arboriculturalist inspecting the condition of existing trees including any cause of increased risk to people or property. Furthermore, during the Arboricultural Assessment, the health of the trees shall be monitored, and any works required for health and safety or to promote the health and sustainability of existing trees shall be identified, scheduled and actioned at a suitable

time of year following application and granting of appropriate consents by the LPA (where required). Refer to Occasional Works below.

OCCASIONAL WORKS

- 7.2.5. **Timeframes and Specialist Advice:** All works should be completed at an appropriate time of year and in accordance with relevant EU and UK wildlife legislation. Where possible this should be outside of the bird nesting season (i.e. between October through to March inclusive). In any event according to the nature of the works, there may be an additional requirement for monitoring or a watching brief by a qualified ecologist to ensure there are no nesting birds or bats present.
- 7.2.6. **Tree Works:** All works shall be carried out by a skilled, qualified and approved Arboricultural Contractor in accordance with BS3998: 2010 'Tree Work – Recommendations'. All brushwood and logs that result from surgery and felling of trees on site shall be removed off site, unless needed to enlarge or renew hibernacula or eco piles. Brushwood may be chipped on site, but all wood chippings resulting from these operations shall be raked up, bagged and removed. Where surgery works affect a highway, the Arboricultural contractor shall ensure the relevant permissions and road control permits are obtained, and all necessary health and safety parameters are met.
- 7.2.7. **Tree replacement and enhancement of tree cover:** Any tree that dies or is unnecessarily felled, but which is not removed as part of a programme of thinning (of newly planted trees only), shall be replaced with a tree of appropriate species and stock size. Such replacement shall be with a tree of either the same or similar species as those existing. The option for replacing with a different species is to allow some flexibility avoiding problems encountered with 'Same Species Disease' and to ensure sustainable tree cover in the interests of visual amenity. Possible damage to drainage/services and adjoining building foundations must be considered before choosing a replacement tree species and location. Where alternative species are being considered, then the species should be suitable to the character of the location, either native (in the case of structural planting on the boundary of the site) or a source of local provenance where possible or if ornamental, then appropriate to the type of trees adjacent to them. Once annually, the site shall be considered for the need for any strategic replacement or enhancement planting, to broaden the age class of trees and tree groups, in the interests of the long-term sustainability of strategically important vegetation. All new site trees should be a minimum stock size of standard (10-12 cm girth), existing retained mature trees will be replaced with 25-30cm semi mature specimen trees, and implemented and maintained in accordance with good horticultural practice. Replacement and enhancement planting is best undertaken during the planting season (November through to March inclusive).

7.3. Proposed Tree Planting

DESCRIPTION

- 7.3.1. New tree planting is incorporated into the proposed development to provide landscape structure and amenity value. The planting consists of a mixture of native varieties to strengthen the existing ecological and visual character of the local area, alongside ornamental trees to provide seasonal interest colour and texture. Such tree

planting will define focal points and provide height interest to the public open spaces, as well as supporting the biodiversity of the site.

MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

7.3.2. The management objectives for new tree planting is to:

- Ensure the satisfactory establishment and growth of new tree planting typical of the respective species;
- Promote conditions so that trees are healthy and safe; and
- Ensure continuity of the design approach and amenity value of tree planting.

ANNUAL WORKS

7.3.3. i) **General tree maintenance during establishment:** Check all trees for firmness and stability in the ground. Check and adjust tree ties, replacing if necessary. Top up bark mulch levels where necessary around the base of new trees, using the same or similar product to that previously supplied to maintain an approximate depth of 50mm to reduce competition from weeds and retain soil moisture. Where trees are in grass areas, remove weed growth by hand and retain a circle of bark mulch (approximate radius of 500mm) to aid mowing and prevent damage to the main stem. All trees shall be fertilised using a suitable and approved liquid feed (N10:P15:K10) at a rate of 60g/m² during early May and again in late September. Prune back any diseased or rotten wood (including the removal of main stems and limbs) back to sound wood as required. Remove all cut material from site.

7.3.4. ii) **Watering trees:** Water trees during dry periods (being any period without substantial rainfall for 14 days or more), until trees are successfully established. Water at a rate of 25 litres per tree position into watering tubes. Apply water at a frequency of once per fortnight from April to the end of September (to a maximum of 15 visits). Increase watering frequency during any continuous hot weather lasting more than 7 days. The Landscape Management Contractor shall be entirely responsible for varying the frequency of these visits according to climatic conditions and for contacting the Adopting Organisation and agreeing the timing of any additional watering visits if required and where restrictions are placed on the use of water, sources and costs of obtaining second class water. The Landscape Management Contractor shall be responsible for any tree failures or excessive die back from drought stress during the management contract.

OCCASIONAL WORKS

7.3.5. i) **Checking and removal of tree stakes and ties:** Review the need for tree stakes and ties annually for up to 6 years. Remove stakes and ties up to 4 years after planting, but be sure trees are firm and stable. Stakes and ties removed shall be cut at ground level, below lowest grass height (to prevent snagging mower blades) or pulled from the ground and the post holes filled with suitable topsoil. If the tree is found to be weak or unstable after the stakes have been removed, then check the base of the tree for signs of rot. If rotten or unlikely to stabilise, remove the tree and replace. If the tree is free

from rot or other cause of its instability, then re-instate a tree support, using 100mm diameter chestnut stake and single tie. The stake should be pushed into the ground with a post rammer, to a depth of 600mm and cut to one third the height of the tree. Fix the tree stem with a rubber tie and spacing device attached to at a point no more than 25-35mm below the top of the post, in order to prevent chafing against the post in high winds. Remove old posts, ties and arisings and dispose of off-site.

- 7.3.6. ii) **Long-term tree surgery works:** After 10-20 years of maintenance as above (or earlier if required), newly planted trees will reach semi-maturity and at this time may be in need of corrective surgery. Trees should become subject to the annual Arboricultural Assessment.
- 7.3.7. iii) **Tree replacement and enhancement of tree cover:** Any tree that dies or is necessarily felled, but which is not removed as part of a programme of tree removals, shall be replaced with a tree of appropriate species and stock size. Such replacement shall be with a tree of either the same or similar species as those existing. The option for replacing with a different species is to allow some flexibility avoiding problems encountered with 'Same Species Disease' and to ensure sustainable tree cover in the interests of visual amenity. Possible damage to drainage/services and adjoining building foundations must be considered before choosing a replacement tree species and location. Where alternative species are being considered, then the species should be suitable to the character of the location and adjoining trees. Once annually the site shall be considered for the need for any strategic replacement or enhancement planting, to broaden the age class of trees and tree groups, in the interests of the long-term sustainability of strategically important vegetation. Trees should be a minimum stock size of standards (10-12cm girth) and implemented and maintained in accordance with good horticultural practice. Replacement and enhancement planting is best undertaken during the planting season (November through to March inclusive).

7.4. Existing and Proposed Hedgerows

DESCRIPTION

- 7.4.1. Existing hedgerows are set out in the Arboricultural Report. The Tree Survey Schedule and Tree Protection Plan (TPP) identify the location, species, size and condition of the existing hedgerows to be retained by the proposed development and identify any initial works to be completed by the Developer during the construction phase. The gaps will be infilled with native hedgerow mixes and extended where possible
- 7.4.2. New hedgerow planting is proposed to throughout the scheme to frame key vehicular routes through the development.

MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

- 7.4.3. The management objectives for new and proposed hedgerows is to:
- Maintain existing hedgerows in as healthy and attractive condition for as long as possible,

- To ensure continuity of the boundary hedgerows and their contribution to the landscape structure, biodiversity, and screening/amenity value of the site; and
- Ensure the satisfactory establishment and growth of new hedgerows;
- Maintain new planting in a healthy and attractive condition of value to wildlife;

ANNUAL WORKS

- 7.4.4. i) **Weeding and general maintenance:** Remove all weed growth by hand as necessary to ensure weed free and tidy planting areas. Seven visits are required per growing season. Visits should occur approximately monthly in the growing season, subject to weather conditions from April to October, with an extra visit outside of the growing season in December or January to inspect the condition of the beds. Take great care not to disturb sheet or bark mulch; top up bark mulch levels where necessary for the first 3 years, using the same or similar product to that previously supplied to maintain an approximate depth of 50mm to reduce competition from weeds and retain soil moisture. Note: For planting using a non-biodegradable weed suppressant membrane, reduce visits to 4 times per year in the growing season. Where a biodegradable weed suppressant fabric has been used, this will have disappeared within the establishment phase. Weeding frequency should therefore be varied according to the site and density of vegetation cover and in any event should be between 4 and 8 i.e. whatever is required to achieve a weed free scheme. All weeds shall be removed from the site.
- 7.4.5. ii) **Annual cutting of hedgerows:** To maintain a formal profile, trim or cut the top and sides of hedgerows twice a year in the first two years after planting and annually in following years, to an approximate height of 0.6m to form an even and tidy hedge line. Cut larger stems and prune any diseased rotten wood back to sound wood. Remove all cut material from site.
- 7.4.6. i) **Annual Cutting of Native Hedgerows:** To maintain a natural profile, hand trim or cut the top and sides of native hedges once annually in late November (outside of the bird nesting season once leaves have started to drop), to an approximate height of 3m to form an even and tidy hedge line, retaining individual hedgerow trees. Cut larger stems and prune any diseased rotten wood back to sound wood. Remove all cut material from site.
- 7.4.7. iii) **Watering of new hedges:** During first 3 years of establishment, water new hedges during dry periods (being any period without substantial rainfall for 14 days or more). Water shrubs to field capacity (minimum 10 litres per m²) applying water in the morning or early evening to reduce evaporation. Apply at a frequency of up to 2 times per week from April to the end of September (to a maximum of 20 visits in any one calendar year) as required during any continuous hot weather lasting more than 7 days. The Landscape Management Contractor shall be entirely responsible for varying the frequency of these visits according to climatic conditions and for contacting the Adopting Organisation and agreeing the timing of any additional watering visits if required and where restrictions are placed on the use of water, sources and costs of obtaining second class water. The Landscape Management Contractor shall be responsible for any tree failures or excessive die back from drought stress during the management contract.

OCCASIONAL WORKS

- 7.4.8. i) **Occasional Works to Hedgerows:** Where identified by the annual Arboricultural Assessment e.g. where hedgerows have become overgrown or require more extensive work, carry out recommended remedial work, including coppicing or hedge laying (in sections) to thicken and rejuvenate the hedge line. All extensive works shall be carried out by a skilled, qualified and approved Arboricultural Contractor in accordance with BS3998: 2010 'Tree Work - Recommendations'. All arisings that result from such management works shall be removed off site, unless needed to enlarge or renew hibernacula or eco piles.
- 7.4.9. ii) **Timeframes & Specialist Advice:** All works should be completed at an appropriate time of year and in accordance with relevant EU and UK wildlife legislation. Where possible this should be outside of the bird nesting season (i.e. between October through to March inclusive). In any event according to the nature of the works, there may be an additional requirement for monitoring or a watching brief by a qualified ecologist to ensure there are no nesting birds or bats present.
- 7.4.10. iii) **Gapping up hedges:** Where sections of hedgerow become thin or fail, gap up hedgerows with an appropriate mix of native species to an approximate density of 6 plants/linear metre, planted in a double staggered row during the planting season (November through to mid-March inclusively). Plants should be a minimum size of open ground whips 600-900mm high or 3L container grown stock for evergreen species (such as holly). Gap up areas of less dense growth with additional plants as required to achieve a continuous hedge line taking due allowance for natural growth and regeneration of cut material. All plants should be native (from a source of local provenance where possible), appropriate to the character of the area and should be selected to increase the species diversity of the existing hedgerow and maximise ecological value.

7.5. Proposed Shrub and Herbaceous Planting

DESCRIPTION

- 7.5.1. Ornamental, native and semi-native and marginal planting is proposed throughout accessible areas. Proposed species will be selected to provide general habitats and foraging for wildlife including flowering and fruiting varieties.

MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

- 7.5.2. The management objectives for new shrub and herbaceous planting are to:
- Ensure the satisfactory establishment and growth of new native and ornamental planting;
 - Maintain planting in a healthy and attractive condition and enhance the value of planting as a food source to wildlife; and
 - Ensure continuity of the design approach and amenity value of planting.

ANNUAL WORKS

- 7.5.3. i) **Weeding:** Remove all weed growth by hand as necessary to ensure weed free and tidy planting areas. Eight visits are required per growing season. Visits should occur approximately monthly in the growing season, subject to weather conditions from April to October, with an extra visit outside of the growing season in December or January to inspect the condition of the beds. Take great care not to disturb sheet or bark mulch; top up bark mulch levels where necessary for the first 3 years, using the same or similar product to that previously supplied. Note: For planting using a non-biodegradable weed suppressant membrane, reduce visits to 4 times per year in the growing season. Where a biodegradable weed suppressant fabric has been used, this will have disappeared within the establishment phase. Weeding frequency should therefore be varied according to the site and density of vegetation cover and in any event should be between 4 and 8 i.e. whatever is required to achieve a weed free scheme. All weeds shall be removed from the site.
- 7.5.4. ii) **Invasive species:** Early identification of any invasive species is vital to determine the most suitable treatment or method of removal. All works undertaken in the vicinity of and in relation to the eradication of identified invasive species found on Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981, SCHEDULE 9 should be undertaken by a suitably qualified landscape contractor, and undertaken in accordance with legislative requirements and best practice.
- 7.5.5. iii) **Spot Herbiciding:** Where required, persistent perennial weeds can be controlled using herbicide. For planting beds containing herbaceous plants and shrubs, apply a suitable folia-acting systemic translocated herbicide using a weed wiper device to avoid killing wanted plants. The use of herbicides should only be made following a risk assessment to consider potential effects on the environment and on human health, but also spray drift killing the wrong plants. The purchase, transport and storage of herbicides are regulated by Part III of the Food and Environment Protection Act 1985, Control of Pesticides (Amendment) Regulations 1997; the Health and Safety at Work Act 1974; the COSHH Regulations, the product COSHH sheet and EC Directive 91/414/EEC (the “Authorization Directive”) and the Plant Protection Products Regulations 1995 as amended by the Plant Protection Products (Basic Conditions) Regulations 1997. All herbicides must have an appropriate full or “off-label” approval for use in a relevant situation. Refer to the Pesticide Safety Directive, for which the website is given here for your assistance: www.pesticides.gov.uk. All pesticides shall be applied in suitable calm weather conditions; allow for repeat spraying as required to achieve a complete kill. Apply herbicide as required and at intervals to ensure no regeneration of weed, usually equating to four sprays per year during the growing season at 6-week intervals, from late April onwards. The timing of visits may vary according to weather conditions. Extreme care must be taken to avoid damage to surrounding plants and grass, and to avoid spray drift. Any damage resulting from incorrect usage, spillage, and spray drift, to be rectified at the Landscape Management Contractor’s expense.
- 7.5.6. iv) **General planting maintenance:** At each visit firm in and straighten any loose plants. Top up bark mulch levels where necessary for the first 3 years, using the same or similar product to that previously supplied to maintain an approximate depth of 50mm to reduce competition from weeds and retain soil moisture. All shrubs shall be

fertilised using an approved liquid feed (N10:P15:K10) at a rate of 60g/m² during early May and late September.

- 7.5.7. v) **Watering:** During first 3 years of establishment water shrubs during dry periods (being any period without substantial rainfall for 14 days or more). Water all shrubs to field capacity (minimum 10 litres per m²) and water all large specimens at 10 litres each. Apply water at a frequency of up to 2 times per week from April to the end of September (to a maximum of 15 visits in any one calendar year) as required during any continuous hot weather lasting more than 7 days. The Landscape Management Contractor shall be entirely responsible for varying the frequency of these visits according to climatic conditions and for contacting the Adopting Organisation and agreeing the timing of any additional watering visits if required and where restrictions are placed on the use of water, sources and costs of obtaining second class water. The Landscape Management Contractor shall be responsible for any tree failures or excessive die back from drought stress during the management contract.

OCCASIONAL WORKS

- 7.5.8. i) **Pruning:** If required, prune back shrubs in the period between October to March in accordance with sound horticultural practices, pruning back to a node, shoot or bud; prune out dead, leggy and broken branches, without damage to the natural habit or appearance of plant without box clipping or rounding off plants. Prune out crossover branches, invasive suckers, dead wood, damaged stems, any spindly growths and any epicormic growth that will weaken the plant. Prune back quick and leggy growing plants much harder than other species but prune back by no more than 30% in any one-year. Prune Cornus varieties back to 200mm above ground every 3rd year but retaining any young growths. In terms of herbaceous plants cut back all deciduous grasses in spring by removing dead stems before new growth starts to appear. Prune Geraniums hard after flowering to reduce foliage by 80%.
- 7.5.9. ii) **Replacement and enhancement planting:** Cut back any shrubs and herbaceous plants where they have become old, misshapen, leggy or they have lost their vigour. Shrubs that fail to show growth or develop full foliage (including plants damaged during management operations), where such plant failure leaves a gap in the foliage not filled by adjacent plants, shall be replaced with stock of the size, species and quality originally specified. Include any plants that are destroyed by vandalism, theft or similar cause through no fault of the Landscape Management Contractor, up to and not exceeding 5% of the plant stock. Specimens, shrubs so replaced shall be the same as those specified, previously supplied and approved. Nursery stock shall be container grown and shall be a minimum stock size of a 3L pot. Planting should be implemented and maintained in accordance with good horticultural practice. Include any works necessary to enable planting to be properly carried out i.e. removal and disposal of dead material off site and for topping up/replacement of bark mulch. Once annually the site shall be considered for the need for any strategic replacement or enhancement planting, to broaden the age class of vegetation in the interests of the long-term sustainability of strategically important vegetation.

7.6. Proposed Amenity Grass

DESCRIPTION

- 7.6.1. The proposed amenity grass shall be cut regularly to ensure both visual amenity and maximise recreational uses.

MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

- 7.6.2. The management objectives for amenity grass areas will be to:

- To ensure the satisfactory establishment of the grass sward; and
- To maintain healthy and suitable grass areas, appropriate to function and use.

ANNUAL WORKS

- 7.6.3. i) **Mowing and edging:** Amenity grass areas shall be regularly mown in order to maintain the visual amenity of the area. Mowing frequency and height shall be adjusted to the function and use of each area:

- Close mown lawns shall be cut weekly at peak growing times (mid-March to mid-June and September to October), reducing to once a fortnight in hot and dry summer weather, usually between mid-June and late-August. In mild autumns, one further cut may be needed in November. Allow for a maximum of 20 cuts per year. Cut to a height of 25mm but increase height to 45mm in hot dry weather.
- For verges and general amenity areas grass areas shall be cut fortnightly from Mid-March until the end of October. Reduce frequency to every 21 days in hot and dry weather. Allow for a maximum of 12-15 cuts per year. Cut to a height of 35mm but increase to a height of 50mm in hot dry weather.

- 7.6.4. All grass shall be mown initially with a rotary mower once during the spring (mid-March), to a height of 50mm and thereafter using a cylinder mower, collecting the arisings each time, and removing off site. Delay cutting of grass areas containing bulbs (including a 150mm margin) until late June once bulbs have finished flowering and the leaves have wilted after deadheading bulbs in May. Soft edges between grass areas and planting beds shall be kept free from grass by cutting the grass with a 'half-moon' edging tool to ensure a neat, clean-cut finish once per year at the start of the growing season. The edge of paving and shrub beds shall be kept free of grass using trimmers or edge clippers once per month during the growing season.

- 7.6.5. ii) **General lawn care:** Apply an approved turf fertilizer, selective weed killer and moss retardant in May and September, applying strictly in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions, Control of Pesticide Regulations, COSHH Regulations and product COSHH sheet in suitable weather conditions. Otherwise amenity grass areas shall be weeded either by hand or (especially persistent weeds) herbicide treated in order to maintain the visual amenity of the area.

- 7.6.6. iii) **Watering amenity grass areas:** During the first 3 years following initial seeding or following re-seeding operations, water amenity grass areas during periods of extreme drought (2 or more weeks without substantial rainfall) to a maximum of 15 occasions. After establishment continue to water only if deemed to be required. To aid the natural establishment of grass areas, only water where unavoidable, where the grass is going brown and appears to be suffering from severe drought stress. When watering, water to field capacity (minimum 20L/m²) in the morning or in the evening to reduce

water evaporation, when the water is more likely to reach the roots. The Landscape Management Contractor shall be entirely responsible for varying the frequency of these visits according to climatic conditions and for contacting the Adopting Organisation and agreeing the timing of any additional watering visits if required and where restrictions are placed on the use of water, sources and costs of obtaining second class water.

OCCASIONAL WORKS

- 7.6.7. i) **Replacement of failed turf:** small areas of dead, dying or failing grass shall initially be made good through changes to the mowing regime or through temporary protection of high wear areas using temporary fencing or similar. Larger areas of degradation may require re-cultivating and reseeded. Cut out sections of distressed and failing or dead areas of turf using a suitable turf-stripping machine or for small areas by hand. Supply and lay new turf of a suitable standard and lay flush with existing sward, filling any cracks and top dressing with a 70:30 ratio mix of sand and screened topsoil. This sand/soil mix shall also contain grass seed of the same or similar species to the turf. For more wholesale degradation of the turf sward, the entire area will require to be re-seeded. Cultivate or power-harrow the affected area until a fine tilth is achieved (removing stones greater than 20mm) and grade until level with adjoining areas. Apply a pre-seeding fertilizer at a rate of 70g/m² and seed with a general amenity seed mix such as Barenbrug Bar 11 or other equal and approved, raking until the seed is a few millimetres below the surface. Water thoroughly and maintain the soil in a moist condition, removing stones, weeding and mowing until the grass is established.

7.7. Proposed Species Rich Grassland

DESCRIPTION

- 7.7.1. To increase the biodiversity a proportion of grassed areas are proposed to be a species rich grassland. It is recommended the grass is maintained as meadow and mowing is kept to a minimum.

Management Objectives

- 7.7.2. The management objectives for species rich grassland will be to:
- To ensure the satisfactory establishment of the grass sward; and
 - To maintain healthy, suitable and low maintenance grass area, appropriate to function and use.

ANNUAL WORKS

- 7.7.3. i) **Mowing and edging:** In the first year of establishment the grass shall be mowed regularly to prevent weeds smothering the slower growing grasses. Allow for at least one cut a month from May to October. Cut to 50mm and dispose of arisings. In the following years mowing of wildflower grass should be kept to a minimum. Allow for maximum of 1 cut a year (September-October). Cut to a height of 75mm and dispose of arisings. All grass shall be mown with a rotary/flail mower. Delay cutting of grass in

case of extreme draught. The edge of paving and grass shall be kept neat using trimmers or edge clippers once per month during the growing season.

- 7.7.4. **ii) General grass care:** Apply a selective weed killer once a year, applying strictly in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions, Control of Pesticide Regulations, COSHH Regulations and product COSHH sheet in suitable weather conditions. Do not apply any fertilisers to the sward.
- 7.7.5. **iii) Watering amenity grass areas:** During the first 3 years following initial seeding or following re-seeding operations, water wildflower grass areas during periods of extreme drought (4 or more weeks without substantial rainfall) to a maximum of 15 occasions. To aid the natural establishment of grass areas, only water where unavoidable, where the grass is going brown and appears to be suffering from severe drought stress. When watering, water to field capacity (minimum 20L/m²) in the morning or in the evening to reduce water evaporation, when the water is more likely to reach the roots. The Landscape Management Contractor shall be entirely responsible for varying the frequency of these visits according to climatic conditions and for contacting the Adopting Organisation and agreeing the timing of any additional watering visits if required and where restrictions are placed on the use of water, sources and costs of obtaining second class water.

OCCASIONAL WORKS

- 7.7.6. **i) Replacement of failed grass:** small areas showing signs of degradation shall be reseeded directly following the cutting. For more wholesale degradation of the grass sward, the entire area will require to be re-seeded. Cultivate or power-harrow the affected area until a fine tilth is achieved (removing stones greater than 20mm) and grade until level with adjoining areas. Apply a pre-seeding fertilizer at a rate of 70g/m² and seed with a general amenity seed mix such as RE10 Marginal Land Meadow Grass Mix by Germinal or other equal and approved, raking until the seed is a few millimetres below the surface. Water thoroughly and maintain the soil in a moist condition, removing stones, weeding and mowing until the grass is established.

7.8. SuDS and Attenuation Areas

DESCRIPTION

- 7.8.1. The sustainable drainage system and attenuation areas have been designed to function as a part of the wider landscape structure and infrastructure. Appropriate wet grass seed mix and marginal planting are proposed to minimise the maintenance operations. It is recommended the grass is maintained as meadow and mowing is kept to a minimum.

MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

- 7.8.2. The management objectives for attenuation pond will be to:
- To ensure the satisfactory establishment of the grass sward;
 - To maintain healthy, suitable and low maintenance grass area, appropriate to function and use; and

- To monitor the performance of the drainage infrastructure and ensure the health and safety.

ANNUAL WORKS

- 7.8.3. **i) Mowing and edging:** In the first year of establishment the grass shall be mowed regularly to prevent weeds smothering the slower growing grasses. Allow for at least one cut a month from May to October. Cut to 50mm and dispose of arisings. In the following years mowing of wildflower grass should be kept to a minimum. Allow for maximum of 2 cuts a year (June-July and September-October). Cut to a height of 75mm and dispose of arisings.
- 7.8.4. All grass shall be mown with a rotary/flail mower; ditch mower shall be used when cutting grass on embankments. Delay cutting of grass in case of waterlogged conditions. The edge of paving and grass shall be kept neat using strimmers or edge clippers once per month during the growing season.
- 7.8.5. **ii) General grass care:** Apply a selective weed killer once a year, applying strictly in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions, Control of Pesticide Regulations, COSHH Regulations and product COSHH sheet in suitable weather conditions. Do not apply any fertilisers to the sward.
- 7.8.6. **iii) Watering amenity grass areas:** During the first 3 years following initial seeding or following re-seeding operations, water wildflower grass areas during periods of extreme drought (4 or more weeks without substantial rainfall) to a maximum of 15 occasions. To aid the natural establishment of grass areas, only water where unavoidable, where the grass is going brown and appears to be suffering from severe drought stress. When watering, water to field capacity (minimum 20L/m²) in the morning or in the evening to reduce water evaporation, when the water is more likely to reach the roots. The Landscape Management Contractor shall be entirely responsible for varying the frequency of these visits according to climatic conditions and agreeing the timing of any additional watering visits if required and where restrictions are placed on the use of water, sources and costs of obtaining second class water.
- 7.8.7. **iv) Monitoring and maintenance:** the management objective is to ensure ongoing monitoring of the performance of drainage apparatus. All inlets, outlets, manholes, and gullies shall be inspected monthly and after large storms. All litter, debris and trash shall be removed and disposed of site. Any sediments from the inlets outlets and forebays shall be cleared and removed at least once a year. Damaged gully gratings and manhole covers should be repaired or replaced with new products with immediate effect.

OCCASIONAL WORKS

- 7.8.8. **i) Replacement of failed grass:** small areas showing signs of degradation shall be reseeded directly following the cutting. For more wholesale degradation of the grass sward, the entire area will require to be re-seeded. Cultivate or power-harrow the affected area until a fine tilth is achieved (removing stones greater than 20mm) and grade until level with adjoining areas. Apply a pre-seeding fertilizer at a rate of 70g/m² and seed with a general amenity seed mix such as RE3 Water Meadow Grass Mix by Germinal or other equal and approved, raking until the seed is a few millimetres below

the surface. Water thoroughly and maintain the soil in a moist condition, removing stones, weeding and mowing until the grass is established.

- 7.8.9. ii) **Repairs to the attenuation basin:** Any signs of erosion or any other damage to the attenuation basin should be effected immediately. Any such damages should be repaired and re-seeded with appropriate seed mix. If the performance of the infiltration surface deteriorates or every 5 years rehabilitate using scarifying and spiking techniques. Every 7-10 years remove slit build-up and dispose of site. Restore the basin to design contours if required.

7.9. Proposed Fencing and Furnitures

DESCRIPTION

- 7.9.1. A range of fencing and furniture is being proposed throughout the scheme, including bollards, cycle stands, post and wire, post and rail fencing and litter bins.

MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

- 7.9.2. The key management objective for the fences and furniture is to ensure that all fixtures are safe, clean and comfortable to use.

ANNUAL WORKS

- 7.9.3. i) **General cleanliness:** All enclosures and fixtures shall be checked monthly to ensure that they are clean, tidy and free from dust, litter and debris. All arisings shall be removed off site.
- 7.9.4. Litter and dog waste bins to be checked and emptied weekly by the Landscape Management Contractor. Waste to be disposed of site.
- 7.9.5. ii) **Condition of fixtures:** All enclosures and fixtures shall be inspected monthly checking for mechanical damage, vandalism, settlement, staining, litter and debris or any other defect. Any such defects shall be documented, and a corrective methodology agreed with landowner and implemented as appropriate by the Landscape Management Contractor.

OCCASIONAL WORKS

- 7.9.6. i) **Repairs and renewals:** Where scheduled inspection detects any enclosures or fixtures are in need of repairs or replacement to minimise risk of injury, then such repair and/or renewals should be effected immediately. Remove all defective elements and replace with new products.

7.10. Hard Landscape Areas

DESCRIPTION

- 7.10.1. The proposed hard landscape to the public areas will comprise of self-binding gravel, macadam, flag paving, block paving, in-situ concrete and geogrid paving systems.

MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

7.10.2. To ensure that hard landscape surfaces are safe and comfortable to use and are clean from litter and other debris.

ANNUAL WORKS

7.10.3. i) **General cleanliness:** All hard surfaces shall be swept as required to ensure that they are clean, tidy and free from litter and debris (removing all arisings off site). Increase sweeping to fortnightly in autumn when leaves are falling.

7.10.4. ii) **Condition of paved surfaces:** All hard landscape surfaces and edgings shall be inspected as required, checking for uneven surfaces, vandalism, waterlogging, litter and debris or any other defect. Any such defects shall be rectified by levelling out the surface and infilling with approved similar material if necessary.

OCCASIONAL WORKS

7.10.5. i) **Repairs and renewals:** Where scheduled inspection detects paved areas are in need of replacement, extension or alteration to their original intended function or to minimise risk of injury, then such repair and/or renewals should be effected immediately.

8. IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND REVIEW

Implementation

- 8.1.1. The Landscape Management Contractor will coordinate all management of the site in perpetuity in accordance with this Landscape Management Plan and the accompanying maintenance schedules. A representative of the Private Management Contractor will be appointed as the main point of contact for stakeholders, relating to the management of the site.
- 8.1.2. Specialist Contractors may be used on an as needs basis to complete specialist operations and/or occasional works.
- 8.1.3. The Landscape Management Contractor may also appoint from time to time consultants to provide specialist advice, monitoring or to undertake a watching brief in relation to particular aspects of this site or specific maintenance operations. This may include suitably qualified ecologists, arboriculturists, landscape architects, engineers and/or health and safety.
- 8.1.4. All works, materials and operations will be in accordance with relevant legislation, British Standards, Regulations (including the CDM Regulations) and Codes of Practice.

Process for Monitoring and Review

- 8.1.5. The Landscape Management Plan and maintenance schedules will be monitored and assessed for their effectiveness on an annual basis for the first five years following the completion of the development.
- 8.1.6. Each annual review will be coordinated and completed by a suitably qualified representative of the Management Contractor. The review will include advice from specialist consultants as required (such as a qualified arboriculturist and ecologist) and other stakeholders including representative(s) from the LPA and local residents.
- 8.1.7. To this end the review shall may include (as appropriate):
 - Specialist reports - advising on particular aspects such as protected species, general silvicultural husbandry and health and safety issues;
 - Records or attendance sheets demonstrating the maintenance work undertaken; and
 - A walk over assessment of the landscape areas to assess landscape components and their condition, and the need for enhancement including minutes.
- 8.1.8. The review should identify any changes to site conditions and circumstances, whether the aims and objectives of the Landscape Management Plan are being met, and where identified changes are needed to existing management practices and timeframes.

Furthermore, any strategic enhancements, including new planting should be identified and priorities established for undertaking these works.

8.1.9. Within 1 calendar month of the review, a revised Landscape Management Plan shall be produced (if appropriate) and circulated to stakeholders. Within 5 years of the completion of the site, then the revised document shall be submitted to the LPA as a non-material amendment to the previously approved Landscape Management Plan.

8.1.10. After the first five years, the Landscape Management Plan will be reviewed every five years, or as required to ensure the satisfactory management of the landscape in perpetuity.

9. DETAILS OF MANAGEMENT SCHEME FOR LANDSCAPE AREAS

9.1. Documentation for Operators

- 9.1.1. The exact position of each element is identified in Landscape General Arrangement (Appendix 1)

9.2. Maintenance of Soft Landscape Areas

General – All areas	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Years 4 to 10+
Weekly visual inspection of all areas; removal of any litter, debris or fly tipping as necessary;	Weekly	Weekly	Weekly	Weekly
Keep all grassed and planted areas tidy, rake and remove by hand all grass cuttings, litter and rubbish	Weekly	Weekly	Weekly	Weekly
All planted areas lightly cultivated, forked over to remove compaction, raked level, hand weeded	8 x year March/ October	8 x year March/ October	8 x year March/ October	
Firming up: plants which have become loosened, lifted up or out of the ground to be set upright and re-firmed by treading	Monthly	2 x year March/ October	2 x year March/ October	
Pest and disease control: plants to be inspected and kept free of pests and diseases; control measures to be applied in accordance with manufacturers rates as necessary	1 x year June	1 x year June	1 x year June	1 x year June
Maintain all planted areas weed-free; control by hand-dig; deep-rooted perennial weeds to be treated with herbicide spray	Monthly visits for first year (x12)	7 x year	4 x year	4 x year
Apply organic wood chip/ bark mulch min 5 cm thick, to planted beds & 1m circle around tree stem	2 x year March/ October	2 x year March/ October	1 x year October	1 x year October
Diseased or dead plants to be removed and replaced with appropriate species in the next available growing season	As necessary	As necessary	As necessary	As necessary

Existing Trees & Hedgerows	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Years 4 to 10+
Assess existing trees to determine need for ivy removal, pruning, crown lifting, removal of dead or dangerous trees. Operations will be carefully planned to minimise site disturbance. Operations will be carried out of the bird breeding season and ideally during early autumn when the soils are driest and there is least risk of disturbing nesting birds.	1x year As necessary	1x year As necessary	1x year As necessary	1x year As necessary

Tree Planting	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Years 4 to 10+
Water monthly minimum 30 litres per tree in growing season (March to September) and at least weekly in dry periods to maintain healthy growth	Monthly or weekly in dry periods	Monthly or weekly in dry periods	Monthly or weekly in dry periods	As required in prolonged dry periods
Apply granular slow-release fertiliser at approved rates in spring (March/April)	1 x year Feb/March	1 x year Feb/March		
Stakes and ties: check stakes are secure and adjust ties to allow for growth as necessary, avoid chaffing of bark. Remove stakes at the end of the third growing season.	2 x year March/ October	2 x year March/ October	2 x year March/ October	
Remove all tree ties, stakes or supports			Year 3/4	
Inspect annually, prune as necessary, remove dead, damaged or diseased branches; Works to be carried out by an Arboricultural Associated approved contractor in accordance with BS3998: Recommendations for Tree Work.	1 x year	1 x year	1 x year	1 x year
Frequency of thinning and coppicing of newly planted trees to be subject to assessment by trained arboricultural specialist and in line with the long term aims of the site management plan.				

Hedgerow Planting	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Years 4 to 10+
Water regularly minimum 10 litres per shrub during growing season (March to September) and at least weekly in dry periods to maintain healthy growth	Monthly or weekly in dry periods	Monthly or weekly in dry periods	Monthly or weekly in dry periods	As required in prolonged dry periods
Remove diseased or dead plants and replace with appropriate species	2 x year March/ October	2 x year March/ October	2 x year March/ October	
Years 1 & 2 cut back hard in June and September to encourage bushy growth; Years 3+, prune/ clip to create regular height and width as required	2 x year June/ September	2 x year June/ September	1 x year August	1 x year August

Shrub Planting	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Years 4 to 10+
Water regularly minimum 10 litres per shrub during growing season (March to September) and at least weekly in dry periods to maintain healthy growth	Monthly or weekly in dry periods	Monthly or weekly in dry periods	Monthly or weekly in dry periods	As required in prolonged dry periods
prune as necessary: straggling, crossing stems, over-vigorous shoots, suckers and dead, misshapen or broken branches to be removed with a clean smooth cut; also prune to avoid conflict with footpaths, grass mowing, etc; Works to be carried out by an approved landscape contractor	1x year As necessary	1x year As necessary	1x year As necessary	1x year As necessary
Apply granular slow-release fertiliser at approved rates in spring (March/April)			1 x year Feb/March	
Edge up planted areas to maintain soil levels 25mm below adjacent hard surfaces and kerbs. Soil washing onto hard surfaces are to be cleared off	2 x year June/ September	2 x year June/ September	1 x year August	1 x year August

Grassed amenity areas	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Years 4 to 10+
Mow 2 x month in growing season; maintain grass height between 30-50mm	2 x monthly in growing season	2 x monthly in growing season	2 x monthly in growing season	2 x monthly in growing season
Apply approved lawn fertiliser to manufacturers rates	1 x year in spring	1 x year in spring	1 x year in spring	1 x year in spring
Maintain weed-free; spot treat perennial weeds with selective herbicide	2 x monthly in growing season	2 x monthly in growing season	1 x year in spring	1 x year in spring
Spike and scarify with spring-tined rake to remove moss and thatch; collect and remove arisings	1 x year in autumn	1 x year in autumn	1 x year in autumn	1 x year in autumn
Over-seed damaged, worn, shaded areas @ 10-15 seeds per sq. inch, to maintain a robust sward	2 x year March/ September	2 x year March/ September	1 x year September	1 x year September

Species-rich Grassland	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Years 4 to 10+
In the first year, mow at least 1x month. In following years mow 2 x year, cut to 75mm	1x month May-October (6 times total)	2 x year June-July and September- October	2 x year June-July and September- October	2 x year June-July and September- October
Maintain weed-free; spot treat perennial weeds with selective herbicide	1x year in spring	1x year in spring	1x year in spring	1x year in spring
Over-seed damaged, worn, shaded areas @ 5g/sq. m, to maintain a robust sward	1 x year after cutting	1 x year after cutting	1 x year after cutting	1 x year after cutting

Attenuation Area	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Years 4 to 10+
In the first year, mow at least 1x month. In following years mow 2 x year, cut to 75mm	1x month May-October (6 times total)	2 x year June-July and September- October	2 x year June-July and September- October	2 x year June-July and September- October
Maintain weed-free; spot treat perennial weeds with selective herbicide	1x year in spring	1x year in spring	1x year in spring	1x year in spring
Over-seed damaged, worn, shaded areas @ 5g/sq. m, to maintain a robust sward	1 x year after cutting	1 x year after cutting	1 x year after cutting	1 x year after cutting
Inspect gullies for blockages and clear if necessary	Monthly / after large storms	Monthly / after large storms	Monthly / after large storms	Monthly / after large storms
Inspect banksides, gullies and manhole for damage and repair if necessary	Monthly / after large storms	Monthly / after large storms	Monthly / after large storms	Monthly / after large storms
Remove sediments from inlets outlets and forebay	1 x year after cutting	1 x year after cutting	1 x year after cutting	1 x year after cutting
Remove slit build-up and restore basin to design contours				Every 7-10 years

Surfaces to attenuation areas to receive scarification / spiking		1x year in spring	1x year in spring	1x year in spring
Rehabilitate infiltration surface by scarifying and spiking				Every 5 years

9.3. Maintenance of Hard Landscape Areas

Paved areas	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Years 4 to 10+
General: Weekly inspection of footpaths and safety surfacing is required. Sweeping by hand as required.	Inspect weekly	Inspect weekly	Inspect weekly	Inspect weekly
Paved surfaces: All paving to be maintained to original levels and falls. If required infill gaps and holes with similar material.	Inspect weekly	Inspect weekly	Inspect weekly	Inspect weekly
Weed killing for paths and safety surfacing to be undertaken in early spring; control to be effected using an approved compound containing one or more residual chemicals; one application at the correct rate. Annual weeds should be spot treated with a contact herbicide when they are growing strongly.	1 x year plus spot treatment as required	1 x year plus spot treatment as required	1 x year plus spot treatment as required	1 x year plus spot treatment as required
Paved areas and kerbs to made good and/or replaced where damaged, sunken or broken (replacement works to match specification of works completed on site)	Inspect weekly	Inspect weekly	Inspect weekly	Inspect weekly

9.4. Maintenance of Fencing & Furniture:

Fencing & Furniture	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Years 4 to 10+
General: weekly inspection is required. Clean the litter and debris from the fencing and furniture.	Inspect and cleanse weekly	Inspect and cleanse weekly	Inspect and cleanse weekly	Inspect and cleanse weekly
Check and empty all the litter & dog waste bins	Weekly	Weekly	Weekly	Weekly

Fencing and furniture to made good and/or replaced where damaged or broken (replacement works to match specification of works completed on site)	Inspect weekly	Inspect weekly	Inspect weekly	Inspect weekly
Any graffiti or damage caused by anti-social behaviour or misuse to be repaired and cleaned accordingly and immediately upon first sighting.	Inspect weekly	Inspect weekly	Inspect weekly	Inspect weekly
Bat/Bird boxes, habitat piles and other ecological features to be inspected for damage and replaced/repared accordingly. (Each component to be inspected ahead of any works to avoid disturbing any wildlife)	Inspect monthly	Inspect monthly	Inspect monthly	Inspect monthly

10. BRITISH STANDARDS

10.1.1. In addition to the standards described above, the soft landscape works should meet the following British Standards:

Topsoil Handling, Stripping and Storage

- BS ISO 15799:2019 Soil quality – guidance on ecotoxicological characterisation of soils and soil materials
- BS 3882:2007 Specification for topsoil
- BS 6031:2009 Code of practice for earthworks
- BS 4428:1989 Guide of practice for general landscape operations (excluding hard surfaces) AMD 6784

Quality of Trees and Shrubs

- BS 3936-1:1992 Nursery stock specification for trees and shrubs
- BS 3936-4:2007 Nursery stock. Specification for forest trees, poplars and willows
- BS 3936-10:1990 nursery stock specification for ground cover plants

Maintenance of Landscapes

- BS 7370-3:1991 grounds maintenance recommendations for maintenance of amenity and functional turf (other than sports turf)
- BS3998: 2010 'Tree Work – Recommendations

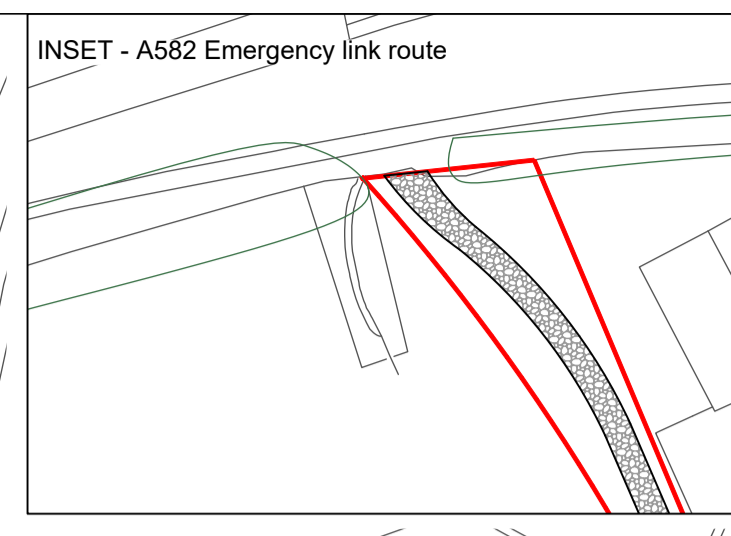
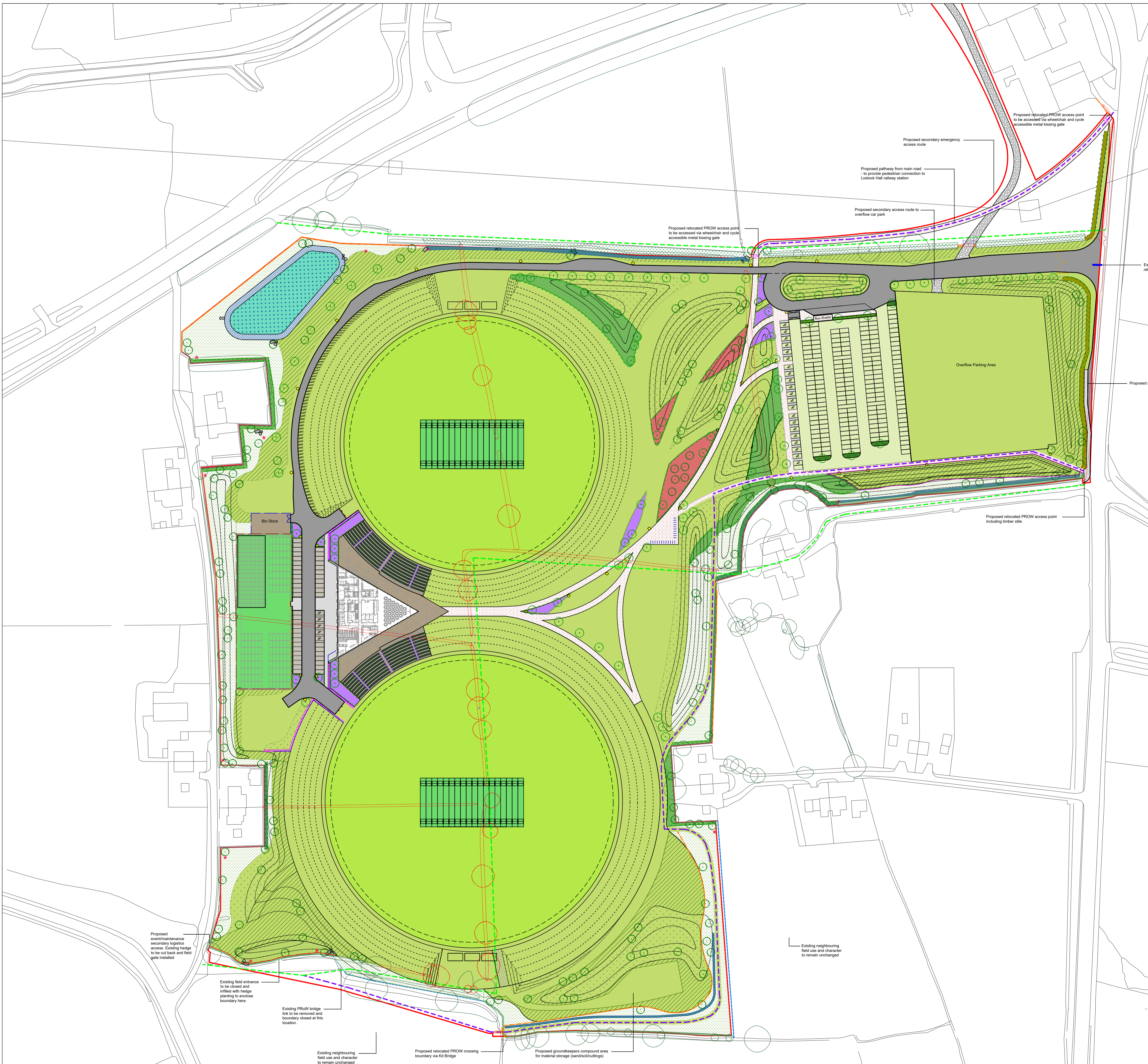
Horticulture

- BS EN 12579:2013 Soil improvers and growing media - sampling
- BS EN 13037:2011 Soil improvers and growing media - determination of pH

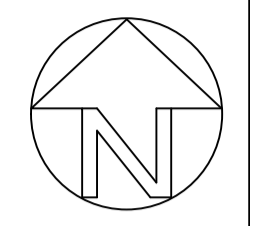
Turf

- BS 3969:1998+A1:2013 Recommendations for turf for general purposes
- BS 4428:1989 Code of practice for general landscape operations (excluding hard surfaces).

APPENDIX 1



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KEY

Hard Landscape

- Bitmac - Vehicular surface [Total Area - 4,865.0m²]
- Bitmac - Pedestrian surface [Total Area - 1119m²]
- Self landing gravel [Total Area - 3,477.1m²]
- Flag paving [Total Area - 1,001.8m²]
- Permeable block paving [Total Area - 692.2m²]
- Grass concrete [Total Area - 1,277.2m²]
- Geogrid paving system www.abp-geosynthetics.com/products/subspave.html [Total Area - 100.4m²]
- PCC Road Kerb incl. Dropped kerbs, angles, and transition pieces [Total Length - 2,076m]
- Handrails - DDA Compliant
- Retaining Wall - Stone filled gabion Baskets (Specification to match engineer/architectural elements)

Soft Landscape

- Proposed earthwork contours
- Street tree planting: Heavy standard 12-14cm girth [Total - 103 No.]
- Informal native tree planting: Select standard 10-12cm girth [Total - 147 No.]
- Amenity grass seed
- Proposed ornamental flowering herbaceous planting To car park and arrival spaces [Total area - 784.2m²]
- Proposed ornamental ground cover planting To car park and arrival spaces [Total area - 440.2m²]
- Proposed ornamental shrub planting To car park and arrival spaces [Total area - 903.4m²]
- Proposed native shrub planting To site boundary & arrival spaces [Total area - 2,221.5m²]
- Proposed native hedge planting [Total area - 313.4m²]
- Proposed pollen & nectar wildflower mix
- Proposed native woodland planting mix White & leathers [Total area - 4,334m²]
- Proposed semi aquatic / marginal planting To pond and SUDs areas
- Proposed semi aquatic / marginal planting To pond and SUDs areas
- Proposed pitch surfacing Specification by specialist [Total area - 31,745m²]
- Existing hedgrows and trees to be removed
- Existing hedgrows and trees to be retained
- Existing hedge planting To be improved and infilled where required
- Existing hedgrows to be transplanted [Total area - 1689m²]
- Proposed wet meadow mix in formed ditches [Total length - 500m]
- Proposed species rich grassland

REV.	DATE	DESCRIPTION	DRAWN	CHK'D
P32	22/12/22	AMENDED ISSUE	SA	ME
P31	20/12/22	AMENDED ISSUE	SA	ME
P30	19/12/22	AMENDED ISSUE	SA	ME
P28	08/12/22	AMENDED ISSUE	SA	ME
P27	25/11/22	AMENDED ISSUE	SA	ME
P26	24/11/22	AMENDED ISSUE	SA	ME
P25	21/11/22	AMENDED ISSUE	KT	SA
P24	17/11/22	AMENDED ACCESS ROAD	SA	ME



A: Ground Floor, The Tower,
 Deva City Office Park, Trinity Way,
 Manchester M3 7BF
 T: +44 (0) 161 312 3131
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Client: **ERIC WRIGHT**

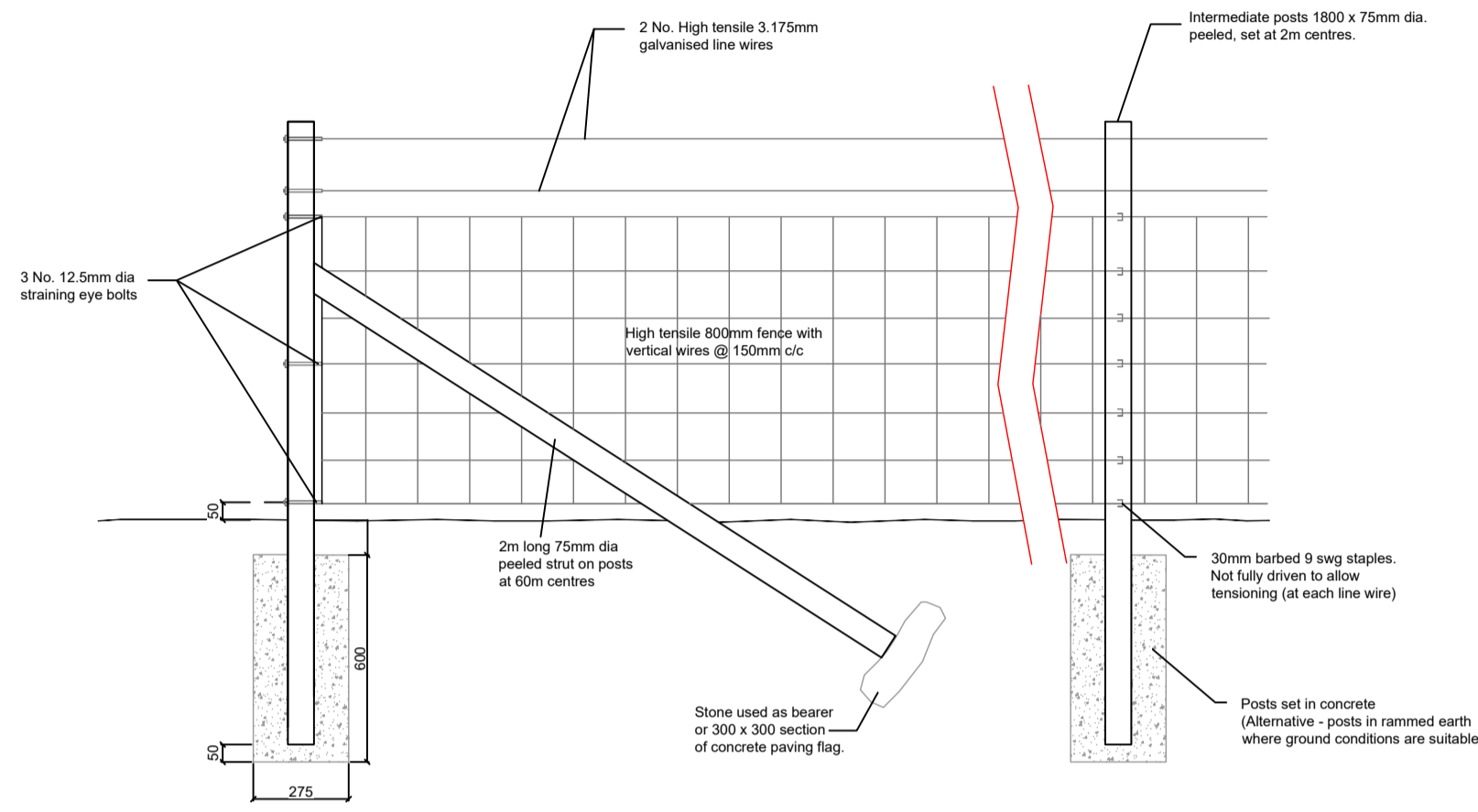
Project: **CRICKET FACILITY, FARINGTON**

Title: **GENERAL ARRANGEMENT**

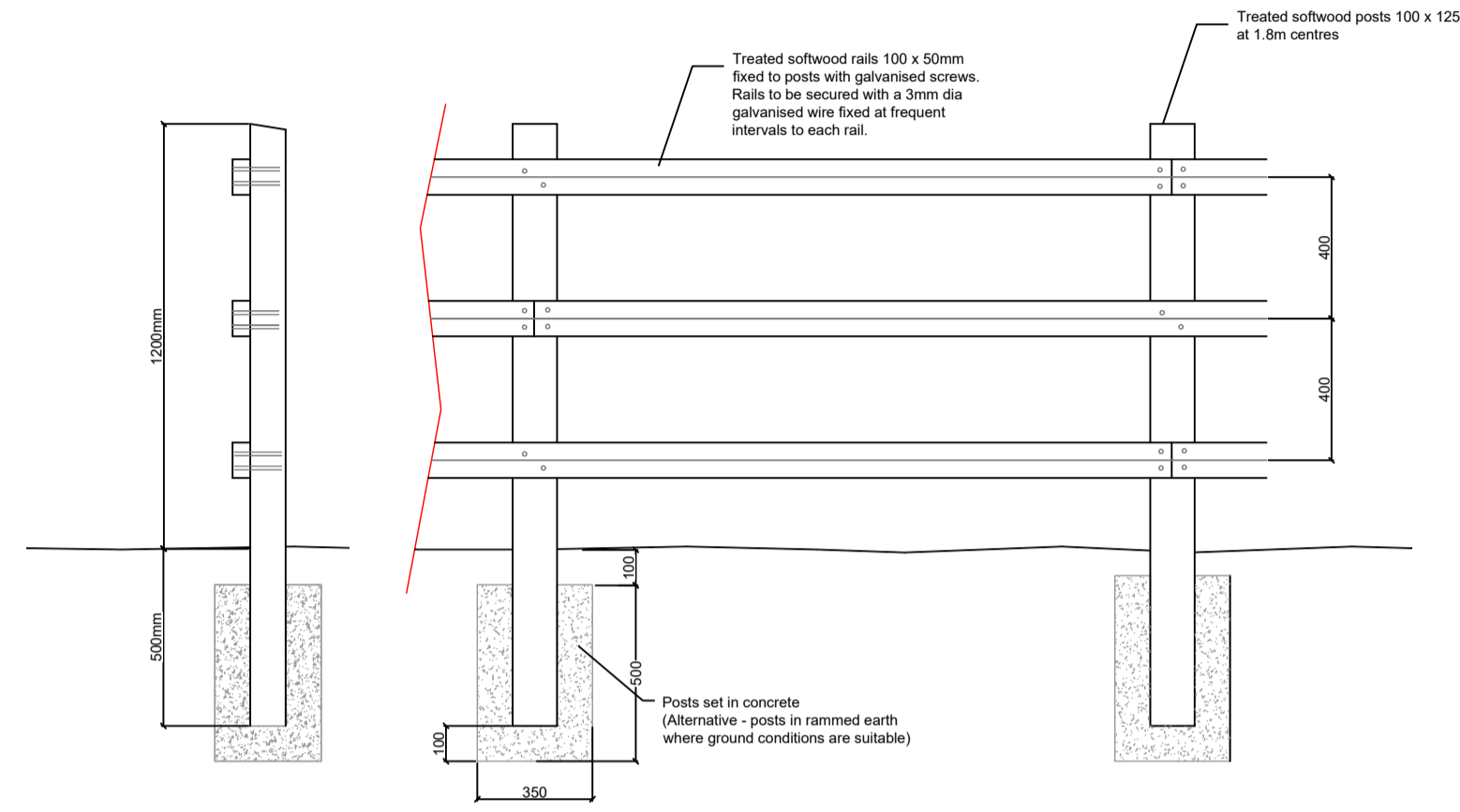
Issue: **PLANNING**

Drawn: RS	Checked: SA	Approved: MT
Project: UG1016	Scale @ A1: 1:1000	Date: 09/08/21
Dwg No: UG_1016_LAN_GA_DRW_01	Revision: P32	

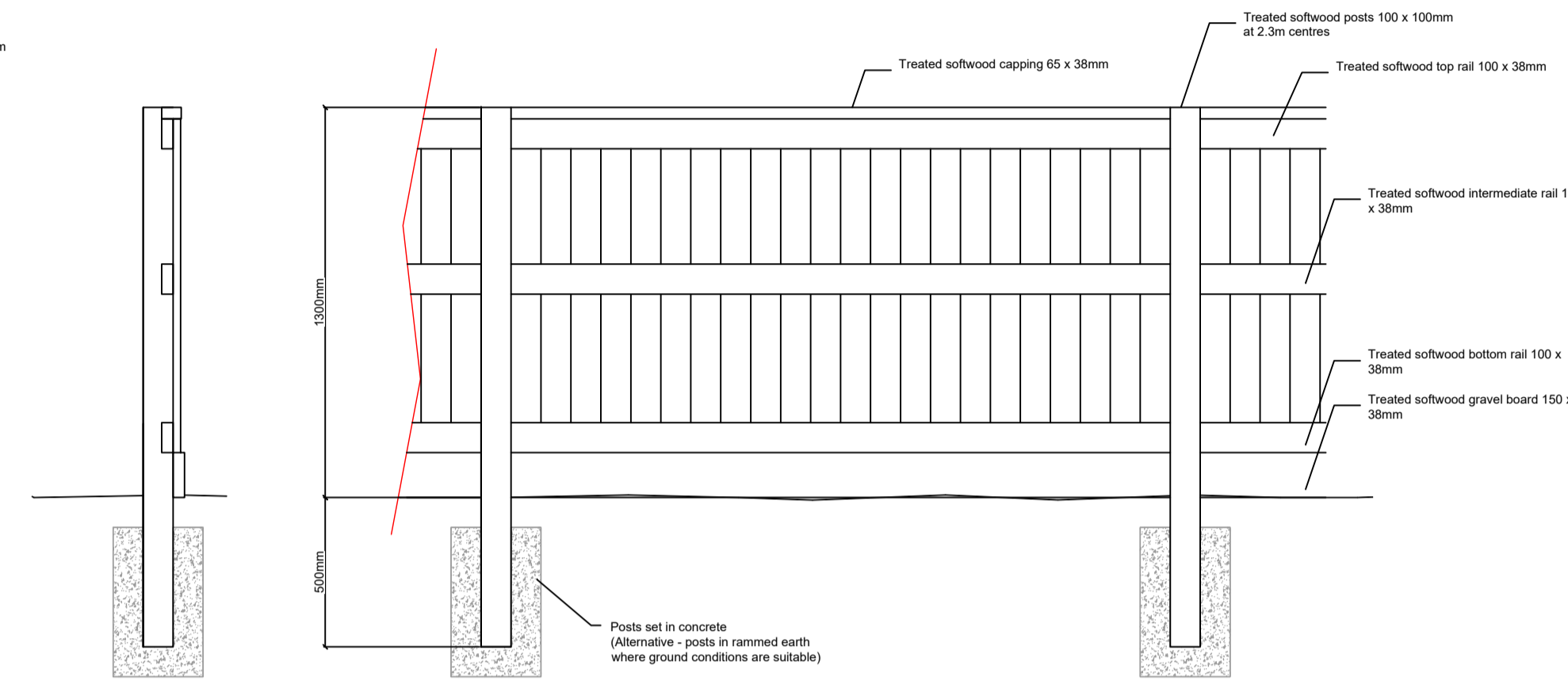
D
1 **Timber post & wire mesh fence**
Detail - Scale 1:20



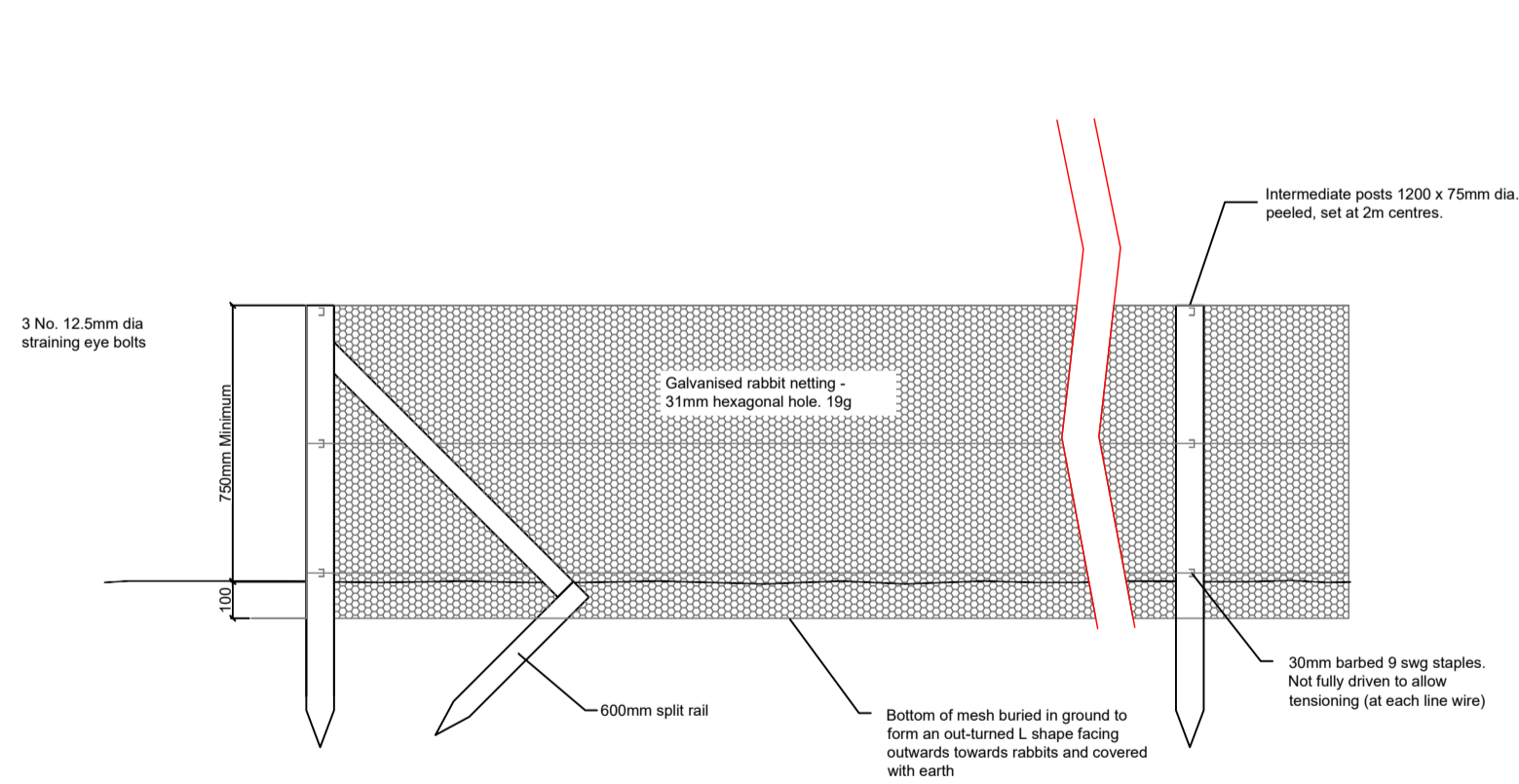
D
2 **Timber post & 3 rail fence**
Detail - Scale 1:20



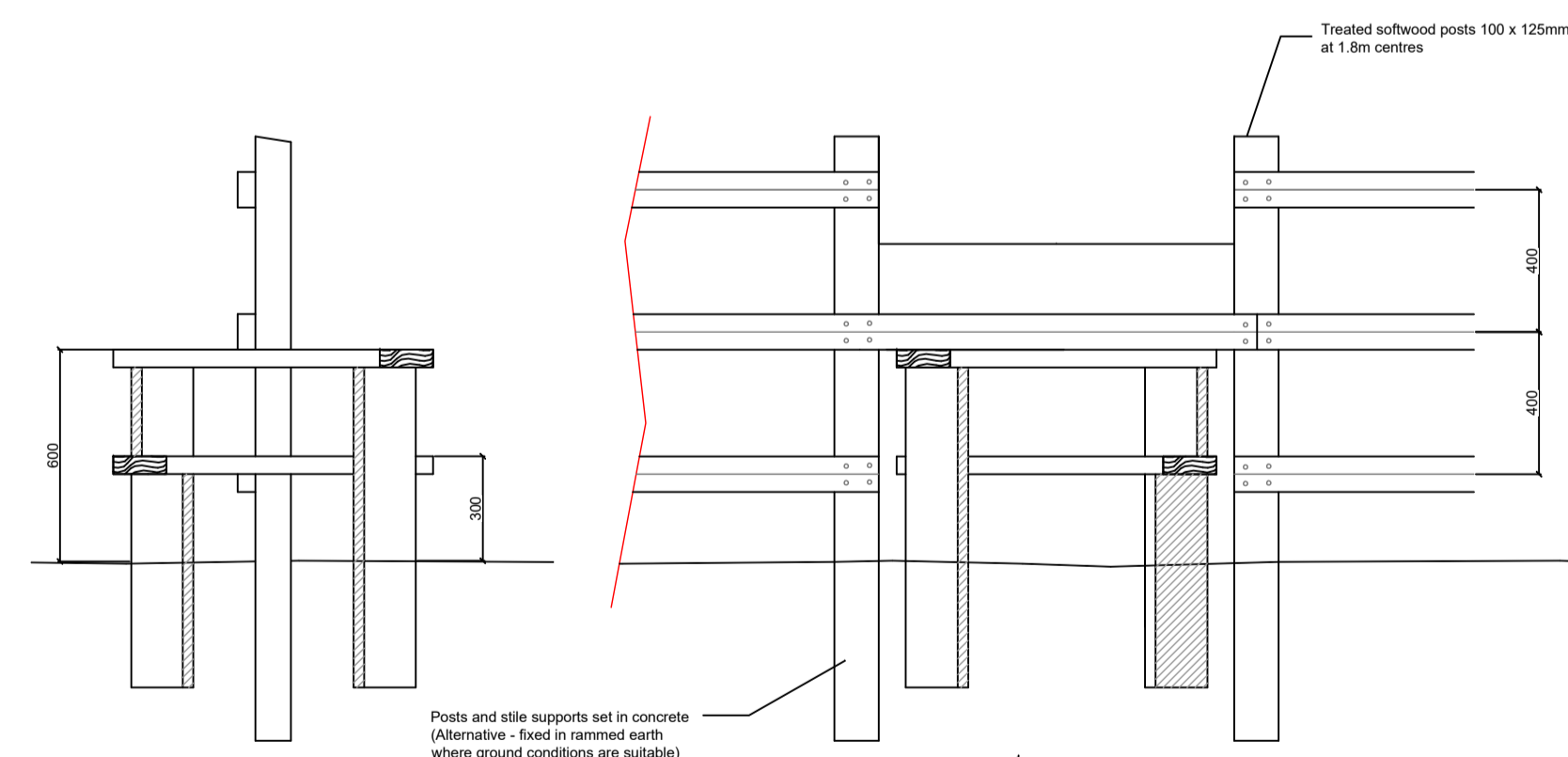
D
3a **Timber close board fence (Back)**
Detail - Scale 1:20



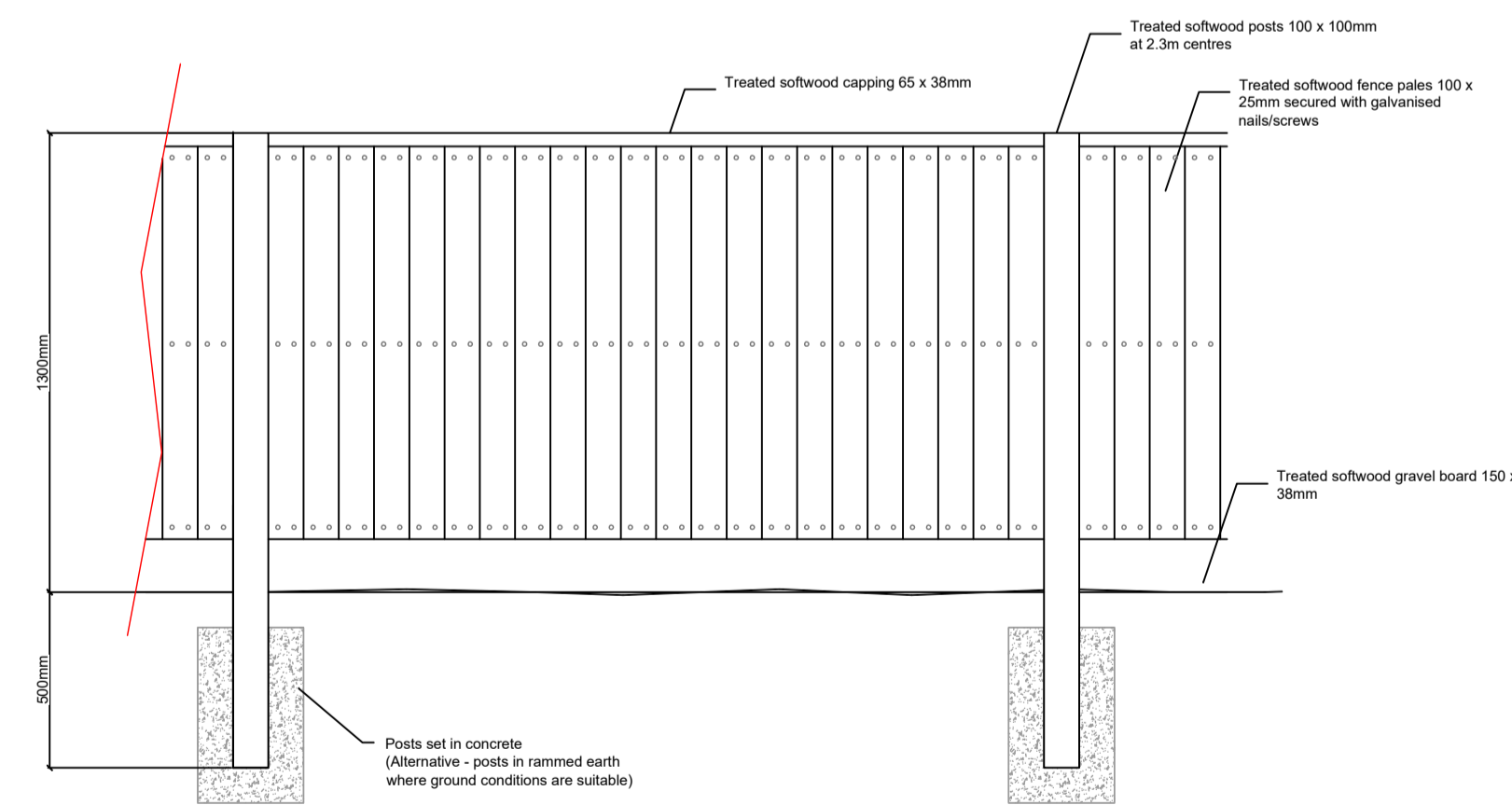
D
4 **Timber post & wire mesh rabbit fence**
Detail - Scale 1:20



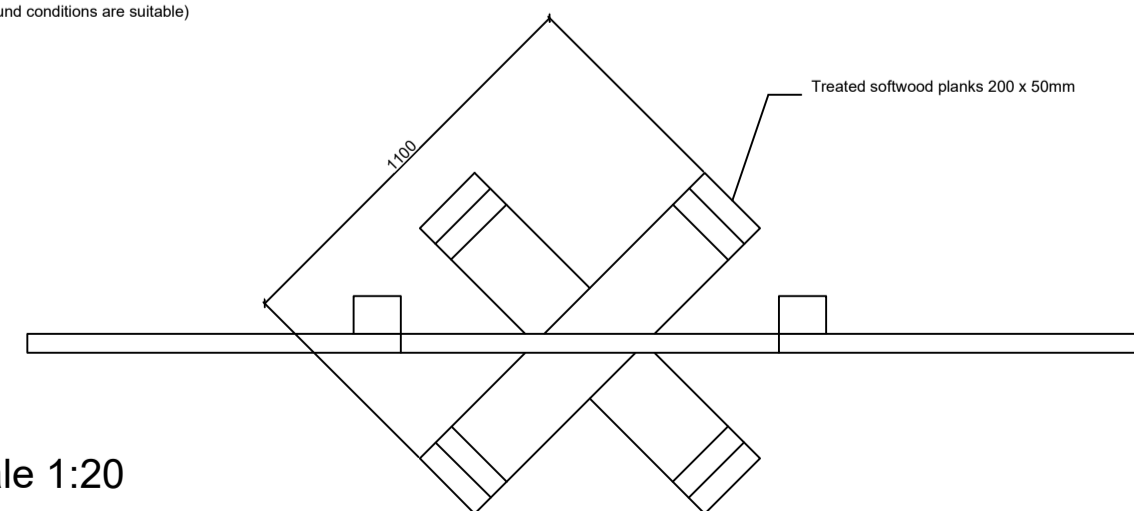
D
5 **Timber post & 3 rail - Stile**
Detail - Scale 1:20



D
3b **Timber close board fence (Front)**
Detail - Scale 1:20



Plan view - Scale 1:20



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Notes:-
All timber to be C.C.A. Pressure impregnated to BS. 4072
All steel mesh, fixings etc. to be galvanised.
Galvanising to BS. 729:1979 Pt. 1

P01	04/10/22	TENDER ISSUE	SA	ME
REV.	DATE	DESCRIPTION	DRAWN	CHKD



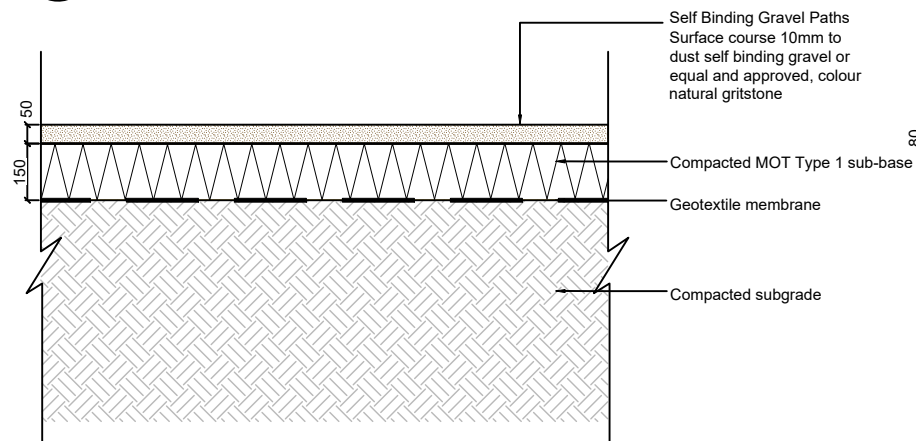
A: Ground Floor, The Tower,
Deva City Office Park, Trinity Way,
Manchester M3 7BF
T: +44 (0) 161 312 3131
weareurbangreen.co.uk

Client:	ERIC WRIGHT		
Project:	CRICKET FACILITY, FARINGTON		
Title:	BOUNDARY TREATMENT DETAILS		
Issue:	TENDER		
Drawn:	SA	Checked:	ME
Approved:	MT		
Project:	UG1016	Scale @ A1:	1:20
Date:	04/10/22		
Dwg No:	210002-UG-ZZ-XX-DR-L-202	Revision:	P01

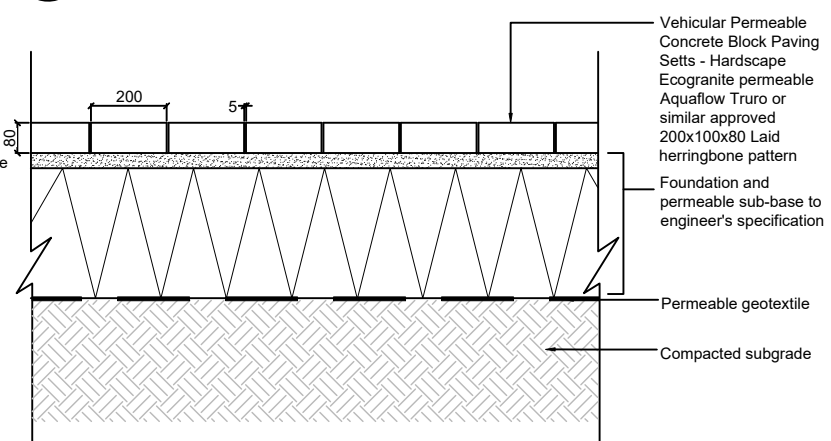
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Notes:-

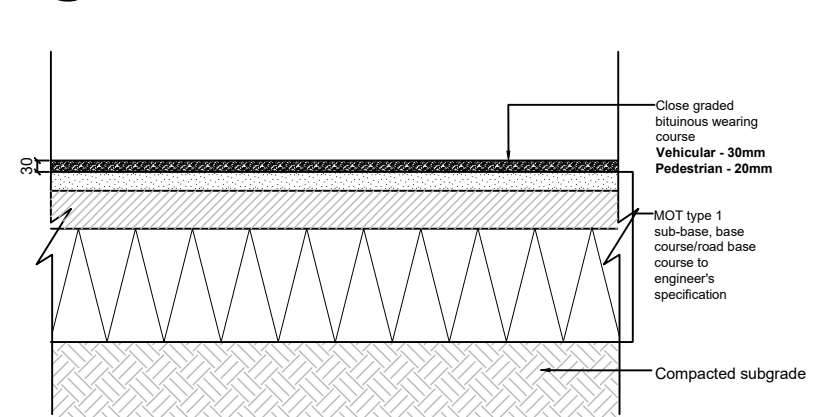
D 10 Self Binding Gravel Paths
 Detail - Scale 1:20



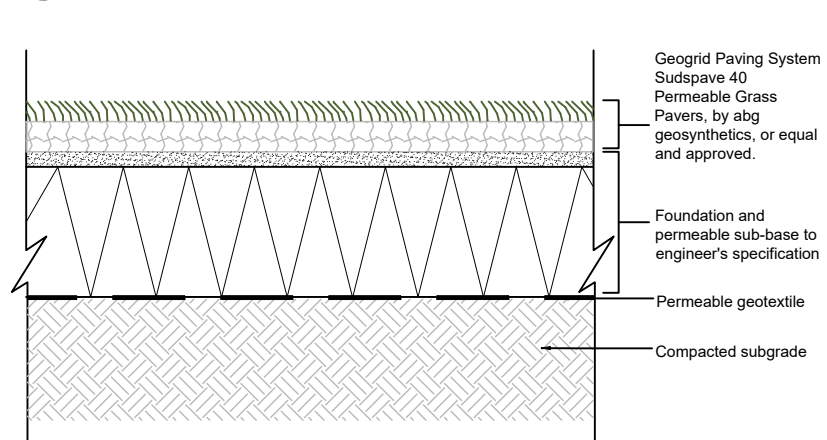
D 11 Permeable Block Paving
 Detail - Scale 1:20



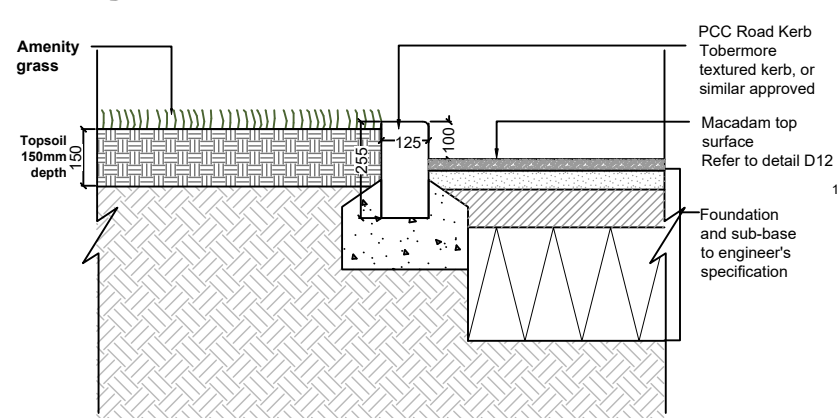
D 12 Vehicular/Pedestrian Bitmac Surface
 Detail - Scale 1:20



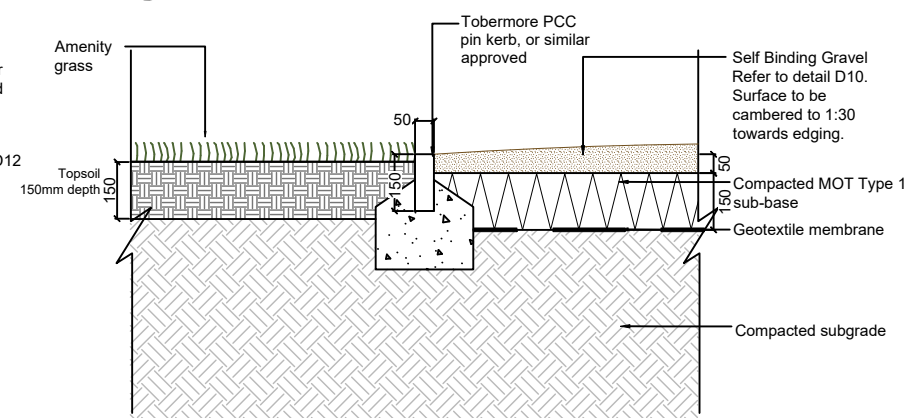
D 13 Geogrid Paving System
 Detail - Scale 1:20



D 14 Concrete Road Kerb
 Detail - Scale 1:20



D 15 Self Binding Gravel Edging
 Detail - Scale 1:20



P01	04/10/22	TENDER ISSUE	RS	SA
REV.	DATE	DESCRIPTION	DRAWN	CHK'D



A: Ground Floor, The Tower,
 Deva City Office Park, Trinity Way,
 Manchester M3 7BF

T: +44 (0) 161 312 3131

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Client: **ERIC WRIGHT**

Project: **CRICKET FACILITY, FARINGTON**

Title: **HARD MATERIALS DETAILS**

Issue: **TENDER**

Drawn: RS Checked: SA Approved: ME

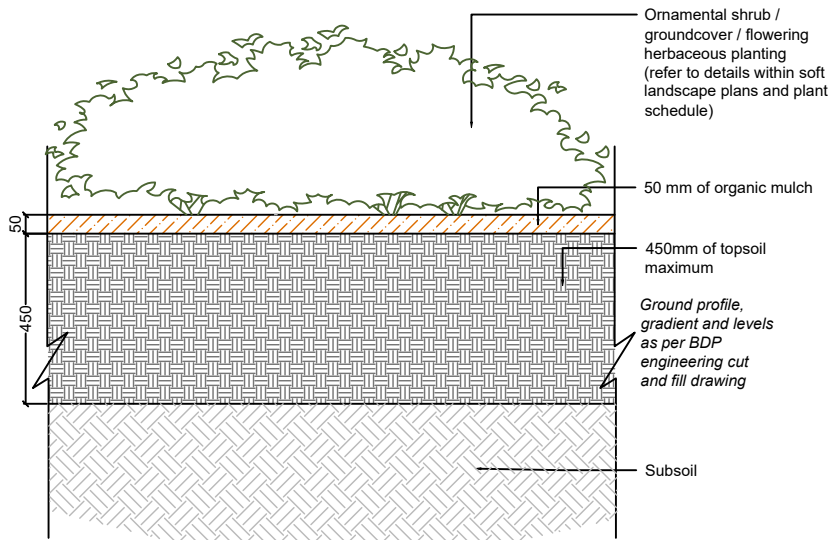
Project: UG1016 Scale @ A3: 1:20 Date: 04/10/22

Dwg No: 210002-UG-ZZ-XX-DR-L-203 Revision: P01

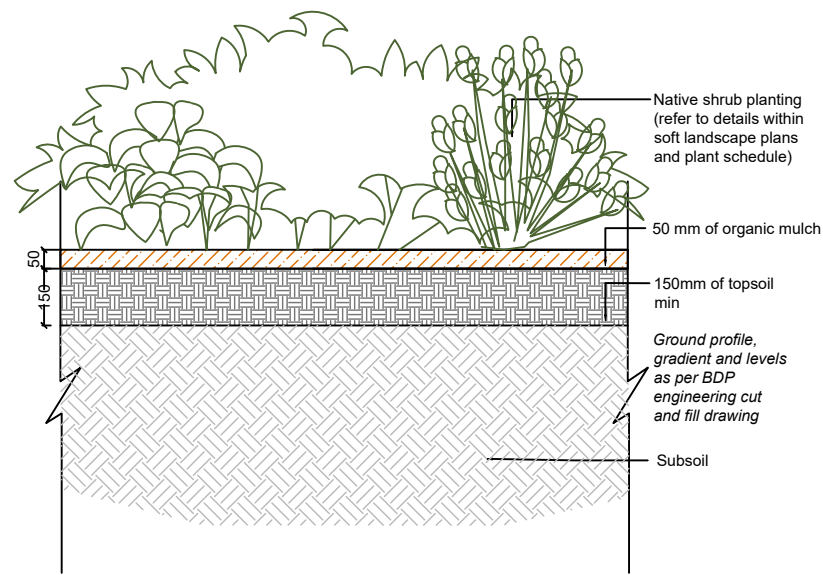
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Notes:-
 Refer to details and specification as set out on Landscape Supporting Notes drawing and within NBS Specification

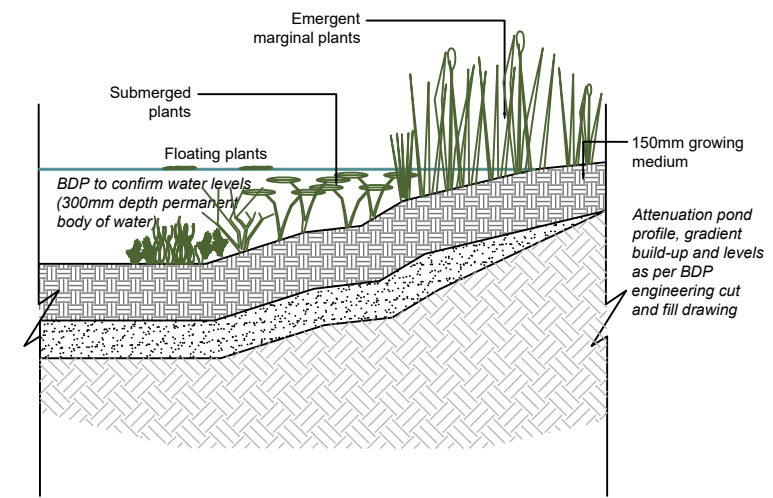
D Ornamental / Groundcover / Flowering Herbaceous Planting
 20 Scale 1:20



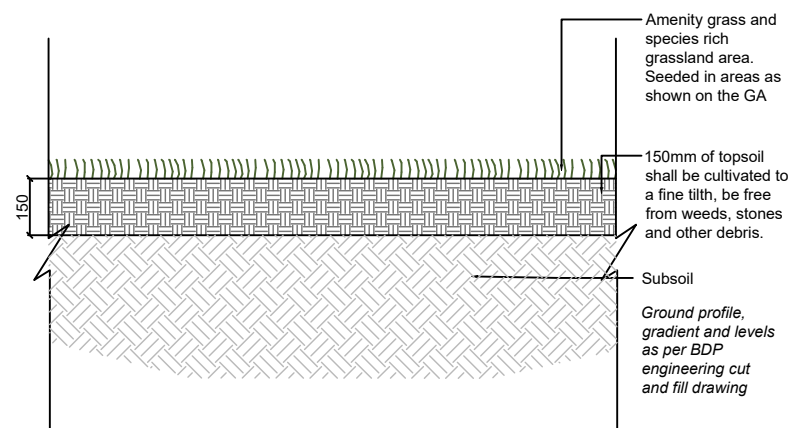
D Native Shrub Planting
 21 Scale 1:20



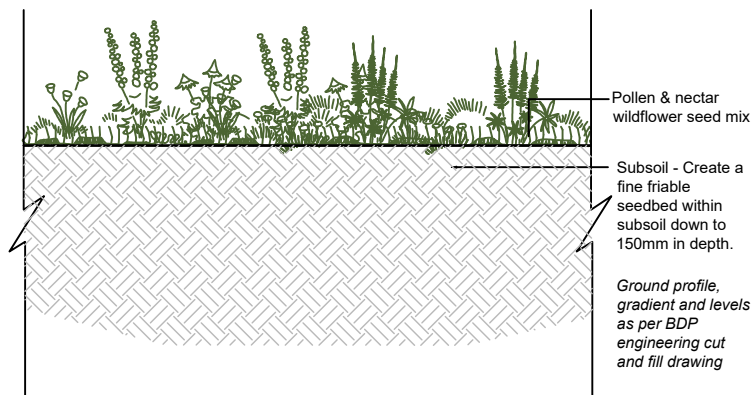
D Semi Aquatic Marginal Planting
 22 Scale 1:20



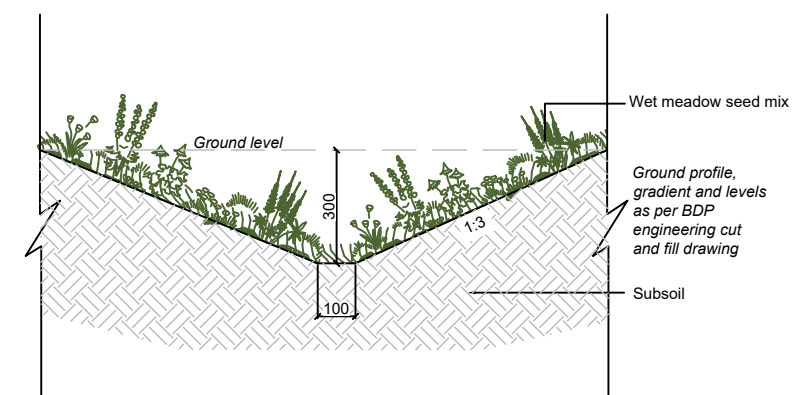
D Amenity Grass & Species Rich Grassland (Seeded)
 23 Scale 1:20
NOT THE PITCHES



D Wildflower Meadow Planting (Seeded)
 24 Scale 1:20



D Wet Meadow 'Ditch' Planting (Seeded)
 26 Scale 1:20



P01	14/10/22	TENDER ISSUE	RS	SA
REV.	DATE	DESCRIPTION	DRAWN	CHK'D



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Client: **ERIC WRIGHT CONSTRUCTION**

Project: **CRICKET FACILITY, FARINGTON**

Title: **SOFT LANDSCAPE DETAILS**

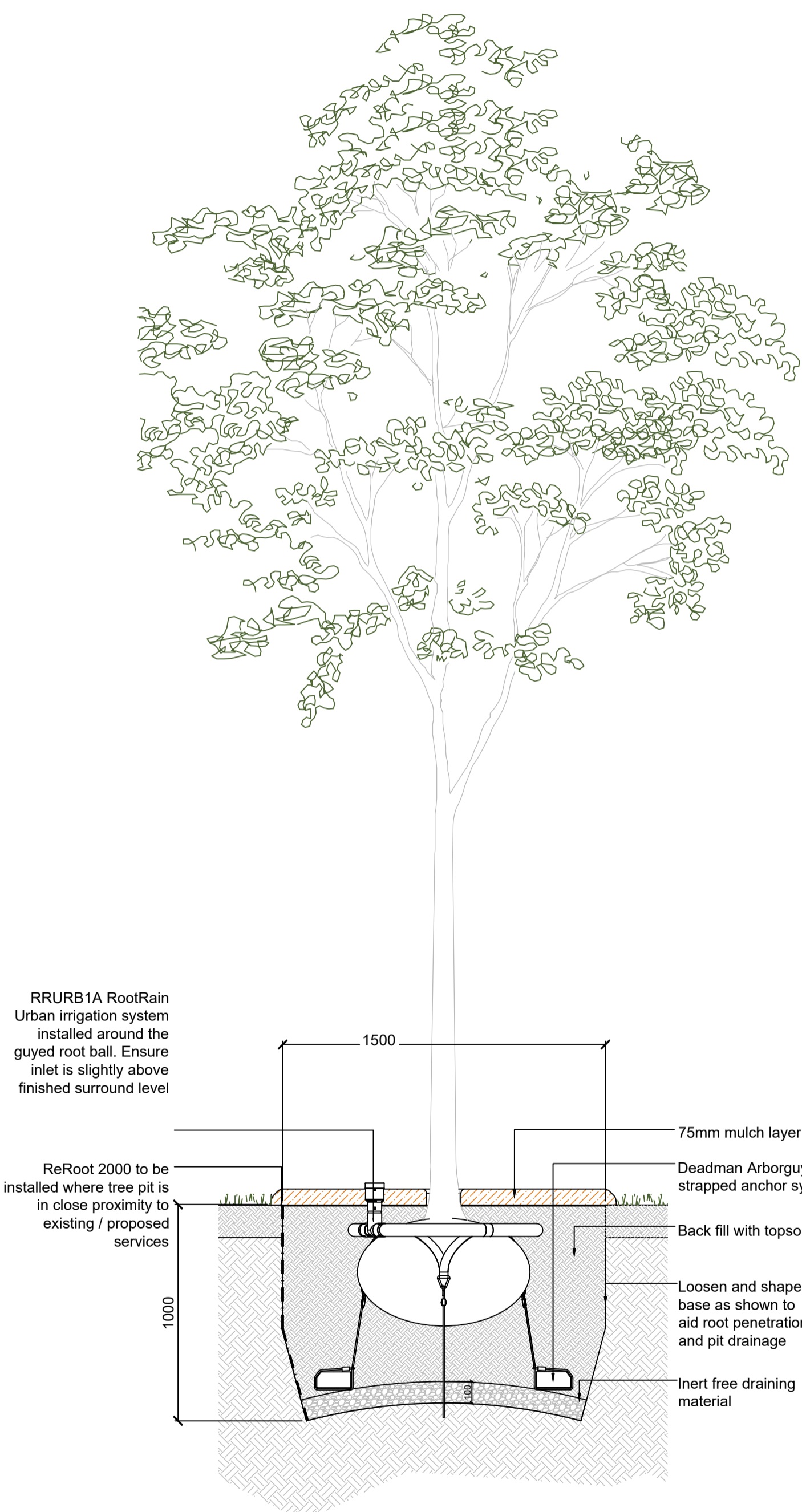
Issue: **TENDER**

Drawn: RS Checked: SA Approved: ME

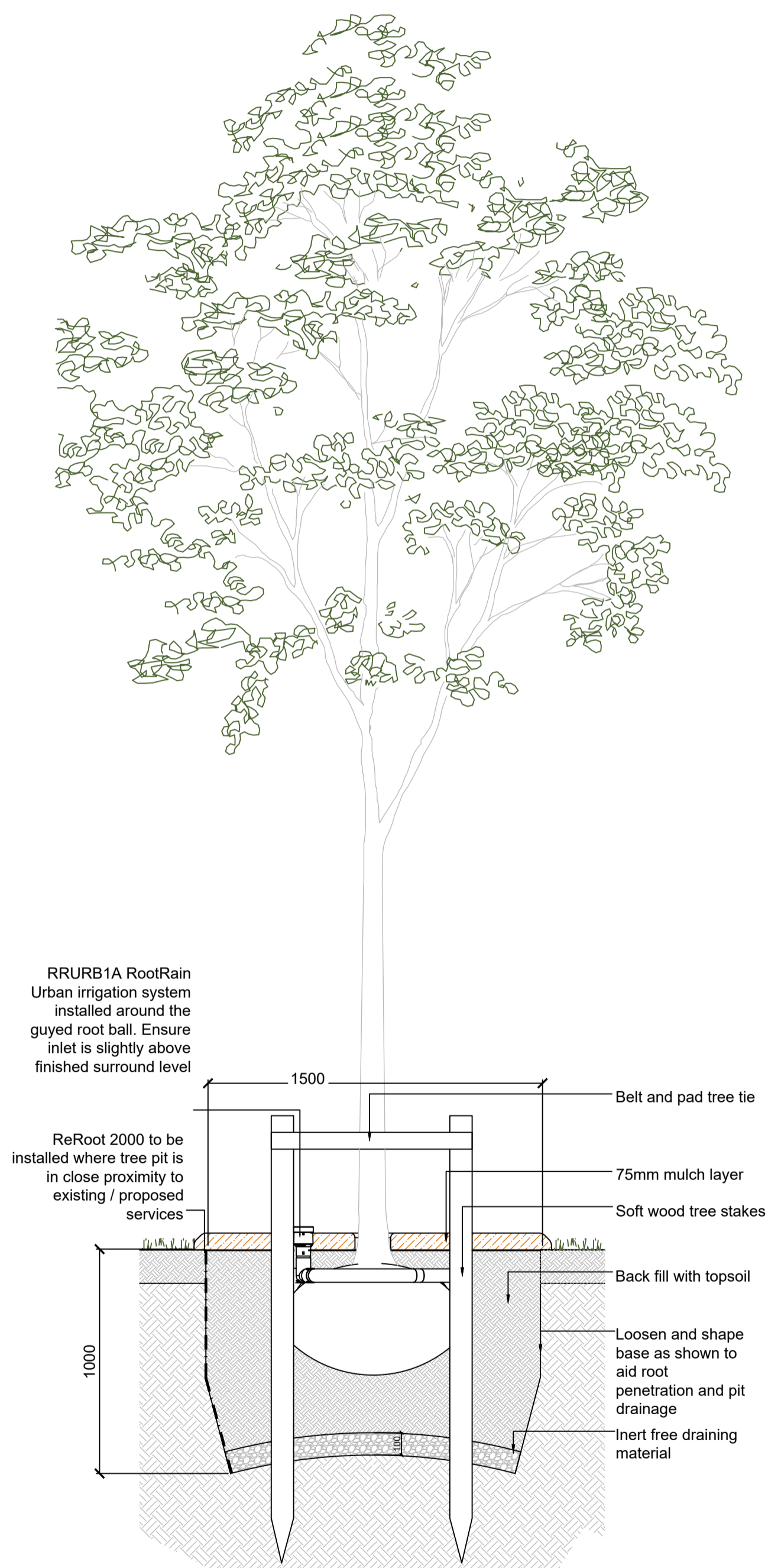
Project: UG1016 Scale @ A3: 1:20 Date: 04/10/22

Dwg No: 210002-UG-ZZ-XX-DR-L-204 Revision: P01

D Tree Pit detail - guyed
24 Scale 1:20



D Tree Pit detail - staked
25 Scale 1:20



LANDSCAPE SPECIFICATION NOTES

General

All plant material will comply with BS 3936 1: 1992, BS 4043:1989 and BS 8545: 2014 or European equivalents. All planting shall be UK grown and obtained from a reputable and approved nursery.

Plant material should be fully hardy and be free from pests and diseases. All plants shall have well developed branches with a good fibrous root system. They shall be good bushy specimens, shrubs to have a minimum of three stems in the lower third.

The Landscape Architect is entitled to inspect the plants at the place of supply prior to delivery and can reject during inspection, any material which does not meet the specification.

Implementation shall begin during first planting season available, following completion of the hardworks.

Existing Tree Protection

Areas of existing individual trees on the site will be protected by the use of stout fencing erected at a specified distance from the base of the trees, as per Arboricultural Consultants Tree Survey and Arboricultural Implications Assessment, to British Standard 5837:2012.

All tree protection fencing will be erected prior to the commencement of the development. This fencing will be regarded as inviolate. Once erected the fencing will remain in situ and will not be removed or altered without the prior consent of the LPA's Arboricultural Officer in consultation with the Landscape Architect / Arboriculturalist.

Prior to and during all construction works on site no spoil or construction materials will be stored within the crownspread of any tree on, or adjacent to the site; even if proposed development is to be within the crownspread. Any encroachment within this protected area will only be with the prior agreement of the LPA's Arboricultural Officer.

Ground Preparation

Areas to be planted should be decompacted and thoroughly broken up by machine before any topsoil is spread. Areas within 10m of tree trunks should be broken up by hand, taking care not to damage any roots. Topsoil should be spread to a minimum of 350mm in planting beds and 150mm under grass areas. After settlement, finished topsoil levels should be 80mm below top of kerb to accommodate bark mulch. Topsoil in grass areas should be spread so as to be 20mm below any adjacent paved areas or kerbs after settlement to allow for turf. Final topsoil levels will be finished by hand to ensure smooth profiles, avoiding ruts, depressions or high spots. Areas shall be married into existing areas allowing for settlement.

Existing and imported multipurpose topsoil shall confirm to BS 3882:2015. A Declaration of Analysis sheet should be supplied if requested by the Landscape Architect.

A herbicide should be applied prior to planting, in accordance with the manufacturer's specification, the 1997 Control of Pesticides Regulations and the 2003 COSHH regulations. This should be applied by suitable spraying apparatus to all beds except those that are free from herbs. If weeds are present, the area should be sprayed immediately. If no weeds are present but there is to be a delay before planting then spray one month after cultivation of the soil to allow dormant weed seeds to germinate. All spraying shall be carried out by a qualified operative using the correct protective clothing in non-windy conditions. Any damage caused by spray drifting or from incorrect use or spillage of the product shall be rectified at the contractor's own cost. Applications should be repeated as necessary and the all dead matter removed from site.

Fertilise beds with a slow-release fertiliser at the a rate in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.

Topsoil

If acceptable, topsoil shall be taken from stockpiles on site or imported from an approved source. Imported soil shall be a loam type, to BS 3882:2015, be free of contamination and contain a maximum of 15% clay or silt fines. A topsoil sample shall be provided with topsoil structure analysis for general landscape purposes. Topsoil from stockpiles on site shall have been loose tipped, not piled above 2.5m and shall have not have been compacted by site plant. All topsoil heaps shall be regularly treated with herbicide and again prior to use, to prevent the spread of unwanted seed banks.

Setting Out

Planting of trees, hedgerows, shrubs and specimens shall be set out exactly as shown on this plan. No substitutions will be accepted without the prior agreement of the Landscape Architect. The contractor shall replace immediately at his own cost any stock size, species or variety of plant which has not been specified on the planting schedule, unless agreed by the Landscape Architect.

Shrub and Herbaceous Planting

All plants shall be healthy, disease free, not pot bound, leggy or spindly. Any plants not conforming to this specification will be lifted and replaced at the contractor's own expense. In all cases where the shrub height is described in the schedules this shall be measured from the root collar the top of the main canopy. The spread of a plant shall be related to the body of the canopy.

Shrubs will have been cut back if necessary to give a bushy form with three to four shoots. Usually container grown specimens are specified, and these shall irrespective of time of planting, have been established in a container long enough for substantial new root growth to have been produced within the container. Herbaceous perennials shall have well-formed root systems which fill the container without being root bound. All shrubs and herbaceous plants shall be watered in on planting with 20 litres of water per square metre. If circumstances present drought or flood conditions, the contractor will confirm requirements with Landscape Architect.

Hedgerows

Where shrub planting is specified within hard landscape areas, especially where less than 1m wide, haunching to kerbs shall be controlled by shuttering to avoid spread into planting areas and to maximise planting space between kerbs. Hedgerow plants shall be planted in the centre of a prepared trench a minimum of 750mm wide and 300mm deep in a double staggered row at 6/m located at the centre of the trench. Following planting the top of the hedgerow plants shall be pruned as required with secateurs to create a straight level top to the hedge.

Tree Planting

Where tree planting is specified within hard landscape areas or residential areas/streets tree are to be guyed, haunching to kerb edging around pit shall be controlled by shuttering, avoiding spread into tree pits and planting areas.

Where tree planting is within soft informal areas, public open spaces or existing wooded area trees are to be double staked for heavy standards and single stake for select standards.

All trees shall be supplied as the species and stock size indicated on the planting plan and planted in the locations shown. All trees shall have a single clear leader with a straight trunk and balanced crown.

All trees should be fitted with a perforated watering tube to sit around the top of the rootball to allow efficient watering. Include an end cap and top cap or vent to prevent entry of vegetative litter or vermin. Trees shall be watered in with 25 litres each and then with a further 25 litres every week during dry periods during the first 12 months of establishment. If circumstances present drought or flood conditions, the contractor will confirm requirements with the Landscape Architect.

Grass Areas

Turf such as Rolawn Medallion turf or equal which are wear and tear, drought and disease resistant while maintaining an aesthetic, green sward shall be used.

Turf shall be laid on a prepared base of topsoil 150mm deep, cultivated to a fine tilth with all stones larger than 15mm diameter removed. Prepared areas are to be leveled to 20mm below path surfacing. All turf is to be laid from boards to prevent ground compaction and butted up to existing lawn and adjacent turf with close joints. Turf to be cut to shape of new footpath edges, all to be made good. Water regularly until established and a 80mm high green sward of grass is evident. The grass is to be cut to 50mm in height for first cut and to 35mm in height for subsequent cuts. All arisings shall be removed from site. Areas that have not become successfully established shall be re-turfed in the next available season.

Amenity seed mix shall be Germinal grade A19 mix or similar approved.

Topsoil shall be cultivated to a fine tilth, be free from weeds, stones and other debris. Levels to be graded to form finished levels as indicated in section "Topsoil". Roll, fertilize at 50g/sq. m 10-14days prior to seeding, sow at a rate of 5 g/sq. m and lightly rake. First cut to be undertaken when grass reaches 50mm.

Wet meadow seed mix should be MG8 mix or similar approved. Wildflower seed mix should be MG5 mix or similar approved.

Create a fine friable seedbed within subsoil down to 150mm in depth. Carry out two equal sowings at right angles to each other and diagonally to main axis. Broadcast manually or use seed drill. Sow at a rate of 5 g/sq.m rake level and roll. Ensure good seed to soil contact.

First Year Maintenance: For Autumn sowing cut to 40-70mm in both March and May. Cut back to 40mm after flowering in August/September. Remove all clippings after each cut. Maintenance there after: Cut to 40-70mm in April and again in August/September after flowering. Remove all clippings after each cut.

Mulching

Bark Mulch - After planting, supply and spread a mulch to a depth of 60mm over all planting areas.

- (1) The bark should consist of even nominal particle size distribution of 5-35mm with minimal dust and fines and less than 5% wood content.
- (2) The ph to be between 4.5 and 5.5
- (3) The bark shall be pest, disease and weed free and not have been treated with methyl Bromide or any additives
- (4)The bark should be Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) certified
- (5)The bark shall have been tested in accordance with the requirements of BS 4790:1987, for fire resistance and be classified as having 'low' potential burn.

Site Maintenance and Management

The Landscape Contractor shall maintain the site for a period of 12 months, after which time the residents, a Management Company or relevant Adopting Authority will take over annual maintenance and management.

For the duration of the 12 month Maintenance Period, all planted areas will be kept free of weeds. All plants that are found dead, diseased or dying at the end of the first growing season shall be replaced at the contractors own expense in the next available growing season, similarly any trees that show clear evidence of failure during the first 12 months will be replaced at contractors own cost. Areas of turf that have not become successfully established shall be re-laid in the next available season.

All enclosures such as railings, gates, walls and fences shall be maintained in good order in perpetuity. All bark and gravel mulch should be topped up annually to maintain specified depths, as required. Tree stakes, underground guy systems and ties should be checked and adjusted quarterly and stakes removed after the tree has been established, usually at the end of the first year in place.

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PLANTING TIME OF YEARS:

All planting will be carried out in the next available planting season at the appropriate time of year where possible:

Deciduous trees and shrubs: late October to late March.

Conifers and Evergreens: September/October or April/May

Herbaceous plants: September/October or March/April

Container grown plants: at any time if ground and weather conditions are favourable.

Dried bulbs, corms and tubers: September/October

P02	10/10/22	TENDER ISSUE	RS	SA
REV.	DATE	DESCRIPTION	DRAWN	CHKD



A: Ground Floor, The Tower, Deva City Office Park, Trinity Way, Manchester M3 7BF

T: +44 (0) 161 312 3131

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Client: **ERIC WRIGHT**

Project: **CRICKET FACILITY, FARRINGTON**

Title: **LANDSCAPE SUPPORTING NOTES**

Issue: **TENDER**

Drawn: RS	Checked: SA	Approved: ME
Project: UG1016	Scale @ A1: 1:20	Date: 02/02/22
Dwg No: 210002-UG-ZZ-XX-DR-L-205	Revision:	P02

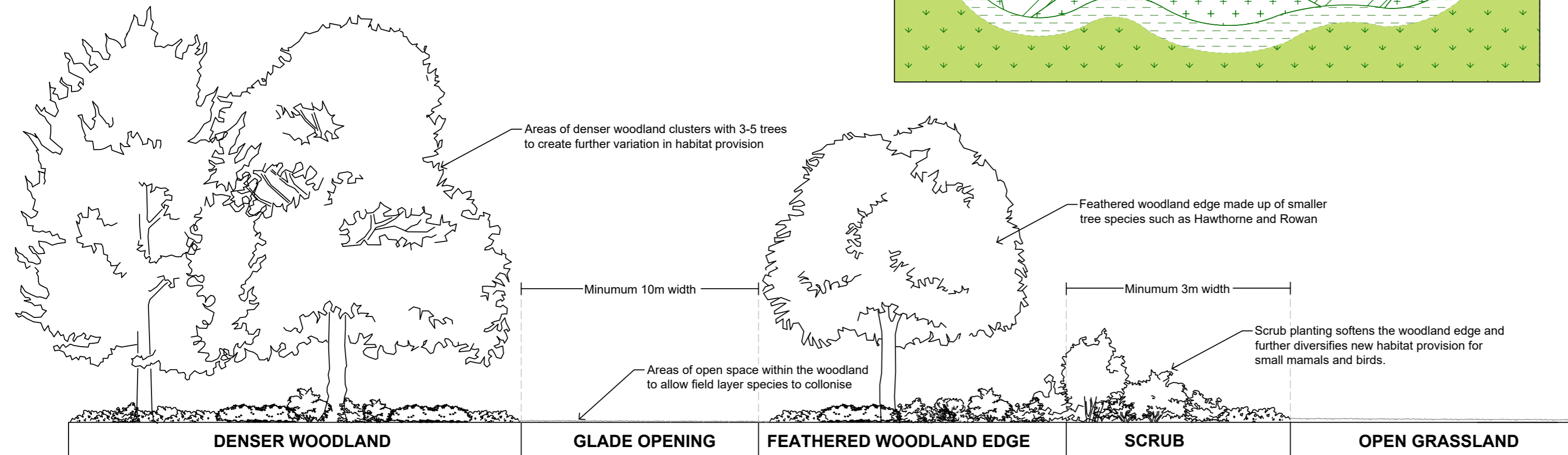
Broadleaved Woodland Planting

New broadleaved woodland planting should be implemented in line with the following best practice guidance;

- Tree planting mixes should include at least 5 native species appropriate to the local area within which the woodland is to be planted. A variation in mature tree height should be reflected within the planting mix to create a varied mature canopy height of at least three layers.
- Understorey shrub planting should be included within the woodland mix and should also contain a minimum of 5 native species. The selection of species should be appropriate for use within shaded conditions.
- 80% of the canopy and shrub layers should be native. Broadleaf species should be used over coniferous species.
- 10-20% of the woodland area should be left unplanted to create gaps within the canopy. As the woodland matures this will create open glades which would naturally occur within woodland and allow for the colonisation of field layer species creating a more diverse habitat.
- Inclusion of ground level planting should be considered once new woodland planting begins to mature. As part of the management plan shade tolerant meadow seed mixes should be sown once tree canopies naturally create shaded areas.
- Less than 10% woodland mortality should be targeted through the correct species selection. Species such as Ash and Elm should be avoided due to their susceptibility to existing diseases. It is important that species are well distributed throughout the planting mix to avoid large areas of woodland loss as new diseases become more prevalent.
- When preparing a space for new woodland planting all invasive species should be removed in the appropriate manor by specialist contractors. Additionally any non-native domesticated species should be removed including Rhododendron, Snowberry and Cotoneaster (All shedule 9 invasive species).
- Protective fencing should be used upon completion of woodland planting to allow the woodland to mature without the risk of browsing or other damage from wildlife. The type of planting protection used will be specific to individual sites as appropriate but individual tree guards should be avoid where possible with wider areas fenced off as one area.
- Nutrient enrichment should be avoided when planting new woodland along with the none use of fertilisers.
- Unnecessary ground damage should be avoided when planting to protect existing habitats of value. Whip tree planting should be carried out by hand within undisturbed ground within areas of existing valued habitats.
- Tree planting mixes should also include variation tree planting size. Whip mixes should be supplemented with larger standard and semi mature specimens which will allow new woodland to mature and become a higher value habitat more quickly.
- Provision of standing deadwood and creation of hibernaculars structures should be included within new woodland as part of its management as trees mature.

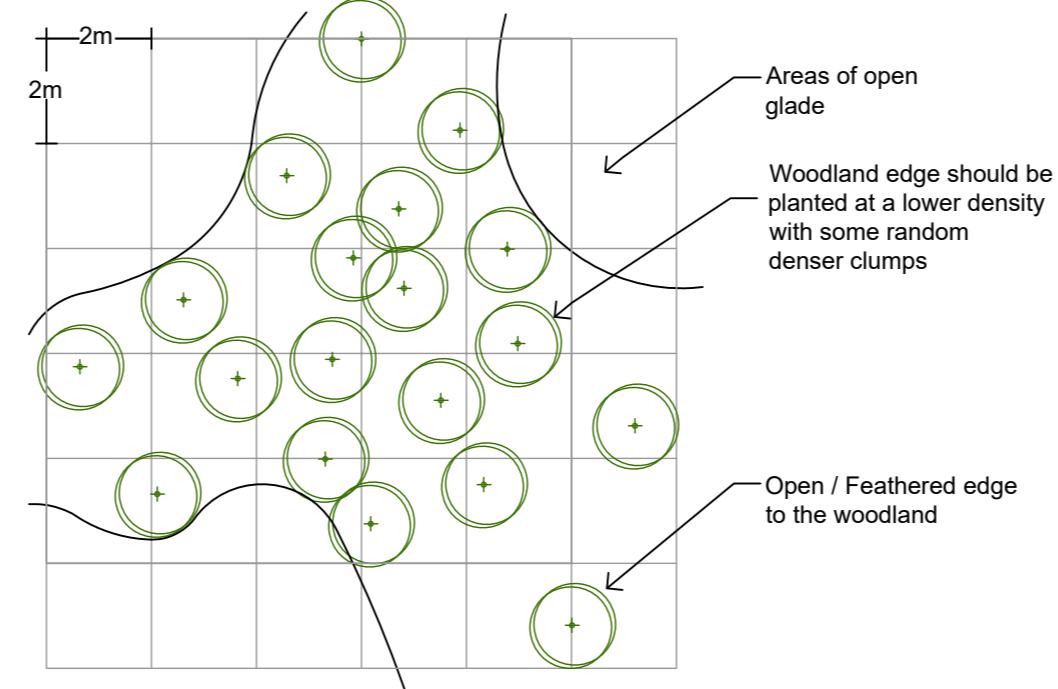
Illustrative Section Through Exemplar Matured Woodland Edge

Illustrative section demonstrating how a matured woodland could look 15 years post implementation. Variation can be seen in tree and shrub arrangement along with the use of scrub planting to soften the woodland edge.



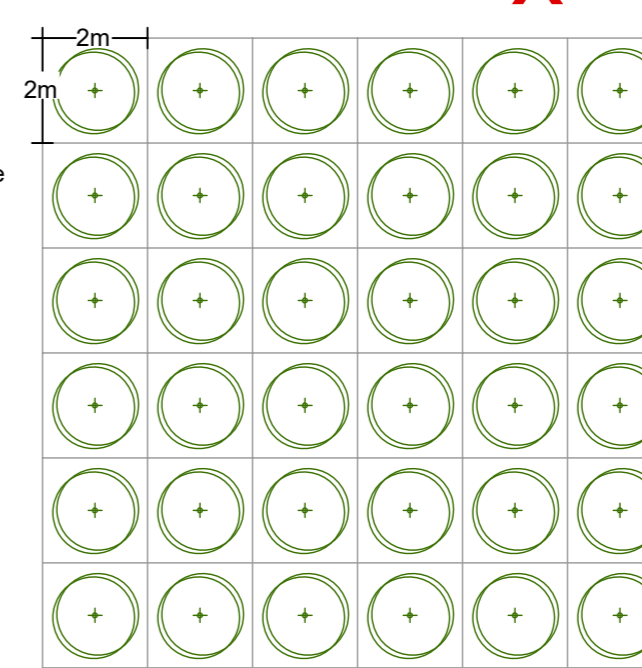
Individual Tree Planting Exemplar Layout (NTS)

Semi-natural Woodland Layout



Exemplar transect arrangement of tree planting. This layout should be followed in order to create high quality semi-natural woodland. Trees should be sited at random centres with minimum spacing of 2m. Small clusters of a single species should be planted in denser groups within the woodland which should make up 3% of the total mix

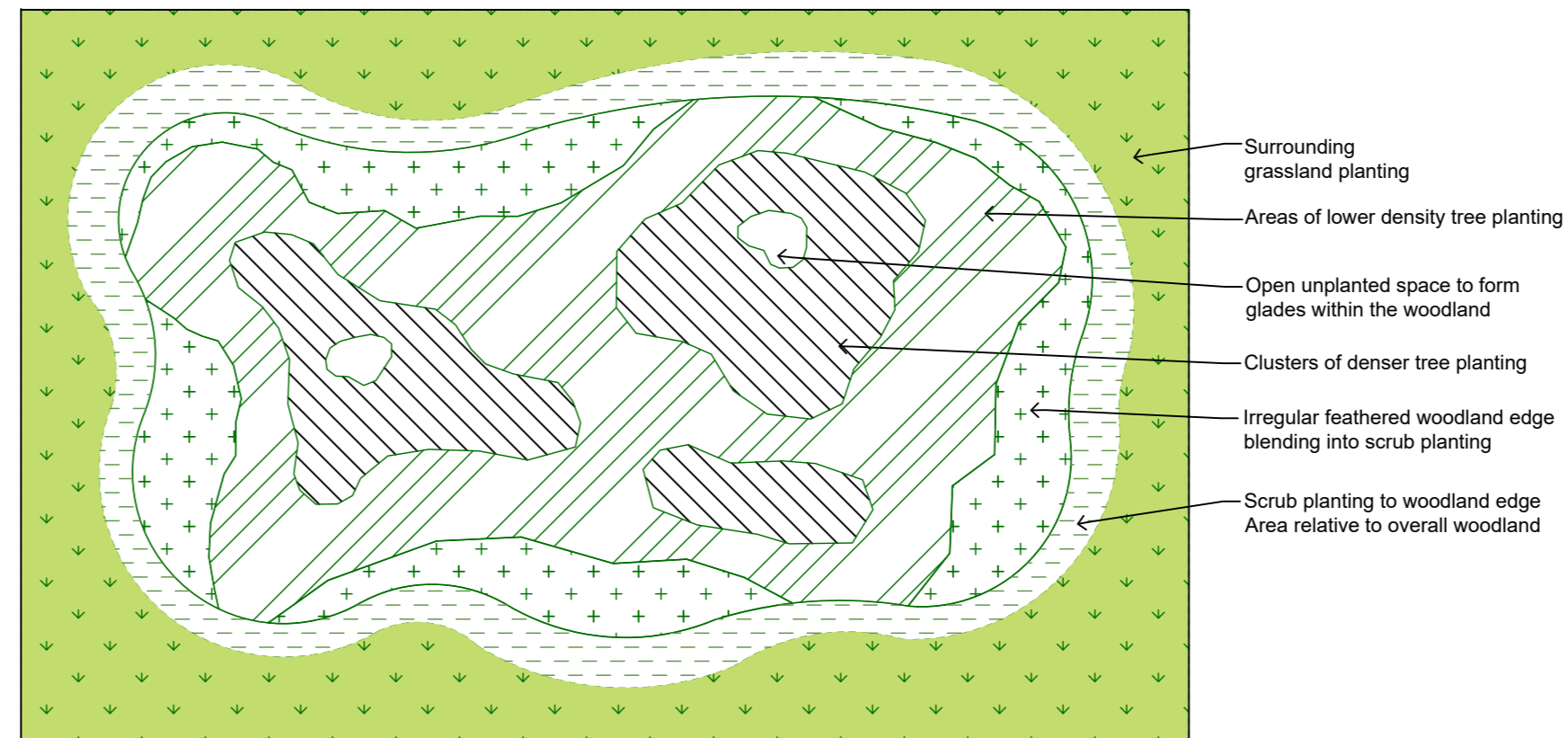
Traditional Planting Layout



This layout of tree planting should not be used when planting a new semi-natural woodland. It's rigid grid pattern would not be beneficial towards replicating naturally occurring woodland.

Full Woodland Block Exemplar Planting Layout

Exemplar semi-natural woodland block planting layout. This layout can be replicated within all new planted woodland blocks with the pattern being mirrored or rotated to create variation. All new woodland planting should include understory shrubs and variation in tree planting density with open unplanted glades making up 10% of the full planted area. The woodland edge should be softened / feathered along with inclusion of scrub planting to create transitional habitat.



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Notes:-

P01	17/10/22	TENDER ISSUE	AL	SA
REV.	DATE	DESCRIPTION	DRAWN	CHK'D



A: Ground Floor, The Tower,
Deva City Office Park, Trinity Way,
Manchester M3 7BF
T: +44 (0) 161 312 3131
weareurbangreen.co.uk

Client: **ERIC WRIGHT CONSTRUCTION**

Project: **LANDSCAPE SUPPORTING NOTES: WOODLAND PLANTING**

Title: **WOODLAND MIX PLANTING SUPPORTING NOTES**

Issue: **TENDER**

Drawn: AL	Checked: ME	Approved: SA
Project: UG1016	Scale @ A2: As shown	Date: 17/10/22
Dwg No: 210002-UG-ZZ-XX-DR-L-206	Revision: P01	

D

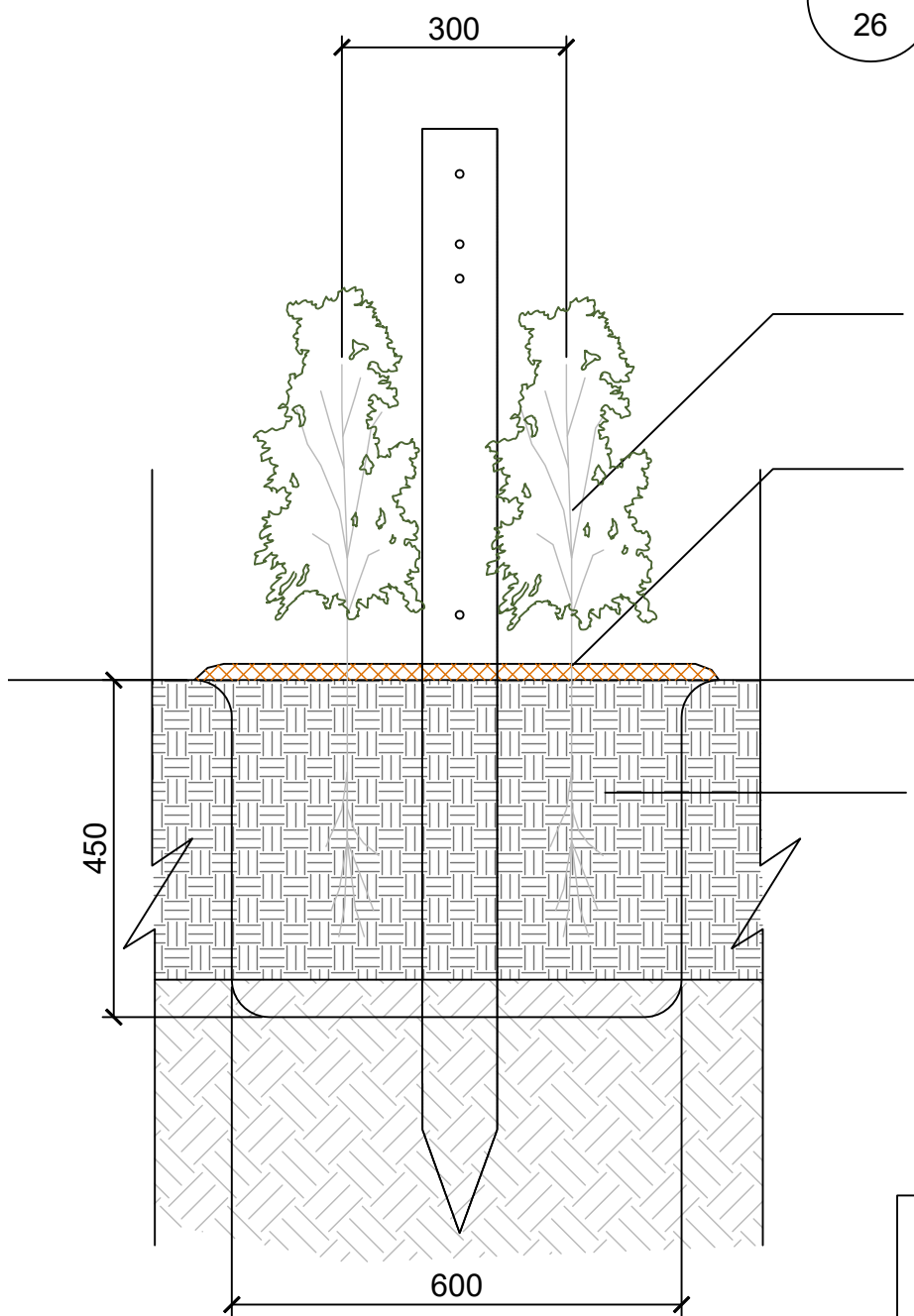
Native hedge detail

26

Scale 1:10

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Notes:-



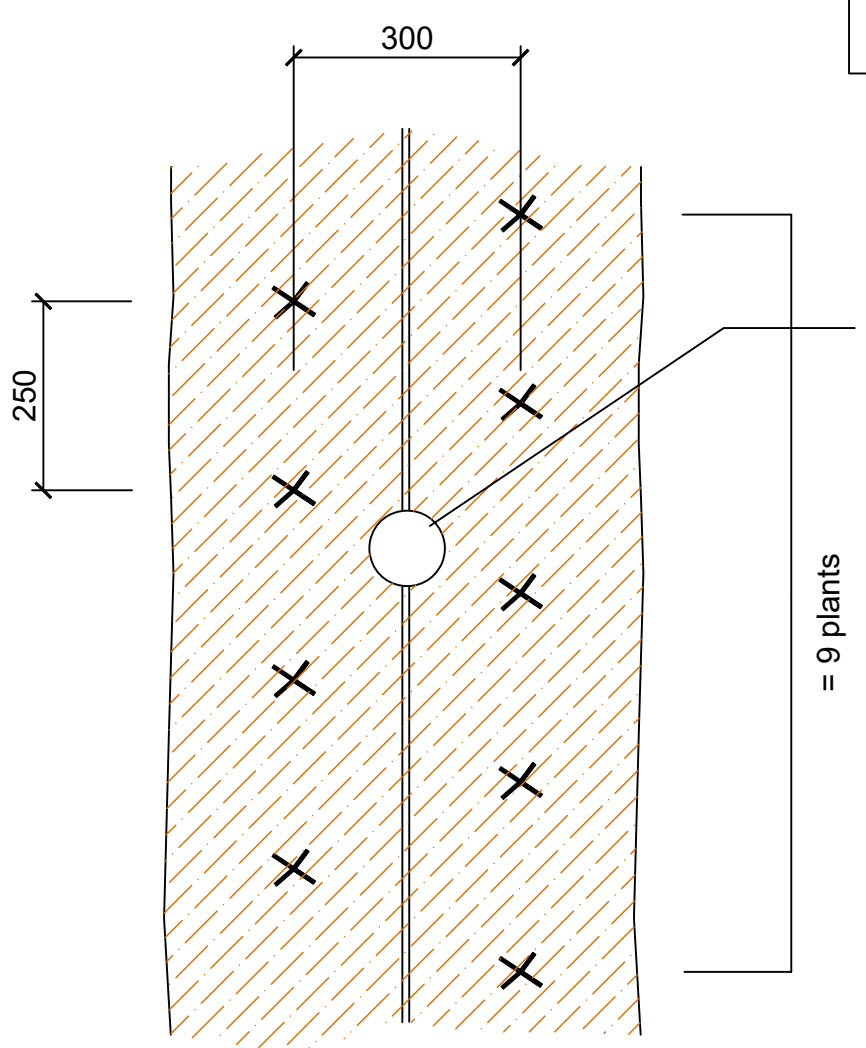
Plants to be protected via individual rabbit guards or linear area of rabbit proof mesh fence (Details TBC)

50mm depth bark mulch

Excavate trench 600 x 450 mm depositing soil alongside trench. Break up sub-soil to 400mm. Dispose of unsuitable material. Cultivate in well rotted manure @ 1 m³ per 30m and additional top-soil if required. Plant hedge species back filling with excavated top-soil.

Ground profile, gradient and levels as per BDP engineering cut and fill drawing

Native Hedge Mix		
20% Crataegus monogyna	60-80cm	Bare root
20% Fagus sylvatica	60-80cm	Bare root
15% Carpinus betulus	60-80cm	Bare root
15% Corylus avellana	60-80cm	Bare root
10% Ilex aquifolium	60-80cm	3L Container
10% Viburnum Opulus	60-80cm	Bare root



Protective fence if required. (see separate detail)

= 9 plants

P02	04/10/22	TENDER ISSUE	RS	SA
P01	07/02/22	FIRST ISSUE	RS	SA

Client: ERIC WRIGHT	Project: CRICKET FACILITY, FARINGTON	Drawn: RS	Checked: SA	Approved: ME	Date: 07/02/22
Issue: TENDER	Title: LANDSCAPE DETAILS NATIVE HEDGEROW	Dwg No: 210002-UG-ZZ-XX-DR-L-201	Scale @ A3: 1:10	Revision: P02	



A: Ground Floor, The Tower, Deva City Office Park, Trinity Way, Manchester M3 7BF
 T: +44 (0) 161 312 3131
 weareurbangreen.co.uk