

DICKENSON ROAD
LANDSCAPE MANAGEMENT PLAN



LANDSCAPE DESIGN
LANDSCAPE MANAGEMENT
URBAN DESIGN AND MASTERPLANNING

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LANDSCAPE MAINTENANCE

ALL INFORMATION TO BE CROSS REFERENCED TO LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT'S DRAWING
DR 001 LANDSCAPE PROPOSALS.

1.0 GENERALLY

1.1 WATERING

- Supply: Potable mains water.
- Quantity: Wet full depth of topsoil.
- Application: Do not damage or loosen plants.
- Compacted soil: Loosen or scoop out, to direct water to root zone.
- Frequency: As necessary for the continued thriving of all planting.

1.2 WATER RESTRICTIONS

- General: If water supply is, or is likely to be restricted by emergency legislation, submit proposals for an alternative suitable source of water. Obtain instructions before proceeding.

1.3 DISPOSAL OF ARISING

- General: Unless specified otherwise, dispose of arisings as follows:
 - Biodegradable arisings: Remove to recycling facility or compost on site .
 - Grass cuttings: Remove to recycling facility or compost on site
 - Tree roots and stumps: leave in piles within wooded area to provide natural habitat for bugs.
 - Shrub and tree prunings: Remove to recycling facility, compost on site or larger material leave in piles within wooded area to provide natural habitat for bugs.
 - Litter and non-biodegradable arisings: Remove from site.

1.4 LITTER

- Extraneous rubbish not arising from the contract work: Collect and remove from site

1.5 PROTECTION OF EXISTING WILD FLORA MEADOW

- General: Protect areas affected by maintenance operations using boards/tarpaulins. Do not place excavated or imported materials directly on grass.

1.6 CLEANLINESS

- Soil and arisings: Remove from hard surfaces.
- General: Leave the works in a clean, tidy condition at completion and after any maintenance operations.

2.0 GRASSED AREAS

2.1 MAINTENANCE OF GRASSED AREAS

- General: Maintain turf in a manner appropriate to the intended use.
- Grass height: Maintain within range 50-75 mm .
- Soil and grass condition:
 - Condition: Maintain a healthy vigorous sward, free from disease, fungal growth, discolouration, scorch or wilt.
 - Waterlogging and compaction: Prevent.
 - Damage: Repair trampling, abrasion or scalping caused by mowing.
- Ornamental turf and lawns: Maintain reasonably free from moss, excessive thatch, weeds, frost heave, worm casts and mole hills.
- Edges: Neat and well defined, in clean straight lines or smooth flowing curves.
- Litter and fallen leaves: Remove regularly to maintain a neat appearance.

2.2 GRASS CUTTING GENERALLY

- Before mowing: Remove litter, rubbish and debris.
- Adjoining hard areas: Sweep clear and remove arisings.
- Drought or wet conditions: Obtain instructions.

2.3 TREE STEMS

- Precautions: Do not allow nylon filament rotary cutters and other mechanical tools closer than 100 mm to the stem of any tree.
- Operations close to stems: Complete using hand tools.

2.4 BULBS AND CORMS IN GRASSED AREAS

- Before flowering: Do not cut.
- Interval between end of flowering and start of grass cutting (minimum): 6 weeks.

2.5 LEAF REMOVAL

- Operations: Remove fallen leaves.
- Special requirements: Remove by hand raking.

2.6 SELECTIVE HERBICIDE

Consider use of hand tools or strimmers where appropriate before plants set seed.

- Type: Selective herbicide suitable for suppressing perennial weeds.
- Areas not to be sprayed: Wild flower or bulb and corm planted areas.

2.7 SPOT WEEDKILLING IN GRASS AREAS

Consider use of hand tools or strimmers where appropriate before plants set seed.

- Operations: Spot treat with a suitable herbicide injurious weed species listed in the Weeds Act 1959 and Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981.

3.0 SHRUBS/TREES/HEDGES

3.1 ESTABLISHMENT OF NEW PLANTING

- Duration: Two growing seasons from the date of planting.
- Weed control:
 - Method: Keep planting beds clear of weeds by use of suitable herbicides.
 - Area: Maintain a weed free area around each tree and shrub, minimum diameter the larger of 1 m or the surface of the original planting pit.
- Soil condition: Fork over beds to keep soil loose, with gentle cambers and no hollows. Do not reduce depth or effect of mulch.
- Trees: When in leaf, spray crowns in the evening during warm weather.

3.2 ESTABLISHMENT OF NEW PLANTING - FERTILIZER

- Time of year: March or April.
- Type: Slow release.
- Spreading: Spread evenly. Carefully lift and replace any mulch materials.
- Coverage: As manufacturer's recommendations.

3.3 TREE STAKES AND TIES

- Inspection/ maintenance times: As scheduled and immediately after strong winds.
- Stakes:
 - Replace loose, broken or decayed stakes to original specification.
 - If longer than half of clear tree stem height, cut to this height in spring. Retie to tree firmly but not tightly with a single tie.
- Ties: Adjust, re-fix or replace loose or defective ties, allowing for growth and to prevent chafing.
 - Where chafing has occurred, reposition or replace ties to prevent further chafing.
- Removal of stakes and ties: During spring when no longer required to support the tree.
- Fill stake holes with lightly compacted soil.

3.4 REFIRMING OF TREES AND SHRUBS

- Timing: After strong winds, frost heave and other disturbances.
- Re-firming: Tread around the base until firmly bedded.
- Collars in soil at base of tree stems, created by tree movement: Break up by fork, avoiding damage to roots. Backfill with topsoil and re-firm.

3.5 PRUNING GENERALLY

- Pruning: In accordance with good horticultural and arboricultural practice.
- Removing branches: Do not damage or tear the stem.
- Wounds: Keep as small as possible and cut cleanly back to sound wood.
- Cutting: Make cuts above and sloping away from an outward facing healthy bud, angled so that water will not collect on cut area.
- Larger branches: Prune neither flush nor leaving a stub, but using the branch bark ridge or branch collar as a pruning guide.
- Appearance: Thin, trim and shape each specimen appropriately to species, location, season, and stage of growth, leaving a well-balanced natural appearance.
- Tools: Use clean sharp secateurs, hand saws or other approved tools. Trim off ragged edges of bark or wood with a sharp knife.
- Disease or infection: Give notice if detected.
- Growth retardants, fungicide or pruning sealant: Do not use unless instructed.

3.6 PRUNING OF EXCESSIVE OVERHANG

- Timing: Annually.
- Operations: Remove growth encroaching onto grassed areas, paths, roads, signs,

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sightlines and road lighting luminaires.

- Special requirements: None.

3.7 PRUNING OF EXCESSIVE HEIGHT

- Timing: Annually. Operations: Remove excessive height as instructed.

3.8 PRUNING TREES AND SHRUBS

- Standard: To BS 7370-4, clauses 3.6.3 to 3.6.5.
- Special requirements: none.

3.9 FORMATIVE PRUNING OF YOUNG TREES

- Standard: Type and timing of pruning operations to suit the plant species.
- Time of year: Do not prune during the late winter/ early spring sap flow period.
- Young trees up to 4 m high:
 - Crown prune by removing dead branches and reducing selected side branches by one third to preserve a well-balanced head and ensure the development of a single strong leader.
 - Remove duplicated branches and potentially weak or tight forks. In each case cut back to live wood.
- Whips or feathered trees: Do not prune.
- Operatives: Extensive pruning of young trees and any surgery to larger trees must be carried out by an approved member of the Arboricultural Association or other approved specialist.

3.10 PRUNING ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS

- General: Prune to encourage healthy and bushy growth and desirable ornamental features, e.g. flowers, fruit, autumn colour, stem colour.
- Suckers: Remove by cutting back level with the source stem or root.

3.11 PRUNING FLOWERING SPECIES OF SHRUBS AND ROSES

- Time of year:
 - Winter flowering shrubs: Spring.
 - Shrubs flowering between March and July: Immediately after the flowering period.
 - Shrubs flowering between July and October: Back to old wood in winter.
 - Rose bushes: Early spring to encourage basal growths and a balanced, compact habit.

3.12 TRIMMING RAPIDLY ESTABLISHING HEDGES

- General: Allow to reach planned height as rapidly as possible. Trim back lateral branches moderately to establish required shape.

3.13 TRIMMING SLOWLY ESTABLISHING HEDGES

- Operations:
 - Timing: Cut back hard in June and September to encourage bushy growth down to ground level.
 - Form: Allow to reach planned dimensions only by gradual degrees, depending on growth rate and habit.

3.14 REMOVAL OF DEAD PLANT MATERIAL

- Operations: At the end of the growing season, check all shrubs and remove all dead foliage, dead wood, and broken or damaged branches and stems.

3.15 WEED CONTROL GENERALLY

- Weed tolerance: At all times, weed cover less than 5% and no weed to exceed 100 mm high.
- Adjacent plants, trees and grass: Do not damage.

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3.16 MAINTENANCE OF LOOSE MULCH

- Thickness (minimum): 75 mm.
- Top up: Annually.
- Mulch spill on adjacent areas: Remove weeds and rubbish and return to planted area.
- Weeding: Remove weeds growing on or in mulch by herbicide treatment.

3.17 WINTER LEAF REMOVAL

- Operations: Take down temporary leaf fences. Collect accumulations of drifted leaves from the vicinity and from planting beds.
- Arisings: Remove to recycling facility.

4.0 HARD LANDSCAPE AREAS/FENCING

4.1 HARD SURFACES AND GRAVEL AREAS

Consider use of hand tools in preference to use of herbicides.

- Herbicide: Apply a suitable foliar acting or residual herbicide. Allow recommended period for herbicide to take effect before clearing arisings.
- Hard surfaces: Remove litter, leaves and other debris.
- Surface gutters and channels: Remove mud, silt and debris.
- Drainage gullies: Empty traps and flush clean.
- Gravel areas: Rake over. Remove weeds, litter, leaves and debris, and level off.
- Flexible bituminous pavings: In accordance with the original paving specification or BS 7370-2, clause 4.12.
- Stain removal: In accordance with BS 7370-2, table 4.

4.2 FENCING

- Fences: Inspect and repair annually.

4.3 STREET FURNITURE

Including seats, bollards and shelters

All items listed: Inspect and repair to maintain in good repair.

Include in estate painting programme for repeat maintenance on agreed cycle.