

20 Year Landscape Management Plan

Site address: Land Opposite 130-144
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Landscape Management Plan

1.0 Objectives

- 1.1. The overall aim of this management plan is to enhance and ensure the successful establishment of the existing screening and hedging (G2). The proposals seek to utilise existing site assets to improve biodiversity.
- 1.2. The plan will also ensure all operations for planting, establishment and maintenance are successfully carried out to achieve an attractive and sustainable landscape and amenity.
- 1.3. To ensure and sustain continued healthy growth for all plants for a period of 20 years
- 1.4. To achieve a clean, tidy condition and appearance of landscaped areas.

2.0 Background Information

- 2.1. Clive Warwick Landscape Design (CWLD) have been commissioned in 2026 to prepare the following documentation:
- 2.2. The controlling local authority should be consulted on any matters relating to existing hedging and trees. CWLD has provided the detailed landscape proposals for the project, including drawings:
 - Proposed Landscaping Arrangements – 01
 - Planning Notes & Maintenance Plan
- 2.3. This management plan will be made available to the site owners to help outline the maintenance requirements on a yearly basis.

20-Year Maintenance Plan for Existing and Mature Native Trees

Year(s)	Maintenance Activity	Purpose	Notes / Best Practice
1	Full baseline inspection by a qualified arborist	Assess health, structure, pests, risks	Include soil condition, canopy structure, root zone assessment
1–2	Mulching (renew if needed)	Improve moisture retention & soil health	Use 5–10 cm woodchip mulch, keep clear of trunk
1–3	Selective crown cleaning	Remove deadwood that poses risk	Retain some deadwood for biodiversity where safe
2	Soil aeration / decompaction	Improve root health	Use air spade if ground is compacted
3	Light formative pruning (if required)	Maintain structure & reduce risk	Avoid heavy pruning; mature trees respond poorly
3–5	Monitor for pests/diseases	Early detection of issues	E.g., ash dieback, oak processionary moth
4	Review canopy weight distribution	Prevent structural failures	Cable bracing considered only if needed
5	Detailed reinspecting	Structural safety review	Compare to baseline condition
5–7	Habitat enhancement	Support wildlife	Create log piles, retain cavities if safe
6	Root zone enrichment	Improve soil microbiome	Add leaf mould/compost, mycorrhizal support
7–8	Selective thinning of epicormic growth	Maintain clarity around trunk/base	Do not remove excessively; some regrowth is normal
8	Check for storm damage	Ensure safety	Assess broken branches, cracks
9–10	Mid-term arborist inspection	Structural & health check	Repeat full tree survey
10	Canopy weight reduction (light, targeted)	Minimise risk without harming tree	Only if tree shows structural strain
11–13	Monitor soil moisture & rainfall impacts	Drought stress response	Consider supplemental watering during extreme drought
12	Review habitat features	Ensure safe deadwood retention	Convert unsafe limbs to standing habitat poles if appropriate
13–15	Check root plate stability	Detect movement or uplift	Especially after storms or prolonged saturation
15	Comprehensive tree health audit	Compare with 10-year and baseline	Decide long-term interventions
16–18	Minor corrective pruning (only if needed)	Maintain structural integrity	Must follow BS 3998 (UK Tree Work Standards)
18	Soil health check + refresher mulch	Boost declining trees	Reintroduce woodchip mulch, remove turf if invading
19–20	End-cycle full arboricultural survey	Plan next 20-year period	Evaluate life expectancy & future management

20-Year Native Hedge Maintenance Plan

Year(s)	Tasks	Details / Objectives
0 (Planting)	Site prep & planting	Remove weeds, improve soil if needed, plant bare-root whips 30–45 cm apart in staggered rows; mulch 0.5–1 m wide.
1	Watering & weed control	Water regularly in dry periods; maintain mulch; remove competing vegetation.
1–2	Formative pruning	Lightly trim tips of whips in winter to encourage branching; remove damaged growth.
2–3	Weed management	Continue to suppress weeds; check guards/stakes and adjust or remove as needed.
2–4	Gap filling	Replace any failed plants to maintain density.
3–5	Light shaping	Once hedge is ~1 m tall, begin shaping sides gradually (late winter). Avoid nesting season (Mar–Aug).
4–6	Top growth control	When hedge reaches desired height (usually 1.5–2 m), clip top lightly to encourage bushiness.
5	Health inspection	Check for pests/disease (e.g., aphids, canker); remove dead or crossing stems.
6–10	Annual trimming	One trim per year (late winter or early autumn). Maintain shape; encourage dense lower growth by cutting slightly wider at base.
7–10	Wildlife management	Leave some sections untrimmed each year to increase berry and flower production for wildlife.
10	Structural review	Check hedge density; identify thin or gappy areas for coppicing or laying in coming years.
10–12	Partial hedge laying (optional)	Lay 10–20% each year to rejuvenate and thicken the hedge. Best done Nov–Feb.
12–15	Routine maintenance	Continue annual trim; monitor for disease; replace occasional gaps with new whips if needed.
15	Rejuvenation planning	Decide whether to coppice or lay sections showing woody, open structure at base.
15–18	Coppicing or hedge laying (as needed)	Rejuvenate mature sections by coppicing to 10–15 cm above ground or laying. Avoid doing the whole hedge at once—stagger over 2–3 years.
16–20	Regrowth management	Allow rejuvenated areas to regrow; lightly trim after 2–3 years of regrowth. Continue annual maintenance on older sections.
18–20	Long-term health review	Assess wildlife value, density, and shape. Plan the next cycle of rejuvenation (laying/coppicing every 15–20 years).

General Annual Pattern

- **March–April:** Light feed, mulch, check winter damage.
- **Late May–June:** First trim (main shaping).
- **August–September:** Second trim (tidy and contain growth).
- **Year-round:** Water in dry spells, check for pests/disease, avoid cutting if birds are nesting.