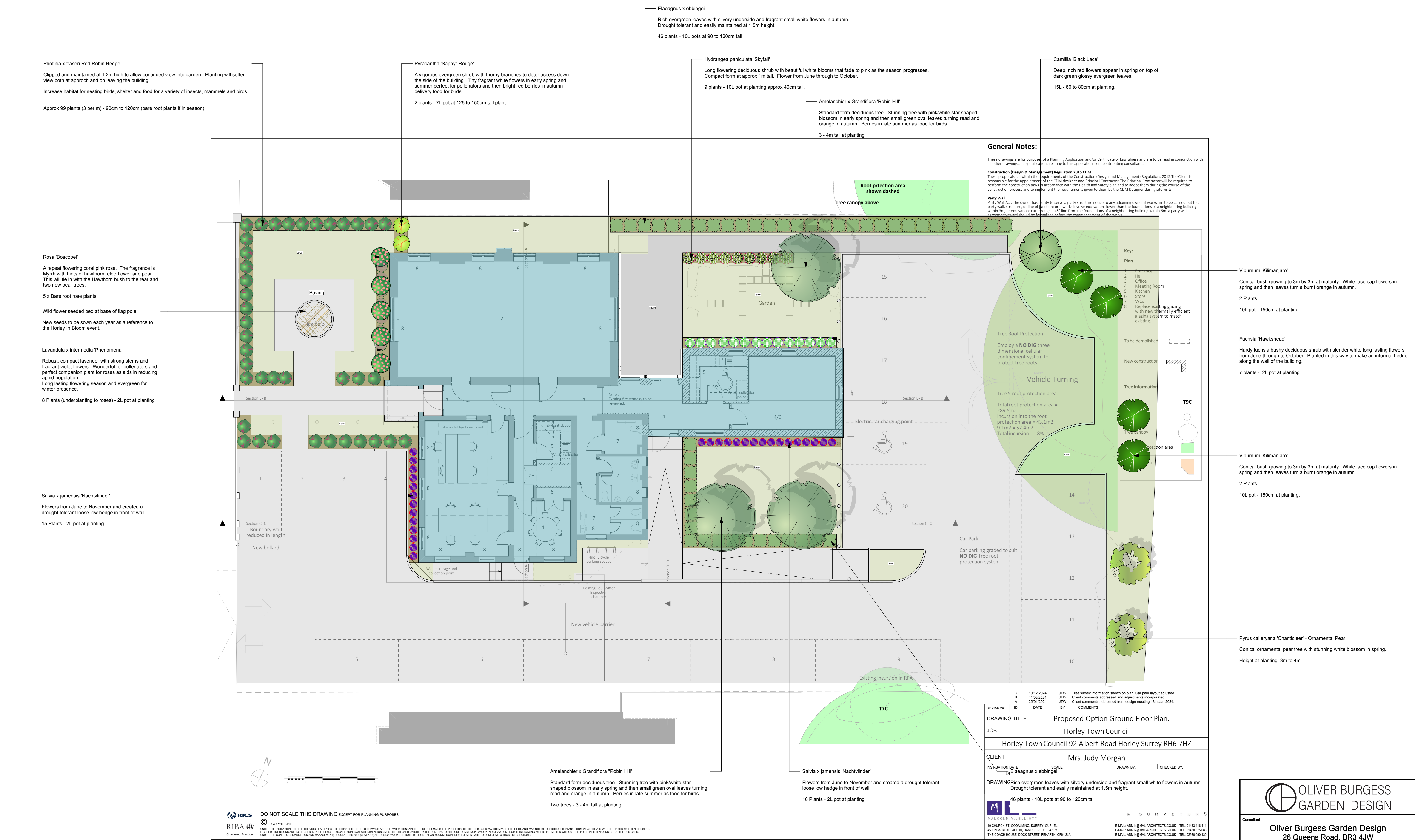



Horley Town Council
RG6 7HZ

Landscaping for Planning

Client: Horley Town Council
Designer: Oliver Burgess
oliver@obgardendesign.com
07889883789





OLIVER BURGESS
GARDEN DESIGN

Consultant

Oliver Burgess Garden Design
26 Queens Road, BR3 4JW

Project Title

Horley Town Council

Sheet Title

Site Masterplan Overview (A1)

Drawn By

Oliver Burgess

Scale

1:100 @ A2

Reviewed By

OB

Sheet No.

1

Date

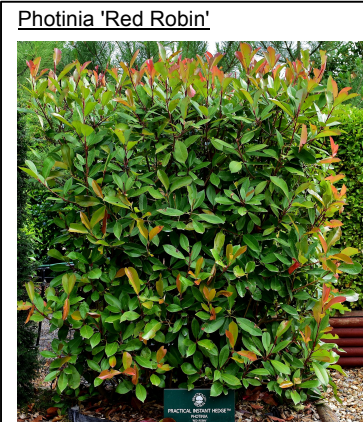
10/03/2025

of

2

CAD File Name

Horley Town Council D2.vlx



Evergreen shrub grown and clipped as a hedge. New leaves come through as bright red in spring and turn dark glossy green with age. A hardy and resilient plant with drought tolerance when established. Easy to maintain with simple hedge trimming in the growing season.

Height at planting: 125cm to 150cm



A compact evergreen shrub known for its abundant red-orange berries in autumn. This upright cultivar with later spreading branches features dark green glossy foliage, thorns along its arching branches, and flat clusters of small white flowers blooming in early summer. Its spiny nature adds to its effectiveness as a barrier plant.

Height at planting: 125cm to 150cm



The leaves of this popular evergreen shrub mature to a lustrous green but always retain their silvery undersides. In autumn, very small, but well scented, creamy-white flowers open sending out a wonderful perfume into the air.

A fantastically resilient shrub tolerating moist and dry conditions and perfect for an informal screening hedge and for providing a wildlife corridor to connect areas of the garden.

Height at planting: 90cm to 120cm



A deciduous shrub to 1.2m high, with broadly toothed, ovate green leaves and dark red stems. Very large, conical flower heads are produced from mid to late summer, opening cream coloured and fading to white with tints of pink later in the season. The sterile flowers on this cultivar have unusually narrow petals, giving a distinctive starlike appearance

Height at planting: 40cm



A bushy upright, deciduous shrub about 1m tall, with slender small, dark green leaves, and from summer to autumn produces dainty, slender single white flowers with white tubes and broad sepals tinged with green

Height at planting: 60cm



The flowers of this camellia are a deep red, which have a silvery sheen to their wax-like texture. Arrive in spring for approx two months.

Height at planting: 60cm to 80cm

Salvia x jamensis 'Nachtvlinder'



A bushy, hardy, evergreen shrub with small, aromatic, toothed mid-green leaves. Hooded, velvety dark plum-purple flowers with a black currant scent in loose terminal racemes, are borne over a long period from summer to autumn. Attractive to bees and other pollinators and drought tolerant.

Height at planting: 20cm

Wild Flowers - Patriotic Annual Meadow Mix

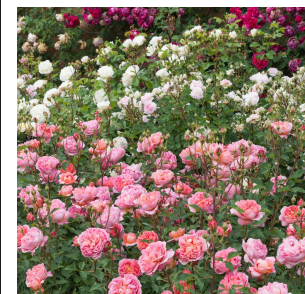
Supplier: Pictorial Meadows



A carefully designed mix that features a combination of reds, whites and blue shades brought together to provide a striking colour theme. Created to produce plants that flower at various heights to provide both interest and visual impact from spring through to autumn.

Height at planting: Seeds

Rose 'Boscofel'



Red buds open to beautifully formed, upward-facing, coral-pink rosettes. Small petals of varying shades mingle to provide a most pleasing effect. The myrrh fragrance has delicious hints of hawthorn, elderflower, pear and almond. It forms an upright shrub.

Height at planting: 30cm - Bare root rose

Salvia x jamensis 'Nachtvlinder'



A bushy, hardy, evergreen shrub with small, aromatic, toothed mid-green leaves. Hooded, velvety dark plum-purple flowers with a black currant scent in loose terminal racemes, are borne over a long period from summer to autumn. Attractive to bees and other pollinators and drought tolerant.

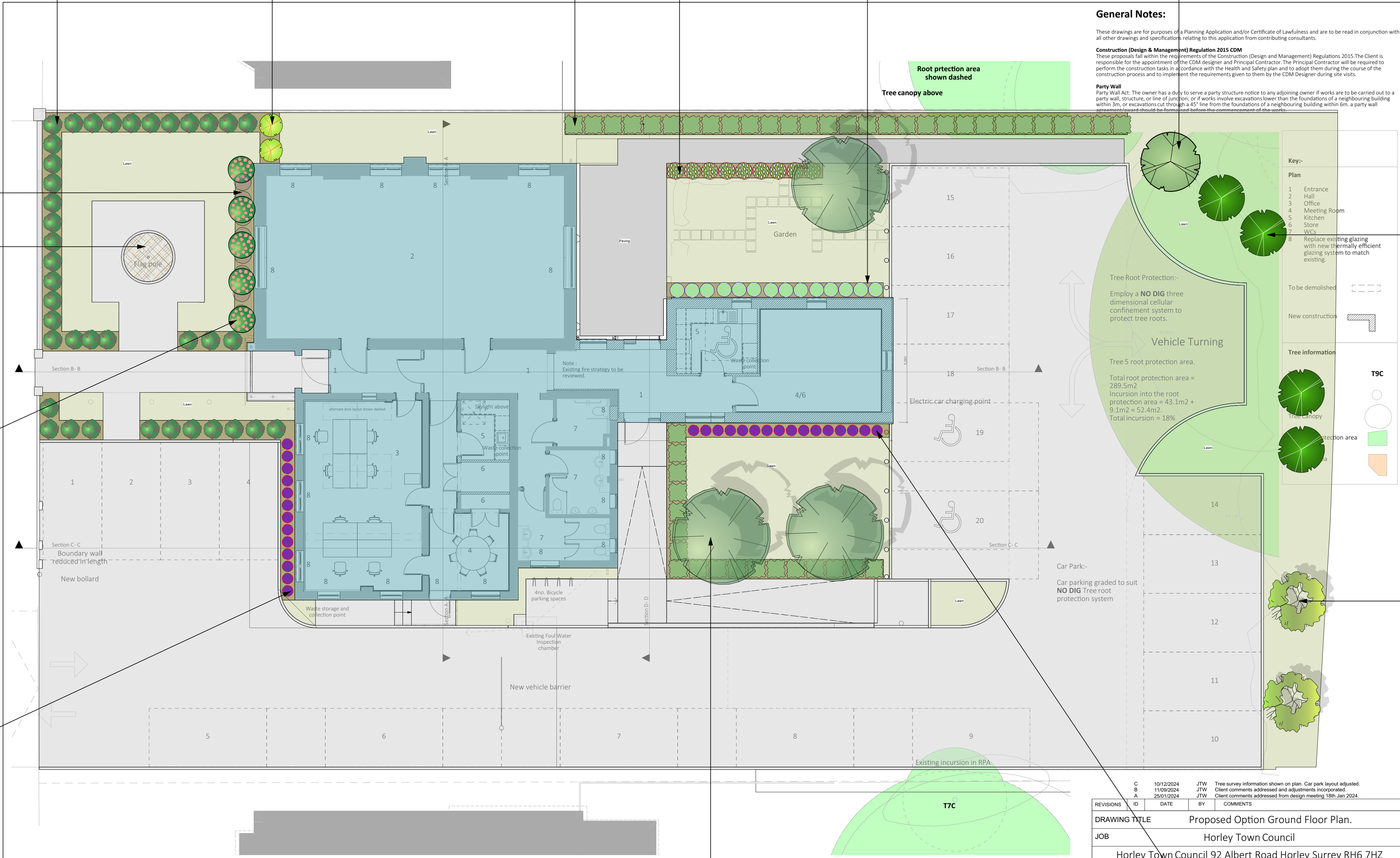
Height at planting: 20cm

General Notes:

These drawings are for purposes of a Planning Application and/or Certificate of Lawfulness and are to be read in conjunction with all other drawings and specifications relating to this application from contributing consultants.

Construction (Design & Management) Regulation 2015 CDM
These proposals fall within the requirements of the Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 2015. The Client is responsible for the appointment of the CDM designer and Principal Contractor. The Principal Contractor will be required to perform the construction tasks in accordance with the Health and Safety plan and to adopt them during the course of the construction process and to implement the requirements given to them by the CDM Designer during site visits.

Party Wall
Party Wall Act: The owner has a duty to serve a party structure notice to any adjoining owner if works are to be carried out to a party wall, structure, or line of junction, or if works involve excavations lower than the foundations of a neighbouring building within 3m, or excavations cut through a 45° line from the foundations of a neighbouring building within 6m; a party wall excavation should be commenced before the commencement of the works.



A compact, slow-growing shrub with heart-shaped dark-green, deeply veined leaves. White lace-cap flowers, in profusion, cover the plant in spring and become flushed with an apple-blossom pink during summer. Flowers are followed by deep-red berries which become black; rich autumn foliage colour of orange and red

Height at planting: 150cm

Pyrus callervana 'Chanticleer'



A deciduous ornamental pear tree with a conical upright habit so perfect along a road or driveway.

Glossy dark green leaves turn a rich red and purple in autumn. A mass of snowy white blossom appears in spring.

Small fruit edible for wildlife but not humans.

Height at planting: 3m to 4m

REVISIONS	ID	DATE	BY	COMMENTS
C	10/12/2024	JTW		Tree survey information shown on plan. Car park layout adjusted.
B	11/01/2024	JTW		Client comments addressed and adjustments incorporated.
A	25/01/2024	JTW		Client comments addressed from design meeting 15th Jan 2024.

DRAWING TITLE	Proposed Option Ground Floor Plan.		
JOB	Horley Town Council		
	Horley Town Council 92 Albert Road Horley Surrey RH6 7HZ		
CLIENT	Mrs. Judy Morgan		
INSTIGATION DATE	SCALE	DRAWN BY:	CHECKED BY:
Jan. 2024	1:50 @ A0	JTW	CVL
DRAWING No.	L-1886-3-150		REVISION: C

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THE COOKE HOUSE, DOCK STREET, PERARTH, CF24 2LA	E-MAIL: ADMIN@MVL-ARCHITECTS.CO.UK TEL: 02920 090 130		

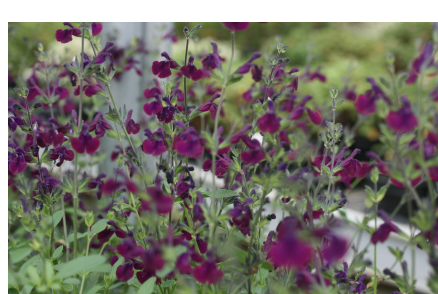
Amelanchier x grandiflora 'Robin Hill'



This erect, small tree bears clusters of pink buds open to pale pink flowers, which mature to white before falling, while coppery leaves mature to green, and then develop red hues again in autumn.

Height at planting: 3 to 4m

Salvia x jamensis 'Nachtvlinder'



A bushy, hardy, evergreen shrub with small, aromatic, toothed mid-green leaves. Hooded, velvety dark plum-purple flowers with a black currant scent in loose terminal racemes, are borne over a long period from summer to autumn. Attractive to bees and other pollinators and drought tolerant.

Height at planting: 20cm

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OLIVER BURGESS
GARDEN DESIGN

Consultant

Oliver Burgess Garden Design
26 Queens Road, BR3 4JW

Project Title

Horley Town Council

Sheet Title

Site Masterplan - Planting Detail (A1)

Drawn By	Scale
Oliver Burgess	1:100 @ A2
Reviewed By	Sheet No.
OB	2
Date	10/03/2025
CAD File Name	Horley Town Council D2.vlx

Planting Advice, Pruning and Maintenance

Horley Town Council
92 Albert Road, RH6 7HZ



Planting advice and maintenance:

Photinia x fraseri 'Red Robin':

Timing:

The best time to plant bareroot Photinia Red Robin hedging plants is between autumn and spring when there is no risk of frost, frozen ground or heat wave.

Method:

Dig a trench 1.5 times the width of the rootball and at a depth that allows the rootball to sit at the same depth as it was in the nursery. Do not plant deeper than the visible soil line depth as this will potentially lead to rot in the stem. This finished trench depth should also allow for the addition of manure and compost to improve the soil structure and provide nutrients.

Soak the rootballs in water for at least 30 minutes prior to planting.

Plant the rootball hedging making sure the roots are free and spread out.

Fill the trench with soil and firm as you go to ensure no air pockets. However be careful not to over compact the soil.

Water thoroughly to sustain new plants and help soil settle around the rootball.

After planting:

Apply a layer of composted mulch to help with water retention and supply of nutrients.

Water regularly depending on environmental conditions to ensure regular supply of water and that they do not dry out within the first two years of planting.

Pruning:

The plants can be pruned at any time outside of the nesting season and also when there is no frost due. After pruning new growth that appears will be bright red and then will fade to green as it matures.



Planting advice and maintenance:

Elaeagnus ebbingei:

Timing:

The best time to plant an Elaeagnus ebbingei hedge is during the winter months when the plants are dormant between November and March. However it is important not to plant when the soil is in frost.

Method:

Soak the rootballs in water for at least 30 minutes prior to planting.

Dig a trench that is 1.5 times the width of the rootball or container up to a max of 2 times the width if the soil is very compacted.

Add a good layer of manure and organic compost to help with water retention and nutrition.

Place the hedging plants 50 cm apart and ensure the roots are free and not tangled.

Fill the hole back with soil and firm as you go to ensure no air pockets. However be careful not to over compact the soil.

Water thoroughly to sustain new plants and help soil settle around the rootball.

After planting:

Apply a layer of composted mulch to help with water retention and supply of nutrients.

Water regularly depending on environmental conditions to ensure regular supply of water and that they do not dry out within the first two years of planting.

Pruning:

Pruning the sides can be carried out to maintain general shape and should be carried out in late winter or very early spring when there is no frost expected. This is before the growth season. General clipping and maintenance throughout the year should be carried out to maintain shape.



Planting advice and maintenance:

Amelanchier x Grandiflora 'Robin Hill':

Timing:

The best time to plant Amelanchier is during the winter months when the plants are dormant between November and March. However it is important not to plant when the soil is in frost.

Method:

If planting in lawn or where there is existing grass clear an area around where the tree will be of at least 1m.

Soak the rootballs in water for at least 30 minutes prior to planting.

Dig a square hole that is 1.5 times the width of the rootball or container up to a max of 2 times the width if the soil is very compacted. The square hole helps with the root spread and stops the rootball spiralling and becoming restricted.

The hole should be dug to the same depth as the container and the top of the soil when planted must not be higher than the level the tree was in the soil in the nursery.

Add a good layer of manure and organic compost to help with water retention and nutrition.

Fill the hole back with soil and firm as you go to ensure no air pockets. However be careful not to over compact the soil.

Install two tree stakes and ties at a 45 degree angle either side to stop wind rock as the rootball grows, extends and provides support for the canopy above.

Water thoroughly to sustain new plants and help soil settle around the rootball.

After planting:

Apply a layer of composted mulch to help with water retention and supply of nutrients.

Water regularly depending on environmental conditions to ensure regular supply of water and that they do not dry out within the first two years of planting. Water aids such as Treegator bags are an excellent way to ensure steady supply of water in first two seasons.

Pruning:

When mature you can prune in winter to shape the tree as it grows and restrict height if needed.



Planting advice and maintenance:

Pyrus calleryana 'Chanticleer':

Timing:

The best time to plant a Pyrus calleryana 'Chanticleer' is during the winter months when the plants are dormant between November and March. However it is important not to plant when the soil is in frost.

Method:

If planting in lawn or where there is existing grass clear an area around where the tree will be of at least 1m.

Soak the rootballs in water for at least 30 minutes prior to planting.

Dig a square hole that is 1.5 times the width of the rootball or container up to a max of 2 times the width if the soil is very compacted. The square hole helps with the root spread and stops the rootball spiralling and becoming restricted.

Add a good layer of manure and organic compost to help with water retention and nutrition.

The hole should be dug to the same depth as the container and the top of the soil when planted must not be higher than the level the tree was in the soil in the nursery.

Fill the hole back with soil and firm as you go to ensure no air pockets. However be careful not to over compact the soil.

Install two tree stakes and ties at a 45 degree angle either side to stop wind rock as the rootball grows, extends and provides support for the canopy above.

Water thoroughly to sustain new plants and help soil settle around the rootball.

After planting:

Apply a layer of composted mulch to help with water retention and supply of nutrients.

Water regularly depending on environmental conditions to ensure regular supply of water and that they do not dry out within the first two years of planting. Water aids such as Treegator bags are an excellent way to ensure steady supply of water in first two seasons.

Pruning:

Pruning is not required and best to leave the tree to grow freely. However some pruning can be done to remove dead, diseased or dying branches in late winter.



Planting advice and maintenance:

Viburnum 'Kilimanjaro':

Timing:

The best time to plant Viburnum 'Kilimanjaro' is during the autumn and spring months when the plants are more dormant and weather conditions are favourable. However it is important not to plant when the soil is in frost.

Method:

Soak the rootballs in water prior to planting.

Dig a hole that is 1.5 times the width of the rootball or container up to a max of 2 times the width if the soil is very compacted.

Add a good layer of manure and organic compost to help with water retention and nutrition.

Fill the hole back with soil and firm as you go to ensure no air pockets. However be careful not to over compact the soil.

Water thoroughly to sustain new plants and help soil settle around the rootball.

After planting:

Apply a layer of composted mulch or manure to help with water retention and supply of nutrients.

Water regularly depending on environmental conditions to ensure regular supply of water and that they do not dry out within the first two years of planting.

Pruning:

They should not require very much pruning but light work can take place in late summer early autumn after flowering.



Planting advice and maintenance:

Camillia 'Black Lace':

Timing:

The best time to plant Camillia 'Black Lace' is during the autumn and spring months when the plants are more dormant and weather conditions are favourable. However it is important not to plant when the soil is in frost.

Method:

Soak the rootballs in water prior to planting.

Dig a hole that is 1.5 times the width of the rootball or container up to a max of 2 times the width if the soil is very compacted.

Add a good amount of ericaceous compost to provide nutrients but also reduce the pH of the soil in the planting area.

Fill the hole back with soil and firm as you go to ensure no air pockets. However be careful not to over compact the soil.

Water thoroughly to sustain new plants and help soil settle around the rootball.

After planting:

Apply a layer of ericaceous compost every year to help with water retention and supply of nutrients. This also helps to reduce the pH level of the soil which is beneficial to Camellias.

Water regularly depending on environmental conditions to ensure regular supply of water and that they do not dry out within the first two years of planting.

Pruning:

They should not require pruning unless removing dead or diseased branches. Prune immediately after flowering.



Planting advice and maintenance:

Hydrangea paniculata 'Skyfall':

Timing:

The best time to plant Hydrangea paniculata 'Skyfall' is during the autumn and spring months when the plants are more dormant and weather conditions are favourable. However it is important not to plant when the soil is in frost.

Method:

Soak the rootballs in water prior to planting.

Dig a hole that is 1.5 times the width of the rootball or container up to a max of 2 times the width if the soil is very compacted.

Add a good layer of manure and organic compost to help with water retention and nutrition.

Fill the hole back with soil and firm as you go to ensure no air pockets. However be careful not to over compact the soil.

Water thoroughly to sustain new plants and help soil settle around the rootball.

After planting:

Apply a layer of composted mulch to help with water retention and supply of nutrients.

Water regularly depending on environmental conditions to ensure regular supply of water and that they do not dry out within the first two years of planting.

Pruning:

Pruning should take place in early spring before the growth season. It is best to leave the flower heads on over winter as they help protect the new growth from frosts. When established you can remove 1/3 of old stems to promote new growth but note these new stems will not flower until the following year.



Planting advice and maintenance:

Fuchsia 'Hawkshead':

Timing:

The best time to plant Fuchsia 'Hawkshead' is during the autumn and spring months when the plants are more dormant and weather conditions are favourable. However it is important not to plant when the soil is in frost.

Method:

Soak the rootballs in water prior to planting.

Dig a hole that is 1.5 times the width of the rootball or container up to a max of 2 times the width if the soil is very compacted.

Add a good layer of manure and organic compost to help with water retention and nutrition.

Fill the hole back with soil and firm as you go to ensure no air pockets. However be careful not to over compact the soil.

Water thoroughly to sustain new plants and help soil settle around the rootball.

After planting:

Apply a layer of composted mulch to help with water retention and supply of nutrients.

Water regularly depending on environmental conditions to ensure regular supply of water and that they do not dry out within the first two years of planting.

Pruning:

Pruning should take place in early spring before the growth season. Do not prune in winter as frost will damage the new growth. Reduce by approx 1/3 and to maintain height and size required.



Planting advice and maintenance:

Salvia x jamensis 'Nachtvlinder':

Timing:

The best time to plant Salvia x jamensis 'Nachtvlinder' is during the autumn and spring months when the plants are more dormant and weather conditions are favourable. However it is important not to plant when the soil is in frost.

Method:

Soak the rootballs in water for prior to planting.

Dig a hole that is 1.5 times the width of the rootball or container up to a max of 2 times the width if the soil is very compacted.

Add a good layer of manure and organic compost to help with water retention and nutrition.

Fill the hole back with soil and firm as you go to ensure no air pockets. However be careful not to over compact the soil.

Water thoroughly to sustain new plants and help soil settle around the rootball.

After planting:

Apply a layer of composted mulch to help with water retention and supply of nutrients.

Water regularly depending on environmental conditions to ensure regular supply of water and that they do not dry out within the first two years of planting.

Pruning:

Pruning should take place in mid spring as the growth season starts. Do not prune in winter as frost will damage the new growth. Reduce by approx 1/3 and to maintain height and size required.



Planting advice and maintenance:

Lavandula x intermedia 'Phenomenal':

Timing:

The best time to plant lavender is during the spring months when weather conditions are favourable.

Method:

Soak the rootballs in water for prior to planting.

Dig a hole that is 1.5 times the width of the rootball or container up to a max of 2 times the width if the soil is very compacted.

Placing some gravel at the bottom of the hole helps ensure free drainage as lavender requires free draining soil

Fill the hole back with soil and firm as you go to ensure no air pockets. However be careful not to over compact the soil.

Water thoroughly to sustain new plants and help soil settle around the rootball.

After planting:

Water regularly depending on environmental conditions to ensure regular supply of water and that they do not dry out within the first two years of planting.

Pruning:

Pruning should take place very soon after flowering has finished so as to maintain the shape of the main plant. Lavender will become leggy if pruned too late in the season and will not grow new shoots off the old woody stems. Remove the flower heads and clip the foliage by half but do not cut into the old wood at any time.



Planting advice and maintenance:

Rosa 'Boscobel':

Timing:

The best time to plant roses is during the autumn and spring months when the plants are more dormant and weather conditions are favourable. However it is important not to plant when the soil is in frost.

Method:

Soak the rootballs in water for at least 2 hours prior to planting.

Dig a hole that is 1.5 times the width of the rootball or container up to a max of 2 times the width if the soil is very compacted.

Add a good layer of manure and organic compost to help with water retention and nutrition.

Ensure the graft union (the swollen area where the rose is grafted onto the rootstock) is buried 2-3 inches below the soil surface.

Fill the hole back with soil and firm as you go to ensure no air pockets. However be careful not to over compact the soil.

Water thoroughly to sustain new plants and help soil settle around the rootball.

After planting:

Apply a layer of composted manure each year in spring and autumn to help with water retention and supply of nutrients.

Water regularly depending on environmental conditions to ensure regular supply of water and that they do not dry out within the first two years of planting.

Pruning:

Pruning should take place in late winter or very early spring before the growth season and while they are dormant. Do not prune in winter as frost will damage the new growth. Remove dead, diseased and dying wood and crossing or crowded stems to allow for space and air flow. Reduce rose by approx 1/3 when pruning.