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Rebecca Watts
Living Wandle Landscape Partnership
The Old Bookshop
Morden Hall Park
London SM4 5JD

12th April 2018

Dear Rebecca,

In 2017 London Wildlife Trust worked with 3 communities located near the Wandle to design and install SuDS measures as part of the Living Wandle Landscape Partnership scheme. These were designed and constructed by Michael Tye: www.michaeltye.com.

The information below is confirmation of the pledged Management & Maintenance (M&M) value for the Wandle Rain Gardens project delivered by London Wildlife Trust. The M&M plan has been supplied with this confirmation letter and itemises in detail the work that will be carried out from October 2017 to October 2027 and its estimated value. Plant care plans and planter designs have also been supplied with this letter.

In accordance with the HLF grant offer letter, the required M&M value for this project is £5000. The attached M&M plans demonstrate work to the value of at least £9610.

Wandle Rain Garden	Organisation Responsible for Maintenance	Contact Details	Maintenance Value over 10 years
Deen City Farm, 39 Windsor Avenue, Merton Abbey, London SW19 2RR	Deen City Farm and Riding School www.deencityfarm.co.uk	Nick Golson Operations Manager 0208 545 2177 manager@deencityfarm.co.uk	£7890
Kirton Lodge, Iron Mill Road, London SW18 2AG	Housing and Community Services Wandsworth Council	Dawn Fox Sheltered Housing Officer 0208 874 2480 dfox@wandsworth.gov.uk	£800
South Mitcham Community Centre, Cobham Court Haslemere Avenue, Mitcham CR4 3PR	South Mitcham Community Association www.southmitchamcommunity.org.uk	Brenda Josiah Manager 8648 3740 brenda@southmitchamcommunity.org.uk	£920
			Total £9,610

I hope this is to HLF's satisfaction.

Yours sincerely,


Mathew Frith
Director of Conservation

Protecting London's **Wildlife** for the future

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Registered Office: Dean Bradley House, 52 Horseferry Road, London, SW1P 2AF

Wandle Rain Gardens Management and Maintenance Plan

1) Deen City Farm

Management and Maintenance

- *Actions table with corresponding value*
- *Plant ID and Care*

Rain Garden Design

- *Planting Plan*

Deen City Farm and Riding School Commitment to Maintenance

2) Kirton Lodge

Management and Maintenance

- *Actions table with corresponding value*
- *Plant ID and Care*

Rain Garden Design

- *Rainwater harvesting and planter design*

Wandsworth Council Housing and Community Services Commitment to Maintenance

3) South Mitcham Community Centre

Management and Maintenance

- *Actions table with corresponding value*
- *Plant ID and Care*

South Mitcham Community Association Commitment to Maintenance

Wandle Rain Gardens - Management and Maintenance Planning

The terms of the HLF grant require us to ensure that the rain gardens are managed and maintained after their construction, and to acknowledge the cost of doing this over a period of 10 years after construction.

Deen City Farm 29/9/2017		
What needs to be maintained and managed	Planting in rain garden	Rainwater collection (guttering, water butt and IBC tanks)
What work is involved	Litter picking as and when necessary Tidy up of over grown plants at end of summer Pruning of dead growth at end of winter Watering in very dry periods	Inspection of gutters at end of autumn to remove leaf litter
Who will do this	Staff and volunteers at DCF	Staff at DCF
When and how often	See above; total 100hrs pa	Total 2.5 hrs pa
What resources are required	Staff and volunteer time Secateurs, gloves and trugs	
Value of this	Equipment provided at cost of £40 Staff time: @£10.00ph = £200pa.	Staff time: @£10.00ph = £20pa.
Proof of value and agreement from delivery partner	See attached email dated 29/9/2017	



Living Wandle
Landscape Partnership



Deen City Farm Rain Garden

Plant identification and care



Cornus alba 'Sibirica' (Siberian Dogwood)

Cornus alba is a deciduous shrub, with colourful red stems which add colour to the garden in winter. The cream flowers and blue-white berries are good food sources for insects and birds.

It can grow to a bush of around 2.5m, so each spring (Feb-Mar) cut back all the growth to about 1 foot high before it has started to produce leaves. It will then produce lots of colourful new growth and its size will keep manageable.



Viburnum opulus (Guelder Rose)

This deciduous shrub which is often found in hedgerows has creamy white flowers in May, and the red berries that appear afterwards are a great food source for birds.

The common name 'guelder rose' relates to the Dutch province of Gelderland, where a popular cultivar, the snowball tree, supposedly originated.

Once the berries have all been taken, you can prune the oldest stems to ground level, along with any very thin whippy stems, leaving thicker young shoots for the following year's growth.



Phlomis fruticosa (Jerusalem Sage)

This striking plant is a drought tolerant perennial which is very attractive to insects.

Let the seed heads dry on the plant for visual interest and as wildlife habitat through the winter. In early spring prune them back to the base, taking care to avoid any new growth that is forming. This will tidy the plant up and help prevent it becoming too leggy.








Veronicastrum Virginicum (Culvers Root)

This perennial plant is from north america where it is mostly found in wet meadows, so it is planted at the centre of the rain garden where it will get the most moisture. It is pollinated by bees.

The flower heads can grow very tall, so remove any that break off. The old foliage and flower heads can be cut back in early spring, avoiding any new growth that is forming.

The plant will self-seed freely, so pull out any young seedlings that you don't want. It can also be divided in spring to control its growth.

	<p>Hebe is a compact evergreen shrub which has attractive foliage through the winter. It flowers through summer and autumn and provides a good food source for insects.</p> <p>Remove dead and broken stems throughout the year.</p> <p>Prune lightly after flowering on the outer edges of the plant just to maintain a compact shape -this may also encourage a second flush of flowers.</p>
	<p>Echinacea is in the same family as the sunflower and is pollinated by bees and butterflies.</p> <p>Remove dead or broken stems and leaves throughout the year. Dead head the blooms after first flowering to encourage new blooms and then allow those remaining to set seed. The seed heads can be left on the plant through the winter or until they break off, providing food and shelter for birds and insects.</p> <p>Cut the plant back to the ground in early spring as the new foliage begins to emerge. The plant may spread so you can divide it every 3-4 years in early spring or late autumn.</p>
	<p>The common name of this plant comes from the Native Americans' use of the dried flowers as snuff to cure colds.</p> <p>Dead head the blooms after first flowering to encourage new blooms and then allow those remaining to set seed. The seed heads can be left on the plant through the winter or until they break off, providing food and shelter for birds and insects.</p> <p>Cut the plant back to the ground in early spring as the new foliage begins to emerge. The plant may spread so you can divide it every 3-4 years in early spring or late autumn.</p>
	<p>The Hellebore flowers in winter and so are a great food source for insects when there's not much else around. The common name refers to the fact that the leaves of this variety have a strange smell when bruised.</p> <p>Remove any dead or broken leaves, and cut off the flower heads once they've passed their best but before they've had a chance to drop their seeds.</p>
	<p>This variety of sage produces masses of purple flower spikes which are very attractive to insect pollinators. It dies down each winter, but will spring back into life again just when you think it's gone for good!</p> <p>Cut off dead flower heads and stems during the flowering season to encourage new growth. Cut back any dead foliage to the base in late winter.</p>

Hebe

Echinacea purpurea 'Magnus'
(Coneflower)

Helenium Sahins (Sneezeweed)

Helleborus foetidus (Stinking hellebore)

Salvia nemorosa (Balkan clary)



Juncus Effusus Spiralis (Corkscrew rush)

This decorative rush is a cultivar of the soft rush, and likes to be in a damp environment, so we've put it in a damp position in the rain garden, but do keep this one watered in dry spells.

It needs little maintenance other than the removal of dead or broken stems from time to time.



Sedum spectabile 'Brilliant'

This is in a group of plants which store water in their fleshy leaves so are very tolerant of dry conditions. It is evergreen and their seed heads provide shelter and food for wildlife through the colder months.

Leave the seed heads on the stem for as long as possible but remove them if they break. Tidy the plant in early spring by cutting the stems back to the first or second bud at the base to allow for new growth.

The plant can grow very large so it can be divided every 3-4 years in early spring.



Stipa tenuissima (Mexican feather grass)

This beautiful grass provides food for birds and shelter for insects.

You can keep it tidy by combing through from the base with scooped fingers periodically to gently pull out loose stems. Do not force the stems out.

Remove old foliage from the base in early spring.



Lavandula angustifolia (Lavender)

Lavender is a beautifully scented plant which is very attractive to bees and other insects. It prefers dry conditions so it has been planted on the edges of the rain garden where it will be less damp.

Once the flowers begin to dry out, cut the flowering stems off. The flower heads can be dried, and used to fill lavender bags as a traditional moth repellent.

The plant can get very woody and straggly with age, so it is wise to give it a good overall prune each autumn, cutting all the branches back by one third of their length.



Allium (*Ornamental leeks*)

These are in the onion family and have a range of stunning seed heads in late spring – early summer.

Once they've flowered, leave 25% of the seed heads on the plant for wildlife and visual value. Cut back the remaining seed heads to 4-6 cms above the base of the plant in autumn to encourage new growth.

Leave the foliage to die back naturally – this will help to feed the bulb and replenish its strength for the next year.



Verbena bonariensis

This plant is very attractive to bees and butterflies.

Remove dead or broken stems throughout the year. Allow flower heads to remain on the plant through the winter. Cut the plant back to the 2nd or 3rd bud from the ground in later winter / early spring when new growth is emerging at the base.

Verbena may self sow enthusiastically. Seedlings have leaves similar to the adult plant and can be replanted if taken up with their root attached. It can also be divided every 3-4 years in early spring.

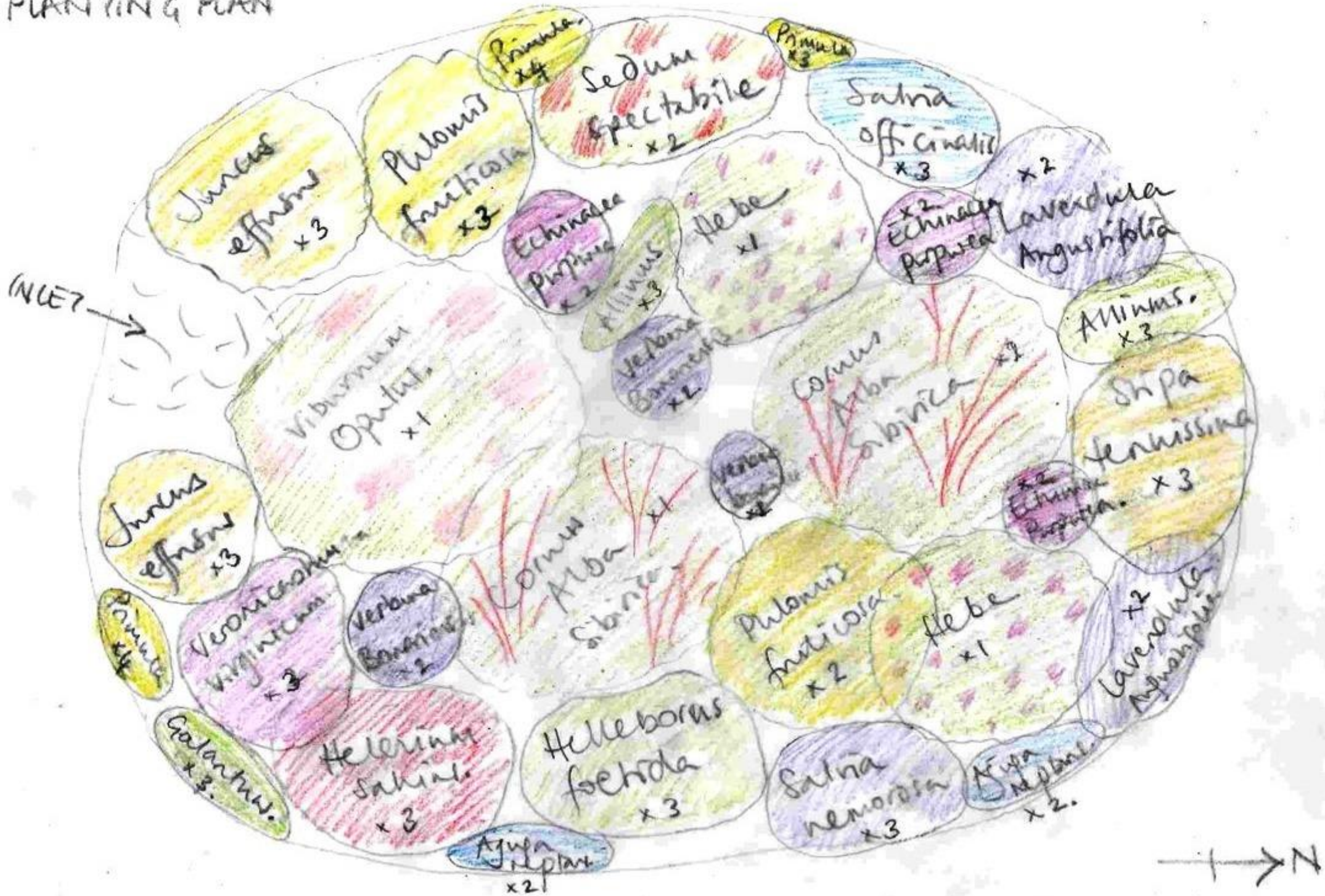


Ajuga reptans 'Black scallop' (*Bugle*)

The deep blue flower spikes of Bugle can be found carpeting damp grasslands, scrub and woodland clearings. It spreads by means of overground runners that frequently root. It flowers between April and July and is attractive to a variety of insects including bees, butterflies and moths .

It needs little attention aside trimming back the runners periodically to control its spread if necessary.

PLANTING PLAN



Rebecca Watts

From: Nick Golson <manager@deencityfarm.co.uk>
Sent: 29 September 2017 10:16
To: Joanna Ecclestone
Subject: Deen City Farm Rain Garden - Management and Maintenance Plan

Dear Joanna

Thank you for visiting the Farm today and running through the management requirements for our Rain Garden.

I can confirm we will take on the management and maintenance over the coming years, as detailed in the Planning document we discussed, dated September 29th 2017.

The Rain Garden continues to be a great asset to the Farm, attracting lots of public interest and stimulating lots of discussion around the themes of rain water conservation and water use.

Regards
Nick

Nick Golson
Operations Manager
Deen City Farm and Riding School
Direct Line: 0208 545 2177
www.deencityfarm.co.uk



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Wandle Rain Gardens - Management and Maintenance Planning

The terms of the HLF grant require us to ensure that the rain gardens are managed and maintained after their construction, and to acknowledge the cost of doing this over a period of 10 years after construction.

Kirton Lodge, Wendlesworth Estate		
What needs to be maintained and managed	Planting in rain garden planter	Rainwater collection (water butts)
What work is involved	Tidy up of over grown plants at end of summer Pruning of dead growth at end of winter Watering in very dry periods Cleaning interpretation board at front entrance	Inspection of waterbutts at end of autumn to remove any leaf litter and check condition of taps & lids
Who will do this	Staff and residents at DCF	Staff and volunteers at DCF
When and how often	See above; total 7 hours pa Board –as necessary	Total 1 hour per annum
What resources are required	Staff and volunteer time	Staff and volunteer time
Value of this	Staff time: @£10ph = £70.pa.	Staff time: @£10.00ph = £10.pa.
Proof of value and agreement from delivery partner	See attached email	See attached email



Living Wandle
Landscape Partnership



Kirton Lodge Rain Garden Planter

Plant care and maintenance

The plants in the rain garden have been chosen to tolerate dry conditions and the occasional soaking, be wildlife friendly, and to have some interest all year round. Please give them lots of water in the first few months to help their roots establish. After that, they will need a little attention once or twice a year to cut back dead flower stems, and tidy up overgrown foliage



Dryopteris lepidopoda – *sunset fern*
Perennial evergreen, foliage is bronze in spring and turns green through summer.
Cut out any dead fronds at the end of the year.



Carex buchani – *leatherleaf sedge*
Perennial, evergreen. Likes shade and damp soil but doesn't like to get too cold.



Dryopteris erythrosora – *male fern*
Perennial evergreen, like shade and damp soil.
Cut out any dead fronds at the end of the year.



Leucanthemum vulgare – *ox eye daisy*
Perennial, flowers through summer.
Dead head to encourage more flowers, then cut stems down to the ground in winter.



Carex comans – *hairy sedge*
Likes shade and damp soil. Needs little attention!



Salvia nemorosa - *balkan Clary*
Perennial, flowers through summer.
Cut stems down to the ground in winter.



LOTTERY FUNDED

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Astrantia Florence – *masterwort*
Perennial, flowers in summer.
Dead head after flowering, and cut back the flower stems when they turn brown to encourage a second flush of flowers



Alchemilla mollis – *lady's mantle*
Perennial, flowers through summer.
Once flowers and foliage become untidy in late summer, cut back to encourage new foliage.



Sedum herbsifreude – *stonecrop*
Perennial evergreen, flowers in summer.
Dry flowers can be left on the plant over winter as shelter for beneficial insects and cut out in spring.



Echinacea purpurea – *coneflower*
Perennial - flowers through summer.
Remove flower stems once the flowers have faded.



Ajuga reptans - *bugle*
Perennial evergreen low growing plant.
Flowers from spring through summer.



Geum hybrida - *avens*
Perennial, flowers through summer.
Cut back the old stems after flowering.



Festuca glauca - *blue fescue*
Evergreen perennial.
Needs little care!



Vinca minor – *small periwinkle*
Perennial evergreen, low growing plant. Flowers through summer. Cut out old and dead growth to make way for new.

Wandle Rain Gardens

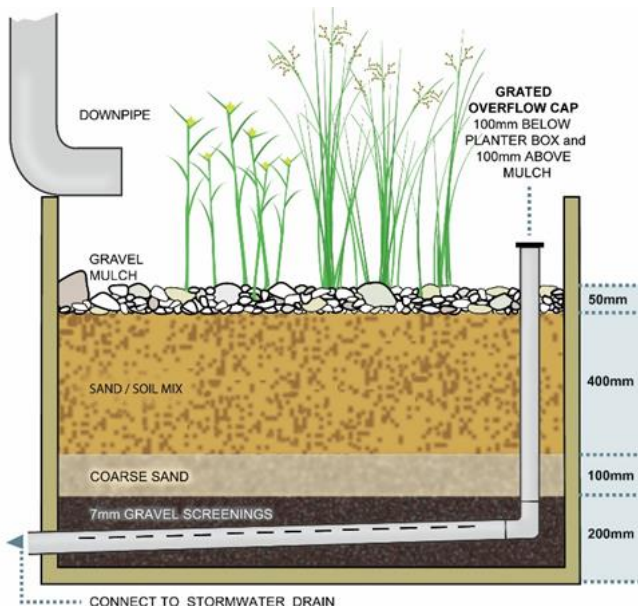
Rain Garden planter and rainwater harvesting proposal for Kirton Lodge Sheltered Housing



Rain Garden planter

A rain garden planter is proposed to be sited to the right of the main entrance, connected to the down pipe visible in the photo below.

The planter box is designed to collect rainwater from the roof via the downpipe and use it to water the plants. When the planter is full, the water overflows back into the rainwater downpipe as before so that the planter doesn't become flooded or overflow onto adjacent areas.



The drawing above shows how the rain garden planter works, letting water flow in through the downpipe, soak down through the layers of soil and sand before it goes back into the drain at the bottom of the planter.

A wide range of attractive plants can be grown in the planters such as ornamental grasses and colourful perennial flowers; we will invite residents to choose what they would like and we will provide the plants and manage a construction and planting event with the residents and staff.

The planter will be designed to fit between the wall and the walkway, and a strip of paving slabs will be added along one side to allow easy access for gardening.

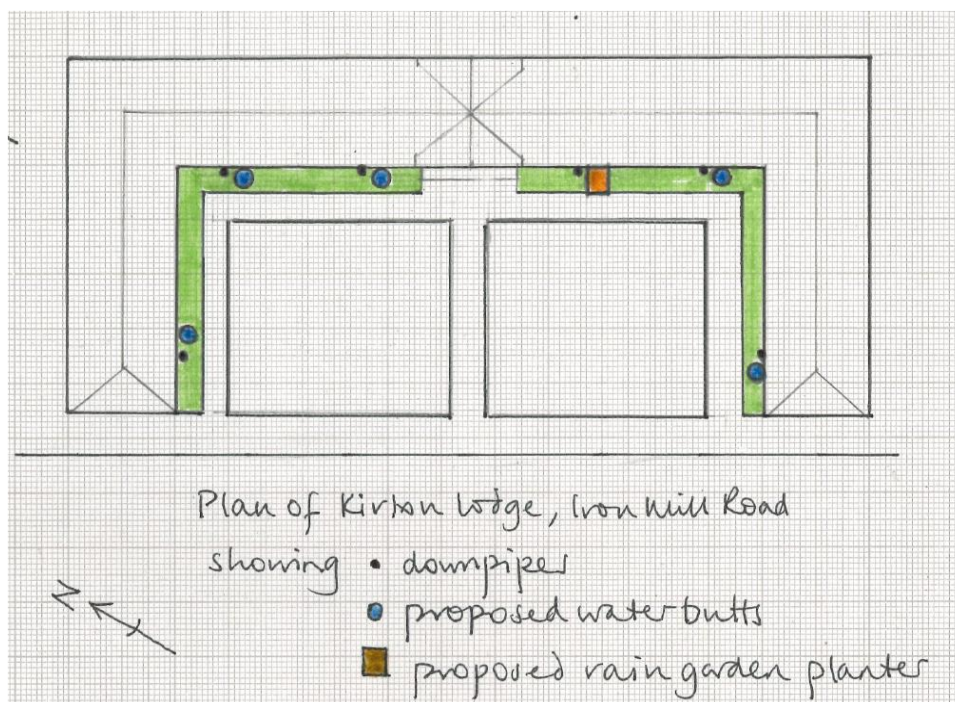


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Rain water harvesting

Water butts are proposed to be installed at every downpipe to the front of the building, except the one to the right of the main entrance where the rain garden planter will be located, 5 in total. These will collect rainwater from the roof and store it for use in the garden by residents and gardeners thereby reducing the need for using mains tap water in the garden. They will be provided by the Wandle Rain Garden project and installed by London Wildlife Trust's contractors.



The water butts are installed by cutting through the existing plastic downpipe at the height of the top of the water butt, and inserting a connector kit. This allows the water to flow into the butt when it is raining, and also receives overflow back into the pipe when the butt is full. A strip of paving slabs would be laid to provide access from the walkway to the water butt. We will seek input from the residents about the style of rainwater butt they would like: a variety are available, including these below:



190 litre wood effect barrel



200 litre green wood effect barrel



227 litre standard green barrel

Rebecca Watts

From: Fox, Dawn <DFox@wandsworth.gov.uk>
Sent: 13 October 2017 09:50
To: Joanna Ecclestone
Subject: RE: Management and Maintenance Plan

Morning Joanna,

I can confirm I have tenants that walk past daily and always admire the flowers in the planter and we can commit to looking after the plants in the planter dead heading and cutting back the variety of plants when need through the seasons.

Kind Regards
Dawn Fox

Sheltered Housing Officer
Kirton Lodge Sheltered Scheme

Iron Mill Road
London SW18 2AG
Tel/Fax 0208 874 2480

www.richmond.gov.uk / www.wandsworth.gov.uk
Serving Richmond and Wandsworth Councils

dfox@wandsworth.gov.uk

From: Joanna Ecclestone [mailto:jecclestone@wildlondon.org.uk]
Sent: 10 October 2017 15:11
To: Fox, Dawn
Cc: Baxter, Jo
Subject: Management and Maintenance Plan

Hallo Dawn,

Lovely to see you all again this morning and I'm so pleased at how the planter has done!

As discussed I've attached the management and maintenance plan here which we need to submit to HLF with our final report to show them that it will all be looked after going into the future.

I've added a line on there about the interpretation board (which isn't up yet but it will be by the end of October they promise me). It has a graffiti and damage proof finish and so if anyone does try to graffiti it it will wipe off with a damp cloth apparently. So maintenance of this shouldn't add anything onerous.

Is there anyone else in Housing that we should run this past do you think? Or if you think it's fine for you to do it then if you could just write me an email back stating that you agree to the details in the attached plan, that would be great.

Many thanks

Joanna Ecclestone
Wandle Rain Gardens Project Officer
London Wildlife Trust

I currently work on the Wandle Rain Gardens project on Mondays, Tuesdays and Fridays.

Centre for Wildlife Gardening
28 Marsden Road
London
SE15 4EE
Direct dial: 020 3 897 6151
Mobile: 07891 004154

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Wandle Rain Gardens - Management and Maintenance Planning

The terms of the HLF grant require us to ensure that the rain gardens are managed and maintained after their construction, and to acknowledge the cost of doing this over a period of 10 years after construction.

South Mitcham Community Centre		
What needs to be maintained and managed	Planting in rain garden either side of front entrance steps Interpretation panel on the wall adjacent to the rain garden	Rain Garden Planter in courtyard
What work is involved	Litter picking as and when necessary Tidy up over grown plants at end of summer Pruning of dead growth at end of winter Watering in very dry periods Cleaning interpretation panel	Tidy up of over grown plants at end of summer Pruning of dead growth at end of winter Watering in very dry periods
Who will do this	Garden - Staff and volunteers at SMCC	Staff and volunteers at SMCC
When and how often	Garden - total 5 hrs pa Interpretation panel – as necessary say 1 hr pa	See above; total 3 hrs pa
What resources are required	Staff and volunteer time Secateurs and gloves	Staff and volunteer time, secateurs and gloves
Value of this	Equipment provided at cost of £20 Garden - Staff time: @£10ph = £50pa. Interpretation panel – staff time @£10ph = £10	Staff time: @£10ph = £30pa.
Proof of value and agreement from delivery partner	See attached emails	



Living Wandle
Landscape Partnership



South Mitcham Community Centre Rain Garden



Plant care and maintenance

The plants in the rain garden have been chosen to tolerate dry conditions and the occasional soaking, be wildlife friendly, and to have some interest all year round. In the first year they will need lots of water to help their roots establish. After that, they will only need watering in very dry periods. They will also need a little attention once at the end of summer and once at the end of winter to cut back dead flower stems, and tidy up overgrown foliage.



Dryopteris filix mas – Male fern



Dryopteris affinis crispa – Scaly male fern



Polypodium vulgare – Common polypody

These ferns are perennial evergreen, which can tolerate dryer conditions but like to be moist and prefer shade.

Their leaves or 'fronds' will turn brown as they die and new ones will unfurl from the base.

Cut out any dead fronds at the end of the year to make space for the new ones.



Alchemilla mollis – Lady's mantle

A perennial which has delicate yellow flowers through summer. Raindrops form shining balls in the hollow of the leaves.

Once the flowers and foliage become untidy in late summer, cut back to encourage new foliage.



Liriope Muscari – big blue lilyturf

This low growing perennial produced compact clumps of green leaves, with purple flower spikes which then produce black berries.

Leave the berries on for the birds, and cut out any dead growth at the end of winter.



Vinca minor – small periwinkle

Vinca is a perennial evergreen, which spreads low across the ground by means of long shoots and as such is very good at covering bare earth. It has blue or white flowers throughout the summer.

Cut out old and dead growth at the end of winter to make way for new growth.



Geranium phaeum – Dusky Cranesbill

Dusky cranesbill is a perennial geranium with a small dark red flower which will flower through the summer.

It has a wandering habit, so it might spread throughout the bed! Cut out dead flowers and foliage at the end of summer, and cut back to its base if it is getting too large – it will send up fresh new shoots in the spring.



Salvia nemorosa 'Amethyst'

This plant is in the Sage family, and produces masses of purple flower spikes which are very attractive to insect pollinators.

Cut off dead flower heads and stems during the flowering season to encourage new growth. It dies back during winter, and new growth will appear from the bottom of the existing stems – so cut it back to about 20cm from the base of each stem at the end of winter to allow for the new growth.



Sedum spectabile 'Brilliant'

Remove dead or broken stems throughout the year.

Allow seed head to remain on the stem through winter – the dried flower heads will look attractive and will provide good food for the birds.

Tidy plant by cutting all the stems back to the base at the end of winter which will allow for new growth.

It can grow quite large so every 3-4 years it can be divided by digging it up in early spring and chopping the root ball in two or more pieces and replanting these – they will grow into new plants.



Stipa tenuissima (*Mexican feather grass*)

These beautiful grasses provide food for birds and shelter for insects.

You can keep it tidy by combing through from the base with scooped fingers periodically to gently pull out loose stems. Do not force the stems out.



Carex comans –New Zealand sedge

Remove any old foliage from the base in early spring.



Alliums

These are in the onion family and have a range of stunning seed heads in late spring.

Once they've flowered, leave some of the seed heads on the plant for wildlife and visual value. Cut back the remaining seed heads to 4-6 cms above the base of the plant in autumn to encourage new growth.



Allium sphaerocephalon

Leave the foliage to die back naturally – this will help to feed the bulb and replenish its strength for the next year.



Ajuga reptans - Bugle



The deep blue flower spikes of Bugle can be found carpeting damp grasslands, scrub and woodland clearings. It spreads by means of overground runners that frequently root. It flowers between April and July and is attractive to a variety of insects including bees, butterflies and moths.






It needs little attention aside trimming back the runners periodically to control its spread if necessary.



Solidago goldenkind –Goldenrod

Long golden flower spikes top off rough textured arching stems to provide a spectacular burst of colour at the very end of summer. Cut out dead flower stems at the end of winter or if they look untidy before that.

 <p>Leucanthemum – Ox eye daisy</p>	<p>Remove dead or broken stems throughout the year. Allow seed head to remain on the stem for as long as possible but remove if they break. Seed can be collected for some plants for neighbourhood use.</p> <p>Tidy plant by cutting the stems back close to the base in early spring to allow for new growth.</p> <p>It can grow quite large so every 3-4 years it can be divided by digging it up in early spring and chopping the root ball in two or more pieces and replanting these – they will grow into new plants.</p>
 <p>Phlomis Fruticosa</p>	<p>This striking plant is a drought tolerant perennial which is very attractive to insects.</p> <p>Let the seed heads dry on the plant for visual interest and as wildlife habitat through the winter.</p> <p>In early spring prune them back to the base, taking care to avoid any new growth that is forming. This will tidy the plant up and help prevent it becoming too leggy.</p>

 Plants to remove!			
 <p>Grass – usually grows in clumps and self seeds easily</p>	 <p>Dandelions – or anything else that has this rosette shape. Has deep roots</p>	 <p>Bramble – prickly so wear gloves! Has very deep roots</p>	 <p>Bindweed –winds around other plants. Get the root out to stop it re-sprouting.</p>

Rebecca Watts

Subject: RE: Maintenance of the rain gardens

From: brenda@southmitchamcommunity.org.uk <brenda@southmitchamcommunity.org.uk>

Sent: 27 October 2017 15:35

To: Joanna Ecclestone <jecclestone@wildlondon.org.uk>

Subject: RE: Maintenance of the rain gardens

Dear Joanna

Thank you for organising the Rain Gardens here at SMCA and for installing a sign about it. We will be responsible for maintaining the garden beds and the sign – it is part of our building frontage and we are committed to keeping it looking tidy and welcoming. All our regular customers have told us that they like the gardens – they say it softens the entrance and lifts the spirits – we will look after it so that people can continue to enjoy it.

Thanks again, Brenda

Brenda Josiah
Manager, SMCA



SMCA Community Centre, Cobham Court
Haslemere Avenue, Mitcham CR4 3PR

Tel: 8648 3740

Fax: 8646 8709

Website: www.southmitchamcommunity.org.uk

Company Number: 4668105

Charity Number: 1101681

From: Joanna Ecclestone [<mailto:jecclestone@wildlondon.org.uk>]

Sent: 20 October 2017 17:24

To: brenda@southmitchamcommunity.org.uk

Cc: Rachel Dowse

Subject: FW: Maintenance of the rain gardens

Hallo Brenda,

Further to our telephone conversation just now I've attached the installation sheet I sent Fitzpatrick Woolmer which shows them where to erect the sign.

And in relation to the ongoing care of the rain gardens I'd be grateful if you could write me an email confirming that you will take on the maintenance of the rain gardens at SMCC in accordance with the details on the attached form, which I

can then send to the HLF. I left a pair of secateurs and two pairs of gardening gloves with Richard to help with this task!

I've copied Rachel Dowse in to this email, who will be at SMCC on Thursday 26th to oversee the erection of the sign. Her mobile number is 07971 315245.

I hope all goes well and that you find a good person to fill Mel's position quickly. Thanks for all your help and support on the project, it was a pleasure working with you all.

All the best

Joanna Ecclestone
Wandle Rain Gardens Project Officer
London Wildlife Trust

I currently work on the Wandle Rain Gardens project on Mondays, Tuesdays and Fridays.

Centre for Wildlife Gardening
28 Marsden Road
London
SE15 4EE
Direct dial: 020 3 897 6151
Mobile: 07891 004154

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