

Chichester District Council
www.chichester.gov.uk



A Guide to Setting up and Managing a Community Orchard



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A Chichester District Council Initiative

Background

Chichester District Council has been supporting community orchards in the district since 2000. The initiative stems from the action group 'Common Ground', who co-ordinate a national initiative to create and restore community orchards throughout England.

The scheme is mainly focussed upon apples, but projects could also include other traditional fruits such as pears, plums and cherries, or locally significant produce such as walnuts and cobnuts or where practical, hops.

About two thirds of Britain's orchards have been lost since 1960. Many of these orchards have been destroyed and replanted with cereals or ousted by new development from roads to housing. At Chichester District Council we consider the regeneration of existing orchards is just as important as the use of new plantations as regeneration schemes not only save these sites from disappearing forever but often they also provide a much needed source of local and rare varieties, whilst at the same time, being cheaper and easier to set up.



Aims

The aims of Chichester District Council are:

- To promote local character individuality by planting up rare Sussex fruit varieties.
- To provide a local community facility where outdoor events such as 'Apple Day', village fetes, and concerts/plays can be held.
- To show school children the importance of healthy eating and the natural environment, and encourage them to respect it by involving them in the creation and running of orchards.
- To promote nature conservation by encouraging wildlife which thrives within orchards.
- To highlight and encourage seasonality of locally grown produce.
- To make locally grown produce available to the public, and to create a visual reminder of traditional land use and rural traditions.
- To help enhance both the visual and the aesthetic environment.



What to consider when setting up a Community Orchard

Location

- How to get land/ownership
- Quality of land

In many areas of the district redundant and disused orchards may be brought back into use as community orchards with the landowner's agreement. Disused allotments are also ideal for community orchards, as they are often located near existing communities. Alternatively, sections of existing allotments can be used, or other land owned by parish, district, and county councils.

School grounds, and local nature reserves can be used to grow small orchards, as can private farmland where orchards can be used as buffer strips or windbreaks on larger plots of land. Any private land can be used for community orchards providing there is sufficient land, and that public access (albeit controlled) can be guaranteed. Hardier varieties can be grown on poorer soils such as scrubland alongside canals, or brownfield areas such as mineral extraction sites.

Quality of Land

Apples, pears, plums and other fruit trees can all be grown successfully on many different types of soil, however like most trees, different varieties have different requirements. For example, desert apples require the best positions, soils and drainage, whereas cooking apples can cope with a much wider range of soil and conditions.

- *Heavy soils:* Will give good results if the ground is well prepared before planting with the subsoil thoroughly broken up, but heavy soils must not become waterlogged as this will damage trees.

- *Gravel/Chalk soils:* Will give reasonable results if well prepared with well rotted manure or composted material incorporated with the subsoil.
- *Light, dry soils:* Will give reasonable results but again well rotted manure or composted material should be generously added to the subsoil prior to planting.

Note: Try to choose a location which is not exposed to strong winds.

Size

- What is the best size for a Community Orchard?
- How many trees should be planted?

What is the best size for a Community Orchard?

This is down to the individual group to decide, but considerations might include:

- how much land is available
- what size trees of which fruit are to be planted
- what sort of maintenance costs the group can commit to
- what the orchard is to be used for (e.g. for fruit production, for social events, to bring in wildlife, or to provide a rootstock nursery).

How many trees should be planted per acre?

Intensive fruit producing orchards pack trees in tightly - 6-8 feet apart, but traditional orchards have a gap of around 20 feet between trees. This would mean that an acre would contain around 80 trees. Cider trees require greater spacing at around 50 trees per acre.

Purpose

Why is the orchard being created?

- Community project ?
- School project ?
- For the produce (to sell or give away)?
- For wildlife and biodiversity?
- For a combination of the above?



Purchasing and planting trees

- Purchasing fruit trees
- When to plant trees
- How to plant trees

Purchasing fruit trees

Most cultivated fruit trees do not come from a seed, but from uniting them with a piece of rootstock which is known as budding and grafting. The rootstock determines the final size of the tree and also general growth and character. If the orchard is for a school, you could consider some dwarf trees which are easier for young children to reach. Most nurseries will stock a range of trees, providing details on their size and form but it is worth going to a specialist fruit nursery for a full range, a local fruit tree specialist can be found in the 'useful contacts' section of this guide.

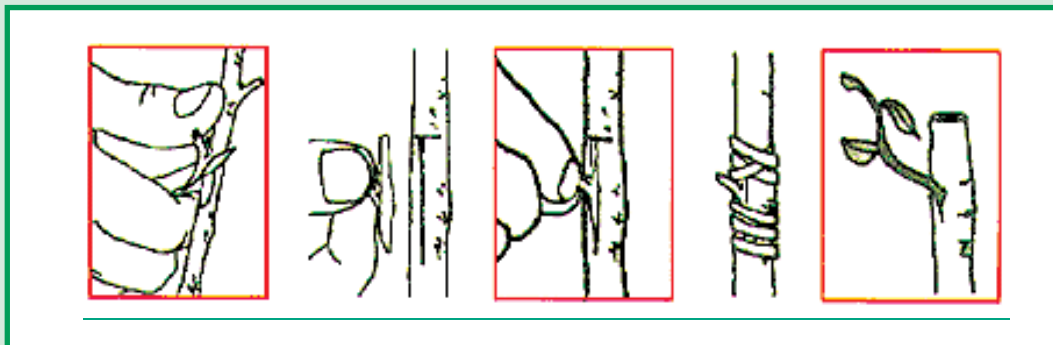


Figure 2: Grafting an apple tree (Nova Scotia Fruit Growers' Asso. 2006, <http://www.nsapples.com>)

The 'variety' of fruit is the name by which it is known and often reflects its origin, i.e. Aldwick Beauty arose in the garden of Mrs D.M. Alford, Aldwick, Bognor Regis, Sussex. Careful selection of varieties can spread your fruit harvest across the season and/or give you a range of colours and flavours. However part of our initiative is to encourage the planting of local Sussex fruit varieties, you will find that these are not only more interesting than supermarket types but will also be more significant to the community; a list of Sussex apples can be found in appendix 1.

When to plant trees

Early Winter is generally considered the best time to plant fruit trees, as this gives the trees time to become established before summer. Most nurseries recommend planting between November and March but avoid planting when the ground is frozen or very wet and sticky.

How to plant trees

Once you have purchased your trees, it is time to start creating your orchard, however if planting cannot be done soon after the trees are bought/delivered, remove the packaging and 'heel in' the trees. (To heel in: dig a hole or trench, place roots in trench, leaning the stem against one side. Cover the roots with soil and tread in firm).

The diagram below is an example from Blackmoor Nurseries is a guide to how a fruit tree should be planted.

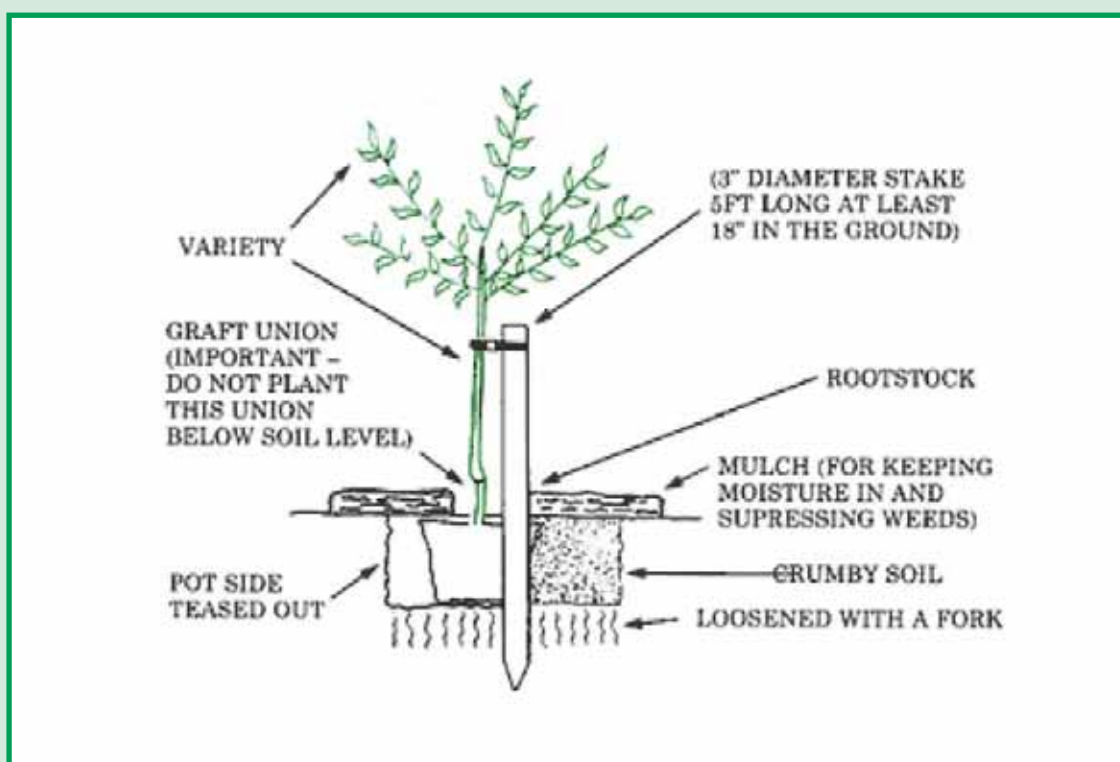


Figure 1: Planting fruit trees (Blackmoor Nurseries, 2006)
<http://www.blackmoor.co.uk>

We however recommend that you seek assistance from a individual or an organisation with experience in planting orchards if you do not have the expertise yourselves as there are many important factors to consider at this stage to create a successful orchard.

Management of the Orchard

- Management team
- Long-term maintenance
- Maintenance costs

Management team

A management team will need to be formed in order to coordinate the practicalities. A designated contact should be nominated from each scheme to liaise closely with the council. The management team could be formed from members of the existing parish council, parochial church council, board of governors, or local societies and trusts. Other districts have found parish 'tree adoption / rent' schemes to be particularly successful.

Long-term maintenance

- *Orchard Floor:* Most traditional orchards are planted in grass, which is probably the best options for schools. In past times the grass was controlled by grazing, and this may still be feasible in some community orchards but otherwise the orchard needs to be kept mown or strimmed (careful not to damage the tree trunks). Leaving the grass cuttings on the orchard floor will help add nutrients to the trees.
- *Pruning/Thinning:* Standard fruit trees do not need continuous pruning, but annual pruning will encourage greater fruit production and thinning will produce larger fruit. We would advise that you seek assistance when pruning your orchard so that no harm is done.
- *Harvesting:* In general, apples and pears are ready to pick if they part easily from the tree when lifted and gently twisted. However do take into account that some varieties require different picking techniques; it is worth checking this when the trees are originally purchased.

Maintenance costs

Its impossible to give a definite figure of maintenance costs because so much depends on what the orchard is used for.



Occasional replacement of dead trees may cost £15 each, sturdy tree cages and stakes may cost £100. If located on a village green for example, grass cutting and general maintenance may already be funded by a prior arrangement. If the land has been bought especially for the orchard, then a budget for maintenance will be needed. Sponsorship from local companies, and seasonal grazing can be used to offset such maintenance costs.

Pruning will probably be the main cost but will be determined by the number of trees involved. Annual pruning of a three acre orchard would cost in the region of £750, but smaller orchards may be pruned for free or at a cheaper rate, by local volunteers or conservation bodies such as BTCV.

Don't forget when planning, orchards don't have to just be about apples, you could plant English plums, pears and cherries in your orchard too.

Funding the Project

- Chichester District Council
- Additional sources of funding

Chichester District Council Funding

To receive financial assistance from Chichester District Council, projects can apply for the Wildlife Improvement Grant. The grant could cover buying and grafting stock, land preparation, publicity, and a contribution towards the first year's maintenance. Grant aid can be up to a maximum of £500 but will equal only 50% of the projects capital costs, the remaining 50% should be raised by the relevant community or school but could either involve payment 'in kind' (e.g. voluntary work), or other Trust Fund sources (e.g. 'Shell Better Britain'). A table for calculating the 'cost' of voluntary work can be found in appendix 3. The funding may be increased to £1000 for those projects which contribute significantly to our Local Biodiversity Action Plan. The planting of a wild meadow within the orchard for example, would be a fantastic means of increasing local biodiversity, whilst information boards or benches, could be used to increase the orchards potential as a community asset.

The Wildlife Improvement Grant application form can be found as appendix 2.2 in this guide, but also additional copies of the application form and further information can be obtained from the Environmental Strategy Unit or downloaded from www.chichester.gov.uk.

Additional Funding

■ Chichester4funding
Chichester District Council offer an online search tool to allow local organisations to find out about possible additional funding support for free. The portal provides you with comprehensive coverage of government, lottery, EU, non government and charitable trust funding opportunities in your area.



Go to <http://www.open4business.info/chichester> to start searching.

The District Council will also provide ongoing support for your orchard project. Limited publicity can also be provided, as can officer support at committee meetings. CDC will also endeavour to maintain regular contact with all schemes and feedback information and news from Common Ground's national project.





Celebrating your Orchard

Promoting the orchard through Apple Day

■ What is Apple day?

Apple day is an annual celebration of apple orchards and local distinctiveness which occurs nationally on 21st October every year. Initiated by Common Ground in 1990 it has since been celebrated each year by people organising hundreds of local events. Why not join in?

■ How do you organise an Apple Day?

- Get inspired! Think about the theme you want - Traditional Apple Games such as 'the longest peel', apple ducking, etc. Identification of Local Fruit, Fruit Tastings, Cookery Demonstrations and Juice Making, A Wildlife Walk in an Orchard, Arts and Apple Crafts, Face Painting on a fruit theme, or a simple sale of trees or produce?
- Think about who you want to attract?
- Who can help? Start planning during the summer - make a date (check it doesn't clash with a similar event within 20 miles), book your venue (and make wet weather plans too).
- Do you need sponsorship from a local business or supermarket?
- Are you going to offer refreshments, a raffle or some other fundraising event?
- Will you need insurance cover or an apple expert?

Invite anyone who may like to have a display, plan posters and press releases to your local newspaper. Invite the paper's photographer along on the day. Invite other groups who may have a similar interest - for instance the local allotment or organic growers group, history society, PTA. And don't forget your local old people's home - there may be a wealth of information about varieties there!

Remember to thank your volunteers and all those who have helped.

And the most important of all - Have Fun

Useful Contacts

Common Ground

Working to save old orchards and encouraging the establishment of new community orchards since the late 1980s.

Gold Hill House
21 High Street,
Shaftesbury
Dorset SP7 8JE
Tel: 01747 850820
e-mail: info@commonground.org.uk
websites: <http://www.england-in-particular.info>
<http://www.commonground.org.uk/>

Action in Rural Sussex

Working to expand knowledge of the processes involved in food growing and cooking and to help children reconnect with one local source of food through school orchards.

Sussex Rural Community Council
Sussex House
212 High Street
Lewes
East Sussex BN7 2NH
Tel: 01273 473422
Fax: 01273 483109
e-mail: info@ruralsussex.org.uk Website:
<http://www.ruralsussex.org.uk>

Learning Through Landscapes

National School Grounds Charity providing training, resources and support, and developing programmes and research that advance understanding in the better use, design and management of school grounds including advice on planting trees. LTL can also advise on matching environmental tasks with the National Curriculum.

Learning Through Landscapes
3rd Floor
Southside Offices
The Law Courts
Winchester SO23 9DL
Tel: 01962 846258
e-mail: schoolgrounds-uk@ltl.org.uk
Website: <http://www.ltl.org.uk/>

National Orchard Forum

Established in 2002 to enhance the effectiveness of local orchard groups by pooling information and expertise from around the country.

<http://www.nat-orchard-forum.org.uk>

British Trust for Conservation Volunteers (BTCV)

Support individuals and community groups, working in urban as well as rural environments through encouraging voluntary action for conservation and running environmental training courses

BTCV Southwater Country Park
Cripplegate Lane
Southwater
West Sussex RH13 9UN
Tel: 01403 730572
Fax: 01403 733341
Email: South-East@btcv.org.uk
Website: <http://www2.btcv.org.uk>

Natural England

(New organisation combining English Nature, elements of Rural Development Service & Countryside Agency)
Responsible for conserving and enhancing the value and beauty of England's natural environment and promoting access, recreation and public well-being for the benefit of today's and future generations.

Natural England
Northminster House
Peterborough
PE1 1UA
Tel: 0845 600 3078
Fax: 01733 455103
Email: enquiries@naturalengland.org.uk
Website: <http://www.naturalengland.org.uk>

Sussex Wildlife Trust

Work includes environmental education, working with land owners, companies and local communities to conserve Sussex.

Sussex Wildlife Trust
Woods Mill
Henfield
West Sussex BN5 9SD
Tel: 01273 492630
Fax: 01273 494500 email:
enquiries@sussexwt.org.uk
website: www.sussexwt.org.uk

Royal Horticultural Society (RHS)

Generally: For a comprehensive database of trees and plants

Schools: The RHS has a programme of activities for children. A Schools' Membership Scheme and Continuing Professional Development (CPD) days for teachers are available, while on-site visits for school groups

Royal Horticultural Society
80 Vincent Square
London
SW1P 2PE
Tel: 0845 260 5000
email: info@rhs.org.uk Website:
<http://www.rhs.org.uk>

Chichester District Council (Environmental Strategy Unit)

Chichester District Council
East Pallant House
Chichester
West Sussex PO19 1TY
Tel: 01243 785166
E-mail: jbrooks@chichester.gov.uk
Website: <http://www.chichester.gov.uk>

West Sussex County Council

West Sussex County Council
County Hall
West Street
Chichester
West Sussex PO19 1RQ
Tel: 01243 777100
E-mail: eeeps@westsussex.gov.uk
Website: <http://www.westsussex.gov.uk>

National Association of Cider Makers

Website: <http://www.cideruk.com>

British Independent Fruit Growers Association

Chittenden Orchards
Staplehurst
Tonbridge
Kent TN12 0EX
Tel: 01580 891756

Specialised Nurseries & Fruit Tree Suppliers

Blackmoor Wholesale Fruit Nurseries

75 Varieties of apple plus Crab, pear, plum, cherries, nuts and soft fruit

Blackmoor Wholesale Fruit Nurseries
Blackmoor Liss
Hampshire GU3 6BS
Tel: 01420 473576
Email: nurserysales@blackmoor.co.uk
Website: <http://www.blackmoor.co.uk>

Paul Barnett Trees

Fruit, Ornamental, Broad Leaves & Hedging trees/plants. Planting & Pruning Service also available.

Based in Chidham.
Tel 01243 572431 (after 6pm)
Answerphone facility before 6pm

Deacon's Nursery

A full range of fruit trees and soft fruit bushes/plants available for delivery or collection.

Deacon's Nursery
Moor View
Godshill
Isle of Wight PO38 3HW
Tel: 01983 840750 or 01983 522243
Fax: 01983 523575
E-Mail: info@deaconsnurseryfruits.co.uk
Website: www.deaconsnurseryfruits.co.uk

With your help orchards can remain in our landscape as a permanent feature, not only as a reminder of our rural heritage but as an integral part of our countryside which can be passed on to future generations. For more information, or for help with forming an orchard group, Contact the Environmental Strategy Unit on (01243) 785166.



Appendix 1:

Table Showing Local Apple Varieties from Sussex

Variety	Type	Flowering Period	Description
Aldwick Beauty	Dessert	Full Flower: 16/05	A seedling which arose in the garden of Mrs D.M. Alford, Aldwick, Bognor Regis, Sussex. Received by the National Fruit Trials in 1969. Fruits are sweet but tend to be rather dry.
Alfriston	Culinary	Full Flower: 10/05	Raised in the late 1700s by Mr Shepherd at Uckfield, Sussex and named Shepherd's Pippin. Re-named Alfriston in 1819. Received the Award of Merit from the Royal Horticultural Society in 1920. Fruits are soft, coarse-textured, not very juicy and acid. Cooks well.
Ashdown Seedling	Dessert	Full Flower: 08/05	Originated with the Ashdown and General Land Company, Horsted Keynes, Sussex. Received by the National Fruit Trials in 1966. Fruits are very similar to Discovery.
Coronation	Dessert	Full Flower: 13/05	Raised at Buxted Park, Sussex by H.C. Princep and introduced by Pyne, Topsham, Devon. First recorded in 1902. It received an Award of Merit from the Royal Horticultural Society in 1902 as Edward's Coronation. Fruits have soft, coarse flesh with a sweet, aromatic flavour.
Crawley Beauty	Dual Purpose	Full Flower: 29/05	Found in a cottage garden in Crawley, Sussex in about 1870 and introduced in 1906 by nurserymen J. Cheal & Sons of Crawley. It appears to be identical with French variety Nouvelle France. Received an Award of Merit from the Royal Horticultural Society in 1912. Fruits have slightly coarse-textured, rather dry flesh with a subacid, slightly sweet flavour.
Crawley Reinette	Dessert	Full Flower: 15/05	Introduced by J. Cheal & Sons, Crawley, Sussex. Recorded in 1902. Fruits have soft flesh with an acid to subacid flavour.

Variety	Type	Flowering Period	Description
Doctor Hogg	Culinary	Full Flower: 09/05:	Raised by Sidney Ford, gardener at Leonardslee, Horsham, Sussex. Introduced in about 1880 by W. Paul & Son. It received a First Class Certificate from the Royal Horticultural Society in 1878. Fruits have tender flesh with a sweet and subacid flavour. Cooks well.
Eastbourne Pippin	Dessert	Full Flower: 07/05	Raised in 1930 at Eastbourne, Sussex, by E.A. Lindley. Fruits have fine, tender flesh with a sweet to subacid flavour.
Edmund Jupp (JI)	Dessert	Full Flower: 13/05	Originated near Horsham, Sussex. It was first recorded in 1862. Fruits have tender flesh with a subacid and slightly sweet flavour.
Egremont Russet	Dessert	Full Flower: Early in season	Believed to Originate in Petworth, West Sussex. Recorded by nurserymen in 1872. Golden skin with large areas of brown russet. Crisp flavour, nutty and sweet. A trouble-free variety.
Forge	Dessert	Full Flower: 15/05	Said to originate at a Forge Farm in Sussex or near one of the old forges in the iron district near East Grinstead. It was described 1851 when already well known. Fruits have crisp, very juicy flesh with a pleasant aromatic flavour.
Golden Bounty	Dessert	Full Flower: 13/05	Raised in about 1940 by A.C. Nash, Scutes Farm, Hastings. Fruits have firm, fine flesh with a rich and subacid flavour.
Golden Pippin (Miller)	Dessert	Full Flower: 10/05	Originated in England. It was recorded in 1629. Fruits have firm, crisp flesh with a sweet, subacid and rich flavour.
June Crewdson	Dessert	Full Flower: 13/05	Originated with Bernard Crewdson, Limpsfield, Sussex. It first fruited in 1943. Fruits have firm, fine, crisp flesh with a sweet flavour.
Knobby Russet	Dessert	Full Flower: 06/05	Brought to notice in 1820 by Haslar Capron of Midhurst, Sussex, England. Fruits have firm, rather dry flesh with a fairly strong flavour.

Wildlife Improvement Grant Information

This grant fund supports projects that either:

- introduce new or enhance existing biodiversity in the project area,
- protect the biodiversity of the project area,
- create public access, or increase knowledge or awareness of the site, or
- create or regenerate a community orchard.

Eligible location: Anywhere in Chichester District

Maximum grant: £500

Percent of total project funded by this grant: 50%

Who can apply: Parish councils, local voluntary groups, individuals and private landowners where there is clear public benefit and where such benefit can be secured for the long term.

Examples of eligible projects:

1. Introducing, enhancing, or protecting existing biodiversity on key local sites for example ponds, woods and heaths
2. Creating public access to sites of wildlife interest
3. Encouraging wildlife and biodiversity in churchyards and orchards
4. Establishing and managing a community wildlife site
5. Planting traditional rare Sussex fruit varieties in orchards
6. Resourcing biodiversity surveys
7. Providing tools or equipment for practical biodiversity work
8. Erecting educational notice boards

Each project must demonstrate community involvement by ensuring:

- That the community has access to the project site. Where this is detrimental to the habitat in question, the community should be notified of the project and be able to view the site from a safe distance.
- That the community be made aware of the planned project proposal and of future activities on the site.
- That interested members of the community should have the opportunity to become more closely involved with the project.
- Details of land ownership must be provided along with written support of the project from the landowner.

Other essential criteria that must be demonstrated:

- The project must demonstrate the long-term maintenance and management of the site.

Other information to note:

- Grant aid will equal 50% of the projects capital costs up to a maximum of £500, which should include VAT and delivery costs, if applicable. This may be increased to £1,000 for those projects which show an exceptional contribution to our Local Biodiversity Action Plan (LBAP). LBAP document available from the biodiversity section of the website www.chichester.gov.uk or by request.
- Each project group must demonstrate it has investigated other funding sources for example using 'Chichester 4 Funding' search tool on the Chichester District Website. This should be documented when returning the application form
- To demonstrate how the funding will be spent, quotes for the proposed work or resources must be submitted with the application form. For larger projects we encourage applicants to obtain at least three quotes.
- Match funding by the project group may be in the form of voluntary labour if timesheets are kept, equivalent hourly rates are available on request.
- An officer from the Environmental Strategy team may visit the project site before, throughout and at the end of the project to gain further information or take photographs.
- Approved projects must be completed and grant money claimed by the 31st March following the date of approval. Where projects are unlikely to be completed by 31st March, applicants must state this at the application stage.
- For projects involving the planting of trees or plants, only native species must be used. In orchard projects, rare Sussex fruit varieties should be planted as a priority.
- The grant will be paid upon successful completion of the approved project, the provision of all relevant invoices, and details of voluntary labour match funding (if applicable). In some cases, if agreed at approval stage, payment of grants may be made in instalments as work progresses.
- Grants will be paid out to the applicant or applicant's organisation only, invoices for project work cannot be paid directly by Chichester District Council.
- Applications will not be considered for retrospective claims for events/activities that have already taken place, or for goods/equipment that have already been purchased or works that have already been completed.

What to do next:

1. Contact the Environmental Strategy Unit on 01243 785166 for more advice
2. Seek other sources of funding
3. Seek permission from the landowner in writing, if applicable
4. Obtain estimates for the work proposed
5. Complete the Wildlife Improvement Grant application form which can be obtained from the Environmental Strategy Unit or downloaded from www.chichester.gov.uk

Wildlife Improvement Grant Application Form

This grant fund supports projects that either; introduce or enhance the biodiversity in the project area, protect the biodiversity in the project area, create public access, increase knowledge or awareness of the site, or create and/or regenerate a community orchard. Please read the Wildlife Improvement Grant information before completing this form. Please note the criteria you must meet to be eligible for grant funding. If you need help with this form or further information please telephone the Environmental Strategy Team on 01243 785166.

Please complete all questions and send this form to:

The Environmental Strategy Unit, Chichester District Council, East Pallant House, 1 East Pallant, Chichester, West Sussex, PO19 1TY.

You should return this form with the following information:

1. Any supporting letters for the project.
2. Evidence that the land owner has given permission for the project.
3. Evidence of search for other funding sources
4. At least one quote for the work or resources required (preferably three for larger projects)

1.	Project Name
2.	Correspondence details:	
	Name:
	Address:
	 Tel:
	Fax:
	Email:
	Groups website:

3.a. Name of the group or organisation that you represent _____
b. Your position within the group _____
c. Number of members in the group _____
4. Please give details of the project that you require funding for – include a plan or sketch and location of the project area. Please enclose any supporting letters that you have obtained from other organisations etc. Please use additional pages
5. What information (if any) do you have on the current biodiversity of the site? Please state if the site has been or is due to be surveyed before the project begins and provide us with a copy of the survey results.
6. Is this project part of a wider scheme/long-term project? Please detail the cost of the entire project if this is the case and how it will be funded.
7. What is the proposed start and finish date for the project?
8. What skills/experience do you have within the group to enable you to successfully carry out this project?
9. Who owns the land where the project site is located? Please enclose written evidence that the landowner has given permission for the project.

10a. What access to the site will there be for the local community?

b. How will the community be made aware of the project and be able to get involved in it?

11. How will the project/land be managed in the long term?

12. How much funding are you applying for and how will this money be spent?
(Please enclose at least one quote for the work or resources)

13. What other sources of funding or voluntary help are supporting your project?

14. What other support (other than financial) will you require during the project and where are you seeking to obtain this from?

15. How did you find out about this grant and about other possible sources of funding available? If you used Chichester 4 Funding search tool please indicate this.

16. Have you or your organisation applied to Chichester District Council for any other grants for this project or any other project in the last 3 years, if so please give details?

Declaration

On behalf of the organisation I declare that:

I have read, understood and completed the application in line with the guidance notes and criteria applicable.

All of the information provided and supporting documentation is truthful and accurate.

I declare that if a grant is awarded, that the money will be solely used for the purpose as outlined in this application only and that proof of expenditure will be returned to the Environmental Strategy Team for monitoring purposes.

To comply with the Data Protection Act 1998 we also require you to sign this document to give consent for your contact details to be stored on a secure Chichester District Council database. The information on it will not be provided to any other organisation for any reason.

Your signature:

Date:

Print name:

Appendix 4:

Table for Calculating Equivalent Cost of Voluntary Help

Type of Voluntary Help	Per hour £	Per day £
General, unskilled labour (e.g. supervised scrub clearance, ditch digging, planting, basic administrative support)	7.50	60.00
Specialist, skilled, trained labour (e.g. for which certificated training is required such as operating dangerous equipment, using chemicals)	22.50	180.00
Specialist services (e.g. supervising, training labour teams, surveys, counts, ringing, diving, printing, designing, photography)	71.25	300.00
Professional services (consultants, lawyers, planners, engineers, accountants, auditors)	60.00	420.00



Chichester District Council, preserving our orchards

Produced by Environment Strategy Unit
Chichester District Council
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1 East Pallant, Chichester
West Sussex PO19 1TY

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Chichester District Council

