

INFORMATION ABOUT THE TREES

CHERRY PLUM

Prunus cerasifera



A native deciduous tree with white flowers from mid-February. Yellow or red fruit appear from August to September which can be eaten.

Soil type: Moist well-drained soil (Loam, sand, clay, chalk)

Sunlight: Full sun or light shade

Size at maturity: height 4-8m
spread 4-8m

WHITEBEAM

Sorbus aria



A deciduous tree with white flowers in May-June followed by red berries in September which birds enjoy. The undersides of the leaves are covered in fine hairs that make them appear silvery-white as they flutter in the breeze.

This tree is native to the UK, but not this area and will not survive in waterlogged soils.

Soil type: Well-drained (Loam, chalk, sand).

Sunlight: Full sun or light shade

Size at maturity: height 8-12m
spread 4-8m

HAZEL

Corylus avellana



A fast growing, native deciduous tree. Yellow catkins appear in early spring providing essential early pollen for bees, followed by edible nuts in autumn. A hazel tree can be coppiced to produce stakes for runner bean poles etc.

Soil type: Well-drained, moist but well drained (Loam, chalk, sand)

Sunlight: Full sun or light shade

Size at maturity: height 4-8m
spread 4-8m

HOLLY

Ilex Aquifolium



A medium to large native evergreen tree, but takes many years to grow and can be trimmed to restrict growth. Trees are either male or female, with berries appearing in the autumn on the female trees (but only if they have been pollinated from a male tree growing nearby). We can't tell whether your young trees are male or female.

Soil type: Well-drained, moist but well drained (Loam, chalk, sand).

Sunlight: Full sun or light shade

Size at maturity: height over 12m
spread 4-8m



Burton-upon-Trent

Tree Project

EAST STAFFORDSHIRE FREE TREE SCHEME

PLANT A
TREE
MAKE A
DIFFERENCE!



THANK YOU FOR DOING YOUR BIT TO HELP INCREASE THE NUMBER OF TREES IN THE AREA.

We all love to see trees in our neighbourhoods and landscapes, but have you ever thought of all the benefits trees provide? This free tree scheme is part of an exciting community project to increase tree cover in the Burton area.

The early stages of the project looked at Burton's tree cover and calculated the benefits and the value trees provide to the community. For example, did you know in Burton:

There are an estimated 102,400 trees:

- It would cost £54.2 million to replace the trees.
- The amenity value is estimated at £1,126 million (i.e the value of Burton's tree population to the community)
- The trees remove 23 tonnes of pollution every year, estimated at £48,800
- The trees hold 19,800 tonnes of carbon estimated at £1.23 million

Trees help reduce flooding by holding water in their canopies – for every 5% of tree cover in a community, storm water run-off can be reduced by 2%. Trees reduce harmful air pollution, cleaning the air and supporting our health and wellbeing. The presence of trees makes places more attractive, increasing property values. They also provide a home for wildlife and shade and shelter which reduces energy costs.

The project identified lots of benefits that trees provide, but trees can only support us if we support them.

The project highlighted some key issues affecting trees in Burton:

- Burton's tree cover is only 9.4% which is relatively low compared to other towns and cities.
- The number of different types of species is low which puts the tree population as a whole more at risk from pests and diseases.

The Burton Tree Project partners are working to increasing the tree cover of the area and the free tree scheme is a valuable part of this but there is still a lot more to do!

We'd love to hear where you planted your tree and have developed a user friendly app so you can easily share this information with us. Visit www.staffordshire.gov.uk/burton-tree-project for further details. On this webpage you'll also find information on how to volunteer for the project. Volunteers were vital in the early days of this project to assist with survey work and we are now seeking volunteers to help increase tree cover and better manage the trees we have.

If you would like to read the full project report, this is also available from www.staffordshire.gov.uk/burton-tree-project

TREE PLANTING INFORMATION

PLANTING YOUR TREE

1. Choose a good spot to plant your tree away from any building or utility. Remember your tree will grow, a lot!
2. Plant the tree as soon as you can. It can be kept for a few days if kept cool in a shed or garage with the roots wrapped and kept damp. If your ground is waterlogged or frozen plant the tree in a pot until soil conditions are better.
3. Remove any weeds or grass from the area where the tree is to be planted.
4. Dig a hole about twice as wide and deep as the roots of the tree so it can have loose soil to grow into. Do not bend or cramp the roots.
5. Plant the tree at the same depth it had been growing. Press the soil around the roots to remove air pockets but do not compact.
6. Support the tree with a stake. Make sure the stake does not rub the tree and the tree tie is not too tight, it needs to be loose to allow the tree to strengthen. If the tree is planted in a sheltered garden you might not need to stake it.
7. Water the tree in well.
8. If using mulch, leave a few centimetres around the trunk. Mulch can cause the trunk to rot if it touches the tree.
9. Let us know where you have planted your tree through our app (see www.staffordshire.gov.uk/burton-tree-project)

CARING FOR YOUR TREE

1. Your tree will require regular watering during dry spells, especially in hot dry weather, at least once a week.
2. Weed regularly around the base of the tree.
3. If you have staked your tree make sure the tree tie is loosened as the tree grows, it must not be tight.

*Trees are supplied by East Staffordshire Borough Council.
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