

TREE PLANTING SUGGESTIONS FOR EASTCOMBE, GLOUCESTERSHIRE

2019/2020

BASIC FACTS:-

Eastcombe has limestone brash and thin soils.

The plateau at 689 ft above sea level means that higher areas are exposed and trees will need to be tolerant of high winds, and with pending hot summers, be able to cope with a wide range of temperatures and offer shading to animals in the fields.

The terracing of the main streets and lanes, drop to Bismore and to lowland valley terrain which provide wider opportunities for planting of trees within domestic gardens or open fields.

The Cotswold AONB recommend planting trees of local or southern provenance.

'To ensure woodlands are resilient to climate change and disease the Forestry Commission now recommends the inclusion of trees of a species from between 2 and 5 degrees of latitude south of that currently used. For the Cotswolds this means sourcing some seed or young trees from native tree species from a range between Cornwall to La Rochelle in France.'

Services locations eg gas, electricity, water, telecommunications etc, should be checked prior to excavating tree pits.

Planting and Maintenance by contractors should be in accordance with The National Plant Specification – handling and establishment.

Many of these trees listed below are suitable for larger landowners. Please see Cotswold AONB Management Policies to protect the local character.

Large trees in particular, at maturity provide a major store of carbon which is not given up to the atmosphere and provide us with oxygen.

Bisley with Lypiatt Parish Council have a Tree Replacement Policy which you can download from their website, which recommends that you plant another tree to replace any taken down.

The list below suggests suitable trees and their qualities. If you are taking down a large tree (and you will need permission to remove any within the Conservation Area) it would be welcomed if you replace with at least one tree of a standard size, or several smaller saplings of 600-900mm height.

STREET AND GARDEN TREES

Apple Malus local Gloucestershire varieties

'Apple (on M25 rootstock) Where evidence of former orchard sites. Use local varieties.'

Crab apple Malus varieties eg floribunda massed blossom

'Plum - particularly Pershore Purple and Blaisdon'

Damson/Plum/Cherry Prunus varieties eg P.Accolade;P. Padus, P avium Plena for street, large gardens

(Prunus tend to be short lived.)

Perry pear	<i>Pyrus</i> varieties	
Pear	<i>Pyrus</i> ' local Glos varieties	
Medlar	<i>Mespilus germanica</i>	unusual fruits
Quince	var. Q. Champion	delicate toned flowers, fruit
Maple paperbark	<i>Acer griseum</i>	textured bark in moist but well drained soil
Lilac	<i>Syringa</i> varieties	strongly scented flowers
Rowan	<i>Sorbus</i> eg commixta	multi stem and red leaves and berries in Autumn
Guelder rose	<i>Viburnum opulus</i>	colour and fruits
Walnut Black	<i>Juglans regia</i>	for large gardens open aspect.

Cupressus, Western Red cedar-*Thuja plicata* and Fir- *Abies* species have also been noted existing here.

Cupressus will grow very tall as a hedge and block light to properties and not recommended for replacement planting.

Other conifers, if carefully sited may be chosen as they currently contribute to our local character and distinctiveness.

‘ RECOMMENDED BY Cotswold AONB for fruit trees

LANDMARK and LOCAL TREES

	- distinctive and large at maturity	qualities
Beech	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	rich autumn colour lining Toadsmoor Valley
English oak	<i>Quercus robur</i>	provides the widest number of habitats of any tree
Walnut	<i>Juglans nigra</i>	sculptural specimen
Broad leaved lime	<i>Tilia platyphyllos</i>	dense shade
Red twigged lime	<i>Tilia p. Rubra</i>	dense shade
Cedar Atlas	<i>Cedrus atlantica</i>	sculptural, useful in exposed locations, as a windbreak and tolerates drought.
Cedar Blue Atlas	<i>C. atlantica Glauca</i>	as above
Sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	provides heavy shade. Good in exposure
Pine Black	<i>Pinus nigra</i>	landmark as a group

Pine Scots *Pinus sylvestris* landmark as a group

OTHER POTENTIAL LARGE TREES including exotics that you may wish to consider close to more built up areas or open green space:-

Cedar Indian	<i>Cedrus deodara</i>	sculptural, useful in exposure and strong winds but dislikes shade
Holm Oak	<i>Quercus ilex</i>	wide shading canopy drought
Red Oak	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	wide spreading, Autumn colour, more sheltered area
Lime Caucasian	<i>Tilia euchlora</i>	low level of aphid honeydew, glossy leaf, sweet scent
Lime –small leaved	<i>Tilia cordata</i>	moist, well drained- avoid winds and exposure.
Maple Norwegian	<i>Acer platanoides</i>	heavy shade, most suitable in semi urban areas
Hornbeam	<i>Carpinus betulus</i>	dense shade and wind shelter. lowland in valleys
Beech cut-leaved	<i>Fagus sylvatica Asplenifolia</i>	landmark tree with tracery leaves
Willow red stemmed	<i>Salix alba var Vitellina Britzensis</i>	red stems when coppiced damp valley
Willow <i>Salix alba</i>	White willow	damp valley

WOODLAND REPLACEMENTS

Oak English	<i>Quercus robur</i>	at maturity gives out 200-400 litres water each day, habitats
Beech	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	as a group- difficult establishing saplings under canopy.
Larch European	<i>Larix Decidua/or hybrid</i>	glorious warm gold in Autumn
Rowan	<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>	good in windy sites, golden leaves in Autumn, berries
Holly	<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	berries for food, good in shade
Silver birch	<i>Betula pendula</i>	allow for carpets of flowers eg bluebells, before leaves
Downy birch	<i>Betula pubescens</i>	in damp lowlands; and exposure.
Cherry	<i>Prunus avium</i>	typical of English deciduous mixed oak woodlands
Lime small leaved.	<i>Tilia cordata</i>	early post glacial native
Crab apple –wild	<i>Malus sylvatica</i>	fruit for wildlife, can be abundant
Guelder Rose	<i>Viburnum opulus</i>	fruit for wildlife
Alder	<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>	near streams or wetter lowland

Willow	Salix alba	wetland habitats
Pine Scots	Pinus sylvestris	drier upland
Yew	Taxus baccata	poisonous needles and inner seed of fruits

COPSES in fields for shelter

Field maple	Acer campestre	
Fir	Abies sp	
Pine Scots	Pinus sylvestris	
Spruce	eg Sitka Spruce	
Beech	Fagus sylvatica	
Hornbeam	Carpinus betulus	
Sycamore	Acer pseudoplatanus	
Wych elm	Ulmus glabra	only cultivars that are not affected by Dutch elm disease
Spruce	eg Sitka Spruce	as a group in a field, enhance the existing scenic views.

HEDGEROW and road boundary

Elm	Ulmus glabra	-cultivars that are not affected by Dutch elm disease
Hawthorn	Crataegus monogyna	
Field maple	Acer campestre	
Rowan	Sorbus species	
Holly	Ilex aquifolium	
Sycamore	Acer pseudoplatanus	- allow wide spacing min 10m within the hedgerow.
Spindle	Euonymous alata	