

## Queen's Canopy Project - Information

Parish Councils can apply for free tree packs. You should hear if your application is successful with eight weeks

Trees delivered in November or March. They can be stored for several weeks as the roots are protected by a small earth plug, but should plant them as soon as you can. Trees received in November should be planted by March, and trees received in March should be planted as soon as possible thereafter.

The trees can be planted as copses, groves, avenues, shelter belts, hedgerows and many other ways. The amount of space you need will differ depending on how you plant your trees.

- A 30 sapling pack will cover around one tennis court, or create 6-8 metres of double-row hedging
- A 105 sapling pack will cover 4 tennis courts, or create a double-row hedgerow of 20-25 metres
- A 420 sapling pack will cover a football pitch, or create a double-row hedgerow of 85-100 metres

You can request **up to** four separate tree packs as long as the total does not exceed 420 trees in each application cycle. If you have a small plot you may only need one small pack.

We have four different pack sizes: 15, 30, 105 and 420. If you would like 420 trees, please apply for the large pack – this is the most efficient way of supplying your trees.

There is no limit to the number of times you can participate in the scheme.

Please note our 15 sapling urban pack has been specially designed for planters with very limited space, therefore it is not available in conjunction with any other packs. If you select the urban pack you will not be eligible for any other packs.

### Protection

If you order more than one pack, please be aware that they may be delivered at different times. All packs come with bamboo canes and 60cm spiral guards which protect the young trees from rabbits and other small mammals.

The spirals are stacked inside each other, so don't worry that we haven't sent enough!

If you need larger protection, for example to guard against deer, you can find it in our shop.

The saplings are 20-60cm tall. This makes them easy to transport, easy to handle and easy to plant. Saplings this size also establish very quickly and can reach an adult's head height in around eight years. The saplings can also be self-supporting so they don't need increasingly large stakes to keep them secure.

## **Tree packs**

### **Hedge**

Make a natural screen or connect existing woodland to help wildlife stay on the move. You will get a variety of each species for 8 metres of full, easy to manage hedging.

For a longer length, our Wild Harvest, Year Round Colour, Wildlife, and Wild Wood packs also make great hedgerows and are available with 105 or 420 saplings.

- **Trees:** 30
- **Species:** dog rose, hawthorn, hazel, crab apple, dogwood
- **Size of land:** 6-8 metres of double-row hedging

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- **Protection:** spiral guards and canes

### Copse

Plant a mini forest school classroom or a peaceful spot that's an oasis for birds. You will get 10 of each species for a small, tranquil copse.

- **Trees:** 30
- **Species:** silver birch, rowan, wild cherry
- **Size of land:** tennis court
- **Protection:** spiral guards and canes

### Wild harvest

Grow an array of fruits and nuts to produce your own jams, jellies, wines and more.

- **Trees:** 105 or 420
- **Species:** hazel, blackthorn, crab apple, elder, dog rose, rowan
- **Size of land for 105 saplings:** 4x tennis courts or 20-25 metres double-row hedge
- **Size of land for 420 saplings:** 1x football pitch or 85-100 metres double-row hedge
- **Protection:** spiral guards and canes

### Year-round colour

Enjoy beautiful blossoms, bright berries and stunning autumn displays.

- **Trees:** 105 or 420
- **Species:** hawthorn, dogwood, wild cherry, silver birch, rowan, hazel
- **Size of land for 105 saplings:** 4x tennis courts or 20-25 metres double-row hedge
- **Size of land for 420 saplings:** 1x football pitch or 85-100 metres double-row hedge
- **Protection:** spiral guards and canes

### Working wood

Fuel a log burner in 7-10 years, or channel your creativity and learn to carve or weave willow.

- **Trees:** 105 or 420
- **Species:** rowan, silver birch, wild cherry, common oak, field maple, grey willow
- **Size of land for 105 saplings:** 4x tennis courts
- **Size of land for 420 saplings:** football pitch
- **Protection:** spiral guards and canes

### Wild wood

These hardy native species can tolerate exposed sites and help dry up wet areas.

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- **Trees:** 105 or 420
- **Species:** hazel, crab apple, downy birch, hawthorn, goat willow
- **Size of land for 105 saplings:** 4x tennis courts or 20-25 metres double-row hedge
- **Size of land for 420 saplings:** 1x football pitch or 85-100 metres double-row hedge
- **Protection:** spiral guards and canes

### Wildlife

Establish food and shelter for wildlife and create a living legacy for future generations.

- **Trees:** 105 or 420
- **Species:** hawthorn, rowan, blackthorn, silver birch, hazel, common oak
- **Size of land for 105 saplings:** 4x tennis courts or 20-25 metres double-row hedge
- **Size of land for 420 saplings:** 1x football pitch or 85-100 metres double-row hedge
- **Protection:** spiral guards and canes

### Urban trees

Easy to manage, this pack is designed for residential areas with limited communal space. If no shared space is available, applications to split between neighbouring front gardens to green up your street are considered. Tree packs for private use can be found in our shop.

- **Trees:** 15 – a mix of three native species chosen to thrive in urban environments
- **Species:** crab apple, rowan, hazel
- **Protection:** spiral guards and canes

[twigged.pdf \(woodlandtrust.org.uk\)](#)

## Where to plant

You will need permission to plant from the legal landowner.

There are some places you mustn't plant trees, such as:

- archaeological sites – speak to your county archaeologist if you're unsure
- sites with rare or protected species
- grassland that has never been ploughed
- wetlands
- heathland.

Be aware of any under or above ground services and design your planting accordingly. Growing trees can interfere with electricity cables, building structures or underground pipes so leave plenty of space.

### Planting position

It's important to think about the final size and spread of the trees and how you will use the site as the trees grow. Avoid planting under existing trees, as shade and lack of water will seriously restrict

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growth. Allow plenty of distance from existing hedges as they could swamp the growth of new trees, and you'll need access to the hedge for future maintenance.

Some species like poplar, alder and willow grow well in damp areas but no trees like permanently wet ground. If you are considering planting near a main river you will need to talk to the Environment Agency or equivalent, as tree planting may not be allowed.

### Spacing

Spacing will depend on what you want from your trees. We recommend you plant in wavy lines and vary the spacing across your site. This will enable you to balance more densely planted sections with open areas for a natural look and feel. Plant small groups of the same species together – this will help reduce competition between different species as they grow.

We recommend planting about two metres apart, but you can plant 1-5m apart depending on your space and plan. If you're planting a single hedge, place trees 30cm apart. For a thick hedge, plant a double row of trees in a zig zag pattern. Space your rows 50cm apart, with 40-45cm between each tree.

### Planning permission

Regulations differ across the UK so it's best to check with the Forestry Commission or equivalent if you aren't sure. In England, planning permission isn't needed if your project is under 2ha and in a low risk area. Check your area using the Forestry Commission land information search. If you are in a low risk area but over 2ha, or if you are in a sensitive area, you will need to contact the Forestry Commission about completing an Environmental Impact Assessment.

### Fencing and stock

If livestock are near your planting areas, fencing is essential to prevent tree damage.

### Glades

Leaving some open spaces in your woodland will encourage different habitats and enhance biodiversity value. A glade is an ideal place for wildflowers, while planting shrubs around the edge will benefit species such as butterflies, bats and birds.

### Footpaths and access

Including a footpath in your new woodland will allow you to easily enjoy the trees as they grow. They may need to be maintained by mowing, so consider any access needed now and in the future.

### The local community

Your new woodland will impact the local landscape too, so consider how it may affect other people. You may want to talk to neighbours about your planting design to avoid future conflicts, or consider holding a planting event for the community. Avoid planting in areas where ball games will be played or where activity could hamper the growth of your saplings.