Maceo Design & Management limited
Engineering & Project Management

Document Lead Sheet

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Post Planting Maintenance Plan
Jepco
Norfolk House Farm
Gedney Marsh Spalding PE 12 9PB, UK

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1. Introduction

This report has been prepared in support of a planning application for a new tech development at Jepco Norfolk. This plan aims to instruct in the care and maintenance of the flora that will be planted inside Jepco's site.

The following trees and bushes will be used in the landscaping for Jepco's Glass House construction. The trees will be planted according to the proposed landscaping layout (*20008-20-DR-0030 - PROPOSED LANDSCAPING LAYOUT*)

1. Oak, *Quercus robur*
2. Hazel, *Corylus avellana*
3. Hornbeam, *Carpinus betulus*
4. Bird Cherry, *Prunus padus*
5. Alder, *Alnus glutinosa*
6. Broom, *Cytisus scoparius*
7. Spindle, *Euonymus europaeus*

2. Oak

Scientific name: *Quercus robur*

The UK has two native species of oak: the English (Quercus robur) and the sessile oak (Quercus petraea). English oak is common across the British Isles.

Growing oak trees

Quercus robur thrives in deep, fertile soils in full sun or dappled shade. We won't have to give them too much attention as they require very little of it.

3. Hazel

Scientific name: *Corylus avellana*

Hazel trees are native to Britain and also grow in Europe and some areas of Western Asia. Corylus avellana has a moderate growth rate, growing around 40-60cm a year. Many hazel trees will take more than 10 years to reach their eventual height. Although it can grow to 12m tall in the wild, it's easy to keep a hazel tree compact by pruning regularly.

How to care for hazel tree

Hazel trees require light pruning. Therefore, during late winter or early spring, we will cut out any diseased, damaged or dead stems, cutting these stems all the way back to the base.

4. Hornbeam

Scientific name: *Carpinus betulus*

Hornbeam is a large tree native to the UK. Hornbeams are tough trees that can cope with exposed conditions. As it keeps its dense autumn foliage over winter, the hornbeam tree is a useful screening tree. Expect your tree to grow at a rate of 30cm-60cm each year.

Caring for a hornbeam tree

We will keep our tree well watered in its first year, while its roots are establishing. After that it should get all the moisture it needs from rainfall. Hornbeams do not need pruning, however, we can do so if we want to keep them compact. If our goal is to grow a hornbeam hedge, we will clip it once a year in mid- to late summer to keep it looking tidy.

5. Bird Cherry

Scientific name: *Prunus padus*

Bird cherry (Prunus padus) is a flowering, wild cherry tree native to Northern Europe, and is commonly found growing in hedgerows and wilder parts of the UK. It's a deciduous tree reaching 10-15 metres in height.

Caring for a bird cherry tree

Bird Cherry it's not ideal for regular trimming as Prunus species are susceptible to silver leaf disease, which enters the plant through wounds or pruning cuts. For this reason, any essential pruning will be carried out in summer when cuts heal quickly.

6. Alder

Scientific name: *Alnus glutinosa*

Alder tree is a native tree throughout Europe, including Britain and Ireland. It grows to a maximum height of 25m over around 50 years, and is short-lived, with a life expectancy of just 60 years. It grows in a variety of habitats and soil types but especially in areas with damp soil, including wet woodlands, marshes, and on the banks of rivers and streams.

How to care for alder tree

Alder trees need very little care. We will keep them well watered in the first few weeks after planting and we will ensure the stake is secure and the tree tie is not cutting into the bark. There's no need to prune alder. There's also no need to fertilise alder, as it makes its own nitrogen.

7. Broom

Scientific name: *Cytisus scoparius*

Brooms are shrubs grown for their small, pea-like flowers in late spring and early summer. Cytisus scoparius is native to Britain.

How to care for broom

We will water the newly planted plants in their first year, until they are established, after that it should get all the moisture it needs from rainfall. We won't feed the plant as there's no need to feed a broom plant.

Cytisus will be pruned after flowering to ensure a good display of flowers the following year. We will cut off the parts of the stems that have flowered, taking care not to cut into any wood.

8. Spindle

Scientific name: *Euonymus europaeus*

Spindle tree, also known as European spindle tree is a native shrub or small tree. All parts of the European spindle can cause discomfort if ingested – wear gloves and wash hands after handling.

How to care for spindle

Spindle is very easy to care for and does not need regular pruning. However, we will remove damaged, dead or crossing branches from late winter to spring. We will also mulch annually with well-rotted manure or leaf mould.

9. References

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Hazel: https://www.gardenersworld.com/how-to/grow-plants/hazel-tree-corylus-avellana/

Hornbeam: https://www.gardenersworld.com/how-to/grow-plants/how-to-grow-hornbeam-trees/

Bird Cherry: https://www.gardenersworld.com/plants/prunus-padus/

Alder: https://www.gardenersworld.com/how-to/grow-plants/complete-guide-to-alder-trees/

Broom:
https://www.gardenersworld.com/how-to/grow-plants/how-to-grow-and-care-for-a-broom-plant/

Spindle: https://www.gardenersworld.com/how-to/grow-plants/how-to-grow-a-spindle-tree/