

An aerial photograph of a dense forest. The trees are mostly green, but there are several distinct patches of brown and orange, suggesting autumn foliage. The overall scene is a lush, textured canopy of trees.

REWILDING

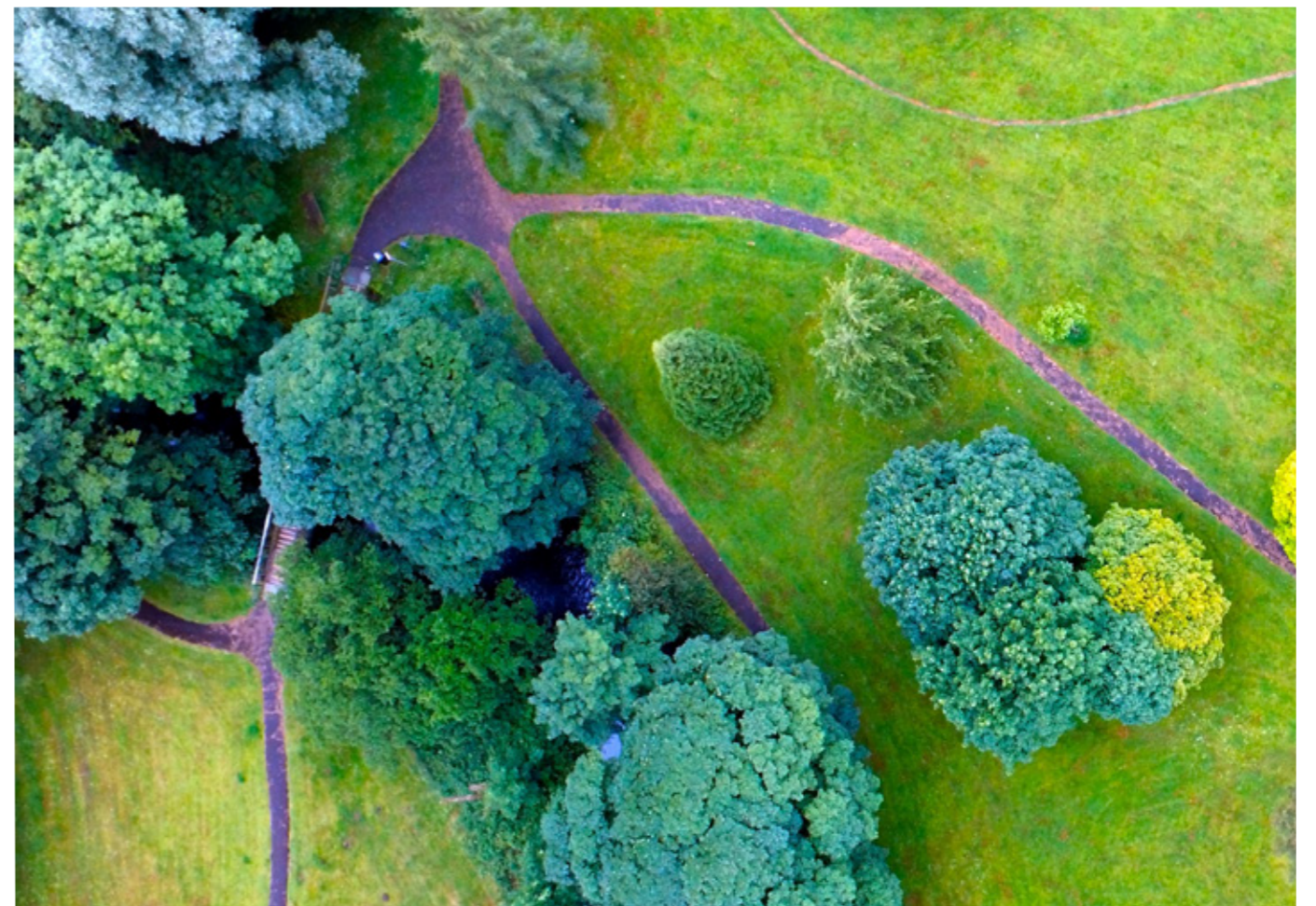
**BEEES, TREES & SEEDS
BARKING & DAGENHAM**

REWILD OURSELVES, REWILD OUR SOCIETY, REWILD OUR LAND.

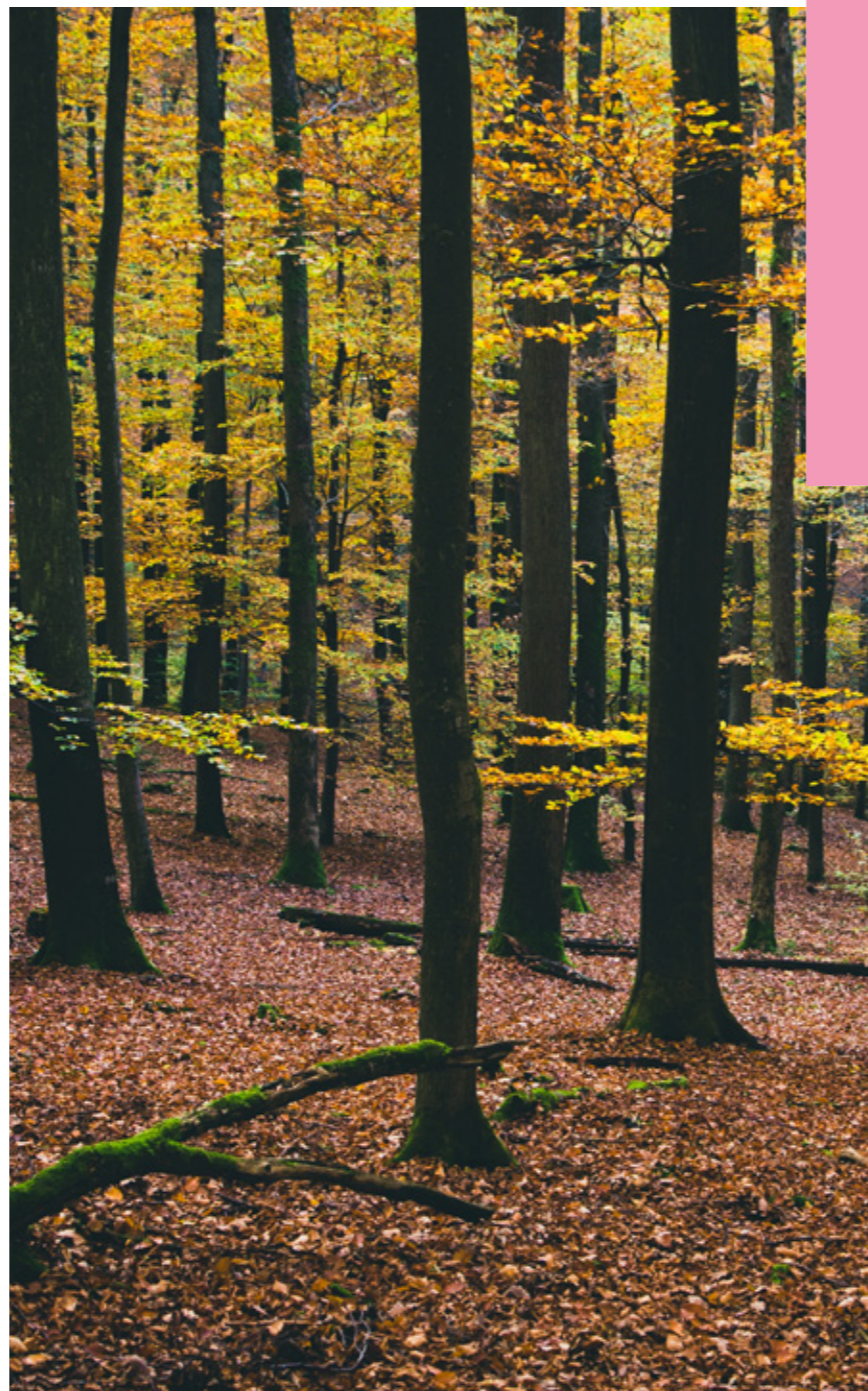
2020 - a new year, a new decade!
With studies showing that spending just two hours a week in nature can improve our health and wellbeing. What better new years resolution than to come together and celebrate the wonderful green spaces across Barking & Dagenham.

Whilst we have stunning natural areas like the Beam The UK is one of the most nature-depleted countries in the

world. Rewilding Britain is calling on the government to rewild a quarter of UK to fight climate crisis.



TREES, BEES & URBAN WILDERNESS



**BARKING & DAGENHAM
HAVE DECLARED A
CLIMATE EMERGENCY.**

Within the next 10 years to reverse the effects of climate change we must reduce waste, carbon emissions and protect and restore natural environments.

Together with local people, organisations, schools and businesses we will be using our skills and imaginations to contribute to the solution by allowing nature back onto our streets, around our homes, flourish in our parks and open spaces. Conserving existing wild spaces so that birds, bees, bugs and small wildlife can be restored. Bringing back a sense of wonder and rediscovering our relationship with the wild.

4 WAYS TO GO WILD

1. PLANT WILDFLOWERS

Wildflowers are a fantastic way of rewilding your garden, a green space or park. It's a very simple way to support the local wildflower and have a green space looking colourful in no time!

The first way you can plant wildflowers is by scattering seeds thinly over a bare patch of moist soil, or in rows in a seedbed. They barely need covered and with the rainfall they will begin to germinate and grow with no maintenance in the spring months.

You can collect a seed kit with a variety of wildflowers of your choice from anyone from one of your local Every One Every Day shops.

Other fun activities you can do with wildflowers is making seed bombs.

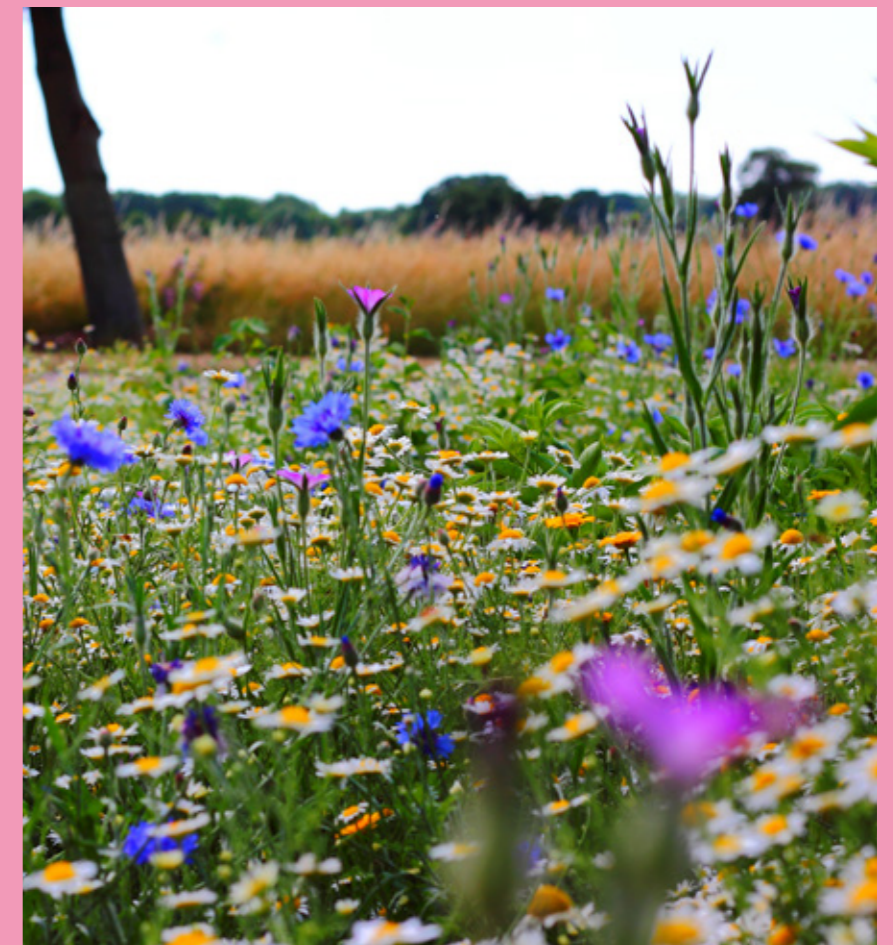
HOW TO MAKE YOUR SEED BOMB

In a bowl, mix together 1 cup of seeds with 5 cups of compost and 2-3 cups of clay powder (you could use clay soil instead if you have it). Slowly mix in water with your hands until everything sticks together. Roll the mixture into firm balls.

Leave the balls to dry in a sunny spot. Now for the fun bit! Plant your seed bombs by throwing them at bare parts of the garden and wait to see what pops up!

WHAT YOU'LL NEED TO MAKE A SEED BOMB

- Meadow flower seeds or seeds collected from the garden.
- Peat-free compost.
- Water.
- Powdered clay (found in craft shops).
- Mixing bowl.



2. BUILD HIVE FOR WILD BEES

Wild Bees or Solitary Bees make up 90% of the UK's bee population. They love nectar and are amazing pollinators - much more effective and just as important as honeybees! They don't make wax and find their homes in nature - take part this Spring in building hives for mining bees and cavity nesting bees!



3. 1,000 TREES

Pick a spot ! Plant 1,000 trees this Spring. There are trees for gardens, parks, allotments, that green space down the bottom of the road, schools or playgrounds.

4. CARE FOR A RESTORE EXISTING GREEN SPACES

Barking and Dagenham has more green spaces than any other London borough. With all this green space there is so much you can do, by planting bulbs, trees and creating engaging social spaces outside. There are lots of ways you can go wild!



8 REASONS TO GO WILD

1. MAKE A HOME FOR WILDLIFE

Small insects, bugs, birds and bees need natural green spaces to find food, build homes and nurture their young - let's support them to support us.

2. EXPLORE YOUR LOCAL AREA

Discover new places to walk, run, jog, meet, have picnics, spot birds, insects and appreciate nature in full bloom.

3. IMPROVE YOUR HEALTH

Studies show that spending just two hours a week in nature can improve our health and wellbeing, join in and feel the physical benefits.



4. PROTECT THE FUTURE

Climate change requires us to readdress our relationship with the planet, and planting trees can be a great way to preserve and support biodiversity for future generations.

5. MAKE YOUR STREETS BEAUTIFUL

Take ownership of your local streets through the power of planting! Plant in window boxes, hanging baskets, raised beds and even look after bees! Create a beautiful place to be proud of.



6. REDUCE CARBON EMISSIONS AND IMPROVE AIR QUALITY

With the increase of cars and other air pollutants, planting trees and seeds can dramatically create cleaner air. Make a change today.

7. GET OUT OF YOUR COMFORT ZONE

Explore new areas and find out more about the wild outdoors! Learn new skills by discovering what you can forage locally, what materials you can upcycle and the lasting benefits of natural resources.

8. CONNECT WITH OTHERS

Get your green-fingers grubby and learn to garden with your friends, family and neighbours.

BEEES

THERE ARE OVER 270 SPECIES OF BEEES IN BRITAIN AND JUST UNDER 250 ARE SOLITARY BEEES.

The ones we most commonly know about are bumble and honey but there are many more furry little bees buzzing around! Unlike bumble and honey bees, solitary bees do not live in colonies, produce honey or have a queen - instead they build or find nests in nature.

They are extremely effective pollinators so it's really important that we take care of our green spaces, plant flowers for them to find nectar and pollen and even build hives from them to use as nests.

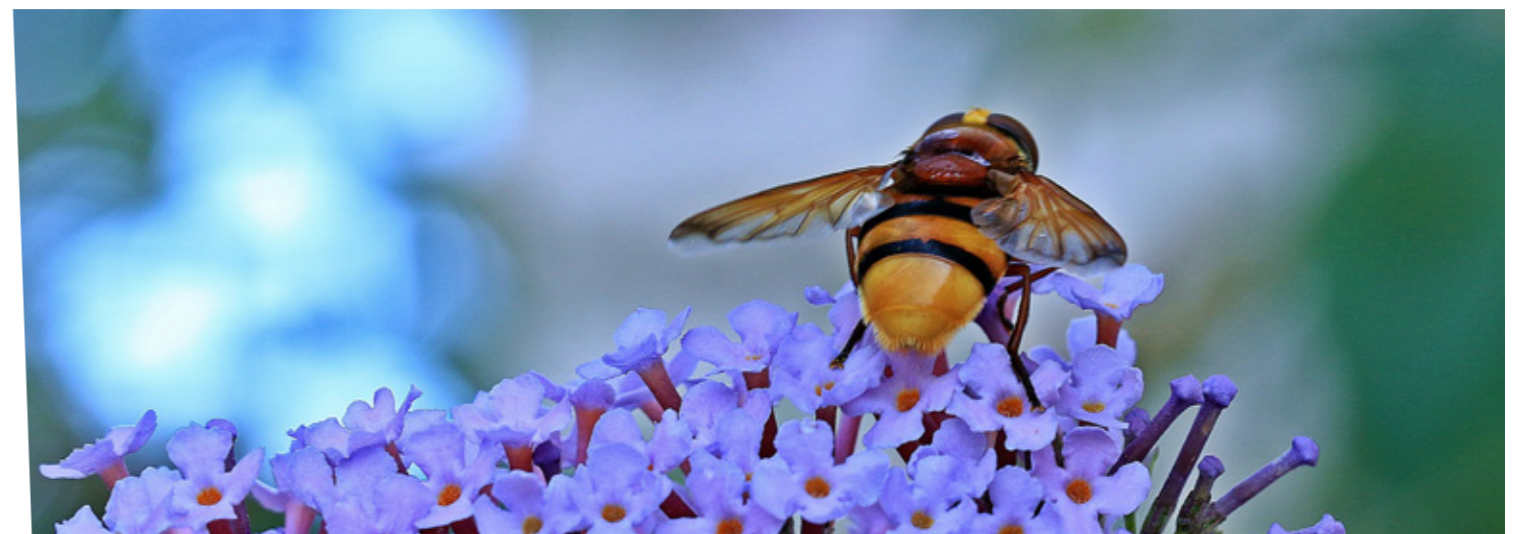


AMAZING FACTS ABOUT SOLITARY BEES

1. Not aggressive so they don't swarm, rarely sting and are great around children and pets.
2. They don't have pollen baskets like honey and bumble bees so each time they drink from a plant they drop a lot of pollen.
3. Making them great pollinators.
4. A single red masonry bee is equivalent to 120 worker honeybees in terms of pollination!
5. Do not produce wax to build their cells instead forage for different materials - which means it's easy for us to help them build a home.



The majority are amazing insect nest majority of British species nest in the ground, excavating their own nest. The female builds the nest by herself. She chooses a suitable piece of ground in which to nest and uses her body to dig out a nesting chamber in the ground. She adds pollen to the chamber, which is often moistened with nectar, and lays an egg. She then seals off that section of the nest before moving onto the next chamber.



TYPES OF BEEES

SOCIAL: HONEY BEES & BUMBLEBEES

These bees are categorised as “social” because they live together in hives; the female worker bees, male drone bees who are all totally reliant on the Queen’s health. These are the most popular of the bee species because of the delicious honey and extremely useful beeswax they produce!

If you’d like to find out more about honey bees and join the Bee School, register your interest on email : akanele@weareeveryone.org or speak to the team in one of the neighbourhood shops!

SOLITARY: WILDBEES

These bees are categorised as “Solitary” because they live alone, do not swarm and lay their eggs in naturally occurring holes and tunnels or make their own using natural material e.g. leaves, wood and trees. A single bee will collect pollen and nectar and seal their eggs in the holes with enough for them to emerge in Spring as adults. Wild bees do not produce honey or beeswax but they are amazing pollinators because they do not have pollen baskets and drop pollen as they buzz around the borough.

If you would like to build a wild bee hive, have a look in the newspaper for the next hive building session!



BEE DESCRIPTION

Red mason bees have red and ginger hair and the females have small horns on their heads. They can be found throughout the UK and get their name from their love of nesting in holes in brickwork but will happily make a handmade wild beehive their home!

WHERE CAN I FIND THEM?

You are most likely to find these bees in urban environments, especially in the areas of gardens and parks with bright flowers and trees.

WHEN WILL I BE ABLE TO SEE THEM?

Between late March and July you have the highest chance of spotting these fuzzy beauties - so make sure you're checking your hive regularly during these times.

WHAT KIND OF PLANTS/SHRUBS DO THEY LIKE?

These red heads love garden plants, spring flowering shrubs and trees, especially apples and pears.

MALE VS FEMALE

The male are skinnier with long antennae whereas the females have broader black heads and big bodies.

BEE DESCRIPTION

There are seven species of leafcutter bee in the UK, they are dark brown and covered in lighter brown or yellow hair with broad heads and large mandibles. They use these mandibles to cut holes in leaves and glue them together using saliva to build the cells their larvae in.

WHERE CAN I FIND THEM?

You can find these bees in a variety of habitats, ranging from farms, woodlands, grassy areas, towns and gardens.

WHAT KIND OF PLANTS/SHRUBS DO THEY LIKE?

Leaves, leaves and leaves - especially roses!

WHEN WILL I BE ABLE TO SEE THEM?

Between April and August you have the highest chance of spotting these fuzzy beauties - so make sure you're checking your hive regularly during these times.



CARPENTER

BEE DESCRIPTION

These robust bees can be mistaken for bumblebees due to the broadness of their bodies. They have hairless shiny black abdomens and some species may be green, or purplish in color. They get their name from the habit of boring holes into wood to lay their eggs.

WHAT KIND OF PLANTS/SHRUBS DO THEY LIKE?

These bees enjoy pollen and nectar from almost any flowering plant or shrub, due to their size they struggle to get nectar from plants without cutting them open from the side!

MALE VS FEMALE

The male has a yellow face with a white dot on their heads whereas the females face is black.

WHERE CAN I FIND THEM?

You can find these drillers anywhere there is wood outdoors, fence posts, window frames, soffits or decks. Keep an eye out for nearly perfect holes approximately 1/2 inch in diameter. You will see round holes and a coarse sawdust-like substance called frass underneath the holes. Old nests can be used year after year by the carpenter bees so if you and decide to place your wild beehive next to old holes in the chance they'll yours instead!

WHEN WILL I BE ABLE TO SEE THEM?

Between late April and July you have the highest chance of spotting these fuzzy beauties - so make sure you're checking your hive regularly during these times.



MINING BEE

BEE DESCRIPTION

There are 65 species of mining bees in the UK, making them the largest genus! They range in size from 5-17mm. They get their names from the habit of digging nests in soil. They are easily spotted by the grooves (facial fovea) running down the inside of their eyes which is essentially unique in Britain. Due to the large number of species some of these features will differ. You can find more detailed images and descriptions on the Wildlife Trust website.

WHAT KIND OF PLANTS/SHRUBS DO THEY LIKE?

These bees enjoy pollen and nectar from almost any flowering plant or shrub, due to their size they struggle to get nectar from plants without cutting them open from the side!

MALE VS FEMALE

The male has a yellow face with a white dot on their heads whereas the females face is black.

WHERE CAN I FIND THEM?

You can find these beauties across the UK in lawns and flowerbeds in gardens and parks, or in mown banks and edged of orchards.

WHEN WILL I BE ABLE TO SEE THEM?

Between late April and May you have the highest chance of spotting these fuzzy beauties - so make sure you're checking your hive regularly during these times.

TREES



Trees are the longest living organisms on the planet and one of the earth's greatest natural resources. They keep our air supply clean, reduce noise pollution, improve water quality, help prevent erosion, provide food and building materials, create shade, and help make our landscapes look beautiful.

**THE BEST TIME TO PLANT A TREE
WAS 20 YEARS AGO. THE SECOND
BEST TIME IS NOW.**

Chinese proverb

The different parts of a tree grow at different times throughout the year. Typically, most of the foliage growth happens in the spring, followed by trunk growth in the summer and root growth in the fall and winter.

TYPES OF TREES

WILDLIFE

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

WORKING WOOD

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

WOODLAND

Plant a mini forest-school classroom or a peaceful spot that's an oasis for birds.

HEDGE ROW

Make a natural screen or connect existing woodland to help wildlife stay on the move.

URBAN

Trees that are excellent for air filters for urban pollutants. These are excellent for the environment and cleaning the air around us.

ORCHARD

Orchard trees are fruit producing and nut producing trees that are commonly grown for food production.



TREE DESCRIPTION

Its leaves and berries are a favourite for wildlife in woods and towns alike. A producer of jam, Rowan is an elegant tree with a mystical history.

IDEAL LOCATIONS

Rowans are not fussy and can adapt to all types of soil conditions and weather. Great for all locations.

SUNLIGHT

Best grown in full sun but can tolerate shade.

WATERING

Water your new transplant deeply, and stake your tree for support. After your rowan tree has deeply rooted, it prefers to have its soil moist. However, it can be trusted to withstand drought, winds and cold.

SOIL

Grows well in moist soils.

HEIGHT & SPACE REQUIRED

Can grow up to 15m, and would need to be planted 2m apart. Can also be grown as hedge variety.

BLOOM

Twigs are slender and purple-grey with purple hairy buds. Bark is greyish silver with dark horizontal markings. Clusters of white flowers appear in late spring with orange-scarlet berries in autumn. Leaves have 15 serrated leaflets arranged in pairs with a single leaf at the tip.

BENEFITS OF THE TREES

After flowering small red berries appear in the autumn, creating an excellent environment for wildlife and also linked with nutrients to boost your immune system and many other health benefits.



TREE DESCRIPTION

Early to blossom, with clouds of snow-white flowers in early spring. Best known for their rich, dark fruits used to make a favourite wintry drink.

IDEAL LOCATIONS

Best used for hedging and in woodland areas, where the ground is not dry.

SUNLIGHT

Best grown in full sun.

WATERING

Caring for blackthorn is very easy because it is a shrub that requires almost no care once it has settled in correctly. Regularly water required over the 1st year after planting.

SOIL

Ideally moist soil.

HEIGHT & SPACE REQUIRED

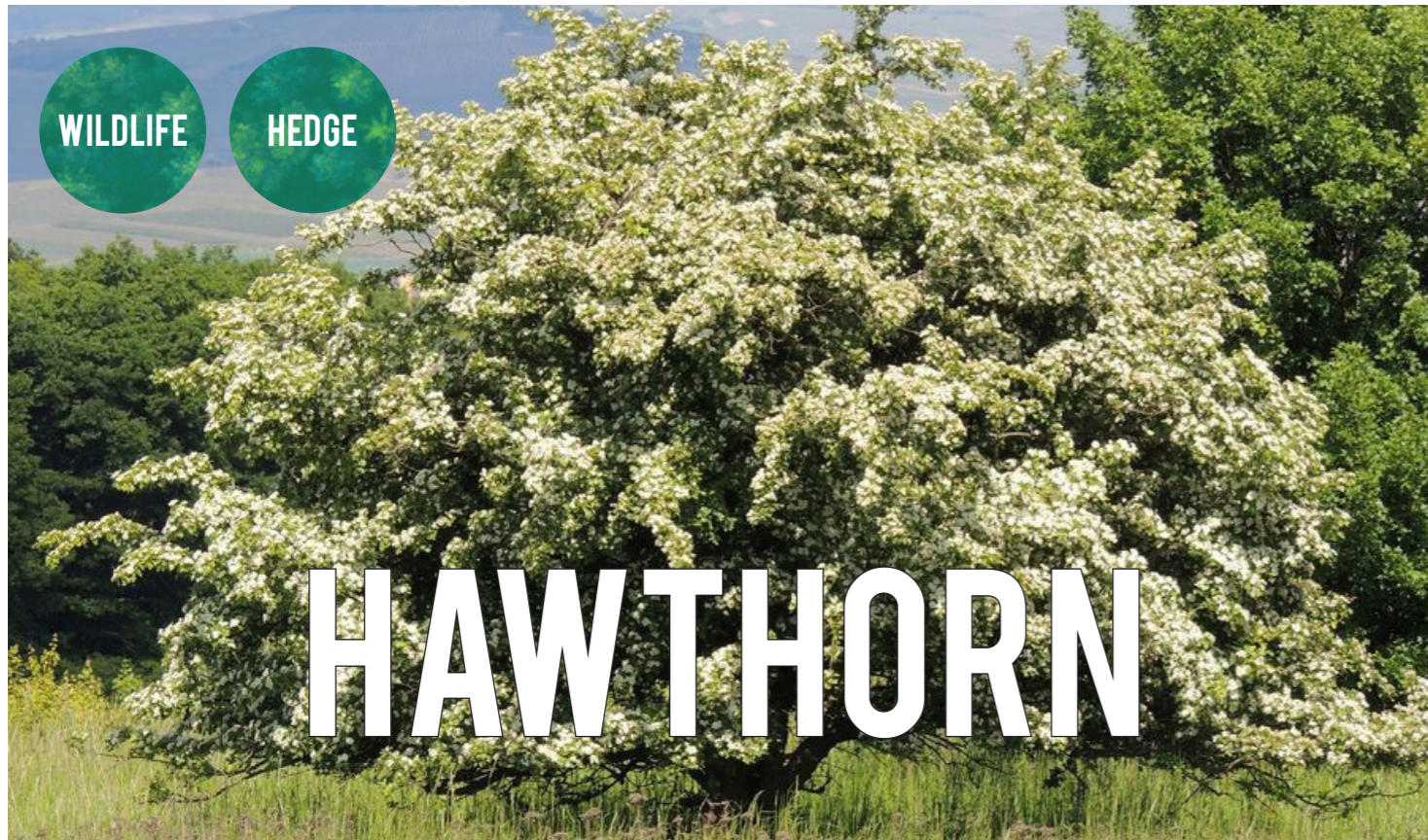
Fast growing tree, requires 1m apart, after 5 years can reach up to 4m tall and 3m wide, depending on pruning and aftercare.

BLOOM

Once mature produces small clusters of flowers before the leaves in early spring. The twig is smooth and dark purple, with side shoots ending in long spines. In autumn, black-purple fruit (sloes) appear.

BENEFITS OF TREES

Dried flowers and berries are often used for a range of medicinal purposes. The sour berries produced can be used to make sloe gin and other fermented drinks.



WILDLIFE

HEDGE

HAWTHORN

TREE DESCRIPTION

Mature trees can reach a height of 15m though they can grow as a small tree with a single stem.

IDEAL LOCATIONS

Hawthorns will grow in open, sunny sites or partial shade. They prefer a well-drained soil enriched with lots of organic matter, which holds plenty of moisture in spring and summer, doesn't dry out or become waterlogged.

SUNLIGHT

Sunny sites or partial shade.

WATERING

Water your hawthorn bush thoroughly when you plant it. Build a short wall of soil running in a circle around the tree just outside the perimeter of the root ball. Fill with 40 to 50 litres of water and allow the water to drain into the soil.

SOIL

Tolerates most soils. Height and space required: Requires 4m in space, reaching a height of 12-15m, It can also be a hedgerow shrub.

BLOOM

Twigs are slender and brown with thorns and bark is brown with shallow scaling ridges. The leaves appear before the flowers which follow in May/June. Red berries replace them from late August.

BENEFITS OF THE TREE

Great for wildlife and fruits small red berries that can be harvested for jams.



WILDLIFE

HEDGE

URBAN

HAZEL

TREE DESCRIPTION

Hazel is one of the most useful trees for its bendy stems and as a conservation saviour. And its nuts are loved by people, squirrels and hazel dormice.

IDEAL LOCATIONS

Ideal for all locations and highly resistant to disease

SOIL

Highly tolerant to a range of growing conditions, except waterlogged or poor soils.

SUNLIGHT

Possible to grow in sun and shade.

WATERING

Newly planted hazelnut trees require regular watering for the first two years. Once established, water is reduced to once or twice a month. Mulching around the tree with 8-10cm of bark mulch helps maintain soil moisture and reduce weed germination.

HEIGHT AND SPACE REQUIRED

If unmanaged, trees will grow to 12-15m. Allow up to 3m between each tree.

BLOOM

Young bark appears bronze, turning pale brown with shallow ridges as the tree ages. Catkins appear from late winter with hazelnuts following in early autumn.

BENEFITS OF THE TREE

Within five years these trees can begin to produce their first hazelnuts.



SILVER BIRCH

TREE DESCRIPTION

When mature they can reach 30m in height, forming a light canopy with elegant, drooping branches.

IDEAL LOCATIONS

Perfect for gardens, these trees can tolerate a range of locations.

SOIL

Can tolerate all soils, including waterlogged.

WATERING

Once planted and properly established, silver birches need hardly any aftercare. They may need watering during prolonged dry periods in summer.

SUNLIGHT

Prefer open sunny spaces but happy to adapt.

HEIGHT AND SPACE REQUIRED

These slender trees can grow up to 20-25m and can be planted 1.5m apart.

BLOOM

Purple-brown with rough white spots on the shoots which are prominent in the sun. Buds are long and sharp and, with age, the bark becomes papery white with black fissures. The leaves are a distinctive triangular shape with drooping brown catkins in autumn.

BENEFITS OF THE TREE

Can home over 300 species, in addition to the bark being used for a range of everyday materials.



WILD CHERRY

TREE DESCRIPTION

Beautiful blossom and a bounty of bright red fruits. Wild cherry, one of the prettiest native trees, is relished by gardeners and wildlife.

IDEAL LOCATIONS

Best for orchards or large gardens, it requires some watering during the first summer of growth.

SOIL

In the wild, they easily establish in sandy even rocky soils but struggle in heavy clay soils. This is true for the home garden and orchards as well.

WATERING

They should be watered the first week every other day, deeply; the second week, they can be watered deeply 2-3 times; and after the second week, water cherry trees thoroughly once a week for the rest of the first season. Adjust watering as needed in times of drought or heavy rainfall. Keeping weeds pulled around the base of cherry trees will help ensure that the roots get the water, not the weeds. Putting mulch, like wood chips, around the cherry tree root zone will also help retain soil moisture

SUNLIGHT

Wild Cherry doesn't need full sun, but the more sun the tree is exposed to the sweeter the cherry fruit will be.

HEIGHT AND SPACE REQUIRED

Can grow up to 15m, when planting allow 2m between each tree.

BLOOM

Cherry trees are deciduous, their leaves turn from green to yellow and fall in autumn.

BENEFITS OF TREE

Foremost the cherry fruit, a delicious treat! Cherry wood can also be used for many things and best known for its beautiful aroma when burning.



WORKING
WOOD

GREY WILLOW

TREE DESCRIPTION

A silvery lover of damp woodland, Caterpillars flock to feed on its leaves and its fuzzy catkins are an early pollen source for pollinators.

IDEAL LOCATIONS

Ideal for woodlands, hedges and can be planted in your garden.

SOIL

Grey Willow does well in all conditions, including waterlogged soil but cannot tolerate dry soils.

SUNLIGHT

This tree grows best in full sun and along water sources

HEIGHT AND SPACE REQUIRED

Typically mature after 10 years of a height of 6m, has a fast growth rate and can grow as wide as 4m.

BLOOM

Willow leaves are slender and elliptical, and about 6-10cm long, green above and grey-green below and soft to the touch underneath.

The bark on the trunk and main branches starts smooth and grey-green in colour, but quickly becomes corky and ridged. They also tend to grow in an untidy sprawling manner but can be trained to grow neatly.

BENEFITS

Excellent for wildlife and bees. Particularly good for stabilising banks and reducing soil erosion. The wood can also be used for fuel.



WORKING
WOOD

FIELD MAPLE

TREE DESCRIPTION

Pollution fighter, autumn stunner, syrup maker. The field maple is a sturdy broad leaf which supports caterpillars, aphids, and all their predators.

IDEAL LOCATIONS

Ideal for woodlands, larger green spaces and also gardens.

SOIL

Field Maple tolerates most conditions, including shade, but dislikes acidic soils.

SUNLIGHT

Full sun and partial shade.

HEIGHT AND SPACE REQUIRE

Can grow up to 8-14m and 4ms wide.

BLOOM

Twigs are slender, brown and straight, developing a corky bark with age. The distinctive five-lobed maple leaves turn from dark green to golden yellow in autumn. In spring Field Maple has small yellow flowers, succeeded by red fruit

BENEFITS

Traditionally, the wood of Field maple was used for wood-turning, as a veneer and to make musical instruments, such as harps.



WORKING
WOOD

COMMON OAK

TREE DESCRIPTION

Supports more life than any other native tree species in the UK; even its fallen leaves support biodiversity.

IDEAL LOCATIONS

Oak trees can grow very large and are ideally suited in larger green spaces such as parks.

SOIL

Common Oaks are suited to most conditions except marshy, very chalky soils.

WATERING

A newly planted oak tree requires water, to the depth it is planted, daily. After two or three weeks, reduce the frequency so you are watering every two to three days for two to three weeks. Finally, provide the oak tree with 2.5cm of water for the rest of its first year. Give the tree 2.5cm of water every two weeks during its second year and 2.5cm of water every three weeks in the oak tree's third year

SUNLIGHT

Oak trees are hardy and tolerate most conditions throughout the year.

HEIGHT AND SPACE REQUIRED

Oak trees can grow up to 20-40m tall and it's suggested you plant them 7m from buildings and other trees.

BLOOM

The smooth brown twigs grow into grey bark with knobby ridges. The characteristic leaves have large deep lobes and smooth edges. Catkins appear from early May with acorns turning from green to brown in autumn.

BENEFITS OF TREES

Are the best for the environment, by improving air quality, creating windbreaks and the acorns in produces can feed many animals. Not only that, Oak wood can be used to make many products

DID YOU KNOW

There's a spectacular holm oak which is a recorded Great tree of London. This tree is situated in Valence Park at the entrance to Valence House, Becontree Avenue.

This tree has historical links to the borough. It was planted in the early 1700s by the then private owner of Valence House to show off his family's wealth.



HEDGE

DOGWOOD

TREE DESCRIPTION

Dogwood is a small broadleaf shrub, typically found growing along woodland edges and in hedgerows of southern England. The bark is grey and smooth with shallow ridges which develop with age, and its twigs are smooth, straight and slim.

SOIL

They will grow in a variety of climates and soil conditions.

SUNLIGHT

Flowering dogwoods can be grown in sun or shade; however, trees planted in partial shade generally perform better. Trees can find full sun stressful, making them more susceptible to dogwood borers and heat stress.

WATERING

For care of flowering dogwood trees, dogwoods that are planted in full sun must also rely on frequent watering, especially during hot conditions

HEIGHT AND SPACE REQUIRED

Dogwood reaches a height up to 10m and has leaves that have smooth sides and characteristic curving veins. If you want a decorative dogwood hedge, plant them 60cms apart. For nice thick clump, you can plant them 90cms apart. If you'd prefer them to grow as full trees they should be spaced 2-6m apart.

BLOOM

In the sun, they go crimson, staying lime green in the shade. It's black buds look like bristles and black berries appear in September.



DOG ROSE

TREE DESCRIPTION

A familiar, scrambling beauty that adorns hedgerows with its pale pink flowers. Dog rose clasps on to other shrubs with curved spines to grow.

IDEAL LOCATIONS

Dog rose trees are ideal for planting around the edge of gardens and green spaces.

SOIL

Highly tolerant of most conditions but does not do well in waterlogged areas.

SUNLIGHT

Full sun or partial shade.

WATERING

Water dog rose plants deeply about twice a week. Feel the soil at a depth of 5cm, and if it feels dry, water it. The soil should remain moist but not soggy. Container plants may need more frequent watering and avoid wetting the foliage.

HEDGE

Dog Rose is a scrambling shrub suited to hedgerows and woodland edges.

BLOOM

It has attractive pink and white flowers during the summer and long arching stems with curved thorns. In autumn it has striking egg-shaped, red 'rose-hips'.

BENEFITS OF TREE

Dog rose berries or 'rose hips' boast many health benefits.



CRAB APPLE

TREE DESCRIPTION

One of the ancestors of the cultivated apple (of which there are more than 6,000 varieties), it can live up to 100 years. They have an irregular, rounded shape and a wide, spreading canopy.

IDEAL LOCATIONS

They are perfect for front gardens, offering dappled shade in summer but shedding so winter light can flood in when it's most needed.

SOIL

Prefers moist soil.

SUNLIGHT

Crabapples generally grow best in full sun to partial shade.

WATERING

Newly planted crabapple trees need regular watering during their first year. Keep the soil over the tree's root zone evenly moist. A 5-10cm layer of mulch over the roots prevents the soil from drying out too quickly.

HEIGHT AND SPACE REQUIRED

If growing Crabapple as a hedge, plant 3 plants per metre, 33cms apart. You can also plant Wild Crabapple at 5 plants per metre in a staggered double row, with 33 cms between each plant along the row and 40cms between the rows. When not grown as a hedge, plant crabapple trees about 2.5m - 3m away from buildings or garden walls and be mindful that their average height is 9m.

BLOOMS

Twigs are green-brown with spurs and spines. The buds on a crab apple tree have downy tips and the yellow-green autumn fruits can be used to make crab apple jelly and wine.

BENEFITS OF TREE

Often called "the jewels of the landscape" flowering crab apple trees create four seasons of outstanding visual impact. In spring, the tree leafs out while the flower buds swell until they burst open to reveal fragrant blossoms in shades that range from white or pale pink to red.

As the flowers fade, they are replaced by small fruit that are relished by birds and squirrels. Most crab apple trees have vibrant fall colours, and once the leaves fall, the fruit stands out against the bare or snow-covered branches. The fruit often lasts well into the inter months.

HOW TO GET INVOLVED

There are a number of ways you can get involved with Rewilding in 2020, with each of our shops acting as hubs where residents will be running and participating in all sorts of great activities. Various tree collection points are also being established across the borough at local libraries, community centres and other organisations. We're also excited about plans for Wild Walks, there will be various planting days where you can be part of mass tree planting days, as well as smaller workshops about how to plant and care for trees.

PLANTING DAYS

A number of planting days are scheduled across the borough where everyone is invited to join in and make a new forest together! We will be planting hundreds of trees at the River Roding and Central Park. More information about the planting days can be found in your local Every One Every Day newspaper which you can find at your local shop.

ADOPT A TREE

You can find any one of the trees listed in this pack, available at your local Every One Every Day shop and other places around the borough. The trees are free to take, with no limit on how many. If you find that your desired tree is not available at your local collection, you are able to request your specific tree and reserve it from your local collection point.

WORKSHOPS

Your local Every One Every Day shop will have a number of sessions to demonstrate how to plant a tree and build upcycled tree guards in addition to tips on some aftercare so you can give your tree the best chance of life. Join in and plant some trees in 2020!

HOW TO PLANT A TREE

TREE PLANTING MUST TAKE PLACE WHEN THE TREES ARE DORMANT IN THE WINTER MONTHS, FROM NOVEMBER UNTIL EARLY APRIL. YOU CAN EXPECT TO SEE YOUR TREE REACH AN ADULT'S HEIGHT IN AROUND EIGHT YEARS.



EASY TO FOLLOW STEP GUIDE

- 1.** Mark out where you are going to plant your trees to ensure your planting design fits well in the desired space, and that trees are not planted too close together.
- 2.** Cut down any excess weeds and grass to make the planting process easier. This will also reduce the competition for water and nutrients from the soil.
- 3.** Thoroughly soak the roots in water before planting.
- 4.** Each tree sapling requires an individual pit which should be dug with a spade and which is several centimetres wider and deeper than the roots of the tree.



5. Loosen the root ball to encourage roots to grow into the soil before putting it into the ground
6. Any grass dug up to create the pit can be turned upside down and placed in the bottom. This will provide each tree with additional nutrients.
7. Position the tree into the hole and ensure all roots are below ground level. Where the roots meet the trunk is level with the surface of the soil surface, placing a piece of wood or string across the top of the hole can help you see the level.
8. Carefully backfill the soil around the tree while holding it up straight. Saplings left at an angle are at risk of snapping as they grow.
9. To compact the soil and reduce the chance of movement, firm the top layer around the sapling with your heel.

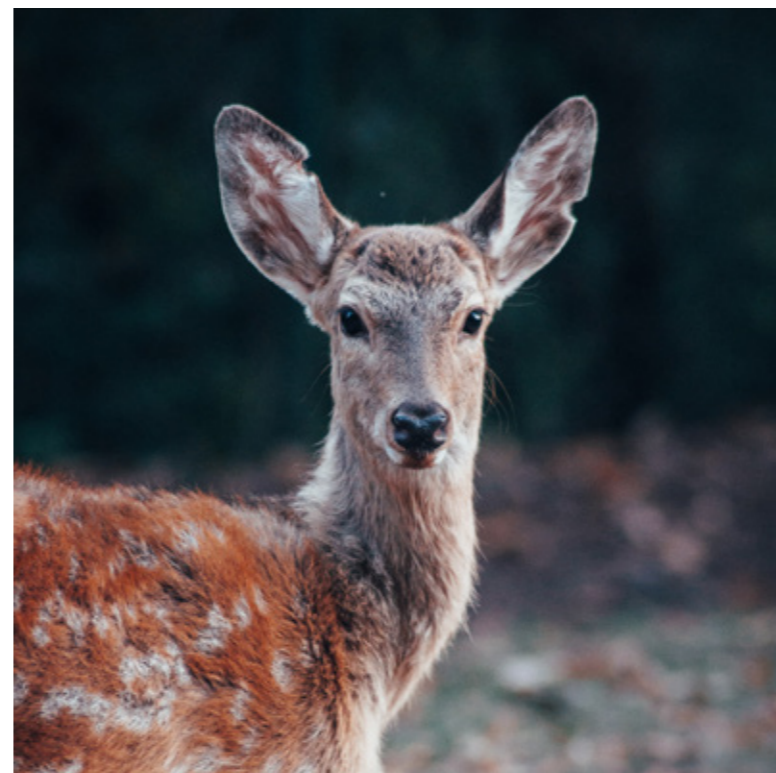
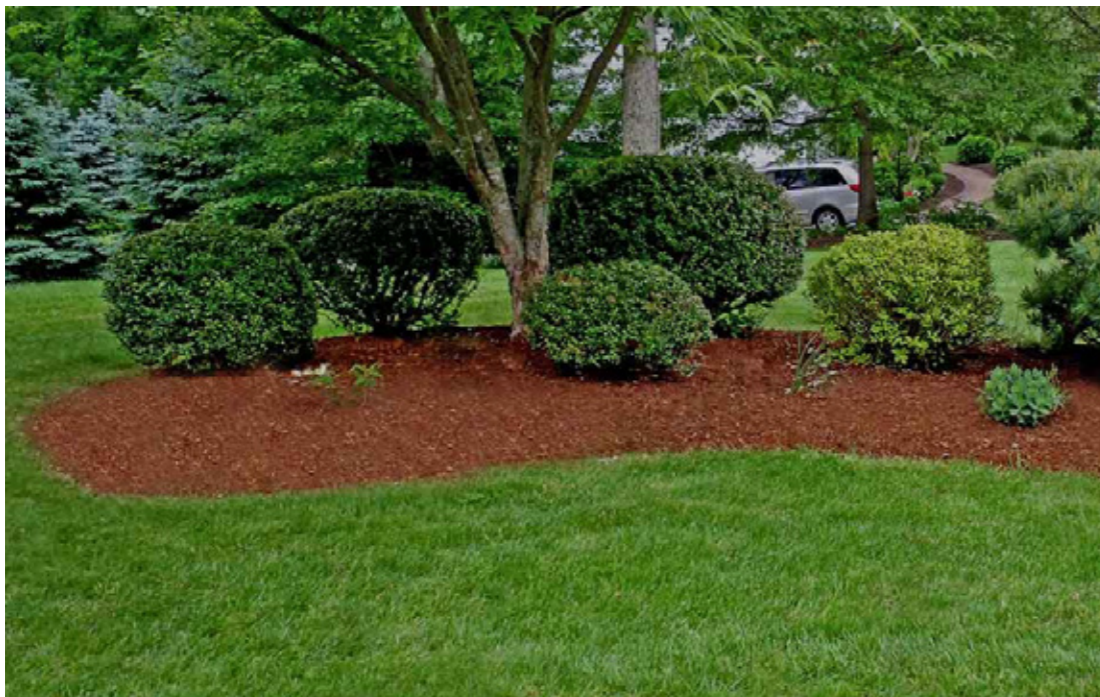
WHAT YOU'LL NEED

- Sapling
- Watering Can
- Spade and fork
- Stake and tie
- Mulch
- Tree guard (if in public space)

AFTERCARE

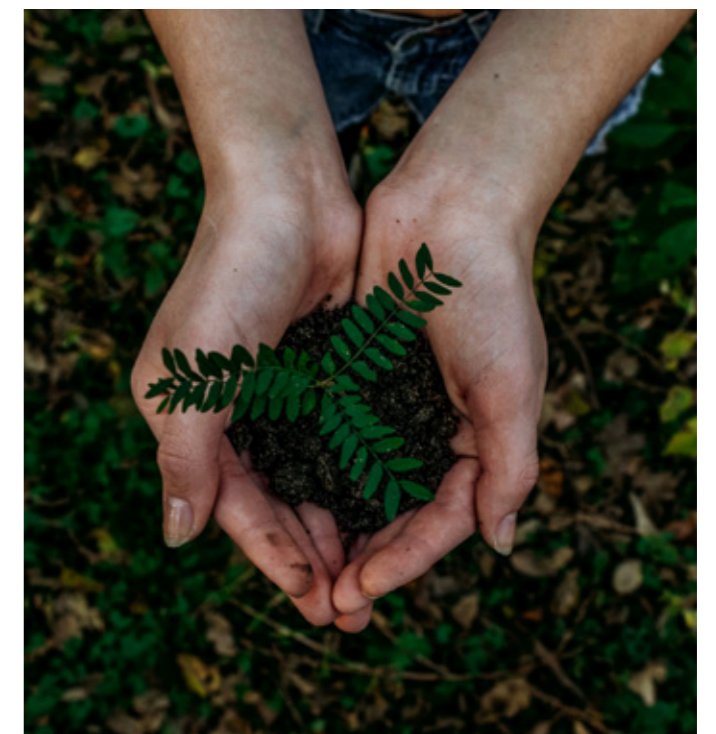
MULCHING

Weeding is the most important step in giving your trees the right start. Keeping a 1m diameter around the tree clear of weeds and grass for the first 2-3 years will reduce competition for moisture and nutrients. You can suppress weeds with mulch, such as bark chips or straw bales. Apply it to a depth of around 10cm to prevent it being blown away or dispersed and top it up annually. You can also buy mulch mats and peg them into the ground to keep them in place.



PESTS

Pests can cause damage inside the tube so check tree stems and guards for damage. Keeping tree guards firmly pressed into the soil and a weed-free area around your trees will help.



WORKSHOPS

Your local Every One Every Day shop will have a number of sessions to demonstrate how to plant a tree and, build upcycled tree guards in addition to tips on some aftercare so you can give your tree the best chance of life. Join in and plant some trees in 2020!

MOWING

Regular grass cutting is not advised as it invigorates grass growth and increases competition for moisture. If you do want to mow, take care to avoid damaging the trees and guards.



CHECK YOUR TREE GUARDS

Strong winds can blow trees over so make sure your guards, canes or stakes are upright and pushed firmly into the soil. Pull up any grass growing inside the guard and carefully replace the guard.



WATERING

In the first few years of your tree's life you may want to water it regularly as advised in our tree-by-tree breakdown. Use a watering can or a sprinkler that will administer water slowly and at a low pressure, mimicking rainfall. A newly planted tree should be watered in when planted, and from the point it's buds start to burst in the spring until the leaves fall in the autumn. Watering is advised for the first 2 summers after planting, further to this the tree should be able to access water from the surrounding soil. During the height of summer, water should be applied at a rate of 2 domestic bucket fulls (or 20 litres of water) every other day.



EVERY. ONE.
EVERY. DAY.