

1000 Trees



Contents

[Gloucestershire 1000](#)

[Why plant 1000 trees?](#)

[Get involved](#)

[How you can benefit](#)

[Advice for Tree Planters](#)

[What happens next...?](#)

[Contact](#)

[Native Trees and Shrubs](#)

Gloucestershire 1000

The county of Gloucestershire is 1,000 years old this year, and is an opportunity to celebrate everything that makes Gloucestershire such a great place to live, work and visit.

One thousand years ago in 1007, the Kingdom of Mercia was divided into 'shires' and Gloucestershire was created. The Gloucestershire 1000 project began in April 2007 and runs until spring 2008 with a whole host of different events taking place all across the county. Exhibitions, workshops, parties, performances and events, reflecting the range of traditions and communities that thrive across Gloucestershire and South Gloucestershire, are linking the county in a celebration of its past, present and future.

More information about the project is available on www.gloucestershire1000.org.uk.

Patron: HRH The Duke of Gloucester

President: HM Lord-Lieutenant Henry Elwes

The four key partners associated with Gloucestershire 1000 are: University of Gloucestershire, Gloucestershire County Council, Gloucestershire First and Gloucestershire Media.



Why plant 1000 trees?

Gloucestershire 1000 isn't just about parties and fireworks. Celebrating the county's past also offers an opportunity to look to the social and environmental challenges facing us in Gloucestershire over the next 1000 years. How do we want 2007 to be remembered?

Climate change, decreasing natural habitats and increasing urbanisation are prominent issues in the media on both a local and national level and impact us all in one way or another. Our lives are becoming less connected with our natural environment and daily routine is promoting indifference to the world around us.

'We need to inspire our children to become future guardians of their natural environment.'

- The Woodland Trust

Gloucestershire 1000 is pleased to be working in partnership with The Woodland Trust, the UK's leading woodland conservation charity, to see one thousand trees planted across the county this year. Several hundred of the trees being sponsored as part of 1000 Trees will be planted by school children and community groups in their local area. As the trees grow and flourish, so too will the generation of children who were responsible for their planting during this special year. If you choose to get involved you will be investing, not only in our landscapes, but the education and development of our county's children. They are the guardians of our future world.

Woodland is one of the UK's richest wildlife habitats and provides immense social and economic benefits. In the last 100 years nearly half our woodland, including priceless trees more than 400 years old, have been lost to make way for conifer plantations, agriculture, houses, motorways and airports. Research shows that contact with woods and nature makes us feel better about ourselves.* We hope that by encouraging individuals, companies, schools and community groups to plant a tree, we can encourage a sense of caring for our natural – and social – environments.

You can get involved in one of two ways. Why not adopt our DIY option and plant your own tree to add to the total? Or if you don't fancy getting your hands dirty, make a donation and The Woodland Trust will guarantee that a tree will be planted in Gloucestershire.

* See The Woodland Trust's [Space for People](#) for more information.

Get involved

Option 1: Green fingers

You can get involved by planting a tree and adding it to our 1000 Trees grand total.

Here's what to do:

- Plant your tree, or a few trees, in your garden or company/organisation grounds.
- The Woodland Trust has provided some great tips for anyone planting a tree for the first time. Take a look at the 'Advice for Tree Planters' section on page 8 or visit The Woodland Trust's [website](#) for more information.
- **Did you know?** If you're a community group and are strapped for cash, thanks to The Woodland Trust's '[Tree for All](#)' campaign, you can apply for a community tree-planting grant.
- If you are looking to buy a sapling to plant, why not visit [The Native Tree Shop website](#) where you can buy native trees and have them delivered.
- Don't forget to take a photo of your tree planting so we can add it to our website!
- Send us details of your tree by completing the [Option 1 form](#). Then we can add it to our '1000 Trees' grand total and mark its location on our [1000 Trees map](#).
- Every tree planted will appear on the map with a **little green tree** symbol. 1000 is a lot of trees, so you may need to skip through each web page until you can find your tree on the list.
- Dedicate your tree to an individual or organisation – you can even get a small brass plaque engraved with your dedication (see page 14 for more details).
- Don't forget to keep an eye on your tree, making sure it is fed and watered. You will receive a certificate with official thanks and an invitation to a special tree event in the spring.

Option 2: Make a donation of £40...

and let a Gloucestershire school or community group take care of the planting

- Supplying a Gloucestershire school or community group with a pack of 30 trees costs The Woodland Trust £40. By making a donation to 1000 Trees, you will be helping support a county-wide tree-planting scheme.
- The saplings will be planted by school children and their teachers, offering them an opportunity to take ownership of their local environment and watch the trees take root and flourish. Trees and shrubs will be planted as a hedge, avenue, circle or copse. By planting a collection of trees, the plantation has a greater chance of survival.
- **Why not tie in your donation with the tree planting of your LOCAL school or community group?** You can specify one of the designated areas from our [1000 Trees map](#) where we will add your name to that plantation. **Red pins** represent schools in Gloucestershire; **yellow pins** represent other community organisations. When you've made your donation, just send us an [email](#) letting us know your top two preferred planting sites*. The pin will be transformed into a **green tree** symbol and your name will be added to the site. 1000 is a lot of trees, so you may need to skip through each web page until you find a site that is particularly close to your heart.
- Visit the [Online Store](#) to make a donation by credit/debit card (minimum £40) or fill out the [Option 2 form](#) and send us a cheque (minimum £40). You can dedicate your tree to an individual or organisation.
- Your individual or company name will be displayed on the grand total on the Gloucestershire 1000 website.
- By making a donation to 1000 Trees, you will be enriching the local environment, providing habitats for wildlife and encouraging young people to invest in their future. You will also receive a certificate with official thanks and an invitation to a special tree event in the spring.
- Please contact [Laura Fleming, Project Co-ordinator](#) if you would like to discuss other sponsorship options and how your organisation can feature in the Gloucestershire 1000 tree event in the spring.

* We will do our very best to offer you the planting site of your choice. However some sites may already be allocated to named sponsors during the period of you completing this form and it being received.

How can you benefit?

Whether it's adding your name to the 1000 Trees grand total, reconnecting with nature or supporting your local community, in sponsoring a tree as part of '1000 Trees' you can benefit by:

- improving the appearance of your local environment;
- investing in the future of your planet;
- encouraging a sense of community spirit;
- inspiring Gloucestershire's school children to take an active interest in science and nature;
- marking the county's millennium;
- adding your company name to the 1000 Trees grand total and map;
- featuring on the Gloucestershire 1000 website, in the local press and any printed publicity material;
- being invited to a special tree event at the University of Gloucestershire in the spring;
- getting reconnected with nature;
- generating a sense of significance about preserving wildlife habitats and looking after our natural world;
- creating a place to hang a piñata;
- or dedicating your tree to a friend, relative or organisation.

Advice for Tree Planters

Provided by



So you have decided to plant a tree! This advice, provided by The Woodland Trust, is designed to help you give your trees the best start in life and the best chance of a healthy and productive future.

When?

Trees should not be planted when the ground is frozen, and so planting is recommended in late November/early December and in late February/early March when the soil is likely to be warmer.

Why not plant your tree as part of National Tree Week: 21 November – 2 December 2007?

Where?

Before planting a tree you need to think about what is appropriate for your setting. Here are some things you need to think about:

- **How big will it grow?** Take care to ensure its final size will fit in with the environment and avoid planting large trees within 10 – 15 metres of buildings.
- **Avoid planting** trees in key conservation habitats such as flower-rich grassland, wetland or heath.
- **If you are planting** trees in the countryside, particularly in areas close to ancient woodland, we recommend that you first attempt natural regeneration, complemented with locally grown trees if possible.

What?

Did you know there are many different types of tree that are native to Gloucestershire? You can find a comprehensive list of trees and shrubs on page 15 of this pack.

Choosing the right tree

- **A large garden** might be suitable for species such as oak, beech, ash or hornbeam, which provide homes and food for an extraordinary range of insects and the birds which feed on them. Native oaks, for example, are home to 423 different leaf-eating insects and can live up to 1000 years.
- **If your garden isn't big enough to accommodate larger trees**, medium-sized trees still provide a huge amount of pleasure – and they are important to wildlife. All of the following, except field maple and silver birch (which offer wonderful autumn colour), have the added bonus of beautiful blossom in spring:
 - common whitebeam (*Sorbus aria*)
 - wild cherry (*Prunus avium*)
 - crab apple (*Malus sylvestris*)
 - field maple (*Acer campestre*)
 - silver birch (*Betula pendula*)
- **Even smaller trees – and shrubs** can provide a home for an amazing array of animals and insects. Willows and sallows support more plant-eating insects than any other native tree or shrub. Small trees, ideal for smaller spaces, can provide a living boundary. Yew is ideal for a formal straight-edged hedge, while hawthorn and blackthorn provide dense, protective cover for garden birds to nest.

Some small native trees:

holly (*Ilex aquifolium*)

hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*)

hazel (*Corylus avellana*)

Some native shrubs:

blackthorn – (*Prunus spinosa*)

buckthorn – (*Rhamnus catharticus*); Alder buckthorn - (*Frangula alnus*);

guelder rose – (*Viburnum opulus*)

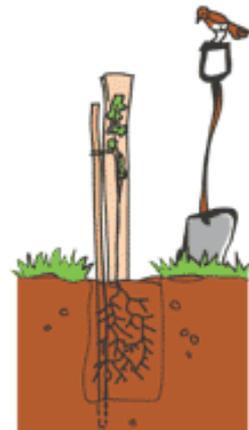
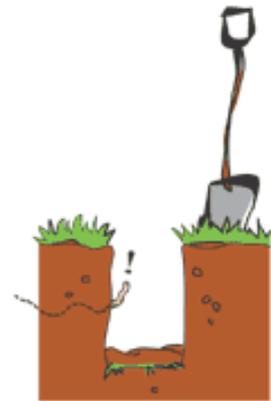


How?

Take care of your trees, planting them as soon as you can after they arrive and no more than a week later. If you can't plant them immediately, store them out of drying winds and under shade to protect against freezing or over-heating.

Step-by-step guide to planting

1. Insert stake if required.
2. Remove any wrapping or container from tree, but for root-balled or container-grown trees do not disturb the soil around roots.
3. Inspect tree and remove any broken or damaged twigs and roots.
4. Soak roots well before planting.
5. Check depth of hole (junction between root and stem must be at finished soil level); adjust if necessary.
6. In the case of bare-rooted trees, space roots out carefully and enlarge hole if necessary to avoid bending roots.
7. One person holds tree and a second puts soil over roots.
8. Shake tree gently up and down, so that soil filters through and around roots; firm soil lightly with foot.
9. Continue filling and treading more firmly but not too hard in wet conditions.
10. Fill all parts of hole and tread firmly with heel of foot, leaving firm soil at previous surrounding soil level.
11. Secure tree to stake if provided.
12. If dry, water well.
13. Rake and tidy up and apply mulch.
14. Voles, rabbits, hares and deer all eat trees or strip the bark. An appropriately sized tree shelter (page 14) can help prevent the loss of your tree – this is not usually necessary in a garden.



Ongoing Maintenance

Keep the area around the tree weed-free for the first three years.

Revisit any trees planted in the last five years at least once a year, between March and September.

- Any broken or dead branches? Remove them.
- To develop a tree with a single straight trunk, select the strongest leading shoot and shorten or remove any others which might compete with it.
- Check the base of the tree for any gaps in the soil caused by swaying and fill these in.
- Any signs of disease? Get further advice.



Loosening ties and checking stakes

- If the tie is too tight, loosen to prevent it damaging the tree. Make sure you can slide a finger in between the tree and the tie.
- Is a stake still needed? A healthy tree should only need a stake for up to two years, if at all.
- To check if the stake is still useful:
 - release the ties
 - push the tree gently to one side.

if it returns to an upright position, carefully remove the stake by pulling it upwards - using a crowbar will help. Shaking the stake may damage the roots. Fill in the hole.

if it does not return to a upright position, move down the trunk until you find the point where you can push the tree and it does. Re-attach the tie here and carefully saw off the stake above the tie. This will allow natural swaying in the wind, which will strengthen the trunk.

- Try this again next year until it is safe to remove the stake.

Trees love care

So you've planted your tree? That's fantastic! Now it's time to give your tree some TLC.

This is important because statistics show that a lot of trees die through lack of aftercare. In fact, in urban areas it's as many as 93 per cent.

But caring for your tree is so simple. And let's face it, you don't need much of an excuse to get out there and see it again.

Now TLC stands for lots of things. We've all heard of 'tender loving care', but 'trees love care' too and it's a great reminder of the three important steps to looking after your tree, because it also stands for 'tending, loosening and clearing'. 'Tending' to your sapling, 'loosening' the ties as it grows and 'clearing' the grass and weeds in case they start to swamp it.

Now this'll take you just five minutes a year and to make it really easy, The Woodland Trust has even put together a [handy guide](#).

So go on, visit your tree, give it the love it deserves and it will live a long and happy life.



What happens next...?

If you grabbed a spade and planted your own tree, well done! We hope that you enjoyed engaging with your local environment and your new tree is now flourishing. With some TLC, in a few years you won't believe how much your young sapling has grown!

If you made a donation towards the planting of a tree on behalf of a local school or community group, thank you! You have made a generous contribution to the experience and development of the county's young people and added to the 1000 Trees grand total.

We would like to thank you for giving your time or funds to support 1000 Trees and will be inviting you to a tree event at The Park, University of Gloucestershire in spring 2008. You will receive an official invitation with your certificate, but keep checking the Gloucestershire 1000 website if you want to know more.

If you enjoyed taking part in 1000 Trees, why not check out a few other Gloucestershire 1000 events this year?

[The fungi at Westonbirt and their trees](#) *Saturday 29 Sept & Saturday 20 Oct 2007*

Explore this remarkable diversity of fungi and the hidden role they play in supporting trees

[Green Woodworking](#) *Saturday 29 September 2007 - Sunday 30 September 2007*

A hands-on course working with unseasoned timber

[Seed Spectacular](#) *Saturday 06 October 2007*

Family event as part of the Tree Council's 'Seed Gathering Season'

[Autumn Fruits and Berries](#) *Wednesday 10 October 2007*

See Westonbirt's wonderful autumn colour

[1,000 Years of the Landscape of Gloucestershire](#) *Saturday 13 October 2007*

Fascinating conference exploring the history and future of Gloucestershire's landscape

[Autumnal Highlights](#) *Tuesday 23 October 2007 - Thursday 25 October 2007*

Discover why trees change colour and create some tree-inspired art

Contact

Gloucestershire 1000 (for general enquiries & donations)

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Gloucestershire1000@glos.ac.uk
www.gloucestershire1000.org.uk

Please make cheques payable to 'University of Gloucestershire' and send to the above address.
Or visit the online store to make a donation: www.ecommercegateway.co.uk/glos/store/

The Woodland Trust

Autumn Park
Dysart Road
Grantham
Lincs. NG31 6LL.

Tel: 01476 581121

www.woodland-trust.org.uk

The Native Tree Shop (for buying native trees)

Tel: 01476 581111
(Mon to Fri, 8:30am to 5pm)

nativetreeshop@woodland-trust.org.uk
www.nativetreeshop.com

The Woodland Trust Community Grants

Tel: 01476 581155

www.treeforall.org.uk/GetDigging/Events+grants.htm

The Ancient Tree Hunt

Have you spotted a really old tree? Why not help The Woodland Trust in their quest to find and map all the old, fat trees across the UK. Visit www.ancient-tree-hunt.org.uk/.

National Tree Planting Week

www.treecouncil.org.uk/projects/ntw.htm

Brass plaques

Grainge & Hodder Ltd

Tel: 0121 632 6079

Wells & Winter

Bradenham Hall

www.graingehandhodder.com/
photo-etching@graingehandhodder.com
www.wellsandwinter.co.uk
www.bradenhamhall.co.uk

Do you need a tree guard?

If rabbits (and more rarely hares) are present in any number, they will almost certainly gnaw the bark of younger trees and may kill them entirely. In these circumstances it is advisable to protect trees against them. With large areas rabbit fencing will be the most economic but needs regular maintenance to be effective. For smaller areas with low-planting densities, individual plastic tree guards or spiral guards are more effective, easier to use and cheaper – they are also effective against voles. These cost between 50p to £2.00 each depending on size, quantity and style required. Suppliers include: -

www.acorn-p-p.co.uk Tel: 01508 528763

www.arbeta.info Tel: 01823 259400

www.tubex.com Tel: 01685 888000

* The Woodland Trust. Registered Charity No. 294344. A non-profit making company limited by guarantee. Registered in England No. 1982873 Registered Office: Autumn Park, Dysart Road, Grantham, Lincs. NG31 6LL.

Native Trees and Shrubs

The majority of trees listed are available on www.nativetreeshop.com at a cost of £6.95 for one tree; £10.95 for four trees; £49.95 for thirty trees.

NATIVE TREES

| Common name | Scientific name | Description | Habitat | Other |
|--------------|---------------------------|---|--|--|
| Alder | <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> | Fast growing tree that will reach 60m. Can be coppiced. | Grows on wet or flooded sites, often next to streams and ponds. Also on poor soils. Avoid acid soils, shady situations and very dry areas. | A versatile tree that can be used on reclamation sites or as a pioneer species. |
| Ash | <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> | Large tree, up to 45m, that can live for some 200 years. Grey/green bark with distinctive black buds in spring. | Widespread, preferring limestone soils that are moist but well drained. Up to 450m altitude. | Grows well in mixed woodland if not too shaded. Comes into leaf late and often drops leaves earlier than other species. |
| Aspen | <i>Populus tremula</i> | Very hardy tree that can reach 20m. Matures in 50 years. | Suitable for a wide range of habitats from wet lowlands to mountain areas, but not too dry. | Common in the Scottish Highlands besides streams and rivers. |
| Bay Willow | <i>Salix pentandra</i> | Usually grows to 10m. Native to North Wales and northwards | Grows by rivers and other wet areas though not a common tree. Not shady sites | Has broad glossy leaves which are sticky and fragrant when young. Good for bees. |
| Bird Cherry | <i>Prunus padus</i> | Grows to 15m. Native of the north Midlands northwards. | Common by streams in limestone areas such as north-west Yorkshire. Likes lime-rich soils. | Attractive in June when in flower and in autumn with its yellow and amber colours. Fruits edible for birds. |
| Black Poplar | <i>Populus nigra</i> | Grows to 20-35m. Now quite Scarce in the countryside. | Typically grows in damp soils, along stream and river sides. | Also known as the Manchester poplar. Very resilient to pollution and fast growing so was once commonly planted in cities. Now rare and care should be taken to find stock of local provenance. |
| Box | <i>Buxus sempervirens</i> | Usually grows to 2-5m. A dense evergreen that is often no more than a shrub. | Typically grows on chalky soils such as the Chilterns, North Downs and the Cotswolds. Native to SE England | The wood is the heaviest of the native timbers and does not float! |
| Crab Apple | <i>Malus sylvestris</i> | Grows to 2-10m. Spiny with white flowers. | Found scattered in all areas including oak woodland, hedgerows and hilly chalky areas. | The wild crab is one of at least four species from which the domestic apple is derived. |
| Crack Willow | <i>Salix fragilis</i> | Tall tree that grows to 10-18m. Has glossy elongated slender leaves | Likes deep moist soils or riversides. Abundant in SE England and present throughout the UK. | If twisted, brittle twigs crack at the base. In water it produces fine red, coral-like roots. |

| | | | | |
|-------------------|---------------------------|--|--|---|
| Downy Birch | <i>Betula pubescens</i> | Similar to the silver birch, although even less demanding. Quick growing to 25m, but short lived showing signs of aging at 60 years. | Common on poorly drained soils and heaths, peat bogs and damper areas. Also by streams and pools. | It is a pioneer species – often the first to colonise areas of cleared woodland or wasteland. |
| English Elm | <i>Ulmus procera</i> | Once a common species in wet woodland, hedgerows and banks. Grows to 30m | Leaves dark green and rough above and pale beneath. Dark brown bark and cracked into rectangular plates | Tree numbers were devastated during the 1970's and 80's with outbreak of Dutch Elm Disease, thought to have killed over 80% of population. Root stock often remains and suckers from this but gets infected again between 5-10 years as bark matures. |
| Field Maple | <i>Acer campestre</i> | The only native maple to Britain growing to 20m. Often used in hedges as either a shrub or tree | Common on chalk or limestone soils in the south to the Midlands. Less common in northern England and Scotland | A medium sized tough robust tree with colourful leaves that turn deep yellow in autumn. Fruit tinged pink in early summer |
| Goat Willow | <i>Salix caprea</i> | More commonly a shrub but can grow to 10m. Found in many areas. | Hedgerows, woods and scrub, likes damp conditions. | Very distinctive in spring when branches are covered in green and yellow catkins Distinctive silvery male catkins-gives the name pussy willow before bright yellow stamens emerge. |
| Hornbeam | <i>Carpinus betula</i> | A graceful tree that grows to a height of 30m. It also keeps its lower leaves in winter like beech. Prefers sheltered positions. | Found in woods and hedges common in southern England. Grows well on heavy clay soils, as well as lighter soils but not acid sands. | One of the hardest and strongest of native timbers. Historically used for cartwheels, still used for piano hammers. |
| Large leaved Lime | <i>Tilia platyphyllos</i> | Large tree that grows to 40m. Native to the Wye Valley and South Yorkshire. Commonly planted. | Grows well in woods and often in limestone areas. | Often found in parks and avenues. First lime to flower – fragrant blooms hang in clusters in late June. |
| Osier | <i>Salix viminalis</i> | Between 3 to 6m | Commonly lining rivers and streams. Greyish – brown bark and fissured. Twigs are long and straight. Catkins in late February, March and early April. | Plants can be cut annually to provide flexible shoots for basket weaving |
| Pendunculate Oak | <i>Quercus robur</i> | Usually grows to 20–35m known for its durability and longevity. Stalked fruit, the 'peduncle' gives it its name. Stalkless leaves | Best on damp heavy clays but will grow on sandy soils. Typically found in the eastern lowlands of Britain. | A robust tree that characterises the countryside. Supports a huge variety of insects throughout the year. |
| Purple Willow | <i>Salix purpurea</i> | Up to 5m | Damp places, frequently beside lakes and rivers. Leaves are narrow and long- oblong in opposite pairs on the twigs. Grey Bark, twigs yellow or grey sometimes tinged with red or purple. | Number of varieties grown for basket making across south of England |

| | | | | |
|--------------------|---------------------------|--|--|--|
| Rowan | <i>Sorbus aucuparia</i> | Small attractive tree that grows to 20m. Very hardy and occurs at a higher altitude than any other native tree – up to 1000m | Grows in many different soil conditions, though natural habitat is mountainous areas or lighter soils. Does well when planted in open woods. | White flowers in early summer developing into red berries in autumn. High in vitamin C, they are eaten by blackbirds, thrushes and starlings. Fruit can also be used to make a jelly. |
| Sessile Oak | <i>Quercus petraea</i> | Majestic tree that grows to 40m. Not planted as often as <i>Quercus robur</i> . Stalkless fruit, stalked leaves. | Grows well in woodland preferring high rainfall areas on lighter acid soils. Western and northern Britain | Open birch and oak woods (upland oak) are the favoured habitat |
| Silver Birch | <i>Betula pendula</i> | Graceful tree that stands out in winter with its white trunk and branches, grows quickly when young and can reach 30m. Fairly short-lived species at about 70–100 years. | Native throughout UK, preferring lighter soils and shallow peats. Common on dry heaths and open woodland. | Pioneer species often first to colonise recently cleared areas. This is helped by its light seeds that are widely distributed by the wind. |
| Small Leaved Lime | <i>Tilia cordata</i> | The other native lime with downward dropping branches and heart-shaped leaves. Grows to about 30m in height. | Found in mixed woodland on lime-rich soils. Fairly hardy tree in lowland areas. Often planted as a street tree or in avenues. | Once thought to be more common than oak, it coppices well and is long lived. It spreads by suckers with some trees more than 1,000 years old. Bees are attracted to the flowers in early summer. |
| Smooth Leaved Elm | <i>Ulmus carpinifolia</i> | Up to 30m | Native to Kent and East Anglia, rarer further north and west | Upright Branches and dome shaped crown |
| Whitebeam (Common) | <i>Sorbus aria</i> | Grows to about 15m. Planted all over the country and is common in streets and gardens. Striking silver-coloured leaves in early summer. | Native to chalk and limestone hills of southern England. Also does well on adjacent sandy soils. | White flowers in early summer and red berries in autumn, which are taken by birds. |
| White Willow | <i>Salix alba</i> | Native all over Britain except north-west Scotland. Grows to about 25m. Green/grey elongated leaves. | Common along lowland riversides and valleys, more frequent in southern areas. Likes damp or wet soils. | Suitable for pollarding. Helps to stabilise riverbanks, though not as common as crack willow. |
| Wild Cherry (Gean) | <i>Prunus avium</i> | Native in all parts, this attractive tree has white flowers before the leaves appear in April–May. Grows to 30m. | Found in woods and hedges. Prefers lime-rich and clay soils. Any position, but not deep shade. | Also common as park or street tree. Attractive to bees. |
| Wild Pear | <i>Pyrus pyraster</i> | Small Tree up to 15m | Rarer than the crab apple. Has quite spiny branches with particularly small and rounder fruits than other hybrids. | Distinctive grey or brown bark which breaks into small rectangular plates. White flowers in April. Fruits ripen in November. |
| Wild Service Tree | <i>Sorbus torminalis</i> | A relative of rowan and whitebeam, grows up to 25m. Maple-like leaves which turn deep red in autumn. | Grows on chalk, limestone and clay, traditionally from Kent up to Cumbria. More common in the west. | Edible red fruits are attractive to birds. Will only self-sow on land that has not been previously cultivated. |
| Wych Elm | <i>Ulmus glabra</i> | A dense canopied tree that can grow to 40m. | Often grows by water and likes damp and shady spots. Is also found on hillsides in | Very hardy tree that copes well with polluted air, so is often used as a city |

| | | | | |
|----------|---------------------------|--|---|---|
| | | | Scotland. | park tree. |
| Yew | <i>Taxus baccata</i> | Very hardy evergreen tree that is commonly found in churchyards. Can grow up to 25m. | Tolerant of all conditions except very wet ground. Prefers chalk and limestone, but found in oak woods on other soils. | Our oldest living tree with some specimens more than 2,000 years old. Very strong, durable wood that was traditionally used to make longbows. |
| Hawthorn | <i>Crataegus monogyna</i> | Up to 12m | Often used as hedging species and excellent stock barrier. Provides a good habitat for birds and berries in the autumn. | |

NATIVE SHRUBS

| Common name | Scientific name | Height | Habitat |
|--------------------|----------------------------|--|---|
| Alder buckthorn, | <i>Frangula alnus</i> | Up to 5m | Mainly on moist, acidic soils in lowland England and Wales, but also on lime-rich fenland peat. Cannot tolerate permanent waterlogging. |
| Blackthorn or sloe | <i>Prunus spinosa</i> | Up to 4m | Widespread and common except in northern Scotland on all except very acid or peaty soils. Intolerant of dense shade. Valued for its fruits (sloes). Its dense, spiny growth also makes it ideal for nesting birds. |
| Bramble | <i>Rubus fruticosus</i> | Up to 2m | Common in woodland, hedgerows and scrub throughout England and Wales. Thrives in well drained soils from acid to alkaline. |
| Buckthorn, purging | <i>Rhamnus catharticus</i> | Up to 6m rarely to 10m | Confined to lime-rich soils on limestone and in fens in England and Wales. |
| Creeping Willow | <i>Salix repens</i> | Low growing not much above ground level. | Locally dominant species in wet and dry sand dune stacks, acidic heathland and moorland. |
| Dog rose | <i>Rosa canina</i> | Up to 3m | Commonly found in hedgerows, scrub and woodland in a wide range of soils throughout England and Wales up to 550m |
| Dogwood | <i>Cornus sanguinea</i> | Up to 5m | Widespread in England and Wales, especially on lime-rich soils. Avoids dense woodland. |
| Elder | <i>Sambucus nigra</i> | Up to 10m | Widespread except in northern Scotland. Frequently found on lime-rich soils, on disturbed areas and on land rich in nitrogen. |
| Guelder Rose | <i>Viburnum opulus</i> | Up to 4m | Widespread, but rare in northern Scotland. Avoids very acid and very dry sites and dense woodland. Thrives on moist soils. |
| Hawthorn (Midland) | <i>Crataegus laevigata</i> | Up to 12m | Similar in size to hawthorn. Leaves are different from <i>Crataegus Monogyna</i> and has two stoned fruit rather than one in. This is an ancient woodland indicator in many areas. Prefers shade in woods and heavy soils, typically in southern England. Many hybrids between this and hawthorn. |

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| Hazel | <i>Corylus avellana</i> | Up to 6m | Found in woodland, hedgerows and scrub. Common on chalk, limestone, neutral and mildly acid soils. A multi stemmed shrub, hazelnuts are good food source for squirrels and mice. Traditionally coppiced, often as understorey in oak woodland. Straight coppice stems are ideal for weaving into hurdles and other woodland products. |
| Holly | <i>Ilex aquifolium</i> | Can reach 20m height in some locations, | Grows on almost any soils and in damp areas. Also found as an understorey in oak and beech woodland. Can be used a hedgerow species. Female tree produces red berries in autumn – food for some birds. May be sterile if planted in deep shade. Provides winter interest in woodland. |
| Juniper | <i>Juniperus communis</i> | Rarely more than 5m. | Slow-growing evergreen shrub found in a wide range of habitats. Grows on chalk and limestone in open sunny places, but also in north on shallow wet acid peat and in shade of other conifers. Increasingly rare. Has the most extensive range worldwide of any tree. Spans the landmass of the northern hemisphere. |
| Privet | <i>Ligustrum vulgare</i> | Up to 5m | Widespread in England and Wales, especially in light woodland on thin, dry lime-rich soils. Cannot tolerate waterlogging. |
| Spindle | <i>Euonymus europaeus</i> | Up to 6m | In England, Wales and Southern Scotland. Common in woods and scrub on lime-rich soils. |
| Strawberry tree | <i>Arbutus unedo</i> | Rarely exceeding 10m | Evergreen tree or shrub. Only native in southwest Ireland. Slow growing and not long lived. Needs shelter to survive and is found mainly in Southern England and Ireland preferring drier situations. |
| Wayfaring Tree | <i>Viburnum lantana</i> | Up to 6m | Confined to southern England and Wales, nearly always on dry lime-rich soils. Cannot grow on waterlogged soils or in dense shade. |
| Willow, grey | <i>Salix cinerea</i> | Usually to 5m rarely to 10m | Very similar to <i>Salix caprea</i> , but classed as a shrub due to its size. Widespread. More tolerant of acid soils than <i>S. caprea</i> , but less tolerant of dry soils thriving in moist conditions. |