

Cherry Plum (*Myrobalan/Prunus Cerasifera*)

The cherry plum *Prunus cerasifera* is a broadleaf deciduous tree that flowers as early as February so provides attractive blossom and early forage for pollinators. It is self-fertile and occasionally bears red or yellow cherry like fruit which is rather sharp but good for the birds and making jam, chutney or wine. It has glossy slender foliage and the odd spike. They are very vigorous and robust small trees, tolerant of most conditions. It can be grown as an ornamental tree or part of a fruiting hedge. In over 20 years it can grow up to 8m high and 8m wide. It can tolerate Clay, loam, sand and chalk soils that are Neutral, acid, or alkaline. Suitable positions for planting are Sheltered or exposed in Full or partial



Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*)

Hawthorn is a valuable resource for wildlife as well as an immensely hardy, forgiving, and fast growing small tree useful in hedges. It's easy to grow, and tolerates nearly all conditions including shade. Although also called the "May Tree", or "May thorn", Hawthorn will flower anytime from March to as late as June. Its abundant white flowers are a very significant source of Spring nectar and edible winter berries if sympathetically managed. It is a foodplant for a number of butterfly and moth species too, and is generally a wonderful wildlife plant. Its habit makes it an ideal refuge and nest site for small birds and mammals, who feast on its red berries. The vast numbers of insects it attracts in spring also mean hedges with a lot of Hawthorn have higher bird populations.

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Hazel (*Corylus avellana*)

Hazel is one of our most useful native trees. Its flexibility and vigorous growth after coppicing make it a good hedge plant. Hazel rods have been used for all sorts of things over time. Nowadays they make handy supports for sweet peas or rustic hurdles. Hazel is a tremendous wildlife resource; the male yellow catkins ("Lamb's tails") are an invaluable source of early pollen for bees and its nuts are a boon for insects and small mammals including dormice plus human consumption! Over 70 butterfly and moth caterpillars feed on hazel leaves, and coppiced plants provide cover for ground nesting birds. It grows in a wide range of soil types (Loam, sand, or chalk; Neutral or alkaline) and conditions (Sheltered or exposed, Full or partial sun or shade). In 20 years a tree can grow up to 8m high and 8m wide.



Wayfaring Tree (*Viburnum lantana*)

The Wayfaring Tree has creamy white lily scented flowers in May - June which attract bees and butterflies, and are followed by red berries that turn black as they ripen. 16th century botanist John Gerard called it the "Wayfarer", as it popped up so frequently along lanes and paths across the chalky downland of southern England. It's still a good indicator of ancient byways. In 10 years the shrub can grow up to 4m high and 4m wide. Suitable soils are Clay, loam, sand, chalk which can be Neutral, acid, or alkaline. It can be planted in Sheltered or exposed positions in full or partial sun.



Guelder Rose (*Viburnum opulus*)

The Guelder Rose isn't a rose at all, but it is a very beautiful shrub with all year round interest, which has been here since at least the Iron Age. It has large lobed leaves which turn well in the autumn, and globes of white flowers in early summer, followed by bright red berries, popular with birds, particularly Mistle thrushes. It does well in heavy moist soils. Guelder Rose bark is used by herbalists for a variety of ailments. In 20 years the shrub can grow up to 4m high and 4m wide. Suitable soils are Clay, loam, sand, or chalk which can be Neutral, acid or alkaline. It can be planted in Sheltered or exposed positions in Full shade, partial shade, or full sun.

