

Philosophy

Well designed and executed external works and planting are essential to enhance the overall appearance of development. Apart from their visual contribution, they help influence the behaviour of pedestrians and drivers as well as providing security, privacy and shelter. Used carefully they can emphasise the different functions of spaces and routes throughout the development and be used in association with other traffic calming methods to reduce traffic speed.

The overall appearance of the development and its standard of maintenance are amongst the most important determinants of residents' satisfaction. Residential roads and footpaths, and the open spaces that adjoin them, are significant parts of the external environment, which are seen when travelling through a development and from the homes within it.

Successful and well maintained landscape works enhance the character of an estate and encourage communal pride. Advice on landscape design should be an essential part of local guidance for developers. Adequate allowance should be made for landscape work in the overall cost of the development. It is strongly recommended that developers engage the services of a qualified landscape architect.

The Design Approach

The following simple appraisal and design approach is suggested:-

- Identify the landscape characteristics of the area within which the site lies. This should include the position and grouping of mature trees and other vegetation that is typical of the area and which is growing successfully; identify the form of enclosure typical of the locality e.g. walls, fences, or the types of hedges.
- Identify the vegetation structure of the site, what vegetation is growing successfully, the position of vegetational features and their condition, the condition and age of trees on site and assess the ultimate potential mature size and spread of immature trees.
- Identify important site characteristics and features e.g. landform, soil type and drainage including wet areas.
- Identify important views into and out of the site.
- Decide what features are to be retained and how this is to be achieved.
- Consider the way people will move through the estate, what level of open space is required, how they will use open space and what level of activities are appropriate e.g. ball games, dog walking.



- Decide what new planting and features are going to be incorporated in the scheme. Try to incorporate species and features characteristic of the area.
- Consider how both existing and new features will be maintained and by whom.
- Be prepared to review, amend and refine the design.

The Landscape Setting

The landscape element of the design should pay due regard to the setting of the site as well as its own specific characteristics. It is important to observe the character of the local environment, to consider its scale and spatial relationships, to identify the features which create its landscape character and analyse their visual importance.

The features and characteristics which give the area its local distinctiveness should be incorporated into the design of new development to carry through the established 'sense of place'.

The Character of the Site

Having recognised the distinctive characteristics of the locality, the individual features and characteristics of the site need to be identified. Site analysis should identify changes in level, natural drainage pattern, the main aspect of the site, the planting structure, form of enclosure, important views in and out of the site, the age and condition of site features and their visual importance.

This careful analysis of the site and its setting should identify features which should be retained, re-established and created within the new development.

Consideration must also be given to how these features will be managed or maintained. Do they need to be adopted by the local authority or can they be adequately maintained by individual householders?

The Planting Structure

The framework planting within a development should reflect the setting of the site. The retention of existing established trees and planting features will give new development a sense of maturity and place.

Main tree species introduced into the site should include those which are indigenous to the area and are found in the locality. Selection of plant species should take into account the ground and soil conditions, the vulnerability of the location, and the likely level of future maintenance.

Choice of shrubs should concentrate on species which are vigorous, hardy and readily available. Shrubs should be mass planted at close centres and the eventual height of the planting should be considered in relation to its location.

Planting can also be used effectively to frame views into the site. Views of the site from the surrounding area may require appropriate screen planting to reinforce boundaries and enable the development to be more readily absorbed into its setting.



New hedges, mass shrub planting, reinforced with small or medium sized trees, can be used to create a sense of enclosure and interest in the spaces around groups of houses. The planting can be combined with fencing, railings, walls and other means of enclosure to create defensible space around properties.

The spatial effects achieved through planting can combine effectively with appropriately designed road layouts to reduce the speed of traffic. Planting can also be used to separate pedestrians from traffic.

The planting on open space areas within a residential area should contribute significantly to the framework planting of the site. Public open space is best allocated to the parts of the site where existing large mature trees are to be retained. These areas also offer the opportunity to plant native species that need space to establish and which will grow into large mature specimens or groups.

Where existing hedgerows are to be retained this is best achieved by incorporating them within or bounding areas of public open space. The hedge can then be maintained as part of the open space. This should secure its continued existence and allow a consistent approach to maintenance to be achieved.

The development of plants during their establishment period may necessitate the erection of protective fencing. Particularly within areas which are well used by the public or which are vulnerable to corner crossing or shortcuts.

At all times the ultimate maintenance of planted features needs to be taken into account as this will influence the choice of species and the form of planting.

Practical Guides

The practical guidelines in the following sections will assist the maintenance and establishment of the different forms of planting with minimum maintenance liabilities.

Retaining Existing Planting

The protection of trees and hedges during site construction is essential; developers are advised to refer to BS 5837 – 1991.

Mature Trees

It is important that a tree condition survey is carried out to ascertain the condition and life expectancy of significant trees on site. There is little point in designing a layout to retain a mature tree if that tree is affected by Honey Fungus and has unstable roots.

Species, either planted or retained, which will mature into large trees should be a suitable distance away from properties. They are best located within areas of public open space, around the site boundary or within large gardens.

Mature trees that are identified for retention may contain areas of decay resulting from damage that has occurred some time ago. Some trees may require minor tree surgery. Areas of decay or damage, which have been identified as requiring action should have this work



carried out by a qualified tree surgeon. Where old wounds are present in mature trees, the trees natural defence mechanisms may have dealt with the damage by compartmentalising the decay.

Where trees are considered for retention careful assessment of wood density is advised. The Arboricultural Association will advise on consultants who have the necessary expertise to carry out such an assessment. Staffordshire County Council Tree Officer or the Arboricultural Officer of the local planning authority should be able to advise.

In order to give existing trees the greatest chance of survival, it is essential that the following conditions be observed:

All trees identified for retention should be protected during the development works by appropriate protective fencing which should be positioned to enclose the area affected by the full extent of the spread of the trees.

Plastic marker tape or mesh are totally inappropriate and unacceptable means of protecting vegetation during the construction period.

The protective fencing should consist of post and chestnut paling fencing or post and wire mesh with a top-rail. It should be maintained during the whole of the development works and be of sufficient robustness to clearly exclude the contractor, sub-contractors and statutory undertakers from working in the area.

Within the protected area there should be no contamination of the soils, no lighting of fires, no storage of materials and no ground compaction as this can reduce the life expectancy of the trees.



Trees should not be subject to alterations in existing ground levels over the area of their root systems or adjoining the base of their trunk.

Ideally there should be no excavation beneath the canopy of trees to be retained. All attempts should be made to locate service runs outside this area in order that important anchorage and feeder roots of retained trees remain intact. Severage of these roots can result in the loss of a tree which is a focal feature of a development.

If excavation is unavoidable under the canopy of the tree, all excavation should be carried out by hand and no roots over 25mm in diameter should be severed. The excavations should be made under the roots and the top 225mm carefully backfilled with good quality topsoil. Sufficient space should be allowed to retain the existing root systems without undue cutting. Where services are to be laid beneath root systems, the Developer should provide ducts.

New roads will need to be sensitively designed when in close proximity to existing trees. Where particularly important specimens are to be retained adjacent to a new highway, the alignment of the road may need to be modified to minimise the impact on the trees and special measures for the accommodation of roots may be necessary.

Special consideration should be given to trees when designing foundations of adjacent walls and buildings. These foundations should be placed at a depth recommended by the Local Authority and/or a ground wall in concrete should be placed at an appropriate distance from the tree at a point between the tree and the structure to be protected.

The ground wall shall be at an adequate depth in the ground and of sufficient length to safeguard the protected structure; the top of such a wall need not be visible above ground level.

Immature Trees

Well established young trees should be identified and considered for retention.

It is important to recognise that young trees retained as part of the development will mature and require sufficient space to be left around them.

Detailed measures identified in the above section referring to mature trees may also be appropriate where development comes within close proximity of young trees. Protective fencing, as prescribed in the above section, will be required during the construction period to protect immature trees and other vegetation to be retained.

There may be instances where protective fencing is retained after the end of the construction period to protect plants during their establishment period. This is likely where advanced planting has occurred prior to the commencement of development or where new planting is to be carried out around retained planting features. Consideration early in the planning of the development process, of the requirement for protective fencing associated with the establishment of plants may minimise overall protective fencing costs associated with the scheme.

Hedgerows

Hedges often form the boundary to a site and can enclose compartments within larger sites which are made up of a number of fields. Hedgerows are important established planted features which can break up the scale of a site and can give protection and shelter to new planting. Ancient hedgerows are extremely important for nature conservation.

Hedgerows are best retained within areas of open space where they can be adopted and managed by the local authority. Hedgerows are notoriously difficult to retain as rear garden boundaries. Householders understandably want their property to be secure and 'pet and small children' proof. Even if the developer does not erect a close boarded fence, the likelihood is that the owner will do so under his permitted development rights and the hedge then cannot be adequately maintained.

The protection details listed under 'mature trees' apply equally to hedgerows.

Designing to Complement the Character of a Housing Area and the Road Hierarchy

Distributor roads and collector roads are designed as "travelling" roads whose prime function is to provide for the free flow of traffic. These roads are basically linear in character. They generally provide the entrance to housing areas and it is essential that an interesting, attractive appearance should be created.



Landscaping is an essential part of this interest. The success of these areas depends on providing a variety of spatial and visual experiences along the length of the road. The opportunity to use a variable verge width helps to provide variety and space for tree and shrub planting.

Tree species must be selected with care, especially if the designer is seeking to achieve an avenue effect in sections of limited verge width. Use of trees with minimal lateral root growth will avoid damage to service equipment and footways. In visibility splays it is important to choose trees of slender girth with clear stems in order to maintain visibility.

Off the main distributor links the soft landscaping should become a more dominant feature of the development. A comprehensive planting approach for housing groups can reinforce the identity of the surrounding space and set the standard for the residents. In mews courts, the hard surfaces will be more dominant but there is still scope for the landscape designer to use trees, shrubs or climbers to soften and give individual character to the court. Extensive landscaping is essential around housing squares to counteract the large area of hard surface.

Some of the soft landscaping associated with residential roads will be in private ownership; other areas may be maintained by the local authorities either as public open space or as retained highway land, on the basis of a commuted sum to cover their establishment and maintenance costs.

There will be some areas of soft landscaping which also contain public utilities services. Care should be given in selecting appropriate species as aggressive root systems can damage services, reduce cable capacities and planting can be damaged if maintenance is required.

Water features, ponds, swales, streams and balancing features may be established as part of the drainage provision for the site. The use of these features gives the opportunity to create a linked system of water features through the site. Such features can introduce wetland species into the vegetational structure of the site. Careful consideration needs to be given to the main function of these drainage features, the manner in which they need to be maintained and that their design takes into account public safety as well as aesthetic benefit.

Tree and Shrub Planting Within or Adjoining the Adopted Highway

Particular specifications for planting, construction and maintenance may vary between districts. Developers are advised to consult with the District Council regarding specifications applicable to the particular area. The following practical guidelines should normally be followed:

The majority of the new trees being planted should be within the natural range of species found locally. The number of different tree species should be kept to a minimum and smaller species should be included which complement those used in the framework planting.



To protect plants during their establishment period, protective fencing should be used where cross cutting of new beds by pedestrians or vehicles is likely to occur. Low trip-rails should be considered for beds where crossing by pedestrians is likely to be a difficulty after the end of the establishment period. Bollards can be used to discourage encroachment of vehicles onto shrub beds and grass areas.

Where planting is carried out adjacent to the highway consideration must be given to the ultimate size of the plants, the visibility of pedestrians and drivers, protection of the plant material from vehicles, location of services and the future maintenance of the planting. It is most important that landscape areas are designed taking a realistic view of the level of future maintenance that they will receive. Unnecessary maintenance liabilities should be avoided. Designs should be simple and should avoid the use of small and isolated shrub beds or grass areas.

Careful consideration should be given to the positions and species of trees where these are to be planted close to new or existing structures. Planting distances from structures vary considerably between species, foundation arrangements and from one soil condition to another. Reference should be made to BS 5837 – 1991.

Roots should be allowed to spread naturally in such a way as not to affect underground services. Where tree or shrub planting is proposed, statutory undertakers may require the provision of ducts to accommodate their apparatus.

Tree should be planted so that their trunks/stems are at least 1.0 metre back from the edge of the carriageway or footway edges. Shrub planting, should not obstruct visibility within the “critical areas”.

Care should be taken in respect of the positioning of trees which should be at least 7 metres from buildings and 3 metres from services.

Consideration should be given to the ultimate crown size of a fully-grown tree in order that it should be clear of overhead cables and should avoid casting shadows from street lamps on to footways and carriageways.

Choice of shrubs should concentrate on species which are vigorous, hardy and readily available. Shrubs should be planted in simple masses using a limited range of species. They should be planted at close centres and the eventual height of the planting should be considered in relation to its location.

The close planting of shrubs should discourage pedestrians taking short-cuts through them, reduce the amount of weed growth and encourage upwards growth. Appropriate trip rails or protective fencing will enable shrubs to establish quickly and help to minimise damage during the establishment period.

Shrub species should be those which will stand up to ill treatment and which will discourage vandalism by their hardness of structure and, in some cases, by their thorns. Shrub borders should be of sufficient width to achieve their function; for example to prevent short-cutting across a corner.



Where in keeping with local character, establishment of new hedgerows to the front of properties and enclosing parking areas helps to identify the boundaries between private and public space. Selection of a limited number of species and consistent approach to the use of frontage hedges will help to create continuity within the new development.

Public Open Space

Areas of public open space are important spaces within any layout. These areas often contain mature trees, hedges and water and wetland features that would be difficult to maintain by householders.

Careful consideration should be given to the future use of these areas and this use should not cause difficulties for adjacent householders. For example areas which can be used for ballgames and are likely to be frequented by teenagers are not best sited next to old persons bungalows. Equipped play areas should be able to be policed from nearby footpath links. They should not be sited in less accessible parts of a development.

Where large areas of shrub and tree planting are included in public open spaces, design should be dominated by safety. The paths should run in straight stretches and be clearly visible, with undergrowth kept well away to give views through the woodland. If possible paths should be well lit at night

Be aware that grass areas will be used by the public in general. They will be crossed by people with dogs, old people will sit on seats around them, young children will play on them and teenagers will gather on them.

If an area is not to be walked on then it should be planted.

Areas of Public Open Space need to be clearly marked on planning application drawings and their use as general amenity areas where children will play needs to be explained on site layout drawings to avoid future difficulties over the use of the land.

Consideration should be given to the treatment of property boundaries abutting areas of open space. Boundary fences should be protected by substantial shrub planting.

Trees should generally be under-planted with groundcover shrubs in order to avoid their use as goal posts.

Protective fencing may be required around planting beds which could be damaged by the playing of ballgames.

On larger areas of open space there is likely to be the opportunity for earth modelling and more significantly sized planting areas which could involve forestry style plantations of native tree and shrub mixes. If this occurs on brownfield sites with poor ground conditions, soil amelioration treatment may be necessary.

If the open space is to be adopted by a local authority, the detail requirements of the layout of the area may be over and above that which is normally required for planning permission. It may be that the developer will be required to maintain the site for a specified period and to a standard determined by the authority. The adoption of open space may be dependant upon the payment of a Commuted Sum payable under a Section 106 agreement.



Choice of Plant Material

The following sections give some basic information to aid developers in their choice of plant material although the importance of employing professional landscape designers for this work cannot be stressed too strongly.

The National Plant Specification, produced by the Horticultural trades Association provides an industry standard for plant material and reflects accepted and approved information. It is therefore advantageous that this should be used by designers, nursery suppliers and contractors when specifying and providing plant material.

The following list of plant species is based on 'Hillier Designer's Guide to Landscape Plants' which gives clear plant descriptions and realistic specifications.

The sections in the guide relate to trees, shrubs and climbers. There is an indication of whether the plant material is bare root grown or container grown. Where the plant is container grown the normal pot size is given. Where stock is bare root it can only safely be planted without risk of failure between the normal lifting period, sometime generally after early November, and the end of March. Container grown stock can be planted over an extended period though it may require watering.

Prolonged watering of establishing planting is not advisable as it encourages surface rooting which leaves the plant susceptible water starvation and extremely vulnerable during periods of drought.

Local Planning Authorities will require landscape drawings to indicate plant species and varieties, size of material, planting mixes and planting centres.

Planting mixes are used normally for native plantings where a woodland effect is to be achieved or in shrub beds where a more natural effect is appropriate. Mixes should be random. The percentage content of each species within the mix should be identified along with the number of plants in each single species group.

The example shown below refers to a woodland planting mix where Alder (*Alnus glutinosa*) is being used as a nurse species and the longer living species in the mix is Oak.

Decorative shrub planting mixes may have more equal proportion of species and may be only of 2 or 3 species.

e.g.	<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>	30%
	<i>Betula pendula</i>	25%
	<i>Quercus robur</i>	15%
	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	10%
	<i>Coryllus avellana</i>	10%
	<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	5%
	<i>Viburnum opulus</i>	5%

Species to be planted in random single species groups of 11-19.

The size of plant material used needs careful consideration. Generally the smaller the plant material the greater its chance of establishing. It does not mean that small species establish more readily than large species, it relates to the immaturity of the stock.

The location of the planting will also influence the size of plant to be selected.



Tree species within a newly establishing woodland block are likely to be planted in the size range 450-600mm or 600-900mm, whereas trees within shrub beds in open space areas where possible should be planted as feathered specimens 1.2-1.5m high, if un-staked, and 1.8–2.4m high, if staked and tied. Larger sized tree stock i.e. advanced stock, is slower and more difficult to establish, as well as being significantly more expensive. It should be used sparingly and only in particular circumstances e.g. within hard paving areas or where some instant effect is required.

Information on planting centres combined with the size of stock used will enable the local authority to assess how readily the scheme will achieve the desired effect. Some basic planting centres are listed below:

Planting type	Plant Size	Centre
Woodland planting	450-600mm 600-900mm	1m, 1.5m or 2m
trees feathered	1.2-1.5m	3m
trees advanced	as appropriate	4-5m
shrubs	300-400mm	500mm 4 plants/m ²
	450-600mm	600mm 3 plants/m ²
	600-900mm	750mm 2 plants/m ²
Hedging Staggered row	450-600mm	6-7 plants/linear metre
	600-900mm	6-7 plants/linear metre

The following schedule of plant species gives a brief description of the plant, its size and for shrubs and climbers if container grown pot size.



Tree Species

<p>Acer campestre – “Field Maple” Medium. Bushy headed tree, variable in habit. Leaves clear yellow in autumn. Good on chalk and very heavy soil. Use in native hedge mixes.</p>
<p>Acer negundo – “Box Elder” Medium/large. Fast growing bushy-headed tree. Young shoots are bright green. Good on poor soils. Pinnate leaves make the head less dense than other maples. Useful for near buildings.</p>
<p>Acer platanoides – “Norway Maple” A magnificent and deservedly popular species, both in its own right and in its various forms of habit or leaf colour. Not only does it carry good bright green foliage with superb autumn colour, but it is also outstanding when flowering, before the leaves break in the spring – a point often not recognised. Good on all soils except those prone to water-logging.</p>
<p>Acer pseudoplatanus – “Common Sycamore” Large. Fast growing. Wide-headed tree, ideal for exposed sites on any type of soil – a real survivor. Can suppress native species in woodlands.</p>
<p>Aesculus hippocastanum – “Horse Chestnut” Large. The most beautiful of the large flowering trees. The “conker” popular with children! Use with care.</p>
<p>Aesculus 'Baumannii' Large. Double white form, does not produce “conkers” and therefore more suitable than <i>A. x hippocastanum</i> in a car park and open spaces.</p>
<p>Ailanthus altissima – “Tree of Heaven” Large. Fast growing, imposing tree with Ash-like leaves. Female trees producing spectacular bunches of reddish key-like fruits. Any soil, but not suitable for very exposed sites. Will sucker and can be brittle.</p>
<p>Alnus All “Alders” carry nitrogen fixing nodules on their roots which enable them to perform better than many trees in soils of very low fertility. Their foliage is produced earlier and falls later than most trees. Useful nurse species.</p>
<p>Alnus cordata – “Italian Alder” Medium. Bright glossy green foliage. Narrowly pyramidal tree with bright greenish-yellow catkins 75mm long. Suits all soil, and unlike most “Alders”, succeeds in dry conditions once established. Good street tree. Do not use in wet conditions.</p>
<p>Alnus glutinosa – “Common Alder” Small/medium. Glossy green leaves. Yellow catkins in March. Native of water meadows and wet marginal land.</p>
<p>Alnus incana – “Grey Alder” Medium. Fast growing, sharply toothed leaves beneath. Catkins yellow/red in spring. Ideal for poor conditions or wet soils.</p>
<p>Betula pendula – “Silver Birch” Medium. Elegant white stems with pendulous branchlets. Leaves yellow in autumn. Any soil. Native. Looks good as multi-stem. Useful in woodland mixes and in gardens.</p>

Betula 'Youngii' – “Young’s Weeping Birch”
Small. Ultimately a beautiful dome-shaped weeping tree – widely used in gardens.

Betula pubescens – “Common White Birch”
Medium. Similar to *Betula pendula* but less weeping habit and more tolerant of damp sites.

Tree Species

Betula utilis jacquemontii – “Himalayan birch”
Medium. Good white bark. Very strong stem and consistently uniform. Attractive garden tree. Forms a striking avenue. Also superb as a multi-stem.

Carpinus betulus – “Common Hornbeam”
Medium/large tree. Dark green leaves yellow in autumn. Grey fluted bark. Thrives on heavy soil, including those over chalk. Tolerant of periodic water-logging, but unsatisfactory in very light dry soils.

Carpinus 'Fastigiata'
Medium/large. Neat upright, broadening with age. Very good autumn colour.

Castanea sativa – “Sweet Chestnut”
Large. Fast growing. Very ornamental in July when laden with catkins. Not for alkaline soils. Extensively used for coppicing. Naturalised in the UK. Parkland tree.

Catalpa bignonioides – “Indian Bean Tree”
Medium. Wide spreading well branched domed crowns. Late breaking large heart-shaped leaves, fresh green. Not for exposed sites, but an excellent flowering specimen tree. (July-August). Unusual long ‘runner-beans’ produced in autumn.

Crataegus
The “Thorns” are an exceedingly adaptable group of plants, tolerating a very wide range of soils from wet to dry and acidic to alkaline. Very resistant to exposure. Excellent in flower and many have very showy fruits in autumn.

Crataegus crus-galli – “Cockspur Thorn”
Small. Wide spreading with thorns up to 8cm long. Attractive in leaf, flowers and fruits. Excellent for gardens.

Crataegus 'Pauls Scarlet'
Small. Flowers double, scarlet, very striking in flower (May-June).

Crataegus 'Plena'
Small. Flowers double, white.

Crataegus monogyna – “Common Hawthorn”
Small. Native. Lovely in full flower in May. Useful hedging and in native tree and shrub mixes.

Crataegus prunifolia
Small. Flowers white. Excellent compact broad-headed tree, notable for its persistent showy fruit and polished oval leaves. Rich autumn colour. One of the best thorns.

Fagus
A majestic native woodland tree. Useful hedging. Excellent yellow autumn colour. Good on most soils provided they are well drained and very tolerant of extremes of both acidity and alkalinity. Stock over 12cm should be specified as container grown or root-balled.

Fagus sylvatica – “Common Beech”
Large. Coppery golden foliage in autumn. Any free draining soil. Best established small.



<p>Fagus 'Dawyck' Large. A striking columnar form. Green leaved. Also available as purple-leaved (Fagus sylvatica 'Dawyck Purple') and gold leaved (Fagus sylvatica 'Dawyck Gold')</p>
<p>Fraxinus Fast growing, generally large trees which succeed in any reasonable soil. The genus provides a good variety of form, foliage texture and colour with excellent flower and autumn colour in some cultivars.</p>
<p>Fraxinus angustifolia 'Raywood' – "Claret Ash" Medium. Fast growing, fairly upright relatively compact habit. The bright green fine foliage has a feathery appearance. First class tree with unique foliage texture. Especially attractive in autumn when leaves turn deep red.</p>
<p>Tree Species</p>
<p>Fraxinus excelsior – "Common Ash" Large. Magnificent broad tree. Tolerant of wind. Native. Use in native tree mixes.</p>
<p>Fraxinus 'Westhofs Gloire' Large. Narrow when young, later round-headed. Dark green foliage bronze when young. Developed for its reliable performance – suitable for urban situations, should be specified over <i>F. excelsior</i>. Any well drained soil.</p>
<p>Fraxinus ornus – "Manna Ash", "Flowering Ash" Medium. Spreading head, stunning with masses of white flowers in May, followed by wing-shaped fruits. Good moist soils.</p>
<p>Juglans nigra – "Black Walnut" Very large specimen tree. Fast growing with a round spreading head, furrowed bark, pinnate leaves. Superb avenue tree where space allows.</p>
<p>Juglans regia – "Common Walnut" Medium/large tree with round spreading head, pinnate leaves and fruits in autumn. Any well drained soil. Will produce 'Walnuts' after about 15 years.</p>
<p>Malus The "Flowering Crabs" wide range of forms, flower colour and fruit. Small ornamental trees tolerant of all fertile soils. Popular tree with the public useful in smaller gardens.</p>
<p>Malus 'Golden Hornet' Small. White flowers followed by masses of bright yellow fruits lasting well in to winter.</p>
<p>Malus hupehensis Small to medium. Head taller than it is wide. Profuse fragrant white flowers May/June followed by very small red fruits. Very resistant to scab and mildew.</p>
<p>Malus 'John Downie' Small. Best fruiting Crab. Flowers white. Fruit large orange and red. Frequently used in gardens, for which it is well suited.</p>
<p>Malus 'Red Profusion' Small. Good purple leaves, stunning red flowers. Disease resistant. A strong growing tree and purple colour of leaf is held until autumn.</p>
<p>Malus tschonoskii Small. Strong growing conical habit. Excellent autumn colour, fruit insignificant.</p>

<p>Platanus x hispanica – "The London Plane" Large. Fast growing. Boldly lobed glossy leaves and flaking bark. Good street tree tolerant of atmospheric pollution.</p>
<p>Populus Large fast growing tough tree which will survive in all conditions. Not suitable for growing in proximity to buildings as root systems are very vigorous and extensive causing problems in shrinkable soils.</p>
<p>Prunus One of the largest genera embracing the "Japanese Flowering cherry" which form the largest group of ornamental flowering trees in the UK and the native "Wild Cherry" and "Bird Cherry" and its cultivars, also flowering Plums and others – very diverse group.</p>
<p>Prunus avium – "Wild Cherry" Medium. Bark banded in red. White flowers in April and May, followed by small red cherries. Any fertile soil.</p>
<p>Prunus padus 'Albertii' Medium. An upright form of the native "Bird Cherry" ideal for street planting. Racemes of white flowers freely produced in May.</p>
<p>Tree Species</p>
<p>Prunus serrula Small. Vigorous tree whose main attraction is the glistening polished red-brown mahogany-like bark. Also available as a multi-stem.</p>
<p>Prunus subhirtella 'Autumnalis Rosea' Small. Elegant open habit. Blush pink flowers produced in mild periods throughout winter. More effective in flower than the off-white 'Autumnalis'. Also available as a multi-stem.</p>
<p>Pyrus calleryana 'Chanticleer' Medium. A good upright street trees. Profuse white pear blossom March/April. Glossy green, disease free leaves with brilliant autumn colour persisting well into winter. Very hardy and drought tolerant. Deep rooting, avoids problems of surface disturbance.</p>
<p>Quercus A large long lived growing trees. Best established small. Use in new woodland blocks. Larger specimens should be specified as root-balled or container grown to ensure establishment.</p>
<p>Quercus robur – "Common Oak" Large. Long lived tree developing a broad head. Predominant native tree species in most of Staffordshire.</p>
<p>Quercus rubra – "Red Oak" Large. Fast growing broad headed tree. Red autumn colour. Will not succeed on alkaline soils.</p>
<p>Robinia pseudoacacia – "False Acacia" Large. Open headed tree with rugged bark, thorns on twigs, pinnate leaves and slightly fragrant white flowers. Any soil. Very drought tolerant.</p>
<p>Robinia 'Bessoniana' Small/medium. More compact round headed, usually spineless.</p>
<p>Robinia 'Frisia' Small/medium. Striking tree, leaves rich golden-yellow from spring to early autumn. Creating a brilliant splash of colour.</p>



<p>Sorbus The genus comprises “The Rowans” and “Whitebeams”, many of which are well established plants for general landscaping. Easy to establish and succeeding in a wide range of soils, they provide a good variety of seasonal colour in small trees.</p>
<p>Sorbus aria – “Whitebeam” Small/medium. Rounded head of branches. Leaves oval greyish-white at first, later bright green above, vivid white beneath. Good autumn colour.</p>
<p>Sorbus aria ‘Lutescens’ Medium. Round-headed, leaves greyish-white when young. Red fruit. Leaves yellow in autumn. Often subject to leaf loss in August. Specify <i>Sorbus aria</i> ‘Majestica’ instead.</p>
<p>Sorbus aria ‘Majestica’ Medium. Leaves greyish-white when young. Handsome form with larger elliptic leaves 10-15cm long. Faster growing than ‘Lutescens’. Does not suffer the early leaf drop to which <i>S. aria</i> ‘Lutescens’ is often susceptible.</p>
<p>Sorbus aucuparia – “Mountain Ash”. “Rowan” Small and attractive. Fast growing. Pinnate leaves, flowers in spring and bright red fruits in autumn. Good autumn colour. Native. Useful in native tree and shrub mixes, in gardens and as a street tree.</p>
<p>Sorbus ‘Asplenifolia’ Small. Deeply cut and toothed leaflets, giving a fern-like effect. Strong red colour in autumn. Upright habit.</p>
<p>Sorbus ‘Sheerwater Seedling’ Small. Vigorous upright tree with ascending branches and large clusters of orange-red fruit.</p>
<p>Tree Species</p>
<p>Sorbus ‘Embley’ Small. Superb tree for gardens with its leaves glowing red in autumn. Large bunches of red orange fruits.</p>
<p>Sorbus hupehensis Small. Strong growing. Bold compact head of ascending purple-brown branches. Foliage blue-green fruits, white tinged pink holding until February.</p>
<p>Sorbus intermedia – “Swedish Whitebeam” Small/medium. Dense rounded head. Leaves dark green above, grey beneath. Bright orange red shoots.</p>
<p>Sorbus ‘Joseph Rock’ Small. Erect compact tree. Pinnate leaves with good autumn colour. Yellow fruit lasting until February. Good garden tree.</p>
<p>Sorbus thibetica ‘John Mitchell’ Medium. Handsome tree developing a broad rounded head. Very large leaves, green above, white beneath. A very imposing and distinctive tree. Good for urban sites.</p>
<p>Tilia “Limes” or “Lindens” tolerant of a wide range of soil conditions, succeeding especially well on heavy soil. Will tolerate hard pruning and have been used widely for pleaching, street trees etc. Most “Limes” are frequently attacked by aphids in summer which causes the problem of “Honey Dew Drip” – <i>T. euchlora</i> and <i>T. tomentosa</i> do not suffer from this problem.</p>
<p>Tilia cordata – “Small-leaved Lime” Medium/large. Round-headed tree, heart shaped leaves dark green, pale grey beneath.</p>

<p>Tilia ‘Greenspire’ Medium/large. Broadly conical habit with upright branches. Small leaves, fragrant ivory coloured flowers. Excellent street and avenue tree.</p>
<p>Tilia x euchlora Medium. Slightly pendulous, aphid free “lime”, ovate leaves dark shining green. Due to habit not as good as <i>T. tomentosa</i> for car parking or pedestrian areas.</p>
<p>Tilia x europaea ‘Pallida’ – “Kaiser Linden” (Kings Lime) Large. Ascending branches forming a broadly conical crown. Reddish in winter. Much used as an avenue and street tree in continental Europe and one of the finest “limes” for this purpose.</p>
<p>Tilia platyphyllos – “Broad Leaved Lime” Large. Vigorous, round headed tree with slightly downy ovate leaves and creamy-yellow flowers, late June. Early July.</p>
<p>Tilia ‘Rubra’ – “Red-twigged Lime” Large semi-erect habit, uniform tree, young shoots bright brownish red, conspicuous in winter. Good for street planting.</p>
<p>Tilia tomentosa – “Silver Lime” Large. Broadly pyramidal tree. Large rounded leaves, dark green above, white felted beneath. Free from aphids.</p>



Shrub Species	Size (cm) Height	Pot Size
<i>Amelanchier lamarckii</i> A large deciduous shrub, 4 by 3m. Tall erect stems, with abundant racemes of white flowers in spring and outstanding autumn colour. A first-rate plant, which is stunning as mass planting.	45-60 60-80	2LT 3LT
<i>Berberis</i> A large genus of deciduous and evergreen shrubs, usually spiny these shrubs are totally hardy and happy in all soils even dry, hungry conditions. The evergreen species are usually used for their glossy foliage and some for flowers. Deciduous species are chiefly used for their autumn colour and berries that persist well into winter. Many make excellent vandal proof hedges and consistent ground covers.	-	-
<i>Berberis darwinii</i> A medium sized semi-evergreen shrub, 2 by 1.5m. Clusters of orange-tipped red flowers borne over a long period in spring. One of the finest flowering shrubs and deservedly popular. Excellent hedging plant.	20-30	2LT
Berberis frikartii 'Amstelveen' A small, dense, evergreen shrub, 1 by 2m, with arching branches. Pale yellow flowers followed by blue/black fruits. Excellent ground cover and a formidable deterrent to trampling feet.	20-30	2LT
<i>Berberis julianae</i> Medium to large, 3 by 2m, dense, evergreen shrub with red autumn colour. The spine toothed leaves are copper tinted when young, pale yellow flowers. An excellent hedging plant, its strongly spiny stems make it virtually impenetrable, the ultimate deterrent.	30-40	2LT
<i>Berberis thunbergii</i> A small deciduous shrub, 1.2 by 1.2m, proving invaluable combining the attributes of compact growth and brilliant autumn foliage with bright red berries.	30-40 45-60	2LT 3LT
<i>Berberis 'Atropurpurea'</i> A small shrub, 1.2 by 1.2m. Foliage rich, reddish purple throughout spring and summer increasing in intensity as winter approaches.	30-40 45-60	2LT 3LT
<i>Berberis 'Rose Glow'</i> A small deciduous shrub, 1.2 by 1.2m. The leaves of the young shoots are purple mottled silver pink and bright rose, later becoming purple. A very attractive landscape plant.	30-40	2LT
<i>Berberis verruculosa</i> A medium sized evergreen shrub, 1.5 by 1.5m. compact habit, its arching branches covered with small glossy leaves, white on the reverse. The golden flowers provide a fine display in spring.	20-30	2LT
<i>Berberis wilsoniae</i> A small deciduous shrub forming dense mounds of thorny stems, 1 by 1.5 m. Sea-green leaves turning to autumn shades that blend with the coral fruit clusters. Very useful plant.	30-40	2LT
<i>Cornus alba</i> "Red barked Dogwood" Medium-large, 2.5 by 2.5m, thicket-forming shrub. Leaves colour well in the autumn, the young branches are rich-red in winter. Highly adaptable to any soil conditions. Superb ornamental foliage and winter bark. For best winter effect cut back every 2-3 years.	45-60 45-60 60-90	BR 2LT BR
<i>Cornus 'Elegantissima'</i> Medium, 2 by 2m. Silver variegation contrasts well with the red stems. (see also <i>Cornus alba 'Sibirica Variegata'</i>)	45-60 45-60 60-90	BR 2LT 3LT
<i>Cornus 'Sibirica' (syn. 'Westonbirt')</i> 1.5 by 1.5m. Brilliant crimson winter shoots.	45-60 60-90 60-90	BR BR 2LT
<i>Cornus 'Sibirica Variegata'</i> 1.5 by 1.5m. Leaves more heavily variegated than 'Elegantissima' and with outstanding red/purple autumn colour. Bright crimson stems in winter. An outstanding cultivar combining the best qualities of <i>Cornus. a. 'Sibirica'</i> .	45-60	2LT
<i>Cornus 'Spaethii'</i> 1.5 by 1.5m. Conspicuous golden variegation, followed by red bark in winter.	45-60 45-60	BR 2LT
<i>Cornus stolonifera 'Flaviramea'</i> A thicket-forming shrub, 2.5 by 2.5m, similar in size and habit to <i>C. alba</i> . Pale yellow foliage, with butter-yellow stems in winter.	45-60 60-90 45-60	BR BR 2LT



<i>Corylus avellana</i> Our native "Hazel". A large shrub or small deciduous tree, 5 by 3m. Impressive when draped with long yellow catkins in February. Useful as a tall screening shrub. Any soil including wet heavy clays. Traditional coppice plant.	45-60 60-90 60-90	BR BR 2LT
Shrub Species	Size (cm) Height	Pot Size
<i>Cotinus</i> The "Smoke Bushes" are some of the most spectacular foliage shrubs, providing a range of colour in summer and spectacular autumn colour. Happy on any soil and extremely drought-tolerant once established. Will not withstand water-logging. An essential plant for adding colour to a scheme.	-	-
<i>Cotinus 'Flame'</i> A vigorous large deciduous shrub, 3 by 3m. Unusual foliage, pale apple green during summer followed by superb rich brilliant orange-red autumn colour. Large pink smoke-like flowers borne in summer. Fabulous plant, far superior to <i>C. coggygia</i>	30-40	3LT
<i>Cotoneaster</i> This important genus has a member suitable for virtually any site, whatever the soil type or position. Deciduous or evergreen, all have brilliant autumn colour either from the foliage or berries, with white or pink tinged flowers in the summer. Many people believe Cotoneasters to be used as a landscape plant. However, when the best species are used in the right situation they are hard to beat.	-	-
<i>Cotoneaster conspicuus 'Decorus'</i> A very useful plant forming a low growing mound of arching branches, .8 by 1.5m. Excellent for covering banks, this free-fruited variety will be covered in shining scarlet berries. Excellent low shrub.	20-30 30-40	2LT 3LT
<i>Cotoneaster dammeri</i> Quite prostrate with long trailing shoots, .1 by 1.5m, studded in autumn with red fruits. Ideal as ground cover producing a complete dense carpet. See also <i>C. 'Gnom'</i> for an equally effective alternative.	30-40(S)	1/5LT
<i>Cotoneaster floccosus</i> A medium shrub, 2 by 2m, semi evergreen, with narrow polished leaves on slender, drooping stems. Masses of tiny red fruits.	45-60	2LT
<i>Cotoneaster franchetii</i> A graceful, medium sized evergreen shrub, 1.5 by 1.5m. Sage green leaves, white beneath. Orange scarlet fruits. Very consistent first rate plant.	45-60 60-90	2LT 3LT
<i>Cotoneaster 'Gnom'</i> A dwarf evergreen shrub forming dense ground cover, .4 by 2m. Glossy bright green leaves, tinged bronze in the autumn. Bright red berries. Far superior to <i>C. salicifolius repens</i> and highly resistant to fireblight. Probably the best ground cover Cotoneaster.	45-60(S)	2LT
<i>Cotoneaster horizontalis</i> A low growing deciduous shrub of spreading habit, .6 by 2m, suitable for covering banks, with rich colour of fruit and leaf in late autumn, winter. A deservedly popular ground cover.	30-40	3LT
<i>Cotoneaster lacteus</i> A medium sized, 1.5 by 2m, evergreen with large oval leathery leaves. Fruits red, rather small, but carried in clusters lasting well after Christmas. Again, a useful structure plant.	45-60	2LT
<i>Cotoneaster simonsii</i> A semi evergreen erect growing shrub, 2.5 by 1.5m. Much used for hedging. Large scarlet fruits.	45-60	2LT
<i>Cotoneaster x watereri John Waterer</i> A large semi-evergreen shrub, 4 by 4m, its long spreading branches laden with bunches of red fruits in autumn. The best of the larger growing forms, the bright green leaves not becoming bronzed and showing off the fruits to splendid effect. A really good plant.	45-60	3LT
<i>Cytisus</i> The "Brooms" form a group of tough, adaptable plants with a wide variety of sizes and habits and a spectacular display of flowers in spring. All, however are short lived. The cultivars of <i>C. praecox</i> are the most useful for general planting, being of compact habit and reaching only around 1m high.	-	-



Cytisus x praecox A small, compact shrub, 1 by 1m, made up of slender green shoots which in May bears masses of creamy-yellow flowers which last well. Unfortunately short lived (about 7-8 years).	30-40	2LT
Elaeagnus x ebbingei A large, fast growing, extremely tough evergreen, 2.5 by 2m. Large leathery leaves mid-green above, silvery below. An ideal shrub for creating shelter and screening. A well known landscape plant.	30-40	2LT
Elaeagnus pungens 'Maculata' A large evergreen shrub, 2 by 2m, of a spreading habit. The leaves have a bright gold splash. Growth is not as fast as 'Limelight', but shows little reversion.	30-40	2LT
Euonymus europaeus "Spindle Bush" A native hedgerow shrub of open habit, 3 by 3m. Particularly good on chalk and heavy clay. Green stemmed, with ovate leaves, good autumn colour in leaf and fruit.	45-60 45-60	BR 2LT
Shrub Species	Size (cm) Height	Pot Size
Hebe A large genus of dwarf to medium sized evergreens, providing an unrivalled palette of foliage colour and texture enhanced by striking flowers. Ideal for any site provided it is well drained. Good wind resisters. All dislike pruning and will not stand trampling.	-	-
Hebe rakaiensis (subalpina) A mound-forming compact shrub, .6 by 1m, with bright green foliage. Flowers white in June/July. Suitable for full sun, extremely hardy. Deservedly a popular plant.	20-30	2LT
Hebe 'White Gem' A compact hardy shrub, .6 by 1m, producing a profusion of white flowers in June. A real survivor.	20-30	2LT
Hippophae rhamnoides "Sea Buckthorn" A tall native shrub, 3 by 2m, with narrow willow-like silver leaves. Orange-yellow berries in the winter (unpopular with birds) on female plants. Good on dry sites. A good thorny deterrent.	45-60 60-90 45-60	BR BR 2LT
Hydrangea Very ornamental plants flowering over a long period in summer and autumn. Will succeed in any soil type, but will not perform well in drought. "Lace-caps" and "Mop-heads" available in variety.	-	-
Hydrangea aspera Villosa A medium size shrub, 3 by 3m, of spreading habit. The lilac-blue lace-cap flowers appear in late summer. One of the best for landscape planting.	30-40	3LT
Hypericum 'Hidcote' A hardy semi-evergreen medium sized shrub, 2 by 2m, of compact habit. The large saucer-shaped yellow flowers are produced from July to October.	20-30 30-40	2LT 3LT
Hypericum x moserianum A first rate, dwarf shrub making excellent ground cover, .6 by 1.2m. flowers are 5-6cm across borne from July to October. An excellent replacement for <i>H.calycinum</i> and virtually immune to rust.	20-30	2LT
Ilex A large group of mainly evergreen shrubs and trees, providing a huge diversity of habit, texture and colour. Tolerant of all soil types and will succeed in sun or shade. All long lived. Many make excellent hedges.	-	-
Ilex x altaclerensis 'Golden King' A medium sized evergreen shrub. One of the best golden variegated. The almost spineless leaves are green with a bright yellow margin. Excellent variegated landscape plant. Female.	45-60	3LT
Ilex aquifolium "Common Holly" Large native shrub or small tree, 10m plus, evergreen. Excellent for hedging in industrial areas.	45-60 60-90	2LT 2LT
Ilex 'Argentea Marginata' Medium sized shrub, 7 by 3m, fairly pyramidal in shape. Silver margined leaves, young growth pink, free fruiting. Female.	45-60	3LT
Ilex 'Handsworth New Silver' A large sized, 10m plus, purple stemmed clone. Its comparatively long leaves have a broad creamy-white margin. Free fruiting. Pyramidal habit. Female.	45-60	3LT



<i>Ilex 'J C van Tol'</i> Large sized shrub, ultimately 10m plus, with dark glossy almost spineless green leaves. Produces large regular crops of red berries. Self-pollinating.	45-60	3LT
<i>Ilex 'Pyramidalis Fructu Luteo'</i> Large sized shrub, 10m plus, bright green spiny leaves. Conical habit when young broadening in maturity. Bright yellow fruits.	45-60	3LT
<i>Jasminum nudiflorum</i> "Winter Jasmine" Deciduous, the bright yellow flowers appear on the naked green branches. Often grown as a wall shrub, but very useful for covering banks – a purpose for which it is little used. Plant at the top of a bank – it grows downhill.	30-40	2LT
<i>Kerria japonica</i> 2 by 1.5m. Arching graceful plant, yellow flowers in April.	45-60	2/3LT
<i>Lavandula</i> - "Lavender" A well-known and popular group of dwarf to small aromatic grey-leaved plants. Widely used for low hedges and associate well with hard landscape. Very drought resistant, however, short lived (about 10 years).	-	-
<i>Lavandula angustifolia</i> 'Hidcote' Compact habit, .75 by .75m. Silvery foliage with deep purple-blue flowers opening in early July.	15-20	1.5LT
<i>Lavandula</i> 'Munstead' A compact form, .75 by .75m with narrow green leaves. Flowers lavender-blue.	15-20	1.5LT
Shrub Species	Size (cm) Height	Pot Size
<i>Lavandula</i> 'Rosea' Another compact lavender with pink flowers. .75 by .75m.	15-20	1.5LT
<i>Lavandula</i> 'Vera' A robust form with comparatively broad leaves. Lavender-blue flowers. 1.2 by 1.2m.	15-20	1.5LT
<i>Lavandula stoechas</i> "French Lavender" Compact and very aromatic, .5 by .5m. Flowers dark purple over a relatively long period.	15-20	1.5LT
<i>Lavatera thuringiaca</i> 'Rosea' A vigorous shrub up to 2.5m. Palmate leaves and "mallow-like" large pale pink flowers. Very drought tolerant. May be pruned back to ground level in March every other year.	30-40	2LT
<i>Leycesteria formosa</i> "Chinese Mulberry" A medium sized erect shrub, 2 by 2m, with sea-green shoots. Flowers white carried in drooping panicles of claret coloured bracts, followed by red-purple berries which are attractive to birds. Very drought tolerant.	45-60	3LT
<i>Lonicera</i> – "Shrubby Honeysuckles" <i>nitida</i> 'Baggesens Gold' Evergreen shrub, 1.5 by 1.5m. Tiny rounded leaves, yellow during the summer turning yellow-green during the autumn. A good plant which does not scorch, and left unclipped its delicate foliage contrasts well with other plants.	15-20	2LT
<i>Lonicera</i> 'Maigreen' A small evergreen shrub, .6 by 1.5m, with a dense spreading habit. Bright green young leaves turning darker as they mature. Far superior to most forms of <i>L. pileata</i> as low evergreen ground cover.	20-30 30-45(S)	1.5LT
<i>Lonicera pileata</i> A small semi-evergreen shrub, can vary greatly in height. Bright green "Box" like leaves turning darker as they mature. Frequently specified as ground cover, but see <i>L. nitida</i> 'Maigreen' and <i>L. pileata</i> 'Loughgall Evergreen' for consistently low growing cultivars.	20-30 30-45(S)	1.5LT
<i>Lonicera</i> 'Loughgall Evergreen' .60 by 2m. During recent trials by the Northern Ireland Ministry of Agriculture this cultivar was identified as the best low growing form of <i>L. pileata</i> . An exceptional evergreen plant, which layers itself as it spreads and is fully evergreen.	20-30	2/3LT
<i>Mahonia</i> <i>A genus of evergreen shrubs, usually grown for their attractive bold foliage and stunning yellow flowers in winter and spring. Very useful ornamental plants.</i>	-	-
<i>Mahonia aquifolium</i> A small shrub, 1.5 by 1.5m, suitable for underplanting even in poor soil conditions. The polished leaves often turn red in winter. The rich yellow flowers are borne in early spring.	20-30 30-40	RB 2LT



<i>Mahonia japonica</i> A medium sized shrub of dense habit, 1.5 by 1.5m. Deep green pinnate leaves. Pendulous racemes of fragrant lemon-yellow flowers late autumn to early spring. Architectural feature plant.	30-40	2LT
<i>Mahonia x media 'Charity'</i> A superb medium to large shrub, 3 by 3m, of upright habit. The leaves are 0.5 – 0.6m long. Deep yellow flowers in spreading and ascending racemes in autumn and early winter. Architectural or feature plant.	30-40	2/3LT
<i>Olearia x haastii "Daisy Bush"</i> A medium sized rounded evergreen, 1.5 by 1.5m. The small green leaves are white felted beneath. The numerous white flowers appear in July-August. Tolerant of industrial conditions. Very hardy. Suitable for hedging.	20-30 30-40	2LT 3LT
<i>Pachysandra terminalis</i> An almost prostrate creeping evergreen. Diamond-shaped leaves, greenish-white flowers produced in February and March. Not happy in full sun, but excellent ground cover, even in the heaviest of shade.	5-10 20-30	9cm 2LT
<i>Pachysandra 'Variegata'</i> Leaves with an attractive white variegation.	5-10 20-30	9cm 2LT
<i>Philadelphus – "Mock Orange"</i> Small to medium sized deciduous shrubs. The flowers produced in June and July are very fragrant in many cultivars and pure white. Happy in most soils even on the poorest chalk. The selected cultivars listed provide a size range from 1 to 4m, and are excellent tough landscape plants.	-	-
<i>Philadelphus 'Belle Etoile'</i> Medium compact shrub, 1.5 by 1.5m with semi-arching sprays. Exquisitely scented large single white flowers are flushed maroon at the centre.	30-40	2LT
<i>Philadelphus microphyllus</i> A small shrub, 1 by 1m, with very dainty small pale green leaves. Deserves wider use in amenity plantings. Flowers single and small, but very strongly scented.	30-40	3LT
Shrub Species	Size (cm) Height	Pot Size
<i>Phormium – "New Zealand Flax"</i> Superb architectural plants with sword-like leaves. Hardy in all but the coldest areas, they thrive in a variety of soils and will tolerate maritime exposure as well as industrial areas. Although many other variegated cultivars are available the following are the hardiest and therefore most suitable for landscape sites.	-	-
<i>Phormium cookianum 'Tricolor'</i> A small evergreen shrub, 1 by 2m. The leaves are conspicuously edged with creamy-yellow and narrowly margined with red.	45-60	3LT
<i>Phormium tenax</i> 2 by 2m. The somewhat glaucous, sword-like leaves vary between 1 and 3m in length and give a tropical effect.	45-60	3LT
<i>Phormium 'Purpureum'</i> 2 by 2m. Leaves bronzy-purple. A striking plant to contrast with grey foliage shrubs.	45-60	3LT
<i>Phormium 'Yellow Wave'</i> 1 by 2m. Drooping leaves up to 1m long with a yellow-green central band.	45-60	3LT
<i>Photinia x fraseri 'Red Robin'</i> A first-class, vigorous, hardy evergreen shrub of large size, 3 by 3m. Leaves glossy green with bright red young growths produced in several flushes throughout spring and summer and equalling the best Pieris. Responds well to clipping or hard pruning and will succeed in any reasonable soil. A cheerful looking plant which contrasts well with other foliage.	45-60 45-60	2LT 3LT
<i>Pieris 'Forest Flame'</i> A superb large shrub, 3 by 1.5m, evergreen. The leaves pass from red through pink and creamy-white to green. The Lily-of-the-Valley like flowers hang in large drooping panicles. Perfectly hardy, though early growth is sensitive to spring frosts.	20-30 45-60	2LT 7.5LT
<i>Potentilla davurica 'Abbotswood'</i> Small shrub of spreading habit, .5 by 1.5m. Flowers white, plentiful and continuously produced. Very reliable.	20-30	2LT



Potentilla 'Elizabeth' A dome-shaped small shrub, .75 by 1.5m, studded from late spring to early autumn with creamy-yellow flowers. Very reliable.	20-30	2LT
Potentilla 'Goldfinger' A compact shrub, 1 by 1m, with blue green leaves. Large rich golden yellow flowers profusely borne. Very reliable. Best foliage of all the Potentillas.	20-30	2LT
Potentilla 'Katherine Dykes' A medium sized shrub, 1.5 by 1.5m, producing an abundance of primrose-yellow flowers in summer. A good performer.	20-30	2LT
Potentilla 'Primrose Beauty' A small spreading shrub, 1 by 1.2m, with grey-green downy foliage, primrose-yellow flowers. Very reliable.	20-30	2LT
Prunus laurocerasus "Cherry Laurel" or "Common Laurel" – use <i>Prunus laurocerasus 'Rotundifolia'</i> for hedging etc. The cultivars of this plant are widely used for hedging, screening and mass planting, according to their various habits. Whilst perfectly happy in full sun, they also adapt well to even heavy shade and drips from overhanging trees. They succeed in a wide range of soil types, but do not perform well in shallow chalk soils, nor in the coldest inland areas. For both conditions <i>P. lusitancia</i> is far superior.	-	-
Prunus 'Otto Luyken' A low compact shrub, 1.2 by 2m, evergreen, with erect stems and narrow shining dark green leaves contrasting well with the white flower spikes.	30-40	2LT
Prunus 'Zabeliana' A low horizontally branched form, 1.2 by 3m, with bright green willow-like leaves. Suitable for ground cover. Requires occasional pruning to keep low.	30-40	2LT
Prunus lusitancia "Portugal Laurel" An indispensable evergreen large shrub, 5 by 5m. Leaves ovate, dark green with reddish petioles. Hardier than the "Cherry Laurel" and happy even on shallow chalk. Excellent for hedging or a beautiful specimen plant. Deserves to be used more than <i>P. laurocerasus</i> .	45-60 60-80	2LT 3LT
Pyracantha – "Firethorn" These evergreen spiny shrubs are mostly grown for their brightly coloured berries. All have white "Hawthorn" like flowers followed by berries in the autumn and winter. Can be grown as specimen shrubs for hedging or against a wall. Tolerant of exposure, pollution and a wide range of soils. Another useful group of landscape plants.	-	-
Shrub Species	Size (cm) Height	Pot Size
Pyracantha 'Orange Glow' Vigorous shrub, 3 by 3m, covered with orange-red berries which last well into winter.	45-60	2LT
Pyracantha rogersiana Large shrub of erect habit, 4 by 4m, reddish-orange fruits. Disease resistant, should be used. A first-rate plant.	45-60	2LT
Pyracantha 'Flava' Fruits bright yellow, 4 by 4m. Disease resistant. Good plant.	45-60	2LT
Pyracantha 'Soleil d'Or' A medium sized semi-spreading shrub, 3 by 3m, with golden yellow flowers.	45-60	2LT
Pyracantha Watereri A free fruiting variety of compact growth, 4 by 4m, smothered with bright red fruits. Disease resistant.	45-60	2LT
Rhamnus frangula "Alder Buckthorn" A large native shrub or small deciduous tree, 4 by 4m. Ovate leaves turning yellow in autumn. Ornamental fruits changing from red through to black.	45-60	BR
Rubus – "Ornamental Brambles" Easy to grow, coping with very adverse conditions. Some species are grown for their striking colour in winter. (if so the old flowering stems should be cut back to ground level each year after flowering.)	-	-
Rubus 'Betty Ashburner' Superb evergreen ground cover, .2 by 2m. Dark green leaves with white undersides. Superior to <i>R. tricolor</i> in being more dense, less straggly and lower growing. Will grow in sun or shade and carpets well within a planting mix.	45-60	2LT



Rubus cockburnianus A strong growing species of medium size, 2 by 2m. The stems are purple, arching and covered with a vivid white bloom. The leaves are almost fern like in appearance. Needs to be cut back to ground level in March.	45-60	2LT
Rubus tricolor A widely used evergreen ground cover, .75 by 2m, with long trailing stems, very vigorous. Dark glossy leaves, white beneath. Very invasive and straggly. Foliage often dies in winter. See R. "Betty Ashburner" as a far superior plant.	45-60	1LT
Salix - "Willow" All willows are happy in ordinary soils and any flourish in damp conditions. Excellent for encouraging a wide variety of wildlife. Several produce very attractive winter shoots, especially if hard pruned every 2 years.	-	-
Salix alba 'Britzensis' ('Chermesina') – "Scarlet Willow" 3 by 3m. A remarkable form with conspicuous orange scarlet branches, especially if pruned severely every second year. Forms a medium sized tree if allowed to grow unpruned.	45-60 60-90	BR BR
Salix vitellina – "Golden Willow" 3 by 3m. The brilliant yolk-of-egg yellow shoots are more conspicuous if pruned every second year. Forms a tree if allowed to grow unpruned.	45-60 60-90	BR BR
Salix caprea – "Goat Willow" A familiar native species forming a large shrub or small tree 5 by 4m. The male form produces large silver catkins with yellow stamens in spring.	45-60 60-90 45-60	BR BR 2LT
Salix cinerea – "Grey Sallow" A large shrub or small tree, 3 by 2m. Catkins appear before the leaves in early spring. The whole plant is covered with a grey down. Tolerant of extremely poor soil conditions, but of little ornamental value.	45-60	BR
Salix daphnoides – "Violet Willow" 3 by 3m. A fast growing form with long purple-violet shoots overlaid with a white bloom. Extremely effective in winter, especially if pruned every second year.	45-60 60-90	BR BR
Salix elaeagnos (rosemarinifolia) – "Hoary Willow" A medium sized shrub of dense habit, 2.5 by 3.5m. The long linear leaves are greyish hoary at first, becoming green above, white beneath. The slender catkins appear with the leaves in spring. One of the prettiest Willows.	45-60 45-60	BR 2LT
Salix viminalis – "Common Osier" A common native species forming a vigorous large shrub or small tree, 5 by 5m. Leaves long and narrow, grey beneath.	45-60 60-90	BR BR
Sambucus nigra – "Common Elder" A familiar native large shrub. The leaves are made up of 5-7 leaflets. Flattened cream-coloured flowers in June followed by purple-black fruits. Will succeed in a wide range of soils including chalk.	45-60 60-90 45-60	BR BR 2LT
Shrub Species	Size (cm) Height	Pot Size
Sambucus 'Aurea' – "Golden Elder" Leaves suffused yellow deepening with age. One of the hardiest golden foliaged shrubs. A good 'transitional' plant between urban and rural areas.	45-60 60-90 60-90	BR BR 2LT
Sambucus 'Sutherland Gold' – "Golden Cut Leaf Elder" A superior form than 'Plumosa Aurea' this species has the deeply cut golden foliage, but is resistant to scorch. An extremely attractive form. 4 by 4m.	45-60	3LT
Senecio 'Sunshine' – S. greyi syn A small spreading evergreen, .75 by 2m, with grey hairy shoots. Leaves white tomentose, becoming green with maturity. Bright yellow daisy-like flowers in summer. Excellent for seaside conditions. Tend to become rather lax in habit.	30-40	2/3LT
Skimmia japonica 'Rubella' – male Small evergreen shrub of dense habit, .75 by 1m. Superb winter colour when large panicles of red buds appear, opening in spring to display white fragrant flowers in summer. Excellent for seaside conditions. Lime-tolerant but does not perform well in full sun.	20-30	2LT
Skimmia 'Veitchii' (Foremanii) – female 1.5 by 1.5m. This form has broad obovate leaves and large bunches of brilliant red fruits. Lime-tolerant.	30-40	2LT



<i>Spiraea</i> A genus of deciduous small or medium sized hardy flowering shrubs. Happy in any reasonable soil conditions, preferring a sunny site. Will not tolerate extreme drought.	-	-
<i>Spiraea 'Arguta' – "Bridal Wreath"</i> A medium sized shrub, 1.5 by 1.5m, with graceful slender branches. Narrow. Oval foliage. The pure white flowers are produced all along the branches in April-May. One of the most effective early flowering spiraeas.	30-40 45-60	2LT 3LT
<i>Spiraea 'Firelight'</i> Small shrub, .6 by .75m, recently introduced by Hilliers in conjunction with <i>Spiraea 'Candlelight'</i> . Similar to <i>'Goldflame'</i> in habit and colouring, but showing no reversion. Deep rose pink flowers and excellent red autumn colour.	30-40	2LT
<i>Spiraea japonica 'Anthony Waterer'</i> Small shrub, 1 by 1m, small green leaves are occasionally variegated cream and pink. Large clusters of bright crimson flowers in July through to September.	20-30	2LT
<i>Symphoricarpos albus – "Snowberry"</i> A small deciduous shrub with slender erect shoots forming thick clumps, 2 by 2m. Oval to ovate-oblong leaves. Large globose white berries produced from October and persist well into winter.	45-60 45-60	BR 2LT
<i>Symphoricarpos x chenaultii 'Hancock'</i> An outstanding deciduous form of low wide-spreading habit, .6 by 2m. Small rounded leaves and pinkish-purple berries. Useful low shrub in mass plantings	45-60 45-60	BR 2LT
<i>Ulex europaeus – "Common Gorse"</i> A densely branched, green, viciously spiny native shrub, 2 by 2m. The golden yellow flowers crowd the branches from March to May.	20-30	1.5LT
<i>Ulex 'Flore Pleno' ('Plenus')</i> A lower growing form up to 1.2m. The bush is smothered in long-lasting semi-double blooms in April and May. A first-rate vandal proof shrub succeeding on even the driest sites.	20-30	1.5LT
<i>Viburnum</i> A large genus of deciduous and evergreen shrubs and small trees, most have white flowers, sometimes followed by coloured fruits. All are easy to grow even on chalk.	-	-
<i>Viburnum x bodnantense 'Charles Lamont'</i> A medium to large shrub, 3 by 2m, of strong upright habit. The pale pink scented flowers are produced from October onwards. The flowers are remarkably frost resistant.	45-60	3LT
<i>Viburnum davidii</i> A small compact evergreen shrub forming a mound-like effect, 1 by 1.5m. It has oval leathery leaves. The small, insignificant flowers are followed by turquoise-blue fruits on female plants. Shade tolerant, suffers in very dry conditions.	20-30 20-30 45-60	2LT 3LT 10LT
<i>Viburnum lantana – "Wayfaring Tree"</i> A large native shrub often seen in hedgerows, 3 by 2m, particularly on chalk. Large grey leaves. The white flowers are borne in May/June followed by red fruits maturing to black.	45-60 60-90	BR BR
<i>Viburnum opulus – "Guelder Rose"</i> A large vigorous shrub of spreading habit, 4 by 3m. The maple-like leaves colour richly in the autumn. The white "lace-cap" flowers are followed by red translucent berries persisting into winter. A familiar native, good in most conditions.	45-60 60-90 45-60	BR BR 2LT
Shrub Species	Size (cm) Height	Pot Size
<i>Viburnum plicatum 'Mariesii'</i> This wide spreading medium size shrub, 3 by 3m, has a wonderful branching habit where the "layers" of branches cause a tiered effect. The abundance of flowers gives a snow-laden effect to the bush. Leaves colour well into autumn.	45-60	3LT
<i>Viburnum rhytidophyllum</i> Large rounded vigorous evergreen, 4 by 4m. The huge leaves are grey beneath and dark green above with heads of creamy white flowers.	45-60	3LT
<i>Viburnum 'Eve Price'</i> This form has a dense compact habit, 1.5 by 1.5m, with attractive carmine buds opening to pink-tinged flowers.	20-30 30-40	2LT 3LT



<i>Vinca</i> – “Periwinkles” Low or prostrate trailing evergreens. These vigorous plants are ideal for forming carpets in shade or full sun.	-	-
<i>Vinca major</i> A compact form with dark glossy leaves, .75 by 2m. The bright blue flowers are produced from late April to June.	10-15 20-30	9cm 1.5LT
<i>Vinca minor</i> .20 by 1m. The best carpeting plant producing a low very dense cover. The mauve flowers are borne from April to June and intermittently until autumn.	20-30(S)	9cm 1.5LT



Climbers	Size (cm) Height	Pot Size
<i>Clematis</i> Spectacular flowering climbers the plants are at their best when their roots are in shade and their heads are in full sun, allowing the vibrant coloured flowers to look their best. All have twining petioles. The following species are some of the more useful and least demanding for general planting.	-	-
<i>Clematis montana rubens</i> Vigorous often rampant growth, with bronze-purple shoots and leaves. Covered with rose-pink flowers in May and June.	60-90	3LT
<i>Clematis tangutica</i> A dense growing climber producing rich yellow lantern-like flowers during the autumn followed by silky seedheads.	60-90	3LT
<i>Hedera</i> All aerial roots; good in full sun and will take shade and drip; all evergreen. Rarely have any disease problem. Tolerant of wide range of soil types and conditions. All are good ground covers and climbers.	-	-
<i>Hedera 'Gloire de Marengo'</i> Large leaves deep green in the centre merging into silver-grey and margined white. Less hardy than green leaved form. See also <i>H. colchica 'Dentata Variegata'</i>	60-90	2LT
<i>Hedera colchica 'Dentata'</i> A spectacular climber with leaves over 20cm long, coloured a soft green. Similar to <i>H. algeriensis</i> .	60-90	2LT
<i>Hedera 'Dentata Variegata'</i> An ornamental ivy with large broad leaves. Conspicuously margined with creamy-yellow when young becoming creamy-white when mature. Hardier than 'Gloire de Marengo'	45-60	2LT
<i>Hedera 'Sulphur Heart' ('Paddys Pride')</i> Large broadly ovate leaves marked with a large irregular central splash of yellow merging into green. Outstanding.	45-60 60-80	2LT 3LT
<i>Hedera helix 'Glacier'</i> Excellent ground cover, the small three-lobed leaves are a silvery-grey with a narrow white margin.	60-90	3LT
<i>Hedera 'Hibernica'</i> A common ivy in England, vigorous, ideal as a ground cover. Large dark green, usually five-lobed leaves 7.5-15cm across.	45-60 60-90	9cm 2LT
<i>Hydrangea petiolaris</i> – "Climbing Hydrangea" A strong growing self clinging species, using aerial roots. Excellent in full sun or on a shady wall. Suitable for north facing walls. White flowers 15-25cm across in June.	60-90	3LT
<i>Jasminum nudiflorum</i> – "Winter Jasmine" One of the most tolerant and winter flowering shrub. Excellent for covering walls and banks. Not self-supporting.	60-90	3L
<i>Parthenocissus</i> A genus of self-clinging vines. The varieties shown below all have a stunningly rich autumn colour. Any situation, best colour in sun. Long lived. All have adhesive pads.	-	-
<i>Parthenocissus henryana</i> The leaves are composed of 3-5 narrow leaflets, with silvery-white veinal variegation, turning red in the autumn. Perhaps the most attractive of the group.	45-60	3LT
<i>Parthenocissus quinquefolia</i> – "Virginia Creeper" A tall growing more or less self-clinging vine. Leaves are composed of five oval stalked leaflets which are dark green turning brilliant orange and scarlet in summer. The least self-clinging of the group.	45-60	3LT
<i>Parthenocissus tricuspidata 'Veitchii'</i> – "Boston Ivy" A vigorous self-clinging vine. The leaves are extremely variable, but consistent in the richness of the crimson and scarlet autumn colour. Often referred to as "Virginia Creeper" – see <i>P. quinquefolia</i> . The best for adhering to walls.	45-60	3LT
<i>Polygonum baldschuanicum</i> – "Russian Vine" A rampant climber reaching up to 12m, twinning stems. Heart-shaped pale green leaves. Pink tinged flowers from July to October in large panicles. Autumn flowering. Very useful, but much maligned due to its vigour. Twining stems	60-90	3LT
<i>Vitis coignetiae</i> Perhaps the most spectacular of the ornamental vines, with the huge leaves turning crimson, scarlet in the autumn. Twining tendrils.	60-90	3LT



Conifers - Shrubs and Trees	Size (cm) Height	Pot Size or Root-Balled
<i>Juniperus</i> Low growing and prostrate Junipers have suffered increasing disease problems in recent years, most of which are perpetuated by water-splash and for this reason should not be planted by roadways, as they will die. Yellow and blue forms suffer especially from disease.	-	-
<i>Juniperus communis</i> 'Green Carpet' Dense low growing and wide spreading, .10 by .5m, Juniper with bright green foliage. Relatively disease resistant.	20-30	3LT
<i>Juniperus</i> 'Mint Julep' A spreading flat-topped, 1.2 by 2m, bush with arching shoots of bright green foliage. Relatively disease resistant.	30-40	3LT
<i>Juniperus squamata</i> 'Blue Carpet' A relatively fast growing prostrate shrub, .15 by 1m, blue-grey foliage.	30-40 30-40	2LT 3LT
<i>Metasequoia glyptostroboides</i> "Dawn Redwood" A vigorous deciduous tree of conical habit, 15 by 3m. Bright larch green foliage in the summer turning old gold in the autumn. Makes a fine street tree.	8-10 girth	RB
<i>Pinus mugo</i> – "Mountain Pine" A very hardy large shrub or small tree, 3 by 3m, of dense bushy habit. Succeeds in almost all soils. Very lime-tolerant.	45-60	RB
<i>Pinus nigra</i> – "Austrian Pine" A large tree with a dense head of large branches, 20 by 10m. Leaves dark green 8-12cm long, stiff and stout on the crowded branchlets. Excellent for maritime situations and tolerant of most soils.	30-40 100-200	2LT RB
<i>Pinus laricio (maritima)</i> – "Corsican Pine" A large tree, 20 by 16m, of a more open habit than the "Austrian Pine". The grey-green leaves are less dense on the shorter branches. Happy in almost any soil or situation.	30-40 120-150	2LT RB
<i>Pinus sylvestris</i> – "Scots Pine" A large spreading tree, 20 by 6m. Reddish young bark, grey-green leaves. Native tree.	30-40 175-200	2LT RB
<i>Taxus baccata</i> – "Common or English Yew" A large shrub or small tree, with dark-green foliage and red fruits. Will grow on almost pure chalk. One of three native conifers. Suitable as a specimen tree or fabulous as hedging or mass planting.	30-40 100-200	3LT RB
<i>Taxus 'Fastigiata'</i> – "Irish Yew" 5 by 3m. A female clone of erect, densely columnar habit. As with <i>baccata</i> it has dark-green foliage. A familiar sight in cemeteries along with the golden form.	30-40 30-40	RB 3LT
<i>Thuja 'Fastigiata'</i> A tall growing, 20 by 2.5m, narrowly columnar form with ascending branches. Can be used as a single specimen or for hedging.	45-60 100-200	3LT RB

