



Eye & Dunsden Parish

Neighbourhood Plan



Appendix XII

List of Native Trees & Hedgerow Plants

From Design Code - v3.3 November 2023

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Native Trees and Hedgerows

Trees have an important role to play in the natural and man made environment. They provide shelter and contribute to reducing carbon emissions and cleaning the air.

The ecological benefits and connections should be maximised. Tree planting and maintenance of existing trees can increase biodiversity.

Consideration should also be given to planting the correct trees in right location, to ensure that any placement does not result in a loss of biodiversity units.

When choosing a species, designers must consider the following:

- **Use potential** - park, paved area, compatible with drainage, garden size, compatible with road type
- **Mature size** - small <10m up to extra large >25m - As well as height, think about root protection areas and to avoid issues with utilities and services
- **Crown form** - the shape of the crown can be aesthetic but also determine planting distances and the effect of the canopy on the space below, would the planting overcrowd the street scene, would it create unacceptable shade?
- **Crown Density** - as above, look at whether a dense canopy provides the level of enclosure required or whether a light, open crown would be preferable
- **Natural habitat & Environmental tolerance** - choose the right tree for the location, given the soil type, levels of sunlight, water and potential for drought etc.
- **Aesthetic and Ornamental Qualities** - Does the tree flower or fruit in a way which does not cause a nuisance? Does the tree introduce a valuable aesthetic to the area? Does the seasonal variation add further interest?

A diverse mix of species should be sought to reduce the risk of passing on inter-species diseases. New development must be designed around existing trees wherever possible. Where it is unavoidable that trees are lost, they should be replaced at a rate of at least 2:1 and by native species.

List of Native Trees

- Acer campestre - Field Maple - (M) (D) (Clay, Loam, Sandy)
- Alnus glutinosa - Alder - (M) (D) (Clay, Loam, Sandy)
- Betula pendula - Silver Birch - (L) (D) (Clay, Loam, Sandy)
- Betula pubescens - Downy or White birch - (M) (D) (Clay, Loam, Sandy)
- Carpinus betulus - Hornbeam - (L) (D) (Loam, Sandy)
- Corylus avellana - Hazel - (S) (D) (Loam, Sandy)
- Crataegus laevigata - Hawthorn (Midland) - (S) (D) (Loam, Sandy)
- Crataegus monogyna - Hawthorn (common) - (S) (D) (Clay, Loam, Sandy)
- Fagus sylvatica - Beech (common) - (L) (D) (Loam, Sandy)
- Ilex aquifolium - Holly - (S) (D) (Loam, Sandy)
- Juniperus communis - Juniper (common) - (S) (C) (Clay, Loam, Sandy)
- Malus sylvestris - Crab Apple - (S) (D) (Loam, Sandy)
- Pinus sylvestris - Scots Pine - (L) (D) (Clay, Loam, Sandy)
- Populus nigra - Black Poplar - (L) (D) (Clay, Loam, Sandy)
- Populus tremula - Aspen - (L) (D) (Clay, Loam, Sandy)
- Prunus avium - Sweet Cherry (M) (D) (Clay, Loam, Sandy)
- Prunus padus - Bird Cherry (M) (D) (Clay, Loam, Sandy)
- Quercus petraea - Sessile Oak - (L) (D) (Clay, Loam, Sandy)
- Quercus robur - English Oak - (L) (D) (Clay, Loam, Sandy)
- Salix caprea - Goat Willow - (S) (D) (Clay, Loam, Sandy)
- Salix pentandra - Bay Willow - (S) (D) (Clay, Loam, Sandy)
- Sorbus aria - Whitebeam - (M) (D) (Clay, Loam, Sandy)
- Sorbus aucuparia - Rowan - (S) (D) (Loam, Sandy)
- Sorbus torminalis - Wild Service Tree - (M) (D) (Clay, Loam, Sandy)
- Taxus baccata - English Yew - (M) (C) (Clay, Loam, Sandy)
- Tilia cordata - Lime, small-leaved - (L) (D) (Clay, Loam, Sandy)
- Tilia platyphyllos - Lime, large-leaved - (L) (D) (Clay, Loam, Sandy)
- Tilia x europaea - Lime, common - (L) (D) (Clay, Loam, Sandy)

(L) - Large >25m

(M) - Large >25m

(S) - small <10m

(D) - Deciduous

(C) - Coniferous

(Clay, Loam, Sandy) - Soil type