An imposing and fast growing tree of great size and the parent of the many cultivars.

The yellow flowers appear in spring, ahead of the leaves which turn yellow and sometimes red in autumn.

A native tree of Norway and Europe, but not of Britain, and used widely in parks and streets.

It does well on most soil types, tolerates air pollution and resists drought.

Its clonal selections are generally preferred as seedling plants can grow to large proportions and create maintenance issues in streets and urban corridors.

Mature height 20m+

A large and most impressive tree with a well rounded form, it looks good from spring through to autumn as its red foliage turns gradually to maroon.

A seedling of Schwedleri, it was raised in Belgium in the 1930s.

It does well on most soil types, tolerates air pollution and resists drought.

The yellow flowers contrast impressively against the emerging dark purple spring foliage.

We so often see this tree planted in avenues too close together but there is no need as it is quick to grow.
Ten metre centres should be the minimum planting distance as planting in bulk can give too much of a good thing in that the dark leaves tends to gobble up all the light and create a sombre environment below.

Mature height: 20m+

Selected in the USA in the late 1950s, this has a brighter green leaf colour and more regular habit than the species.

Selected in the USA in the late 1950s, this has a brighter green leaf colour and more regular habit than the species.

It tends to keep a dominant central leader and a more regular habit.

A superb cultivar and strongly recommended for street and urban plantings.

Where uniformity is required, this is a far better choice than its parent, Acer platanoides.

It does well on most soil types, tolerates air pollution and resists drought.

Although ascending when young, it usually gets as wide as it gets broad after about 25 years so it is only ideal for wide verges and areas large enough to accommodate it.

It is by far the most popular of the Norway Maple clones and a much safer bet than planting the seedling parent.

Mature height: 20m+
Aesculus hippocastanum 'Baumannii'

This was discovered by A.N. Baumann near Geneva in 1820.

It was propagated from a branch sport from the mother hippocastanum tree.

It is notable for its double white flowers and the fact that it does not produce “conkers”, which may be seen as an advantage if required for large streets and avenues.

The main branches are rather horizontal, so high pruning is required when used as a street tree.

It can commonly grow in excess of 30 metres and it is always amusing to see kids chucking objects at one in full foliage in anticipation of a shower of conkers as a reward, not knowing it is sterile.

Particularly grand in the spring with its strong growth and flower display, it thrives in all soils and tolerates air pollution.

Like all hippocastanum types however they are the first to wane in September prior to dormancy.

Mature height: 20m+
The timber of the Hornbeam has traditionally been used to produce mallets, skittles and even the moving parts of pianos.

Winning the Award of Garden Merit in 2002, this wonderful native tree is closely related to the hop hornbeam, Ostrya carpinifolia.

Wonderful in a parkland setting, growing in groups and ideal for pleaching, the Hornbeam is a large tree with a characteristic grey fluted trunk and ovate, ribbed and serrated leaves which turn a lovely clear yellow in autumn.

This British native produces hard, finely grained timber with many uses.

It grows well on most soils, including clay and chalk.

A most useful tree for poor planting conditions.

Mature height: 20m+

A splendid and truly beautiful tree from south east Europe and west Asia.
A splendid and truly beautiful tree from South East Europe and West Asia that was introduced in 1582 and won the Award of Garden Merit in 2002.

It is large, imposing and rather columnar when young before broadening to a symmetrical pyramid on maturity.

Notable for its roughly textured, corky bark, it produces long, yellow catkins in early spring and clusters of fringed nuts in autumn.

Turkish Hazel is a superb choice for parkland and avenue planting, and it will tolerate paved areas.

It thrives in all soils, including chalky and clay soils and is now used in cities as a substitute for Lime to combat the problem of aphid drop on cars and pavements.

Being apically dominant it is very easy to crown lift and manage but still becomes a large tree to complement an urban treescape.

Mature height: 20m+

This small hawthorn tree was a sport of Crataegus Rosea Flora Pleno found in a Herefordshire garden in the 1850s.

This small hawthorn tree was a sport of Crataegus Rosea Flora Pleno found in a Herefordshire garden in the 1850s.

Probably the most popular of thorns on the market, it won both the First Class Certificate in 1858 and the Award of Garden Merit in 2002.

It becomes smothered in double, pink-red flowers in May which are all the more stunning as the spring flowering cherries have finished their display by then.

As root development can be rather slow, we recommend moderate pruning in the first few years after planting so that good anchorage is achieved.
A good choice for urban and coastal planting, it is tolerant of air pollution.

It does well in most soils, including very dry and wet soils.

Mature height: 10m

A superb selection of White Ash which offers an alternative to Fraxinus Raywood for autumn colour, whilst not prone to falling apart!

A superb selection that is very popular for municipal plantings in the USA.

White Ash was introduced into the UK in 1724 but this clone is really worthy of note for its magnificent autumn colour display and robust branch structure that is far superior to the problematic Fraxinus Raywood.

A fast growing conical tree, Autumn Purple’s dark green leaves turn reddish-purple in autumn before falling.

Being Ash, it is very robust, establishing on made up ground as well as tolerating harsh urban conditions.

At a young age the trunk is a smooth dark green.

Ideal for large gardens, central reservations and wide verges.

Mature height: 15-20m
This is a very tough native tree that is well known for its timber uses.

This very tough native tree is well known for its timber uses.

It is easily recognized when dormant as its buds are black.

Late to leaf and early to fall, this is probably our toughest native tree.

It is more variable in habit to the variety Westhofs Glory so is often overlooked for avenue planting where uniformity is required.

Ash is fast growing and produces vast quantities of fertile seed that can annoy gardeners.

Best suited for parkland and highway verges.

It thrives on most soils, including calcareous, and will tolerate windswept, exposed sites, coastal locations and air pollution.

Mature height: 15-20m

First recorded in the early 1660s, the London Plane was extensively planted as a street tree in the capital due to its tolerance of air pollution and of pruning.
First recorded in the early 1660s, the London Plane was extensively planted as a street tree in the capital due to its tolerance of air pollution and of pruning.

It is believed that it was significantly responsible for clearing up the smog laden air resulting from the industrial revolution.

A large, fast growing tree with a broadly oval crown.

One of its main features is the trunk, which flakes to reveal a patchwork of green, white and cream.

The leaves are large, deeply lobed and palmate.

The rounded fruit clusters, produced in strings, resemble little baubles, which hang from the branches for much of the year.

Still a good choice for urban plantings, it is also great for parkland.

Reputedly the oldest Plane tree in England is in the Bishops Palace Garden at Ely. Planted by Bishop Gunning more than 300 years ago it is one of the most impressive trees in Britain, and just a stones throw from Barcham.

Mature height: 22m+

These trees are currently out of stock, you can order now for delivery in the autumn.

The Pin Oak is similar to Q. coccinea, but rather more elegant.

More pyramidal at maturity than the similar Quercus coccinea, this magnificent tree was introduced into the UK from its native North America in 1800.

It is a relatively tough tree and can withstand limited periods of water logging even though it prefers free draining slightly acidic soils.
The USA national champion is in Tennessee and stands at 37 metres tall and broad.

It won the Award of Garden Merit in 2002.

This large, pyramidal tree is one of the most graceful of Oaks, with its slender branches gently drooping at their tips. Its autumn colour is simply stunning.

Mature height: 20m+

The bark of the Red Oak is rich in tannin - used for tanning leather.

Introduced from its native North America in 1724, this well known stately tree won the Award of Merit in 1971 and the updated Award of Garden Merit in 2002.

The bark of the Red Oak is rich in tannin – essential for tanning leather.

This large, broadly oval tree does best in deep fertile soils, but tolerates most others.

It is a fast grower and seems to tolerate polluted air well. Young growth emerges almost yellow in the spring before expanding into large broad green and lobed leaves by May.

These in turn go a wonderful red in autumn before turning a red / brown and falling.

Best suited for planting in parks and large gardens.

Mature height: 20m+
Perhaps the most majestic of our native trees, the English or Common Oak was once the predominant species in English lowland forests and has become virtually a national emblem.

Very long-lived, its hard timber has been used to produce the finest furniture, from ships through to coffins.

Many superb specimens exist in our countryside but perhaps the most famous is the Major Oak in Sherwood Forest which is estimated to be some 1000 years old and weigh over 23 tonnes.

Whether Robin Hood actually took refuge in it is of debate!

A large, imposing, broadly oval tree, heavy-limbed and long-lived.

Its deeply grained bark gives year-round appeal, and its expansive root system does best on deep, heavy soils.

A wonderful choice for parkland and large estates, it is also good in avenues and wide verges.

It is a great host for supporting wildlife and its acorns are hidden and distributed by forgetful Jays.

Given the right conditions one can expect between three and four summer flushes of growth.

Mature height: 20m+
This Whitebeam is outstandingly attractive in spring.

This outstanding clone is most attractive in spring and won the Award of Merit in 1952 and the Award of Garden Merit in 2002.

A very popular choice for urban gardens, it requires little maintenance and tolerates chalk soils.

The young leaves emerge silvery-white from purple shoots in spring, before hardening to grey-green in summer.

This is a small, compact, rounded tree, producing white flowers in April and May and, in good years, orange-red, cherry like fruits in autumn.

A very good choice for streets, gardens and parks.

Mature height: 7-10m

A very good Rowan (Mountain Ash) for even the most restricted areas.

Introduced by Michigan State University in America, their original plant stands at 12 metres tall by 6 metres wide.

This makes it a very good Rowan clone for restricted areas and it is also tolerant of the reflected heat and light associated with urban planting.

The ascending branches of this medium size tree give it a columnar habit at maturity.
White flowers in May are followed by red berries in September, which are readily consumed by wild birds.

Very good for streets, gardens, urban plantings and gardens. It will thrive on most soils including acid ones.

Mature height: 10-15m

Perhaps the best of all Rowans (Mountain Ash) for street planting.

Along with the clone ‘Cardinal Royal’ this variety represents the best choice for urban planting where space is restricted.

A winner of the Award of garden Merit in 2002, this well known tree has proven to be popular for a number of years.

This medium size, oval tree will also tolerate semi-shade.

It thrives on most soils and its ascending branches and dominant leader makes it a tree requiring little maintenance.

White flowers are followed by bird friendly red berries by September and the green leaves turn a decent yellow / orange in the autumn.

Mature height: 10-15m
The flowers of the Caucasian Lime appear to have a narcotic effect on bees, which can sometimes be found on the ground near a tree!

The result of a cross between Tilia cordata and Tilia dasystyla, this ever popular lime can grow as broad as it is tall, so is often given the wrong sites to grow on.

Its flowers can have a narcotic effect on bees, which can sometimes be found on the ground near a tree.

Redeemingly, it is free of aphids, so an ideal tree for pleaching or boxing in hard areas. This Lime reacts well to pollarding, which is a good way of controlling its broadly pendulous habit.

It is a medium to large tree, and as aphids are not attracted to its dark green foliage, the associated “stickiness” is not a problem.

Good for wide verges, parks, avenues and urban plantings.

Mature height: 15-20m

This Silver Lime cultivar is relatively young, dating from the early 1970s.
This Dutch clonal selection of Silver Lime was introduced into the UK in the early 1970s and won the Award of Garden Merit in 2002.

It is rightly considered to be an excellent urban tree, coping with the rigours of city environments very well.

The Belgium variety, ‘Doornik’ has very similar attributes.

Brabant has a more regularly pyramidal form than the species, but is just as large.

It is very versatile, being suitable for urban settings, avenues, verges and parks.

The striking silver undersides of its foliage makes it a wonderful tree for providing contrast within a landscape and the leaves turn a glorious yellow before falling in the autumn.

The Mongolian Lime was introduced from its homeland in the early 1880s.

The Mongolian Lime was introduced from its homeland in the early 1880s.

It is both aphid resistant and most unlike the general look of the rest of the Tilia family.

Recent plantings in London have been most encouraging, and suggest this has great potential for an urban tree in the UK.

This small tree with a rounded habit has all the durability of Lime, but is of a size which makes it ideal as a street tree.

It has small, serrated, glossy, green leaves, which are similar to those of ivy.

A real little beauty requiring little maintenance.

It turns to a clear and delicate yellow in autumn and as the leaves are so small for a Lime in the first place, there is not much leaf litter to contend with for an urban environment.

Mature height: 7-10m
This Redwood is of great botanical interest.

It was discovered in China in the 1940s, before which the genus consisted only of fossilised forms.

A deciduous conifer, it has rapidly established itself as a huge urban and rural favourite.

Often confused with Taxodium, it is quite different if they are seen together at close quarters.

Very large and statuesquely pyramidal, it makes a grand park or specimen tree, but is also good for streets and avenues with a clear stem.

It has spongy, shaggy bark, and its pale green, feathery foliage turns brown in autumn.

The Dawn Redwood is tolerant of air pollution, but needs a moist soil in its first year to establish successfully.

Acer campestre 'Louisa Red Shine' (Field Maple)

A most attractive Field Maple cultivar, producing a medium tree with a well rounded form.

The new leaves are flushed with crimson before turning mauve/green as the season progresses.
There are very few trees with native origin that have this degree of leaf colour interest throughout the growing season.

It does best in rich, well drained soils, but does well in virtually any soil type, and will readily tolerate drought, soil compaction and air pollution.

An ideal subject for streets, parks and verges.

Mature height: 10-15m

Acer campestre 'Elegant' (Field Maple)

This cultivar of the Field Maple is, in our opinion, the pick of the Acer campestre clones for street planting.

It retains a compact, ascending habit, is vigorous in growth, and gives uniformity if planted in an avenue.

It thrives in rich, well drained soils, but does well in virtually any soil type, and will readily tolerate drought, soil compaction and air pollution.

A medium to large tree which we particularly recommend for urban and street plantings.

Mature height: 10-15m
Another seedling from Schwedleri, the fast growing Deborah comes from Canada and makes a large tree with a rounded form.

Introduced in the 1970s, the spring leaves are bright red, gradually turning to dark green.

When the second flush appears there is a superb contrast between the red and green foliage.

It does well on most soil types, tolerates air pollution and resists drought.

The leaves have a distinctive wavy margin and colour to a rich orange / yellow in the autumn.

Most suitable for parks, verges and large gardens.

Mature height: 20m+