

Guidance on Selection of Trees and Shrubs in Pembrokeshire  
Pembrokeshire Nature Partnership 2020

Name		Status			Setting								Comments	
Common	Scientific	Native	Naturalised	Introduced	Ancient Woodland	Secondary Woodland	New Woodland	Wood edge	Hedge	Hedge Trees	Coast	SUDS*	Urban	
														Consider biodiversity value, landscape value, management requirements etc. Is the species associated with any other in important assemblages? 'Hedge' refers to hedges in the wider landscape. For urban hedges, refer to 'urban' column.
Acer sp.	<i>Acer sp.</i>		✓	✓									✓	Wide range of species available. Reliable ornamental features. Ensure species is suitable for the setting. For non-urban settings see field maple and sycamore.
Alder	<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	Does well in poorly drained sites, and on poor soils. Catkins provide an important early nectar source for pollinators. Seeds provide a food source for birds. Can produce excellent specimen tree.
Alder, Italian	<i>Alnus cordata</i>			x									✓	Versatile tree for formal settings.
Apple, Crab	<i>Malus sylvestris</i>	✓				✓	✓	✓	✓		✓			Blossom provides spring nectar source for pollinators. Provides autumn food source for wildlife e.g birds butterflies and small mammals.
Apple, Ornamental	<i>Malus sp.</i>		✓					✓					✓	44 known Welsh varieties for fruit production. Able to be grafted on to different root sizes. Blossom provides spring nectar source for pollinators. Provides autumn food source for wildlife. A few in Pembrokeshire have mistletoe.
Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓	Likely to suffer from Ash dieback. Currently (2020) no new planting allowed. Caution about where to plant. Important host tree for lichens.
Aspen	<i>Populus tremula</i>	✓			✓		✓	✓		✓				Does well in poorly drained sites. Spreads vigorously by suckers. Becomes brittle with age. Possible substitute for Ash as a Lichen Host tree. Very good for invertebrates.
Beech	<i>Fagus Sylvatica</i>		✓		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓			✓	Intolerant to climate change. Retains dead leaves through winter. Used as hedge. Has colonised ancient woodland in Pembrokeshire.
Birch, Downy	<i>Betula pubescens</i>	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓					✓	Preferable to ornamental (non native) species for supporting biodiversity. Allergy to birch pollen is very common. Can become a management issue on wet heathlands - avoid planting in St David's area where it is currently absent from all the internationally important wet heathlands on the Peninsula.
Birch, Silver	<i>Betula pendula</i>	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓					✓	Preferable to ornamental (non native) species for supporting biodiversity.
Birch sp (other)	<i>Betula sp.</i>			✓									✓	Reliable ornamental features.
Blackthorn (shrub)	<i>Prunus spinosa</i>	✓				✓	✓	✓	✓		✓			Will sucker in unmanaged settings. On the coast, it should be the dominant hedgerow species. Good early nectar source and late winter bird food supply.
Bog Myrtle (shrub)	<i>Myrica gale</i>	✓						✓						Limited usage. Shrub of marsh/damp grassland. Restrict use near protected sites to preserve genetic integrity.
Box (shrub)	<i>Buxus sempervirens</i>			✓									✓	Slow growing. Good formal hedge.
Broom (shrub)	<i>Cytisus scoparius</i>	✓							✓		✓		✓	<b>Caution:</b> avoid using to replace prostrate broom on protected sites.
Catalpa sp.	<i>Catalpa sp.</i>			✓									✓	Can have invasive roots if planted in small sites.
Cedar Atlantica	<i>Cedrus atlantica</i>			✓									✓	Large evergreen tree suitable for formal planting in large gardens.
Cedar of Lebanon	<i>Cedrus libani</i>			✓									✓	Large evergreen tree suitable for formal planting in large gardens - Slower growing than Atlas Cedar.
Cedar, Himalayan	<i>Cedrus deodara</i>			✓									✓	Large evergreen tree suitable for formal planting in large gardens.
Cherry, Sour	<i>Prunus cerasus</i>		✓	✓					✓				✓	Cultivated for edible fruits. Also known as Dwarf Cherry.

Guidance on Selection of Trees and Shrubs in Pembrokeshire  
Pembrokeshire Nature Partnership 2020

Name		Status			Setting								Comments	
Common	Scientific	Native	Naturalised	Introduced	Ancient Woodland	Secondary Woodland	New Woodland	Wood edge	Hedge	Hedge Trees	Coast	SUDS*		Urban
Cherry, Wild	<i>Prunus avium</i>	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓					✓	Can be invasive. Spreads by suckering. Good early nectar source and bird food supply.
Chestnut, Horse	<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>		✓			✓	✓						✓	Susceptible to pests and diseases. Good nectar source.
Chestnut, Sweet	<i>Castanea sativa</i>		✓			✓	✓			✓			✓	Good for nut production and formal planting.
Dawn Redwood	<i>Metasequoia glyptostroboides</i>			✓									✓	Medium sized fast growing deciduous conifer suitable for formal and ornamental planting.
Dogwood (shrub)	<i>Cornus sanguinea</i>	✓			✓			✓	✓			✓		Shrub of limestone, esp south Pembrokeshire. Only native at one or two south Pems. Sites but there are scattered stands of the introduced <i>Cornus sericea</i> across the County.
Elder (shrub)	<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	✓						✓	✓		✓			Thrives on fertile areas. Autumn food source for wildlife. Not stock proof.
Elm, American	<i>Ulmus americana</i>			✓						✓			✓	Thought to be resilient to Dutch Elm disease. Possible substitute for Ash as a Bryophyte host tree.
Elm, Wych	<i>Ulmus glabra</i>	✓			✓			✓	✓	✓			✓	Root suckers not common with Wych Elm - Responds well to coppicing.
Ginkgo	<i>Ginkgo biloba</i>			✓									✓	
Gorse, European (shrub)	<i>Ulex europaeus</i>	✓							✓		✓			Will spread in unmanaged settings. Larger than western gorse.
Gorse, Western (shrub)	<i>Ulex gallii</i>	✓						✓	✓		✓		✓	More compact form than <i>U europaeus</i> . Winter flowering.
Guelder Rose (shrub)	<i>Viburnum opulus</i>	✓				✓	✓	✓	✓					Autumn food source for wildlife.
Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	✓				✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓	Autumn food source for wildlife. Possible substitute for Ash as a Bryophyte host tree. Characteristic hedge tree of the ffridd of north Pembrokeshire.
Hazel (shrub)	<i>Corylus avellana</i>	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓	Autumn food source for wildlife. Possible substitute for Ash as a Lichen host tree.
Holly	<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓	Many varieties available for formal planting schemes. Can be invasive in woodland, spreading by suckering, but mainly spreads by seed. Important nectar and berry source for invertebrates and birds. Classic hedgerow tree.
Hornbeam	<i>Carpinus betulus</i>		✓			✓	✓		✓				✓	Commonly used in mono-species formal hedging and in various forms (espalier/pleach).
Juniper (shrub)	<i>Juniperus communis</i>	✓									✓			The rare sub-species <i>hemisphaerica</i> occurred in Pembrokeshire but is no longer thought to be present. Care when planting near 'natural' areas.
Katsura	<i>Katsura sp.</i>			✓									✓	Good autumn interest in the form of colour and producing a 'candyfloss' scent.
Laburnum	<i>Laburnum anagyroides</i>			✓					✓				✓	Seeds are toxic. <b>Caution</b> if planting in gardens and playgrounds. A feature of hedgerows in North Pembrokeshire only. Would not normally be included in a native hedge in non-urban settings outside this area.
Lime, Common	<i>Tilia x europaeus</i>		✓							✓			✓	A favourite for aphids which drop honeydew.
Lime, Large Leaved	<i>Tilia platyphyllos</i>			✓						✓			✓	Large formal tree suited to urban management such as pollarding
Lime, Small Leaved	<i>Tilia cordata</i>		✓			✓	✓			✓			✓	Good for urban air pollution absorption and more generally in the urban setting.
Liquidambar	<i>Liquidambar sp.</i>			✓								✓	✓	Striking autumn colour. Good for ornamental planting.
Magnolia sp.	<i>Magnolia sp.</i>			✓									✓	Species will normally produce visually striking flowers suitable for smaller gardens

Guidance on Selection of Trees and Shrubs in Pembrokeshire  
Pembrokeshire Nature Partnership 2020

Name		Status			Setting								Comments	
Common	Scientific	Native	Naturalised	Introduced	Ancient Woodland	Secondary Woodland	New Woodland	Wood edge	Hedge	Hedge Trees	Coast	SUDS*		Urban
Maple, Field	<i>Acer campestre</i>		✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	Possible substitute for Ash as a Bryophyte host tree.
Medlar	<i>Mespilus germanica</i>			✓									✓	Produces edible fruits.
Mulberry	<i>Morus sp.</i>			✓									✓	Produces edible fruits.
Nothofagus sp.	<i>Nothofagus sp.</i>			✓									✓	Also known as Southern Beech.
Oak, English or Pedunculate	<i>Quercus robur</i>	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	Potentially large tree. High biodiversity value. Long lived. Possible substitute for Ash as a Lichen host tree.
Oak, Sessile	<i>Quercus petraea</i>	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	High biodiversity value. Higher tolerance to coastal settings than <i>Q robur</i> . Suited to urban planting. Long lived. Possible substitute for Ash as a Lichen host tree.
Pear, Ornamental	<i>Pyrus sp.</i>		✓										✓	Choice in final size through rootstock selection. Harvestable edible fruit. Provides visual interest (fruit and flowers) and can be grown in various forms (espalier/pleach).
Pine, Monterey	<i>Pinus radiata</i>			✓							✓		✓	Commonly found in south Pembrokeshire along the coast of Saundersfoot and Tenby. Thought to have been planted historically as a 'Captain's tree' Fast growing.
Pine, Scots	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>		✓		✓						✓		✓	One of the few native conifers to the UK. Not native to Pembrokeshire.
Plane, London	<i>Platanus × acerifolia</i>			✓									✓	A number of varieties, all ultimately large. Good urban tree.
Plum, Wild	<i>Prunus domestica</i>		✓	✓						✓			✓	Greengages, Bullace and Damsons are subspecies of <i>P Domestica</i> , also known as European plum. Edible fruits.
Robinia	<i>Robinia sp.</i>			✓									✓	Produces pendulous flowers. Can be invasive through suckering and also spiny (cultivars generally lack spines).
Rowan / Mountain ash	<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓	Very versatile tree. Nectar source for invertebrates and autumn fruit for birds.
Sorbus sp.	<i>Sorbus sp.</i>		✓	✓							✓		✓	Many varieties. Some are naturalised, some introduced. Care when selecting variety near areas with rare native species which could hybridise.
Spindle (shrub)	<i>Euonymus europaeus</i>	✓			✓			✓	✓				✓	Not widely recorded in Pembrokeshire. Found on limestone, especially in south Pembrokeshire.
Sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>		✓		✓			✓			✓		✓	Invasive in woodlands. Tolerant of salt spray. Possible substitute for Ash as a Lichen and Bryophyte host tree. Good nectar source.
Tulip Tree	<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>			✓									✓	Potentially a very large tree with large tulip shaped flowers in early summer.
Walnut	<i>Juglans regia</i>		✓										✓	Nut production and formal planting.
Walnut, Black	<i>Juglans nigra</i>		✓										✓	Nut production and formal planting.
Wayfaring Tree	<i>Viburnum lantana</i>	✓					✓	✓	✓				✓	Naturally scarce in Pembrokeshire.
Wild Privet (shrub)	<i>Ligustrum vulgare</i>	✓							✓				✓	Preferable to <i>griselinia</i> . Easy to maintain in hedge form.
Wild Service Tree	<i>Sorbus torminalis</i>	✓			✓			✓			✓		✓	Much rarer and larger than <i>Sorbus aucuparia</i> . Suckers well. No evidence for any recent regeneration from seed in Pembs.
Willow, Bay	<i>Salix pentandra</i>		✓					✓						Not commonly planted.
Willow, Eared (shrub)	<i>Salix aurita</i>	✓						✓	✓		✓	✓		Does well in poorly drained sites. Hybridises with other willow species. Possible substitute for Ash as a Bryophyte host tree.

Guidance on Selection of Trees and Shrubs in Pembrokeshire  
Pembrokeshire Nature Partnership 2020

Name		Status			Setting									Comments
Common	Scientific	Native	Naturalised	Introduced	Ancient Woodland	Secondary Woodland	New Woodland	Wood edge	Hedge	Hedge Trees	Coast	SUDS*	Urban	
Willow, Goat / Pussy (shrub)	<i>Salix caprea</i>	✓						✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		Consider biodiversity value, landscape value, management requirements etc. Is the species associated with any other in important assemblages? 'Hedge' refers to hedges in the wider landscape. For urban hedges, refer to 'urban' column.
Willow, Grey	<i>Salix atrocinerea</i>	✓						✓	✓		✓	✓		Bushy. Does well in poorly drained sites and poor soils. Possible substitute for Ash as a Bryophyte host tree.
Yew	<i>Taxus baccata</i>	✓			✓								✓	One of the few native conifers to the UK. Toxic leaves and seeds.
Yew, Irish	<i>Taxus baccata</i>			✓									✓	Fastigate / columnar form good for ornamental planting.
<p><b>Caution:</b> This is a guide only and should be used with expert guidance to ensure appropriate choices for the specific setting.</p> <p><b>Caution:</b> Near protected sites, apply a suitable buffer to protect the integrity of protected features.</p> <p><b>Caution:</b> Consider the current biodiversity value of the site. Tree planting in the wrong context can reduce the overall biodiversity value of an area and may not be appropriate.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> For garden settings refer to the Trees and Design Action Group (TDAG) website: <a href="http://www.tdag.org.uk/about-tdag.html">http://www.tdag.org.uk/about-tdag.html</a></p> <p><b>Note:</b> Naturalised / native refers to Pembrokeshire not necessarily to wider UK.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> For a list of invasive non-native species which should be avoided, refer to the INNS Species Action Plan for Pembrokeshire, here: <a href="https://www.pembrokeshire.gov.uk/biodiversity/pembrokeshire-nature-partnership-plans-and-guidance">https://www.pembrokeshire.gov.uk/biodiversity/pembrokeshire-nature-partnership-plans-and-guidance</a></p> <p>* SUDS: may be useful in a Sustainable Urban Drainage Scheme, but not necessarily near pipes / tanks etc.</p>														