Wyevale Nurseries

BAREROOT HEDGING & FORESTRY CATALOGUE

Who are we?

For nearly a century Wyevale Nurseries has been growing trees, hedging, forestry and other hardy plants utilising innovative approaches to production and sustainability. The business continues to develop and evolve to meet changing customer needs and is always striving for quality of product and service in all it does.

We've 250 acres of transplant production and produce high-quality, field-grown, native shrubs, trees and hedging plants.
Our range is made up of over 5 million broadleaf and coniferous trees from saleable heights as small as 10-20cm right up to 200-250cm.

We also sow 43 kilometres of seed beds each year. This helps us ensure we supply only the best quality plants to you.
Central to our ethos here is to provide a range of UK natives, UK provenance and UK grown stock. This is a core part of our range and something we're very proud of.

To help extend the supply season, we use our state-of-the-art 3,000 cubic metres of cold store space. We also have container hedging available all year round.

Transplant specification explained

1 + 0	This is a plant/seed in the first year of its life. It has never been transplanted or undercut
1 + 1	This plant is 2 years old. It has spent a year in the ground (1) then was lifted and transplanted back out (+1).
1 + 2	This is a 3-year-old plant. It has spent a year in the ground (1) then was lifted and transplanted back out where it has remained in situ for two years (+2).
2 + 0	A plant that is 2 years old and has been left in the ground for the entirety of this period.
2 + 1	This is a plant that is 3 years old. It started as 2+0, spending it's first two years in the ground, before being lifted and transplanted back out and remained in situ for an extra year (+1).
2 + 2	This is a 4-year-old plant. It started as 2+0, spending it's first two years in the ground, before being lifted and transplanted back out where it remained in situ for an additional two years (+2).
1 U 1	This is a 2-year-old plant. It spent its first year in the ground before being undercut and left in the ground for a further year. The 'U' indicates that the plant has been Undercut - The process of cutting the plants roots underground to encourage bushy top growth.
1 U 2	This is a 3-year-old plant. It was left in situ for the first year before being undercut and left in the ground for a further 2 years.
0 / 1	This is a cutting that has spent one year in the ground.
0 / 2	It is still a cutting so the 0/ stays the same, but it has now spent 2 years in the ground (often lifted after this so it won't become a 0/3 in most cases).

Our Range:

Broadleaf Varieties

Acer campestre

(Field Maple)

Acer campestre is a native, deciduous tree popular for hedgerows and gardens, with attractive green foliage that turns yellow in autumn.

Acer pseudoplatanus

(Sycamore)

An impressive, fast-growing, large, deciduous tree. The foliage is bright green with beautiful autumn tints. Sycamore trees will grow in any fertile soil except very wet sites.

Alnus cordata

(Italian Alder)

Italian Alder is a vigorous deciduous tree with glossy green leaves. It grows well on poor or waterlogged soils, making a tough and reliable rough-and-ready country hedge.

Alnus glutinosa

(Common Alder)

Alnus glutinosa, is the native British Alder. It is very hardy and thrives on wet, waterlogged soil that most other trees couldn't grow on, although it does require a sunny position.

Betula pendula

(Silver Birch)

Betula pendula, is a fast growing, native tree with white bark and a semi-weeping canopy. It likes sunny sites, and will thrive on pretty much any soil except solid chalk.

Betula pubescens

(Downy Birch)

The Downy Birch is an upright native tree with pale grey mature bark. It grows in any soil apart from chalk and especially likes damp sites.

Carpinus betulus

(Hornbeam)

Hornbeam will thrive in almost all soils, unless it is completely waterlogged all year, but prefers a well-drained rich soil.

Castanea sativa

(Sweet Chestnut)

Castanea sativa, is large, with a stout trunk and strong, fairly short main branches. It will grow on almost any well-drained soil apart from chalk.

Cornus alba

(Red Dogwood)

Red Dogwood is a vigorous shrub with colourful young bark. It makes a good hedging plant and will grow on any soil.

Cornus sanguinea

(Common Dogwood)

Cornus sanguinea is the native British dogwood. It is a large deciduous shrub with blood-red and green stems in spring. It is a great country hedge plant that loves wet sites.

Corylus avellana

(Hazel)

Hazel, the wild Cobnut, is a superb, naturally bushy hedge plant with pretty, rounded, slightly serrated green leaves.

Crataegus monogyna

(Hawthorn)

Hawthorn grows into a pretty and impenetrable hedge in a hurry. It is extremely tough and easy to grow.

Euonymus europaeus

(Spindle)

Euonymus europaeus, is a large native bush or shrubby tree that makes an excellent country hedging plant. It will grow on practically any soil and tolerates dappled shade.

Fagus sylvatica

(Beech)

Green Beech is superb as formal garden hedging. Unlike an evergreen hedge, Beech gives you seasons of shifting colour.

Ligustrum ovalifolium

(California Privet)

California Privet makes a tough and resilient evergreen hedge plant that grows quickly, clips neatly and manages to flourish even in poor, compacted soil or when in the shade.

Ligustrum vulgare

(Wild Privet)

Ligustrum vulgare is a large native shrub that makes a great country hedging plant. This hardy, shade-tolerant bush is often planted to provide cover, while its berries are valuable food for all kinds of wildlife.

Lonicera nitida

(Honeysuckle)

Lonicera nitida grows in any well drained soil. It is widely planted in car parks and other urban areas due to its resilience.

Malus sylvestris

(Crab Apple)

The native Malus sylvestris is an excellent hedging plant, commonly planted in mixed country hedges, and pretty enough to make a decent ornamental tree for an average sized garden.

Populus alba

(White Poplar)

Hardy, wind resistant, and suitable for the coast, the only thing it needs is plenty of sun. It loves a moist to wet soil beside water, but it will grow almost anywhere.

Populus tremula

(Aspen)

Populus tremula is a vigorous, sucking tree that thrives on wet soils. Populus tremula is not suitable for a clipped hedge.

Populus x canadensis ‘Robusta’

A vigorous, large deciduous tree to 25m or more, of narrow conical habit. Leaves oval to triangular, bronze-red in early summer, becoming greener in summer and yellow in autumn.

Populus nigra betulifolia

(Native Black Poplar)

Populus nigra betulifolia will grow in any rich, fertile soil type, including chalk as long as it is not also dry with a shallow topsoil.

Prunus avium

(Wild Cherry)

Prunus avium, is a large, vigorous native tree with white flowers. It will grow on any soil with decent drainage.

Prunus laurocerasus

(Laurel)

Prunus laurocerasus will grow in any soil apart from waterlogged. It is very shade tolerant, and is a go-to choice for shady sites with poor, dry soil.

Prunus padus

(Bird Cherry)

Prunus padus, is a small tree or large shrub that makes a good country hedging plant for very poor dry soils, as long as there is plenty of sun.

Prunus spinosa

(Blackthorn)

Blackthorn, or sloe, is a native tree that makes a wonderful deciduous wildlife hedge. Its sharp black thorns provide an impenetrable barrier for keeping intruders out and stock in.

Pyrus communis

(Pear)

Pyrus communis is the native, Wild Pear tree. It is a great hedge plant and produces small, edible fruit that are good for wildlife. It will reach 15 metres if it grows freely as a tree.

Quercus robur

(Pendunculate Oak)

Quercus robur is a large, slow growing native tree with a stout trunk and a round, fairly low canopy when it is grown in the open. Native Oaks are probably the single best tree for supporting wildlife.

Quercus petraea

(Sessile Oak)

Quercus petraea, is a big native tree, excellent for supporting wildlife. It is very similar in appearance to Common Oak, but in the wild it prefers higher altitudes and is happier in wet sites.

Rhamnus cathartica

(Buckthorn)

Buckthorn will grow well in any fertile, well drained soil. It will grow on both chalk and acidic peat. They will not grow well if the site is in full shade or if the ground is prone to waterlogging.

Rhamnus frangula

(Alder Buckthorn)

Alder Buckthorn is a large native shrub or small tree that is ideal for country hedging. It produces red berries in the spring that darken to almost black in autumn, which contrast well with its lovely yellow autumn foliage.

Rosa arvensis

(Field Rose)

Rosa arvensis is a good country hedging plant, suitable for any soil. It is best used in combination with other native hedging plants.

Rosa canina

(Dog Rose)

Dog Rose is the cheapest and most commonly used native wild rose for use in prickly, secure country hedging. It is an incredibly hardy, fast-growing and versatile plant that will grow pretty much anywhere except on the very wettest sites.

Rosa rubignosa

(Sweet Briar)

Rosa rubiginosa is an excellent country hedging plant. It is suitable for any soil with decent drainage.

Rosa rugosa *'Alba'*

(White Japanese Rose)

They are usually very thorny; ideal for creating impenetrable hedges on our poor, salt-laden seaside soils. Salt-laden winds are not a problem either. It will also tolerate partial shade and exposed sites.

Rosa rugosa 'Rubra'

(Red Japanese Rose)

It is usually interplanted with the White Rugosa for a splash more colour. It will make a tough hedge by itself, but it's best to mix in some native varieties for structure.

Salix alba

(White Willow)

The White Willow is a large native tree found growing on damp ground and riverbanks all over the country. It will tolerate coastal sites with brackish water, but not pure seawater.

Salix Caprea

(Goat Willow)

Salix caprea, are one of the Pussy Willows, which have fluffy silver catkins which appear in early spring. Salix caprea are great for bees providing them with early-season nectar and pollen.

Salix cinerea

(Grey Sallow)

Salix cinerea is often planted along loose banks to stabilise the soil with its fibrous roots

Salix daphnoides

(Violet Willow)

These trees love moist acidic, peaty or poorly fertile soil and are often found on mountainsides in the wild, where they love the high rainfall.

Salix fragilis

(Crack Willow)

Salix fragilis, is a large, wide spreading deciduous waterside tree with dark green leaves and catkins in spring. They will grow on any sunny site with moist or wet soil, apart from chalk.

Salix purpurea

(Purple Osier)

Purple Willow is a shore lover and will thrive in sandy, salty soil as long as it is nice and wet, but also do well on drier soil if it is fertile. Unusually for willows, it prefers an alkaline soil and is fine on chalk. It needs plenty of sun.

Salix viminalis

(Common Osier)

Salix viminalis love wet soil and plenty of sun. They won't grow in salt water, but otherwise are happy in exposed coastal locations with salty winds. They will tolerate sites with industrial pollution, but not chalk.

Sambucus nigra

(Elder)

This plant makes a nice solid hedge by itself, but is not recommended for a mixed hedge. It will never form a tidy, formal hedge and looks best when it is allowed to get a bit overgrown.

Sorbus aria

(Whitebeam)

Whitebeam is a medium sized, deciduous native tree which grows well by the sea and in any well-drained soil, including chalk.

Sorbus aucuparia

(Rowan)

Sorbus aucuparia is a hardy native plant that thrives on any soil except chalk. They are not suitable for a clipped hedge but can be grown as a screening tree up to about 15 metres high.

Symphoricarpos hancock

(Snowberry)

Snowberry, is a vigorous, medium sized, deciduous hedging shrub which is good for bushy hedges up to about 2.5 metres high.

Tilia cordata

(Small Leaved Lime)

Small Leaved Lime trees will grow on any well drained soil that is reasonably fertile and they do very well on chalky sites and exposed locations. They are shade tolerant and thrive in polluted sites, as long as the soil is rich.

Ulmus glabra

(Wych Elm)

Ulmus glabra, is a hardy native Elm that can be used as a hedge plant on fertile, damp soils, although it isn't suitable for waterlogged sites.

Viburnum lantana

(Wayfaring Tree)

Viburnum lantana, is a large native shrub or small, bushy tree that is great for mixed country hedges. It will grow on any soil or situation apart from waterlogged sites and inner-city roadside.

Viburnum opulus

(Guelder Rose)

In the wild, it is often found in dappled woodland shade, but it needs full sun to give you the best show of flowers. It will grow pretty much anywhere, including shady sites under large trees and chalky soils.

All of our broadleaf natives are grown on our nursery in Herefordshire, meaning they will ‘transplant’ well in other areas of the UK.

We pride ourselves on growing high quality, British grown plants to suit a variety of hedging needs.

Our Range:

Conifers

Abies nordmanniana

(Fir)

Abies nordmanniana is a large, vigorous, evergreen conifer. It is an exceptionally good, tall screening tree, but it will not make a clipped hedge.

Picea abies

(Norway Spruce)

When it is grown out in the open, with full sun, it will take a classic Christmas tree shape. If it is grown in a forest situation, it will lose its lowest branches as they are shaded out and concentrate on growing straight up.

Pinus sylvestris

(Scots Pine)

The only true native pine. Extremely hardy and grows almost anywhere, preferring well-drained soil.

Conifers are cone-bearing, woody seed plants, often evergreen and are known for their needle-like or scale-like leaves.

Our conifers are grown with expert care which makes them a perfect plant for a woodland project.

How To Plant Bareroot Hedging

Planting bareroot hedges is an excellent way to establish thriving and cost-effective green boundaries. However, it's crucial to handle and plant them properly to maximize their chances of survival and long-term growth. In this guide, we will explore the essential steps to ensure successful establishment, from preventing root drying to prolonging plant life if immediate planting is not possible.

1. Preparing for Planting

Before the bareroot hedges arrive, ensure that the planting area is ready. Clear any weeds or debris, loosen the soil, and amend it with organic matter if necessary. Measure and mark out the desired hedge line, considering factors like sunlight exposure, soil conditions, and spacing requirements for the specific hedge species.

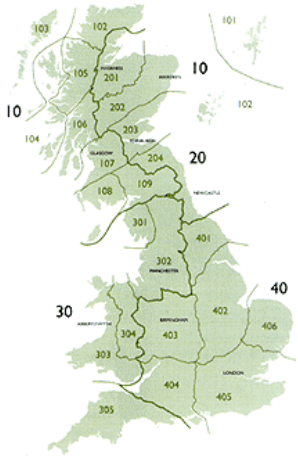
2. Receiving and Handling Bareroot Hedges

Upon delivery, inspect the bareroot hedges carefully. Ensure they are healthy, with moist roots and intact stems. To prevent root drying, it's essential to keep the roots moist at all times, keep them in a cool, shaded area and spray the roots with water if they look dry.

3. Planting

Place the hedge roots down into the hole, spreading the roots out to maximise the surface area. Make sure the hedge is vertically aligned then cover the roots with soil. Fill the hole until level then press the area around the base of the hedge down firmly, to remove potential air pockets around the roots. Water the base of the hedge after planting to stop roots dehydrating.

Seed Provenance



The seed provenance map indicates which part of the UK a seed was collected from.

It is quite important to a lot of our customers, particularly forestry, as a UK provenance will mean that the seed is adapted to the climate/soil (meaning increase in survival rates and general growth) as well as having a natural resilience to the local pests and diseases of the UK.

Need hedging but not a trade customer?

Our Wyevale Hedges website caters for individual customers looking to purchase hedging on a smaller, non-wholesale scale.

Visit us at **www.wyevalehedges.co.uk** to place an order.

Wyevale Hedges

Are you seeking trees or container plants to complement your new hedging?

We provide an extensive selection of shrubs and herbaceous plants, as well as an exceptional variety of British-grown open-ground and container trees.

For further information or to place an order, please do not hesitate to contact us.

Bird Migration and Hedging

Hedges serve as vital habitats for birds, providing corridors, food sources, and nesting sites. Key native plants include:

- Hawthorn and Blackthorn for berries
- Hornbeam and Hazel for structure
- Dog Rose, Elder, and Spindle for food value

Mixed native hedging enhances biodiversity by offering improved food sources, structure, seasonal interest, and creating micro-wildlife corridors.

Wyevale focuses on biodiversity and sustainability, emphasizing purposeful planting beyond just aesthetics. They select species that benefit wildlife and offer various stock options, including bare root and container trees, while employing sustainable practices like peat-free and UK-grown production.

How can landscapers help?

- Use a mix of plant species.
- Embrace some wild growth; avoid excessive trimming.
- Leave berries on plants into late winter.
- Consider long-term impact; even small gardens can aid migration, with just one meter being effective.

Migratory birds that roost in hedging

Winter Visitors

- Redwing
- Fieldfare
- Brambling

Winter Endemics

- Robin
- Wren
- Dunnock
- Blackbird
- Song Thrush

Summer Visitors

- Whitethroat
- Lesser Whitethroat
- Willow Warbler
- Chiffchaff
- Blackcap
- Sedge Warbler
- Spotted Flycatcher

Summer Endemics

- Blue Tit
- Great Tit
- Chaffinch
- Goldfinch
- Greenfinch

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