

ENFIELD CHASE RESTORATION

WOODLAND SPECIES INFO



PROJECT OVERVIEW

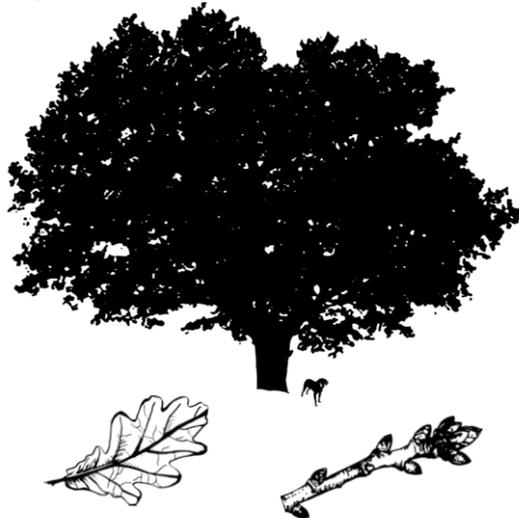
The Enfield Chase Restoration Project, led by Enfield Council will create a publicly accessible, sustainable native broad-leaf woodland. This will increase tree cover, provide natural flood protection, benefit wildlife and improve access within the greenbelt of London.

Here we outline the trees that will be planted across the project.

100% Native UK Species
100,000 Trees
Across 60 hectares



PEDUNCULATE OAK *QUERCUS ROBUR*



The national tree of England, Oak is the King of British trees. They are havens for many birds, bats and insects supporting life for over 300 species! Oaks can grow up to 40m and live for 100s of years.

HAZEL *CORYLUS AVELLANA*

Providing nuts enjoyed by people and dormice alike. A smaller tree growing up to 12m, Hazel trees are a great habitat for marsh tits.



HORNBEAM *CARPINUS BETULUS*



Despite being a deciduous tree the hornbeam keeps its leaves all year round providing shelter for wildlife in the winter. It has the hardest wood of any other native tree! It can grow up to 30m and lives for 300 years.

BEECH *FAGUS SYLVATICA*

Known as the “Queen of British Trees”, Beech can live up to 200 years (and sometimes beyond), their gnarled and cavity-rich branches are a good home for hole-nesting birds such as tawny owls. They can grow up to 40m.



ASPEN *POPULUS TREMULA*



Popular in Scotland and Northern Ireland, Aspen is resistant to grazing deer who do not like the taste. Often noted for its foliage which trembles and shimmers in the breeze. They usually grow to 25m.

COMMON ALDER *ALNUS GLUTINOSA*

Found in ponds or riverside, alders thrive in moist soils. These trees are equally useful when they have died with the lesser-spotted woodpecker using the dead limbs for nesting. They grow up to 28m.



WILD CHERRY *PRUNUS AVIUM*



Providing food for birds and mammals, the Wild Cherry is also loved by gardeners for its beautiful white flowers in the Spring. They can grow up to 30m.



MAYOR OF LONDON



SILVER BIRCH

BETULA PENDULA



Known by its silvery white bark, typically a medium sized tree growing up to 25m. The Silver Birch provides food and habitat for 100s of insects.

HAWTHORN

CRAETAEGUS MONOGYNA

A thorny shrub-like tree (between 5-15m) that provides habitat for a large number of species. Birds choose this tree to build their nests in, in particular bullfinches, song thrushes and turtle doves.



SCOTS PINE

PINUS SYLVESTRIS

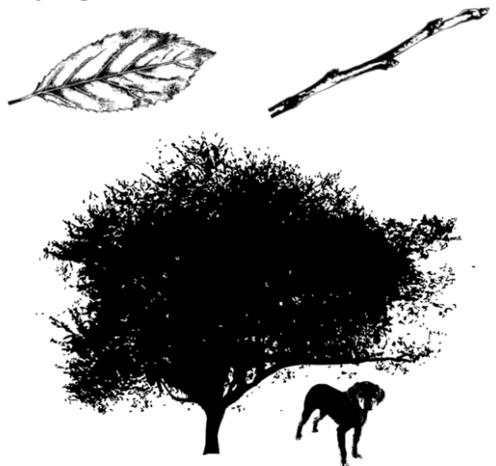


One of the few conifers native to the UK, typically seen towering in the highlands (up to 35m tall), Scots Pine will grow quicker than many of the other species and will add diversity to the woodland.

BLACKTHORN

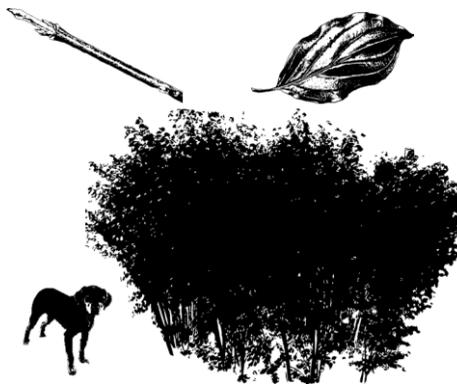
PRUNUS SPINOSA

A small (6m) tree well-known by lovers of sloe gin, with the fruits of this tree often used to infuse alcoholic beverages. It is the fourth richest tree for invertebrates in the UK, with the black hairstreak butterfly solely relying on it.



DOGWOOD

CORNUS SANGUINEA



Often found in English hedgerows dogwood bursts into action in the Autumn. It is a food source for robins, tits and many others. Its flowers are small cream-coloured and develops small black berries - sometimes called dogberries. Often used as a shrub growing between 2-6m but can get up to 10m.

BLACK POPLAR

POPULUS NIGRA

Numbers have fallen in recent times, with very few naturally pollinating Black Poplars left in the wild countryside - only 600 females exist in Britain. They provide food for many moth caterpillars and are an early source of nectar for bees. They grow between 20-30m.



CRAB APPLE

MALUS SYLVESTRIS



Known for providing cooking apples the Crab Apple tree can live up to 100 years and offers food to mice, foxes and badgers - and people. They typically grow between 4 and 12m with a dense twiggy crown.

GOAT WILLOW

SALIX CAPREA

The Goat Willow supports life for many caterpillars including they purple emperor butterfly. Its fruits can be quite soft and woolly. A small tree reaching heights of 8-10m.



HOLLY

ILEX AQUIFOLIUM



Famous for its berries and prickly leaves, Holly leaves are a festive tradition. Its high-fat fruits are useful to birds enduring the winter. Redstarts and firecrests often use the Holly tree for habitat. They grow up to 15m tall.

Other tree speices we are planting include:

- Small Leaved Lime (*Tilia cordata*)
- Sycamore (*Acer pseudoplatanus*)
- Norway Spruce (*Picea abies*)
- Red Alder (*Alnus rubra*)
- Grey Alder (*Alnus incana*)
- Wych Elm (*Ulmus glabra*)
- Downy Birch (*Betula pubescens*)
- Elder (*Sambucus nigra*)
- Spindle (*Euonymus europaeus*)
- Buckthorn (*Fragula alnus*)
- White Willow (*Salix alba*)
- Crack Willow (*Salix fragilis*)
- Grey Sallow (*Salix cinerea*)
- Gelder Rose (*Viburnum opulus*)
- Osier (*Salix viminalis*)

Species illustrations by Anna Darley