

Habitat Management Plan for 84 Leicester Road, Hinckley LE10 1TL



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For:

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Note on brief for Habitat management plan

The plan is produced to satisfy the following condition reproduced below, related to re-development of the site (Condition 4):

4. Prior to the commencement of development, a 30-year Habitat Monitoring and Management Plan (HMMP), shall be prepared in accordance with an approved Biodiversity Gain Plan, submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. The approved HMMP shall be strictly adhered to and implemented in full for its duration and shall contain the following:
 - (a) Description and evaluation of the features to be managed; and
 - (b) Ecological trends and constraints on site that may influence management; and
 - (c) Aims, objectives and targets for management - links with local and national species and habitat action plans; and
 - (d) Description of the management operations necessary to achieving aims and objectives; and
 - (e) Preparation of a works schedule, including annual works schedule; and
 - (f) Details and a timetable of the monitoring needed to measure the effectiveness of management; and
 - (g) Details of the persons responsible for the implementation and monitoring; and
 - (h) Mechanisms of adaptive management to account for necessary changes in work schedule to achieve the required targets; and
 - (i) Details of methodology and frequency of monitoring reports to be submitted to the Local Planning Authority to assess biodiversity gain.

Reason: To enhance biodiversity in accordance with Policy DM6 of the adopted Site Allocations and Development Management Policies Development Plan Document (2016), and Paragraph 13 of Schedule 7A to the Town and Country Planning Act 1990).

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Appendices

1 Background:

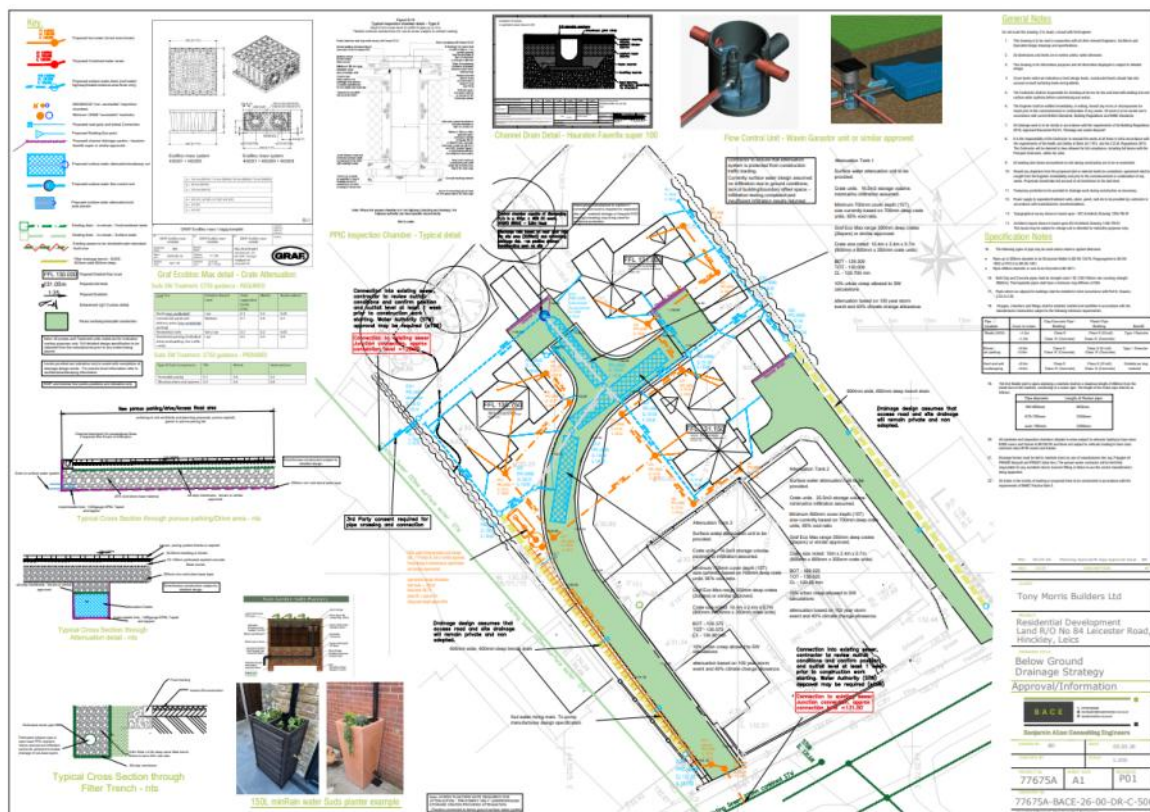
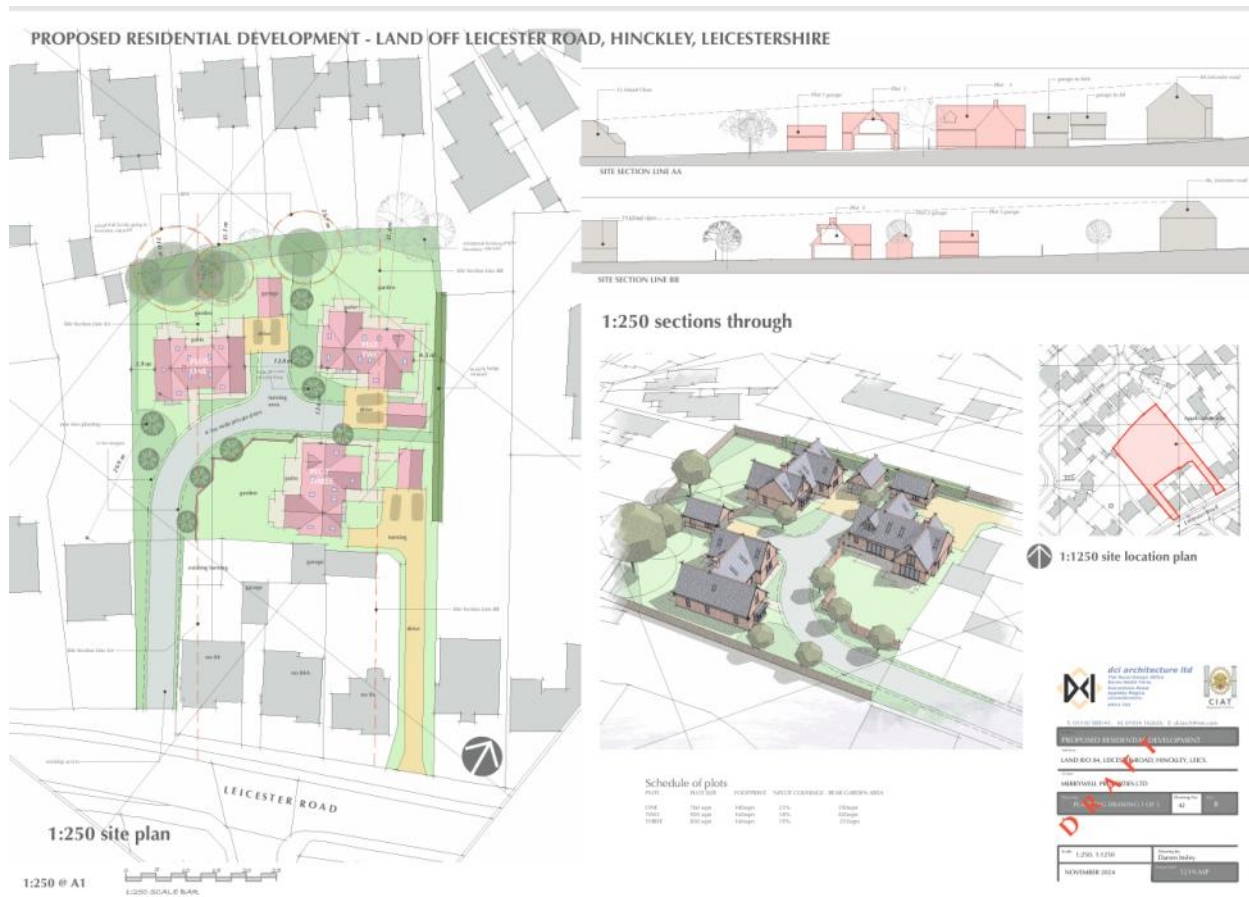
The plan is produced to satisfy the following planning condition reproduced below, related to re-development of the site (Condition 4) of PA Application No. 24/01091/FUL.

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The development:

The development proposal comprising 3 new houses, landscaping and infrastructure is shown below which is supplied in addition with this report to ensure all detail is legible. Refer to site layout and outline landscape strategy below



1.2 Existing documents and recommendations from these:

There appears to be limited previous ecological surveys in relation to the site, comprising a Biodiversity Statement by CW Ecology produced in February 2025, excerpts shown below:

Artificial unvegetated, unsealed surface

- 3.2.5 The red line boundary comprises a parcel of land located behind two recently constructed houses, accessible via tarmac road (u1b6 839) which turns into a loose stone driveway (u1c 839). A second entrance is present at the eastern side of the site, although this is not currently in use.

Grassland

- 3.2.6 The site is a mosaic of grassland, tall forb and bramble scrub with a current management regime that includes an annual clearance. The site boundaries are formed by shiplap fencing along the northern and western edges.
- 3.2.7 The grassland (g4) is modified and includes the grasses cock's-foot (*Dactylis glomerata*), rough meadow-grass (*Poa trivialis*), Yorkshire-fog (*Holcus lanatus*), and red fescue (*Festuca rubra* agg.). Herbs recorded include cleavers (*Galium aparine*), cow parsley (*Anthriscus sylvestris*), dandelion (*Taraxacum* sp.), common ragwort (*Jacobaea vulgaris*), hedge woundwort (*Stachys sylvatica*), ribwort plantain (*Plantago lanceolata*), Canadian fleabane (*Erigeron canadensis*), common nettle (*Urtica dioica*), spear thistle (*Cirsium vulgare*), Spanish bluebell, creeping buttercup (*Ranunculus repens*), common sorrel (*Rumex acetosa*), hogweed (*Heracleum sphondylium*), broad-leaved willowherb (*Epilobium montanum*), dove's-foot crane's-bill (*Geranium molle*), broad-leaved dock (*Rumex obtusifolius*), wild teasel (*Dipsacus fullonum*), autumn hawkbit (*Scorzoneroidea autumnalis*), selfheal (*Prunella vulgaris*). There are patches of garden escapees such as evening-primrose (*Oenothera* sp.) and along the western boundary two types of bamboo were noted.

Scrub and Tall Forb

- 3.2.8 Throughout the site are several patches of bramble scrub (h3d) interspersed with tall forbs (g 16). These habitats are prominent around a bund of topsoil, created from the construction of the roadside properties, which is located in the north east corner of the site. The bramble scrub has scattered rosebay willowherb (*Chamaenerion angustifolium*), Canadian fleabane, creeping thistle (*Cirsium arvense*), common ragwort, ribwort plantain, broad-leaved willowherb, hairy bitter-cress (*Cardamine hirsute*), Spanish bluebell, common nettle, common sorrel, creeping buttercup and, cleavers. The tall forb areas by contrast have frequent broad leaved willowherb, cow parsley, common nettle, and creeping thistle. Bramble is also found within the disused access track at the eastern boundary.

Hedgerows

- 3.2.9 There is a cypress hedgerow (h2b 11), along the northern boundary, H1. Several mature trees are present within this hedgerow, see below. A second manicured privet hedgerow (h2b), H2, is present along the eastern boundary.

Urban Trees

- 3.2.10 Five tree occur along the northern boundary integrated within a non-native hedgerow. These are sycamore, ash, and sessile oak, all medium-sized with DBH ranging between 33cm – 58cm. A further seven urban trees, T5 – T11, are present along the remaining site boundaries. The species are goat willow, leylandii, grey willow and sycamore. T5 – T8 are adjacent to the eastern boundary. T9 is grey willow at the edge of the soil bund. All of the trees are small apart from T11 which is a medium-sized leylandii.

Biodiversity Statement
Project Ref: 24-060

Appendix 1 – Maps

Land R/O 84 Leicester Road, LE10 1LT
Merrywell Properties Ltd



Biodiversity Statement
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Land R/O 84 Leicester Road, LE10 1LT
Merrywell Properties Ltd



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The document identifies that the on-site provision of biodiversity is insufficient to meet the requirement for biodiversity offsetting. This document undertakes an Ecological enhancement and Habitat management plan for the on-site habitats to maximize biodiversity provision within the site.

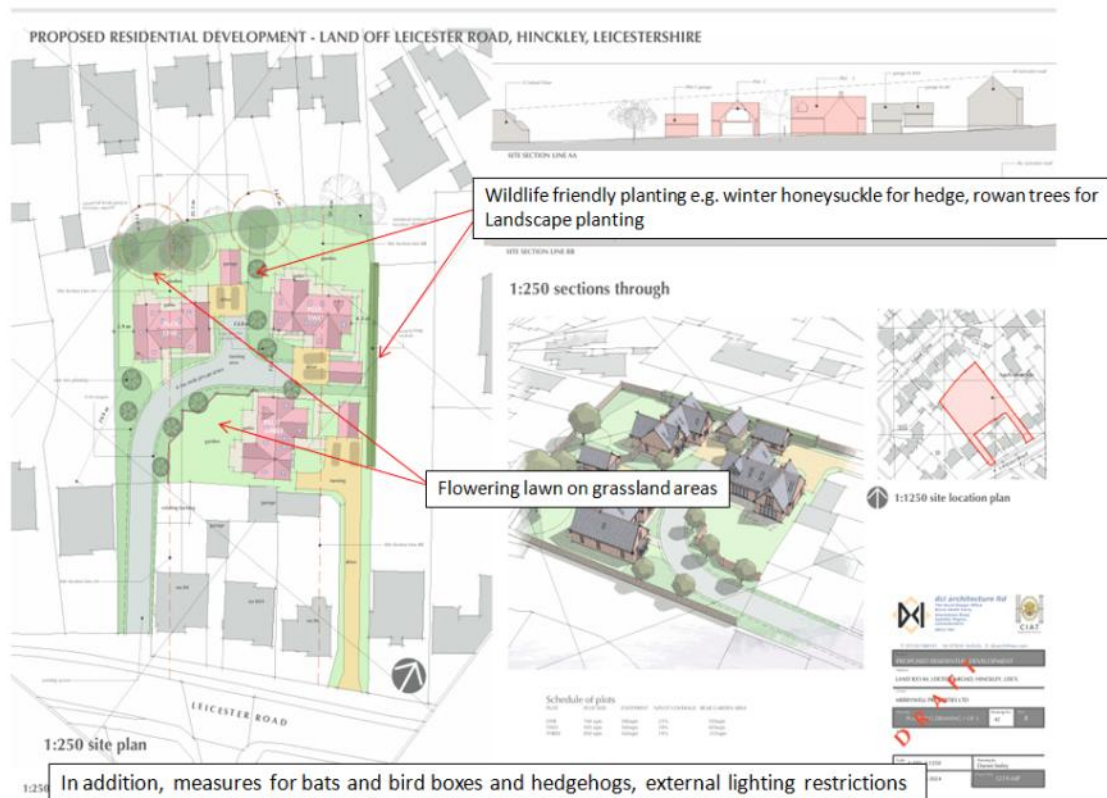
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2.0 Ecological Enhancement

Provision is made in the following ways:

1. **Vegetated garden: maximise species beneficial to wildlife (see guidance of species palette in Appendices**
2. **Modified grassland provision: flowering lawn**
3. **Non native hedgerow**
4. **Bird and bat boxes, opportunities for hedgehogs**

See plan below:



Further details of ecological enhancement in the landscape design (general guidance)

The landscape design plan will incorporate all the required ecological protection and mitigation that is to be achieved via the terrestrial landscaping scheme.

The detailed final design plan will need to be reflective of recommended wildlife-friendly species (a palette of species from which the design is informed). In particular:

- a. Where possible, the scheme should use UK native species.

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- b. Where non-native species are used these should have a recognised wildlife value
- c. The final balance of UK native to non-native species should be at least 75% UK native.
- d. Incorporation of grass/wildflower mixture into the design scheme

However the landscape design will need to recognise the constraints associated with such a development and species selection should also reflect:

- a. The desire for prevention of root penetration into foundations and other features of hard landscaping such as walls and footpaths.
- b. Avoidance of excessive shading of the new buildings and eventual size in relation to new build.
- c. The future maintenance that the species planted are likely to receive and incorporating minimal maintenance costs.
- d. The landscape impacts of the species selected, both singly and in combinations.
- e. Suitability of ground conditions to the species selected.

The main opportunities in respect of ecological mitigation within the design come from the landscape plantings, including the rainwater garden detailed previously

Specific measures below:

2.1 Wildflower planting: this will be EL1 flowering lawn mixtures

Composition: Emorsgate EL1 Mixture

EL1 is a complete mix composed of 20% wild flowers and 80% slow growing grasses (by weight). The flower and grass components are also available to order separately as EL1F for the flower component and EG1 for the grass component. For quicker establishment of grass cover EL1 may be sown with an additional 10g/m² EG1 or lawn mixtures EG21 or EG22. Higher grass sowing rates will however reduce the time and space available for flower establishment, especially in good growing conditions.

(a) Composition

Wild Flowers 20%

1.0 *Betonica officinalis* – Betony

2.4 *Centurea nigra* – Common Knapweed

1.2 *Galium verum* – Lady's Bedstraw

0.8 *Leontodon Hispidus* – Rough Hawkbit

2.4 *Lotus corniculatus* – Birdsfoot Trefoil

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2.8 *Plantago lanceolata* – Ribwort Plantain

0.8 *Primula veris* – Cowslip

1.2 *Ranunculus acris* – Meadow Buttercup

0.4 *Salix silaus* – Pepper Saxifrage

0.4 *Vicia cracca* – Tufted Vetch

5.0 *Medicago lupulina* – Black Medic (Ag)

5.0 *Trifolium repens* – Small Leaved White Clover (Ag)

Grasses 80%

8.0 *Agrostis capillaris* – Common Bent (Ag)

1.0 *Carex flacca* – Glaucous Sedge

39.0 *Cynosurus cristatus* – Crested Dogtail (Ag)

28.0 *Festuca rubra* – Red Fescue (Ag)

4.0 *Phleum bertolonii* – Smaller Cat's-tail (Ag)

2.2 Lighting:

Details on external lighting to be provided separately by the site manager/architect.

Any new outside lighting for the proposed development will conform to Bat Conservation Trust (BCT) guidelines. See guidance below and refer to BCT (2018) guidance 'Bats and Artificial Lighting'. This guidance was last updated in 2025 and the more recent guidance should be referred to.

The exterior lighting plan for the new proposed development will be sympathetic to the needs of roosting, foraging and commuting bats.

The retained trees and hedges on the site boundaries will not be illuminated by the proposed housing development. All areas towards the perimeter of the development will not be illuminated; however, if lighting is required for security only shrouded down lighters used on the lighting poles in these areas should be used or lights will be positioned close to the ground and directed downwards to minimise light spill. The lights will be activated by a time sensor with a low movement sensitivity, so as not to be triggered by wildlife.

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The most significant areas are the hedgerow/tree line edges of the site, the proposed housing development will not add to the level of illumination to these areas.

Further detailed guidance on which the lighting specification should be based is provided by the Bat Conservation Trust publication 'Bats and Artificial lighting, 2018' which should be reference to demonstrate compliance with this requirement in addition to the brief guidance below:

MITIGATION OF LIGHTING IMPACTS ON BATS

- **FORAGING AND COMMUTING** Type of lamp (light source) The impact on bats can be minimised by the use of low pressure sodium lamps or high pressure sodium instead of mercury or metal halide lamps where glass glazing is preferred due to its uv filtration characteristics.
- **Luminaire and light spill accessories** Lighting should be directed to where it is needed and light spillage avoided. This can be achieved by the design of the luminaire and by using accessories such as hoods, cowls, louvres and shields to direct the light to the intended area only. Planting can also be used as a barrier or manmade features that are required within the build can be positioned so as to form a barrier. **Suitable examples shown below:**

Double Asymmetric Luminaire



Simple Hood



- **Lighting column** The height of lighting columns in general should be as short as is possible as light at a low level reduces the ecological impact. However, there are cases where a taller column will enable light to be directed downwards at a more acute angle and thereby reduce horizontal spill. For pedestrian lighting this can take the form of low level lighting that is as directional as possible and below 3 lux at ground level.

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- **Light levels** The light should be as low as guidelines permit. If lighting is not needed, don't light. **Timing of lighting** The times during which the lighting is on should be limited to provide some dark periods. Roads or trackways in areas important for foraging bats should contain stretches left unlit to avoid isolation of bat colonies. These unlit stretches should be 10 metres in length either side of commuting route. **So the lighting to be restricted to the main buildings and roadways in and out, and car parking areas only. Car parking areas angle lighting inwards.**
- **SECURITY LIGHTING Power** It is rarely necessary to use a lamp of greater than 2000 lumens (150 W) in security lights. The use of a higher power is not as effective for the intended function and will be more disturbing for bats.
- **Movement sensors** Many security lights are fitted with movement sensors which, if well installed and aimed, will reduce the amount of time a light is on each night. This is more easily achieved in a system where the light unit and the movement sensor are able to be separately aimed. **Timers** If the light is fitted with a timer this should be adjusted to the minimum to reduce the amount of 'lit time'.
- **Aim of light** The light should be aimed to illuminate only the immediate area required by using as sharp a downward angle as possible. This lit area must avoid being directed at, or close to, any bats' roost access points or flight paths from the roost. A shield or hood can be used to control or restrict the area to be lit. Avoid illuminating at a wider angle as this will be more disturbing to foraging and commuting bats as well as people and other wildlife.
- **Suitable types shown below (note that these are wall mounted and directed downwards)**

Circular Louvre



Cowl & Louvre



Cowl (or Hood)



References: Bats and lighting BCT guidance and Guidance notes for the reduction of obtrusive lighting.

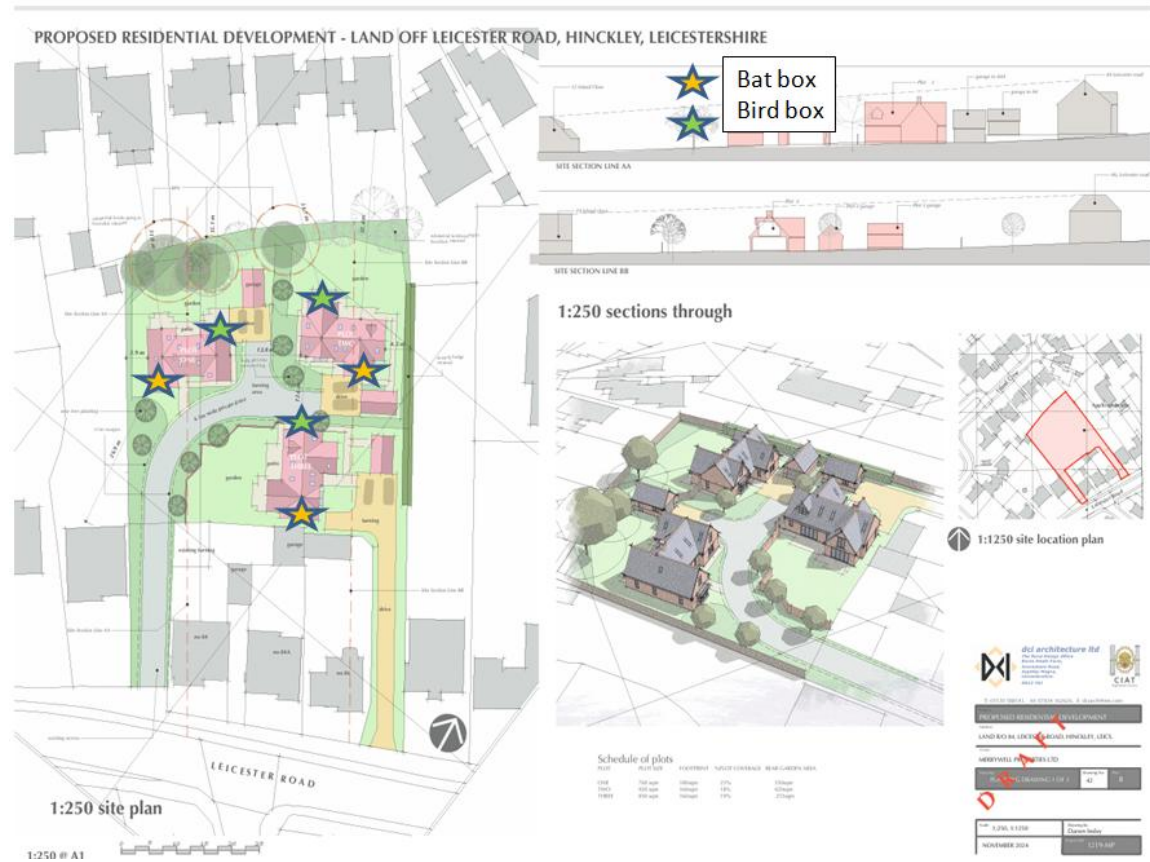
2.3 Bird and Bat boxes, measures for hedgehogs:

In addition, bird and bat boxes are to be installed as enhancements, as follows. The mitigation will need to be suitable for the species that are likely to utilise the area and surrounds post development.

- The installation of 3 bat boxes in total across the development
- The installation of 3 bird nest boxes birds in total across the development

Location of bird and bat boxes: (refer to plan below)

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Bird boxes, type shown below. Location at least 4m off ground attached in N, E or NE orientation.

Schwegler No 16 Swift Box (Code: 002087D)

The design of this box mimics bell tower louvres. It has a removable panel for easy inspection of the nest chamber.



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Integrated bat boxes, type below. Location at least 4m off ground attached in S, SE or SW orientation.



- 1 Ibstock Bat Box with Engraved Motif C is designed specifically for the pipistrelle bat and is available in all brick colours.

2.4 Measures for hedgehogs:

It is required that any fencing installed on the site **will** contain at least 1 gap per run at its base measuring 13cm by 13cm. The gaps should be arranged to allow free movement to hedgehogs throughout the site. At least one hedgehog hibernation box will also be installed on the site, located towards the rear of the garden, where it will border hedgerow and be minimally disturbed.

There will be provision made for hedgehogs specifically the close boarded fencing will have hedgehog access point made in each fence of at least 130mm x 130mm at ground level, to allow hedgehogs to move freely between plot areas.

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3. Habitat management specifications:

3.1 Retained areas of trees and hedgerows:

Health and Safety Surveys:

The owner has a common duty of care to the visitors we invite or allow onto our property, and staff working on properties. In order to fulfil this duty of care regular visual inspections of all trees on all sites are undertaken by a qualified and experienced arboricultural consultant. The consultant provides an expert opinion on the health and safety of the trees and makes recommendations for any work necessary to ensure public safety which may, in some cases, be removal of the tree.

Replacement planting:

The type, number and location of any replacement trees and hedgerows is shown in the detailed landscape design plan provided including location and species. **The management of these areas in the early establishment (1-5 years) phase will be a landscape maintenance specification drawn up in relation to the proposed scheme, specified later in this document.**

The proposed landscape strategy is shown previously, and is supplied in addition with this report to ensure all detail is legible:

3.1.2 Hedgerows

Existing hedgerows to be managed by an annual topping to prevent encroachment.

3.2 Bird and bat boxes

It is considered that maintenance and inspection will not be required for these features, once correctly installed.

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3.3 Flowering lawn areas:

Annual maintenance

- ☐ **Winter Maintenance (November–February):** Keep the lawn relatively short (around 5 cm) through the winter months to tidy the area and prevent tall grasses from establishing.
- ☐ **Introduce Yellow Rattle:** For long-grass areas, sow Yellow Rattle (*Rhinanthus minor*) seeds in the autumn. Known as the 'Meadow Maker', it is a semi-parasitic plant that suppresses the growth of competitive grasses, giving wildflowers space to thrive.
- ☐ **Staggered Mowing:** Avoid cutting the whole lawn at once. Leave sections uncut on a rotating basis to provide a continuous food source and overwintering habitats for pollinators.

3.4 Maintenance of gaps for hedgehogs:

It is considered that this is not required

3.5 Lighting

It is considered that once constructed no maintenance of these structures will be required, other than normal maintenance

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4 Five and Twenty year work programme

Landscaping Maintenance Specification (Communal areas)

The Landscape Maintenance by the Association commences at Practical Completion. This would be carried out by maintenance sub-contractors. Landscape Maintenance includes all communal areas, including spaces open to the public, but does not include front or rear gardens or driveways to individual dwellings. These private areas will be the responsibility of the occupier to maintain as appropriate.

For communal areas the landscaping sub-contractor will follow the latest version of the Association's Grounds Maintenance Specification. This is a generic document which is regularly reviewed and includes the Association's requirements for grass cutting, tree and hedge pruning and litter picking.

All waste materials will be removed from the site and disposed of appropriately off site.

The Specification includes the following:

Shrubs and Hedges

Established shrubs and hedges will be pruned up to a maximum of 4 times a year, as needed. Newly planted shrubs will not be pruned until they have become established. Any which die within the first 12 month period will be the responsibility of the building contractor to replace upon final inspection. After that time all shrubs and hedges will be maintained by the Association. Shrubs which die or which are damaged within the first 5 years of the development will be replaced within 1 growing season with a similar or the same species.

Trees (both new and existing)

Annually the grounds maintenance contractor will be responsible for removing any dead or diseased plant matter and branches overhanging in a manner which interferes with the use of the footpath/highway/roads/paths/car parking. Trees will only be pruned where necessary for H&S reasons or where they obstruct or affect the safe use of the property, ensuring the trees remain as natural-looking as possible. Any trees which are subject to Tree Preservation Orders will be protected and any work undertaken only by a tree surgeon and with the prior approval of the Local Planning Authority.

Further details will take the form mainly of a landscape specification, which has been drawn up in relation to the landscape plans supplied:

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Landscaping Notes

All planting, seeding or turfing comprised in the details of this drawing shall be carried out in the first planting and seeding seasons following occupation of the buildings or the completion of the development, whichever is the sooner and the client is to replace any trees, hedgerows or plants contained in the approved planting scheme which within a period of 5 years from the completion of the development die, are removed or become seriously damaged or diseased shall be replaced in the next planting season with others of similar size and species, unless the local planning authority gives written consent to any variation.

All plants shall comply with BS 3936

All topsoil to comply with BS3682 - multi-purpose use

All shrub beds to receive a 450mm topsoil

All grass areas to receive 150mm of topsoil

Prior to planting all areas are to be cultivated to an even tilth any debris larger than 50mm to be removed from site

Shrub beds are to be mulched with 50mm of bark mulch

Ornamental shrubs are to be planted at a minimum of 3/m²

Shrubs to be planted as indicated on plans adding fertilizer to the backfill

Standard Trees are to be planted in pits 600 x 600 x 600mm

Heavy Standard Trees are to be planted in pits 900 x 900 x 900mm

Semi-mature Trees are to be planted in pits 1000 x 1000 x 1000mm

Tree pits to be backfilled with a mixture of topsoil, planting compost and fertilizer

Bare-root trees to be supported by 1no stake and 2no ties

Rootballed / containerised trees to be supported by 2no stakes and crossbar

All trees are to be planted as shown ensuring a minimum of 5 metres from buildings and 3 metres from drainage. A suitable system for controlling the roots of the trees should be installed where necessary. Where tree abut footpaths or highways a suitable root barrier to be installed along the footpath/highways edge of the planting pit. Re-root 100 or similar.

All plants to be watered in as necessary

Grass areas are to be cultivated to 100mm and raked to a fine tilth, any debris over 50mm to be removed from site

All turf to be used is to be of cultivated type and is to be laid in accordance with the British Standards

It is assumed that none of the landscaping proposals conflicts with any onsite services, please advise if not correct

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Maintenance

The Maintenance Period for soft landscaping will be 12 months and should be undertaken by a competent contractor.

During this period the Landscape Contractor shall carry out the maintenance of the planted areas as follows:

- Make visits at approximately monthly intervals depending on the time of year
- Control weeds in beds by the use of approved herbicide
- (Handweeding may also be carried out when part of the specification)
- Check condition of stakes, ties guys and guards at each maintenance visit
- Adjust ties if necessary to prevent rubbing of bark
- Litter pick planting beds at each visit only (excludes fly tipping)

During this period the Landscape Contractor shall carry out the maintenance of the grass areas as follows:

- Make visits at intervals of between two and four weeks depending on the time of year
- Before each visit remove litter and debris from grass areas (excluding fly tipping)
- At the time of each cut trim grass edges around trees / manholes etc.. and sweep cuttings from hard areas
- Arisings to be left on site unless otherwise stated in the specification

At the end of each visit the site will be left in a tidy condition.

The Contractor will report any damages, fly tipping or losses at regular intervals to the Client.

In the late Autumn each year prepare a report on losses, damaged areas and pruning requirements for the Client.

After the first 12 month establishment period any shrub and tree planting outside garden space to be maintained by applicant for a further 4 years.

- Make visits at approximately monthly intervals during the growing season
- Control weeds in beds by the use of approved herbicide
- Shrubs to be kept in tidy form and prevented from encroaching hard areas
- Any dead/damaged tree branches to be removed
- Check condition of stakes, ties guys and guards at each maintenance visit
- Adjust ties if necessary to prevent rubbing of bark
- Litter pick planting beds at each visit only (excludes fly tipping)
- Hedge planting should be maintained through hedge laying every 10-15 years

Bark mulch to be topped up bi-annually, any failed shrubs or trees to be replaced and the end of the each year.

Where not specified above, the following will apply:

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Establishment maintenance

All planting shall be maintained for a period of 5 years from planting. Maintenance operations shall include:

1. Weed control: All planting areas to be kept weed free by hand weeding or herbicide treatment. Top up mulch as required to a minimum depth of 75mm.
2. Formative pruning: Any damaged shoots/branches are to be pruned back to healthy wood. Plants are to be pruned in accordance with good horticultural practice to maintain healthy, well shaped specimens.
3. Checking trees: All tree stakes and ties are to be checked and adjusted if too loose, tight or if chaffing is occurring. Any broken stakes to be replaced.
4. Replacement planting: replace all plants which are missing, found dead, or failing to make satisfactory extension growth to ensure full stocking levels within planting beds.

Hedgehog gaps:

It is considered that once constructed no maintenance of these structures will be required.

Bird and bats boxes:

It is considered that once properly installed no maintenance of these structures will be required.

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4.1 Summary of 5 year plan

Year 1

- Bird and bat boxes on buildings and retained trees
- Hedgehog gaps installed
- Flowering lawn maintained
- Management plan for first 12 months specified by landscape management scheme, provided previously.

Year 2-5:

- Up to 6 x times cut/collect flowering lawn
- Annual assessment of health and safety of retained trees
- Up to 4 x trim of hedgerows (avoiding peak bird breeding season (March to August))
- Any replacement planting for losses in planting scheme.

Year 6-20

- Up to 6 x times cut/collect flowering lawn
- Annual assessment of health and safety of retained trees
- Up to 4 x trim of hedgerows (avoiding peak bird breeding season (March to August))

Appendices 1-7 provide a range of suggested species (gleaned from a number of sources) of species that are beneficial to wildlife and can provide reference material for the landscape design.

Appendices

Appendix 1

Habitat Management Plan Leicester Road

British Native Trees - Habitats and Growing conditions.



Species	Average mature / ultimate height			Growth rate			Soil/ground conditions					Tolerant of sites that are				Valuable for	
	0.5-5m	6m-15m	10m+	Fast	Medium	Slow	Wet ground	Light sandy soils	Heavy soils	acid	alkaline	Shaded	Polluted	Coastal	Exposed	Birds	Insects
Alder		•		•			■		•		•	•	•		•		•
Ash			•		•		▲	•		•		•	•	•	•		
Aspen		•		•				•	•	•	•		•	•	•		•
Beech			•			•		•			•	•					•
Birch, Downy		•		•			▲			•		•	•		•		•
Birch, Silver		•		•				•		•		•	•		•		•
Blackthorn	•			•				•	•	•	•			•	•	•	•
Broom	•				•			•		•	•	•	•	•			•
Buckthorn, Alder	•					•	▲			•							
Cherry, Wild		•			•			•	•	•	•	•	•				
Cherry, Bird		•			•			•	•	•	•	•	•			•	•
Crabapple		•				•		•	•	•	•					•	•
Elder		•		•				•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		•
Elm, Wych		•			•			•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		•
Gorse	•				•			•		•	•					•	•
Hawthorn	•				•			•	•	•	•		•	•	•	•	•
Hazel		•		•				•	•	•	•	•					•
Holly		•				•		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Lime, small-leaved			•		•			•	•	•	•	•					•
Maple, Field		•			•			•			•	•	•				•
Oak, Pedunculate			•			•					•				•	•	•
Oak, Sessile			•			•	▲	•	•	•	•	•			•	•	•
Pine, Scots			•		•			•		•					•		•
Poplar, Black			•	•			▲	•	•		•						•
Rose, Dog	•				•			•			•	•	•		•		•
Rose, Guelder	•				•		▲	•	•	•	•	•					•
Rowan		•		•				•		•			•	•	•	•	•
Spindle	•				•			•	•	•	•	•					
Whitebeam, Common		•			•			•	•	•	•						•
Wild Service	•					•		•	•		•	•		•		•	•
Willow, Crack		•		•			■				•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Willow, Goat		•		•	•		■		•		•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Willow, White			•	•			■				•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Yew		•				•		•			•	•			•	•	•

■ Only species to survive waterlogged sites with anaerobic conditions.
▲ Will tolerate wet ground if there is some seasonality of 'flushing' (water movement) within the soil.

Appendix 2: Non-native plants to attract wildlife

Buddleja X weyeriana cultivars

You can plant the orange-flowered B. X weyeriana hybrids with a clear conscience as they don't appear to produce viable seed, they also attract a broad spectrum of insects including both butterflies and bees, and they flower late into the season when nectar is scarce. The beautiful B. x fallowiana 'Lochin' with silver leaves is attractive to butterflies and is also said not to produce seeds. The orange ball Buddleja (B. globosa) from South America seems to attract bees rather than butterflies.

Bupleurum fruticosum ('Shrubby Hare's Ear')

A shrubby evergreen umbellifer from Southern Europe, where it is often cultivated. It has leathery aromatic foliage and umbels of yellowish flowers, a bit like those of Fennel, that are very attractive to hoverflies and other small insects. Well worth growing for this reason.

Ceanothus X 'Gloire de Versailles'

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Ceanothus come from the Western United States. Most Ceanothus have bunches of very small flowers that don't seem very attractive to insects. 'Gloire de Versailles' however is a hybrid with loose bunches of pale blue tubular flowers that are very attractive to butterflies and bees.

Caryopteris X clandonensis 'Kew Blue'

A deciduous shrub from China for a sunny position, has small tubular blue flowers attractive to insects.

Clethra alnifolia ('Sweet Pepper Bush')

A deciduous shrub from the Eastern United States that likes damp, acid or woodland soil.

Has spikes of small scented white flowers attractive to moths and butterflies.

Hebe X 'Great Orme' and H. X 'Midsummer Beauty'

Hebes are close relatives of the herbaceous genus Veronica, and come from New Zealand. Some are much more attractive to insects than others. 'Great Orme' is a medium-sized hybrid with pale pink flowers that are attractive to butterflies. It is a distinctive cultivar and available true to name in the nursery trade.

'Midsummer Beauty' seems to be more of a generic name for a series of large shrubs with

blue or grey-blue flowers in long spikes, attractive to both bees and butterflies. There are a number of other blue and white flowered Hebes that seem very popular with bumblebees.

Myrtus communis ('European Myrtle')

An attractive evergreen shrub from the South of France and Spain with small evergreen

aromatic leaves. It has been grown in our gardens for centuries, but is susceptible to hard

frost and prefers a site against a warm sunny wall. Fluffy white flowers in early summer are bumblebees' heaven. Purplish berries follow later which are stripped by blackbirds in

January.

Amelanchier species ('Shad Bush')

Shrubs with white cherry-like blossoms early in the year, followed by blackish berries in late summer. Valuable for the berries as a source of food for berry-eating birds when most other berries are not yet ripe.

Erica terminalis ('Corsican Heath')

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A shrubby heather-like plant popular with bumblebees. The Cornish Heath, *Erica vagans*, from the Atlantic fringes of Europe is also a good bee plant. *Erica manipuliflora*, from

Southern Europe, and its hybrid *Erica X griffithii* have fragrant flowers that attract butterflies.

Eupatorium ligustrinum

A late-flowering evergreen bush that looks very like a privet, but has bunches of white fluffy flowers in September and October. These flowers seem very attractive to range of insects, especially hoverflies.

Ribes sanguineum (Flowering Currant)

It is a very good early flower for bumblebees, as indeed are the flowers of the closely related blackcurrants and gooseberries.

Appendix 3: Plants good for moths, with species of moth they encourage beside

Bird's Foot Trefoil (*Lotus corniculatus*) - *Burnet, Belted Beauty, Chalk Carpet, Latticed Heather*
Bladder Campion (*Silene vulgaris*) - *Campion, Marbled Coronet, Nettle Pug, Marbled Clover, Dark Brocade, Sandy Carpet*

Borage (*Borago officinalis*) - *Crimson Speckled*

Chives (*Allium schoenoprasum*)

Wild Clary (*Salvia horminoides*) - *Twin-spot Carpet*

Biting Stonecrop (*Sedum acre*) - *Yellow Ringed Carpet, Northern Rustic*

Cowslip (*Primula veris*) - *Plain Clary, Northern Rustic*

Daisy - *Bordered Straw*

Dropwort (*Filipendula hexapetala*) - *Satyr Pug*

Evening Primrose (*Oenothera biennis*) - *Elephant Hawk*

Field Scabious (*Kanutia arvensis*) - *Marsh Fritillary, Narrow Bordered Bee Hawk, Lime Speck Pug, Shaded Pug*

Foxglove (*Digitalis purpurea*) - *Lesser Yellow Underwing, Foxglove Pug*

Golden Rod (*Solidago*) - *Lime Speck Pug, Bleached Pug, Golden Rod, Wormwood Pug, V Pug*

Greater Stitchwort (*Stellaria holostea*) - *Dart, Yellow Underwing, Marsh Pug, Plain Clary*

Hedge Bedstraw (*Gallium mollugo*) - *Ruddy Carpet, Royal Mantle, Common Carpet, Wood Carpet, Water Carpet, Beech Green Carpet, Mottled Grey, Green Carpet*

Hedge Woundwort (*Stachys sylvatica*) - *Rosy Rustic, Plain Golden Y, Sub-angled Wave*

Hemp Agrimony (*Eupatorium cannabinum*) - *Wormwood Pug, V Pug, Lime Speck Pug, Marsh Pug, Gem, Scarce Burnished*

Herb Bennet (*Geum urbanum*) - *Riband Wave*

Herb Robert (*Geranium robertianum*) - *Barred Carpet*

Hollyhock (*Althaea rosea*) - *Mallow*

Kidney Vetch (*Anthyllis vulneraria*) - *6-belted Clearwing*

Lady's Bedstraw (*Gallium verum*) - *Hummingbird Hawk, Small Elephant Hawk, Gallium Carpet, Plain Wave, Riband Wave, Bedstraw Hawk, Archer's Dart, Red Chestnut, Ruddy Carpet, Royal Mantle, Common Carpet, Water Carpet, Beech Green Carpet, Red Twin Spot Carpet, Wood Carpet, Mottled Grey, Green Carpet*

Lady's Mantle (*Alchemilla mollis*) - *Red Carpet*

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Lesser Knapweed (*centaurea nigra*) - *Silver Y, Lime Speck Pug, Satyr Pug*
Lesser Meadow Rue - *Marsh Carpet*
Maiden Pink (*dianthus deltoides*) - *Marbled Coronet*
Marjoram (*majorana origanum*) - *Sub-angled Wave, Lace Border*
Marshmallow (*althea officinalis*) - *Marshmallow*
Meadow Clary (*salvia pratensis*) - *Brown Spot Pinion, Hebrew Character, Powdered Quaker, Emperor*
Meadowsweet (*filipendula ulmaria*)
Mullein - *Mullein, Striped Lychnis*
Navelwort (*umbilicus rupestris*) - *Weaver's Wave*
Pink - *Hawk*
Primrose (*primula vulgaris*) - *Pearl Bordered Yellow Underwing, Double Square Spot, Green Arches, Triple Spotted Clary, Ingrained Clary, Silver Ground Carpet*
Purple Loosestrife (*lythrum salicaria*) - *Emperor, Small Elephant Hawk, Powdered Quaker*
Ragged Robin (*lychnis flos cuculi*) - *Campion, Lychnis, Twin-spot Carpet, Marbled Clover*
Red Campion (*melandrium rubrum*) - *Rivulet, Campion, Lychnis, Twin-spot Carpet, Sandy Carpet, Marbled Clover*
Red Clover (*trifolium pratense*) - *Latticed Heath, Chalk Carpet, Belted Beauty, Mother Skipton, Shaded Broad Bar, Narrow-bordered 5-spot Burnet*
Red Valerian (*centranthus ruber*) - *Elephant Hawk*
Rock Rose (*helianthemum mummularium*) - *Amulet, Cistus Forester, Silky Wave, Ashworth's Rustic, Argus, Wood Tiger, Northern Brown*
Rosebay Willowherb - *Twin-spot Carpet, Small Phoenix, White Banded Carpet*
Small Scabious (*scabiosa columbaria*) - *Lime Speck Pug, Shaded Pug*
Soapwort (*saponaria officinalis*) - *Marbled Clover*
St John's Wort - *Treble Bar*
Sweet Rocket (*hesperis matronalis*)
Sweet Violet (*viola odorata*) - *Broad Bordered Yellow Underwing, Lesser Broad Bordered Yellow Underwing*
Tansy (*tanacetum vulgare*) - *Essex Emerald*
Thrift (*armeria maritima*) - *Amulet, Feathered Ranunculus, Thrift Clearwing, Black Banded*
Thyme - *Thyme Pug, Satyr Pug, Lace Border*
Toadflax (*linaria vulgaris*) - *Toadflax Pug, Marbled Clover*
Valerian (*valeriana officinalis*) - *Valerian Pug, Lesser Cream Wave*
Viper's Bugloss (*echium vulgare*)
White Campion (*silene latifolia alba*) - *Marbled Coronet, Marbled Clover, Sandy Carpet*
Wild Basil (*clinopodium vulgare*)
Wild Clematis (*clematis vitalba*) - *Lime Speck Pug, Hawthorn's Pug, Small Emerald, The Fern, Pretty Chalk Carpet, Least Carpet, Pug, Chalk Carpet, Small Waved Umber*
White Clover (*trifolium repens*) - *Cloudy Wing Skipper, Orange, Clouded Sulphur*
Wild Pansy (*viola tricolor*) - *Pluvia*
Wild Strawberry (*fragaria vesca*) - *Amulet, Yellow Shell, Beautiful Carpet, Dark Marbled Carpet*
Wild Wallflower - *Flame Carpet*
Wormwood (*artemesia absinthium*) - *Wormwood Pug*
Yarrow (*achillea millefolium*) - *Essex Emerald, Lime Speck Pug, Straw Belle, Wormwood Pug, Ruby Tiger, Yarrow Pug, V Pug, Sussex Emerald, Grey Pug, Tawny Speckled Pug, Common Pug, Mullein Wave*

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Yellow Flag Iris (*iris pseudacorus*) - *Belted Beauty, Water Ermine*

Barberry - *Scarce Tissue, Wheat*

Blackthorn/Sloe - *March, Common Emerald, Little Emerald, Mottled Pug, Feathered Thorn, Orange, Scalloped Hazel, Scalloped Oak, August Thorn, Brimstone, Early Thorn, Pale Brindled Beauty, Blue Bordered Carpet, Broken Barred Carpet, November, Pale November, Winter, Sloe Pug, Green Pug, Sharp Angled Peacock, The Magpie*

Broom - *Grass Emerald, The Streak, Broom-tip, Lead Belle, Spanish Carpet, Frosted Yellow*

Dog Rose - *V Pug, Little Thorn, Shoulder Stripe, Barred Yellow, Streamer*

Hawthorn - *March, Common Emerald, Little Emerald, November, Pale November, Winter, Mottled Pug, Pinion Spotted Pug, Common Pug, Grey Pug, Peppered, Brindled Beauty, Pale Brindled Beauty, Feathered Thorn, Scalloped Hazel, The Magpie, Scalloped Oak, Large Thorn, Early Thorn, Oak Tree Pug, Broken Barred Carpet*

Hazel - *Oak Beauty, Small White Wave, The Magpie, Clouded Border, Barred Umber, Winter, Pale November*

Oak - *Brindled Pug, Oak Tree Pug, Spring Usher, Peppered, Oak Beauty, Brindled Beauty, Pale Brindled Beauty, Small Brindled Beauty, Feathered Thorn, Orange, Lunar Thorn, Purple Thorn, Scalloped Hazel, Scalloped Oak, Scorched Wing, Large Thorn, August Thorn, November, September Thorn, Pale November, Winter, March, Blotched Emerald, Common Emerald, Little Emerald, False Mocha, Maiden's Blush, Marbled ug, Red-green Carpet, Broken Barred Carpet*

Rowan - *Orange Underwing, Welsh Wave, Mottled Pug, Red-green Carpet*

Wild Privet - *Lilac Beauty, Barred Toothed Striped, Yellow Barred Brindle, Small Bloodvein*

Appendix 4: Plants and habitats to attract bats

1.1.2 *Flower Borders and Lawns*

Larvae and adults of many insects will be catered for by introducing a wide range of food, in the form of nectar, seeds and fruit as well as vegetation.

- Grow night scented flowers. These attract moths and other night flying insects of particular importance to bats.
- Plant herbs and old fashioned cottage-garden annuals attractive to insects.
- Leave part of your lawn un-mown from about mid May to encourage insect larvae which feed on grass. Allow to seed before cutting, and rake up the hay afterwards.
- Sow wild flower seed collections in your borders.

1.1.3 *Trees and Shrubs*

At woodland edges space and sunshine combine with the trees to give shelter and warmth, and insects will concentrate there. So even in the smallest garden try to have at least one tree or shrub. Native trees are more attractive to insects than foreign species.

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If space is limited, silver birch and goat willow are quick growing and are host to many insect visitors. With a little more space, try to make a bank of vegetation to give your garden a woodland edge structure.

1.1.4 *Shelter Belts*

Rows of bushes or trees can be created or improved, encouraging concentrations of insects and providing a feeding area for bats,

- Plant up gaps in natural hedges,
- A row of fast-growing cypress can be valuable.
- Train climbers using battens against a wall or fence, to provide possible roosting sites.
- Create a sheltered corner by using any combination of walls, fences, hedges or woodland edge at two angles.

Scented herbs

Chives, Borage, Lemon balm, Marjoram, Mint - many varieties **Night scented flowers for the border** (in approximate order of flowering)

Bedding Plants

Nottingham catchfly	<i>Silene nutans</i>
Night-scented catchfly	<i>S. noctiflora</i>
Bladder campion	<i>S. vulgaris</i>
Night-scented stock	<i>Matthiola bicornis</i>
Sweet rocket	<i>Hesperis matronalis</i>
Evening primrose	<i>Oenothera biennis</i>
Tobacco plant	<i>Nicotiana affinis</i>
Cherry pie	<i>Heliotropium x hybridum</i>
Soapwort	<i>Saponaria officinalis</i>

Climbers

European honeysuckle	<i>Lonicera caprifolium</i>	July-November
Italian honeysuckle	<i>L. etrusca superba</i>	July-August

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Japanese honeysuckle	L. japonica halliana	August-October
Honeysuckle (native)	L. periclymenum...	July-August
White jasmine	Jasminium otiicinale	
Dogrose	Rosa canina	
Sweetbriar	R. rubiginosa	
Fieldrose	R. arvensis	
Ivy	Hedera helix	
Bramble - many species		

Large trees, small trees and shrubs

Oak	Quercus robur & Q. petrea
Ash	Fraxinus excelsior
Silver birch	Betula pendula
Field maple	Acer campestre
Hawthorn	Crataegus monogyna
Alder	Ainus glutinosa
Goat willow	Salix caprea
Guelder rose	Viburnum opulus
Hazel	Coryllus avellana
Blackthorn	Prunus spinosa
Elder	Sambucus nigra
Buddleia davidii	

Rock plants for walls

Ivy-leaved toadflax	Cymbana muralis
Wall pennywort	Umbilicus rupestris
Stonecrop	Sedum acre bertianum

Appendix 6: Plants to feed birds.

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Many shrubs, climbers, trees, garden and 'wild' plants provide food, directly or indirectly, through berries, seeds or the insects they attract.

Berry or fruit bearing trees and shrubs will attract members of the Thrush family, Blackbird, Fieldfare, Mistle and song Thrush, Redwing and Robin. Also Starlings and, in some winters, Waxwing and even some Warblers, e.g., Blackcaps who eat berries in the early autumn before they migrate. Unless mentioned, the berries attract all the above birds plus others as specified.

Shrubs with berries.

- Aronia arbutifolia (Red Chokeberry) : bright red fruits
- Berberis: most forms have black/purple berries, especially loved by Blackbirds.
- Callicarpa 'Profusion': bright violet coloured berries.
- Cornus (Dogwood): blue tinted white berries (not C.Mas).
- Cotoneaster : prolific red, orange or yellow berries - birds often choose red first, through orange to yellow last. (Note berries are poisonous to humans).
- Euonymus europaeus (spindleberry: large bright red fruits which open to emit orange red seeds.(Note berries are poisonous to humans).
- Ilex (Holy): red, orange or yellow berries - red berries preferred (need partner to fruit).(Note berries are poisonous to humans).
- Mahonia: decorative black berries.
- Rosa rugosa : large red hips, particularly attractive to Greenfinches which pick out the seeds.
- Sambucus (Elder): red or black berries - over 32 species reported eating them, especially Blackcap and, occasionally, Collar Doves.
- Viburnum opulus (Guelder Rose) : translucent berries
- Viscum album (Mistletoe): familiar white globular berries of this parasite that grows in trees, especially apple, are a good food source for Blackbirds.

Climbers With Berries.

- Chaenomeles (Flowering Quince/Cydonia): Autumn Quinces.
- Hedera (Ivy) : shiny black berries
- Lonicera (Honeysuckle: red or black berries attract Thrushes plus Bullfinches and Marsh and Willow Tits. (Note berries are poisonous to humans).
- Pyracantha (Firethorn) :red, orange or yellow berries - choose red for the birds to eat before Christmas usually with orange or yellow to follow in a hard winter.
- Clematis vitalba (Old Man's Beard): seed heads are enjoyed by many birds.

Trees with Berries or Fruits.

- Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn : red berries.
- Malus (Crab Apple: red fruited varieties are best for birds.
- Prunus (Cherries): fruits quickly picked off.

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- *Sorbus aucuparia* (Mountain Ash/Rowan) :red, orange or pink flushed white berries. The darker the fruits the more attractive they are to birds. Occasionally bring Spotted Flycatchers to the garden.
- *Taxus* (Yew): sparse red berries attract a wide range of birds. Attractive also to Badgers.(Note berries are poisonous to humans).

Trees with Seed Cones.

- *Alnus glutinosa* (Alder), and *Betula* (Birch): seeds from cones enjoyed by Goldfinches, Greenfinches, Redpolls, Siskins and Tits.
- *Pinus sylvestris* (Scots pine) : pine cones from which Crossbills and Great Spotted Woodpeckers prise seed.

Trees with Blossom.

- Although not always welcome, Bullfinches strip the buds of fruit trees in late winter and early spring.

Garden Plants.

- *Crocus*: yellow and orange flowers are attractive to Sparrows because they contain yellow pigment carotene to brighten up their plumage for the breeding season.
- *Echinops ritro* (Globe Thistle: seed heads are eaten by Goldfinches and flower heads attract insects.
- *Helianthus* (Sunflower: seed heads are eaten by Greenfinches. The nectar attracts a wide range of insects.
- *Lavandula* (Lavender): flowers going to seed are attractive to Goldfinches.
- *Primula* (*Polyanthus*/Primrose): yellow and orange flowers are attractive to Sparrows.

Wild Plants.

You can provide a haven for wild plants to exist in their own right recreating a wild meadow to attract insects which, in turn, attract birds and other wildlife. We sell nursery grown 'wild' plants throughout the year so that you can go wild in a corner of your garden.

- Betony.
- Bird's Foot Trefoil.
- Common Poppy - seeds are favourite food of Finches.
- Field Scabious.
- Greater Knapweed.
- Meadow Cranesbill.
- Musk Mallow.
- Ox Eye Daisy.
- Oxlip.
- Primrose.

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- Rough Hawkbit.
- Self Heal.
- Teasel - seed heads are a favourite food of Goldfinches.
- Wild Strawberry

The Lawn.

This is one of the principal sources of food for birds who enjoy feeding on insects including:- Ants eaten by Green Woodpeckers; Leatherjackets by Starlings; Snails by Song thrushes; Slugs by Toads and Worms by Blackbirds, Robins and Thrushes.

Cover and Protection.

By surrounding your garden by thick and often prickly hedging and dotting suitable shrubs around, you can provide safe nesting havens that are protected from marauding cats and even the unwelcome attention of unfriendly humans.

The most successful shrubs and trees for this purpose include:-

- Conifers especially chamaecyparis, Taxus (Yew) and Thuja Placata.
- Crataegus.
- Eleagnus.
- Hedera (Ivy) up a tree.
- Ligustrum (Privet) especially for Blackbirds.
- Lonicera (Honeysuckle).
- Pittosporum.
- Salix caprea (Weeping Kilmarnock Willow).
- Viburnum.