

KJ Ecology Ltd

Biodiversity Management Plan  
for  
land West of  
Kettleby Lane, Wrawby.



**Client :**

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# **1 Introduction**

## **1.1 Terms of Instruction**

Garth Stephenson has gained Outline Planning Permission (PA/2019/460) with all matters reserved (up to six dwellings) on land West of Kettleby Lane, Wrawby, but with conditions. One of the conditions (16) requires a Biodiversity Management Plan to be produced. To comply with Condition 16, Garth Stephenson commissioned Kevin Johnson of KJ Ecology Ltd to write a Biodiversity Management Plan on the 9<sup>th</sup> November 2020.

Condition 16 requires the following:

Within three months of the date of this permission, a Biodiversity Management Plan shall be submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. The plan shall include:

- a) Details of measures to avoid harm to hedgehogs, bats and nesting birds during demolition, vegetation clearance and construction works;
- b) Details of nest boxes and bat roosting features to be installed in new buildings and retained trees;
- c) Restrictions on lighting to avoid impacts on bat roosts, bat foraging areas, bird nesting sites and sensitive habitats;
- d) Provision for Hedgehogs (*Erinaceus europaeus*) to pass through any fencing installed between gardens and between areas of grassland;
- e) Prescriptions for the retention, planting and aftercare of native trees, shrubs, hedgerows and wildflowers of high biodiversity value;
- f) Proposed timings for the above works in relation to the completion of the buildings.

## **1.2 Site Location**

The development site is at the North-west end of Kettleby Lane, Wrawby (Grid Ref TA 0218 0861) as shown in Map 1, (See Appendix 1) and just South of Restoration and Racing Ltd. The proposed project is at the South side of Wrawby and is South of the A18 which runs through the village. The A18 provides good links to the rest of the country. The market town of Brigg is less than a km to the South-west.

## **1.3 Report Limitations**

This report is for the sole use of the client and its' reproduction or use by anyone else is forbidden unless written consent is given by the author.

## **1.4 Background to KJ Ecology Ltd**

On the 9<sup>th</sup> November 2020 KJ Ecology Ltd was appointed to write a Biodiversity Management Plan for the Outline Planning Permission for up to six dwellings on land West of Kettleby Lane, Wrawby. KJ Ecology Ltd is an independent Ecological Consultancy run by Kevin

Johnson BSc Pgd PGCE MCIEEM (Member of the Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management) and has several years of experience in environmental consultancy work. This work has ranged from working on the rail, roads, airports, house building projects, barn conversions and pipeline work. Kevin Johnson was initially an Ecology and Environmental Lecturer at various colleges and taught students how to carry out surveys and about the environment. Kevin Johnson then went on to work for a number of ecological consultancies such as Penny Anderson Associates, which is one of the original environmental consultancy companies and is well respected.

## **2 Biodiversity Management Plan**

### **2.1 Measures to avoid harm to wildlife**

There are no buildings to be demolished on this project. If the works are to commence in the bird nesting season (March to mid-September) then a nesting bird survey will be required. When the ecologist has given the all clear, then works can begin. The initial veg clearance and top-soil removal will be supervised by a trained ecologist. The work force will receive a Toolbox Talk on nesting birds and hedgehogs, so that no harm can be caused to these creatures. Any security lighting needs to be downward facing so as not to disturb bat flight lines. Once building work has started, there will be regular inspections by an ecologist to ensure that no wildlife can be harmed.

These measures will answer part 'a' of Condition 16 – 'Details of measures to avoid harm to hedgehogs, bats and nesting birds during demolition, vegetation clearance and construction works'.

### **2.2 Nest boxes and bat roosts**

The following will satisfy part 'b' of Condition 16 – 'Details of nest boxes and bat roosting features to be installed in new buildings and retained trees'.

#### **2.2.1 Nest boxes**

According to the RSPB, the location of nest boxes should include:

- Boxes for Tits, Sparrows (*Passer sp.*) or Starlings (*Sturnus vulgaris*) should be fixed two to four metres up a tree or a wall;
- Unless there are trees or buildings which shade the box during the day, face the box between north and east, thus avoiding strong sunlight and the wettest winds;
- Make sure that the birds have a clear flight path to the nest without any clutter directly in front of the entrance. Tilt the box forward slightly so that any driving rain will hit the roof and bounce clear;
- House sparrows (*Passer domesticus*) will readily use nest boxes placed high up under the eaves. Since these birds nest in loose colonies, two or three can be sited spaced out on the same side of the house. Keep these away from areas where House Martins (*Delichon urbicum*) normally nest.

As six bungalows are planned and using this advice, three of the bungalows could have nest boxes placed on them. As there is an immature Beech (*Fagus sylvatica*) tree adjacent to the site on Kettleby Lane, a tit box could be added to this. The location and type of boxes to be added should be decided by an ecologist once the building plans have been approved. Examples of bird nest boxes can be found in Appendix 2.

### **2.2.2 Bat Roosts**

Summer bat roosts, especially maternity roosts, need between six and ten hours of sunlight a day to warm the roost, so a Southerly or Westerly aspect is required. Some bats require cooler temperatures (lone males) so need different aspects – more Northerly. Bats need clear unobstructed airspace in front of the roosting site and away from lights. According to BCT (Bat Conservation Trust) they need to be at least 4m above ground level and close to trees and hedges where bats feed. The bat boxes also need to be placed where bat droppings and urine stains will not be a nuisance to the residents of the dwelling.

Using this information and the fact that only bungalows are going to be built, it is proposed to place a single bat brick or bat box on three of the bungalows that are not being used by birds on the Southern or Western apex of a bungalow. Two of the bungalows can have a bat brick or bat box on the North or East apex. Another alternative is to add bat ridge tiles to the bungalows or bat tiles leading to a bat box inside the roof. Examples can be found in Appendix 2.

### **2.3 Lighting**

Using BCT guidelines on bats and lighting, it is suggested that all lights are downward facing and only highlight the desired area (not the trees or nest/roosting sites). The lights should be;

- a) Of narrow spectrum so as to lower the range of species affected by the lighting
- b) Use light sources that emit minimal ultra-violet light;
- c) Lights should peak higher than 550nm;
- d) Avoid white and blue wavelengths of the light spectrum to reduce insect attraction and where white light sources are required in order to manage the blue short wave length content they should be of a warm / neutral colour temperature <2,700 kelvin;
- e) Switch lights off in some areas when not required

These measures in Section 2.3 will satisfy part c of Condition 16 – ‘Restrictions on lighting to avoid impacts on bat roosts, bat foraging areas, bird nesting sites and sensitive habitats’.

## 2.4 Hedgehogs

As there are Hedgehogs in the area all new fencing should be at least 13cm above the ground. If the fencing is required to be lower, then there should be numerous 13x13cm gaps in the fence line to allow hedgehogs to travel between the gardens and grassland areas. There should also be 13x13cm gaps at regular intervals in any brick walls built at ground level so as to let the Hedgehogs pass between gardens.

## 2.5 Tree/ shrub/ wildflower retention, planting and aftercare

Condition 16(e) requires 'Prescriptions for the retention, planting and aftercare of native trees, shrubs, hedgerows and wildflowers of high biodiversity value.'

Besides the entrance into the site, the Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*) dominant hedge will be retained and any gaps will be infilled with new native plants. If any new hedges are to be planted then a Hawthorn hedge should be planted and interspersed with other native species such as Guelder Rose (*Viburnum opulus*), Wayfaring Tree (*Viburnum lantana*), Blackthorn (*Prunus spinosa*), Spindle (*Euonymus europaeus*), Hazel (*Corylus avellana*), Field Maple (*Acer campestre*), Dogwood (*Cornus sanguinea*), Dog Rose (*Rosa canina* agg.) and Holly (*Ilex aquifolium*). The hedge should be allowed to grow to 2-3m high and allowed to be 75cm wide. When it reaches these dimensions it can be cut once a year if required in the Winter. If trees are to be planted then wildlife friendly species should be used such as Rowan (*Sorbus aucuparia*), Crab Apple (*Malus sylvestris*), and Wild Cherry (*Prunus avium*). The hedgerow and trees will provide nectar for insects in the Spring and fruit for birds and insects in the Autumn. These are not big trees and will offer light shade and will not dominate the area such as a fully grown Ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*) tree. The flowers and fruit will be attractive to the household and will provide Autumn colour with their leaves.

The trees and shrubs need to be planted between January and March with stakes/canes, and guards. If it is a dry Summer, the plants will require watering in the first year while they establish. Once they have established they will need checking yearly and any diseased branches will need to be cut out.

The planted areas should be pollinator friendly with bee friendly plants such as English Lavender (*Lavandula angustifolia*). A list of RHS approved Perfect for Pollinators can be found in Appendix 3.

## 2.6 Timings

Before works commence, the hedge needs checking for nesting birds if the works are to start in the bird nesting season (March to mid-September). An ecologist needs to be present for the removal of the hedge to create an entrance and for the stripping of the top soil. Bat

boxes, bird boxes and lighting will be installed during the construction of the buildings as outlined above. These will be placed in accordance with the ecologist and will satisfy Condition 16b-c. The trees/ shrubs and wildflowers can be planted in the first Spring after the bungalows have been completed and maintained on a yearly basis after that.

These measures will satisfy part f of Condition 16 – ‘Proposed timings for the above works in relation to the completion of the buildings’.

### **3 References**

Bat Conservation Trust (2018) Bats and artificial lighting in the UK – Guidance Note 08/18, London, BCT

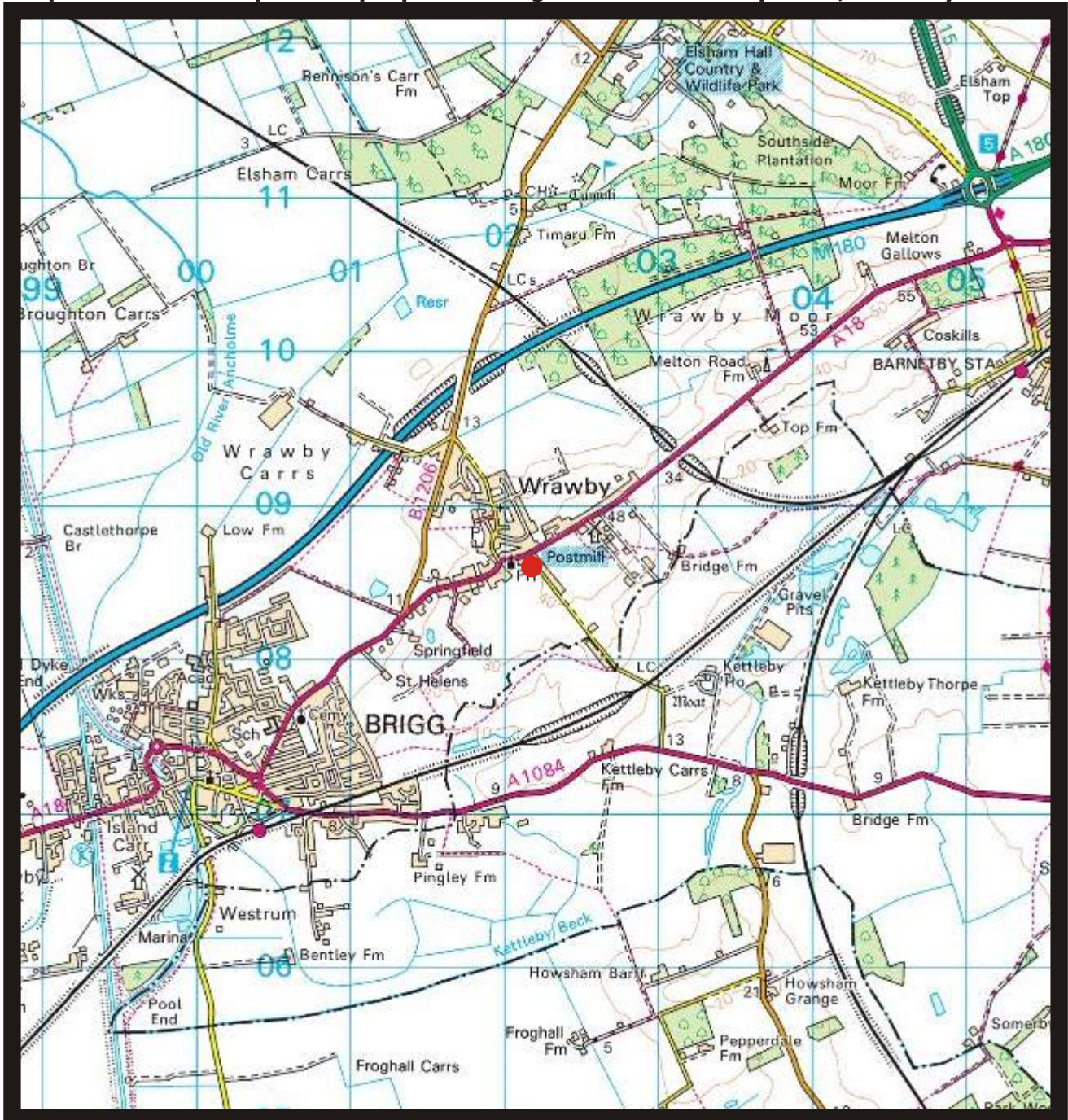
Bat Conservation Trust (2012) Bats and Buildings, London, BCT

RSPB (2020) Making and placing a bird box, [Online], RSPB, Available at: <https://www.rspb.org.uk/birds-and-wildlife/advice/how-you-can-help-birds/nestboxes/nestboxes-for-small-birds/making-and-placing-a-bird-box> [accessed 17<sup>th</sup> November 2020]

# Appendix 1

# Map

**Map 1: Location Map of the proposed bungalows on Kettleby Lane, Wrawby.**

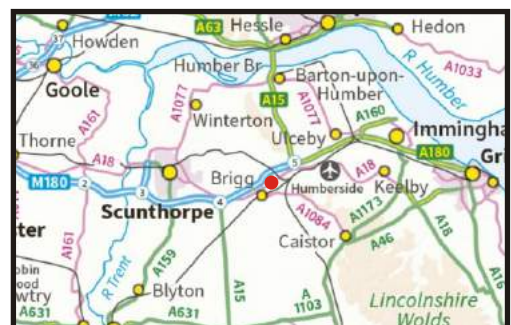


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Site Plan 1:40,000

**Legend**

- Location of site



KJ Ecology Ltd  
Drawn by : KJ  
Date : 15/11/2020

# Appendix 2

# Examples

## House Sparrow Terraces – Examples

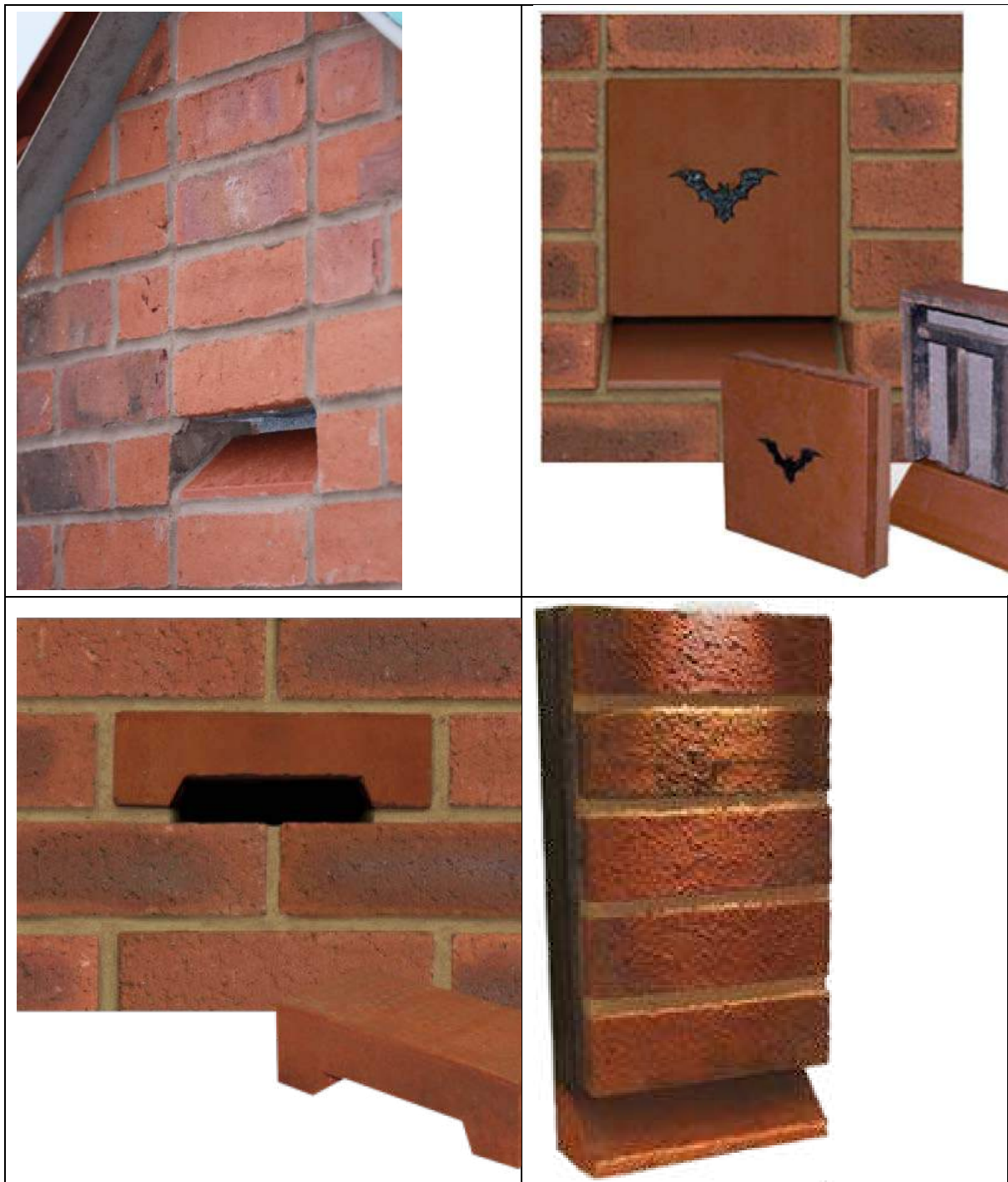


## Bird Boxes

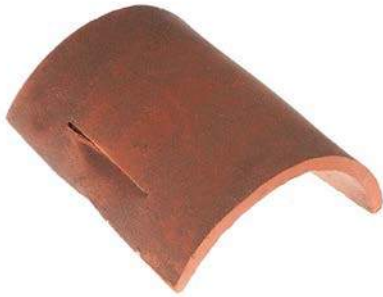




## Bat Bricks – Examples



Bat ridge tile



Bat boxes - Examples



# **Appendix 3**

## **RHS Perfect for Pollinators**

# RHS PERFECT FOR POLLINATORS PLANT LIST



Subspecies and cultivars of the plants listed here are also Perfect for Pollinators. Plants with double or multi-petalled flowers are excluded.

## WINTER

NOV – FEB

<i>Clematis cirrhosa</i> Spanish traveller's joy	C
<i>Crocus species</i> crocus (winter flowering)	B
<i>Eranthis hyemalis</i> winter aconite	B
× <i>Fatsyhedera lizei</i> tree ivy	S
<i>Galanthus nivalis</i> common snowdrop	B
<i>Helleborus species and hybrids</i> hellebore (winter flowering)	H
<i>Lonicera</i> × <i>purpusii Purpus</i> honeysuckle	S
<i>Mahonia species</i> Oregon grape	S
<i>Salix aegyptiaca</i> musk willow	S
<i>Sarcococca confusa</i> sweet box	S
<i>Sarcococca hookeriana</i> sweet box	S
<i>Viburnum tinus</i> laurustinus	S

## SPRING

MAR – MAY

<i>Acer campestre</i> field maple	S or T
<i>Acer platanoides</i> Norway maple	T
<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> sycamore	T
<i>Acer saccharum</i> sugar maple	T
<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i> horse chestnut	T
<i>Ajuga reptans</i> Native plant. bugle	H
<i>Arabis alpina</i> subsp. <i>caucasica</i> alpine rock cress	H
<i>Armeria juniperifolia</i> juniper-leaved thrift	H
<i>Aubrieta species</i> aubretia	H
<i>Aurinia saxatilis</i> gold dust	H
<i>Berberis darwinii</i> Darwin's barberry	S
<i>Berberis thunbergii</i> Japanese barberry	S
<i>Bergenia species</i> elephant ear	H
<i>Buxus sempervirens</i> Native plant. common box	S
<i>Caltha palustris</i> Native plant. marsh marigold	H
<i>Cercis siliquastrum</i> Judas tree	T
<i>Chaenomeles species</i> Japanese quince	S

## SPRING (cont.)

<i>Cornus mas</i> Cornelian cherry	S
<i>Cotoneaster conspicuus</i> Tibetan cotoneaster	S
<i>Crataegus monogyna</i> Native plant. common hawthorn	S or T
<i>Crocus species</i> crocus (spring flowering)	B
<i>Doronicum x excelsum</i> leopard's bane	H
<i>Enkianthus campanulatus</i> redvein enkianthus	S
<i>Erysimum species</i> wallflower	BI
<i>Erica carnea</i> alpine heath	S
<i>Erica x darleyensis</i> Darley Dale heath	S
<i>Erysimum 'Bredon'</i> wallflower 'Bredon'	H
<i>Euphorbia amygdaloides</i> wood spurge	H
<i>Euphorbia characias</i> Mediterranean spurge	H
<i>Euphorbia cyparissias</i> cypress spurge	H
<i>Euphorbia nicaeensis</i> Nice spurge	H
<i>Euphorbia epithymoides</i> cushion spurge	H
<i>Geranium species</i> cranesbill	H
<i>Geum rivale</i> Native plant. water avens	H
<i>Hebe species</i> hebe	S
<i>Helleborus species &amp; hybrids</i> hellebore (spring flowering)	H
<i>Iberis saxatilis</i> alpine candytuft	H
<i>Iberis sempervirens</i> perennial candytuft	H
<i>Ilex aquifolium</i> Native plant. common holly	T
<i>Lamium maculatum</i> spotted dead nettle	H
<i>Lunaria annua</i> honesty	Bi
<i>Mahonia species</i> Oregon grape (spring flowering)	S
<i>Malus baccata</i> Siberian crab	T
<i>Malus domestica</i> edible apple	T
<i>Malus floribunda</i> Japanese crab	T
<i>Malus hupehensis</i> Hupeh crab	T
<i>Malus sargentii</i> Sargent's crab apple	T
<i>Mespilus germanica</i> common medlar	T
<i>Muscari armeniacum</i> Armenian grape hyacinth	B
<i>Ornithogalum umbellatum</i> common star of Bethlehem	B



## RHS PERFECT FOR POLLINATORS PLANT LIST

Subspecies and cultivars of the plants listed here are also Perfect for Pollinators. Plants with double or multi-petalled flowers are excluded.

### SPRING (cont.)

<i>Pieris formosa</i> lily-of-the-valley bush	S
<i>Pieris japonica</i> lily-of-the-valley bush	S
<i>Primula veris</i> common cowslip	H
<i>Primula vulgaris</i> Native plant. primrose	H
<i>Prunus avium</i> Native plant. wild and edible cherries	T
<i>Prunus domestica</i> wild and edible plums	T
<i>Prunus dulcis</i> almond	T
<i>Prunus incisa</i> 'Kojo-no-mai' cherry 'Kojo-no-mai'	S
<i>Prunus insititia</i> damson	T
<i>Prunus laurocerasus</i> cherry laurel	S
<i>Prunus mume</i> Japanese apricot	T
<i>Prunus padus</i> Native plant. bird cherry	T
<i>Prunus pendula f. ascendens</i> 'Rosea' flowering cherry	T
<i>Prunus persica</i> peach	T
<i>Prunus spinosa</i> Native plant. blackthorn	S
<i>Prunus tenella</i> dwarf Russian almond	S
<i>Prunus x yedoensis</i> flowering cherry	T
<i>Pulmonaria species</i> lungwort	H
<i>Pyrus communis</i> pear	T
<i>Ribes nigrum</i> blackcurrant	S
<i>Ribes rubrum</i> common redcurrant	S
<i>Ribes sanguineum</i> flowering currant	S
<i>Salix caprea</i> Native plant. goat willow (male form only)	S or T
<i>Salix hastata</i> 'Wehrhahnii' halberd willow 'Wehrhahnii'	S
<i>Salix lanata</i> Native plant. woolly willow (male form only)	S
<i>Skimmia japonica</i> skimmia	S
<i>Smyrnium olusatrum</i> alexanders	Bi
<i>Stachyurus chinensis</i> stachyurus	S
<i>Stachyurus praecox</i> stachyurus	S
<i>Vaccinium corymbosum</i> blueberry	S

### SUMMER JUNE – AUG

<i>Achillea species</i> yarrow	H
<i>Actaea japonica</i> baneberry	H
<i>Aesculus indica</i> Indian horse chestnut moth) (resistant to leaf-mining)	T
<i>Aesculus parviflora</i> bottlebrush buckeye	S
<i>Agastache species</i> giant hyssop	H
<i>Ageratum houstonianum</i> flossflower	A

### SUMMER (cont.)

<i>Alcea rosea</i> Hollyhock (single flowered forms)	Bi
<i>Allium species</i> ornamental and edibles when allowed to flower	B
<i>Amberboa moschata</i> sweet sultan	A
<i>Amsonia tabernaemontana</i> eastern bluestar	H
<i>Anchusa azurea</i> large blue alkanet	A
<i>Anchusa capensis</i> Cape alkanet	A
<i>Angelica archangelica</i> angelica	Bi
<i>Angelica gigas purple</i> angelica	Bi
<i>Angelica sylvestris</i> Native plant. wild angelica	Bi
<i>Anthemis tinctoria</i> dyer's chamomile	H
<i>Antirrhinum majus</i> snapdragon	A or H
<i>Aquilegia species</i> columbine	H
<i>Argemone platyceras</i> crested poppy	A or H
<i>Armeria maritima</i> Native plant. thrift	H
<i>Aruncus dioicus</i> goat's beard (male form only)	H
<i>Asparagus officinalis</i> common asparagus	H
<i>Astrantia major</i> greater masterwort	H
<i>Borago officinalis</i> borage	A
<i>Brachyglottis</i> (Dunedin Group) 'Sunshine' brachyglottis 'Sunshine'	S
<i>Brachyglottis monroi</i> Monro's ragwort	S
<i>Buddleja davidii</i> butterfly bush	S
<i>Buddleja globosa</i> orange ball tree	S
<i>Buphthalmum salicifolium</i> yellow ox eye	H
<i>Bupleurum fruticosum</i> shrubby hare's ear	S
<i>Calamintha nepeta</i> lesser calamint	H
<i>Calendula officinalis</i> common marigold (single flowered forms)	A
<i>Callicarpa bodinieri var. giraldii</i> beauty berry	S
<i>Callistephus chinensis</i> China aster (open centred forms)	A
<i>Calluna vulgaris</i> Native plant. heather	S
<i>Campanula carpatica</i> tussock bellflower	H
<i>Campanula glomerata</i> Native plant. clustered bell flower	H
<i>Campanula lactiflora</i> milky bellflower	H
<i>Campanula latifolia</i> giant bellflower	H
<i>Campanula medium</i> Canterbury bells	Bi
<i>Campanula persicifolia</i> peach-leaved bellflower	H
<i>Campsis radicans</i> trumpet honeysuckle	C
<i>Caryopteris x clandonensis</i> caryopteris	S
<i>Catalpa bignonioides</i> Indian bean tree	T

KEY T = tree; S = shrub; C = climber; B = bulbs and corms; A = annual; Bi = biennial; H = herbaceous perennial



## RHS PERFECT FOR POLLINATORS PLANT LIST

Subspecies and cultivars of the plants listed here are also Perfect for Pollinators. Plants with double or multi-petalled flowers are excluded.

### SUMMER (cont.)

<i>Catananche caerulea</i> blue cupidone	H
<i>Centaurea atropurpurea</i> purple knapweed	H
<i>Centaurea cyanus</i> Native plant. cornflower	A
<i>Centaurea dealbata</i> mealy centauray	H
<i>Centaurea macrocephala</i> giant knapweed	H
<i>Centaurea montana</i> perennial cornflower	H
<i>Centaurea nigra</i> Native plant. common knapweed	H
<i>Centaurea scabiosa</i> Native plant. greater knapweed	H
<i>Centranthus ruber</i> red valerian	H
<i>Centratherum punctatum</i> Manaos beauty	A
<i>Cerintho major</i> 'Purpurascens' honeywort 'Purpurascens'	A
<i>Cirsium rivulare</i> 'Atropurpureum' purple plume thistle	H
<i>Clarkia unguiculata</i> butterfly flower (single flowered forms)	A
<i>Clematis vitalba</i> Native plant. old man's beard/travellers' joy	C
<i>Cleome hassleriana</i> spider flower	A
<i>Consolida ajacis</i> giant larkspur	A
<i>Convolvulus tricolor</i> dwarf morning glory	C/A
<i>Coreopsis species</i> tickseed	H or A
<i>Cornus alba</i> red-barked dogwood	S
<i>Cosmos bipinnatus</i> cosmea	A
<i>Cosmos sulphureus</i> yellow cosmos	A
<i>Crambe cordifolia</i> greater sea kale	H
<i>Crataegus monogyna</i> Native plant. common hawthorn	S or T
<i>Cucurbita pepo</i> marrow/courgette	A
<i>Cuphea ignea</i> cigar flower	A
<i>Cynara cardunculus</i> including <i>Scolymus</i> Group globe artichoke and cardoon	H
<i>Cynoglossum amabile</i> Chinese forget-me-knot	H
<i>Dahlia species</i> dahlia (open centred flower forms, e.g. 'Amazone', 'Moonfire')	H
<i>Delosperma floribundum</i> ice plant	H
<i>Delphinium elatum</i> candle larkspur	H
<i>Dianthus barbatus</i> sweet william	Bi
<i>Dictamnus albus</i> dittany	H
<i>Digitalis species</i> foxglove	Bi
<i>Dipsacus fullonum</i> Native plant. common teasel	Bi
<i>Echinacea purpurea</i> purple coneflower	H
<i>Echinops species</i> globe thistle	H

### SUMMER (cont.)

<i>Echium vulgare</i> Native plant. viper's bugloss	A
<i>Elaeagnus angustifolia</i> oleaster	S
<i>Erica cinerea</i> Native plant. bell heather	S
<i>Erica erigena</i> Irish heath	S
<i>Erica vagans</i> Native plant. Cornish heath	S
<i>Erigeron species</i> fleabane	H
<i>Eriophyllum lanatum</i> golden yarrow	H
<i>Eryngium × tripartitum</i> tripartite eryngo	H
<i>Eryngium alpinum</i> alpine eryngo	H
<i>Eryngium giganteum</i> Miss Willmott's ghost	Bi
<i>Eryngium planum</i> blue eryngo	H
<i>Erysimum × allionii</i> Siberian wallflower	H
<i>Erysimum</i> 'Bowles's Mauve' wallflower 'Bowles's Mauve'	S
<i>Escallonia species</i> escalonia	S
<i>Eschscholzia californica</i> California poppy	A
<i>Eupatorium cannabinum</i> Native plant. hemp agrimony	H
<i>Eupatorium maculatum</i> Joe Pyeye weed	H
<i>Euphorbia cornigera</i> horned spurge	H
<i>Euphorbia sarawschanica</i> Zeravshan spurge	H
<i>Ferula communis</i> giant fennel	H
<i>Foeniculum vulgare</i> common fennel	H
<i>Fragaria × ananassa</i> garden strawberry	H
<i>Fuchsia species</i> fuchsia – hardy types	S
<i>Gaillardia × grandiflora</i> blanket flower	H
<i>Gaura lindheimeri</i> white gaura	H
<i>Geranium pratense</i> Native plant. meadow cranesbill	H
<i>Geranium species</i> cranesbill (summer flowering)	H
<i>Geum species</i> avens (summer flowering)	H
<i>Gilia capitata</i> blue thimble flower	A
<i>Glebionis segetum</i> Native plant. corn marigold	A
<i>Gypsophila elegans</i> annual baby's breath	A
<i>Hebe species</i> hebe	S
<i>Helenium species</i> Helen's flower	H
<i>Helianthus annuus common sunflower</i> (avoid pollen-free cultivars)	A
<i>Helianthus debilis</i> cucumberleaf sunflower	A
<i>Heliopsis helianthoides</i> smooth ox-eye	H
<i>Heliotropium arborescens</i> common heliotrope	A
<i>Heracleum sphondylium</i> Native plant. hogweed	Bi
<i>Hesperis matronalis</i> dame's violet	H

KEY T = tree; S = shrub; C = climber; B = bulbs and corms; A = annual; Bi = biennial; H = herbaceous perennial

## RHS PERFECT FOR POLLINATORS PLANT LIST

Subspecies and cultivars of the plants listed here are also Perfect for Pollinators. Plants with double or multi-petalled flowers are excluded.

### SUMMER (cont.)

<i>Hydrangea anomala</i> subsp. <i>petiolaris</i> climbing hydrangea	C
<i>Hydrangea paniculata paniculate hydrangea</i> (Cultivars with many fertile flowers e.g. 'Kyushu', 'Big Ben', 'Floribunda', 'Brussels Lace')	S
<i>Hyssopus officinalis</i> hyssop	S
<i>Iberis amara</i> wild candytuft	A
<i>Ilex aquifolium</i> Native plant. common holly	T
<i>Inula species</i> harvest daisy	H
<i>Jasminum officinale</i> common jasmine	C
<i>Kalmia latifolia</i> mountain laurel	S
<i>Knautia arvensis</i> Native plant. field scabious	H
<i>Knautia macedonica</i> Macedonian scabious	H
<i>Koelreuteria paniculata</i> pride of India	T
<i>Lathyrus latifolius</i> broad-leaved everlasting pea	H
<i>Laurus nobilis</i> bay tree	S
<i>Lavandula angustifolia</i> English lavender	S
<i>Lavandula × intermedia</i> lavandin	S
<i>Lavandula stoechas</i> French lavender	S
<i>Lavatera olbia</i> tree lavatera	S
<i>Lavatera trimestris</i> annual lavatera	A
<i>Leucanthemum × superbum shasta</i> daisy (open-centred flower forms)	H
<i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i> Native plant. ox-eye daisy	H
<i>Liatris spicata</i> button snakewort	H
<i>Ligustrum ovalifolium</i> garden privet	S
<i>Ligustrum sinense</i> Chinese privet	S
<i>Limnanthes douglasii</i> poached egg flower	A
<i>Limonium platyphyllum</i> broad-leaved statice	H
<i>Linaria maroccana</i> annual toadflax	A
<i>Linaria purpurea</i> purple toadflax	H
<i>Lobularia maritima</i> sweet alyssum	A
<i>Lonicera periclymenum</i> Native plant. common honeysuckle	C
<i>Lychnis coronaria</i> rose campion	Bi or H
<i>Lychnis flos-cuculi</i> Native plant. ragged robin	H
<i>Lysimachia vulgaris</i> Native plant. yellow loosestrife	H
<i>Lythrum salicaria</i> Native plant. purple loosestrife	H
<i>Lythrum virgatum</i> wand loosestrife	H
<i>Malope trifida</i> large-flowered mallow wort	A
<i>Malva moschata</i> Native plant. musk mallow	H
<i>Matthiola incana</i> Brompton stock	Bi

### SUMMER (cont.)

<i>Mentha aquatica</i> Native plant. water mint	H
<i>Mentha spicata</i> spearmint	H
<i>Monarda didyma</i> bergamot	H
<i>Myosotis species</i> forget-me-not	Bi
<i>Nemophila menziesii</i> baby blue-eyes	A
<i>Nepeta × faassenii</i> garden catmint	H
<i>Nicotiana alata</i> flowering tobacco	A
<i>Nicotiana langsdorffii</i> Langsdorff's tobacco	A
<i>Nigella damascena</i> love-in-a-mist	A
<i>Nigella hispanica</i> Spanish fennel flower	A
<i>Oenothera species</i> evening primrose	Bi
<i>Olearia species</i> daisy bush	S
<i>Onopordum acanthium</i> cotton thistle	Bi
<i>Origanum 'Rosenkuppel'</i> majoram 'Rosenkuppel'	H
<i>Origanum vulgare</i> Native plant. oregano, wild marjoram	H
<i>Paeonia species</i> peony	H
<i>Papaver orientale</i> oriental poppy	H
<i>Papaver rhoeas</i> Native plant. common poppy	A
<i>Parthenocissus tricuspidata</i> Boston ivy	C
<i>Penstemon species</i> beard-tongue	T
<i>Perovskia atriplicifolia</i> Russian sage	S
<i>Persicaria amplexicaulis</i> red bistort	H
<i>Persicaria bistorta</i> Native plant. common bistort	H
<i>Phacelia campanularia</i> Californian bluebell	A
<i>Phacelia tanacetifolia</i> fiddleneck	A
<i>Phaseolus coccineus</i> scarlet runner bean	A
<i>Phlomis species</i> sage	S
<i>Phlox paniculata</i> perennial phlox	H
<i>Photinia davidiana</i> stranvaesia	S
<i>Phuopsis stylosa</i> Caucasian crosswort	H
<i>Pileostegia viburnoides</i> climbing hydrangea	C
<i>Polemonium caeruleum</i> Native plant. Jacob's ladder	H
<i>Potentilla species</i> cinquefoil	H or S
<i>Prostanthera cuneata</i> alpine mint bush	S
<i>Ptelea trifoliata</i> hop tree	S
<i>Pyracantha species</i> firethorn	S
<i>Reseda odorata</i> garden mignonette	A
<i>Ridolfia segetum</i> false fennel	A
<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i> false acacia	T
<i>Rosa canina</i> Native plant. dog rose	S



## RHS PERFECT FOR POLLINATORS PLANT LIST

Subspecies and cultivars of the plants listed here are also perfect for pollinators. Plants with double or multi-petalled flowers are excluded.

### SUMMER (cont.)

<i>Rosa rubiginosa</i> Native plant. sweet briar	S
<i>Rosa rugosa</i> Japanese rose	S
<i>Rosmarinus officinalis</i> rosemary	S
<i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg. Native plant. blackberry	S
<i>Rubus idaeus</i> common raspberry	S
<i>Rudbeckia</i> species coneflower (open centred flower forms)	H or A
<i>Salvia</i> species sage	A or H
<i>Sanvitalia procumbens</i> creeping zinnia	A
<i>Scabiosa atropurpurea</i> sweet scabious	A
<i>Scabiosa caucasica</i> garden scabious	H
<i>Scabiosa columbaria</i> Native plant. small scabious	H
<i>Sedum spectabile</i> and hybrids ice plant	H
<i>Sedum telephium</i> Native plant. orpine	H
<i>Sidalcea malviflora</i> checkerbloom	H
<i>Solidago</i> species goldenrod	H
<i>Sorbus aria</i> Native plant. common whitebeam	T
<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i> Native plant. mountain ash/rowan	T
<i>Spiraea japonica</i> Japanese spiraea	S
<i>Stachys byzantina</i> lambs' ear	H
<i>Stachys macrantha</i> big-sage	H
<i>Stokesia laevis</i> Stokes' aster	H
<i>Symphoricarpos</i> albus snowberry	S
<i>Tagetes patula</i> French marigold	A
<i>Tamarix ramosissima</i> tamarisk	S
<i>Tanacetum coccineum</i> pyrethrum	H
<i>Tanacetum vulgare</i> Native plant. tansy	H
<i>Telekia speciosa</i> yellow ox eye	H
<i>Tetradium daniellii</i> bee-bee tree	T
<i>Teucrium chamaedrys</i> wall germander	H
<i>Thymus</i> species thyme	S
<i>Tilia</i> × <i>europaea</i> common lime	T
<i>Tilia maximowicziana</i> lime	T
<i>Tilia oliveri</i> lime	T
<i>Tilia platyphyllos</i> Native plant. broad leaved lime	T
<i>Tithonia rotundifolia</i> Mexican sunflower	A
<i>Trachymene coerulea</i> blue lace flower	A
<i>Tropaeolum majus</i> garden nasturtium	A
<i>Verbascum</i> species mullein	Bi
<i>Verbena</i> × <i>hybrida</i> garden verbena	A

### SUMMER (cont.)

<i>Verbena bonariensis</i> purple top	H
<i>Verbena rigida</i> slender vervain	A
<i>Veronica longifolia</i> garden speedwell	H
<i>Veronicastrum virginicum</i> Culver's root	H
<i>Viburnum lantana</i> Native plant. common wayfaring tree	S
<i>Viburnum opulus</i> Native plant. guelder rose	S
<i>Vicia faba</i> broad bean	A
<i>Weigela florida</i> weigelia	S
<i>Zauschneria californica</i> Californian fuchsia	S
<i>Zinnia elegans</i> youth and old age	A

## AUTUMN

### SEPT – OCT

<i>Aconitum carmichaelii</i> Carmichael's monk's hood	H
<i>Actaea simplex</i> simple-stemmed bugbane	H
<i>Anemone hupehensis</i> Chinese anemone	H
<i>Anemone</i> × <i>hybrida</i> Japanese anemone	H
<i>Arbutus unedo</i> strawberry tree	S or T
<i>Aster</i> species and hybrids Michaelmas daisy	H
<i>Campanula poscharskyana</i> trailing bellflower	H
<i>Ceratostigma plumbaginoides</i> hardy blue-flowered leadwort	H
<i>Chrysanthemum</i> species & hybrids chrysanthemum (open-centred flower forms)	H
<i>Clematis heracleifolia</i> tube clematis	C
<i>Colchicum</i> species autumn crocus	B
<i>Crocus</i> species crocus (autumn-flowering types)	B
<i>Dahlia</i> species & hybrids dahlia	H
<i>Elaeagnus pungens</i> silverthorn	S
<i>Elaeagnus</i> × <i>ebbingei</i> Ebbingei's silverberry	S
<i>Fatsia japonica</i> Japanese aralia	S
<i>Hedera colchica</i> Persian ivy	C
<i>Hedera helix</i> Native plant. common ivy	C
<i>Helianthus</i> × <i>laetiflorus</i> perennial sunflower	H
<i>Leucanthemella serotina</i> autumn ox-eye	H
<i>Machaeranthera tanacetifolia</i> tansy-leaf aster	A
<i>Salvia</i> species sage (autumn flowering types)	H
<i>Tilia henryana</i> Henry's lime (one of the last to flower)	T