

Biodiversity Enhancement Plan**For:** Olivia McKee**Site:** Hollingworth Heights, Peanock Lane, Littleborough,
Rochdale, OL15 0AD**Report Date:** 30th July 2025**Report Reference:** SQ-3210.A**Estrada**Ecology ltdUnits 8 & 9 Flexspace Dinnington
Nobel Way
Dinnington
Sheffield S25 3QB**Tel:** 01909 807177
Web: www.estradaecology.co.uk
Email: enquiries@estradaecology.co.uk

Hollingworth Heights
 Peanock Lane
 Littleborough
 Rochdale
 OL15 0AD

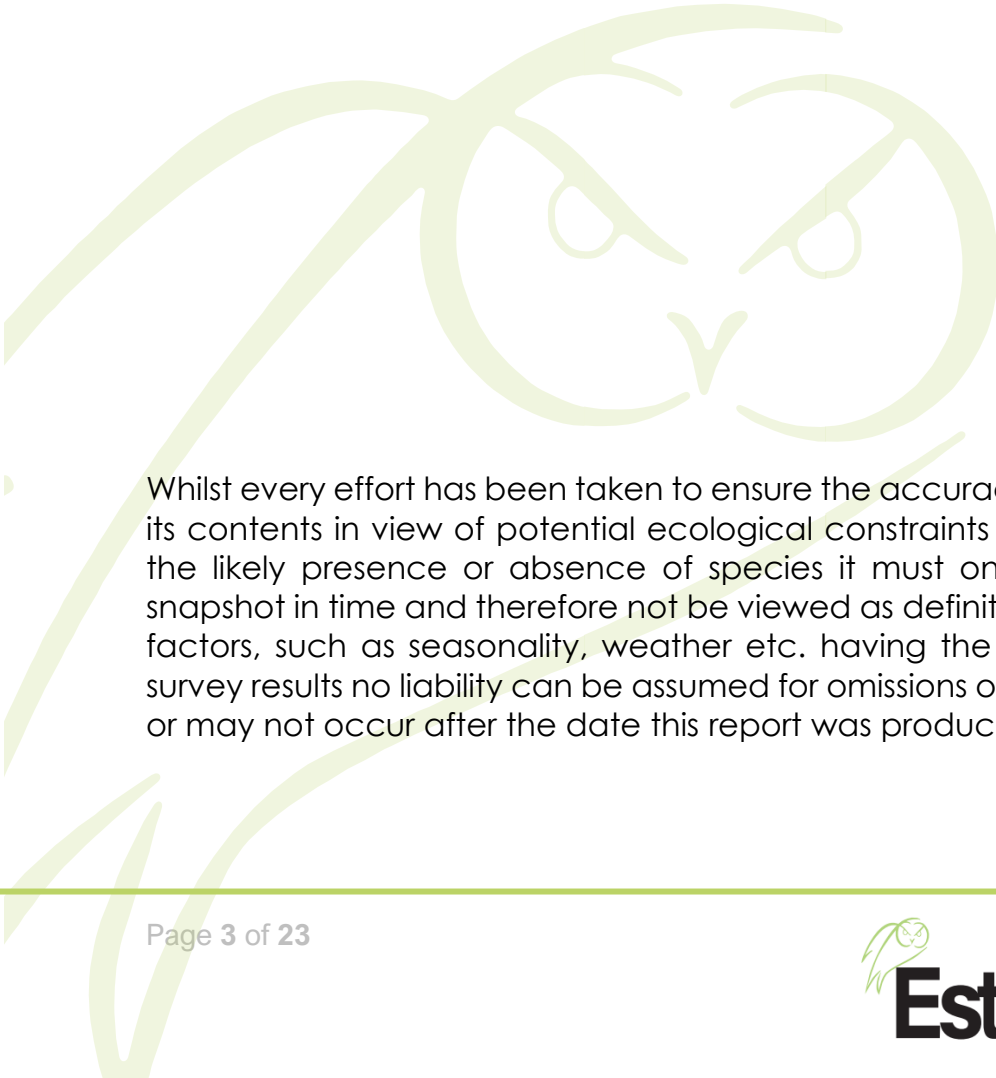
Client:	Olivia McKee
Site Name:	Hollingworth Heights, Peanock Lane, Littleborough, Rochdale, OL15 0AD
Report:	Biodiversity Enhancement Plan
Author:	Natasha Estrada BSc (hons), MRes, MCIEEM

Issue:	Revision:	Stage:	Date:	Prepared by:	Approved by:
1	-	Draft for review	29 th July 2025	Sam Toon BSc (hons), Estrada Ecology Ltd	Natasha Estrada MRes, MCIEEM, Estrada Ecology Ltd
2	V1	FINAL	30 th July 2025	Sam Toon BSc (hons), Estrada Ecology Ltd	Natasha Estrada MRes, MCIEEM, Estrada Ecology Ltd



Contents:

- 1 Introduction & Background to the Site**
 - 2 Biodiversity Enhancements**
 - 3 Prescriptions for The Planting and Aftercare of Tree and Shrubs of High Biodiversity Value**
 - 4 Conclusions and Recommendations**
- Appendices and Bibliography**



Whilst every effort has been taken to ensure the accuracy of this report and its contents in view of potential ecological constraints to development or the likely presence or absence of species it must only be viewed as a snapshot in time and therefore not be viewed as definitive. Due to external factors, such as seasonality, weather etc. having the potential to affect survey results no liability can be assumed for omissions or changes that may or may not occur after the date this report was produced.



1 Introduction and Background to the Site

- 1.1 Estrada Ecology Ltd was commissioned to prepare a Biodiversity Enhancement Scheme to accompany a proposed planning application for demolition of an existing dwelling and replacement with a new dwelling, associated landscaping and infrastructure.
- 1.2 The purpose of this strategy is to set out a framework for enhancing biodiversity on site. Enhancements associated with the plan will ensure that the development impacts positively on the surrounding environment. The strategy is to focus attention on sustainable ecological management, maintenance, and enhancement of the wildlife value of the site. The plan has been produced in accordance with Chapter 11 of British Standards 42020.
- 1.3 The plot contains the former dwelling house, Hollingworth Heights along with several extensions, outbuildings and garages erected more latterly. The property is surrounded by hardstanding with an established vegetated garden. To the north is a modified grassland field which falls within the curtilage of the plot.
- 1.4 The site is located within a semi-rural location adjacent to the southern bank of Hollingworth Lake Country Park. The immediate landscape to the north is dominated by the lake with agricultural and grazing land dominating the landscape outside the southern and eastern aspects of the plot. To the northwest approximately 370 metres is the town of Littleborough.
- 1.5 The site is located approximately 3.7 kms east of the town of Rochdale, Greater Manchester. The central grid reference for the site is recorded as SD 93340 14492.



Figure 1: Site Location.



Google Earth (2025)

2 Biodiversity Enhancements

2.1 Bats

- 2.1.1 To enhance roosting opportunities for bats, it is proposed that two bat boxes are integrated into the building at locations highlighted in Figure 2.
- 2.1.2 It is proposed that two Vivara Pro-Build-in Woodstone Bat Boxes are integrated into the southern aspect of the new building.
- 2.1.3 The Vivara Pro Build-in WoodStone® Bat Box has been specifically designed to fit into the cavity of house walls. It features a slim sized entrance hole which can sit flush in a course of bricks to provide a discreet entry way for bats (www.nhbs.com).
- 2.1.4 The boxes fit discreetly into the wall cavity with the entrance sitting flush to the wall. The box can then be overclad with the desired finish to maintain the aesthetic of the property.
- 2.1.5 The boxes should be erected with plenty of height above ground, with at least three meters being required. The boxes should be housed on the southern or southwestern aspects where feasible in order to provide optimum climatic conditions.

- 2.1.6 The flight path to the boxes should not have any light overspill in the vicinity which could deter bats from using the boxes. No vegetation should be allowed to grow that could impede the flight line to the surface-mounted boxes.

2.2 **Swifts (*Apus apus*)**

- 2.2.1 To enhance roosting opportunities for swifts, it is proposed that two Woodstone Build-in Swift Nest Boxes (or similar) are erected on the new dwelling as outlined within Figure 3.
- 2.2.2 Swift nests need to have at least a five-metre clearance from the ground and in front of the box to give a clear flight path to and from the nest. The aspect is not particularly critical for success, and they can face in any direction however, direct sunlight should be avoided (southern aspect). The boxes should be installed where no vegetation or light splay so be present in the vicinity of the boxes so unimpeded access to the box remains.
- 2.2.3 Given the design and construction materials of the new building, the chimney stack on the northern aspect is the only area which provides suitable height to support Swifts.



Figure 2: Site Proposals and Indicative locations of integrated bat boxes

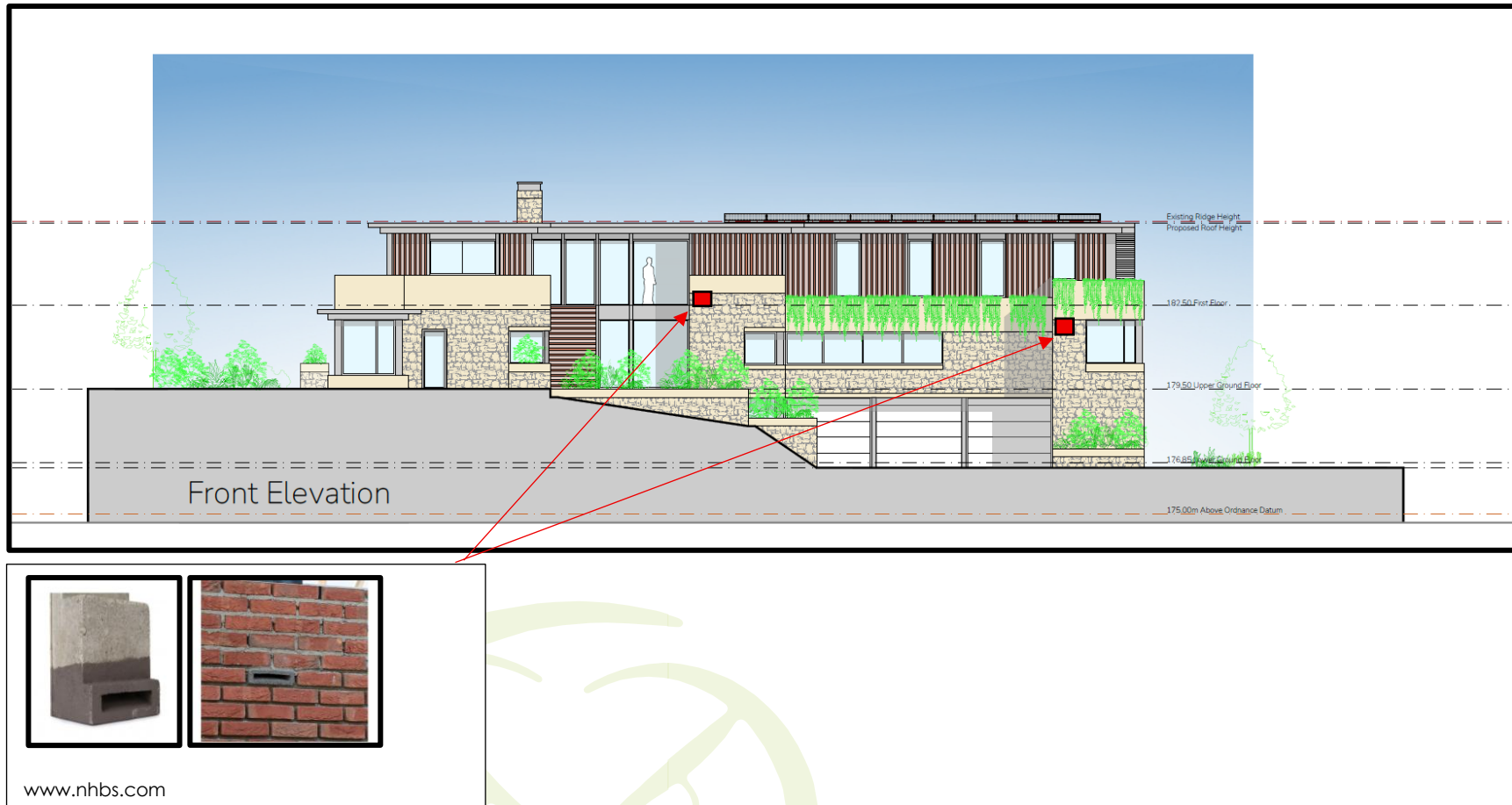
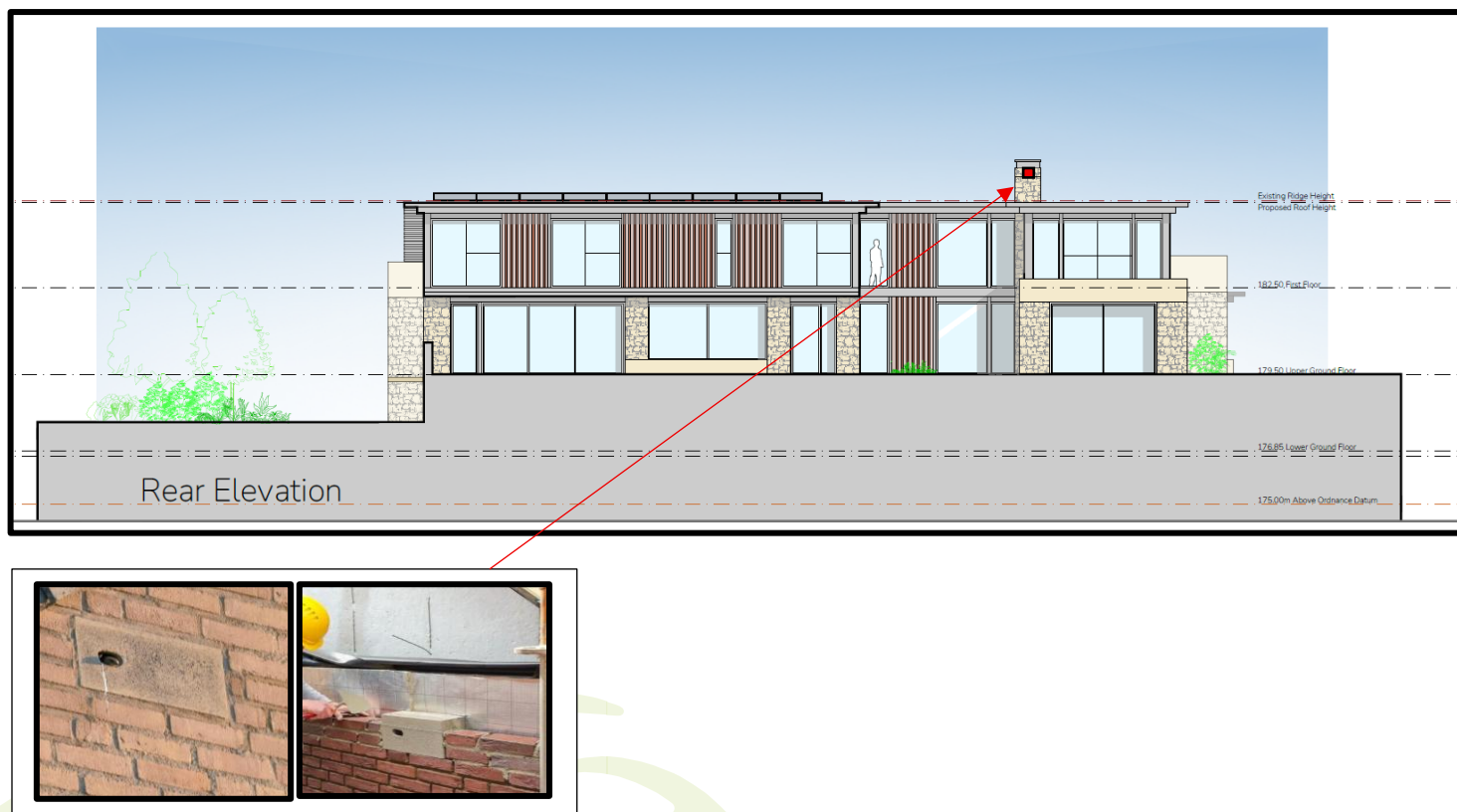


Figure 3: Proposed Location of Swift box.



EstradaEcology Ltd

Units 8 & 9 Flexspace Dinnington
Nobel Way
Dinnington
Sheffield S25 3QB

Tel: 01909 807177
Web: www.estradaecology.co.uk
Email: enquiries@estradaecology.co.uk

2.3 Lighting

- 2.3.1 Illuminating habitat used for foraging and commuting bats can affect the way bats respond to features in the landscape. Artificial light can act as a barrier to bats and disrupt flight paths of some species.
- 2.3.2 Different species of bats have differing light tolerances when commuting and foraging, with bat species that emerge later in the evening such as *Myotis* or *Plecotus* species being more sensitive to increased light levels (Stone, 2014). Species such as *Pipistrellus*, *Nyctalus* and *Eptesicus* are thought to be less affected.
- 2.3.3 It has also been shown that insect prey can be attracted to artificial lighting drawing insects away from their natural habitat creating a 'vacuum effect' (Eisenbeis, 2006), disadvantaging light sensitive bat species, and leading to a competitive advantage of those species able to take advantage of artificially lit areas (Artettaz, et al., 2000; Davies, et al., 2012).
- 2.3.4 Lighting causes direct mortality of insects and gives bats a competitive advantage over insect prey, such as moths, which are attracted to lights changing the predator prey relationship (Svensson & Rydell, 1998).
- 2.3.5 Where feasible, no artificial lighting should be installed adjacent to or above the bat boxes to avoid artificial light splay reducing or preventing the functionality of these ecological provisions.
- 2.3.6 Any external security lighting should be set on motion-sensors and short (1min) timers. All luminaires should always be mounted on the horizontal, eliminating upward tilt and splay.
- 2.3.7 During any further construction or general site works, artificial lighting should not be used between thirty minutes before dusk and thirty minutes after sunrise or during sensitive foraging or commuting times from April-September.
- 2.3.8 Impacts of lighting during construction phases can be reduced via the timings of the works. Where feasible, only daylight working should be undertaken. If unavoidable and works are required in the darker winter months, appropriate measures will be implemented to reduce obtrusive light such as:



- Dimming or switching off lights where it is safe to do so.
- Use cowled lighting to avoid splay beyond the designated source being luminated.
- If lighting is deemed a requirement throughout the night, the lights should be low down to ground and splay horizontally.

2.3.9 During construction and general site works, artificial lighting should not be used between thirty minutes before dusk and thirty minutes after sunrise or during sensitive foraging or commuting times from April to September inclusive.

2.3.10 Artificial external lighting proposed for the post-development scheme should be kept to a minimum, and where necessary, a suitable lighting scheme implemented which reduces potential disturbance towards bats and their potential use of adjacent habitats, namely Hollingworth Lake. Suitable external lighting should avoid any up-splaying light.

2.3.11 Furthermore, it is recommended that any security lighting is set on 1m PIR activated timers, such as to reduce the active period of the lighting. Any external lighting used must emit minimal ultra-violet light, be narrow-spectrum (avoiding white and blue wavelengths) and should peak higher than 550nm. Ideally, 'warm-white' LED lights with no UV component should be used.

2.4 Hedgehog

2.4.1 Any fixed boundary treatments, such as gravel boards or fencing should have hedgehog highways installed within them to provide access and egress for the species.

2.4.2 An arch shape, no more than about 15cm wide x 12cm high, is adequate for hedgehogs. These should be installed in every alternate boundary fence panel/ gravel board around the plot (Figure 4).

2.4.3 To ensure the integrity of the hedgehog highways and to highlight their purpose to future residents, it is recommended that each contains hedgehog highway signage commercially available from



The British Hedgehog Preservation Society
(www.britishhedgehogs.org.uk).

Figure 4: Example of Hedgehog Highways.



2.5 Schedule 9 species

- 2.5.1 The Preliminary Ecological Appraisal Report (*Rachel Hacking Ecology, Report reference: RHE.4483, April 2015*) recorded that Wall Cotoneaster (*Cotoneaster horizontalis*) was widespread across the site. Featuring heavily in an area to the north of the garden. Additional examples are located along east facing elevation of the garage, in the northeast corner of the garden and within a planted area southeast of the residential building.
- 2.5.2 In addition, Rhododendron (*Rhododendron ponticum*) and Japanese Knotweed (*Reynoutria japonica*) are located to the rear of the garage building.
- 2.5.3 In the interest of biosecurity, suitable and proportionate works must be adhered to. These are species listed on Schedule 9 of the Wildlife and

Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). It is an offence to knowingly and intentionally spread any plant listed on schedule 9.

- 2.5.4 It is, however, not an offence to have the species on land, under the Environmental Protection Act 1990 (Duty of Care) Regulations, the landowner has a responsibility to ensure these species do not spread beyond their current extent. It is an option to retain the species within the landscaping design for the site plan to reduce the risk of breaching biosecurity.
- 2.5.5 In relation to Wall cotoneaster, if retaining the species is not an option for the scheme, then removal is possible provided that precautions are made to prevent the spread of the species. The removal will require the entire root systems to be removed to prevent the species regrowing. All plant material of each genus must be kept within itself when removed from its rooted location. Furthermore, care must be taken during removal to ensure no berries are left on site which could subsequently germinate and grow.
- 2.5.6 It is recommended that a specialist Japanese knotweed contractor is consulted regarding removal of the stands of the species predevelopment and a knotweed remediation plan produced. Should the Rhododendron be proposed to be removed offsite. A non-native plant specialist should be consulted about removal and disposal.
- 2.5.7 Further information on best practice for the management and control of invasive species can be found in the Environment Agency Regulatory Position Statement 178 (2023), which outlines acceptable approaches for soil and plant waste disposal where invasive species are present.



3 Prescriptions for The Planting and Aftercare of Tree and Shrubs of High Biodiversity Value

- 3.1 To date, no landscaping scheme has been provided for the scheme. However, given the small size of the scheme and its low-level residential nature, the following recommendations are deemed to be achievable.

3.2 Garden lawns

- 3.2.1 The lawn of the newly-built dwelling, should be sown with a flowering lawn mixture, such as Emorsgate Seeds EL1 – Flowering Lawn Mixture at a sow rate of 4g/m². The mixture responds to regular and short mowing.
- 3.2.2 The selected area for sowing should avoid ground that is highly fertile and does not have a problem with perennial weeds. Good preparation is essential to success, suggesting that the controlling of weeds is essential, as is producing a good quality seed bed before sowing.
- 3.2.3 It is recommended when preparing the seed bed that removing weeds using repeated cultivation is the best method prior to sowing to achieve the best results. It is also recommended that ploughing or digging to bury the surface vegetation, with harrowing or raking to produce a medium tilth, and rolling or treading to produce a level firm surface.
- 3.2.4 Seed is best sown in the autumn or spring but can be sown at other times of the year if there is sufficient warmth and moisture. The seed must be surface sown and can be applied by machine or broadcast by hand. Do not incorporate or cover the seed, but firm in with a roll, or by treading, to give good soil/seed contact.
- 3.2.5 Further management details of the grassland once sown can be found on the Emorsgate website for the seed mix EL1.



Table 1: Species composition and sow rate of EL1 Lawn Mixture

Species (sow rate of 4g/ m ² .)
Lady's bedstraw (<i>Galium verum</i>)
Rough hawkbit (<i>Leontodon hispidus</i>)
Oxeye daisy (<i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i>)
Bird's-foot trefoil (<i>Lotus corniculatus</i>)
Cowslip (<i>Primula veris</i>)
Selfheal (<i>Prunella vulgaris</i>)
Meadow buttercup (<i>Ranunculus acris</i>)
Common sorrel (<i>Rumex acetosa</i>)
Wild red clover (<i>Trifolium pratense</i>)
Common bent (<i>Agrostis capillaris</i>)
Crested dogtail (<i>Cynosurus cristatus</i>)
Slender-creeping red-fescue (<i>Festuca rubra</i>)
Smaller cat's-tail (<i>Phleum bertolonii</i>)

3.3 Tree and shrub planting

3.3.1 The proposed site plans indicate that the majority of existing trees are to be retained (Appendix One). Any additional plantings should comprise native species of high biodiversity value, particularly fruit bearing species that will enhance biodiversity for pollinators whilst providing food sources for birds and potentially frugivorous mammals upon establishment. Species include apple (*Malus domestica*), Bird cherry (*Prunus padus*), Wild Cherry (*Prunus avium*), Rowan (*Sorbus aucuparia*) and plum (*Prunus domestica*).

3.3.2 Any additional shrub planting should also consist of species of high biodiversity value such as Dog rose (*Rosa canina*), Field rose (*Rosa arvensis*), Common Dogwood (*Cornus sanguinea*), flowering currant (*Ribes sanguinum*) and Guelder rose (*Viburnum opulus*).

3.3.3 Management action areas for the site are outlined in Table 2.

4 Conclusions and Recommendations

- 4.1 As a general biodiversity enhancement measure, all codes of good practice for wildlife should be undertaken whilst development is underway on the site. For example, trenches should be covered or, where left open, ramps provided for hedgehogs and other small mammals to use as a means of escape. Pest control products such as slug pellets should be avoided where feasible and the use of herbicides should be limited where practical to spot on treatments to prevent drift.
- 4.2 If the recommendations outlined in this report are followed, then it is envisaged that there should be an enhancement in the overall biodiversity of the site.
- 4.3 All bat and bird boxes are commercially available from www.nhbs.com or www.Wildcare.co.uk.
- 4.4 Should any supplementary plantings be required; wildlife friendly species are outlined in Appendix Two.



Table 2: Management Action Areas

Area	Objective	Rationale	Timing	Cycle
Sow Flowering Lawn mix	To increase ecological value of the site and encourage pollinators.	To increase ecological value of site and encourage pollinators.	March to Mid-October.	Year 1 and leave to establish. Cut sporadically from March to September in Years 2 to 5 to encourage flowers to bloom and set seed for the following year. Monitor condition annually. Replace mix in Year 5 if required.
Mow grassed areas	To increase ecological value of the site and encourage pollinators.	To increase ecological value of site.	Twice per year (spring and end of summer) when flowers have set seed.	Bi-annually Years 1 to 5. Remove cuttings and place on habitat piles on the northwestern aspect of the site.
Install bird and bat boxes	To enhance breeding / roosting habitat on site.	To increase ecological value of site.	During the construction phases of the building.	Year 1.
Plant Native Shrubs/hedgerows	To create ecological enhancements for butterflies and bees.	Increase ecological value of the site	At the start of works following site clearance.	General maintenance Years 1 to 5 for shrubs. Hedgerows should be left to establish, and maintenance commence year 5 onwards
New tree planting	To increase ecological value of the site and encourage pollinators.	Increase ecological value of the site	September to February	Install tree guards in Year 1 and water in and monitor growth in Years 2, 3 and 4. Water in times of extended drought. Replace any failed trees.
Avoid use of artificial fertilisers and chemicals	Adopt ecological ground care practices.	To ensure ecological continuity of the site.	All year round.	Annually, Years 1 to 5.



Area	Objective	Rationale	Timing	Cycle
General upkeep and maintenance	Emphasis should be placed on planting native species. Maintenance / pruning works should be undertaken outside the breeding bird season.	To ensure health of plants and increase ecological value of the site	All year, every year.	Ongoing.

References and Bibliography:

Collins, J. (2023). Bat Conservation Trust (BCT) Bat Surveys for Professional Ecologists, Good Practice Guidelines 4th Edition.

Davies, T.W., et al (2012). Street lighting changes the composition of invertebrate communities. *Biology Letters*, 8 764-767.

Eisenbeis, G., (2006). Artificial night lighting and insects: attraction of insects to streetlamps in a rural setting in Germany. In C. Rich & T. Longcore (eds.). *Ecological consequences of artificial night lighting*. Island Press, Washington, D.C.: 281–304.

Emorsgate Seeds (No Date) *Flowering Lawn Mixture EL1* Available at: <https://wildseed.co.uk/product/mixtures/complete-mixtures/special-habitat-mixtures/flowering-lawn-mixture/> [Accessed July 2025]

NHBS (No Date). Example Bat boxes. Available at: https://www.nhbs.com/search?q=bat%20box&hPP=60&idx=titles&p=0&fR%5Bdoc_s%5D%5B0%5D=false&fR%5Bhide%5D%5B0%5D=false&fR%5Blive%5D%5B0%5D=true

NHBS (No Date). Example Swift boxes. Available at: <https://www.nhbs.com/search?q=swift>

Stone, E., (2014) Bats and Lighting – Bats Conservation Trust.

Swensson, A., M., and Rudell, J., (1998). Mercury vapour lamps interfere with the bat defence of tympanate moths. *Animal Behaviour*, 55, 223-226.



Appendix One: Proposed Site Plan



Kimble Roden

Appendix Two: Suggested wildlife-friendly plants to be incorporated within the landscaping scheme.

Common Name	Scientific name	Wildlife value
Large trees		
Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	68 species of insects/mites and 32 species of lepidoptera. Seeds eaten by birds and mammals.
Beech	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	98 species of insects/mites and 51 species of lepidoptera. The masts are eaten by birds and mammals including wood mice and Jays.
Cherries	<i>Prunus avium, Prunus padus</i>	9 species of lepidoptera. Berries eaten by birds.
Elm	<i>Ulmus procera</i>	Good tree for insects and birds. 124 species of insects/mites and 24 species of lepidoptera are associated with elm trees.
Oaks	<i>Quercus pedunculata, Q. Robur</i>	423 species of insects/mites and 193 species of lepidoptera. Acorns eaten by a variety of birds and mammals. Very important for insect eating birds.
Scot's pine	<i>Pinus silvestris</i>	91 species of invertebrate are known to use this species.
Spruce	<i>Picea spp.</i>	73 species of invertebrate are known to use this species.
Small leaved lime	<i>Tilia cordata</i>	
White willow	<i>Salix alba</i>	450 species of insects/mites and 166 species of lepidoptera.
Medium/small trees		
Alder	<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>	141 species of insects/mites and 71 species of lepidoptera. Seeds are good for birds such as siskins.
Apples	<i>Malus spp.</i>	118 species of insects/mites and 76 species of lepidoptera. Fruits are eagerly consumed by birds and mammals.
Field maple	<i>Acer campestre</i>	149 species of insects/mites and 24 species of lepidoptera. Fruits eaten by small mammals.
Holly	<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	7 species of invertebrate are known to use this species. Berries good for birds and small mammals. Caterpillars of the holly blue butterfly feed on the leaves. Holly leaf miner provides winter food for birds
Pears	<i>Pyrus spp.</i>	Good for invertebrates. Fruits are eagerly consumed by birds and mammals.
Rowan	<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>	58 species of insects/mites and 28 species of lepidoptera. The ripe berries attract birds such as redwings and fieldfares.



Common Name	Scientific name	Wildlife value
Birch (silver and downy)	<i>Betula pendula, B pubescens</i>	229 species of invertebrates are known to use these species. Best tree for moth larvae. Catkins good food source for birds such as redpolls and tits.
Plants for hedges		
Blackthorn	<i>Prunus spinosa</i>	229 species of invertebrates are known to use this species. Good for nesting birds if grown as thicket or in hedge. Rich in insects. Fruit for birds. Black hairstreak butterfly lays its eggs mainly on blackthorn.
Buckthorn	<i>Rhamnus catharticus</i>	Berries for birds. Important food plant for brimstone butterfly larvae.
Cherry plum	<i>Prunus cerasifera</i>	Nectar and fruits for invertebrates. Fruits are eagerly consumed by birds and mammals.
Elder	<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	Berries for birds and nectar for insects.
Guelder rose	<i>Viburnum opulus</i>	Nectar for insects, particularly hoverflies. Fruits for birds and small mammals, especially liked by woodmouse. Note: leaves, bark and berries are all poisonous.
Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	149 species of invertebrate are known to use this species. Berries eaten by birds. Nectar. Berries good food source for thrushes, redwings, and fieldfares. Good nesting if dense. Excellent for moth larvae.
Hazel	<i>Corylus avellana</i>	73 species of insects/mites and 68 species of lepidoptera. Nuts eaten by birds and mammals i.e., squirrels, mice, and jays.
Privets	<i>Ligustrum spp.</i>	24 species of insects/mites, nectar for the butterflies. Berries eaten by birds.
Climbers/scramblers		
Brambles	<i>Rubus fruticosus agg.</i>	Nectar source for bees and butterflies. Berries for birds and mammals.
Dog Rose	<i>Rosa canina</i>	Provides nectar for bees and butterflies. Hips good for small birds and mammals.
Ivy	<i>Hedera helix</i>	Provides late nectar source and cover/hibernating sites for invertebrates. Food source for the Holly Blue butterfly larva.
Honeysuckle	<i>Lonicera periclymenum</i>	Excellent food source for invertebrates including the Speckled Wood butterfly. Berries eaten by birds.
Wild clematis/ Old man's beard	<i>Clematis vitalba</i>	Provides nectar for bees and butterflies.
Plants to site under trees or in shady areas		
Bluebell	<i>Hyacinthoides non-scripta</i>	Provides nectar for bees and butterflies.

Common Name	Scientific name	Wildlife value
Bugle	<i>Ajuga reptans</i>	Provides nectar for bees and butterflies.
Daffodils	<i>Narcissus pseudonarcissus</i>	Provides nectar for bees and butterflies.
Foxglove	<i>Digitalis purpurea</i>	Provides nectar for bees and butterflies.
Lily of the valley	<i>Convallaria majalis</i>	Provides nectar for bees and butterflies.
Lords-and-ladies	<i>Arum maculatum</i>	Provides nectar for bees and butterflies.
Primrose	<i>Primula vulgaris</i>	Provides nectar for bees and butterflies.
Sweet violet	<i>Viola odoratum</i>	Provides nectar for bees and butterflies.
Wood avens	<i>Geum urbanum</i>	Provides nectar for bees and butterflies.
Yellow archangel	<i>Lamastrium galeobdolon</i>	Provides nectar for bees and butterflies.
Other shrubs for nectar, pollen or fruits		
Bodnant viburnum	<i>Viburnum x bodnantense</i>	Provides early nectar source for invertebrates and berries for birds. One of the most valuable winter flowering shrubs.
Californian lilac	<i>Ceanothus spp.</i>	Nectar for bees and butterflies.
Himalayan honeysuckle	<i>Leycesteria formosa</i>	Provides nectar for bees and butterflies.
Japanese quince	<i>Chaenomeles japonica</i>	Berries for birds and mammals.
Lilac	<i>Syringa vulgaris</i>	Nectar for bees and butterflies.
Mahonia	<i>Mahonia spp.</i>	Nectar for bees and butterflies.
Mock orange	<i>Philadelphus spp.</i>	Nectar for bees and butterflies.
Serviceberry	<i>Amelanchier canadensis</i>	Provides nectar for bees and butterflies.
Wildflowers		
Agrimony	<i>Agrimonia eupatoria</i>	Provides nectar for bees and butterflies.
Chicory	<i>Chicorium intybus</i>	Provides nectar for bees and butterflies.
Chives	<i>Allium schoenoprasum</i>	Provides nectar for bees and butterflies.
Common mallow	<i>Malva sylvestris</i>	Provides nectar for bees and butterflies.
Common poppy	<i>Papaver rhoeas</i>	Provides nectar for bees and butterflies.
Corncockle	<i>Agrostemma githago</i>	Very good nectar source for bees and butterflies.
Corn marigold	<i>Chrysanthemum segetum</i>	Very good nectar source for bees and butterflies.
Cowslip	<i>Primula veris</i>	Very good nectar source for bees and butterflies.
Dame's violet	<i>Hesperis matronalis</i>	Very good nectar source for bees and butterflies.
Dandelion	<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>	Very good nectar source for bees and butterflies.
Devil's bit scabious	<i>Succisa pratensis</i>	Very good nectar source for bees and butterflies.
Field scabious	<i>Knautia arvensis</i>	Very good nectar source for bees and butterflies.



Common Name	Scientific name	Wildlife value
Foxglove	<i>Digitalis purpurea</i>	Very good nectar source for bees and butterflies.
Germander speedwell	<i>Veronica chamaedrys</i>	Very good nectar source for bees and butterflies.
Goldenrod	<i>Solidago virgaurea</i>	27 species of lepidoptera.
Great mullein	<i>Verbascum thapsus</i>	Very good nectar source for bees and butterflies.
Greater knapweed	<i>Centaurea scabiosa</i>	Very good nectar source for bees and butterflies.
Harebell	<i>Campanula rotundifolia</i>	Very good nectar source for bees and butterflies.
Herb-robert	<i>Geranium verum</i>	Very good nectar source for bees and butterflies.
Lady's bedstraw	<i>Galium verum</i>	Very good nectar source for bees and butterflies.
Marjoram	<i>Origanum vulgare</i>	Good plant for butterflies and bees
Meadow cranesbill	<i>Geranium pratense</i>	Very good nectar source for bees and butterflies.
Oxeye daisy	<i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i>	Very good nectar source for bees and butterflies.
Primrose	<i>Primula vulgaris</i>	Very good nectar source for bees and butterflies.
Red campion	<i>Silene dioica</i>	Very good nectar source for bees and butterflies.
Spiked speedwell	<i>Veronica spicata</i>	Very good nectar source for bees and butterflies.
Tansy	<i>Tanacetum vulgare</i>	Very good nectar source for bees and butterflies.
Teasel	<i>Dipsacus fullonum</i>	A food source of the Brimstone butterfly. Attracts other insects for its nectar and birds for its seeds.
Toadflax	<i>Linaria vulgaris</i>	Very good nectar source for bees and butterflies.
White campion	<i>Silene alba</i>	Very good nectar source for bees and butterflies.
Wild thyme	<i>Thymus drucei</i>	Very good nectar source for bees and butterflies.
Yellow loosestrife	<i>Lysimachia vulgaris</i>	Provides nectar for bees and butterflies.

