

Biodiversity Enhancement Plan

For:	Everill Gate Properties Ltd
Site	Land off Everill Gate Lane, Wombwell, Barnsley, South Yorkshire.
Report Date:	23 January 2020
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Land off Everill Gate Lane
Wombwell
Barnsley
South Yorkshire

Site Name:	Land off Everill Gate Lane Wombwell Barnsley South Yorkshire
Grid Reference:	SE 41000 02572
Report:	Biodiversity Enhancement Plan
Date of Report:	23 January 2020
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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 snap-shot 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

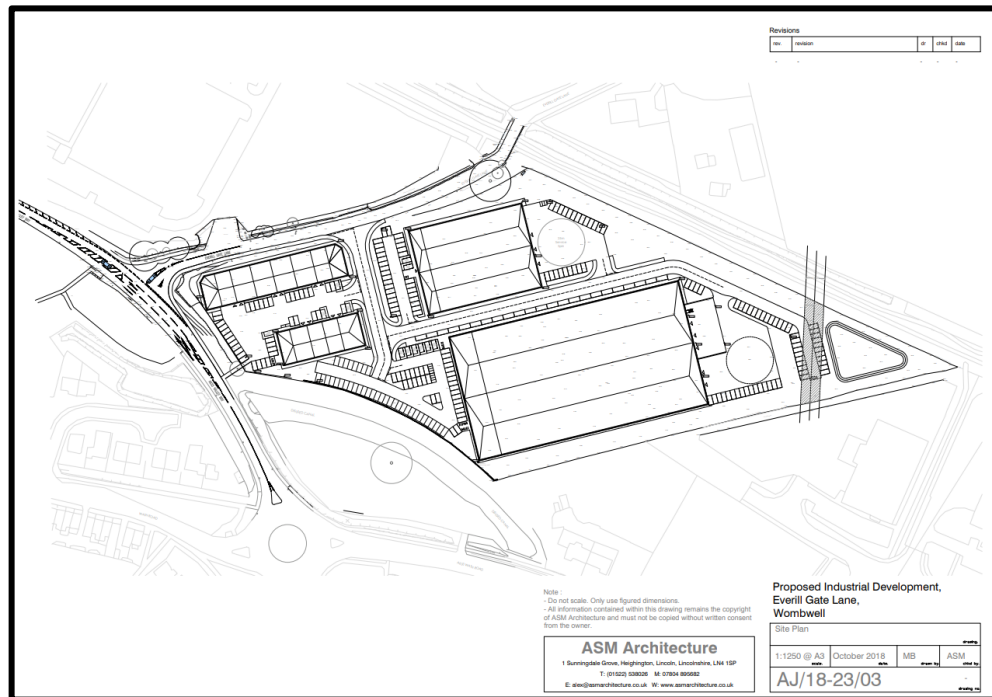
- 1.1 Estrada Ecology Ltd was commissioned by Everill Gate Properties Ltd to compile a biodiversity enhancement plan pertaining to planning application PA/2018/1353.
- 1.2 Under current proposals an application has been submitted to Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council for development of the land in question to business use including general industrial and storage and distribution.
- 1.3 The central site OS grid reference was recorded as SE 41000 02572.

Figure 1: The site: Land off Everill Gate Lane, Wombwell, Barnsley



Google Earth

Figure 2: Proposals for the site at land off Everill Gate Lane



ASM Architecture

- 1.4 This report sets out measures for enhancing biodiversity via the redevelopment of the site and measures to limit artificial light splay on ecological receptors outside the site boundary.

2 Impacts on Ecological Receptors

2.1 Impacts on the hedgerow corridors which border the site

- 2.1.1 Running the length of the site boundary are intact mixed native species hedgerows which under current proposals are understood to be retained.
- 2.1.2 The linear nature of the hedgerows in the wider landscape provide suitability to be used by bats within the locality as a commuting line. Without proportionate mitigation there is a potential that altering the light levels on the site and allowing artificial light spillage onto the hedgerows could change the foraging and commuting behaviour of bats and have an adverse effect.

- 2.1.3 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. 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.
- 2.1.4 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 lead to a competitive advantage of those species unable to take advantage of new artificially lit areas (Artettaz, et al., 2000 and Davies, et al 2012).
- 2.1.5 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).
- 2.1.6 At this juncture no known lighting scheme has been compiled. To avoid potential adverse impacts on bats using the hedgerow corridor the following strategy is proposed:
- No artificial lighting will be present within the ten metre buffer zones proposed around the site boundary.
 - Any artificial lighting proposed outside but bordering the ten metre buffer zones should be installed with the luminaire facing away from the hedgerow thus avoiding direct overspill onto boundary habitat and ensuring a dark corridor within and adjacent to the buffer zones.
 - Lighting on site should comprise low pressure sodium lamps housed in glass glazing, thus reducing the amount of UV being emitted. Lamps should be situated with the luminaire angled sharply downwards to illuminate the intended light source, thus reducing overspill onto boundary habitat. No bare bulbs or upwards lighting should be implemented. Narrow spectrum bulbs should be considered for reducing the potential number of species in the surrounding area affected by lighting. Hoods should be fitted to the lights if overspill is deemed too great.

However, this may not be necessary if the light is angled sharply downwards. Overspill can be reduced, and light directed to its intended source by limiting the height of the lighting column. Light at low level can reduce ecological impacts. The lighting column should be no higher than 1.5m above the height of the intended source of illumination. Such measures will attract fewer insects away from the features, such as trees, scrub and open water.

- Timings of the lighting should be restricted over the most sensitive months for bat activity (May to August inclusive) to incorporated periods of darkness throughout the night. The duration of lights being illuminated should be limited where possible and avoid fifteen minutes before sunset and two hours after sunset along with no illumination being present two hours before sunrise, thus avoiding the peak periods of bat emergence and re-entry.
- A ten-metre buffer comprising native species plantings will be planted along the site boundaries (specifications outlined herein) that will further provide a natural buffer between the proposed development site and the hedgerow corridor.
- Around the site, adjacent to buildings and walkways through the site Wayfinding pedestrian lighting should be used. The lighting will be low level lighting (approx. height 0.65m) and as directional as possible. Way finder features a unique optic that orients and produces a 180-degree asymmetric light distribution in a perfect wash. It has an internal glare shield which ensures no light is emitted above the horizontal plain, with the substrate beneath the lighting reducing reflection.
- Lighting of car parking and communal areas should comprise a low level (approx. height 1.2m) luminaire with a street lighting optic that casts a long, narrow downwards illumination, resulting in an extremely low glare light fitting with precise light placement, ensuring no light is emitted above the horizontal plain. A non-reflective substrate can be used below lighting to prevent light overspill onto habitats outside the site boundaries.
- Emergency lighting to final exit doors that fulfils health and safety standards will be used only in an emergency.
- 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.
- All luminaires used within the lighting scheme should be LED which provide a lower intensity. A warm white spectrum (ideally <2700

Kelvin) should be adopted to reduce the blue light component with a wavelength exceeding 550nm.

2.2 Impacts on relict Dearne and Dove Canal

- 2.2.1 Outside the southern and south western elevations of the site lies the relict Dearne and Dove Canal. Without proportionate mitigation adverse impacts in the form of dust and sedimentation of watercourses could occur. Sediment and fuel contamination of water courses can have a high impact on freshwater ecology including smothering river habitats, fish spawning grounds and altering the PH of the water.
- 2.2.2 No buildings are present on the application site and no impacts are predicted via a demolition phase. Adequate measures will be required to ensure no impacts of the waterways during the construction phase. Recommendations are outlined below.
- 2.2.3 A suitable landscaping scheme comprising of native species plantings, recommendations outlined herein will further provide a natural buffer between the proposed development site and the canal corridor.

2.3 Dust, Particulate matter and Run off

- 2.3.1 During any construction works, water should be used as a dust suppressant during any material processing. A banksman should be positioned at a suitable distance away from the area of works and proceed to fine spray water during any processes likely to emit dust (i.e. Scappling concrete, cutting concrete/ stone, dry raking mortar etc) to suppress any dust emitted.
- 2.3.2 It is recommended that a designated material storage area (high risk area) is constructed on the northern elevation of the site bordering the existing access to the site approximately 85 metres from the bank of the canal. This area should be designated for high risk activities including site compounds/ parking areas, refuelling areas, chemical (including fuel) storage, vehicle and equipment washing areas. The high- risk area should contain a bund with a base created from an impermeable surface with a surface area capable of holding double the volume of the materials to be stored.

- 2.3.3 Any piles of aggregates and powders, such as sand and cement, which are left on site should be covered when not in use by thick tarpaulin or similar to prevent wind dispersal. This should be checked at regular intervals to ensure its integrity. Powders retained on site should be stored within a designated area away from the location of the river and adjacent ditch network.
- 2.3.4 Skips and vehicles containing aggregates should be continually dampened with low levels of fine sprayed water to reduce dust. No materials should be crushed on site to prevent arisings contaminating adjacent watercourses.
- 2.3.5 Any aggregates brought onto the site should be fine sprayed with water to minimise dust levels and produce a clean aggregate.
- 2.3.6 Any wastewater associated with dust suppression and general site activities should be stored in settlement tanks then screened and clean water discharged (subject to the relevant legislation). The disposal of contaminants and sludge arising from site workings should be disposed of according to the relevant environmental regulation.
- 2.3.7 Site staff should be inducted in environmentally sensitive working practices outlining measures to prevent contamination of adjacent water courses. An emergency procedure plan should be implemented prior to the onset of works and all site staff inducted.

3.0 Habitat Loss

- 3.1 Previous ecological surveys of the site recorded approximately 3.59 hectares dominated by common tall ruderal communities with small areas of bare ground, colonised in parts by ephemeral/ short perennial assemblages. Small areas of scattered scrub were recorded isolated to the eastern, southern and south western boundaries of the site. Further ecological surveys conducted June to August 2019 recorded large areas within the centre of the site as being mowed and cleared exposing bare ground.
- 3.1.1 To compensate for the loss of tall ruderal dominated habitat, a planting scheme with the emphasis on native species has been compiled to enhance biodiversity across the site.

- 3.1.2 Ten metre buffer zones along the site boundaries will be planted with a mosaic of mixed aged deciduous native plantings and native species hedging to enhance existing boundary features and create a network of linear habitat around the site. The aim being increasing biodiversity and connectivity within the wider landscape. New native hedgerows will create linear corridors suitable for a number of mammal, bird and invertebrate species. The fruiting nature of the species will provide food sources for birds and frugivores.
- 3.1.3 Within the site, suitable native species of high biodiversity value will be planted adjacent to amenity areas and carparking.

4 Prescriptions for The Planting of Tree and Shrubs of High Biodiversity Value

4.1 Tree and shrub planting

- 4.1.1 Plantings will consist of native flowering / fruit bearing species; this should attract pollinators and other insects which act, in turn, as food for bats, birds and other wildlife.
- 4.1.2 Species of local provenance will be planted at a ratio as outlined within Appendix One. Any supplementary plantings should comprise fruit trees which are known to be used by 118 species of insects / mites and 71 species of *Lepidoptera*. Furthermore, they will act as an attractant for avian species and frugivorous mammal species within the locality.
- 4.1.3 Additional shrub plantings should comprise native species, as outlined in Appendix three.

4.2 Hedgerows

- 4.2.1 Existing hedgerows outside the site boundaries will be retained under current proposals.
- 4.2.2 To enhance site biodiversity and provide linear features to act as corridor habitat within the site and provide connectivity within the wider landscape, boundaries will be planted with a mixed native species hedgerow. The recommended hedge planting ratio is outlined below:
- | | |
|----------------|-----|
| • Hawthorn | 80% |
| • Blackthorn | 10% |
| • Hazel | 2% |
| • Holly | 2% |
| • Dog rose | 2% |
| • Guelder rose | 2% |
| • Crab apple | 2 % |
- 4.2.3 Hedge plants should be notch-planted in two rows, 30cm apart, at a ratio of nine plants per linear metre run.



- 4.2.4 Immediately post planting hawthorn will be cut down to a 150mm height to encourage growth and establishment. Ideally, the hedge should be planted in November to maximise the establishment of the hedgerow prior to the wet winter months.
- 4.2.5 A four-metre-wide strip of the buffer zone bordering the development boundary should be planted with a native local provenance wildflower for hedgerows mix such as Emorsgate EH1F 100% wildflowers for hedgerows mix at a sow rate of 1.5g/ square metre. This should be planted at least two metres inside the hedge on the application side where feasible.
- 4.2.6 The wildflower for hedgerows mix should be sown in isolation to allow spaces between plants and flowers to be colonised by grasses and other weeds creating a mosaic.

Table 1: Species composition of Emorsgate EH1F Wildflowers for hedgerows mix.

%	Latin name	Common name
2.5	Achillea millefolium	Yarrow
6	Agrimonia eupatoria	Agrimony
12.5	Alliaria petiolata	Garlic Mustard
5	Betonica officinalis - (Stachys officinalis)	Betony
10	Centaurea nigra	Common Knapweed
2	Clinopodium vulgare	Wild Basil
3	Digitalis purpurea	Foxglove
5	Galium album - (Galium mollugo)	Hedge Bedstraw
7.5	Geum urbanum	Wood Avens
5	Hypericum perforatum	Perforate St John's Wort
2.5	Leucanthemum vulgare	Oxeye Daisy
5	Plantago lanceolata	Ribwort Plantain
5	Primula veris	Cowslip
5	Prunella vulgaris	Selfheal
10	Silene dioica	Red Campion
10	Torilis japonica	Upright Hedge-parsley
2	Vicia cracca	Tufted Vetch
2	Vicia sativa ssp. segetalis	Common Vetch
100		

Wildseed.co.uk

- 4.2.7 The proposed wildflower buffer should be suitably managed with the two metre stretch closest to the hedgerow cut once every two years to allow for the creation of a tussock sward. The two-metre section closest to the development footprint should be cut annually after the 31st July.

4.3 Ten metre buffer Planting

- 4.3.1 Site boundaries will have a ten-metre buffer zone between the boundary and the development footprint. To enhance these zones, they will be planted of mixed aged native species planting. Specimens of English Oak (*Quercus robur*), Ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*), beech (*Fagus sylvatica*) and English Elm (*Ulmus procera*) will be planted on all elevations.
- 4.3.2 Care should be taken to ensure that the specimens are planted at a suitable width so as not to eliminate light on the field layer. Tree guards should be installed to protect younger specimens and establish growth.
- 4.3.3 On the far eastern elevation of the site bordering the proposed balancing pond it is recommended that fruit trees of local provenance (where feasible are planted). Fruit trees are known be used by 118 species of insects / mites and 71 species of *Lepidoptera*. Furthermore, they will act as an attractant for avian species and frugivorous mammal species within the locality.
- 4.3.4 It is recommended that four Shepherds bullace and four Dogs Snout apple are planted in the eastern corner of the site.

5.0 Biodiversity enhancements

- 5.1 The remediation of the site provides an opportunity to enhance existing habitat on site to provide suitable refugia for amphibians and reptiles.
- 5.1.2 Small piles of aggregates from site clearance works should be deposited on the eastern site boundary within the ten-metre buffer zone and vegetation allowed to colonise naturally.
- 5.1.3 The planting and future establishment of deciduous trees and shrubs combined with a wildflower buffer and aggregate piles will provide both cover, basking and refuge areas suitable for herpetiles. The eastern elevation of the site provides connectivity to the wider landscape.

5.2 Hedgehog highways

- 5.2.1 Under current proposals it is understood that post and rail fencing is to be erected around the site
- 5.2.2 Should proposals change and fencing be erected around the site, it is recommended that alternate panels are raised to provide a four-inch gap, allowing access for small mammals, such as European hedgehog (*Erinaceus europaeus*) to disperse into the site and beyond; into land outside the site boundaries.
- 5.2.3 Alternatively holes can be cut in wooden fence panels at ground level or gravel boards. An arch shape, no more than about 15cm wide x 12cm high, is adequate for hedgehogs. These should be installed in every alternate fence panel.
- 5.2.4 The proposed hedgerows along the site boundary are likely to provide adequate width between stems for hedgehogs to pass unimpeded.



5.3 Bird boxes: Garden

- 5.3.1 To enhance the wider site for garden birds, twenty 1B Schwegler nest boxes shall be installed on retained boundary vegetation.

5.4 Insect boxes

- 5.4.1 To enhance the wider plot for insects, eight Schwegler insect nesting aid woodcrete boxes and five woodstone insect boxes (CJ wildlife) should be installed around the site on any trunks of trees that are to be retained, or on fence posts.

6.0 Conclusions and Recommendations

- 6.1 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.
- 6.2 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.

APPENDICES



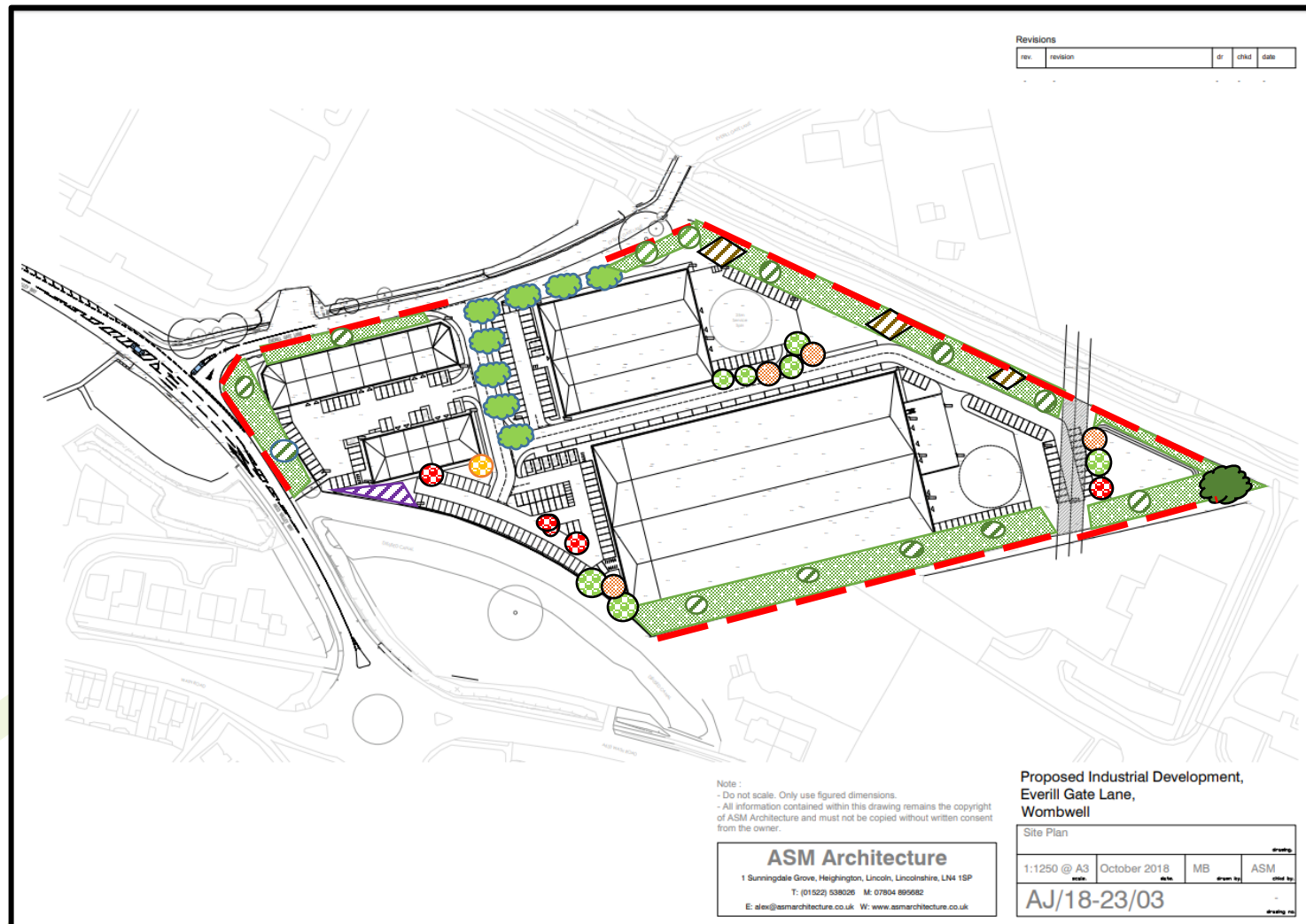
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Appendix One: Indicative planting scheme.



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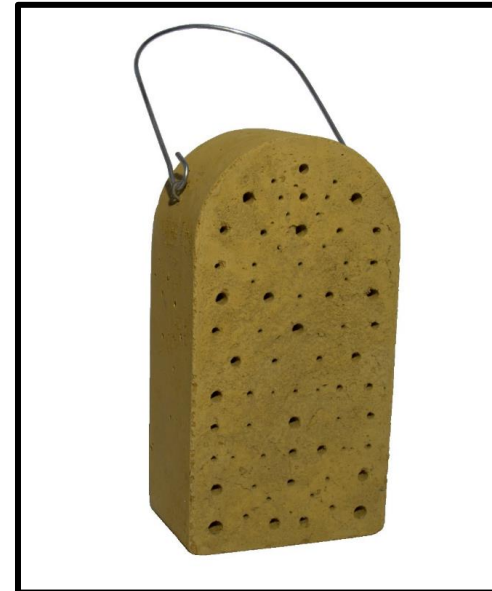
Key	Species
	6 x Common hazel (<i>Corylus avellana</i>)
	6 x Field Maple (<i>Acer campestre</i>)
	Wild cherry (<i>Prunus avium</i>) 5L pot
	Midland hawthorn (<i>Crataegus laevigata</i>) 5L pot
	Mixed species planting comprising Holly (<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>), Downy birch (<i>Betula pubescens</i>), Bird cherry (<i>Prunus padus</i>), Blackthorn (<i>Prunus spinosa</i>) and Rowan (<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>) 10L Pot
	Rowan 5L Pot
	2 x Elder (<i>Sambucus nigra</i>) & Crab apple (<i>Malus sylvestris</i>) 2L Pot
	Wildflower buffer zone
	Mixed native species hedging (ration outlined in 4.2.2)
	Spoil heaps from site aggregates
	Mixed species deciduous plantings (species outlined in 4.3.1)
	Fruit trees of local provenance (ratio outlined in 4.3.4)

Appendix Two: Schwegler nest and insect boxes.



1B Schwegler nest
boxes

Schwegler insect nesting aid



Woodstone insect boxes



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Appendix Three: 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.
Scots 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.
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.

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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.
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>Lamstrum galeobdolon</i>	Provides nectar for bees and butterflies.

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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.
Creeping cotoneaster	<i>Cotoneaster frigidus</i>	Berries good for birds and small mammals. Attracts waxwings and pheasants.
Firethorn	<i>Pyracantha spp.</i>	Good for nesting thrushes and a site or an open robin box. Nectar for bees, berries for birds.
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.
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.



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Yellow loosestrife	<i>Lysimachia vulgaris</i>	Provides nectar for bees and butterflies.
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