



32 Lawn Road, Camden
Planning Application by
Fairview Estates (Housing) Ltd
Landscape Strategy
October 2014

LAWN RD NW.3.



Fairview
NEW HOMES Ltd.

32 Lawn Road, Camden,
London NW3

Landscape Design Strategy

Fairview Estates (Housing) Ltd

30th October 2014

MCA

Landscape Architects

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Mark Cooper Associates (MCA) is a Chartered Landscape Architects practice registered with The Landscape Institute. The practice is based in offices at 138 The Moors, Kidlington, Oxford OX5 2AG.

MCA currently undertakes landscape planning and design for business and residential developments and consultancy related to the protection and restoration of trees and habitats for a range of commercial and public sector clients.

The practice principal, Mark Cooper BA(Hons) DipLA CMLI, is a Chartered Landscape Architect and has thirty years experience in both public and private sector landscape design and implementation. Previous appointments as Landscape Architect include periods with Liverpool City Council and The London Borough of Tower Hamlets followed by twenty five years in private practice. He has regularly undertaken tree surveys and impact assessments in relation to trees and has prepared proofs of evidence and appeared at Public Inquiries as expert witness in relation to urban design and landscape matters.

Mark Cooper holds a Degree and a Post Graduate Diploma in Landscape Architecture and has been a Member of The Landscape Institute since 1987.

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Landscape Masterplan

32 Lawn Road, Camden, NW3

1 Introduction

Site Character and Context.

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| <p>1.1 This report has been prepared by Mark Cooper of MCA Landscape Architects on behalf of Fairview Estates (Housing) Ltd. It accompanies an application for full planning permission for a residential development at 32 Lawn Road, Camden, NW3.</p> <p>1.2 The proposed development comprises a building of 5-7 storeys containing 73 apartments set within landscaped grounds. This includes a central landscaped courtyard fronting Upper Park Road and a landscaped margin along the Lawn Road frontage, with new trees lining the perimeter of the site.</p> <p>1.3 The site is located within the Belsize Park/Gospel Oak area of NW3, between Lawn Road to the west and Upper Park Road to the east, south of the junction with Fleet Road. The site covers approximately 0.25ha and currently contains two existing buildings. These comprise a former car park building, now utilised as seven (part vacant) commercial units with undercroft car parking, and a former launderette, most recently used as a community centre.</p> <p>1.4 Until earlier this year, the London Borough of Camden was the freehold owner of the site. In 2012, the Council decided to sell the site as part of its Community Investment Programme, intended to raise funds for investment in Camden's schools, homes and community facilities through the sale of underutilised Council assets. In March 2014, the Council agreed the sale of the site to Fairview for redevelopment for housing.</p> <p>1.5 The development that is subject to the planning application has been subject to considerable pre-application discussion with Council officers, key stakeholders, local representatives and the community. Mark Cooper was involved in all the aforementioned discussions.</p> | <p>The landscape scheme for the site is designed to create or provide the following benefits;</p> <p>1.6 A well-defined landscape setting for the development within the context of neighbouring land uses using trees and hedges to 'contain' the site as appropriate to the boundary conditions and contribute to the landscape quality of surrounding streets and open spaces.</p> <p>1.7 The maintenance or enhancement of privacy for new and existing local residents using trees and hedges of appropriate sizes to screen views and provide character and seasonal interest.</p> <p>1.8 An attractive and leafy environment within the development which will enhance the experience of residents of, and visitors to, the site.</p> <p>1.9 A planting scheme designed to achieve a long term sustainable character in which plants of every scale can mature into their natural forms.</p> <p>1.10 To make a positive contribution to biodiversity and wildlife habitat and to sustainability by the transpiration of surface water run-off, absorption of CO2 and airborne particulates and the reduction in the 'heat island effect' in which urban areas absorb and retain heat.</p> <p>1.11 To enhance local biodiversity by the planting of native and wild-life friendly species of trees and shrubs to provide shelter and forage for wild-birds and to improve the connectivity of local green spaces.</p> |
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2 Landscape Design Strategy

Design Philosophy and Aspirations

2.1 The landscape design strategy for the Lawn Road site has been developed over a period of several months to fulfill the following criteria;

To create a landscaped setting for the new building which will enhance the built-form and make a significant restoratory contribution to the character of the locality in lieu of the current unsightly presence of the existing building and its associated hard-standings.

To replace existing trees which will be felled to facilitate the development with a new compliment of trees including large city-scale trees which will make a very long term contribution to the greening of the neighbourhood and a significant number of medium sized trees which will enhance the character of the surrounding streets and courtyards.

To provide a landscape scheme which combines a pleasant gardenesque character with proven wildlife and biodiversity elements i.e. native species, flowering berrying trees and shrubs, wildflower areas, wildflower turf, bulbs and bee-friendly herbaceous planting.

2.2 The site landscape will introduce the acknowledged benefits of massed urban greenery in terms of,

Reduction in the heat island effect in which urban areas retain heat in relation to their surroundings,

Absorbtion of particulates from vehicle exhausts in leaves,

Absorbtion of CO2 through photosynthesis,

Local cooling of the air and uptake of surface water run-off through transpiration.

2.3 The planting selection and composition will be designed to maximise the amount of pollen, nectar and seasonal fruit for the benefit of insects, Bees, Butterflies and Birds while also creating a garden of charm and interest for residents.



Above and Below - Wildlife rich gardens are not always tidy but can exhibit a picturesque disorder with pronounced seasonal change.



Above - The Phoenix Garden near Shaftesbury Avenue in the London Borough of Camden.

This garden exhibits some key characteristics which make it a pleasant retreat in the heart of the city;

- A secure, community managed facility which is safe for all to use.
- A sense of wilderness and pleasant informality.
- A high relative wildlife value providing a refuge and forage for wild birds.
- A space for large trees in an otherwise hard environment.

2 Landscape Design Strategy (Continued)

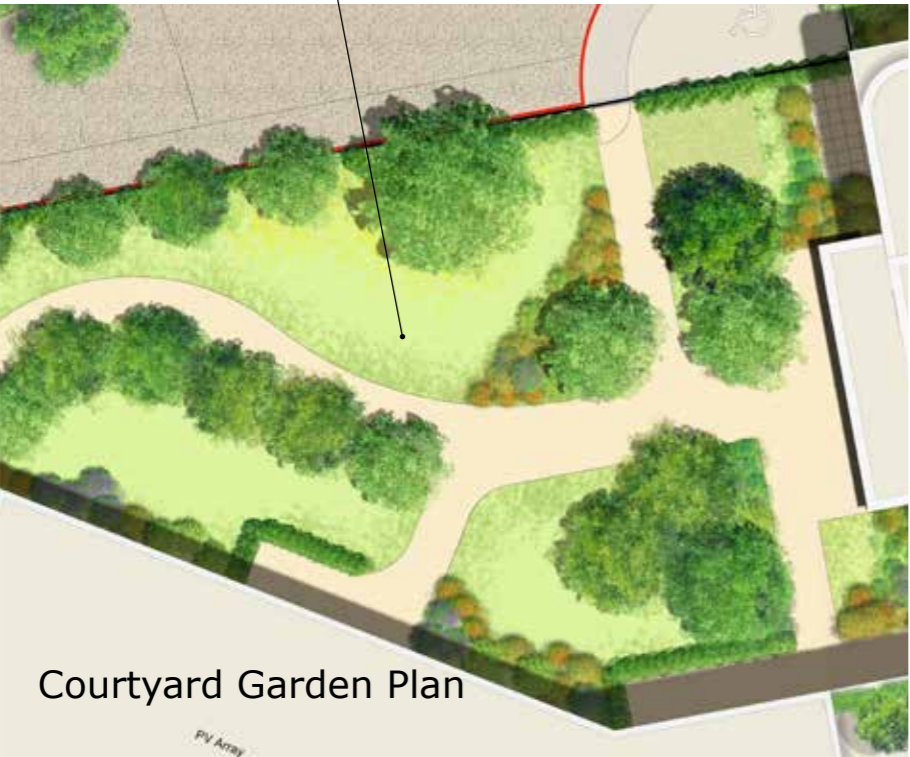
2.4 'Garden in the Heart of the City' - The design concept proposes a character of semi-wild informality as a contrast to the pure architectural form of the building. The garden will create a secure and private landscape for residents in a biodiverse landscape while making a far-reaching contribution to the character of the surrounding streets by means of the scale of the new trees and the colourful massing of seasonal vegetation.

2.5 The planting design will include highly seasonal compositions with massed ferns, herbaceous plants, herbs and flowers creating a soft and gardenesque landscape with a marked seasonal progression from sparse architectural stems in winter to the explosions of foliage, colour and scent which emerge in the spring and summer.

Line of new trees contributing to the impression of a tree lined street and providing compact canopies which overhang the public footpath and visually soften Upper Park Road.

Grass areas will have a transitional character as follows;

- Smooth mown lawns for play and recreation.
- Smooth lawns with seasonal bulbs (delayed mowing after flowering)
- Species rich turf maintained at min 50mm length.
- Wild-flower grass allowed to grow and set seed.



Courtyard Garden Plan



Aerial View of the Courtyard Garden from Upper Park Road

32 Lawn Road, Camden, NW3

2 Landscape Design Strategy (Continued)

- 2.6 The site frontage on Lawn Road will be defined with a low wall and clipped Hornbeam hedge to echo the similar feature which occurs at the front of the Isokon building.
- 2.7 The building has been set back to accommodate a consistent line of new street trees which will make a significant visual impact on Lawn Road.
- 2.8 The choice of tree and the question of using a single species or a range of different trees were discussed with CABE and with LB Camden. The final selection will be subject to planning condition but the following would be suitable trees with well-formed compact canopies and requiring little long-term management;

Amelanchier 'Robin Hill'
 Pyrus calleryana 'Chanticleer'
 Robinia pseudocacacia 'Umbraculifera'
 Sorbus x Thuringiaca 'Fastigiata'
 Sorbus aucuparia 'Sheerwater Seedling'

The Lawn Road frontage will be defined with a line of compact trees set in a Hornbeam hedge backed by beds of low plants with flowers and contrasting foliage.

Landscape Masterplan



Line of well-formed compact trees restoring the sense of a tree lined street and overhanging the footpath with a variety of flowers, foliage and berries to enhance the setting of the building and improve the character of Lawn Road itself.

Private roof terraces with containerised multi-stemmed flowering plants and hedges.



Aerial View of the Lawn Road frontage

32 Lawn Road, Camden, NW3

2 Landscape Design Strategy (Continued)

2.9 The residents of Garnett House have been consulted in regard to their aspirations for the courtyard and the area between the two buildings will be redesigned to accommodate fire access and parking.

2.10 In conjunction with this, new tree and shrub planting will be introduced to soften the interface between the two buildings with a green and pleasant screen of seasonal foliage and flowers.

Landscape Masterplan - Garnett House boundary



Private roof terraces with containerised flowering plants and hedges.

A new garden with trees will be created at the interface with Garnett House courtyard with the area being re-designed to accommodate fire access and parking.



Aerial View of the Garnett House courtyard



3 SUMMARY & CONCLUSION

- 3.1 The demolition of the unsightly existing buildings and the redevelopment of the site to create a landmark building in a landscaped setting represents a unique opportunity to restore the character of this area of Lawn Road.
- 3.2 The site layout has evolved in great detail to maximise the positive impact of the new landscape on the area and to present an attractive public face to Lawn Road and Upper Park Road.
- 3.3 The landscape scheme is integral to the architectural form of the development and it will provide a long term structure of trees and hedges within the site and around the boundaries to create a setting for the new building with the existing sub-urban matrix.
- 3.4 In order to maximise the potential for wildlife in terms of forage and shelter and to contribute to local species diversity the scheme will include a high proportion of native and fruiting/flowering non-native wildlife friendly species of trees, hedgerows and shrubs. Every opportunity will be taken to add wildlife friendly flowers and greenery to the site to maximise biodiversity and to reap the acknowledged benefits of planting on the quality of urban life. The scheme will consist of the following principal elements;
 - Major new trees.
 - Medium sized new trees.
 - Flowering, colourful garden scale trees with berries and pollen.
 - Evergreen hedges defining the site boundaries.
 - Butterfly Garden - Flowering shrubs for Butterflies.
 - Bee Garden - Pollen and Nectar Rich Plants for Bees.
 - Climbing Plants and Wall Shrubs.
 - Wildflower Grass - Allowed to grow, flower and set seed.
 - Species Rich Turf - Managed at 50mm long.
 - Mown Turf with areas of bulbs.
- 3.5 The landscape design will create an 'instant' planting scheme with immediate impact but one which will mature attractively into a long-term landscape using well-proven, drought-resistant plant material with minimal maintenance requirements.
- 3.6 The new trees, lawns, hedges, shrubs and climbing plants will also contribute to the sustainability of the development by reducing the 'heat island' effect (in which urban areas retain heat above the temperature of the surrounding countryside), absorbing pollutants and CO2 and reducing rain water run-off by absorption and transpiration.

Plant Selection

Climbing Plants and Wall Shrubs

Climbing plants with flowers, seasonal colour and aromatic scents will be planted on boundary walls and fences;

Climbing Plants (60-80cm 3L) which twine up supports;

Actinidia kolomikta (Chinese Gooseberry) 4m height

Clematis jackmanii 'Superba' 5m height

Clematis armandii 'Apple Blossom' 5m height

Clematis montana 3m height

Jasminum officinale (Common White Jasmine) 3m height

Lonicera 'Belgica' (Early Dutch Honeysuckle) 4m height

Lonicera 'Halls Prolific' (Honeysuckle) 4m height

Rosa 'Danse du Feu' (Suitable for North Facing Walls) 3m height

Vitis coignetiae (Vine) 9m height

Wisteria sinensis (Chinese Wisteria) 18m plus

Self-Supporting Wall Shrubs (60-80cm 3L);

Garrya elliptica (Suitable for North Facing Walls) 2.5m height

Hydrangea petiolaris (Suitable for North Facing Walls) 4m height

Rosa 'Golden Showers' 3m height

Self Clinging Plants (60-80cm 3L)

Hedera helix (Many varieties) 3m height

Parthenocissus quinquefolia 'Virginia Creeper' 6m height



Actinidia kolomikta



Clematis armandii 'Apple Blossom'



Clematis 'Superba'



Jasminum officinale



Lonicera 'Belgica'



Rosa 'Golden Showers'



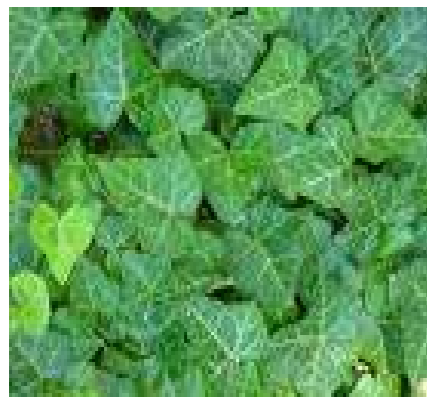
Wisteria sinensis



Garrya elliptica



Hydrangea petiolaris



Hedera helix



Vitis coignetiae



Rosa 'Danse de Feu'



Clematis montana



Parthenocissus

Plant Selection

Low Shrubs and Herbaceous Plants



Ceanothus 'Repens'

Vinca minor

Ferns and Alchemilla

Astilbe

Viburnum davidii

Pyracantha 'Red Cushion'



Bergenia cordifolia

Geranium 'Johnsons Blue'

Rosmarinus officinalis

Lavandula stoechas

Lavandula 'Hidcote'

Salvia officinalis

Tall Shrubs and Structural Plants



Cornus 'Midwinter Fire'

Prunus laurocerasus

Amelanchier lamarckii

Fargaesia 'Simba'

Dryopteris Fern

Phormium tenax

Hedges



Buxus sempervirens

Fagus sylvatica

Taxus bacatta

Ligustrum ovalifolium

Carpinus betulus

Lavender

Plant Selection

Trees



London Plane (*Platanus x hispanica*)



Hornbeam (*Carpinus betulus*) & 'Frans Fontaine'



Hawthorn



Himalayan Birch



Beech



Birch (*Betula pendula*)



Cherry (*Prunus avium*)



Pear (*Pyrus* 'Chanticleer')



Lime (*Tilia cordata*)



Oak (*Quercus robur*)



Honey Locust (*Gleditsia* 'Sunburst')



Cherry (*Prunus x Schmittii*)



Whitebeam



Liquidamber



Alder



Judas Tree

PROVISIONAL PLANT SCHEDULES

SEMI-MATURE TREES - 20-25cm RB

Alnus glutinosa	Carpinus betulus
Fagus sylvatica	Quercus robur
Tilia tomentosa 'Petiolaris'	Tilia cordata 'Greenspire'
Salix alba 'Tristis'	

HEAVY STANDARD TREES - 12-14cm RB

Acer campestre	Amelanchier 'Ballerina'
Amelanchier 'Robin Hill'	Betula pendula
Cercis 'Forest Pansy'	Cercidiphyllum japonicum
Corylus collurna	Crataegus x lavalleyi 'Carrieri'
Crataegus 'Alboplena'	Crataegus prunifolia
Gleditsia 'Sunburst'	Malus 'Profusion'
Morus alba 'Platanifolia'	Prunus 'Autumnalis'
Prunus 'Autumnalis Rosea'	Prunus avium 'Plena'
Prunus padus 'Albertii'	Prunus 'Tai Haku'
Prunus Reine-Claude Verte	Pyrus 'Beurre Hardy'
Pyrus salicifolia 'Pendula'	Quercus robur
Sorbus torminalis	Sorbus 'Sheerwater Seedling'
Sorbus 'Schouten'	Sorbus 'Embley'

SPECIMEN SHRUBS - 1.2-1.5m Multi-Stemmed

Amelanchier lamarckii	Buddleia 'Black Knight'
Corylus 'Zellernus'	Cornus 'Midwinter Fire'
Cotoneaster lacteus	Hamamelis 'Pallida'
Phormium tenax	Viburnum 'Dawn'

STRUCTURAL HEDGES - Two rows of plants @ 0.5m centres.

Acer campestre	Carpinus betulus.
Fagus sylvatica	Ligustrum ovalifolium

LOW GARDEN HEDGES - Single row @ 250mm centres.

Buxus sempervirens	Lonicera nitida
Lavender 'Hidcote'	Rosmarinus 'Miss Jessop's'

BULBS

Snowdrop	Galanthus nivalis
Bluebell	Hyacinthoides non-scripta
Wild Daffodil	Narcissus pseudonarcissus
Winter Aconite	Eranthis hyemalis
Ramsons	Allium ursinum
Round Headed Leek	Allium sphaerocephalon
Lesser Celandine	Ranunculus ficaria
Angular Solomons Seal	Polygonatum odoratum
Wood Anemone	Anemone nemorosa
Lily of the Valley	Convallaria majalis

SELF SUPPORTING WALL SHRUBS

Ceanothus 'Concha' 40-60cm 3L 3 Breaks
Hydrangea petiolaris 40-60cm 3L 3 Breaks
Pyracantha 'Orange Glow' 40-60cm 3L 3 Breaks
Rosa 'Golden Showers' 40-60cm 3L 3 Breaks
Rosa 'Paul Scarlet' 40-60cm 3L 3 Breaks

CLIMBING PLANTS ON HORIZONTAL VINE WIRES

Clematis armandii 'Apple Blossom' 60-80cm 3L 3 Breaks
Clematis montana 'Grandiflora' 60-80cm 3L 3 Breaks
Hedera 'Glacier' 60-80cm 3L 3 Breaks
Jasminum officinale 60-80cm 3L 3 Breaks
Lonicera 'Halls Prolific' 60-80cm 3L 3 Breaks
Vitis coignetiae 60-80cm 3L 3 Breaks Vine wires for Climbing Plants

Start at 30 cm above ground level in front of the fence and screw vine eyes into fence posts in vertical lines to take a series of three horizontal wires 45cm apart. The wire should be held 5 cm from the surface of the fence.

Attach the wire to the first vine eye of each row and stretch it taut between fixings. Use pliers for this, or attach tensioners at the end of each row of wire and tighten with these.

On planting, train each wall-shrub and climbing plant onto the first and second wire with plant ties. Shrubs particularly should be spread out to form a fan shape.

SHRUBS, FERNS, GRASSES, HERBACEOUS PLANTS & HERBS

Alchemilla mollis	Amelanchier canadensis
Artemisia 'Powis Castle'	Aucuba japonica
Berberis 'Amstelveen'	Bergenia cordifolia
Brachyglottis 'Sunshine'	Buddleia x 'Lochinch'
Caryopteris 'Heavenly Blue'	Carex 'Aurea'
Ceanothus 'Repens'	Ceanothus 'Puget Blue'
Choisya 'Sundance'	Cistus x corbariensis
Cornus 'Mid-Winter Fire'	Deutzia x 'Mont Rose'
Dryopteris 'Filix-Mas'	Dryopteris affinis
Euonymus 'Emerald n Gold'	Erysium 'Bowles Mauve'
Garrya elliptica 'James Roof'	Geranium 'Johnsons Blue'
Geranium 'Rozanne'	Genista 'Lydia'
Lavandula 'Hidcote'	Lavandula stoechas
Hebe 'White Gem'	Hebe 'Vernicosa'
Heuchera 'Palace Purple'	Helleborus orientalis
Hydrangea 'Soeur-Therese'	Lonicera nitida 'Maygreen'
Matteucia struthiopteris	Miscanthus sinensis
Olearia x haastii	Philad 'Manteau d' Hermine'
Persicaria affinis 'Superba'	Perovskia 'Blue Spire'
Polystichum setiferum	Pyracantha 'Red Cushion'
Ros 'Miss Jessops Upright'	Rosa 'B de Coubert'
Rosa 'Max Graf'	Spiraea japonica 'Candlelight'
Spiraea 'Gold-Flame'	Skimmia japonica 'Rubella'
Salvia officinalis	Stephanandra incisa 'Crispa'
Sedum spectabile	Santolina incana
Stipa tenuissima	Ulex 'Flore Plenus'
Viburnum davidii	Viburnum tinus

MANAGEMENT OF WILDFLOWER AREAS

To encourage perennial flowers and grasses to make good root development, mow the meadow in the first year after sowing. Cut to a height of 5cm (2in) four times during the year.

Established spring-flowering meadows: Cut in July and for the remainder of the summer to reduce the vigour of coarse grasses and to encourage flowers such as Cowslips, Lady's smock, Selfheal and Bugle to prosper. Leave un-mown from February to July.

Established summer-flowering meadows: mow in late August or September, after wildflowers such as Knapweed, Devil's Bit Scabious and Lady's Bedstraw have set seed. Use this summer-flowering meadow regime for meadows with plants flowering at various times, including spring and summer species.

For meadows at all stages:

Leave the initial mowings in situ for a few days to allow seed to drop to the ground but then collect mowings to reduce soil fertility. Aim for the first cut to be 5-7.5cm (2-3in) high. Subsequent cuts can be lower.

SEED MIX FOR WILDFLOWER AREAS

WFG18 Butterfly and Honey Bee (Germinal Seeds) 5.00 g/m2

Festuca longifolia	Hard Fescue 24%
Festuca ovina	Sheeps Fescue 20%
Festuc rubra commutata	Chewings Fescue 15%
Festuca rubra ssp litoralis	Slender Creeping Red Fescue 15%
Agrostis capillaris	Browntop Bent 5%
Leucanthemum vulgare	Oxeye Daisy 2%
Melilotus alba	White Melilot 1.75%
Achillea millefolium	Yarrow 1%
Centaurea cyanus	Cornflower 1%
Centaurea nigra	Common Knapweed 1%
Centaurea scabiosa	Greater Knapweed 1%
Lotus corniculatus	Birdsfoot Trefoil 1%
Lupinus angustifolia	Blue Lupin 1%
Papaver rhoeas	Corn Poppy 1%
Silene alba	White Champion 1%
Silene dioica	Red Champion 1%
Trifolium repens	White Clover 1%
Trisetum flavescens	Golden Oat Grass 1%
Anthyllis vulneria	Kidney Vetch 0.75%
Alliaria petiolata	Garlic Mustard 0.5%
Digitalis purpurea	Foxglove 0.5%
Dispacus fullonum	Teasel 0.5%
Knautia arvensis	Field Scabious 0.5%
Malva moschata	Musk Mallow 0.5%
Primula veris	Cowslip 0.5%
Taraxacum officinale	Dandelion 0.5%
Trifolium pratense	Red Clover 0.5%
Anthriscus sylvestris	Cow Parsley 0.25%
Geranium pratense	Meadow Cranesbill 0.25%
Origanum vulgare	Marjoram 0.25%
Scabiosa columbaria	Small Scabious 0.25%
Vicia cracca	Tufted Vetch 0.25%
Vicia sativa	Common Vetch 0.25%

SEED MIX FOR MOWN GRASS AREAS
WFG20 Species Rich Lawn Germinal Seeds 10.00 g/m2

Festuca rubra rubra	Strong Creeping Red Fescue 15%
Festuca rubra litoralis	Slender Creeping Red Fescue 12.5%
Festuca longifolia	Hard Fescue 10%
Festuca ovina	Sheeps Fescue 10%
Festuca rubra commutata	Chewings Fescue 10%
Agrostis capillaris	Browntop Bent 5%
Poa pratensis	Smooth Stalked Meadow Grass 5%
Poa trivialis	Rough Stalked Meadow Grass 5%
Agrostis stolonifera	Creeping Bent 2.5%
Lolium perenne 2.5%	
Phleum bertolonii Teno 2.5%	
Centaurea nigra	Common Knapweed 2%
Ranunculus acris	Meadow Buttercup 2%
Trifolium pratense	Red Clover 2%
Trifolium repens	White Clover 2%
Ranunculus repens	Creeping Buttercup 1.3%
Galium verum	Lady's Bedstraw 1%
Linum usitatissimum	Flax 1%
Lotus corniculatus	Birdsfoot Trefoil 1%
Medicago lupulina	Black Medick 1%
Plantago lanceolata	Ribwort Plantain 1%
Plantago media	Hoary Plantain 1%
Achillea millefolium	Yarrow 0.5%
Leontodon autumnalis	Autumn Hawkbit 0.5%
Leontodon hispidus	Rough Hawkbit 0.5%
Prunella vulgaris	Self Heal 0.5%
Rumex acetosa	Common Sorrel 0.5%
Teucrium scorodonia	Wood Sage 0.5%
Taraxacum officinale	Dandelion 0.45%
Daucus carota	Wild Carrot 0.25%
Cerastium fontanum	Common Mouse-ear 0.2%
Hypochaeris radicata	Cats-Ear 0.2%
Primula veris Cowslip	0.2%
Rhinanthus minor	Yellow Rattle 0.2%
Scabiosa columbaria	Small scabious 0.2%

Cutting height no lower than 50mm

SPECIFICATION NOTES

Plant Material and Workmanship to be in accordance with MCA Landscape Specification and the following British Standards;

- a) BS 8545:2014 Trees: from nursery to independence in the landscape. Recommendations.
- b) All trees, shrubs and hedge plants supplied shall comply with the requirements of British Standard 3936, Specification for Nursery Stock.
- c) All pre-planting site preparation, planting and post-planting maintenance works shall be carried out in accordance with the requirements of British Standard 4428(1989) Code of Practice for General Landscape Operations (excluding hard surfaces).
- d) The use of chemicals (herbicides, insecticides, fungicides and slug pellets etc) is discouraged and all substances used shall be biodegradable and non-residual.
- e) The use of chemical fertilisers is discouraged and preference would be for well-rotted manure to be used instead.
- f) Soil conditioners, mulches etc. shall be peat free.

Plants for Wildlife-Friendly Gardens
Natural England 2007

Large trees

Ash	Fraxinus excelsior
Beech	Fagus sylvatica
Cherries	Prunus avium and P. padus
Elm	Ulmus procera
Oaks	Quercus robur and Q. petraea
Small-leaved Lime	Tilia cordata
White Willow	Salix alba

Medium/Small trees

Alder	Alnus glutinosa
Apples	Malus spp.
Field Maple	Acer campestre
Holly	Ilex aquifolium
Pears	Pyrus spp.
Rowan	Sorbus aucuparia
Silver Birch	Betula pendula
Yew	Taxus baccata

Plants for hedges

A combination of shrubs and climbers can make attractive hedges of great benefit for wildlife, as well as providing a functional boundary. Beech and Holly can also be effective when used to make single species hedges.

Shrubs suitable for hedges

Blackthorn	Prunus spinosa
Buckthorn	Rhamnus catharticus
Cherry Plum	Prunus cerasifera
Elder	Sambucus nigra
Guelder Rose	Viburnum opulus
Hawthorn	Crataegus monogyna
Hazel	Corylus avellana
Privets, inc. wild privet	Ligustrum vulgare

Climbers and Scramblers

Climbing Brambles	Rubus spp.fruticosus group (inc. Loganberries, Tayberries etc).
Climbing Roses	Rosa spp. especially wild species Dog Rose R. canina and Field Rose R. arvensis
Ivies	Hedera spp., including Common Ivy
Honeysuckles	Lonicera spp., including the native L. periclymenum
Wild Clematis	Clematis vitalba

Shrubs for Nectar Pollen or Fruit.

Plants providing food for insects, birds and other animals.

Bodnant Viburnum	Viburnum x bodnantense
Californian lilac	Ceanothus spp.
Firethorn	Pyracantha spp.
Himalayan honeysuckle	Leycesteria formosa
Japanese quince	Chaenomeles japonica
Laurustinus	Viburnum tinus
Lilac	Syringa vulgaris
Mahonia	Mahonia spp.
Mock Orange	Philadelphus spp.
Serviceberry	Amelanchier canadensis

Native Wildflowers For Borders

Agrimony	Agrimonia eupatoria
Chicory	Chichorium intybus
Chives	Allium schoenoprasum
Common Mallow	Malva sylvestris
Common poppy	Papaver rhoeas
Corncockle	Agrostemma githago
Cornflower	Centaurea cyanus
Corn Marigold	Chrysanthemum segetum
Cowslip	Primula veris
Dame’s-violet	Hesperis matronalis
Dandelion	Taraxacum officinale
Devil’s-bit Scabious	Succisa pratensis
Field Scabious	Knautia arvensis
Foxglove	Digitalis purpurea
Germander Speedwell	Veronica chamaedrys
Goldenrod	Solidago virgaurea
Great Mullein	Verbascum thapsus
Greater Knapweed	Centaurea scabiosa
Harebell	Campanula rotundifolia
Herb-Robert	Geranium robertianum
Lady’s Bedstraw	Galium verum
Marjoram	Origanum vulgare
Meadow Cranesbill	Geranium pratense
Oxeye daisy	Leucanthemum vulgare
Primrose	Primula vulgaris
Red Champion	Silene dioica
Spiked Speedwell	Veronica spicata
Tansy	Tanacetum vulgare
Teasel	Dipsacus fullonum
Toadflax	Linaria vulgaris
White Champion	Silene alba
Wild Thyme	Thymus drucei
Yellow loosestrife	Lysimachia vulgaris

Cultivated Plants for Borders

Grecian Windflower	Anemone blanda
Angelica	Angelica archangelica
Aubretia	Aubretia deltoidea
California Poppy	Eschscholtzia californica
Candytuft	Iberis sempervirens
Christmas Rose	Helleborus niger
Cosmos	Cosmos bipinnatus

Cultivated Plants for Borders (continued)

Evening Primrose	Oenothera biennis
Fleabane	Erigeron spp.
Forget-Me-Not	Myosotis spp.
French Marigold	Tagetes spp.
Globe Thistle	Echinops ritro
Grape Hyacinth	Muscari botryoides
Hollyhock	Althaea rosea
Honesty	Lunaria rediviva
Ice Plant	Sedum spectabile
Lenten Rose	Helleborus orientalis
Michaelmas Daisy	Aster spp.
Perennial Cornflower	Centaurea montana
Perennial Sunflower	Helianthus decapetalus
Phlox	Phlox paniculata
Poached-Egg Plant	Limnanthes douglasii
Purple Coneflower	Echinacea purpurea
Red Valerian	Centranthus ruber
Snapdragon	Antirrhinum majus
Snowdrop	Galanthus nivalis
Spring Crocus	Crocus chrysanthus and hybrids
Sweet Alyssum	Lobularia maritima
Sweet Bergamot	Monarda didyma
Sweet William	Dianthus barbatus
Tobacco Plant	Nicotiana affinis
Wallflower	Cheiranthus cheiri
White Arabis (single)	Arabis alpina
Winter Aconite	Eranthis hyemalis
Yellow Alyssum	Alyssum saxatile

Drought Tolerant Plants

Argentinean salvia	Salvia argentea
Calamint	Calamintha nepeta ssp. nepeta
Cardoon	Cynara cardunculus
Chile Black Scabious	Scabiosa atropurpurea
Crimson Clover	Trifolium incarnatum
Crocus	Crocus tommasinianus
Escallonia	Escallonia spp.
False Dittany	Ballota acetabulosa
Giant Dead-Nettle	Lamium orvala
Giant echium	Echium pininana
Giant scabious	Cephalaria gigantea
Golden-drops	Onosma spp.
Honeywort	Cerinthe major and C.purpurascens
Honey Garlic	Nectaroscordium siculum
Lamb’s Ears	Stachys olympica and S. lanata
Jerusalem sage	Phlomis russelliana
Marjoram	Origanum vulgare & ‘Aureum’
Myrtle	Myrtus communis
Onion	Allium christophii
Rock-Roses	Helianthemum spp.
Sea-Hollies	Eryngium spp.
Sun-Roses	Cistus spp.
Winter Savoury	Satureia Montana

Native and Wildlife Friendly Plants

*Asterisk indicates a native species

Trees

Field Maple	Acer campestre* and varieties
Nectar is a food source for bees.	
Alder	Alnus glutinosa* and varieties
Seed attracts finches such as Redpolls, Siskins and also Tits.	
Silver Birch	Betula pendula* and varieties
Supports good quantities of insects, including caterpillars. Good food source for birds.	
Hornbeam	Carpinus betulus* and varieties
Beech	Fagus sylvaticus* and varieties
Seed/mast are food sources for small mammals and birds. Larval food plant for some moth species.	
Ash	Fraxinus excelsior* and varieties
The native species provides seeds, a food source for Bulifinches and larval food for moths.	
Crab Apple	Malus sylvestris* and varieties
The Crab’s extended flowering period (pale pink blossom) is helpful for bees as much as it is for cross pollinating other apple trees, and its fruit makes good winter eating for the birds.	
Wild Cherry	Prunus avium* and varieties
Early fruits eaten by numerous bird species.	
Bird Cherry	Prunus padus*
A good nectar source for butterflies especially Peacock butterfly.	
Autumn Cherry	Prunus subhirtella ‘Autumnalis’ and other sub-species and varieties
Provide similar food sources as Wild Cherry.	
Pedunculate Oak	Quercus robur*
Mature tree can support over 300 species of insect, therefore good habitat for insect-eating birds. Acorns are food for small mammals and the leaves are the larval food source for the Purple Hairstreak butterfly and many moth species.	
Rowan	Sorbus aucuparia* and varieties
Nectar rich flowers and berries provide food for birds, especially Starlings, Thrushes and Blackbirds. The native species or red-berried varieties are the best for birds and would provide more benefit.	
Whitebeam	Sorbus aria* and varieties
Flowers in spring provide nectar/pollen source for insects and red berries in autumn provide good food source for birds.	
Myrobalan, or Cherry Plum Prunus cerasifera	
It is among the first trees into blossom (from February), and the masses of white flowers swarm with honeybees on a warm day.	
Wild Pear	Pyrus pyraaster
White blossom and fruit.	

Conifers

Larch	Larix decidua*
Seasonally abundant insects that attract finches. Cones attract Siskins.	
Scot’s Pine	Pinus sylvestris*
Can attract a range of birds such as Coal Tits and Goldcrests.	
Yew	Taxus baccata*
Female trees produce sticky red fruit attractive to thrushes.	

Shrubs

Alder Buckthorn	Rhamnus frangulus
Foodplant of the Brimstone butterfly.	
Spindle Tree	Euonymus europaeus
Tiny flowers in Spring followed by dayglow pink berries enclosing orange seeds and vivid Autumn foliage. It is found in ancient woods in hedgerows in the South	
Butterfly Bush	Buddleja davidii and varieties
Valuable nectar source for butterflies and bumble bees.	
Dogwood	Cornus sanguinea*
Delicate white flowers in the spring, and black berries that attract birds.	
Hazel	Corylus avellana*
Hazel’s yellow catkins are an invaluable source of early pollen for bees, and its nuts are a boon for small mammals.	
Shrubby Veronica	Hebe ‘Marjorie’
Flowers attract butterflies. Late summer/autumn nectar source.	
St John’s-Wort (Rose of Sharon)	Hypericum ‘Hidcote’
Flowers attractive to insects.	
Holly	Ilex aquifolium*
Good protective habitat for birds and small mammals. It is the food plant of the Holly Blue. Berries provide a valuable source of food for wintering birds (female plants are required). Larval food plant for Holly Blue butterflies.	
Wild Privet	Ligustrum vulgare*
Small flowers attract insects, and birds (especially Thrushes) eat its black berries. Food plant for a number of moth larvae. (e.g. Privet Hawk Moth), butterflies and bees.	
Lavender	Lavandula ‘Hidcote’
Late summer/autumn nectar plant. Attractive to bees and seeds taken by goldfinches.	
Dog-Rose	Rosa canina*
Food supply for birds and small mammals, nectar for insects and bees, and a foodplant for several moths and butterflies.	
Field Rose	Rosa arvensis
Food supply for birds and small mammals, nectar for insects and bees, and a foodplant for several moths and butterflies.	

Rosemary	Rosmarinus officinalis
Attractive to butterflies and bees	
Elder	Sambucus nigra*
Flowers attract insects and berries are a food source for many birds	
Grey Willow	Salix cinerea*
Willows are good for spring butterflies, larval food plant for the Poplar Hawk-moth, Puss moth and other insects.	
Mezeron	Daphne mezeron
Berries are a good summer food source for Greenfinches.	
Oregon Grape	Mahonia aquifolium
Early flowers attractive to insects.	
Skimmia spp. Nectar source for butterflies and bees in spring	
Firethorn	Pyracantha spp
Winter berries for birds. Attractive to moths.	
Barberry	Berberis spp
Winter berries for birds. Attractive to some species of moth.	
Flowering Currant	Ribes sanguineum
A good early flowering shrub attractive to bumblebees.	
Escallonia	Escallonia rubra
Flowers attract insects including butterflies	
Holly	Ilex aquifolium*
Winter berries for birds.	
Sunshine Bush	Senecio ssp
Attractive to a range of insects.	
Guelder Rose	Viburnum opulus*
Flowers and berries a food source for birds.	
Blackthorn	Prunus spinosa
White flowers are an important nectar source in spring & Sloes.	

Native and Wildlife Friendly Plants continued

*Asterisk indicates a native species

Climbing Plants

Ivy Hedera helix* and ornamental varieties
Winter berries for birds, flowers attract a wide range of insects.
Late season nectar plant. Dense cover if allowed to develop, excel-
lent for nesting birds and over-wintering insects.

Winter and Summer Jasmine *Jasminum nudiflorum*, *J. officinale*
Nectar source for moths. *J. officinale* summer flowers attract night
flying moths. Winter Jasmin early flowers for insects.

Virginia Creeper *Parthenocissus henryana*
Vigorous climber forming a dense thicket against walls or up trees.
Good nesting and roosting cover for birds.

Honeysuckle *Lonicera periclyclamen**
Excellent for insects such as butterflies and moths.

Clematis Clematis montana Clematis armandii
C.montana is a rampant climber and provides excellent nesting sites for birds.

Perennials

Lady's Mantle Alchemilla mollis
Attractive to moths and other insects.

Elephant's Ears Bergenia
Spring flowers provide early source of nectar for insects. Evergreen
leaves provide shelter and over winter low ground cover for insects
e.g. ladybirds and other wildlife.

Geranium Geranium sp
Attractive to bees and other insects.

Hellebores Helleborus orientalis
Early flowers provide nectar source for bees and other insects.

Stonecrop Sedum sp
Late summer flowering, excellent for a wide range of insects.

Wallflowers Erysium sp 'Bowles Mauve'
Nectar source for butterflies and bees in spring

Bulbs

Wild Daffodil * *Narcissus pseudonarcissus*
Early spring flowers provide a source of nectar and pollen for insects.

Winter Aconite Eranthis hyemalis
Spring flowering species providing early sources of nectar for insects

Scillas Chionodoxa sp 'Glory of the Snow'
Spring flowering species providing early sources of nectar for insects

Crocuses Crocus sp
Spring flowering species providing early sources of nectar for insects

Snowdrops Galanthus sp
Spring flowering species providing early sources of nectar for insects

Anemones *Anemone blanda*
Spring flowering species providing early sources of nectar for insects

Cyclamen Cyclamen coum, C. hederifolium
Late summer and late summer/winter flowering species providing
nectar sources for insects.

Hardy Ferns

Polypody	Polypodium ssp
Evergreen, shade	and drought tolerant species providing winter
cover for wildlife.	

Male Fern *Dryopteris* ssp
Tall fems dying back in winter but unopened 'croziers' provide shelter for insects.

Soft Shield Fern *Polystichum* ssp
Evergreen, keeps good colour all year round, providing over-winter shelter for insects etc.

The British Bee-Keepers Association
Pollen & Nectar Rich Plants

Flowering periods in brackets
P=POLLEN N=NECTAR
[A] + AUTUMN PLANTING [S] =SPRING PLANTING
[A/S] = AUTUMN/SPRING PLANTING

Ornamental trees – Small

Winter Flowering Cherry	Prunus subhirtella autumnalis (Nov – Mar) P [S]
Goat / Pussy Willow	Salix caprea - (March - April) P [A / W]
Almond	Prunus dulcis (March) [A]
Magnolia	Magnolia stellata (Mar – April) P [A]
Crab apple	Malus ‘Golden Hornet’ (April – May)N P [A] Malus sargentii (April – May) NP [A]
Purple Sycamore	Acer ‘Atropurpureum’ (May – Jun) NP [A]
Willow	Salix. S.hastate (Feb – Mar) NP [A]

Hedging

Laurel	Prunus laurocerasus ‘Rotundfolia’ (Apr) NP *A+ P.laurocerasus ‘Otto Luyken’ (Apr) NP *A+ Crataegus monogyna (May) NP [A]
Hawthorn	Pyracantha coccinea (May June) NP [A]
Firethorn	
Portuguese laurel	Prunus lusitanica (Jun) NP [A]
Holly	Ilex aquifolium (may Jun) NP [A]
Cotoneaster	C. damerii (Jun) NP [A]

Flowering Shrubs - Large

Winter Honeysuckle	Lonicera fragrantissima (Feb – Apr) NP
Quince	Chaenomeles speciosa (Mar – Jun) NP [A]
Cornelian Cherry	Cornus mas (Feb – April) N P [A]
Ceanothus	(April – May) NP [A]
Forsythia	(Mar – April) NP [A]
Lilac	Syringa (April – June) NP [A]
Broom/Common Broom	Cytisus scoparius (May –June) NP [A]
Escallonia ‘Appleblossom’	(May – Oct) NP [A]
Viburnum plicatum ‘Mariesii’	(May) NP *A+
Viburnum davidii	(May – Jun) NP [A]
Orange ball tree	Buddleia globosa (May – Jun) N [A]
Cotoneaster horizontalis	(May – Jun) NP [A]
Cotoneaster microphyllus	(May – Jun) NP [A]
Berberis ‘Semperflorens’	(May – June) NP [A]
Berberis x carminea	(Jun – Jul) NP [A]
Abelia chinensis	(Jul- Aug) NP [A]
Abelia ‘Edward Goucher’	(Jul – Sep) NP [A]
Butterfly bush	Buddleia davidii (Jul – Sept) N [A]
Myrtle	Myrtus communis (Jul – Oct) NP [A]

Shrub Roses	Rosa ‘Angelina’ (Jul – Oct) [A] Rosa ‘Balerina’ (Jul – Oct) [A]
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Viburnum x bodnantense	‘Dawn’ (Nov- March) NP [A/S]
Viburnum tinus	(Nov – May) NP [A/S]
Mahonia spp	(Dec – May) [A/S]
Mahonia x media “Charity”	(Dec- March) [A/S]
Mahonia japonica	(Jan – March) NP [A/S]

Flowering shrubs -Small/medium

Rosemary	Rosmarinus officinalis (Apr-May) NP [A/S]
Weigela	Weigelia florida (May Jun) N [A/S]
Mex. Orange Blossom	Choisya ternata (May – Jun & Aug – Sep) P [A/S]
Rock Rose	Helianthemum (May – Jul) NP
Lavender	Lavandula angustifolia (May – Aug) NP
Hebes – many varieties.	(Jun – Oct) Hebe ‘Blue Gem’ N *A/S+
Philadelphus spp.	(Jun- July) NP
Deutzia (Jun – Jul) P	[A/S]
Potentilla	P. fruticosa (Jun – Nov) NP [A/S]
Rose of Sharon	Hypericum calycinum (Jul – Sep) P [A/S]

Fuschias	F.macrostemma, F.magellanica (Jun – Aug) NP [S]
Hydrangea.paniculata	Aug – Oct) [A]

Climbers

Clematis cirrhosa	(Dec-Feb) NP [A/S]
Clematis armandii	(Apr – May) NP
Hydrangea petiolaris	(May – Jun) NP [A/S]
Clematis x jackmanii	(Jul – Oct) [A/S]
Parthenocissus quinquefolia	(Aug) NP

Perennials

Lungwort	Pulmonaria (Jan – May) P [A]
Cranesbill	Hardy geraniums. Many varieties. (May – Sep) NP [S] Geranium ‘Johnson’s Blue’, G.ibericum, G. endresii *S+

Geum (May–Sep) NP [S]	
Tree Mallow	Lavatera arborea (Aug – Sep) NP [S]
Ice plant	Sedum spectabile ‘Autumn Joy’ (sep-Nov) N [S]
Christmas Rose	Helleborus niger (Dec – April) NP [S] H. foetidus (Feb – April) NP

Catmint/catnip	Nepeta (Jun – Sep) NP [S]
Michaelmas Daisy	Aster (Aug – Oct) [S] Aster dumosus ‘Lady In Blue’, A.amellus “Brilliant’ *S+ S.farinacea (Jun – Nov) NP [S]

Salvias	Salvia officinalis (May – Jul) NP [S]
Sage	Campanula various (Jul – Sep) NP [S]
Bell flower	Papaver various annual and perennial (May – Oct) P [S]
Poppies	Kniphofia caulescens (Sep - Oct)NP [S]
Red Hot Pokers	Anenome x hybrida (Aug – Nov) P [S]
Japanese Wind Flower	

Annuals

Cosmos	(July – Aug) PN [S]
Pansies– Universal range	(Sep – May) N [A/S]
Viola	Viola cornuta (Apr– Oct) N [A/S]
Sweet violet	Viola odorata [A/S]
Hardy Annual Mallow	Lavatera trimestris “Lovliness” ‘Mont blanc’ ‘Silver cup’ Jul – Oct) NP [S]

Bulbs

Snowdrops	Galanthus nivalis (Jan- Apr) NP [A]
Winter Aconite	Eranthis hyemalis (Jan – Feb) NP [A]
Crocus	(Feb – April) NP [A]
C. tomasinianus, C. chrysanthus	‘Blue Pearl’ ‘Snow Bunting’
Grape Hyacinth	Muscari (Mar – May) NP [A]
Anenome apinina	(Mar – May) P [A]
Wood anenome	Anenome nemorosa (Mar – May) P [A]
Chives	Allium schoenoprasum. (Jun – Aug) NP Allium flatuense (Jun – Jul) NP

Trees

Spring - March - May	
Blackthorn	Prunus spinosa N P
Cherry	Prunus spp avoid double flowered varieties.
Bird Cherry	P.padus Long racemes of white flowers
Sour Cherry	P. cerasus Small shrubby tree. Profuse flowers
Cherry Plum	P. cerasifera N P Wide range of cultivars. Some with purple foliage

Wild Cherry (Gean)	Prunus avium N P
Joshino cherry	P. x yeodoensis small ornamental cherry N P
Chestnuts	Horse chestnuts (aesculus spp.)

Large

Horse Chestnut	Aesculus hippocastanum White flowers. Apr–May
A. carnea	Red flowers, slightly later. May
Crab Apples	Beautiful medium sized trees. Spring NP
Malus spp & hybrids	John Downie, Profusion, Golden Hornet.
Hawthorns	Common, wild, small, shrubby trees May NP Crataegus oxycantha, C. monogyna, C. prunifolia, C. crus-galli, and many other species.

Hazels	Corylus avellana, C. maxima Early catkins a valuable source of pollen. Mar–Apr P
Judas Tree	Cercis purple pea-flowers on bare stems. Apr–May NP

Maples all excellent bee plants. Spring (N)P

Acer campestre	Field maple, native tree.
A. macrophyllum	Oregon maple.
A. negundo	Box elder
A. opalus	Italian Maple
A. platanoides	Norway maple.

Mountain Ash	Sorbus aucuparia Spring NP
Snowdrop tree	Halesia carolina May NP

Sweet Gum	Liquidambar styraciflua and hybrids. Spring (N)
Sycamore	Acer pseudoplatanus Valuable nectar source. May NP

Whitebeam	Sorbus aria Common whitebeam. May–Jun NP
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Fruit Trees

All are good sources of pollen and many are also excellent nectar producers.	
Almond	Prunus dulcis N Earliest to flower. Profuse nectar producer.
Apple	Range of varieties, flowering from early April to late May. Good nectar producers.
Prunus cerasus NP	
Medlar	Large white flowers. Mespilus germanica May P
Peach & nectarine	Early flowering, good nectar producer.
Prunus persica N	
Pear	Weak nectar, rarely collected. Prunus communis Mar–Apr P
Plum	Good nectar source. Prunus domestica Early Apr NP
Quince	Good nectar source. Cydonia oblonga Spring NP Summer - June
-	August

Chestnuts /Horse Chestnuts	
A. indica Indian horse chestnut.	Pink flowers. May–Jun
A. californica Buckeye.	White/pink flowers. Jul–Aug
Chestnut, Sweet or Spanish Castanea sativa	Jul (N)P
Eucryphia	Evergreen. Large, beautiful, single white flowers. glutinosa, E. nyamansensis Aug–Sep NP
False Acacia	Robinia pseudoacacia Fragrant white flowers. Jun NP
R. viscosa	Clammy locust. Late Jun NP
R. hispida	Rose acacia. May-Jun NP
Golden Rain tree	Large, loose panicles yellow flowers. Koelreuteria paniculata Jul–Aug (N)
Hop tree	Related to Tetrodium. Aromatic leaves, small white flowers, high-scented. Profuse nectar source. Ptelea trifoliata Jun–Jul N
ly	
Hollies	Evergreen, tiny flowers, attractive to bees. May-Jun NP Ilex aquifolium
Honey Locust	Scented flowers. (N) Gleditsia tricanthos
Indian Bean Tree	Jul–Aug NP Catalpa bignonioides, C. fargesii, C. ovata Jul–Aug NP
Snowy mespilus	Spring (N)P Amelanchier lamarckii

Lime	Tilia cordata Small leaved lime. Late Jul
	T. x euclora Crimea lime. No honeydew. Jul–Aug
	T. x europaea Common lime. Jun–Jul
	T. maximowicziana Japanese lime. Jun
	T. x orbicularis Hybrid lime. Jul–Aug
	T. petiolaris Weeping silver lime. Jul–Aug
	T. platyphyllos Broad leaved lime. Jun–Jul
	T. tomentosa Silver lime. Jul

Tree of Heaven	Jul–Aug N Ailanthus altissima
Tulip Tree	Large tulip-like flowers. Jun–Jul (N) Liriodendron tulipifera
Whitebeam	S. intermedia Swedish whitebeam. Jun NP Autumn - September - October

Autumn flowering cherry.	P. subhirtella autumnalis . P
Chinese Bee Tree	Small tree with strongly scented small white flowers. Profuse nectar source Tetraodium danielli Aug–Oct NP
Pagoda tree	Creamy flowers Sophora japonica Sep NP

SHRUBS by season

Spring March - May

Chaenomeles spp	Ornamental quinces. Feb–Apr NP
Clematis	C. montana Apr–May NP
Choisya	Choisya ternata ‘Mexican Orange Blossom’ Apr–Jun P
Cytisus	spp Brooms. NP
Prunus	Evergreen. Also has extrafloral nectaries,very attractive to bees in summer. P. laurocerasus Cherry laurel. Apr NP
Rhododendron spp	Small varieties of rhododendron & azaleas can be worked by honey bees. R. ponticum NP
Ribes spp	R. sanguineum Flowering Currant. Pink, red or white flowers. Apr NP. R. odoratum Buffalo Currant, yellow flowers. Apr NP. R. speciosum Red flowers. Apr–May NP
Rosa spp	Only single flowered types. R. rugosa. N P
Rosemary	Evergreen, aromatic herb. Rosmarinus officinalis Apr–May NP
Salix spp	Willows. Numerous small shrubby willows. Good species include: S. apoda, S. boydii, S. hastata, S. lanata, S. melanostachys, S. uva-ursi Early spring NP
Syringa	Lilacs. Spring NP Wide range of medium & large shrubs, mostly spring flowering, all strongly scented.
Viburnum spp	Wide range of evergreen & deciduous shrubs. V. burkwoodii Evergreen, scented. Apr NP V. carlesii Scented. Apr NP V. juddii Scented. Apr–May NP
Summer June - August	
Abutilon	Soft grey/green vine shaped downy leaves,large saucer-shaped flowers, various colours. vitifolium May–Jul NP
Berberis spp	Apr–Jul NP Wide range of species, all attractive to bees.
Buddleia	B. alternifolia Long lilac spikes. Jun NP B. globosa Globular orange flowers. May NP B. x weyeriana Orange panicles. Jun–Oct NP
Ceanothus spp	Wide range of species, all attractive to bees. range from spring to late summer flowering. NP
Cistus spp	Evergreen. Range of colours. Rock roses. May–Jul NP
Clematis spp	Climbers. Most large flowered hybrids only produce pollen.
C. vitalba	Traveller’s Joy, wild clematis. Jun–Jul NP
Cotoneaster spp	Loved by all Pollinators Jun NP
Deutzia spp	Very pretty free flowering shrubs. - Summer P
Escallonia spp	Wide range of good garden plants. Evergreen. - NP
Eschscholtzia spp	Unusual lovely shrubs, mint-scented leaves, flowers various colours. Good nectar producer. - Late summer–autumn N
Fuchsia	Naturalised in S & W. Free-flowering. F.magellanica Late summer N
Hebe spp	Wide range of sizes from dwarf to large, evergreen, flowering periods vary from Early to late Summer NP
Helianthemum	Sun roses. P Evergreen dwarf shrubs, many colours.
Hydrangea	Only those varieties with fertile florets are used by bees. H. petiolaris Climber. Jun NP H. paniculata and H. villosa Late summer NP
Kalmia spp	Calico Bush Evergreen, acid soils. K. angustifolia K. latifolia Jun NP
Kolkwitzia amabilis	May–Jun NP Uncommon shrub, easy to grow, beautiful drooping bell-shaped flowers.
Lonicera spp	Honeysuckles. Shrubby honeysuckles have smaller more open flowers, with more available nectar than the climbing varieties. Some flower late winter.
Myrtle	Evergreen, fragrant flowers. Myrtus communis Late summer (N)P
Olearia spp	Daisy bushes. O. haastii White flowers. Jul–Aug NP O. macrodonta Jun NP
Virginia creeper	Parthenocissus quinquefolia Aug NP
Perovskia	Aromatic grey foliage & purple/blue flowers. Excellent bee plant. Perovskia atriplicifolia Aug–Sep NP
Philadelphus spp	Large number of species and varieties, most strongly scented.
Mock Orange	Jun–Jul NP Potentilla
Many varieties & hybrids.	Small shrubs, white or yellow flowers. Long flowering period.

P. fruticosa NP	
Portuguese laurel	Evergreen.Racemes of heavily scented cream flowers Prunus lusitanica June NP
Pyracantha Firethorn.	P. angustifolia, P coccinea May–Jun NP
Symphoricarpos spp	Snowberries. Most produce copious amounts of nectar. S. alba S. occidentalis S. orbiculatus S. Rivularis Jun–Aug NP May–late summer NP
Tamarix spp	Feathery foliage, profuse masses of Tiny, pink flowers. Varying flowering times from May to late summer.
Ulex Gorse.	Long flowering periods. U.europaeus, U. minor P
Viburnum spp	Wide range of evergreen & deciduous shrubs. Good species include: V. opulus Guelder rose. Jun–Jul NP Pink, red or white flowers. W.florida May–Jun N P
Weigela & hybrids	

Autumn September - October

Eschscholtzia spp	Late summer–autumn N Mint-scented leaves, good nectar producer.
Hedera	Climber, evergreen. Good source of late nectar. NP

Winter November - February

Clematis	Evergreen, small bell-like flowers. C.cirrrosa. Dec–Feb (N)P
Genista spp	Wide range of garden varieties.
Gorses.	Early NP
Mahonia spp	Evergreen shrubs with yellow flowers. Valuable pollen source early in the year. M.aquifolium M. bealei M. japonica M. lomariifolia Winter/spring P
Viburnum spp	Wide range of evergreen & deciduous shrubs. Good species include: V. bodnatense V.fragrans Winter NP V. tinus V.laurustinus Evergreen. Oct–Mar P

