**Schedule of Native tree and large shrub species to be planted at Blue Bell Farm along with an overview of their wildlife value**

| Latin name | Common name | Wildlife value |
|---|---|---|
| Acer campestre | Field maple | Attractive to aphids and therefore their predators, including many species of ladybird, hoverfly and bird. The leaves are eaten by the caterpillars of several species of moth, including the sycamore moth, the mocha, the maple pug, the small yellow wave, the prominent and the maple prominent. The flowers provide nectar and pollen for bees and birds, and small mammals eat the fruits. |
| Alnus glutinosa | Alder | A food plant for the caterpillars of several moths, including the alder kitten, pebble hooktip, the autumnal and the blue bordered carpet moth. Catkins provide an early source of nectar and pollen for bees, and the seeds are eaten by the siskin, redpoll and goldfinch.<br>The wet conditions found in alder woodland are ideal for a number of mosses, lichens and fungi, along with the small pearl-bordered fritillary and chequered skipper butterflies, and some species of cranefly. |
| Betula pendula | Silver birch | Birch woods have a light, open canopy, providing the perfect conditions for grasses, mosses, wood |
| Betula pubescens | Downy birch | anemone, bluebells, wood sorrel and violets to grow.<br>Downy birch provides food and habitat for more than 300 insect species - the leaves attract aphids, providing food for ladybirds and other species further up the food chain, and are also a food plant for the caterpillars of many moths, including the angle-shades, buff tip, pebble hook-tip, and Kentish glory. Birch trees are particularly associated with specific fungi including fly agaric, woolley milk cap, birch milk cap, birch brittlegill, birch knight, chanterelle and the birch polypore (razor strop).<br>Woodpeckers and other hole-nesting birds often nest in the trunk, while the seeds are eaten by siskins, greenfinches and redpolls. |
| Carpinus betulus | Hornbeam | A food plant for caterpillars of a number of moth species, including the nut tree tussock. Finches and tits and small mammals eat the seeds in autumn. Like beech, a hornbeam hedge will keep its leaves all year round, providing shelter, roosting, nesting and foraging opportunities for birds and small mammals. |
| Cornus sanguinea | Dogwood | The leaves are eaten by the caterpillars of some moths, including the case-bearer moth, the flowers are visited by insects and the berries are eaten by many mammals and birds. Dense thickets provide cover for small mammals and nesting sites for birds. |
| Corylus avellana | Hazel | The leaves provide food for the caterpillars of many moths, including the large emerald, small white wave, barred umber and nut-tree tussock. In managed woodland where hazel is coppiced, the open wildflower-rich habitat supports many species of butterfly, particularly fritillaries. Coppiced hazel also provides shelter for ground-nesting birds such as the nightingale, nightjar, yellowhammer and willow warbler.<br>Hazel has long been associated with the dormouse (also known as the hazel dormouse). Not only are hazel nuts used by dormice to fatten up for hibernation, but in spring the leaves are a good source of caterpillars, which dormice also eat.<br>Hazel nuts are also eaten by woodpeckers, nuthatches, tits, wood pigeons, jays and a number of small mammals. Hazel flowers provide early pollen as a food for bees.<br>The trunks are often covered in mosses, liverworts and lichens, and the fiery milkcap fungi grows in the soil beneath. |
| Cratagus monogyna | Common hawthorn | Can support more than 300 insects. It is the food plant for caterpillars of many moths, including the hawthorn, orchard ermine, pear leaf blister, rhomboid tortrix, light emerald, lackey, vapourer, fruitlet mining tortrix, small eggar and lappet moths. Its flowers are eaten by dormice and provide nectar and pollen for bees and other pollinating insects. The haws are rich in antioxidants and are eaten by many migrating birds such as redwings, fieldfares and thrushes, as well as small mammals.<br>The dense thorny foliage makes fantastic nesting shelter for many species of bird. |
| Euonymus europaea | Spindle tree | Leaves are eaten by caterpillars of a number of moths, including the magpie, spindle ermine, scorched carpet and a variety of micro moths, as well as the holly blue butterfly. The leaves also attract aphids and therefore their predators, including hoverflies, ladybirds and lacewings, as well as the house sparrow and other species of bird.<br>The flowers are a rich source of nectar and pollen for insects, particularly the St Mark's fly. |
| Fagus sylvatica | Common beech | It's dense canopy, is associated with rarer plant species, such as box, red helleborine, coralroot bitter-cress, and a variety of orchids. It makes an important habitat for many butterflies, including the grizzled skipper, Duke of Burgundy and white admiral.<br>Beech foliage is eaten by the caterpillars of a number of moths, including the barred hook-tip, clay triple-lines and olive crescent. The seeds are eaten by mice, voles, squirrels and birds.<br>Mature trees will provide habitats for many deadwood specialists such as hole-nesting birds and wood-boring insects. The bark is often home to a variety of fungi, mosses and lichens. |
| Ilex aquifolium | Holly | Flowers provide nectar and pollen for bees and other pollinating insects. Leaves are eaten by caterpillars of the holly blue butterfly, along with those of various moths including the yellow barred brindle, double-striped pug and the holly tortrix. Berries are a vital source of food for birds in winter, and are also eaten by small mammals such as wood mice and dormice. Holly provides dense cover and good nesting opportunities for birds, while its deep, dry leaf litter may be used by hedgehogs and small mammals for hibernation. |
| Malus sylvestris | Crap apple | The foliage is food for the caterpillars of many moths, including the eyed hawk-moth, green pug, Chinese character and pale tussock. Flowers provide an important source of early pollen and nectar for insects, particularly bees, and the fruit is eaten by birds, including blackbirds, thrushes and crows. Mammals, including mice, voles, foxes and badgers also eat crab apple fruit. |
| Prunus avium | Wild cherry | The foliage is the main food plant for caterpillars of many species of moth, including the cherry fruit and cherry bark moths, the orchard ermine, brimstone and short cloaked moth. Spring flowers provide an early source of nectar and pollen for bees, while the cherries are eaten by birds including the blackbird and song thrush, as well as mammals such as the badger, wood mouse, yellow necked mouse and dormouse. |
| Prunus spinosa | Blackthorn | A valuable source of nectar and pollen for bees in early spring. Its foliage is a food plant for the caterpillars of many moths, including the lackey, magpie, common emerald, small eggar, swallow-tailed and yellow-tailed. It is also used by the black and brown hairstreak butterflies.<br>Birds nest among the dense, thorny thickets, eat caterpillars and other insects from the leaves, and feast on the berries in autumn. |
| Quercus robur | English oak | They support more life forms than any other native tree. They host hundreds of species of insect, supplying many British birds with an important food source. In autumn mammals such as badgers and deer take advantage of the falling acorns.<br>Flower and leaf buds of English oak and sessile oak are the food plants of the caterpillars of purple hairstreak butterflies.<br>The soft leaves of English oaks breakdown with ease in autumn and form a rich leaf mould beneath the tree, supporting invertebrates, such as the stag beetle, and numerous fungi, like the oakbug milkcap. Holes and crevices in the tree bark are perfect nesting spots for the pied flycatcher or marsh tit. Several British bat species may also roost in old woodpecker holes or under loose bark, as well as feeding on the rich supply of insects in the tree canopy. |
| Salix alba | White willow | Caterpillars of a number of moth species feed on the foliage, including the puss moth, willow ermine, eyed hawk-moth and red underwing. The catkins provide an important source of early nectar and pollen for bees and other insects, and the branches make good nesting and roosting sites for birds. |
| Salix caprea | Goat willow | Catkins provide an important early source of pollen and nectar for bees and other insects. Birds use goat willow to forage for caterpillars and other insects. The foliage is eaten by caterpillars of a number of moths, including the sallow kitten, sallow clearwing, dusky clearwing and lunar hornet clearwing. It is also the main food plant for the purple emperor butterfly. |
| Sambucus nigra | Elder | Many moth caterpillars feed on elder foliage, including the white spotted pug, swallowtail, dot moth and buff ermine. The flowers provide nectar for a variety of insects and the berries are eaten by birds and mammals. Small mammals such as dormice and bank voles eat both the berries and the flowers. |
| Sorbus aucuparia | Rowan | Leaves are eaten by caterpillars of a number of moths, including the larger Welsh wave and autumn green carpet. Caterpillars of the apple fruit moth feed on the berries.<br>Flowers provide pollen and nectar for bees and other pollinating insects, while the berries are a rich source of autumn food for birds, especially the blackbird, mistle thrush, redstart, redwing, song thrush, fieldfare and waxwing. |
| Tilia cordata | Small leaved lime | Leaves are eaten by the caterpillars of many moth species, including the lime hawk, peppered, vapourer, triangle and scarce hook-tip moths. They are very attractive to aphids, providing a source of food for their predators, including hoverflies, ladybirds and many species of bird (bees also drink the aphid honeydew deposited on the leaves). The flowers provide nectar and pollen for insects, particularly bees.<br>Long-lived trees provide dead wood for wood-boring beetles, and nesting holes for birds. |

**As trees are planted and establish the growing conditions will change. This plan is designed to take advantage of the site as it evolves so that a wide range of varieties may be introduced over a period of five years and beyond.**

**Schedule of native bulbs, rhizomes, tubers and corms to be increased and/or introduced to the landscape at Blue Bell Farm.**

| Latin name | Common name | Wildlife value |
|---|---|---|
| Galanthus nivalis | Snowdrop | All provide nectar for pollinating insects. |
| Hyacinthoides Non Scripta | Bluebell | |
| Anemone nemorosa | Wood anemone | |
| Eranthis Hyemalis | Winter aconite | |
| Ranunculus ficaria | Lesser celandine | |
| Arum maculatum | Cuckoo pint | |
| Cyclamen hederifolium | Wild cyclamen | |
| Narcissus obvallaris | Tenby daffodil | |
| Narcissus pseudonarcissus | Wild daffodil/Lent lily | |
| Fritillaria meleagris | Snakeshead fritillary | |
| Convallaria majalis | Lilly of the valley | |
| Lilium martagon | Martagon lily | |
| Polygonatum multiflorum | Solomon's seal | |
| Ornithogalum umbellatum | Common star of bethlehem | |
| Dactylorhiza praetermissa | Southern marsh orchid | |

**Schedule of native climbers to be increased and/or introduced to the hedges and understory layer of shelter belts within the landscape at Blue Bell Farm.**

| Latin name | Common name | Wildlife value |
|---|---|---|
| Solanum dulcamara | Bittersweet | All provide additional habitat conditions for invertebrates and small mammals.<br>Flowers are a valuable source of nectar. Fruit and seeds are a valuable source of food for birds and small mammals. |
| Clamatis vitalba | Wild climates/Old mans beard | |
| Lonicera periclymenum | Wild honeysuckle | |
| Lathyrus latifolius | Everlasting sweet pea | |
| Vicia sylvatica | Climbing wood vetch | |
| Rosa spinnosima | Burnet rose | |
| Rosa canina | Dog rose | |
| Rosa arvenis | Field rose | |
| Viburnum opulus | Guelder rose | |
| Rubus fruticosus | Blackberries | |

**Schedule of native ferns to be increased and/or introduced to the landscape at Blue Bell Farm.**

| Latin name | Common name | Wildlife value |
|---|---|---|
| Dryopteris dilatata | Broad bucker fern | All provide additional habitat conditions for invertebrates and small mammals. |
| Polypodium vulgare | Common polypody | |
| Polystichum aculeatum | Hard shield fern | |
| Asplenium scolopendrium | Hart's tongue fern | |
| Athyrium filix-femina | Lady fern | |
| Asplenium trichomanes | Maidenhair spleenwort | |
| Dryopteris filix-mas | Male fern | |
| Osmunda regalis | Royal fern | |
| Polystichum setiferum | Soft Shield fern | |


'as existing' and 'proposed' drawings based on information provided by client or clients architect - no measurement survey of the site has been undertaken by the garden designer.

this drawing is to be read in conjunction with all relevant consultants and specialist drawings.
the designer is to be notified of all discrepancies before proceeding.
do not scale from this drawing.
all dimensions are to be checked on site.
this drawing is subject to copyright.

**Schedule of wildflowers to be increased and/or introduced into the landscape at Blue Bell Farm. All have pollinating insect value, any specific wildlife value is also noted.**

| Latin name | Common name | Wildlife value |
|---|---|---|
| Agrostemma githago | Corn cockle | A valuable source of nectar for many insects |
| Anthemis arvensis | Corn chamomile | |
| Anthriscus sylvestris | Cow parsley | |
| Centaurea cyanus | Cornflower | A favourite of the common blue butterfly this is also a valuable source of nectar for many insects. |
| Centaurea nigra | Common or lesser knapweed | A source of nectar for bees and butterflies. The seeds are a food source for birds |
| Digitalis purpurea | Foxglove | Particularly attractive to pollinating bees |
| Filpendula ulmaria | Meadowsweet | A valuable source of nectar for many insects |
| Galium album | Hedge bedstraw | Attractive to pollinating flies |
| Galium verum | Lady's bedstraw | A good food source for the hummingbird hawk-moth and the elephant hawk-moth |
| Glebionis segetum | Corn marigold | A valuable source of nectar for many pollinating insects. |
| Hypericum tetrapterum | St John's wort | |
| Knautia arvensis | Field scabious | Particularly attractive to pollinating bees |
| Lamium album | White dead-nettle | An important food source for bumble-bees |
| Leucanthemum vulgare | Oxeye daisy | A valuable source of nectar for many insects |
| Lotus cornulatus | Bird's foot trefoil | |
| Lythrum salicaria | Purple loosestrife | Pollinated by long-tongued bees and butterflies |
| Myosotis sylvatica | Forget-me-not | A valuable source of nectar for many pollinating insects. |
| Oenothera biennis | Evening primrose | |
| Papaver rhoeas | Common or corn poppy | A source of nectar for bees and butterflies. The seeds are a food source for small mammals |
| Plantago lanceolata | Ribwort plantain | An important wildflower of great wildlife value |
| Primula veris | Cowslip | A valuable early source of nectar for many pollinating insects. |
| Primula vulgaris | Wild primrose | |
| Prunella vulgaris | Selfheal | A valuable source of nectar for many insects. This plant also has good medicinal qualities |
| Ranunculus acris | Meadow buttercup | A valuable source of nectar for many insects |
| Rhinanthus minor | Yellow rattle | |
| Silene dioica | Red campion | |
| Silene flos-cuculi | Ragged robin | |
| Succisa pratensis | Devil's bit scabious | A favourite of the fritillary butterfly this is also a valuable source of nectar for many pollinating insects. |
| Tripleurospermum inodorum | Scentless mayweed | A valuable source of nectar for many insects |
| Vicia cracca | Tufted vetch | Particularly attractive to bumble-bees. |

**Schedule of Aquatic and marginal plants to be increased and/or introduced into the landscape at Blue Bell Farm. All have pollinating insect value, any specific wildlife value is also noted.**

| Latin name | Common name | Wildlife value |
|---|---|---|
| **Marginal plants** | | |
| Alisma plantago-aquatica | Water Plantain | A valuable source of nectar for bees, hoverflies and butterflies in Summer |
| Butomus umbellatus | Flowering rush | A valuable source of nectar for hoverflies and butterflies in Late-Summer |
| Caltha palustris | Marsh Marigold | A valuable source of nectar for bees, hoverflies and butterflies in Summer. Good for encouraging wildlife as it provides good habitat opportunities. |
| Cares riparia | Greater pond sedge | A good plant for wildlife habitat colonisation |
| Cyprus Longus | Sweet Gallingale | A good plant for wildlife habitat colonisation |
| Eupatorium cannabinum | Hemp agrimony | A valuable source of nectar for hoverflies and butterflies in Late-Summer |
| Iris pseudacorus | Flag Iris | A valuable source of nectar for bees, hoverflies and butterflies in Summer |
| Lychnis flos-cuculi | Ragged Robin | A valuable source of nectar for bees, hoverflies and butterflies in Summer |
| Menthe aquatica | Water Mint | Good for providing habitat opportunities for Newts. Good at using surplus nutrients to help keep the water algae free. Good nectar source for bees, hoverflies and butterflies. |
| Myosotis scorpioides | Forget Me Not | Good for providing habitat opportunities for Newts. Good at using surplus nutrients to help keep the water algae free. Good nectar source for bees, hoverflies and butterflies. |
| Sagittaria sagittifolia | Arrowhead | A valuable source of nectar for hoverflies and butterflies in Late-Summer |
| Success pratensis | Devils Bit Scabious | Good for providing wildlife habitat opportunities.Good nectar source for bees, hoverflies and butterflies. |
| Type minima | Miniature Bullrush | Provides good wildlife habitat and water filtration. |
| **Aquatic plants** | | |
| Ceratophyllum demersum | Hornwort | Oxygenator |
| Fontinalis antipyretica | Water Moss | Oxygenator |
| Nymphaea Alba | Water lily | A valuable source of nectar for bees, hoverflies and butterflies in Summer. These are heavy feeders in summer and will strip the water of nutrients so reducing algae. |



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Client: Mr A Hudd

Job Title: Blue Bell Farm

Drawing Title: Landscape Planting Plan

Scale: 1-360
PAPER SIZE A1
Date: 12/02/2018
Drawn: TP

All dimensions to be checked on site and any discrepancy or variation to be reported before proceeding

Drawing Number: 17-195-07

| REVISIONS |
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| REMARKS |
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