

Appendix 6.6

Wildlife Friendly Planting List

Landscape Wildlife Friendly Planting

Planting to enhance a site for wildlife should aim to provide a habitat rich in insects, and with the potential for alternative roosting/nesting sites.

Trees and Shrubs

Oak	<i>Quercus robus & Q. petraea</i>
Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>
Sliver Birch	<i>Betula pendula</i>
Field Maple	<i>Acer campestre</i>
Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>
Alder	<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>
Goat Willow	<i>Salix caprea</i>
Guelder Rose	<i>Viburnum opulus</i>
Hazel	<i>Coryllus avellana</i>
Blackthorn	<i>Prunus spinosa</i>
Elder	<i>Sambucus nigra</i>
Buddleia	<i>Buddleia davidii</i>

Night-Scented Flowers

As bats usually feed at dusk and dawn it is advantageous to use night-scented flowers which will attract moths and other night-flying insects.

Nottingham catchfly	<i>Silene nutans</i>
Night-scented catchfly	<i>S. noctiflora</i>
Bladder campion	<i>S. vulgaris</i>
Night-scented stock	<i>Matthiola bicornis</i>
Sweet rocket	<i>Hesperis matronalis</i>
Evening primrose	<i>Oenothera biennis</i>
Tobacco plant	<i>Nicotiana affinis</i>
Cherry pie	<i>Heliotropium x hybridum</i>
Soapwort	<i>Spanoria officinalis</i>

Scented Herbs

Chives	<i>Allium schoenoprasum</i>
Sage	<i>Salvia officinalis</i>
Marjoram	<i>Origanum vulgare</i>
Borage	<i>Borago officinalis</i>
Mint	<i>Mentha sp.</i>

Climbers

European honeysuckle	<i>Lonicera caprifolium</i>
Italian honeysuckle	<i>L. etrusca superba</i>
Japanese honeysuckle	<i>L. japonica halliana</i>
Honeysuckle (native)	<i>L. periclymenum</i>
White jasmine	<i>Jasminium officinale</i>
Dogrose	<i>Rosa canina</i>
Sweetbriar	<i>R. rubiginosa</i>
Fieldrose	<i>R. arvensis</i>
Ivy	<i>Hedera helix</i>
Bramble	many species

Leaving areas of grass uncut allows larval stages of these insects to develop.