Biodiversity Mitigation and Enhancement Plan	
For:	Bowmer and Kirkland
Site	Gomersal St Mary's CE(C) Primary School, Shirley Avenue, Gomersal, Cleckheaton, BD19 4NA
Report Date:	9th October 2026
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Client:	Bowmer and Kirkland
Site Name:	Gomersal St Mary's CE(C) Primary School, Shirley Avenue, Gomersal, Cleckheaton, BD19 4NA
Grid Reference:	SE 20758 25731
Report:	Biodiversity Mitigation and Enhancement Plan
Planning Application:	TBC
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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 snapshot in time and therefore not be viewed as definitive. Due to external factors, such as seasonality, weather, etc., having the potential to affect survey results, no liability can be assumed for omissions or changes that may or may not occur after the date this report was produced.

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1 Introduction and Background to the Site

1.1 Estrada Ecology Ltd was commissioned by Bowmer and Kirkland to prepare a Biodiversity Mitigation and Enhancement Plan.

1.2 This report has been compiled by assistant ecologist Emily Southern BSc (Hons) of Estrada Ecology Ltd, who is experienced in conducting preliminary ecological surveys, biodiversity enhancement plans and biodiversity net gain calculations.

1.3 The purpose of this strategy is to set out a framework for enhancing biodiversity on site.

1.4 Having reviewed the site and considered its potential future use as a school, the recommendations presented in this report are intended to enhance biodiversity value across the site while taking into account future land use and any relevant constraints.

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Figure 1: Proposed Site Plans

One Environments

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2 Biodiversity Enhancements

2.1 Bats

2.1.1 To enhance roosting opportunities for bats, it is proposed that two Pole Mounted Large Colony Bat Boxes be erected on the northwest boundary of the site, highlighted in Figure 2.

2.1.2 The Pole-Mounted Large Colony Bat Box is ideal for siting in locations where there are no suitable trees and walls to attach a roost to. They also allow you to position your box or boxes where they can get the maximum amount of sunlight (NHBS, No Date).

2.1.3 This large colony bat box has been specially designed to attract maternity colonies of crevice-dwelling bats such as common and soprano pipistrelles. It provides a greater roost space than the pole-mounted maternity bat box. Treated externally with a black non-toxic preservative, the box will absorb and retain heat from the sun, which is further retained by the three internal ceramic panels. These panels also divide the internal chamber into three crevices, which provide bats such as pipistrelles with the roosting environment that they prefer.

2.1.4 The pole-mounted large colony box includes either a 4m, 5m or 6m pole. These large wooden boxes attach to the pole using fixing rails. The pole should be sunk around 1m into the ground for stability. However, as ground conditions vary, it is advised that a builder or structural engineer be consulted before installing this box.

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

2.1.6 The bat boxes are proposed to be mounted in the north-western boundary corner, facing south, as temperature is a key influencing factor for artificial bat roosts. Additionally, lux levels within this area are measured at below 2 lux, which is considered suitable for roosting bats and ensures they will not be adversely affected by artificial lighting within the site boundaries (Figure 2). Furthermore, this area provides suitable linear features and commuting corridors for use by foraging and commuting bats.

2.2 Nesting Bird Provisions

2.2.1 Nesting provisions are suggested for this development, to include multiple nest boxes to be incorporated within the scheme. These are to include provisions for house sparrow (*Passer domesticus*), Swifts (*Apus apus*) and Starling (*Sturnus vulgaris)*.

2.2.2 House sparrow populations have been reported to have declined 71% between 1977 and 2008, with substantial declines in both rural and urban environments. Swifts in the UK have been declining rapidly over the past few decades. It is thought that the destruction of suitable nesting habitat is a core reason for this decline, and many councils are now advising swift bricks to be used in developments and renovations. The starling population in the UK has experienced a significant decline, with numbers falling by around 50% between 1972 and 1998. Starling, Swift and House Sparrows are now on the Red List of birds of high conservation concern.

2.2.3 It is proposed that three Eco Sparrow Towers (or similar) are to be pole-mounted into the northern aspect of the site, as shown in Figure 2.

2.2.4 This Eco Sparrow Tower is constructed with a recycled plastic weatherproof outer shell protecting a wooden nesting chamber to create a robust, long-lasting nest box with sufficient space for three pairs of house sparrows to nest in.

2.2.5 Standard 32 mm Sparrow nest boxes are frequently used by a variety of cavity-nesting species, including native tits and nuthatches. Additionally, installing three boxes together can provide suitable nesting opportunities for colony-breeding birds such as swifts and starlings.

2.2.6 The elevation of the bird boxes is not essential for the success of the provisions; however, the boxes must be placed at a minimum height of 4 meters from ground level and must not have any vegetation or light splay encroaching on the feature.

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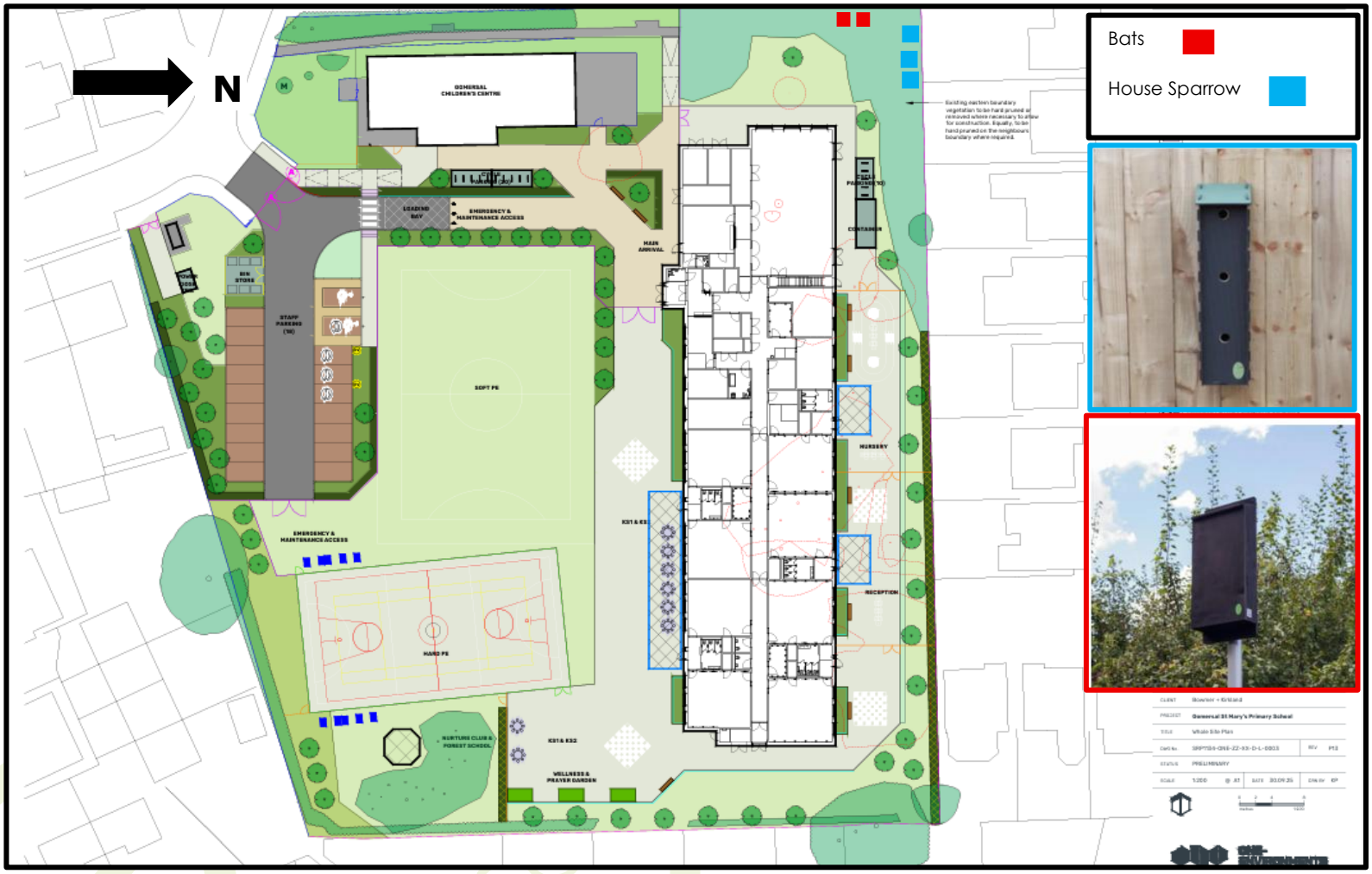
Figure 2: Proposed nesting and bat provision.



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2.3 Lighting Scheme

2.3.1 Illuminating habitats 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 the flight paths of some species.

2.3.2 Different species of bats have differing light tolerances when commuting and foraging, with bat species that emerge later in the evening, such as *Myotis* or *Plecotus* species, being more sensitive to increased light levels (Stone, 2014). Species such as *Pipistrellus*, *Nyctalus* and *Eptesicus* are thought to be less affected.

2.3.3 It has also been shown that insect prey can be attracted to artificial lighting drawing insects away from their natural habitat creating a 'vacuum effect' (Eisenbeis, 2006), disadvantaging light sensitive bat species and leading to a competitive advantage of those species able to take advantage of artificially lit areas (Artettaz, et al., 2000 and Davies, et al 2012).

2.3.4 Lighting causes direct mortality of insects and gives bats a competitive advantage over insect prey, such as moths, which are attracted to lights, changing the predator-prey relationship (Svensson & Rydell, 1998).

2.3.5 Where feasible, no artificial lighting should be installed upon the northern site boundaries to avoid artificial light splay onto habitats which could be used by bats within the site boundaries. No artificial light should be allowed to splay onto integrated bat and bird boxes, as highlighted in Appendix Two.

2.3.6 External lighting should be as directional as possible, with the luminaire angled sharply downwards, illuminating just the intended source and thus avoiding splay over a wider area.

2.3.7 Any external security lighting should be set on motion sensors and short (1-minute) timers. All luminaires should always be mounted on a horizontal plane, eliminating upward tilt and splay.

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

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2.4 Boundary Treatments - Hedgehogs

2.4.1 All boundary treatments should be designed to allow passage for small mammals. Any close board fencing or gravel boards along the site boundary should have an arch shape, no more than 15cm wide x 13cm high in each alternate panel to provide passage for small mammals, including hedgehogs, between the site and land outside the site boundary.

Figure 3: Examples of hedgehog highways in fence panels.

Suffolk Wildlife Trust

2.5 Reptiles

2.5.1 The site lends itself to enhancements for reptiles; therefore, it is recommended that hibernacula be implemented within the post-development scheme to enhance the ecological value of the site for reptiles.

2.5.2 Within the north-eastern area of the site, there is retained vegetation comprising scrub habitat. This area is considered suitable for the installation of a hibernaculum constructed from log piles within the scrub habitat, adjacent to the boundary fence.

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Figure 4: Proposed location of hibernacula pile

2.6 Timings and Aftercare

2.6.1 Indicative timings for biodiversity enhancements are outlined in Table 1.

Table 1: Proposed timings for installation of biodiversity enhancements.

Ecological Action	Indicative Timings of House Build, etc (Month / Year)
Installation of Pole-Mounted Large Colony Bat Boxes	During Construction
Installation of bird boxes	During Construction
Erection of fencing with hedgehog corridors	Upon Completion

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

3.1 To date, no detailed landscaping proposals has been provided for the scheme. However, the following recommendations are outlined to be considered for the scheme.

3.2 Amenity Grasslands

3.2.1 The amenity grassland areas of the scheme shall be sown with a hardwearing sports pitch mixture, such as *Boston Seeds Sports and Playing Fields Grass Seed*, or similar, at a sowing rate of 25 g/m². This mixture produces a very hard-wearing playing surface with high shoot density. Suitable for a range of summer and winter sports deemed necessary for the proposed use of the school's playing fields.

3.2.2 Once established, the grassland will require little ongoing maintenance and should be cut on a rotational basis. Where possible, some sections of the site are cut whilst others are left until later in the year. This will create a mosaic within the sward and aid biodiversity.

3.2.3 The selected area for sowing should avoid ground that is highly fertile and does not have a problem with perennial weeds. Good preparation is essential to success, suggesting that controlling weeds is essential, as is producing a good quality seedbed before sowing.

3.2.4 It is recommended that when preparing the seedbed, removing weeds using repeated cultivation is the best method prior to sowing to achieve the best results. It is also recommended that ploughing or digging to bury the surface vegetation, with harrowing or raking to produce a medium tilth, and rolling or treading to produce a level firm surface.

3.2.5 Seed is best sown in the autumn or spring but can be sown at other times of the year if there is sufficient warmth and moisture. The seed must be surface sown and can be applied by machine or broadcast by hand. Do not incorporate or cover the seed, but firm it in with a roll, or by treading, to give good soil/seed contact.

3.2.6 Further management details of the grassland once sown can be found on the Boston Seeds website.

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3.3 SuDS Plantings:

3.3.1 The planting scheme and locations should ensure that:

- They prevent erosion of soil surfaces/ edges.
- Trap silt and prevent re-suspension.
- Filter and treat pollution.
- Provide wildlife habitat.
- Provide visual and landscape benefits.

3.3.2 The Sustainable Urban Drainage (SuDS) areas within the scheme shall be sown with a wetlands grass mixture, such as Emorsgate Seeds EM8 Meadow Mixture for Wetlands, or similar, at a rate of 4g/m2. This grass mixture is inclusive of species suitable for seasonally wet soils.

3.3.3 Grass seed mixture should be sown in line with the manufacturer's instructions. Once established, the grassland will require little ongoing maintenance and should be cut on a rotational basis, with some sections of the SuD's cut whilst others are left until later in the year. This will create a mosaic within the sward and aid biodiversity.

3.3.4 Planting of additional aquatic vegetation can provide stabilisation and resuspension during heavy storm events. To enhance biodiversity, it is recommended that the margins/slopes be planted with a mixture of species at a ratio as outlined below to provide diversity within the structure:

- 20% flowering-rush *(Butomus umbellatus)*
- 20% water iris *(Iris pseudacorus*
- 20% common rush *(Juncus effusus)*
- 10% common sedge *(Carex Nigra)*
- 10% lesser pond sedge *(Carex acutiformis)*
- 10% lesser reed mace *(Typha angustifolia)*
- 10% marsh woundwort *(Stachys palustris)*

3.3.5 Any additional plantings should comprise those outlined within table 2, which comprise marginal species with a non-invasive nature.

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Table 2: Favourable marginal plants.

Tall Marginal Plants	Low aquatic plants
Flowering rush (*Butomus umbellatus*)	Amphibious bistort (*Persicaria amphibia)*
Gipsywort (*Lycopus europaeus*)	Brooklime (*Veronica beccabunga)*
Great Water dock (*Rumex hydrolapthum*)	Fleabane (*Pulicaria dysenterica*)
Hemp agrimony (*Eupatorium cannabium)*	Floating sweet grass (*Glyceria fluitans)*
Lesser reedmace (*Typha angustifolium)*	Marsh foxtail (*Alopecurus geniculatus*)
Marsh Woundwort (*Stachys palustris)*	Marsh marigold *(Caltha palustris)*
Pendulous sedge (*Carex pendula*)	Meadowsweet (*Filipendula ulmaria)*
Purple loosestrife (*Lythrun salicaria*)	Water forget-me-not (*Myosotis scorpioides)*
Rush (*Juncus sp)*	Water mint (*Mentha aquatica)*
Flag Iris (*Iris pseudacorus)*	Watercress (*Nasturtium officinale)*

3.3.6 Species listed in table 3 should be avoided due to their invasive nature, which could take over and deplete oxygen levels and lead to suboptimal conditions.

Table 3: Plants to be avoided.

Vigorous growth plants capable of taking over	Invasive non-native species not to be planted
Branched bur-reed (*Sparganium erectum)*	Canadian pondweed *(Elodea canadenis)*
Bulrush *(Typha latifolia)*	Curly waterweed *(Lagorosiphon major)*
Greater pond sedge (*Carex riparia)*	Floating pennywort (*Hydrocotyle ranunculoides)*
Reed canary-grass (*Phalaris arundinacea)*	New Zealand swamp-stonecrop (*Crassula helmsii)*
Reed sweet grass (*Glyceria maxima)*	Nuttall's pondweed (*Elodea nuttalli)*
Greater spearwort (*Ranunculus lingua*)	Parrot's feather (*Myriophyllum aquaticum*)
	Water fern (*Azolla filiculoides)*

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3.4 Tree and shrub planting

3.4.1 The proposed site plans indicate proposed tree planting; therefore, it is recommended that additional plantings should comprise native species of high biodiversity value, particularly fruit-bearing species that will enhance biodiversity for pollinators whilst providing food sources for birds and potentially frugivorous mammals upon establishment. Species include apple (*Malus domestica*), Bird cherry (*Prunus padus*), Wild Cherry (*Prunus avium*), Rowan (*Sorbus aucuparia*) and plum (*Prunus domestica*).

3.4.2 Any additional ornamental and shrub planting should also consist of species of high biodiversity value, such as dog rose (*Rosa canina*), field rose (*Rosa arvensis*), common dogwood (*Cornus sanguinea)*, flowering currant (*Ribes sanguinium*) and guelder-rose (*Viburnum opulus*).

3.4.3 A full list of recommended plant species is outlined in Appendix One

4 General Maintenance

4.1 Maintenance of retained habitats are recommended to be undertaken by a competent landscape contractor such as a member of The British Association of Landscape Industries (BALI).

4.2 Any works affecting protected species (if required), should be undertaken by a suitably qualified ecologist and said ecologist should be on call during the onset of site works to ensure any protected species issues that may arise are dealt with in a competent manner and act as an ecological clerk of works.

4.3 If any habitats are lost within 30 years, e.g. loss of a tree due to a storm. They are to be replaced like for like as soon as possible.

4.4 Pesticide and herbicide applications should be avoided where practical. Where the need outweighs the risk, applications should be applied by a suitably qualified contractor.

4.5 Intensive orchards require specific management, again a competent landscape contractor can advise on suitable ongoing maintenance which may include but is not limited to:

- Minimal (or preferably no) chemical inputs
- Formative tree pruning avoiding drastic crown removal, especially in veteran trees.
- Monitoring for tree diseases, spot treat where necessary, avoiding blanket pesticide or fungicide usage. Encourage natural pest control such as birds, bats and beetles.

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- Retain standing deadwood. Store other dead branches and brash cuttings in piles to encourage hedgehogs and invertebrates.
- Retain leaf fall and fruit fall to encourage healthy soil structure.
- Understorey grasses should be kept short sward either by traditional hay cutting (one cut in mid – late July) or grazing during this time to mimic this.
- Leave uncut areas and grass piles for invertebrates.

5 Maintenance / Management Responsibilities

5.1 Kirklees Metropolitan Borough Council, hereafter referred to as 'land manager', will be responsible for the implementation of this BMEP, and the prescriptions included herein. If the named land manager needs to be changed, this BMEP shall be updated to reflect the change.

5.2 It is the responsibility of the appointed land manager to uphold the implemented management/maintenance programme as outlined within this report. Any third parties must be informed of the details of this management/maintenance programme to comply with the details outlined in this report fully. Likewise, it is the applicant's responsibility to inform any construction/development companies involved in the development of the site, so that they can inform their workers to comply with the outlined requirements for development-stage responsibilities regarding habitats and protected species.

5.3 The named land manager may choose to outsource the management/maintenance responsibility to suitably qualified landscapers (etc.). No such management organisation has been appointed at this stage. This BMEP should be amended to include a reference to the acting management organisation(s) responsible for implementing the prescriptions outlined herein if other organisations are employed.

5.4 Annual inspections of bat boxes, bird boxes and hibernacula piles will be required to ensure that any damage or missing boxes can be replaced. Other management and maintenance for this site is outlined within the table below.

5.5 It is the responsibility of the Land Manager to ensure that any waste produced from site activities is disposed of appropriately. All waste should be properly segregated prior to disposal in accordance with relevant regulations and best practices.

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Table 4: Management and Maintenance Programme

Prescriptions	Frequency
Newly Planted Individual Trees	
Periodic inspections to check for pests, disease, or damage should be conducted routinely outside the breeding bird season. Any defects should be addressed immediately, and any treatments required to rectify the issues should be applied as spot treatment to the minimal area required. Blanket use of pesticides and fungicides is discouraged.	Annually
Periodic inspections to check for deadwood and damaged branches. These can be removed if they pose a safety hazard. Soft felling is advised with deadwood to be left for 24 hours below the tree with any knotholes facing upwards to allow any roosting bats to vacate overnight.	Annually
Any trees lost should be removed immediately and disposed of accordingly. These must be replaced at the current expected girth in line with the progress scheduled to achieve the target size by the completion of the thirty-year management period.	As and when required
Retained Scrub	
The scrub is to become mixed; therefore, the management within the habitat must ensure no dominant species outcompetes the other plantings. If any species is becoming dominant, some young shrubs or whips should be removed to allow other species to continue growth. During the management of scrub areas, avoid doing it all at once; vary the timing of trimming of sections to vary the composition and structure. As a general rule of thumb, 10%-20% of the scrub should be subject to a yearly cutting, changing which areas are cut annually. Select trees/shrubs for thinning to create spacious woodland structure, vary trimming/shaping species/season/stage of growth.	Annually
Created Grassland	
Grassland on site can be maintained to a short sward by regular mowing during the growing season. Areas of grassland should not be subject to significant wear. This includes the standing or storing of materials in the habitat for an extended period of time, which may reduce the habitat to bare ground. Re-seed as necessary to cover any patches that show bare ground to maintain full cover across the site	As required

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Prescriptions	Frequency
Spot treat weeds, grubs or fungal patches as and when detected. Grassland should be surveyed for the presence of persistent weeds, which should be removed appropriately. Use of weed killer should be avoided where practical	As required
No mechanical tools should be used around the base of the trees; grass should be hand-cut to avoid any potential damage to the base of the tree trunks	As required
Bat Boxes, Bird Boxes and Hibernacula Piles	
Annual checks to ensure bat and bird boxes are still in place and in good condition. Replace with like-for-like boxes if required. This is best carried out in the winter months Nov – Feb when boxes are less likely to be occupied. Should bat boxes be used, they become legally protected and should only be examined/moved by a suitably qualified ecologist.	Annually (In winter)
Ensure a clear flight path to all box entrances. Cut back any vegetation growing near boxes that may limit access to the boxes.	As required
Hibernacula piles should be inspected to ensure they remain intact, and additional logs may be required as decomposition occurs. This should be undertaken in the active reptile season, not within the winter months.	Annually
General Site Measures	
Any habitat retained or created within the development boundary which is lost, destroyed, or otherwise degraded should be replaced/reinstated like-for-like in accordance with the proposed landscaping plan and BNG post-development assessment.	Annually
An inspection for the presence of non-native invasive flora across the whole site should be undertaken and action taken should colonisation be recorded.	Annually
Litter should be removed from the site as part of the general day-to-day site management.	As and when required

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6 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. Pest control products such as slug pellets should be avoided where feasible, and the use of herbicides should be limited where practical to spot on treatments to prevent drift.

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.

6.3 Should site clearance works be proposed within the breeding bird season, typically March to September (inclusive), a pre-works breeding bird check by a suitably qualified ecologist should be undertaken within forty-eight hours of any vegetation removal works.

6.4 All bat and bird boxes are commercially available from www.nhbs.com.

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

Common Name	*Scientific name*	Wildlife value
Large trees		
Ash	*Fraxinus excelsior*	68 species of insects/mites and 32 species of lepidoptera. Seeds are eaten by birds and mammals.
Beech	*Fagus sylvatica*	98 species of insects/mites and 51 species of lepidoptera. The masts are eaten by birds and mammals, including wood mice and Jays.
Cherries	*Prunus avium, Prunus padus*	9 species of Lepidoptera. Berries eaten by birds.
Elm	*Ulmus procera*	Good tree for insects and birds. 124 species of insects/mites and 24 species of lepidoptera are associated with elm trees.
Oaks	*Quercus pedunculate, Q. Robur*	423 species of insects/mites and 193 species of lepidoptera. Acorns are eaten by a variety of birds and mammals. Very important for insect-eating birds.
Scot's pine	*Pinus silvestris*	91 species of invertebrates are known to use this species.
Spruce	*Picea spp.*	73 species of invertebrates are known to use this species.
Small-leaved lime	*Tilia cordata*	
White willow	*Salix alba*	450 species of insects/mites and 166 species of lepidoptera.
Medium/small trees		
Alder	*Alnus glutinosa*	141 species of insects/mites and 71 species of lepidoptera. Seeds are good for birds such as siskins.
Apples	*Malus spp.*	118 species of insects/mites and 76 species of lepidoptera. Fruits are eagerly consumed by birds and mammals.
Field maple	*Acer campestre*	149 species of insects/mites and 24 species of lepidoptera. Fruits eaten by small mammals.

Common Name	*Scientific name*	Wildlife value
Holly	*Ilex aquifolium*	7 species of invertebrates are known to use this species. Berries are 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	*Pyrus spp.*	Good for invertebrates. Fruits are eagerly consumed by birds and mammals.
Rowan	*Sorbus aucuparia*	58 species of insects/mites and 28 species of lepidoptera. The ripe berries attract birds such as redwings and fieldfares.
Birch (silver and downy)	*Betula pendula, B pubescens*	229 species of invertebrates are known to use these species. Best tree for moth larvae. Catkins good food source for birds such as redpolls and tits.
Plants for hedges		
Blackthorn	*Prunus spinosa*	229 species of invertebrates are known to use this species. Good for nesting birds if grown as a thicket or in a hedge. Rich in insects. Fruit for birds. The black hairstreak butterfly lays its eggs mainly on blackthorn.
Buckthorn	*Rhamnus catharticus*	Berries for birds. An important food plant for brimstone butterfly larvae.
Cherry plum	*Prunus cerasifera*	Nectar and fruits for invertebrates. Fruits are eagerly consumed by birds and mammals.
Elder	*Sambucus nigra*	Berries for birds and nectar for insects.
Guelder-rose	*Viburnum opulus*	Nectar for insects, particularly hoverflies. Fruits for birds and small mammals, especially liked by the wood mouse. Note: leaves, bark and berries are all poisonous.
Hawthorn	*Crataegus monogyna*	149 species of invertebrates 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	*Corylus avellana*	73 species of insects/mites and 68 species of lepidoptera. Nuts are eaten by birds and mammals, i.e., squirrels, mice, and jays.
Privets	*Ligustrum spp.*	24 species of insects/mites, nectar for the butterflies. Berries eaten by birds.

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Common Name	*Scientific name*	Wildlife value
Climbers/scramblers		
Brambles	*Rubus frutocosus agg.*	Nectar source for bees and butterflies. Berries for birds and mammals.
Dog Rose	*Rosa canina*	Provides nectar for bees and butterflies. Hips are good for small birds and mammals.
Ivy	*Hedera helix*	Provides a late nectar source and cover/hibernating sites for invertebrates. Food source for the Holly Blue butterfly larva.
Honeysuckle	*Lonicera periclymenum*	Excellent food source for invertebrates, including the Speckled Wood butterfly. Berries eaten by birds.
Wild clematis/ Old man's beard	*Clematis vitalba*	Provides nectar for bees and butterflies.
Plants to site under trees or in shady areas		
Bluebell	*Hyacinthoides non-scripta*	Provides nectar for bees and butterflies.
Bugle	*Ajuga reptans*	Provides nectar for bees and butterflies.
Daffodils	*Narcissus pseudonarcissus*	Provides nectar for bees and butterflies.
Foxglove	*Digitalis purpurea*	Provides nectar for bees and butterflies.
Lily of the valley	*Convallaria majalis*	Provides nectar for bees and butterflies.
Lords-and-ladies	*Arum maculatum*	Provides nectar for bees and butterflies.
Primrose	*Primula vulgaris*	Provides nectar for bees and butterflies.
Sweet violet	*Viola odoratum*	Provides nectar for bees and butterflies.
Wood avens	*Geum urbanum*	Provides nectar for bees and butterflies.
Yellow archangel	*Lamastrum galeobdoton*	Provides nectar for bees and butterflies.
Other shrubs for nectar, pollen or fruits		
Bodnant viburnum	*Viburnum x bodnantense*	Provides an early nectar source for invertebrates and berries for birds. One of the most valuable winter-flowering shrubs.
Californian lilac	*Ceanothus spp.*	Nectar for bees and butterflies.
Creeping cotoneaster	*Cotoneaster frigidus*	Berries are good for birds and small mammals. Attracts waxwings and pheasants.
Firethorn	*Pyracantha spp.*	Good for nesting thrushes and a site or an open robin box. Nectar for bees, berries for birds.
Himalayan honeysuckle	*Leycesteria formosa*	Provides nectar for bees and butterflies.

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Common Name	*Scientific name*	Wildlife value
Japanese quince	*Chaenomeles japonica*	Berries for birds and mammals.
Lilac	*Syringa vulgaris*	Nectar for bees and butterflies.
Mahonia	*Mahonia spp.*	Nectar for bees and butterflies.
Mock orange	*Philadelphus spp.*	Nectar for bees and butterflies.
Serviceberry	*Amelanchier canadensis*	Provides nectar for bees and butterflies.
Wildflowers		
Agrimony	*Agrimonia eupatoria*	Provides nectar for bees and butterflies.
Chicory	*Chicorium intybus*	Provides nectar for bees and butterflies.
Chives	*Allium schoenoprasum*	Provides nectar for bees and butterflies.
Common mallow	*Malva sylvestris*	Provides nectar for bees and butterflies.
Common poppy	*Papaver rhoeas*	Provides nectar for bees and butterflies.
Corncockle	*Agrostemma githago*	Very good nectar source for bees and butterflies.
Corn marigold	*Chrysanthemum segetum*	Very good nectar source for bees and butterflies.
Cowslip	*Primula veris*	Very good nectar source for bees and butterflies.
Dame's violet	*Hesperis matronalis*	Very good nectar source for bees and butterflies.
Dandelion	*Taraxacum officinale*	Very good nectar source for bees and butterflies.
Devil's bit scabious	*Succisa pratensis*	Very good nectar source for bees and butterflies.
Field scabious	*Knautia arvensis*	Very good nectar source for bees and butterflies.
Foxglove	*Digitalis purpurea*	Very good nectar source for bees and butterflies.
Germander speedwell	*Veronica chamaedrys*	Very good nectar source for bees and butterflies.
Goldenrod	*Solidago virgaurea*	27 species of Lepidoptera.
Great mullein	*Verbascum thapsus*	Very good nectar source for bees and butterflies.
Greater knapweed	*Centaurea scabiosa*	Very good nectar source for bees and butterflies.
Harebell	*Campanula rotundifolia*	Very good nectar source for bees and butterflies.
Herb-robert	*Geranium verum*	Very good nectar source for bees and butterflies.

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Common Name	*Scientific name*	Wildlife value
Lady's bedstraw	*Galium verum*	Very good nectar source for bees and butterflies.
Marjoram	*Origanum vulgare*	Good plant for butterflies and bees
Meadow cranesbill	*Geranium pratense*	Very good nectar source for bees and butterflies.
Oxeye daisy	*Leucanthemum vulgare*	Very good nectar source for bees and butterflies.
Primrose	*Primula vulgaris*	Very good nectar source for bees and butterflies.
Red campion	*Silene dioica*	Very good nectar source for bees and butterflies.
Spiked speedwell	*Veronica spicata*	Very good nectar source for bees and butterflies.
Tansy	*Tanacetum vulgare*	Very good nectar source for bees and butterflies.
Teasel	*Dipsacus fullonum*	A food source of the Brimstone butterfly. Attracts other insects for its nectar and birds for its seeds.
Toadflax	*Linaria vulgaris*	Very good nectar source for bees and butterflies.
White campion	*Silene alba*	Very good nectar source for bees and butterflies.
Wild thyme	*Thymus drucei*	Very good nectar source for bees and butterflies.
Yellow loosestrife	*Lysimachia vulgaris*	Provides nectar for bees and butterflies.

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Appendix One: Scheme design with Biodiversity Enhancements shown.