

Construction Method Statement

The Malet Arms, Newton Tony, Wiltshire SP4 0HF

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Report reference	P275.3.0
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Date	25 February 2026
Version	Final



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1 Summary

Site	The Malet Arms, Newton Tony, Wiltshire SP4 0HF
OS Grid Reference	SU 21601 40367
Report	Construction Method Statement
Purpose	To address Planning Condition 5 of the Decision Notice (ref PL/2025/07709).
Development Proposal	To create a wildlife pond.
Construction Measures	Construction measures have been included for: • The River Bourne • Woodland • Reptiles • Birds • Pond creation • Meadow creation

2 Introduction

2.1 Background

Eclipse Ecology Ltd were commissioned to prepare a Construction Method Statement (CMS) for use during construction of a pond to the rear of The Malet Arms, Newton Tony, Wiltshire SP4 0HF, herein referred to as 'the site'. The CMS has been informed by observations made during an Ecological Impact Assessment of the site (Eclipse Ecology, 2025). The CMS is required by the Planning Authority to address Condition 5 of the Decision Notice (ref PL/2025/07709), as follows:

Condition 5: *No development shall commence on site (including any vegetation removal), until a Construction Method Statement has been submitted to, and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. The Construction Method Statement shall include all precautionary measures to be implemented during the construction period, for the protection of sensitive habitats and species known to be present within or adjacent the site, with particular reference to reptiles, nesting birds, the River Bourne and nearby woodland. The development shall be carried out in strict accordance with the approved Construction Method Statement.*

REASON: *To ensure adequate protection, mitigation and compensation for protected species and priority habitats throughout the construction period.*

2.2 Site Location & Description

The site is located in the village of Newton Tony at central OS Grid Reference SU 21601 40367. The site comprises a small area within a managed field to the rear of a public house. The wider area comprises agricultural fields bounded by mature hedges, watercourses and pockets of deciduous woodland. A deciduous woodland is located c. 40m to the west of the proposed pond.

2.3 Development Proposal

To create a wildlife pond in the south of the field.

2.4 Objectives

The purpose of this document is to outline measures to be implemented during the construction period in order to protect sensitive habitats and species known to be present or adjacent to the site – including the River Bourne, a nearby woodland, reptiles and birds.

3 Construction Measures

A table outlining measures to mitigate potential impacts on ecological features and create the wildlife pond and meadow are provided in **Table 3.1** below.

Table 3.1 Construction measures

Feature	Action
River Bourne (c. 8m to the east) & Woodland (c. 40m to the west)	Adhere to relevant guidance¹ for working near water and woodland², as follows: • No artificial light shall be used on-site between sunset and sunrise during construction of the development. • Store materials, vehicles and fuel in a designated secure place away from the River Bourne. • Damp down and reduce potential sources of dust (e.g. from sweeping). • Use drip trays to prevent leaks. • Provide fuel tank bunds and spill kits. • Regularly maintain fuel pumps and standing plant. • Secure the site during construction to prevent vandalism. • Appropriately train all construction staff. • Report any environmental incidents to the Environment Agency (0800 80 70 60).
Reptiles	• Strim the grassland in an east to west direction. Strim the grass down to 10cm. Leave the arisings for 24 hours to enable any reptiles to leave the area before ground clearance. This will reduce the risk of killing/injury of any reptiles during works. • Leave the pond excavations covered overnight (e.g. lay plyboard flush with the surrounding ground) to prevent wildlife access, or secure planks to allow any animals that fall in to escape during construction. A member of staff must check the site at the end of each working day to ensure that these provisions have been made. Excavations must be checked daily to ensure that no animals have become trapped. • Store materials off the ground on pallets to prevent reptiles from taking refuge under them.
Birds	• Clear any dense vegetation, where required, between September and February (inclusive) to avoid the bird nesting season. • Alternatively, a Suitable Qualified Ecologist (SQE) shall check potential nesting habitat immediately before any vegetation clearance scheduled in the nesting season (March to August inclusive). • Retain any active nests in situ with a suitable buffer until the SQE confirms that the chicks have fledged and the nest is no longer active.
Pond creation	A wildlife pond shall be created in the southeast corner of the field as follows (refer to Appendices 1 and 2): • The pond shall be kidney-shaped and measure c. 140m². • The pond shall have shallow sloping banks for amphibian courtship display and have shelved areas below the water for wildlife to access and different plants to grow. • The pond will either be left to colonise naturally over time or native aquatic, marginal and terrestrial pond plants such as yellow flag iris <i>Iris pseudacorus</i>, gipsywort <i>Lycopus europaeus</i>, bogbean <i>Menyanthes trifoliata</i>, watermint <i>Mentha aquatica</i>, flowering

¹ Bat Conservation Trust and the Institute of Lighting Professionals (2023). Bats and Artificial Lighting at Night.

²<http://www.netregs.org.uk/environmental-topics/pollution-prevention-guidelines-ppgs-and-replacement-series/guidance-for-pollution-prevention-gpps-full-list/>

Feature	Action
	rush <i>Butomus umbellatus</i> and common water starwort <i>Callitriche stagnalis</i> will be planted – to be purchased from a specialist garden centre.
Meadow creation	• Create and maintain a 1m buffer of infrequently cut grassland along the southern field boundary leading to the off-site woodland. • Sow the grassland with Emorsgate EM1 – Basic General Purpose Meadow Mixture³ and allow the grassland to grow long. Manage the grassland according to Emorsgate's instructions to create an optimum sward⁴.

³ <https://wildseed.co.uk/>

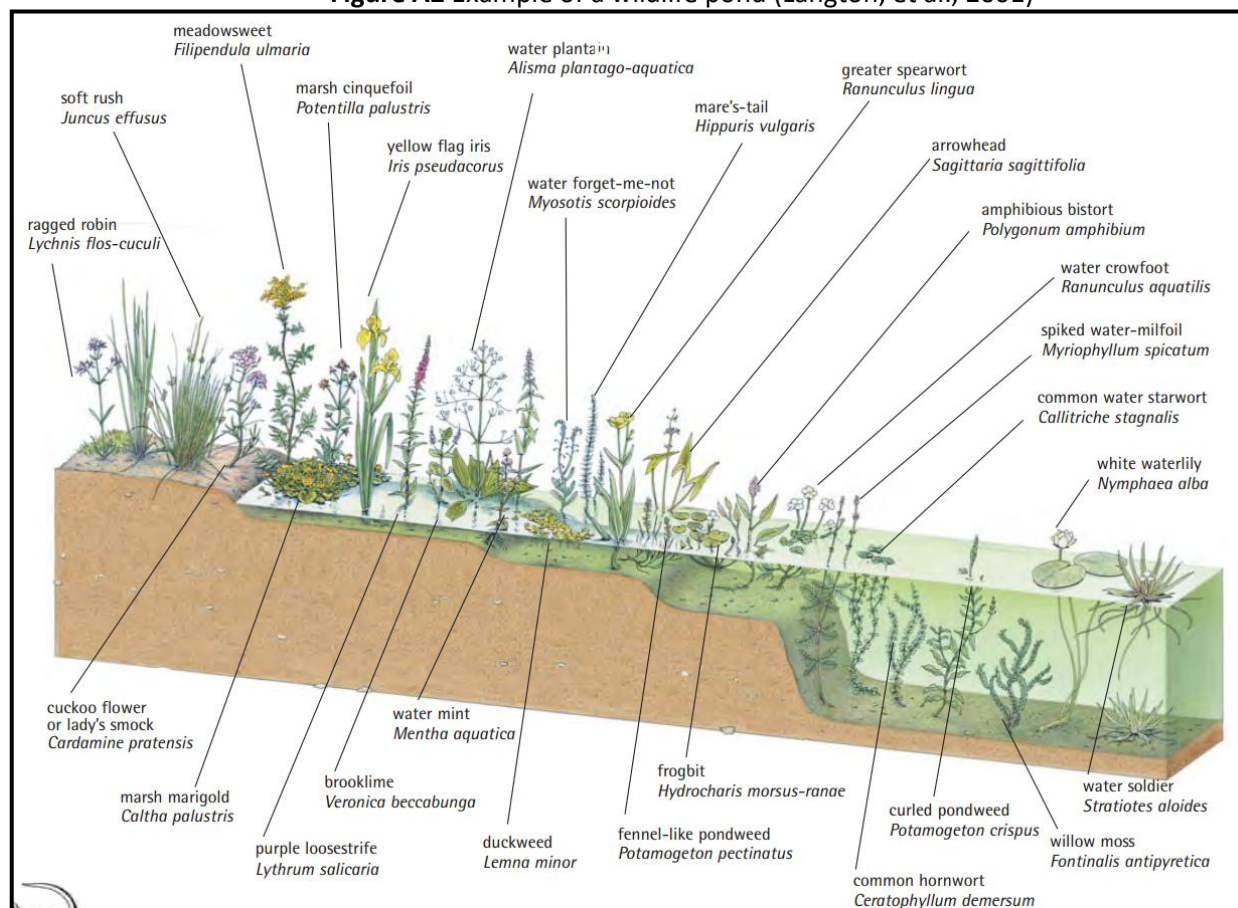
⁴ <https://wildseed.co.uk/>

Appendix 1 Pond & Meadow Grassland Creation

Figure A1 Approximate proposed pond location (blue) and meadow grassland (green) in survey area (red)



Figure A2 Example of a wildlife pond (Langton, et al., 2001)



Appendix 2 Wildlife-Friendly Plants

Plant Species	Native	Size/Type	Wildlife Notes ⁵	Soil	Scent	Comment
TREES						
Alder <i>Alnus glutinosa</i>	✓	Large	Good for invertebrates.	Waterlogged		
Aspen <i>Populus tremula</i>	✓	Medium/large	Good for invertebrates.			
Beech <i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	(✓)	Large	Good for invertebrates; beech mast.	Calicicole but tolerant.		
Bird cherry <i>Prunus padus</i>	✓	Small	Blackbirds eat the fruit.	Euryoecious	✓	
Cherry plum <i>Prunus cerasifera</i>		Medium	Good for birds			Birds consume the buds as well as fruit.
Apple spp. <i>Malus sylvestris, domestica</i>	(✓)	Small/medium	Good for invertebrates and birds. Supports mistletoe.	Euryoecious but best on fertile soils.		Avoid spraying domestic varieties with pesticides. Large number of varieties.
Downy birch <i>Betula pubescens</i>	✓	Small	Good for invertebrates.	Grows on poorly drained soils, cold resistant.		
Field maple <i>Acer campestre</i>	✓	Medium	The flowers provide nectar and pollen sources for bees and birds, and small mammals eat the fruits. Also attractive to moths, ladybirds and hoverfly.	Sandy or clay		
Hawthorn <i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	(✓)	Small (hedge)	Masses of flowers and berries, good protection for bird nests. Food plant of many (<200) invertebrates.	Euryoecious		Flowers on previous year's growth so if hedge, leave some untrimmed. NB Double-flowered varieties may be sterile.
Holly <i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	(✓)	Medium (hedge)	Good for invertebrates; late berries for birds and good protection for nests, roosts.	Euryoecious		Dioecious – needs one or two ♂ trees for ♀ trees to berry – plant both.
Hornbeam <i>Carpinus betulus</i>	✓	Large	Provides shelter, roosting, nesting and foraging opportunities for birds and small mammals. The 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.	Euryoecious		
Juneberry <i>Amelanchier lamarckii</i>		Small	Nectar and fruit	Sandy		North American native naturalised in Britain occasionally.

⁵ Plants can have benefits to several species. Only a few of the groups to which a plant may be of particular importance are listed here, or the feature of the plant of special value. The ✓ in brackets thus (✓) in the "British Native" column indicates there are also several horticultural varieties similar enough to be just as good for wildlife.

Midland hawthorn <i>Crataegus laevigata</i>	✓	Small (hedge)	Masses of flowers and berries, good protection for bird nests. Food plant of many invertebrates.	Euryoecious		Flowers on previous year's growth so if in hedge, leave some untrimmed.
Oaks <i>Quercus robur, petraea</i>	✓	Large	Huge number of invertebrates, & birds & mammals associated with this species.	Euryoecious		Jays eat the acorns.
Pear <i>Pyrus communis</i>		Medium	Pears are eaten by birds, and the flowers are a food source for bees. Caterpillars live in the foliage.	Loamy, sandy or clay soils, though best in rich, loamy soil.		
Rowan <i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>	(✓)	Medium	Nectar and fruit for birds			
Silver birch <i>Betula pendula</i>	(✓)	Medium	Invertebrates	Light/acid		Not long lived but good nurse tree.
Sweet chestnut <i>Castanea sativa</i>	✓	Large	Flowers provide nectar and pollen for bees. Micro-moths feed on the leaves and nuts.	Loam, sandy		
Lime spp <i>Tilia cordata, platyphyllos</i>	✓	Large	Good for invertebrates			Aphid infestations common
Whitebeam <i>Sorbus aria</i>	(✓)	Medium	Nectar & fruit for birds			Many varieties with plenty of fruit.
Wild cherry <i>Prunus avium</i>	✓	Medium/large	Good for invertebrates and birds.	Fertile soil - euryoecious		
Wild service tree <i>Sorbus torminalis</i>	✓	Large	Flowers provide pollen and nectar for insects, while the berries are eaten by birds. The leaves are eaten by caterpillars of the moths <i>Bucculatrix bechsteinella</i> and <i>Phyllonorycter mespilella</i> .			
Willows <i>Salix alba, caprea, fragilis, purpurea</i> etc	(✓)	Medium-large	Pollen, good for invertebrates.	Moist/wet		Pollards well
Wych elm <i>Ulmus glabra</i>	✓	Large	Birds eat the seeds and the leaves provide food for the caterpillars of many moths, including the peppered, light emerald and white-spotted pinion. Caterpillars of the white-letter hairstreak butterfly feed on elms.			
Yew <i>Taxus baccata</i>	✓	Medium	Winter shelter, fruit	Euryoecious		Toxic to some species including man
SHRUBS (see also small & hedge trees above)						
Alder buckthorn <i>Frangula alnus</i>	✓	Medium	Food plant of brimstone butterfly.			
Barberry <i>Berberis</i> spp		Various	Nectar, fruit, cover for birds			
Bilberry <i>Vaccinium myrtillus</i>	✓	Small	Good for birds and various insects.	Well-drained acidic soil with a pH between 4.5 and 6.		

Black currant <i>Ribes nigrum</i>		Medium	Good for bees and other insects.	Moist but well-drained, well-drained.		
Blackthorn <i>Prunus spinosa</i>	✓	Large	Nectar, fruit, spines give protective cover for nests and roosting.	Euryoecious		
Bluebeard <i>Caryopteris x clandonensis</i>		Small	Late nectar, good for bees & butterflies, etc.			
Broom <i>Cytisus</i> spp	(✓)	Medium	Nectar, good for invertebrates	Acidophile		
Buckthorn <i>Rhamnus catharticus</i>	✓	Medium	Food plant of brimstone butterfly.			
Butcher's broom <i>Ruscus aculeatus</i>	✓	Small		Euryoecious		
Butterfly bush <i>Buddleia davidii</i>		Large	Late nectar, good for invertebrates	Xeric/ saxicolous	✓	Can be invasive. Prune hard in early spring for late blooms. Avoid the species and large horticultural varieties – use 'Miss Ruby' or the dwarf 'Low and Behold Blue Chip'.
Cowberry <i>Vaccinium vitis-idaea</i>	✓	Small	Caterpillars of the green hairstreak butterfly (<i>Callophrys rubi</i>) feed on cowberry, as do the larvae of a number of moths, including the northern spinach, the grey mountain carpet and the Manchester treble-bar moth.			
Cross-leaved heath <i>Erica tetralix</i>	✓	Small	Good for bees.	Acidic, nutrient-poor substrates, such as shallow peats or sandy soils with impeded drainage.		
Daphne <i>Daphne odora</i>		Large	Bees are attracted to the nectar and pollen and butterflies, moths, and flies are attracted to the nectar in this winter flowering shrub.	Moist but well-drained, well-drained. Neutral – alkaline.		
Dogwood <i>Cornus sanguinea</i>	(✓)	Medium/large	Fruit			Very early flowers on some spp.
Elder <i>Sambucus nigra</i>	(✓)	Medium/large	Nectar, fruit	Euryoecious		
Escallonia <i>Escallonia</i> spp		Medium	Nectar and nest sites for birds			
Firethorn <i>Pyracanthus angustifolia</i>		Medium	Fruit, nectar, cover for nests/roosts			
Flowering currant <i>Ribes sanguineum</i>		Large	Nectar and pollen for bees.	Well-drained/ light, moist		
Forsythia <i>Forsythia</i> spp		Medium/large	Early nectar for invertebrates.			
Gooseberry <i>Ribes uva-crispa</i>		Medium	Good for bees.			

Gorses <i>Ulex</i> spp	(✓)	Medium	Early nectar, good cover on heathland, etc.	Xeric, low pH	✓	
Guelder rose <i>Viburnum opulus</i>	(✓)	Large	Nectar, fruit	Calcicole		Keep unpruned
Hazel <i>Corylus avellana</i>	✓	Large	Nuts (dormice), food plant of many invertebrates.			Domesticated varieties too.
Heather <i>Calluna vulgaris</i>	(✓)	Small	>100 moths associated with this sp.	Acidophile		
Heathers <i>Erica</i> spp	(✓)	Small	Nectar, invertebrate food plant.	Acidophiles		Many floriferous varieties.
<i>Hebe</i> – see <i>Veronica</i>						
Himalayan honeysuckle <i>Leycesteria formosa</i>		Medium	Good for bees and birds.	Euryoecious		
Juniper <i>Juniperus communis</i>	✓	Medium	Cover, good for invertebrates			
Kapuka <i>Griselinia littoralis</i>		Medium	Shelter	Halophyte		Useful to provide shelter from wind in coastal sites.
Lavender <i>Lavandula</i> varieties		Small/medium	Nectar, seeds – extraordinarily attractive to many insects and other invertebrates.		✓	Aromatic
Laurustinus <i>Viburnum tinus</i>		Large	Winter nectar for invertebrates, berries.	Calcicole		Keep unpruned. There are many other <i>Viburnum</i> spp for scent, nectar and berries.
Lilac <i>Syringa vulgaris</i>		Large	Good for bees and butterflies.	Moist but well-drained, neutral to alkaline soil.		
Mexican orange <i>Choisya ternata</i>		Medium	Good for bees and butterflies.	Euryoecious		
Mezereum <i>Daphne mezereum</i>		Medium	Good for bees and butterflies.	Moist but well-drained, well-drained		
New Zealand holly <i>Olearia macrodonta</i>						
Orange ball buddleia <i>Buddleia globosa</i>		Large	Nectar, good for invertebrates.			
Oregon-grape <i>Mahonia aquifolium</i>		Small/medium	Late winter nectar, fruit.		✓	Spp such as <i>M. japonica</i> are umbricolous.
Osier <i>Salix viminalis</i>		Large	Caterpillars and moths feed on the foliage, including the lackey, herald and red-tipped clearwing. 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.	Moist but well-drained		
Pheasant berry <i>Leycesteria formosa</i>		Medium/large	Fruits			Umbricolous
Portugal laurel <i>Prunus lusitanica</i>		Large	Good for bees.	Euryoecious		
Raspberry <i>Rubus idaeus</i>	✓	Medium	Good for numerous wildlife.	Moisture-retentive, fertile, slightly acidic soil, which is well-		

				drained		
Rosemary <i>Rosmarinus officinalis</i>		Small	Nectar	Calcicole		Aromatic – occasionally naturalised
Roses <i>Rosa</i> spp	(✓)	Medium	Nectar, fruit and cover.	Various	(✓)	<i>R. arvensis</i> is a good hedging plant. Many domestic roses are valuable for nectar and fruit. <i>R. rubiginosa</i> (sweet briar) is a good native to plant on limy soils.
Shrubby cinquefoil <i>Potentilla fruticosa</i>						
Snowy mespilus <i>Amelanchier canadensis, lamarckii</i>		Large	Birds eat the fruits.	Moist but well-drained, well-drained. Acid neutral.		
Spindle <i>Euonymus europaeus</i>	✓	Large	Fruit	Calcicole		Berries are toxic to humans.
Sweet bay <i>Laurus nobilis</i>		Large	Nectar, Fruits, winter shelter and nest/roosting sites.	Calcicole	✓	Aromatic. Cut back by severe frosts.
<i>Veronica</i> (sect. <i>Pseudoveronica</i>)		Medium to large	Nectar, especially early and late for invertebrates.			Large group – some with winter flowers but may be tender in UK.
Wayfaring tree <i>Viburnum lantana</i>	✓	Large	Nectar, fruit	Calcicole		Keep unpruned
Wild privet <i>Ligustrum vulgare</i>	✓	Medium/large	Nectar, fruit, winter shelter, nest/roost sites			Avoid pruning to obtain flowers & fruit – better to avoid garden privet <i>L. ovalifolium</i> .
CLIMBERS & WALL PLANTS						
Blackberry <i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg.	✓	Medium	Nectar, important late fruit resource, excellent cover.	Euryoecious		Invasive but there are cultivars available for gardens which are less aggressive.
Coast silk-tassel <i>Garrrya elliptica</i>		Medium	Early pollen, winter cover	Grows on north walls.		Dioecious – pollen on ♂ catkins, small berries on ♀ - umbricolous.
Dog rose and other climbing roses <i>Rosa canina</i> agg. and <i>Rosa</i> spp	(✓)	Various	Nectar, hips	Fertile	(✓)	
Firethorn <i>Pyracantha varieties</i>		Small/medium	Nectar, berries, cover	Euryoecious		
Himalayan clematis <i>Clematis montana</i>		Large	Provides good cover for bird nests and roosts.			
Honeysuckle <i>Lonicera periclymenum</i>	(✓)	Medium to tall	Nectar, berries, cover and nesting sites.		✓	Bark famously favoured by dormice for nests but several birds use it too.
Hop <i>Humulus lupulus</i>		Medium	Food of comma, red admiral and peacock butterflies.			Naturalised almost everywhere in UK.
Ivy <i>Hedera helix</i>	✓	Large	Winter nectar attracting invertebrates and thus insectivorous birds; berries, good cover.	Tolerates dry, poor soils.		A must for providing winter nectar; food plant of holly blue butterfly and swallow-tailed moth.
Ivy varieties <i>Hedera cultivars</i>		Medium	Cover especially in winter for birds and invertebrates.	Euryoecious		May not be fertile
Japanese quince <i>Chaenomeles japonica</i>		Medium	Early nectar and fruit.			Not all produce fruit – select carefully

Summer jasmine <i>Jasminum officinale</i>		Medium	Nectar		✓	Naturalised in south and central UK
Vines <i>Vitis</i> spp.		Large/very tall	Fruit, cover	Poor		
Winter jasmine <i>Jasminum nudiflorum</i>		Medium	Early nectar			Umbricolous, widely naturalised in south
PERENNIALS/ANNUALS/BULBS/CORMS						
Argentinean vervain <i>Verbena onariensis</i>		Tall	Nectar		✓	
Aubrieta <i>Aubrieta deltoidea</i>		Low	Early nectar	Saxicole		
Bedstraws <i>Galium</i> spp	✓	Short/medium	Food plant of many moths		(✓)	G. aparine is invasive and best avoided.
Bellflowers <i>Campanula</i> spp	(✓)	Medium	Nectar			
Bell heather <i>Erica cinerea</i>	(✓)	Medium	Nectar	Calcifuge		
Bird's- foot-trefoil <i>Lotus corniculatus</i>	✓	Short	Dingy skipper & common blue butterflies' host.			
Borage <i>Borago officinalis</i>		Medium	Nectar	Dry		Spreads
Campions <i>Silene</i> spp	✓	Medium	Nectar		(✓)	Some scented
Bugle <i>Ajuga reptans</i>	(✓)	Low	Early nectar for invertebrates.	Moist		Tolerates some shade.
Candytuft <i>Iberis umbellata</i>		Short	Nectar			
Catmint <i>Nepeta cataria</i>	(✓)	Short-medium	Nectar, good for bees and wasps.			Interesting secondary metabolites – aromatic.
Chicory <i>Cichorium intybus</i>	✓	Tall	Nectar	Calcicole		
Chives <i>Allium schoenoprasum</i>	(✓)	Medium-low clump	Nectar	Calcicole		Rare native but common in cultivation. Other onions too.
<i>Chrysanthemum segetum</i> see <i>Glebionis</i>						
Clovers <i>Trifolium</i> spp	✓	Short	Early nectar, good for bees.			
Comfreys <i>Symphytum</i> spp	(✓)	Medium	Nectar	Moist		
Common knapweed <i>Centaurea nigra</i>	✓	Medium	Late nectar			
Coneflower <i>Echinacea purpurea</i>		Medium	Nectar, seeds for birds			
Corncockle <i>Agrostemma githago</i>	✓	Tall	Nectar			Very rare as native now — grows readily from seed.
Cornflower <i>Centaurea cyanus</i>		Medium	Seeds			Naturalised — scarce
Corn marigold <i>Glebionis segetum</i>		Medium	Good for invertebrates			
Crane's-bills <i>Geranium</i> spp	(✓)	Short/medium	Nectar			Many different varieties
Cuckoo flower <i>Cardamine pratensis</i>	✓	Short	Early nectar, food plant of orange-tip butterfly.	Moist		
Daisy <i>Bellis perennis</i>	✓	Low	Early nectar			
Dandelions, cat's- ears, hawkbits etc. <i>Taraxacum</i> and <i>Asteraceae</i>		Medium/short	Good for invertebrates, early nectar.			
Dead-nettles <i>Lamium</i> spp	(✓)	Short/medium	Early nectar			
Evening primroses <i>Oenothera</i> spp	(✓)	Tall	Nectar and seeds		✓	
Everlastings <i>Helichrysum</i> spp		Medium	Nectar			
Fennel <i>Foeniculum vulgare</i>		Tall	Nectar, seeds, good for hoverflies.			Aromatic
Field scabious <i>Knautia arvensis</i>	✓	Medium	Nectar – good for invertebrates and			

			associated with several Lepidoptera.			
Fleabane <i>Erigeron speciosus</i>		Medium	Nectar, Insects			This is the garden form – there are native fleabanes.
Forget-me-nots <i>Myosotis</i> spp	(✓)	Short-medium	Early nectar and seeds			Self-seeds
Foxglove <i>Digitalis purpurea</i>	✓	Large	Nectar – good for invertebrates.	Calcifuge		Self-seeds readily. Grow from wild collected seed.
French marigold <i>Tagetes patula</i>		Short	Nectar, attracts hoverflies			Aromatic
Globe thistle <i>Echinops ritro</i>		Large	Nectar, seeds for birds			
Goldenrod <i>Solidago virgaurea</i>	✓	Tall	Late nectar, good for invertebrates			Also, the naturalised <i>S. canadensis</i> but can be invasive.
Heather <i>Calluna vulgaris</i>	(✓)	Short	Nectar	Calcifuge		
Hedge mustard <i>Alliaria petiolata</i>	✓	Medium	Food for several pierid butterflies.	Umbricolous		A plant for the hedgerow or a shady wild corner.
Hedge woundwort <i>Stachys sylvaticum</i>	✓	Medium	Good for invertebrates, nectar.			Shade tolerant
Hemp agrimony <i>Eupatorium cannabinum</i>	✓	Tall	Late nectar, good for invertebrates.			
Hoary plantain <i>Plantago media</i>		Short	Insect-pollinated plantain			Naturalises well in lawns and flowers profusely if left uncut or mown around for a few weeks in late spring.
Honesty <i>Linaria annua</i>	✓	Medium	Early nectar, seeds			Self-seeds readily
Hyssop <i>Hyssopus officinalis</i>		Medium	Nectar	Warm (heliophilous)		Naturalised in places, aromatic
Grape hyacinth etc <i>Muscari</i> spp		Short	Early nectar			
Greater knapweed <i>Centaurea scabiosa</i>	✓	Tall	Associated with many moths, bugs, beetles, flies and cynipid wasps.	Calcicole		
Ice plant <i>Sedum spectabile</i>		Medium	Early nectar, good for butterflies etc.			
<i>Lathyrus</i> — see <i>Vicia</i>						
Leopard plants <i>Ligularia</i> spp		Tall	Nectar, good for invertebrates.	Moist		
Lobelias <i>Lobelia</i> spp		Short	Early nectar			<i>L. cardinalis</i> is taller and a waterside plant.
Love-lies-bleeding <i>Amaranthus audatus</i>		Tall	Seeds good for birds	Poor soils		
Marigold <i>Calendula officinalis</i>		Medium	Loved by hoverflies			Easy from seed
Marjoram <i>Origanum vulgare</i>		Short/medium	Late nectar	Xeric		Many varieties
Marsh marigold <i>Caltha palustris</i>	✓	Medium	Nectar and shelter at pond edge. Good for Hymenoptera.	Wet		Frogs shelter in foliage. Double-flowered horticultural varieties may be less good for invertebrates.
Meadowsweet <i>Filipendula ulmaria</i>	✓	Tall	Nectar, good for invertebrates.	Moist/wet		Aromatic – smells of germolene
Michaelmas daisy <i>Aster novi-belgii</i>		Medium/tall	Late nectar			
Milfoil <i>Achillea millefolium</i>	(✓)	Medium	Invertebrates (nectar)			Many coloured varieties
Musk mallow <i>Malva moschata</i>	✓	Medium	Nectar, a food plant of painted lady butterfly.			
Nasturtium <i>Tropaeolum majus</i>		Medium	Nectar, good for invertebrates.	Euryoecious		Frost sensitive but easy from seed.

Common nettle <i>Urtica dioica</i>	✓	Medium/tall	Host for nymphalid butterflies.			Worth having a patch in a hidden corner.
Night-scented stock <i>Matthiola longipetala</i>		Short	Good for invertebrates		✓	
Ox-eye daisy <i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i>	✓	Medium	Nectar, good for hoverflies.			
Phlox <i>Phlox paniculata</i>		Medium/tall	Nectar	Does not stand drought.	✓	
Primrose <i>Primula vulgaris</i>	✓	Low	Early nectar			
Purple-loosestrife <i>Lythrum salicaria</i>	✓	Tall	Nectar, good for bumblebees and several Lepidoptera.	Moist/wet		Can be rather invasive
Ragged-robin <i>Lychnis flos-cuculi</i>	✓	Medium	Nectar, good for bumblebees.	Moist/wet		
Red valerian <i>Centranthus ruber</i>		Medium	Late nectar	Saxicole		
Rosebay willowherb <i>Chamerion angustifolium</i>	✓	Tall	Host plant for the elephant hawk-moth.			Can be invasive — best in a wild corner where it can be controlled.
Scabious <i>Scabiosa</i> spp	(✓)	Medium	Nectar	Prefer drier ground		
Sea hollies <i>Eryngium</i> spp	(✓)	Medium	Nectar, Seeds			
Selfheal <i>Prunella vulgaris</i>	✓	Low	Several moths and beetles feed on this.			
Small Alison <i>Alyssum alyssoides</i>						
Snowdrop <i>Galanthus nivalis</i>	✓	Short	Early nectar			Mostly naturalised
Soapwort <i>Saponaria officinalis</i>	✓	Medium	Nectar, associated with several hawk-moths.			
Spring crocus <i>Crocus</i> spp		Small	Early nectar			Some naturalised
Squills etc. <i>Scilla</i> spp and related	(✓)	Short	Early nectar	Several woodlanders are	✓	Also, native bluebell but avoid Spanish bluebell which hybridises with our native sp.
Stinking hellebore <i>Helleborus foetidus</i>	✓	Medium	Early nectar, good for bees and wasps.	Calcicole		
Sunflower <i>Helianthus annuus</i>		Tall	Seeds especially for birds			
Sweet bergamot <i>Monarda didyma</i>		Medium/tall	Nectar		✓	
Sweet rocket <i>Hesperis matronalis</i>		Tall	Early nectar, good for Lepidoptera.	Mesic (umbricolous)	✓	Naturalised
Teasel <i>Dipsacus fullonum</i>	✓	Tall	Nectar, seeds for birds			
Thrift <i>Armeria maritima</i>	✓	Short	Late nectar – provides cover in arid places.	Saxicole		
Thymes <i>Thymus</i> spp	(✓)	Low	Late nectar, good for invertebrates.	Xeric		
Tobacco plants <i>Nicotiana</i> spp		Medium/tall	Scent, good for moths		✓	Some scented at night
Vetches <i>Vicia</i> & <i>Lathyrus</i> spp	✓	Medium/tall	Hosts for lycaenid butterflies			Often scrambling
Violet, pansy, viola <i>Viola</i> spp	(✓)	Small	Early nectar		✓	<i>V. odorata</i> is very sweet scented
Wallflowers <i>Erysimum cheiranthoides</i> /E. <i>cheiri</i>		Short	Early nectar.		✓	Will set seed and spread
Water mint <i>Mentha aquatica</i> and other mints	(✓)	Short-medium	Nectar, good for butterflies, etc.	Various		Aromatic
Wild strawberry <i>Fragaria vesca</i>	✓	Short	Larval food plant of grizzled skipper.	Umbricolous		Good ground cover in light shade — tasty

						fruit too!
Wild mignonette <i>Reseda lutea</i>	✓	Short	Several pierid butterflies and chrysomelid beetles feed on this.	Calcicole		
Winter aconite <i>Eranthis hyemalis</i>		Short	Early nectar			Can be hard to establish
Wood anemone <i>Anemone nemorosa</i>	✓	Low	Early nectar	Woodland		

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