

Native Species Planting Guidance

Tree and Woodland Planting

Dominant tree species	Understorey tree species and minor constituents	Rare species, sub-species and/or species of uncertain status
Alder <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> Downy birch <i>Betula pubescens</i> Hazel <i>Corylus avellana</i> Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> Sessile oak <i>Quercus petraea</i> Pedunculate oak <i>Quercus robur</i> Rowan <i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>	Silver birch <i>Betula pendula</i> Hawthorn <i>Crataegus monogyna</i> Spindle <i>Euonymus europaeus</i> Holly <i>Ilex aquifolium</i> Crab apple <i>Malus sylvestris</i> Aspen <i>Populus tremula</i> Wild cherry <i>Prunus avium</i> Blackthorn <i>Prunus spinosa</i> Goat Willow <i>Salix caprea</i> Grey willow <i>Salix cinerea</i> Elder <i>Sambucus nigra</i> Wych elm <i>Ulmus glabra</i> Guelder rose <i>Viburnum opulus</i>	Black poplar <i>Populus nigra ssp. betulifolia</i> Bird cherry <i>Prunus padus</i> Dark-leaved willow <i>Salix myrsinifolia</i> Bay willow <i>Salix pentandra</i> Purple willow <i>Salix purpurea</i> Osier <i>Salix viminalis</i> Whitebeam <i>Sorbus aria</i> Irish whitebeam <i>Sorbus hibernica</i> Rock whitebeam <i>Sorbus rupicola</i> Yew <i>Taxus baccata</i>

Hedgerow Species

Hazel <i>Corylus avellana</i> Blackthorn <i>Prunus spinosa</i> Holly <i>Ilex aquifolium</i> Gorse <i>Ulex europaeus</i> Yew <i>Taxus baccata</i>	Ivy <i>Hedera helix</i> Bramble <i>Rubus</i> Elder <i>Sambucus nigra</i>	Dog Rose <i>Rosa canina</i> Guelder Rose <i>Viburnum opulus</i> Hawthorn <i>Crataegus monogyna</i> Honeysuckle <i>Lonicera periclymenum</i> Spindle <i>Euonymus europaeus</i>
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Rough Grass Species

Rough grass should be sited adjacent to a hedge, scrub, woodland or watercourse for maximum wildlife benefit.

Grass species suitable for use in rough grass margins

Cocksfoot* <i>Dactylus glomerata</i> Rough stalk meadow grass <i>Poa trivialis</i> Yorkshire fog <i>Holcus lanatus</i> Crested dog's tail <i>Cynosurus cristatus</i> Sheep's fescue <i>Festuca Ovina</i> (uplands) Sweet vernal grass <i>Anthoxanthum odoratum</i>	Meadow foxtail <i>Alopecurus pratensis</i> Smooth stalk meadow grass <i>Poa pratensis</i> Creeping bent <i>Agrostis stolonifera</i> Common bent <i>Agrostis capillaris</i> Red fescue <i>Festuca rubra</i>
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*Cocksfoot must form no more than 15% (maximum 2kg/ha) of the mixture.

Native Grassland Species

Common bent <i>Agrostis capillaris</i> Crested dog's-tail <i>Cynosurus cristatus</i> Crested hair-grass <i>Koeleria macrantha</i> <i>(localised species)</i> Meadow fescue <i>Festuca pratensis</i> Quaking-grass <i>Briza media</i> <i>(localised species)</i> Red fescue <i>Festuca rubra</i> Sheep's-fescue <i>Festuca ovina</i> Smooth meadow-grass <i>Poa pratensis</i> Sweet vernal-grass <i>Anthoxanthum odoratum</i> Yellow oat-grass <i>Trisetum flavescens</i> <i>(localised species)</i> Agrimony <i>Agrimonia eupatoria</i> Autumn hawkbit <i>Leontodon autumnalis</i> Bugle <i>Ajuga reptans</i> blue Burnet-saxifrage <i>Pimpinella saxifraga</i> <i>(localised species)</i> Cat's-ear <i>Hypochaeris radicata</i> y Common bird's-foot-trefoil <i>Lotus corniculatus</i> Common fleabane <i>Pulicaria dysenterica</i> Common knapweed <i>Centaurea nigra</i> Common sorrel <i>Rumex acetosa</i> Cuckooflower <i>Cardamine pratensis</i> Devil's-bit scabious <i>Succisa pratensis</i> Field scabious <i>Knautia arvensis</i> <i>(localised species)</i> . Germander speedwell <i>Veronica chamaedrys</i> Greater bird's-foot-trefoil <i>Lotus pedunculatus</i>	Harebell <i>Campanula rotundifolia</i> Kidney vetch <i>Anthyllis vulneraria</i> <i>(coastal/calcareous species)</i> Lady's bedstraw <i>Galium verum</i> Lesser stitchwort <i>Stellaria graminea</i> Marsh-marigold <i>Caltha palustris</i> Meadow buttercup <i>Ranunculus acris</i> Meadowsweet <i>Filipendula ulmaria</i> Meadow vetchling <i>Lathyrus pratensis</i> Mouse-ear hawkweed <i>Pilosella officinarum</i> Oxeye daisy <i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i> Perforate St John's-wort <i>Hypericum perforatum</i> Pignut <i>Conopodium majus</i> Ragged-robin <i>Lychnis flos-cuculi</i> Red clover <i>Trifolium pratense</i> Ribwort plantain <i>Plantago lanceolata</i> Selfheal <i>Prunella vulgaris</i> Sheep's sorrel <i>Rumex acetosella</i> Sneezewort <i>Achillea ptarmica</i> Tormentil <i>Potentilla erecta</i> Tufted vetch <i>Vicia cracca</i> Water avens <i>Geum rivale</i> Wild carrot <i>Daucus carota</i> Wild thyme <i>Thymus polytrichus</i> Yarrow <i>Achillea millefolium</i> Yellow rattle <i>Rhinanthus minor</i>
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Ponds

Depending on site conditions and existing habitats present, it may not be necessary to introduce planting to a new pond, as natural colonisation may be the best option.

Please see <http://www.pondconservation.org.uk/> for further information.

Submerged plants	Floating plants
Spiked water milfoil <i>Myriophyllum spicatum</i> Water crowfoot <i>Ranunculus aquatilis</i> Water starworts <i>Callitriche spp</i>	Yellow water-lily <i>Nuphar lutea</i> White water-lily <i>Nuphar alba</i> Amphibious bistort <i>Polygonum amphibium</i> Pondweed <i>Potamogeton spp</i>

Emergent plants	Marginal plants – should be planted just above the waters edge
Branched bur-reed <i>Sparganium erectum</i> Water plantain <i>Alisma plantago-aquatica</i> Marsh cinquefoil <i>Potentilla palustris</i> Bogbean <i>Menyanthes trifoliata</i> Marestalk <i>Hippuris vulgaris</i> (localised species) Water horsetail <i>Equisetium fluviatile</i> Common reed <i>Phragmites australis</i> * Reed Canary-grass <i>Phalaris arundinacea</i> Floating Sweet-grass <i>Glyceria fluitans</i>	Marsh marigold <i>Caltha palustris</i> Meadowsweet <i>Filipendula ulmaria</i> Water mint <i>Mentha aquatica</i> Yellow flag iris <i>Iris pseudacorus</i> Brooklime <i>Veronica beccabunga</i> Cuckoo flower <i>Cardamine pratensis</i> Purple loosestrife <i>Lythrum salicaria</i> Ragged robin <i>Lychnis flos-cuculi</i> Water Forget-me-not <i>Myosotis scorpioides</i> Marsh pennywort <i>Hydrocotyle vulgaris</i>

* Lack of management results in eventual succession to scrub and woodland due to fast growth and leaf litter build up. To maintain a good stand of reeds (for wildlife benefit), water levels should be kept at an appropriate level. A regime of rotational cutting and burning will prevent a layer of leaf litter building up and so improve the quality of the reed.