

BRINGING YOUR GARDEN TO LIFE

EASY WAYS TO MAKE YOUR GARDEN WILDLIFE-FRIENDLY



INTRODUCTION

At Barratt Homes we have a vision that goes beyond bricks and mortar, that's why we've partnered with the RSPB, the UK's largest nature conservation charity. By teaming up with them on a national basis we are seeking to design and landscape our developments and green spaces in an ecological and nature friendly way.

Did you know that 60% of the species monitored in the UK over the past 50 years are in decline. We can all play our part to help reverse this trend. **Private gardens in the UK cover approximately 450,000 ha of land, that's an area larger than the county of Suffolk!** This means collectively, the potential to create amazing places for wildlife in gardens is huge.

Gardens are great places for all the family to enjoy and share. Regardless of what you want from your garden it can still be welcoming and friendly for wildlife. This guide aims to inspire you, our customers, to help us save the UK's wildlife. It contains practical advice to start you on your journey to giving nature a home in your garden. Maybe you could join forces with your neighbours to get the whole community gardening for wildlife?





BASIC
STEPS FOR
CREATING
A WILDLIFE
GARDEN

Provide food – much of this comes from plants, so the more you plant the better!

Plant choice is important: select those rich in pollen and nectar
Avoid planting invasive non-native species (see pages 33-34)
Limit hard landscaping (decking, paving) wherever possible
Provide food and water for birds and other wildlife throughout the year
Plant a variety of shrubs, climbers, flowers, grass and trees*

Provide water – this is the single most wildlife rich home you could create in a garden

A water feature such as a bird bath is good, a pond is even better
In the winter a garden bird bath could be the only source of water for thirsty birds
Even a small shallow pond can be home to dozens of species



Provide shelter – animals need cover in which to stay safe and raise their young

Shrubs are perfect for providing cover and somewhere to breed
Add additional log piles and nest boxes for birds, bats, bees and hedgehogs

Ensure wildlife can move between gardens

For ground based creatures such as hedgehogs they may require your help in the form of a hedgehog home or highway (see page 10)

Think about the materials you use

Use timber that comes from sustainable sources—look for the FSC sign
Use peat-free compost and where possible source plants grown in peat-free compost
Avoid using chemicals



An example of a wildlife-friendly garden

See how this wildlife garden still has everything you need for you and your family. The following pages provide information on how to create simple wildlife friendly features, so you can choose the right ones for your garden size.

You don't have to have a big garden to make it wildlife friendly, just choose the features that are right for you





WILDLIFE
GARDEN
FEATURES

Bird boxes

There are a wide variety of bird boxes available. Visit the RSPB online-shop to get an idea of what types of boxes suit different species. We suggest they have a 32mm diameter hole, which is at least 15cm from the bottom of the box and have no perch.

They should point in any east-facing direction on walls, fences or trees, at least 2m off the ground.

Visit www.rspb.org.uk/shop to buy yours today.



Bat boxes

There are many types of bat, but the species you are most likely to get are pipistrelle bats, so the best bet is to choose a box that suits them. A Kent bat box like the one in the picture below is a good place to start.

They should be secured either on mature trees within a hedge-line, or on houses close to hedgerows and/or tree-lines. They should generally be installed at least 4-5m above the ground on southerly to westerly aspects, that are sheltered from regular strong winds. Do not locate them near street or house security lights.

Visit www.rspb.org.uk/shop to buy yours today.



Solitary bee boxes

These can be bought quite cheaply and simply provide solitary bees with places to nest. Species such as leaf cutter bees and red mason bees will benefit. Ensure the ones you use are closed at the back and offer sufficient protection from rain. Alternatively, these can easily be home made. For a good example of how to make one, visit the RSPB website.

They should be located in a sheltered, sunny position at about 1.2m (waist height) from the ground and in proximity to nectar rich plants. Fence posts are ideal places to secure them.

Visit www.rspb.org.uk/shop to buy yours today.



Hedgehog highways

You may find that this has already been done, but if not it is a good idea to make some routes in and out of your garden to allow hedgehogs and other wildlife such as frogs and toads to move easily between gardens. It is very easy to do – just cut a small gap (130x130mm or 5”x5”) at the base of a single fence panel. Locate these towards the back corners of the garden. It is good to ensure a good cover of shrubs and herbaceous plants across the back edge of the garden to provide continuous cover for wildlife using the highways. Hedgehogs are great for gardens as they eat some of our less welcome visitors such as slugs and snails. You could also encourage your neighbours to do the same – the more routes in and out of gardens the easier it is for wildlife to move around.



Hedgehog home

These can be purchased ready-made, but if you are feeling adventurous you can make them from FSC timber sheets or logs. Making one from logs is simple and just requires laying logs to create a covered cavity, and then covering with twigs and leaves.

They should be located away in a quiet part of the garden with good vegetation cover, for example tall herbaceous flowers, shrubs and hedges; and preferably under a hedge, or against a bank, wall or fence. Remember though, that if you're putting in a hedgehog home ensure that they can get to it, so **always do this in combination with hedgehog highways.**

Visit www.rspb.org.uk/shop to buy yours today.



Dead wood features

Logs and wood can offer a home for nature in your garden – a staggering number of minibeasts, fungi and some plants rely on dead wood for food, shelter or to grow on. Dead wood features can be made to look pleasing as well as being attractive to wildlife.

As an example, logs can be partially buried in the ground and arranged to make a striking standing wood feature, or laid in a criss-cross fashion filling gaps with twigs and brash to create a lying wood feature. Beetles, hoverflies, and fungi will soon come to use dead wood features and add more diversity to the garden. You may also find reptiles basking on or amphibians hiding beneath log features.

Dead wood features should ideally be in partially shaded locations, but are still valuable in fully shaded and sunny spots.



Hiding places for wildlife

Great for frogs and toads and, on very rare occasions, lizards and slow worms.

- Dig a round or oblong hole 450mm to 600mm deep
- Fill it with large pieces of concrete and brick rubble up to ground level
- Place a layer of logs and woody brash on top, followed by more rubble, forming a mound
- Mix the dug out soil thoroughly with building ballast and cover the mound
- **Avoid compacting soil and being fussy about filling gaps** that lead into the rubble beneath
- Add a few strategically placed decorative boulders and feature logs on top and plant with nectar rich, drought tolerant plants.

For frogs and toads, they are best located in places that remain damp but will not flood and ideally in association with a pond. If you are lucky enough to have lizards and slow worms, then it needs to be in a dry, warm part of the garden.



Pond

A pond is probably the single best thing for wildlife you can do in a domestic garden. They provide habitats for a huge variety of animals such as frogs, toads, dragonflies and damselflies which come to breed, feed, bathe and drink.

Ponds can be either formal or informal (more natural). The larger the pond, the better. We recommend a surface area of at least one metre squared. To maximise value, include shallow margins and a deeper middle section to maximise the number of niches available. Add boulders, large pebbles and gravel to create gently shelving beaches that allow wildlife easy access in and out of the pond.

They can be planted with aquatic and marginal plants, just be careful to ensure that no invasive species are used (see pages 33-34). It is best to use rainwater to fill the pond and aquatic compost for plants. Using tap water or topsoil will introduce nutrients and cause algal growth. Ponds are best in sunny locations, without much shade.

Pond safety should be followed at all times and child proofing may be required to prevent accidents.



Wildflower turf

Grassland with lots of flowers is great for wildlife, especially pollinating insects such as bees. There's always room somewhere in a garden for even a small proportion of lawn to be rich in flowers. If your garden has space, you may either sow a meadow seed mix or lay ready grown flower rich turf. September is usually the best time to do this.

Wildflower seeds and turfs are available from a number of suppliers. Some produce turfs with flowers that don't mind more frequent mowing. These are great for formal or regularly used areas of the garden.

Alternatively, wildflower areas may be cut more traditionally in late summer after flowering and a few more times before the winter and again in early spring until the end of April.

Cornfield annual bed

These are very cheap, easy to establish and can be a great gap filler for even the smallest of spaces. They may be sown in autumn or early spring and include flowers such as Corncockle, Poppy and Cornflower.

A packet of Meadow Seed mix containing flowers such as Vipers bugloss, Tickseed and Bishop's weed may be another alternative option to sow either on its own or mixed with the cornfield annuals.

Available in a ready-to-sow mix (from various suppliers), the following are typical examples of cornfield annual or an annual flower mix:

Cornfield annuals:

Corn chamomile	Corn marigold
Corncockle	Cornflower
Poppy	

Annual meadow mix:

Annual coneflower	Bishop's weed
Linseed	Tickseed
Viper's bugloss	



Scented garden

Not only attractive to pollinators, such as bumblebees and butterflies, but also somewhere pleasant to sit. Even on a warm winter's day viburnums, sweet box and winter honeysuckle can create fragrance. It's usually best if a bench and arbour provides the focal point to sit and take in the smells from the surrounding planting, be it a lavender hedge or summer jasmine trailing among fragrant roses growing over the arbour.

SPRING SCENT

Armand clematis
Bleeding heart
Chinese wisteria
Lilly of the valley
Wallflower

SUMMER SCENT

Bergamot
Burkwood viburnum
Cabbage palm
Flowering tobacco
Honeysuckle (native)
Hop
Lavender
Mock Orange
Perennial phlox
Summer jasmine

AUTUMN SCENT

Baneberry
Ebbinge's silverberry
Scented clematis

WINTER SCENT

Arrowwood
Burkwood osmanthus
Winter honeysuckle
Sweet box
Winter daphne

ALL YEAR SCENT

Big root crane's bill
Bluebeard
Catnip
Common thyme
Myrtle
Oregano
Rosemary
Sage



Native hedgerow

Hedgerows are fantastic features for wildlife, providing nectar, fruit and places to nest or shelter. They may be of a single species or, ideally, a mix of different species, planted in a random order to maximise structural and species diversity over small distances.

To make a hedgerow extra special it could be under-sown with a hedge-specific wildflower seed mix, planted with smaller, nectar-rich shrubs and herbaceous plants in front of it, and/or have a tree/s growing through it every few metres.

In a small garden, any combination of these plants would be perfect as part of a native hedge:

Alder buckthorn

Beech

Buckthorn

Dog rose

Dogwood

Field maple

Guelder rose

Hawthorn

Hazel

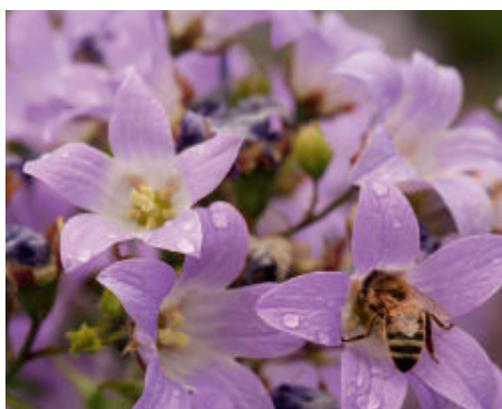
Holly

Hornbeam

Spindle

Wayfaring tree

Wild privet



Drought garden

Drought gardens are ideal for free draining soils and help future proof for climate change, particularly in drought stressed regions of the UK where water is at a premium, as they require very little watering. They replicate a range of habitats such as lowland and upland heath, savannahs and coastal maritime heaths. As such they may include a variety of low growing drought tolerant shrubs, such as rock roses and Hebes, herbaceous plants such as Stachys and Rudbeckia, and grasses from across the world. With the right plants they can provide a rich source of nectar for pollinating insects.

Suggested species for a drought garden:

Argentinean vervain

Butterfly stonecrop

Common gum rock rose

Common thyme

Coneflower

Coral bells

Cotton lavender

Globe thistle

Honeywort

Lambs' ears

Lavender

Mulleins

Rock rose

Sea holly

Spurge

Woolly rock rose



Rain garden

A rain garden is a brilliant way of giving storm water somewhere to go in a heavy storm, with wildlife benefitting as a result. It is a shallow depression into which rainfall from a roof, patio, drive or other hard surface can flow rather than sending it straight down the drain.

They comprise a shallow depression, normally on free draining soil, planted with shrubs and herbaceous plants such as flowering currant, columbine and hemp agrimony. Despite its name, the plants need to be generally drought tolerant but able to withstand occasional temporary flood. A rain garden should only hold water for an hour or so following an extreme rainfall.

You can create rain gardens on clay soil, providing the bed is broken up and incorporated with rubble or large shingle. The overflow may be linked back to the storm drain or, even better, flow to another water feature.

Suggested species for a rain garden:

Bellflower

Bugle

Columbine

Culver's root

Dogwood

Flag iris

Guelder rose

Male fern

Pendulous sedge

Royal fern

Siberian iris

Sneezeweed



Water butt

Water butts, when attached to the down-pipe from a roof (including sheds), collect run-off and reduce mains water usage. When a water butt is full, water usually continues to pass through the down pipe into the storm drain. However, by disconnecting the pipe, the surplus water can be directed into other garden features such as rain gardens, bog gardens and ponds. In order to do this, water may be channelled over and along various hard and or soft landscape features such as decorative cascades and channels.

Compost bin

Composting bins help promote responsible disposal of garden waste and provide a free source of garden fertiliser (without unnecessary chemicals). They can also provide egg laying and hibernation opportunities for some amphibians, reptiles, insects and bugs. The best types are open slatted timber – make sure the timber comes from sustainable sources – look for the FSC sign.

Adding water butts and compost bins to your garden are great ways to be eco friendly. Plus water butts will help reduce your overall consumption and could save you money if you have a water meter.



Bird feeders and baths

What to feed

There are many different types of bird food available according to the species and even the time of year so why not start with something simple such as a hanging feeder filled with sunflower hearts.

Avoid salted foods, loose peanuts, dry, hard foods or large chunks of bread. Parent birds might take these back to their nests and their young can choke on it.

It's good to invest in quality feeders. As a good start, try a hanging feeder containing sunflower hearts for (mainly) finches, tits and sparrows.

Where and when to feed

Place the feeders high enough and out of reach of ground predators like cats. They should be a couple of metres away from thick cover like bushes, so that small birds can beat a hasty retreat from aerial predators such as Sparrowhawks.

It is fine to feed all year-round - just adjust the amount you put out. In summer, autumn and early winter, they'll need less food.

Keeping it healthy

So that your feeders just feed the birds and garden visitors you want, make sure to clean around them regularly.

And, just like our kitchens, regularly cleaning your bird feeders will mean healthy birds.

Best tips on birdbaths

They should have shallow sloping sides and a maximum depth of 10cm and as wide as possible, ideally more than 30cm across

If the bowl is smooth, put some pebbles or rocks in to give birds a better grip

Keep well topped (tap water is fine), in summer and ice free in winter

In frosty weather, never use salt or de-icer. Pour warm (not hot) water, or gently knock the ice out and replace with fresh water





OTHER WAYS
TO GET
INVOLVED

Help the RSPB give nature a home

- **Homes for Wildlife** has some great family projects to help make your garden better for wildlife: www.rspb.org.uk/homes
- Participate each January in the **Big Garden Birdwatch**: www.rspb.org.uk/birdwatch
- Become a nature explorer and take part in **Wild Challenge**, fun activities for children of all ages: www.rspb.org.uk/wildchallenge
- Help the RSPB look after nature by becoming a member. You'll also be able to enjoy nature outside your garden with free entry to over 170 nature reserves across the UK: www.rspb.org.uk/join-and-donate/join-us
- You can also **Volunteer** for RSPB in hundreds of ways. Whatever you decide to do, you'll be helping the RSPB's work for wildlife and the environment. Visit: www.rspb.org.uk/volunteering



Outside the RSPB

- You may like to participate in the BTO Garden Birdwatch and submit weekly records of what you see. Visit: www.bto.org/gbw
- The Peoples Trust for Endangered Species are the organisation working for hedgehogs. Help them by joining 'Hedgehog Street' and telling them what you've done for hedgehogs in your garden. Visit: www.hedgehogstreet.org. They also help lots of other animals in the garden and in the wider countryside, visit: www.ptes.org/get-involved/wildlife-action/ for more information
- If you love gardening for butterflies and other pollinating insects, you may like to take part in the annual Big Butterfly Count, or the Garden Butterfly Survey, both run by Butterfly Conservation. Visit: www.butterfly-conservation.org/110/recording-and-monitoring.html for more information. Bumblebee Conservation Trust have lots of activities on their website for kids, visit: www.bumblebeeconservation.org/get-involved/bumble-kids they also have some for the very keen adult too
- Buglife are keen to know how you're helping the bugs in your garden and you can find out more by visiting: www.buglife.org.uk
- If you're interested in bats, Bat Conservation Trust organise lots of surveys in the countryside for the keen and budding bat enthusiast. They have also produced education resource packs. Visit: www.bats.org.uk



PLANT GUIDE

Native plants

Here is a list of some native plants that are recommended by the RSPB to use in your garden. You may find it useful to talk these through with your local garden centre experts to find the right ones for your garden.

Native trees and shrubs:

COMMON NAME	BOTANIC NAME
Alder buckthorn	Frangula alnus
Beech	Fagus sylvatica
Buckthorn	Rhamnus cathartica
Crab apple	Malus sylvestris
Dog rose	Rosa canina
Dogwood	Cornus sanguinea
Field maple	Acer campestre
Guelder rose	Viburnum opulus
Hawthorn	Crataegus monogyna
Hazel	Corylus avellana
Holly	Ilex aquifolium
Honeysuckle (native)	Lonicera periclymenum
Hornbeam	Carpinus betulus
Rowan	Sorbus
Spindle	Euonymus europaeus
Wayfaring tree	Viburnum lantana
Wild privet	Ligustrum vulgare
Yew	Taxus baccata

Aquatics plants:

COMMON NAME	BOTANIC NAME
Amphibious bistort	Persicaria amplexicaulis
Bowles' sedge	Carex elata
Cardinal flower	Lobelia cardinalis
Cowslip	Primula veris
Iris	Iris varieties
Marsh marigold	Caltha palustris
Purple loosestrife	Lythrum salicaria
Royal fern	Osmunda regalis
Slender sweet flag	Acorus gramineus
Water avens	Geum rivale
Water forget-me-not	Myosotis scorpioides



Honeysuckle



Water Avens



Guelder Rose



Holly



Dogwood



Hawthorn With Peacock Butterfly



Field Maple

More wildlife-friendly garden plants

The following list of non-native plants are also good for wildlife and help prolong the flowering time for valuable pollinating insects.

Non-native trees and shrubs:

COMMON NAME	BOTANIC NAME
Arrowwood	<i>Viburnum x bodnantense</i>
Baneberry	<i>Actaea simplex</i>
Burkwood osmanthus	<i>Osmanthus burkwoodii</i>
Burkwood viburnum	<i>Viburnum x burkwoodii</i>
Californian lilac	<i>Ceanothus spp</i>
Chinese wisteria	<i>Wisteria sinensis</i>
Common gum rock rose	<i>Cistus varieties</i>
Common thyme	<i>Thymus vulgaris</i>
Cotton lavender	<i>Santolina chamaecyparissus</i>
Ebbinge's silverberry	<i>Elaeagnus pungens</i>
Flowering currant	<i>Ribes sanguineum</i>
Fuzzy deutzia	<i>Deutzia scabra</i> (single flowered)
Glossy abelia	<i>Abelia x grandiflora/ A. chinensis</i>
Lambs' ears	<i>Stachys byzantina</i>
Lavender	<i>Lavandula varieties</i>
Mock orange	<i>Philadelphus</i>
Myrtle	<i>Myrtus communis</i>
Oregon grape	<i>Mahonia aquifolium</i>
Winter honeysuckle	<i>Lonicera x purpusii</i>
Rock rose	<i>Helianthemum varieties</i>
Rosemary	<i>Rosmarinus officinalis</i>
Sage	<i>Salvia officinalis</i>
Scented clematis	<i>Clematis x aromatica</i>
Spanish broom	<i>Spartium junceum</i>
Summer jasmine	<i>Jasminum officinalis</i>
Sweet box	<i>Sarcococca hookeriana</i>
Hedge veronica	<i>Hebe spp</i>
Winter daphne	<i>Daphne odora</i>
Woolly rockrose	<i>Halimium lasianthus</i>



Californian Lilac



Rosemary



Flowering Current



Oregon Grape Eith Red Admiral Butterfly



Lavender With Meadow Brown Butterfly



Fuzzy Deutzia



Glossy Abelia

Herbaceous plants and bulbs

The following selection of plants are noted as beneficial to pollinators. Some bulbs may also be considered in lawn areas. This is not an exhaustive list – further information about plants for pollinators can be found on the RHS website at: www.rhs.org.uk

Herbaceous, biennial, annual plants, and bulbs:

COMMON NAME	BOTANIC NAME	COMMON NAME	BOTANIC NAME
Alpine aster	<i>Aster alpinus</i>	Flag iris	<i>Iris pseudacorus</i>
Annual Coneflower	<i>Rudbeckia amplexicaulis</i>	Flowering tobacco	<i>Nicotiana sylvestris</i>
Argentinean vervain	<i>Verbena bonariensis</i>	Globe thistle	<i>Echinops</i>
Armand clematis	<i>Clematis armandii</i>	Honeywort	<i>Cerinth major</i>
Aubretia	<i>Aubretia</i> varieties	Hop	<i>Humulus lupulus</i>
Autumn crocus	<i>Colchicum</i>	Houseleek	<i>Sempervivums</i> varieties
Bellflower	<i>Campanula</i>	Lilly of the valley	<i>Convallaria majalis</i>
Bergamot	<i>Monarda</i>	Linseed	<i>Linaria maroccana</i>
Big root crane's bill	<i>Geranium macrorrhizum</i>	Male fern	<i>Dryopteris felix-mas</i>
Bluebeard	<i>Caryopteris</i> varieties	Mulleins	<i>Verbascum</i> varieties
Brook thistle	<i>Cirsium rivulare</i>	Onion	<i>Allium</i> (but not <i>A. carinatum</i>)
Bugle	<i>Ajuga</i>	Oregano	<i>Origanum vulgare</i>
Bullwort	<i>Ammi majus</i>	Pendulous sedge	<i>Carex pendula</i>
Butterfly stonecrop	<i>Sedum</i> varieties	Perennial phlox	<i>Phlox</i> spp
Cabbage palm	<i>Cordyline australis</i>	Poppy	<i>Papaver rhoeas</i>
Catnip	<i>Nepeta</i>	Purple coneflower	<i>Echinacea purpurea</i>
Columbine	<i>Aquilegia</i>	Royal fern	<i>Osmunda regalis</i>
Coneflower	<i>Rudbeckia</i> varieties	Sea holly	<i>Eryngium bourgatii</i>
Coral bells	<i>Heuchera</i>	Sea thrift	<i>Armeria maritima</i>
Corn chamomile	<i>Anthemis austriaca</i>	Siberian iris	<i>Iris siberica</i>
Corn marigold	<i>Glebionis segetum</i>	Sneezeweed	<i>Helenium</i>
Corncockle	<i>Agrostemma githago</i>	Snowdrop	<i>Galanthus</i>
Cornflower	<i>Centaurea</i>	Spurge	<i>Euphorbia x martinii</i>
Cowslip	<i>Primula veris</i>	Tickseed	<i>Coreopsis tinctoria</i>
Crocus	<i>Crocus</i> spp (spring)	Viper's bugloss	<i>Echium vulgare</i>
Culver's root	<i>Veronicastrum virginicum</i>	Wallflower	<i>Erysimum</i> varieties
Delosperma	<i>Delosperma</i> varieties	Yarrow v	<i>Achillea v</i>
Dusty miller	<i>Cerastium tomentosum</i>		



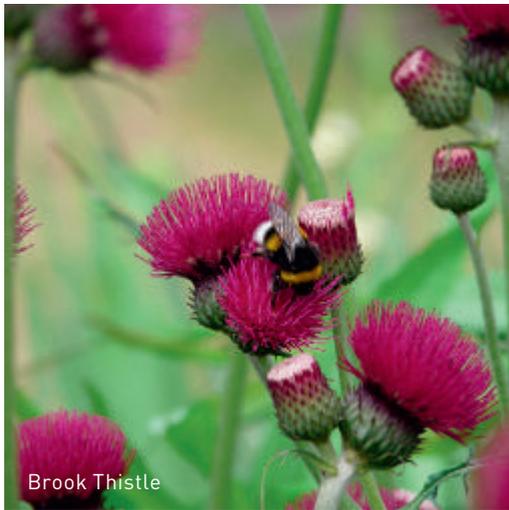
Cornflower



Sedum With Red Admiral



Globe Thistle



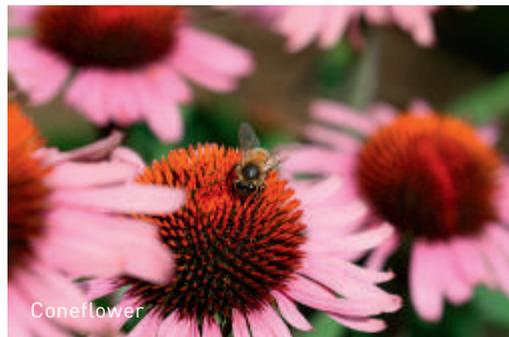
Brook Thistle



Catnip



Bellflower



Coneflower



Plants to avoid

Gardens and urban green-spaces feature a diversity of non-native plant species; many have been used in landscapes for generations. However, sometimes these species prove to be invasive.

Why does this matter?

- Invasive non-native species (INNS) now pose one of the greatest threats to the natural world, including our own native flora and fauna.
- The estimated cost for the UK tax-payer to control and compensate for the damage caused by INNS is around £1.7 billion a year.
- Around 60% of the non-native species causing damage to our natural environment in the UK originate from the horticultural industry.

The RSPB works closely with partner organisations to raise INNS issues at national and international levels. To maintain a credible voice on INNS it is vital every effort is made to ensure the plants you chose for your garden do not pose a risk to the wider environment.

How you can help?

Where possible native-plants should be used; however it is not always necessary for such a purist approach in the built environment, and some common, non-native garden favourites can benefit some wildlife (e.g. by prolonging the availability of nectar to insects).

While the vast majority of non-native plants used in landscape design pose no current threat to the wider environment, a number of popular varieties such as Buddleia and the Cotoneasters are raising concerns and are no longer considered suitable, despite their value for nectar and berries.



Invasive plants to avoid

The following are a few plants to always avoid.

COMMON NAME	BOTANIC NAME
All species of Butterfly-bush	Buddleja spp
All species of Cotoneaster	Cotoneaster spp
All species of Crocosmia	Crocosmia spp
All species of Elodea	Elodea spp
All species of Ludwigia	Ludwigia spp
All varieties of Parrot's feather	Myriophyllum spp
All varieties of Waterweed	Lagarosiphon spp
American Skunk-Cabbage	Lysichiton americanus
Buffalo Currant	Ribes odoratum
Carolina Mosquito Fern	Azolla caroliniana
Carolina Water-shield	Cabomba caroliniana
False & Virginia-creeper	Parthenocissus spp
False acacia	Robinia pseudoacacia
False bulrush	Typha spp
Few-flowered garlic	Allium paradoxum
Garden Privet	Ligustrum ovalifolium
Giant Reed	Arundo donax
Giant Salvinia	Salvinia molesta
Giant-rhubarb	Gunnera tinctoria
Hottentot fig	Carpobrotus edulis
Indian Fountain-bamboo	Yushania anceps
Japanese Honeysuckle	Lonicera japonica
Japanese rose	Rosa rugosa
Large-flowered	Waterweed Egeria densa
Non-native arrowheads	Sagittaria spp l
Non-native brambles	Rubus cockburnianus/specabilis/tricolor
Non-native water pennyworts	Hydrocotyle spp
Perforate alexanders	Smyrnum perfoliatum
Purple dewplant	Dispnyma crassifolium
Rhododendron hybrid	Rhododendron ponticum x R. maximum
Russian vine baldschuanica	Fallopia
Shallon	Gaultheria shallon
Sorbaria, false spiraea	Sorbaria sorbifolia
Spanish Bluebell	Hyacinthoides hispanica
Swordleaf Rush	Juncus ensifolius
Three-cornered Garlic	Allium triquetrum
Variegated Yellow	Lamiastrum galeobdolon subsp argentatum Archangel
Water Chestnut	Trapa natans
Water Hyacinth	Eichhornia crassipes
Water lettuce	Pistia stratiotes
Wilson's Honeysuckle	Lonicera nitida
Yellow Azalea	Rhododendron luteum

For more ideas and help to make the most of your garden for wildlife,
go to www.rspb.org.uk/homes

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