



Peoples Park Wildlife Area
Committee Meeting,

Wednesday 4th February 2015, at 4:30 pm



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Present: Georgina Ford, Kendra Ezekiel, Laura Conyngham and Clare Dalley

Absent: Liz Brookes-Hocking, Dan Webb

- 9 To receive and accept apologies
Apologies were received and accepted from Frank Letch.
- 10 **Declarations of Interest**
None declared.
- 11 **Peoples Park Wildlife Area Working Group Minutes - To approve and sign as a correct record the minutes of the Peoples Park Wildlife Area Working Group Meeting held on 7th January 2015.**
It was **resolved** to approve and sign the minutes of the Peoples Park Wildlife Area Working Group Meeting held on 7th January as a correct record.
- 12 **Matters Arising**
There were no matters arising.
- 13 **To discuss the research carried out for the acquisition of woodchip for the area and agree a course of action.**
Clare advised members of the research she had carried out and the prices she had obtained for the wood chip. It was **resolved** to instruct Hooper Services to supply, deliver and spread 4 loads of wood chip (approx. 4 tonnes) after 18th February 2015.

It was agreed that on the 18th February 2015 Kendra, Yvonne and Laura would re-lay the weed membrane in readiness for the woodchip to be spread. Clare confirmed she would ensure that the weed membrane was with them by 10.00am on 18th February.
- 14 **To discuss the quotations obtained for the purchase of conservation hedging for the area and agree a course of action.**
Clare advised members of the research she had carried out and the prices she had obtained for purchase of conservation hedging. It was **resolved** to order a conservation hedging pack (containing 50 plants - £27.50) and 10 spindle whips (£5.50) from Perrie Hale Nurseries, at a total cost of £48 + VAT including carriage (£15).

It was agreed these would be planted on 18th February 2015.
- 15 **To discuss the plan of the area together with a list of suggested plants and agree a course of action.**
A copy of the plan, together with a timetable and a list of suggested plants were provided by Kendra, copies of which are attached to these minutes. All members thanked Kendra for her hard work on devising the plan. The plan was discussed and the list of plants was

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KX

considered to establish which can be provided by members of the group and which ones were still needed. Clare updated the plant list by adding a red dot to those plants still required and a green square for those being provided by members.

It was agreed for Clare to issue a press release, as well as e-mail the Town Council's contacts, asking people to donate the plants needed.

Yvonne has the bug hotels project in hand and is acquiring materials for the project. Hayward's and Landscore Schools had agreed for children to be involved in the project.

Clare advised that Tesco had confirmed they have set aside some funds for the purchase of fruit trees and plants for the project and may have some helpers able to assist with the planting.

It was recommended that Clare make contact with Ernest Jackson to see if their community fund could be of assistance as well.

- 16 To discuss and agree any further actions required in order to progress the project. It was agreed that Kendra would speak to Linda Leaver at Sustainable Crediton regarding Sustainable Crediton's Seed Share Day.

It was agreed the next meeting would be on Wednesday 4th March 2015 at 4.30 pm

- 17 **Close**
The meeting closed at 5.55 pm

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PEOPLES PARK WILD LIFE GARDEN

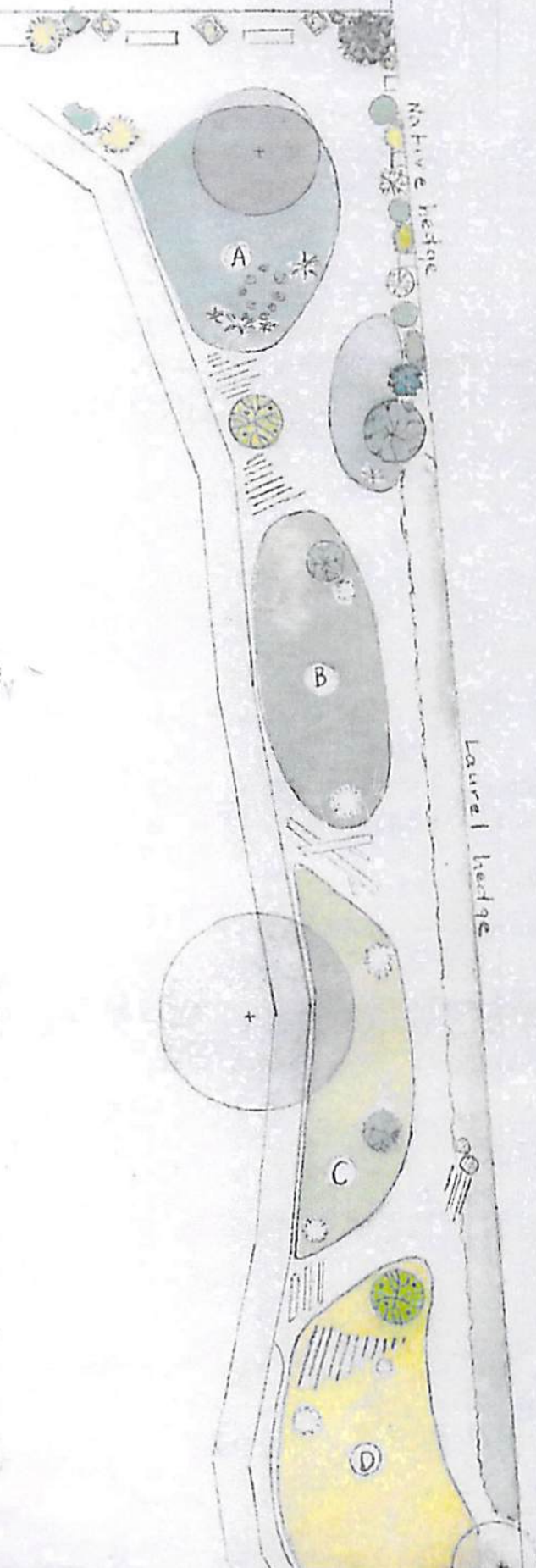


Ⓐ Snowdrops, Bluebells, Cyclamen
 Buple. Woodruff, Wild Garlic,
 Hellebore, Woodland Fern
 Wood Anemone

Ⓑ Lily of the Valley, Primrose
 Sweet Violet, Periwinkle, Dead
 Nettle, Aquilegia, Sweet Cicely
 Greater Celadine

Ⓒ Self-heal, Bloody Cranesbill
 Grape Hyacinth, Lady's Mantle
 Jacob's Ladder, Foxglove,
 Evening Primrose, Honesty

Ⓓ Wild Strawberry, Woodrush,
 Carex, Lawn Chamomile,
 Yarrow, Michelmas Daisy,
 Ox-Eye Daisy, Valerian, Teasal
 Sedum, Cardoon, Verbena
 Bonariensis



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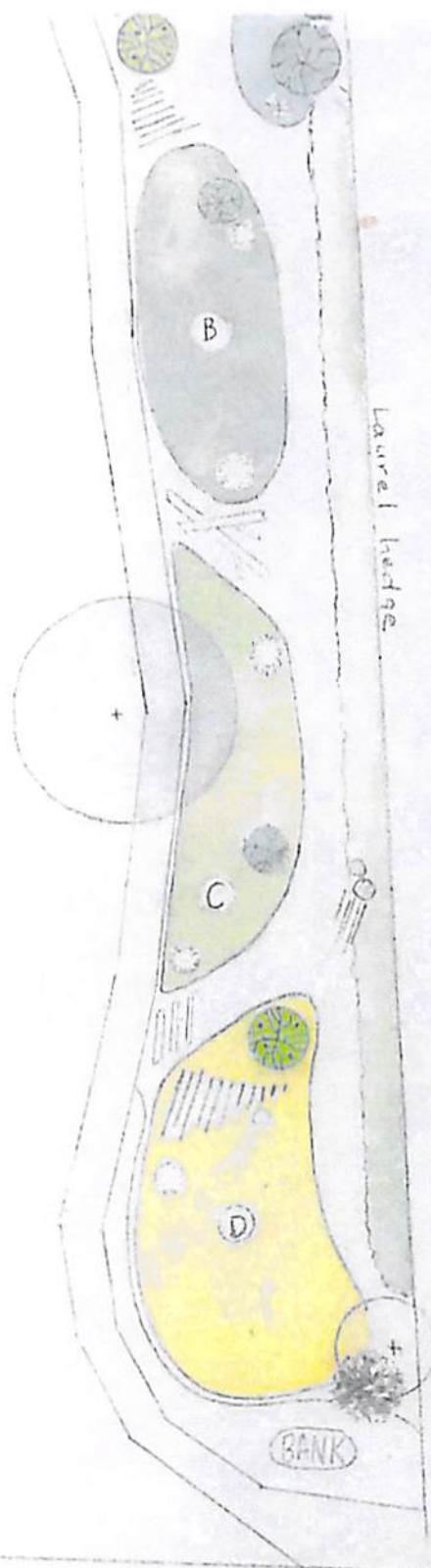


B) Lily of the Valley, Primrose,
Sweet Violet, Periwinkle, Dead
Nettle, Aquilegia, Sweet Cicely
Greater Celadine

C) Self-heal, Bloody Cranesbill,
Grape Hyacinth, Lady's Mantle,
Jacob's Ladder, Foxglove,
Evening Primrose, Honesty

D) Wild Strawberry, Woodrose,
Carex, Lawn Chamomile,
Narrow, Michelmas Daisy,
Ox-eye Daisy, Valerian, Teasal,
Sedum, Cardoon, Verbena
Bonariensis

BANK Ivy, Periwinkle,
Rosemary (prostrate)



KEY

- | | | | |
|---------------|------------|---------------|--------|
| EXISTING TREE | BIRD-HOTEL | WOOD PILE | BENCH |
| APPLE BUSH | RAISED BED | CLIMBING LOGS | SHRUBS |

SCALE
1:200

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Peoples Park Wildlife Garden

Seasonal Plan/2015

JAN/FEB

MARCH/APRIL












MAY/JUNE

SEPT/OCT.

<ul style="list-style-type: none">• order native hedge & shrubs• final clearance of weeds• cover area with permeable membrane• source bark chippings• source logs• source raised beds and compost• plant hedge• collect materials for bug hotels• recruit volunteers	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• mulch area• spring planting• install bug hotels• install raised beds• sow summer flowers	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• summer planting• install seating• build log piles/ place timber	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• add more mulch if required• autumn planting spring bulbs &• install bird boxes
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Edibles


	<p>Apple <i>Malus domestica</i></p> <p>Sun</p> <p>Edible, blossoms provide great source of nectar and pollen. Very Bee friendly</p>	
	<p>Elder <i>Sambucus nigra</i></p> <p>Sun/part shade</p> <p>Deciduous shrub, late spring flower provides nectar for many insects, berries are eaten by birds and mammals. Foliage provides larval food for caterpillars</p>	
	<p>Hazel <i>Corylus avellana</i></p> <p>Sun/Part shade</p> <p>Deciduous shrub, important species for all kinds of wildlife, but is especially vital for the hazel dormouse. Mass of white flowers from February, nuts appear in autumn.</p>	
	<p>Gooseberry <i>Ribes uva-crispa</i></p> <p>Part shade</p> <p>Edible, deciduous shrub. Berries for birds and mammals</p>	
	<p>Raspberry <i>Rubus idaeus</i></p> <p>Sun/ partial shade.</p> <p>Edible, deciduous shrub Nectar source for bees and butterflies. Berries for birds and mammals</p>	
	<p>Blackcurrant <i>Ribes Nigrum</i></p> <p>Sun/ part shade</p> <p>Edible fruit for humans and birds</p>	


2014 11/13/15


Native hedge shrub



	<p>Spindle <i>Eounymus europaeus</i> ORDERED</p> <p>Sun/part shade</p> <p>Native shrub, leaves provide larval food for the Spindle ermine moth, good autumn colour, bright pink and orange berries over winter provide food for birds and other creatures</p>
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	<p>Hawthorn <i>Craetagus monogyna</i> ORDERED</p> <p>Sun /part shade</p> <p>Thorny shrub ('May-tree') During the autumn and winter, red fruits known as 'haws' provide food for birds. Common Hawthorn is a rich habitat for all kinds of wildlife from Hawthorn Shield Bugs and Yellowhammers that feed on the haws, to Wood Mice and Slow Worms that shelter in the thorny thickets.</p>
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	<p>Blackthorn <i>Prunus spinosa</i> ORDERED</p> <p>Sun/part shade</p> <p>Thorny shrub with masses of white flowers in March/April, deep purple fruits (known as 'sloes') during autumn /winter. Blackthorn is an important species for all kinds of wildlife, but is especially vital for the rare Black Hairstreak butterfly who lays its eggs in Blackthorn hedges. Here, they overwinter and the caterpillars emerge in spring ready to feed on the Blackthorn.</p>
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	<p>Dog Rose <i>Rosa canina</i> ORDERED</p> <p>Sun/part shade</p> <p>Scrambling shrub, sweet-scented pink or white flowers in June /July. In the autumn, it produces bright red rosehips that are often eaten by birds and small mammals such as bank voles.</p>
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	<p>Guelder Rose <i>Viburnum Opulus</i> ORDERED</p> <p>Light shade</p> <p>Native shrub, white flowers in spring, red berries for birds in winter, leaves provide autumn colour</p>
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	<p>Butterfly bush <i>Buddleia davidii</i> </p> <p>Sun</p> <p>Non- native, but essential shrub for butterflies, purple flower, July to August Vigorous, traditionally pruned back hard in March</p>
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Winter interest small /med sized shrubs

	<p>Flowering currant <i>Ribes Sanguineum</i></p> <p>Sun</p> <p>Deciduous shrub, early flowering, nectar for bees, edible berries, cover for birds and insects</p>	
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	<p>Berberis <i>Berberis</i></p> <p>Sun/ part shade</p> <p>Evergreen shrub, mass of orange flowers in spring, butterfly, bee and moth friendly, berries eaten by Winter Thrush, nesting site for many birds</p>	
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	<p>Winter flowering Honeysuckle <i>Lonicera fragrantissima</i></p> <p>Part shade</p> <p>Deciduous shrub, scented, flowers on bares stem for winter interest</p>	
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	<p>Mahonia <i>Mahonia aquifolium</i></p> <p>Shade</p> <p>Evergreen shrub, bright yellow flowers in spring useful for bees, butterflies, larval plant for moths, blue berries eaten by birds</p>	
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	<p>Holly <i>Ilex aquifolium</i></p> <p>Sun/shade</p> <p>Native evergreen tree, red berries for birds, habitat for nesting , flower buds in spring provide larval food for Holly blue butterfly</p>	
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Ground cover plants



	<p>Dead Nettle <i>Lamium galeobdolon</i></p> <p>Part/full shade</p> <p>Variegated leaf, summer flower provides nectar and pollen for bumblebees</p>	
	<p>Periwinkle <i>Vinca minor</i></p> <p>Part shade</p> <p>Hardy, evergreen, trailing habit suitable for banks</p>	
	<p>Wild Primrose <i>Primulus vulgaris</i></p> <p>Part shade</p> <p>Evergreen, early spring flower, nectar source for butterflies</p>	
	<p>Sweet Violet <i>Viola odorata</i></p> <p>Part shade</p> <p>Edible, scented, evergreen woodland plant, nectar source for bees, larval food for fritillaries</p>	
	<p>Bloody Cranesbill <i>Geranium sanguineum</i></p> <p>Sun</p> <p>Low growing border plant, summer flower, nectar source for butterflies and bees</p>	
	<p>Selfheal <i>Prunella vulgaris</i></p> <p>Sun/ Part shade</p> <p>Low growing, dense foliage, bluish purple flowers, nectar and pollen source for bumble bees</p>	







Tall perennials and grasses



	<p>Carex</p> <p>Sun</p> <p>Hardy, low, clump forming, border plant</p>	
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	<p>Woodrush <i>Luzula nivea</i></p> <p>Sun</p> <p>Grassy foliage, medium height, white summer flower</p>	
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	<p>Yarrow <i>Achillea millefolium</i></p> <p>Part shade/sun</p> <p>Native wild flower, nectar /pollen for bees, hoverflies and some butterflies, like the Small Copper</p>	
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	<p>Teasel <i>Dipsacus fullonum</i></p> <p>Sun</p> <p>Hardy biennial, nectar for butterflies and bees, seed heads for goldfinches in the winter. Architectural structure for back of bed</p>	
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	<p>Verbena Bonariensis</p> <p>Sun</p> <p>Hardy, tall airy stems fill gaps, purple flowers, late summer/autumn nectar source for butterflies</p>	
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	<p>Cardoon <i>Cyanara cardunculus</i></p> <p>Sun</p> <p>Hardy, tall architectural plant, purple thistle like flowers, summer/autumn nectar for bees</p>	
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Summer / Autumn flowers (full sun)



Ox Eye Daisy *Leucanthemum*



Sun

Tall, prolific wild flower for growing in drifts, summer to autumn



Michelmas Daisy *Aster novae*



Sun

Tall, pink y blue flowers, nectar for butterflies, moths and bees from summer to autumn



Perennial Cornflower *Centaurea*



Sun

Blue flowers, from summer to autumn, foliage hugs ground



Ice plant *Sedum spectabile*



Sun

Hardy, clump forming, umbel shaped flowers attractive to butterflies, bees and hoverflies



Perennial Poppy *Papaver orientale*



Sun

Showy summer flower, good middle bed plant





Chamomile *Chamaemelum nobile*







Scented flowers, herbal use, pollen for bees



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Perennial flowers (partial shade)

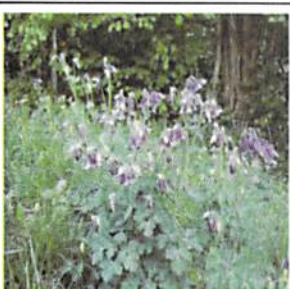

	<p>Honesty <i>Lunaria annua</i></p> <p>Got some, need more </p> <p>Sun/ shade</p> <p>Hardy Biennial, purple flower in April May, nectar for early butterflies. Food plant for Orange Tip caterpillar. Attractive seed pod</p>
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	<p>Evening Primrose <i>Oenothera</i></p> <p></p> <p>Part shade/sun</p> <p>Biennial, scented, night- flowering, nectar for moths</p>
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	<p>Foxglove <i>Digitalis purpurea</i></p> <p></p> <p>Part shade/shade</p> <p>Biennial, tall spired flower, nectar for bees</p>
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	<p>Red Campion <i>Silene dioica</i></p> <p></p> <p>Sun/shade</p> <p>Hardy, spring-winter flowering, nectar for bees and butterflies</p>
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	<p>Jacob's Ladder <i>Polemonium caeruleum</i></p> <p></p> <p>Part shade</p> <p>Lavender blue flowers in spring, nectar for bees, attractive pinnate leaf</p>
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	<p>Columbine <i>Aquilegia vulgaris</i></p> <p></p> <p>Sun/shade</p> <p>Bell shaped flowers on tall upright stem, nectar for bumble bees in late spring/early summer</p>
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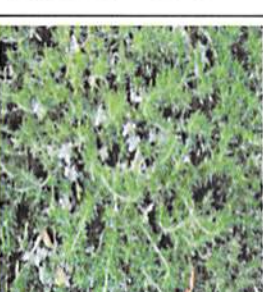



Green foliage/ groundcover

	<p>Shield Fern <i>Dryopteris affinis</i> </p> <p>Full/part shade</p> <p>Native plant, architectural foliage, easily grown,</p>
	<p>Lady's Mantle <i>Alchemilla Mollis</i> </p> <p>light shade</p> <p>Good edging plant, pretty pleated leaves collect dewdrops.</p>
	<p>Sweet Cicely <i>Myrrhis odorata</i> </p> <p>Part shade</p> <p>Edible plant, lacy foliage and white umbel shaped flower</p>
	<p>Greater Celandine <i>Chelidonium majus</i> </p> <p>Part Shade</p> <p>Beautiful light green leaves brightens shady areas</p>
	<p>Lily of the Valley <i>Convallaria majalis</i> </p> <p>Part Shade</p> <p>Low growing, native wild plant, scented spring flower</p>
	<p>Stinking Hellebore <i>Helleborus foetidus</i> </p> <p>Part Shade</p> <p>Native plant, evergreen foliage, winter flower</p>







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Plants for bank (full sun)

	<p>Wild Strawberry <i>Fragaria vesca</i> ■</p> <p>Sun/part shade</p> <p>Edible fruit for birds, small white flower, nectar for bees, carpets ground with runners, prevents erosion on slopes and provides cover for insects</p>
	<p>Speedwell <i>Veronica chaemaedrys</i> ALREADY THERE</p> <p>Sun/shade</p> <p>Hardy, good bank plant, small blue flowers in mid spring/summer, nectar for bumble bees</p>
	<p>Lesser Stitchwort <i>Stellaria graminea</i> ALREADY THERE</p> <p>Sun/part shade</p> <p>Grassy bank plant</p>
	<p>Ivy <i>Hedera Helix</i> ALREADY THERE</p> <p>All positions</p> <p>Hardy, evergreen, flower is last source of nectar in the year for most insects, provides cover for winter hibernation, prevents soil erosion on bank</p>
	<p>Creeping Rosemary <i>Rosemarinus protratus</i> ●</p> <p>Sun</p> <p>Hardy, low growing evergreen herb, scented blue flower in spring, used to trail over walls and slopes</p>
	<p>Grape Hyacinth <i>Muscari Armenia</i> ■</p> <p>Par shade/Sun</p> <p>Scented blue flowers attract early bees and butterflies in spring. Easily established bulbous plant, forms dense carpets</p>



Under tree planting

	<p>Snowdrop <i>Galanthus nivea</i> ■</p> <p>Part/full shade</p> <p>Late winter flower, best naturalized around specimen tree , early source of nectar for insects emerging from hibernation</p>
	<p>English Bluebells <i>Hyacinthoides non-scripta</i> ●</p> <p>Part/full shade</p> <p>Endangered British native, best naturalized under deciduous canopy. Bee friendly</p>
	<p>Sweet Woodruff <i>Galium</i> ■</p> <p>Part/fullshade white flower with dense matted foliage</p> <p>Bugle <i>Ajuga reptans</i></p> <p>Part/fullshade erect blue flowers in spring/summer, bumble bee friendly</p>
	<p>Wild Garlic <i>Allium schoenoprasum</i> ■</p> <p>Part shade</p> <p>Edible, easily forms dense carpet from late winter to late spring, flower from April to May</p>
	<p>Cyclamen <i>Cyclamen hederifolium</i> ●</p> <p>Part/full shade</p> <p>Good naturalized under tree, evergreen foliage, pink flower in autumn/winter, nectar source for solitary bees, hoverflies and moths</p>
	<p>Hart's- tongue Fern <i>Asplenium scolopendrium</i> ●</p> <p>sun and shade</p> <p>Hardy evergreen for winter interest</p>

