

Landscape Ecological Management Plan

Land adjacent to
Wymondley Bury Lodge
St Mary's Church Road
Little Wymondley
Hertfordshire

January 2025



ELMAW Consulting
*Consultant Ecologists &
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1.0 Introduction

1.1 Background

- 1.1.1 In March 2024, full planning permission was granted by North Herts Council under reference 23/02234/FP, for the *'erection of one detached 3-bed dwelling including associated access, parking and landscaping following demolition of existing garages.'*
- 1.1.2 One of the planning conditions (number 4), relating to biodiversity, was that *'prior to commencement of the development (including ground works, vegetation clearance), a Landscape and Ecological Management Plan (LEMP) shall be prepared, detailing how biodiversity will be incorporated within the development scheme to achieve net gain. The plan shall refer to the two ecological reports dated November 2022 and prepared by ELMAW Consulting and include details of native species of tree and hedgerow planting, wildflower seed mixes and the location of any habitat boxes/structures for protected species to be installed. The plan shall be Creating a cleaner, greener, healthier Hertfordshire submitted to the LPA, for written approval and the development shall be carried out in accordance with the approved plan unless otherwise agreed in writing with the LPA'.*
- 1.1.3 This LEMP has been produced using the *Preliminary Ecological Appraisal & Preliminary Bat Roosting Assessment – November 2022 – ELMAW Consulting Ltd.* (Although the wording of the planning condition talks of two reports – according to our records, ELMAW Consulting has only produced one report).
- 1.1.4 The following drawing has also been used in the production of this LEMP:
- *Proposed Site Plan – September 2023 – bbr Design – ref: PL03 A*

1.2 Terms of Reference

- 1.2.1 The author of this LEMP is Keith Seaman, who holds a Bachelor of Science Degree in Environmental Studies; Agri-Ecosystem Management, a Diploma of Higher Education in Ecology and Conservation and a Certificate of Higher Education in Ecology. His professional qualifications include membership of the Royal Society of Biology (RSB) registered as a Chartered Biologist and professional grade membership of The Chartered Institute of Ecology and

Environmental Management (CIEEM). Keith Seaman also holds Natural England Survey, Research and Development licences for all species of bat, badger (*Meles meles*), great crested newt (*Triturus cristatus*), otter (*Lutra lutra*), barn owl (*Tyto alba*) and dormouse (*Muscardinus avellanarius*).

- 1.2.2 Keith Seaman has been an academically qualified Ecologist since 1995 and a professionally qualified Ecologist since 2004 and since then has gained considerable experience working in both the public and private sectors carrying out Ecological Impact Assessments as well as protected species appraisals, developing mitigation strategies and writing Ecological Management Plans.

1.3 Site Description

- 1.3.1 The development site measures approximately 0.05ha and is situated the rural hamlet of Little Wymondley, in north Hertfordshire. At the time of the survey, the site comprised a brick-built double garage, with one of the garages completely collapsed, surrounded by recently cleared amenity shrubs and bare soil, with a single horse chestnut and several amenity laurel shrubs.

1.4 Management Plan Implementation Responsibility

- 1.4.1 It is the responsibility of the site's developer to ensure the implementation of this LEMP. The ecological works themselves, set out in this LEMP, will be carried out or overseen by suitably qualified Ecologists from ELMAW Consulting. Responsibility for the implementation of the post-development maintenance and management of the site over the next five years will also fall to the site's developer, again with the work carried out and/or advised and overseen by Ecologists from ELMAW Consulting.

2.0 Conservation Aims

2.1 Introduction

- 2.1.1 A Preliminary Ecological Appraisal (PEA) and Preliminary Bat Roosting Assessment (PBRA) were carried out by ELMAW Consulting, in October 2022 and concluded the following:

2.2 Bats and Amphibians

- 2.2.1 At the time of the surveys, it was deemed disproportionate to the potential risk to carry out activity surveys for roosting bats and local pond surveys for great crested newts, based on the discerned very low potential and the general lack of substantive amounts of potential suitable habitat within the site. It was proposed however that a precautionary approach will be adopted at the time of development, to ensure neither roosting bats or amphibians are harmed in the development of the site.

2.3 Nesting Birds

- 2.3.1 The Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981 (as amended), protects nesting birds in the UK whilst building and occupying a nest. Common garden nesting birds are under pressure to find nest sites, particularly in urban environments and providing artificial nest boxes of a long-lasting, durable material can help ease this pressure.
- 2.3.2 Garden birds are declining in numbers in some areas and this is particularly noticeable in our towns and cities. A lack of nesting space is one of the major problems faced by garden birds and providing artificial nest sites, with a safe and secure nesting environment, is helping ensure their future survival. Therefore, a nest box suitable for hole-nesting birds will be provided.

2.4 Hedgehogs

- 2.4.1 The hedgehog is a UK Biodiversity Action Plan Species and Species of Principal Importance under Section 41 of the NERC Act 2000 due to its continued

population decline. It is possible that hedgehogs may persist on site, given the, large area of habitat to the south of the site and in the wider landscape.

- 2.4.2 Hedgehogs are partially protected under the Wildlife & Countryside Act and are also listed under the Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act 2006 as being of principal importance for maintaining and enhancing biodiversity in England. Unfortunately, despite this, hedgehog numbers continue to decline. Since the 1950's, 95% of the UK's hedgehogs have disappeared. The population has declined from 36 million animals to only around one million today. This represents a very worrying 50% decline since the 1990's alone. Numerous factors have led to this dramatic decline including habitat fragmentation, habitat loss, increasingly poor hedgerow management, traffic deaths and the increased use of pesticides.
- 2.4.3 In order to prevent the death or injury of hedgehogs during the development of the site, mitigation measures are detailed below, along with ecological enhancements to support them, if extant on site.

2.5 Horse Chestnut Tree

- 2.5.1 The single horse chestnut tree will be retained and protected during construction. The design process has taken into account below-ground and above-ground tree constraints to ensure this retained tree can adequately be protected during construction. Tree protection will be in accordance with British Standards BS5837 – *Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction*.

2.6 New Tree & Native Hedgerow Planting

- 2.6.1 New tree and hedgerow planting is proposed within the site and the species chosen will be either native, or have known benefits for wildlife such as flowers, fruits, or seeds, for example. A comprehensive list is appended to this LEMP and species will be chosen from the list, which is pre-approved by ELMAW Consulting.

3.0 Ecological Mitigation & Prescriptions

3.1 *Aim: The Protection of Nesting Birds*

Objective 1: Should any bird nesting habitat removal or works be necessary during development, this will be carried out outside the bird nesting season, or under the supervision of a suitably qualified Ecologist, if carried out during the bird nesting season.

Timing: Ideally, any bird nesting habitat will be removed or worked on at any time between the months of September and February inclusive (ie outside the bird nesting season). However, in the event that it is impractical to carry out the works during this winter period, to ensure compliance with legislation, a suitably qualified and experienced Ecologist will search each area of habitat for signs or evidence of bird nest building or nest occupancy. This check will be made no more than two days in advance of vegetation clearance.

Prescription: If tree removal and/or works are carried out during the bird nesting season (March to August inclusive), then a suitably qualified and experienced Ecologist will search each area of habitat for signs or evidence of bird nest building or nest occupancy. Any completed nests found will be inspected to confirm whether it/they is of the current nesting season or the previous season, which will likely not be in use. This careful inspection will be carried out in juxtaposition with a survey for singing males which may indicate a nest nearby or for signs of birds carrying nesting material and food to young chicks.

If any area of bird nesting habitat is found to support either a nest being constructed or occupied, the specific area will not be removed or worked on until the Ecologist deems it safe to do so. Any areas of habitat growing in close proximity to the specific area with the nesting bird will also remain in place until it is safe to remove them, to avoid indirect disturbance to the nesting bird.

Once the bird nesting habitat has been cut down, all arisings will be removed from site to ensure that the piled brash does not create artificial bird nesting habitat during the nesting season.

3.2 **Aim: The Protection of Hedgehogs**

Objective 1: To ensure the safe removal of any loafing hedgehogs present within the site immediately prior to works commencing on site and the protection of hedgehogs during construction.

Timing: Immediately prior to the commencement of works on site and during construction works.

Prescription: A careful hand-search of any suitable habitat within the site will be made for hedgehogs by the suitably qualified and experienced Ecologist. Any hedgehogs found will be immediately removed from the site and released in a place of safety by the Ecologist. Should development happen during hibernation and any hedgehogs be found they will immediately be placed in the care of a hedgehog welfare establishment to be cared for over the winter and once they reawaken in the spring, will be released to a place of safety within the vicinity of the site, by the Ecologist.

To avoid the killing and/or injuring of hedgehogs during construction, any trenches or holes in the ground on site should be covered at night, or have mammal ramps added, to ensure any animals can escape, which is especially important if the hole/trench fills with water.

3.3 **Aim: Tree Protection – Single Horse Chestnut**

Objective 1: To protect the tree that is being retained and to plant a number of new trees within the site.

Timing: During construction and at the soft landscaping stage of the redevelopment.

Prescription: The single horse chestnut that is to be retained on site will be protected and this protection will be in accordance with British Standards BS5837 – *Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction*.

New tree planting will comprise native species or species with a benefit to wildlife, including those with flowers, berries and seeds for example. Species

will be chosen from the appended list which has been approved by ELMAW Consulting.

3.4 Mitigation for Bats & Great Crested Newts

Objective 1: To provide mitigation measures for bats and great crested newts.

Timing: During demolition and site clearance prior to construction.

Prescription: Immediately prior to demolition of the remaining garage building, the ridge and hip tiles will be assessed and carefully hand-removed by a licensed bat Ecologist. If bats are encountered, the roost will be assessed and if appropriate, a suitable EPSM licence will be obtained by the Ecologist, to facilitate the building's demolition.

In juxtaposition to the ridge and hip tiles' soft removal, the pile of collapsed brick will be hand-removed under the supervision of the licensed Ecologist and checked for great crested newts and/or common toads. Should great crested newts be found, the licensed Ecologist will advise on the lawful way forward and propose suitable compensation for the loss of the sheltering habitat.

4.0 Ecological Enhancements/Biodiversity Gain & Prescriptions

4.1 **Aim: To provide additional bird nesting opportunities within the site**

Objective 1: To install a single bird nest box, suitable for hole-nesting bird species such as the blue tit (*Cyanistes caeruleus*) and the great tit (*Parus major*) within the redeveloped site.

Establishment Timing: As soon as the construction stage of the development has finished.

Maintenance Duration: On-going following the completion of development – to be replaced if the box become damaged or suffers major deterioration.

Prescription: A single woodstone or woodcrete bird nesting box suitable for hole-nesting birds (an example of which is illustrated below), will be erected on the retained horse chestnut (as shown on *Drawing: Ecological Enhancements for Species* - appended).



Example of a woodstone/woodcrete bird nest box

A simple bird box with a sloping roof, this box will be suitable for smaller garden birds. The box will be positioned on the retained horse chestnut, at a height of between two and four metres from the ground. It will be erected as soon as construction is completed. The box will face west and not north (too cold) or south (too hot). The box will be angled slightly forward to keep out sun and

rain and birds will have a clear flight path to the entrance. The box will face west to avoid extreme cold and heat.

4.2 **Aim: To provide additional bat roosting opportunities within the site**

Objective 1: To install two cavity bat roosting tubes (Wienerberger Habibat, as illustrated below) within the cavity walls of the new dwelling.

Establishment Timing: At the time of construction.

Maintenance Duration: These bat tubes require no continued maintenance.

Prescription: Two integrated cavity bat roosting tubes will be built into the new dwelling – one into the western gable end and the other into the eastern gable end (as shown on *Drawing: Ecological Enhancements for Species* - appended). The tubes will be installed at the time of construction and will be installed at least four metres above the ground.



These bat tubes are especially suitable for (among others) both common and soprano pipistrelle bats (*Pipistrellus pipistrellus* and *P. pygmaeus*), the latter being a Species of Principal Importance and the subject of a UK Biodiversity Species Action Plan. These Habibat bat boxes are made from brick slips, featuring a plinth detail at the bottom to allow bats to enter and exit. Habibat boxes can be integrated into the façade of a new building or installed retrospectively, using matching or a contrasting colour brick.

This type of bat tube is specifically designed to meet the characteristic behavioural requirements of the species of bat that inhabits buildings. The design maintains excellent climatic conditions inside, providing bats with a safe and stable environment in which to roost and it requires no maintenance because droppings fall out of the entrance ramp.

4.3 *Aim: To provide artificial features for hedgehogs within the site*

Objective 1: To provide a single hedgehog house and a single hedgehog 'pop-hole' in the site's fencing – on the southern boundary, to allow the free movement of hedgehogs, should they be extant in the area.

Establishment Timing: At the soft landscaping stage of the development.

Maintenance Duration: No maintenance is required of these features.

Prescription: The hedgehog is a UK Biodiversity Action Plan Species and a Species of Principal Importance under Section 41 of the NERC Act 2000. It is possible that hedgehogs may persist on site, given the connectivity with the neighbouring habitat to the south. As such, a single Hogilo hedgehog hibernation/sheltering box (illustrated below) will be installed in the far western corner of the site (as shown on *Drawing: Ecological Enhancements for Species* - appended).

The box will be placed in the shade and the entrance will face away from any public traffic. Dead leaves will be covered with dead leaves and grass and dried leaves will also be placed inside the box to act as a ready-made nest for any potential future occupant(s). Advice on this will be provided by the Ecologist.



Hogilo Hedgehog Box

In addition, a small hedgehog 'pop-hole' (as illustrated below) will be provided at the base of fencing within the site, on the southern boundary, to allow the free movement of hedgehogs around the site, from the area of habitat to the south of the site. Hedgehog 'pop-holes' measure 13cm x 13cm, as illustrated below and one will be pre-cut at the base of the close-board fencing in a single location along the southern site boundary.



Example of a hedgehog 'pop-hole' in base of close-board fencing

4.4 ***Aim: To plant a new lengths of native hedgerow and a number of new trees within the site, specifically native species or those with benefits to wildlife***

Objective 1: To select, plant and maintain new native hedgerows and a number of new trees within the site (as shown on *Drawing: Ecological Enhancements for Species* - appended), in such a way that they provide tangible benefits to nesting birds, foraging bats, hedgehogs and invertebrates.

Establishment Timing: At the soft landscaping stage of the development.

Maintenance Duration: On-going following the completion of development.

Prescription: A number of lengths of new native hedgerow will be planted throughout the site, (as shown on *Drawing: Proposed Site Plan* (Ref. PL03 A) – September 2023).

Locally sourced, native species will be used in all new hedgerow planting on site. The species will be appropriate to local conditions and soil types and will be chosen from the appended list which has been compiled by ELMAW Consulting. Management of the newly-planted hedges will include a like-for-like replacement of any trees or shrubs which die within the first five years after planting. Regular watering, as necessary during dry periods will ensure successful establishment of the new trees and shrubs.

Newly planted hedgerows should be allowed to grow for three years before being shaped as necessary. Cutting should then be carried out on rotation so that one side of the hedge contains fruit for foraging wildlife during the winter period.

The proposed mitigation and biodiversity enhancements discussed above are specific to this particular project and form part of the design scheme for the application site. Their inclusion will ensure compliance with the NPPF and local planning policies.

5.0 Landscape Ecological Management Plan Monitoring

- 5.1** ***Aim: To carry out a regime of surveillance to monitor the implementation of this LEMP and to take remedial actions if required, in order to achieve the LEMP objectives.***

General Arrangements

ELMAW Consulting are retained as Ecological Clerk of Works for all LEMP works on the site.

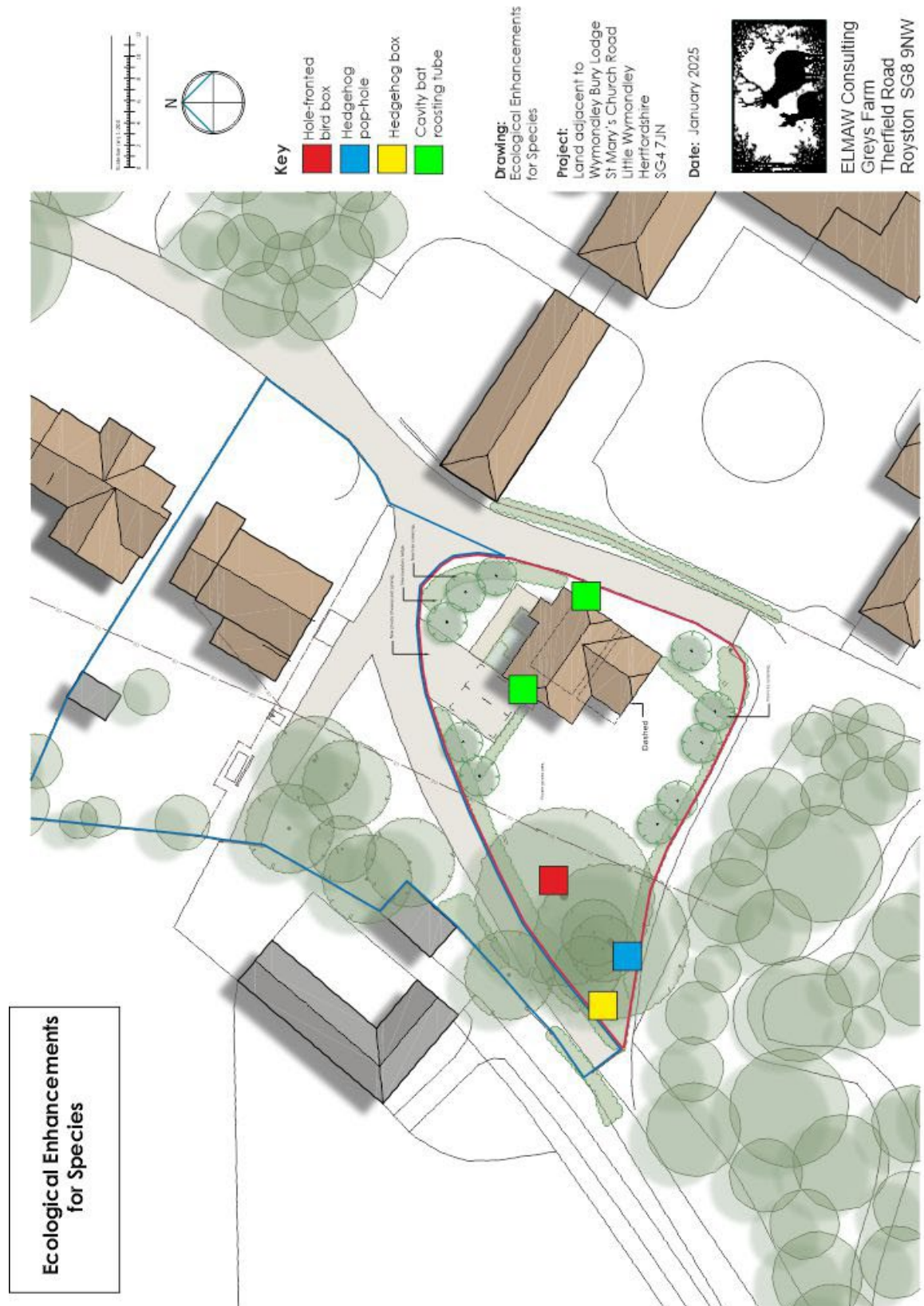
Planting on site will include native tree and shrub species with a recognised value to native wildlife and will be chosen from the appended list of species, compiled by ELMAW Consulting. The planting scheme will aim to incorporate the maximum number of beneficial species to wildlife.

It is important to implement good horticultural practices in any landscaping scheme, including the use of peat-free composts, mulches and soil conditioners. The use of pesticides (herbicides, insecticides, fungicides and slug pellets etc.) will be discouraged, to prevent cumulative fatal effects on animals via the food chain, particularly invertebrates, birds and/or mammals. Any pesticides used should be non-residual.

The planting of the new trees and hedgerows will be undertaken at appropriate times of the year, as guided by the developer's Landscape Consultants.

6.0 Appendix 1

6.1 Drawing: Ecological Enhancements for Species



7.0 Appendix 2

7.1 List of wildlife-beneficial plant species

Common Name	Latin Name	Specifically benefit:					
		Birds	Mammals	Butterflies	Moths	Bees/ wasps	Flies/ hoverflies/ ladybirds
Agrimony	<i>Agrimonia eupatoria</i>	√					
Alder buckthorn	<i>Frangula alnus</i>	√	√	√		√	
Apple	<i>Malus domestica</i>	√	√	√	√	√	√
Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	√			√		√
Aspen	<i>Populus tremula</i>				√		
Aubretia	<i>Aubretia deltoidea</i>			√			√
Barberry	<i>Berberis vulgaris</i>	√				√	
Bell heather	<i>Erica cinerea</i>				√	√	
Bergamot	<i>Mondarda didyma</i>			√		√	
Betony	<i>Stachys officinalis</i>					√	
Blackcurrant	<i>Ribes nigrum</i>	√		√	√	√	
Black-eyed Susan	<i>Rudbeckia hirta</i>					√	
Blackthorn	<i>Ptunus spinosa</i>	√			√		
Bloody crane's-bill	<i>Geranium sanguineum</i>					√	
Broad-leaved everlasting pea	<i>Lathyrus latifolius</i>			√	√	√	
Broom	<i>Cytisus scoparius</i>	√				√	
Buckthorn	<i>Rhamnus catharticus</i>	√		√			
Bugle	<i>Ajuga reptans</i>			√	√	√	√
Butterfly bush	<i>Buddleia davidii</i>			√	√	√	
Californian lilac	<i>Ceaonothus divergens</i>	√			√	√	√
Californian poppy	<i>Eschscholzia 'Carmine King'</i>					√	√

Caryopteris	<i>Caryopteris x clandonensis</i> 'Heavenly Blue'				√	√	√
Catmint	<i>Nepeta cataria</i>					√	
Cat's-ear	<i>Hypochaeris radicata</i>						√
Cherry laurel	<i>Prunus laurocerasus</i>					√	√
Chives	<i>Allium schenoprasum</i>					√	
Clarkia	<i>Clarkis cv</i>				√	√	
Clematis	<i>Clematis tangutica</i>	√			√		
Clematis Montana	<i>Clematis montata</i>	√					
Columbine	<i>Aquilegia vulgaris</i>					√	
Common alder	<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>	√			√	√	√
Common bird's-foot-trefoil	<i>Lotus corniculatus</i>			√			
Common dog-violet	<i>Viola reviniana</i>						√
Common evening-primrose	<i>Oenothera biennis</i>				√		
Common figwort	<i>Scrophularia nodosa</i>				√	√	
Common knapweed	<i>Centaurea nigra</i>	√		√	√	√	
Common poppy	<i>Papaver rhoeas</i>					√	
Common thyme	<i>Thymus vulgaris</i>			√		√	
Common toadflax	<i>Linaria vulgaris</i>					√	
Common valerian	<i>Valeriana officinalis</i>			√	√		
Coneflower	<i>Echinacea purpurea</i>			√		√	√
Cotton thistle	<i>Onopordum acanthium</i>	√			√	√	
Cowslip	<i>Primula veris</i>					√	
Crab apple	<i>Malus sylvestris</i>	√	√		√	√	
Creeping cinquefoil	<i>Potentilla reptans</i>				√	√	

Crocus	<i>Crocus tommasinianus</i>					√	
Cross-leaved heath	<i>Erica tetralix</i>				√	√	
Daisy	<i>Bellis perennis</i>					√	√
Dandelion	<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>	√	√		√	√	√
Dark mullein	<i>Verbascum nigrum</i>	√			√	√	
Devil's-bit scabious	<i>Succisa pratensis</i>			√	√		√
Dog rose	<i>Rosa canina</i>	√	√				
Dogwood	<i>Cornus sanguine</i>	√		√			
Downy birch	<i>Betula pubescens</i>	√			√		
Elder	<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	√	√		√	√	√
Escallonia	<i>Escallonia sp.</i>				√	√	
Fennel	<i>Foeniculum vulgare</i>						√
Field maple	<i>Acer campestre</i>				√	√	
Firethorn	<i>Pyracanthus angustifolia</i>	√		√			
Flowering currant	<i>Ribes sanguineum</i>			√	√	√	
French marigold	<i>Tagetes patula</i>	√					√
Geranium	<i>Geranium renardii</i>					√	
Globe thistle	<i>Echinops ritro</i>	√		√	√	√	√
Goat willow	<i>Salix caprea</i>	√			√	√	√
Goldenrod	<i>Solidago virgaurea</i>					√	√
Gorse	<i>Ulex europeus</i>	√				√	√
Guelder rose	<i>Viburnum opulus</i>	√					√
Hard shield-fern	<i>Polystichum aculeatum</i>						√
Harebell	<i>Campanula rotundifolia</i>					√	
Hart's-tongue fern	<i>Asplenium scolopendrium</i>						√
Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	√	√	√	√	√	√

Hazel	<i>Corylus avellana</i>	√	√		√	√	√
Hebe	<i>Hebe 'Midsummer Beauty'</i>			√		√	
Hellebore	<i>Helleborus corsicus</i>					√	
Herb-Robert	<i>Geranium robertianum</i>					√	
Holly	<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	√	√	√	√	√	
Honesty	<i>Lunaria biennis</i>			√			√
Honeysuckle	<i>Lonicera japonica</i>				√		√
Hornbeam	<i>Carpinus betulus</i>	√			√		
Ice plant	<i>Sedum spectabile</i>			√		√	
Iris	<i>Iris foetidissima</i>						√
Ivy	<i>Hedera helix</i>	√			√	√	√
Japanese quince	<i>Chaenomeles japonica</i>					√	
Kidney vetch	<i>Anthyllis vulneraria</i>			√		√	
Lady-fern	<i>Athyrium filix-femina</i>						√
Large thyme	<i>Thymus pulegiodes</i>			√		√	√
Lavender	<i>Lavandula angustifolia</i>	√		√		√	√
Lemon balm	<i>Melissa officinalis</i>					√	
Lilac	<i>Syringa 'Belle de Nancy'</i>	√			√		
Lily-of-the-valley	<i>Convallaria majalis</i>					√	
Lungwort	<i>Pulmonaria officinalis</i>					√	
Male-fern	<i>Dryopteris filix-mas</i>				√		√
Myrtle	<i>Myrtus communis</i>					√	
Night-scented stock	<i>Matthiola bicornis</i>				√		√
Oregon grape	<i>Mahonia aquifolium</i>					√	
Ox-eye daisy	<i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i>						√
Pedunculate oak	<i>Quercus robur</i>	√	√		√		√

Perforate St John's-wort	<i>Hypericum perforatum</i>					√	√
Phlox	<i>Phlox paniculata</i>					√	
Poached-egg flower	<i>Limnanthes douglasii</i>					√	
Portugal laurel	<i>Prunus lusitanica</i>	√				√	
Primrose	<i>Primula vulgaris</i>			√			√
Privet	<i>Ligustrum ovalifolium</i>	√				√	
Red clover	<i>Trifolium pretense</i>	√	√	√		√	
Red dead-nettle	<i>Lamium purpureum</i>			√		√	
Red-hot poker	<i>Kniphofia uvaria</i>	√				√	
Red valerian	<i>Centranthus ruber</i>			√	√	√	
Rosemary	<i>Rosmarinus officinalis</i>					√	
Rowan	<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>	√					
Sage	<i>Salvia officinalis</i>					√	
Selfheal	<i>Prunella vulgaris</i>					√	
Scrubby cinquefoil	<i>Potentilla fruticosa</i>					√	
Silver birch	<i>Betula pendula</i>	√			√		√
Small-leaved lime	<i>Tilia cordata</i>				√	√	
Snowdrop	<i>Galanthus nivalis</i>					√	
Spear thistle	<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	√		√	√	√	
Sunflower	<i>Helianthus annuus</i>	√			√		
Sweet briar	<i>Rosa rubiginosa</i>	√	√				
Tobacco plant	<i>Nicotiana x sanderae</i>				√		
Travellers'-joy	<i>Clematis vitalba</i>	√			√	√	√
Verbena	<i>Verbena bonariensis</i>			√			
Wayfaring tree	<i>Viburnum lantana</i>	√	√			√	√
White campion	<i>Silene latifolia</i>				√	√	√
White clover	<i>Trifolium repens</i>		√	√		√	

White dead-nettle	<i>Lamium album</i>				√	√	
Whitebeam	<i>Sorbus aria</i>	√					√
Wild cherry	<i>Prunus avium</i>	√	√		√		
Wild marjoram	<i>Origanum vulgare</i>			√		√	
Wild thyme	<i>Thymus polytrichus</i>					√	
Wood anemone	<i>Anemone nemorosa</i>					√	
Wych elm	<i>Ulmus glabra</i>	√			√		
Yarrow	<i>Achillea clavennae</i>					√	√
Yellow archangel	<i>Lamium galeobdolon</i>					√	
Yellow flag iris	<i>Iris pseudacorus</i>				√	√	
Yellow knapweed	<i>Centaurea macrocephala</i>				√	√	
Yellow loosestrife	<i>Lysimachia vulgaris</i>		√			√	
Yew	<i>Taxus baccata</i>	√					