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Our Ref: TAP_111aFLP_apl_AR221009
Date: 9th October 2022

Anna,

LANDSCAPE SCHEME
No.111a FOXLEY LANE, PURLEY, SURREY, CR8 3HQ

Please find enclosed our landscape scheme for the proposed re-development of No.111a Foxley Lane in Purley.

Landscape Principles

The current property consists of well-maintained front and rear gardens, the rear dominated by a mown lawn, overlaid by a small orchard at the southern end.

The proposed re-development of the property will retain the majority of the boundaries unchanged, retain most of the front garden flower beds and retain large portions of the existing lawn. A former swimming pool and its surrounding hardstanding will be removed and this area will be re-instated.

The existing Site will be sub-divided into four plots – (i) the northern pair created out of the existing house and retaining much of the surrounding hardstanding and landscaping as existing and (ii) a pair of bungalows in the southern-most third that require separation from the northern pair, and a western pedestrian side access.

Maturing saplings within the rear garden provide an opportunity for enhanced landscaping by means of translocating good quality specimens.

Biodiversity Gain

The *PEA and Arboricultural Assessment Report* (TAP, October 2022) establishes biodiversity enhancement commensurate with the local biodiversity interests, and these will include:

a) To plant new native hedgerows along the western boundary and along the garden boundaries between the four plots.

b) Create Stag Beetle habitat in two corners of the Site – to include lengths of cut broadleaf wood set 30% into the ground, and over-planted with cultivated Apple.

c) Include a high percentage of nectar- and pollen-rich trees/shrubs/plants within the soft landscaping in order to support bees and butterflies.

Proposed Landscape Plan

A Landscape Plan is attached as Figure **1**.

Retained Boundaries

The eastern Cherry Laurel (*Prunus laurocerasus*) hedge and southern Ivy-clad (*Hedera helix*) boundary will be retained as existing.

The southern half of the western Leyland Cypress (X *Chamaecyparis leylandii*) hedge will be retained, while much of the northern half may need to be cleared to allow for the new pedestrian access. The trees here are up to approximately 160mm dbh and are pollarded at approximately 5m height. Cutting back foliage on close-growing trees such as these is likely to create poor quality specimens of low aesthetic quality, therefore many or potentially all will need to be replaced. Gaps or the entirety will be replaced with close board fencing along the boundary planted up with a native hedgerow trees/shrubs.

New Native Species-rich Hedgerows

These will use the following suite of species:

- 25% *Holly Ilex aquifolia*;
- 25% Hawthorn *Crataegus monogyna*;
- 20% Hazel *Corylus avellana*;
- 10% Hornbeam *Carpinus betulus*;
- 10% Guelder-rose *Viburnum opulus*;
- 5% Honeysuckle *Lonicera pericyclemum*; and
- 5% Dog-rose *Rosa canina* agg.

Tree planting along the boundaries will use bare-rooted stock, to be planted in triple-staggered lines at 100mm spacing.

Tree Planting

A series of seven new tree locations are proposed, and will receive excavated specimens selected from the former orchard (**T2** to T16) and tree **T20**, as presented in Figure **2** of this Report.

The relocation process will be as follows:

1. Receptor hole to be excavated, fitted with a watering tube and a granular feed applied to promote good root regrowth.

2. Trees will be lifted using a backacter and lifted into position using the machine bucket.

3. Soils to be firmed into place using machine bucket.

4. Surface green mulch to be applied.

5. Tree to be watered until soil is at saturation.

Shrub/Flower Beds

The planting mix for these beds will include the following, as taken from list of garden plants that are considered ideal for bees (BBKA News, April 2018), see Appendix **1**:

Spring-flowering Species

- *Berberis darwinii*
- *Chaenomeles speciosa*
- *Cotoneaster adpressa*
- *Lavendula* spp.
- *Pyracanthus coccinea*
- *Rosmarinus officinalis*

Summer-flowering Species

- *Ceanothus* sp.
- *Echinops* sp.
- Fuschia *megellanica*
- *Geranium pratense*
- *Hydrangea petiolaris*
- *Philodelphus* sp.

Autumn-flowering Species

- *Sedum spectabile*
- *Teucrium scorodonia*

Stag Beetle Reserves

Each to be planted with two apple standards, and seeded over with Phacelia *Phacelia tanacetifolia*.

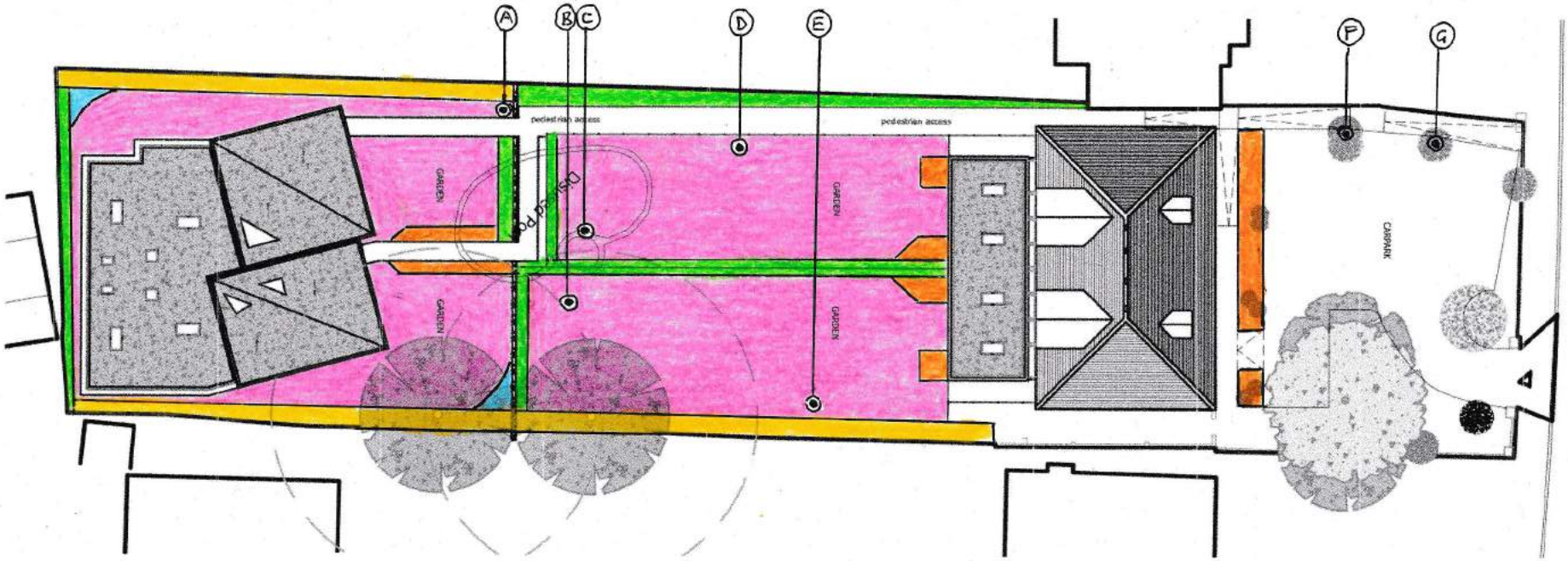
We understand that this Statement will be submitted as part of the Planning Application for this proposed re-development.

Yours sincerely,

Ashley Leftwich
Director

FIGURES

FIGURE 1 – LANDSCAPE PLAN



Legend:

- Retained Boundary Hedges (Cherry Laurel & Leyland Cypress)
- Retained Ivy-clad Boundary
- New Native Species-rich Hedgerows
- Tree Planting (**A** to **G**)
- Shrub/Flowerbed
- Amenity Grassland

APPENDICES

Appendix 1

Garden Plants Particularly Good for Honey Bees and Hardy in the British Isles

Wild Species and varieties, Native or Well-Established and Non-Invasive in the British Isles

Flowering times key:

Spring flowering (March, April, May) = □ Summer flowering (June, July, August) = ♦ Flowers in the 'June Gap' = ❖

Autumn flowering (September, October, November) = ● Winter flowering (December, January, February) = ❄

Spp = Species Syn = synonym

"A simple but effective guide to help all pollinators is to select plants with a single, open flower. Most of our honey comes from wild and cultivated crops between May and August, therefore gardeners should try to provide a constant nectar source, particularly earlier in spring and later in autumn when there are fewer sources available. The June gap is traditionally the first two weeks in June but it varies from year to year a little, and sometimes there is hardly any. Some plants that always used to flower in the June Gap, such as Cotoneaster horizontalis, now seem to flower earlier, but the Chestnuts and Sycamore are major nectar plants and so if they flowered in the June gap, there would not be one." David Packham, Seasonal Bee Inspector, Devon.

TREES-Large

Aesculus hippocastanum	□♦	Horse chestnut. Major Nectar + Pollen, April–May. Honey crop. Excellent for all bees.
Acer campestre, Acer spp	□	Field Maple and other spp which flower in a temperate climate. Nectar + Pollen, April–May.
Acer pseudoplatanus	□♦	Sycamore. Major Nectar + Pollen, April–May. Honey crop. Excellent for all bees.
Alnus cordata	□ ❄	Italian alder, for draining soil. Major pollen, February–April.
Alnus glutinosa	□	Common alder, for boggy soil. Major Pollen, early March.
Castanea sativa	♦	Sweet chestnut. Pollen, July. Major Nectar + Pollen.
Catalpa bignonioides	♦	Indian bean tree. Nectar + major Pollen , July–August.
Liriodendron tulipifera	♦❖	Tulip tree. Nectar major, June, July.
Robinia pseudoacacia	♦❖	False acacia. Nectar, June.
Salix sp	□ ❄	Willow, all species. Major Nectar + Pollen, February–May. Honey crop. Excellent for all bees.
Sorbus intermedia	□♦❖	Swedish Whitebeam. Nectar + Pollen, May–June.
Sorbus aria	□	Whitebeam. Nectar + Pollen, April–May.
Tilia cordata (and some other *Tilia* spp)	♦	Small-leaved Lime. Native tree in decline. Nectar major late July. Honey source. The most resistant of the Lime species to Honeydew mould. Excellent for all bees.

TREES–Medium and Small

Amelanchier canadensis, A. lamarkii	□❖	Snowy mespilus or Juneberry. Pollen, March–May. Edible fruit June.
Arbutus unedo	● ❄	Strawberry tree. Nectar + Pollen, October–December.
Caragana arborescens	□	Siberian pea tree. Nectar + Pollen, April–May. Resistant to Fireblight.
Cercis siliquastrum	□♦❖	Judas tree. Nectar, April–June.
Corylus avellana	□	Hazel, Cobnut. Pollen, early March, April.
Cotoneaster frigidus	♦❖	Himalayan tree cotoneaster. Nectar + Pollen both major, June, July. Excellent for all bees.
Crataegus monogyna	□♦	Hawthorn. Nectar + Pollen, May.
Crataegus laevigata (and many *Crataegus* spp.)	□♦	Midland Hawthorn. Nectar + Pollen, May. Many other Hawthorn species excellent for all bees.
Eucryphia glutinosa	♦ ●	Brush bush. Major Nectar + Pollen, Aug, Sept.
Halesia tetraptera (syn *H. carolina)*	□	Snowdrop tree. Nectar + Pollen, May.
Koelreuteria paniculata	♦	Pride of India. Major Nectar, July–August.
Leptospermum scoparium	♦❖ ❄	Manuka. Major Nectar + Pollen, June with another flower flush in December. Medicinal
Oxydendrum arboretum	♦	Sorrel tree. For acid soil. Major Nectar + Pollen, July–August. Excellent for all bees.
Prunus avium	□	Wild cherry. Major Nectar + Pollen, March–April.
Prunus padus	□	Bird cherry. Major Nectar + Pollen, April–May.
Ptelea trifoliata	♦❖	Hop tree. Nectar, June–July.
Tetradium daniellii (syn *Euodia hupehensis*)	♦ ●	Bee tree of China. Major Nectar + Pollen, August–October.

FRUIT TREES

Malus domestica	□	Dessert and Culinary Apples. Nectar + Pollen, mid to late spring. All open-pollinated, hundreds of varieties. Vigorous M25 or standard trees recommended.
Malus sylvestris	□	Wild crab apple. Nectar + Pollen, May. Original species and used as rootstock.
Mespilus germanica	□♦❖	Medlar. Related to Hawthorn. Major Nectar + Pollen, May–June.
Prunus avium	□	Bird cherry, gean–wild form. Cultivated form–Sweet Cherry. Major Nectar + Pollen, April–May. Many varieties. Excellent for all bees.
Prunus cerasifera myrobalan	□	Cherry plum. Nectar + Pollen, February–April
Prunus cerasus	□	Acid/Sour cherry. Major Nectar + Pollen, April–May. Naturally vigorous trees. Many varieties.
Prunus domestica	□	Plums and Gages. Major Nectar + Pollen, April–May. All cultivars benefit from cross-pollination with other varieties.
Prunus dulcis	□	Sweet Almond. Nectar + Pollen, early spring. Cool climate cultivars benefit from cross-pollination.
Prunus insititia	□	Gages and Damsons. Nectar + Pollen, March–April. All cultivars benefit from cross-pollination with other varieties.
Pyrus communis var. sativa	□	Pear. Nectar + Pollen, April–May. Several varieties.

FRUIT BUSHES

Fragaria x ananassa	□♦❖	Garden strawberry. Pollen, April–July.
Fragaria vesca	□♦❖	Wild strawberry. Pollen, May–June. Good ground cover.
Ribes nigrum	□	Blackcurrant. Major Nectar + Pollen, April–May, honey crop. Excellent for all bees.
Ribes rubrum	□	Redcurrant, Whitecurrant. Major Nectar + Pollen, April–May. Honey crop. Excellent for all bees.
Ribes uva-crispa	□	Gooseberry. Major Nectar + Pollen. March–May. Honey crop. Excellent for all bees.
Rubus fruticosus and hybrids	□♦❖●	Blackberry and hybrid berries. Major Nectar + Pollen, May–September.
Rubus idaeus	♦❖	Raspberry. Major Nectar + Pollen, June–August. Honey crop. Excellent for all bees.
Rubus loganobaccus	♦❖	Loganberry. Major Nectar + Pollen, June–August. On a par with Raspberry. Excellent for all bees.

SHRUBS

Aralia elata, A. spinosa — Japanese angelica and Hercules Club. Both deciduous, Nectar major, August–September.

Berberis spp, *B. darwinii* — Berberis. Range of evergreen species, Nectar + Pollen, April–June.

Buddleja globosa — Orange ball tree. Nectar, June.

Callicarpa bodinieri — Callicarpa. Nectar, July.

Calluna vulgaris — Heather, Ling. Evergreen dwarf, Major Nectar + Pollen, August–September. Excellent for all bees.

Ceanothus spp. — Ceanothus. Range of large evergreen species, Nectar + Pollen, April–November.

Cephalanthus occidentalis — Buttonbush. Major Nectar, August.

Chaenomeles spp. — Quince. Nectar + Pollen, February–April.

Cistus spp. — Sun rose (aka Rock Rose). Range of evergreen species, some but not all hardy, Major Nectar + Pollen, May-July.

Clematis cirrhosa — Climber. Pollen, December–February.

Clematis montana — Climber. Nectar + Pollen, April–May.

Colletia hystrix, C. paradoxa — Nectar, winter and spring. Has vicious spines but a good source of winter nectar.

Cotoneaster spp., C. adpressus — Range of evergreen species, Nectar + Pollen, May–July.

C. conspicuus

Cytisus scoparius — Broom. Pollen, May–June.

Daphne mezerum — Nectar. February–March..

Deutzia spp. — Range of deciduous species, Pollen. Summer.

Erica arborea, E. carnea — Winter heaths. Major nectar, winter and spring, February–April.

Erica cinerea — Heaths. Bell heath often grows wild with Heather. Major Nectar + Pollen, March–September. Excellent for all bees.

Escallonia macrantha — One of the few hardy species of this genera, Nectar + Pollen, June–September.

Fremontodendron californicum — Flannel bush. June gap.

Fuchsia magellanica — Fushia. Nectar, July–September.

Hebe spp., *H. elliptica* — Range of evergreen species, Nectar + Pollen, July, August.

Hedera helix — Ivy. Evergreen climber. Major Nectar + Pollen, September–November. (Does NOT harm trees!) Good ground cover too.

Helianthemum spp., *H. nummularium* — Rock Rose. Small evergreen shrub, Pollen, May–July.

Hydrangea petiolaris — Climbing hydrangea (not the ordinary garden hydrangeas), Nectar + Pollen, June–August.

Hypericum calycinum — Rose of Sharon. Major Pollen, June–September.

Hyssopus officinalis — Hyssop. Small evergreen, Nectar + Pollen, June–October.

Ilex aquifolium — Holly. Nectar, May.

Kolkwitzia amabilis — Large deciduous shrub, Nectar + Pollen, May–June.

Laurus nobilis — Bay laurel, Nectar + Pollen.

Lavandula angustifolia — English Lavender. Major Nectar + Pollen, June–August.

Ligustrum ovalifolium — Garden privet. Major Nectar, August–September.

Ligustrum vulgare — Wild privet. Major Nectar, July–August.

Lonicera fragrantissima — Winter-flowering Honeysuckle. Deciduous Nectar + Pollen. December–March.

Mahonia aquifolium, M. japonica — Large evergreen shrub, Nectar + Pollen, November–April.

Perovskia atriplicifolia — Russian sage. Major Nectar + Pollen, July–October.

Philodelphus spp. — Mock orange. Nectar + Pollen, June gap.

Prunus lusitanica — Portugal laurel, Nectar, June gap.

Pyracantha coccinea — Firethorn. Major Nectar + Pollen, May–June.

Ribes sanguineum — Flowering ornamental currants. Nectar + Pollen, April.

Rosa spp., *R. canina* — Single flowered species like Dogrose. Pollen, June–July.

Sarcococca confusa — Sweet box. Evergreen. Nectar + Pollen, December–March.

Symphoricarpos albus — Snowberry. Major Nectar + Pollen, June–August.

Symphoricarpos occidentalis — Wolfberry. Nectar + Pollen, June–August.

Symphoricarpos orbiculatus — Coralberry. Nectar + Pollen, June–August.

Teucrium fruticans — Tree germander. Major Nectar + Pollen, July–November.

Ulex europaeus — Gorse. Major Pollen, February–June.

Viburnum lantana — Wayfaring tree. Nectar, May.

Viburnum opulus — Guelder rose. Nectar, May.

Viburnum tinus — Laurustinus. Pollen, October–April.

PERENNIALS

Achilea filipendulina, A. millefolium — Fern-leaf yarrow and yarrow. Nectar + Pollen, July–September.

Agastache foeniculum — Anise hyssop. Major Nectar, June–October. Excellent for all bees.

Ajuga reptans — Bugle. Nectar + Pollen, May–July, good ground cover.

Althaea officinalis — Marshmallow. Major Pollen + some Nectar. July–September.

Anchusa azurea — Garden anchusa or Italian bugloss. Major Nectar, June–September.

Anchusa officinalis — Alkanet. Major Nectar, June–September.

Anemone nemorosa — Wood anemone. Pollen, March–May.

Arabis alpina — Alpine rock-cress. Pollen + Nectar both major, March–May.

Armeria maritima — Thrift. Major Nectar, May–July. Excellent for all bees.

Aster spp. — Michaelmas daisy. Major Nectar + Pollen, July–October. Excellent for all bees.

Astrantia maxima, A. major — Masterwort. Pollen, June–August.

Aubrieta deltoidea — Major Nectar + Pollen, April–May.

Campanula spp. — Bellflowers. Major Nectar + Pollen, June–September. Excellent for all bees.

Cardamine pratensis — Cuckoo flower or Lady's smock. Nectar + Pollen, April–July.

Centaurea montana — Perennial cornflower. Major Nectar + Pollen, June–September.

Centaurea nigra — Common knapweed. Major Nectar + Pollen, source of honey in Ireland. June–September.

Centaurea scabiosa — Greater knapweed. Major Nectar + Pollen, June–September.

Mini-key
Spring
Summer
June gap
Autumn
Winter

Dandelion (*Taraxacum officinale*)	Native weed deserving a place undisturbed. Major Nectar + Pollen, March–October.
Dictamnus albus	Burning bush. Nectar + Pollen, May–July.
Echinops spp.	Globe thistles. Nectar + Pollen, July–August.
Eryngium spp.	Sea-holly. Nectar + Pollen, July–August.
Erysimum spp.	Wallflower. Nectar + Pollen, April–June.
Eupatorium cannabinum	Hemp agrimony. Nectar + Pollen, July–September.
Helenium spp.	Sneezeweed. Major Nectar + Pollen, June–October.
Gaillardia spp.	Blanket flower. Nectar + Pollen, June–September.
Galega orientalis	Goat's rue. Pollen, May–August.
Geum spp.	Avens, various species. Pollen, May–September.
Geranium phaeum	Dusky cranesbill. Nectar + Pollen, May–September.
Geranium pratense	Meadow cranesbill. Nectar + Pollen, May–September.
Gypsophila paniculata	Baby's breath. Nectar, July–August.
Helleborus spp.	Hellebore. Nectar+Pollen, December–March.
Hypericum perforatum	St John's Wort. Major Pollen, May–August.
Knautia arvensis	Field scabious. Major Nectar + Pollen, July–August.
Leonurus cardiaca	Motherwort. Nectar, July–October.
Lotus corniculatus	Bird's-foot trefoil. Major Nectar + Pollen, June–September. Excellent for all bees.
Lythrum salicaria	Purple loosestrife. Major Nectar + Pollen, June–August.
Malva spp., *M. arborea*	Lavatera species and tree mallow. Major Pollen + Nectar, June–September.
Marrubium vulgare	White horehound. Major Nectar, June–September. Medicinal.
Monarda punctata	Spotted bee balm. Nectar, July–September. Medicinal producing thymol.
Nepeta cataria	Native Catnip, Catmint. Major Nectar + Pollen, June–September.
Nepeta racemose, *N.* x *faassenii*	Garden Catmints. Major Nectar + Pollen, May–September.
Onobrychis viciifolia	Sainfoin, June gap. Can be dug in after flowering for green manure.
Paeonia spp.	Peony, single flowered forms. Pollen, June–July.
Papaver orientale	Oriental poppy. Major Pollen, May–October.
Polymonium caeruleum	Jacob's ladder. Major Nectar + Pollen. June–August.
Onybrychis viciifolia	Sainfoin. Major Nectar + Pollen, May–September. Excellent for all bees.
Sedum spectabile	Stonecrop. Major Nectar + Pollen, July–September. Excellent for all bees.
Solidago virgauea	Goldenrod, native spp. Major Nectar + Pollen, July–October. Excellent for all bees.
Stachys recta	Yellow perennial woundwort. Major Nectar + Pollen, June–October. Honey crop in Europe.
Succisa pratensis	Devil's bit scabious. Major Nectar + Pollen, July–August.
Tanacetum vulgare	Tansy. Nectar + Pollen, July–September.
Teucrium scorodonia	Wood Sage. Major Nectar + Pollen, July - September.
Trifolium repens	White clover. Regarded as a weed by some, this deserves to be sown with all grasses. Major Nectar + Pollen, May–October. Honey crop. Excellent for all bees.
Verbena bonariensis and spp.	Argentinean vervain. Nectar + Pollen, July–November.
Veronica longifolia and spp.	Veronica. Major Nectar + Pollen, March–September. Excellent for all bees.

Mini-key
Spring
Summer
June gap
Autumn
Winter

BIENNIALS & ANNUALS

Alcea rosea	Hollyhock. Major Pollen + some Nectar, July–September.
Borago officinalis	Borage. Major Nectar + Pollen, April–October. Excellent for all bees.
Centaurea cyanus	Cornflower. Major Nectar + Pollen, June–August. Excellent for all bees.
Cichorium intybus	Chicory. Major Nectar + Pollen, June–October, honey crop.
Cosmos bipinnatus	Cosmos. Nectar + Pollen, July–September.
Dipsacus spp.	Teasel, all species. Major Nectar + Pollen. July–August. Excellent for all bees.
Echium vulgare	Viper's bugloss. Major Nectar + Pollen, June–July. Excellent for all bees.
Erigeron spp.	Fleabane. Nectar + Pollen, July–August.
Eschscholzia californica	Californian poppy. Pollen, July–September.
Fagopyrum esculentum	Buckwheat. Major Nectar + Pollen, June–August, honey crop.
Gaillardia pulchella	Annual gaillardia. Nectar + Pollen, June–September.
Helianthus annuus	Sunflower. Nectar + Pollen, July–October. Excellent for all bees.
Hesperis matronalis	Sweet rocket. Pollen, May–July.
Iberis umbellata	Candytuft. Nectar + Pollen, July–August.
Limnanthes douglasii	Poached egg plant. Nectar + Pollen, June–September.
Lobula maritima	Sweet Alison. Nectar + Pollen, July–August.
Melilotus officinalis, M. albus	Melilot sweet clover, yellow clover. Major Nectar + Pollen, June–September.
Myosotis spp.	Forget-me-not. Nectar + Pollen (Pollen so minute much is drawn into bees' honey stomach), April–September.
Nemophila menziesii	Baby-blue-eyes. Easily grown annual, Nectar + Pollen, June–October.
Nigella damascena	Love-in-a-mist. Nectar + Pollen, May–September.
Oenothera biennis, O. glazioviana	Evening primrose. Pollen, June–September.
Papaver rhoeas	Common poppy. Major Pollen, May–September .
Perezia multiflora	Perezia. Major Nectar + Pollen, June–July.
Phacelia tanacetifolia	Phacelia. Major Nectar + Pollen, April–December.
Reseda odorata	Mignonette. Major Nectar + Pollen, May–September.
Salvia pratensis	Meadow sage. Nectar + Pollen, June–August.
Salvia verbanaca	Wild sage. Nectar + Pollen, June–August.
Scilla sibirica	Siberian squill. Nectar. JMarch–April.
Scophularia spp.	Figwort. Nectar. June–September, excellent for all bees.
Solidago virgaurea	Golden rod. Nectar. July–September.
Trifolium dubium	Lesser trefoil. Major Nectar, June–July.
Verbascum olympicum	Greek verbascum. Major Pollen, June–August.

VEGETABLES & CULINARY HERBS

Allium cepa	♦❖	Onion, left to flower. Major Nectar, June–August.
Allium porrum	♦❖	Leek, left to flower. Major Nectar, June–August.
Allium schonoprasum	♦❖	Chive, left to flower. Major Nectar, June–August.
Asparagus officinalis	♦❖	Asparagus, left to flower. Major Nectar + Pollen June–August.
Brassica spp.	□♦❖	Brassica species left to flower, Nectar + Pollen, April–August.
Cucurbita pepo, C. maxima	♦❖	Marrow, courgette, pumpkin. Major Nectar + Pollen (especially large pollen grains; sought after) June–August. Excellent for all bees.
Cynara cardunculus	♦❖●	Cardoon. Nectar + Pollen, June–September.
Cynara cardunculus var scolymus	♦❖●	Artichokes, left to flower. Nectar + Pollen, June–September.
Foeniculum vulgare	♦❖	Fennel. Nectar + Pollen, June–August.
Mentha spicata	□♦❖●	Spearmint. Nectar + Pollen, May–October.
Ocimum basilicum	♦●	Basil, flowering encouraged by not picking leaves or stems. Nectar + Pollen, July–September.
Origanum vulgare	♦●	Wild marjoram. Nectar, July–September.
Phaseolus coccineus	□♦❖	Runner bean. Nectar + Pollen, March–July.
Raphanus spp.	♦❖	Radish. Major Nectar + Pollen, June–July.
Rosmarinus officinalis	□♦❖	Rosemary. Nectar + Pollen, April–June .
Salvia officinalis	♦❖	Sage. Nectar, June–August.
Satureja montana	♦❖	Savory, perennial. Nectar + Pollen, June–July.
Thymus polytrichus, T. vulgaris	□♦❖	Wild and garden thyme. Nectar, May–August.
Thymus x citriodorus	□♦❖	Lemon thyme. Nectar, May–August.
Vicia faba	□♦❖	Broad bean. Major Nectar + Pollen, March–July.

BULBS, RHIZOMES & TUBERS

Camassia spp. *C. cusikii, C. leichtlinii, C. quamash*	□♦❖	Nectar + Pollen, April–June.
Chionodoxa luciliae	□	Glory of the snow. Nectar + Pollen, March–May.
Crocus spp.	□❁	Species and cultivars all provide major Pollen. February–March.
Dahlia spp.	♦●	Single varieties such as 'Happy Single' and 'Dark Angel' series. Nectar + Pollen, July–September.
Eranthis hyemalis	□❁	Winter aconite. Major Nectar + Pollen, January–March. Excellent to establish in vicinity of beehives.
Fritillaria imperialis	□	Crown imperial. Showy garden plant, major Nectar, March–May.
Galanthus nivalis	□❁	Snowdrop. Pollen, February–March.
Galtonia candicans	♦●	Summer hyacinth. Nectar + Pollen, August–September.
Leucojum vernum	□❁	Snowflake. Pollen, February–April.
Polygonatum odoratum	□♦❖	Solomon's Seal. Nectar + Pollen, May–June.
Muscari	□	Grape hyacinth. Nectar + Pollen, March–May.

Mini-key
Spring □
Summer ♦
June gap ❖
Autumn ●
Winter ❁