

OFFICER DELEGATED DECISION 11 OCTOBER 2021

Report title: Creating wildflower road verges

Wards: All

Portfolio: Cabinet Members for Sustainable Transport, Environment & Clean Air: Councillors Mahamed Hashi and Cllr Danny Adilypour

Report Authorised by: Bayo Dosunmu: Strategic Director for Resident Services

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REPORT SUMMARY

Lambeth's Parks service is responsible for maintaining a network of grass verge areas alongside 40 roads in the borough. At present these sites are all mown every four weeks during a typical growing season and are all species-poor, improved grassland, and therefore make a negligible contribution to biodiversity and carbon sequestration within the borough. This report proposes a wholesale change to verge management to reflect our declaration of a climate and ecological emergency in 2019. Verges will be transformed into linear wildflower meadows, through removal of the turf and re-seeding with a specially created wildflower seed mix. They will be mown much less intensively in order to maximise biodiversity and reduce the environmental impacts of mowing operations.

FINANCE SUMMARY

The cost of implementing the changes recommended in this is £50,000, which will be met from an existing agreed Parks capital budget.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. To approve the commencement of a programme of converting existing highway verges into a network of species-rich wildflower verges from autumn 2021, using allocated capital funding, as per the programme and methodology set out in Section 2 of this report.
2. To approve the ongoing conversion of all suitable verges within the borough to wildlife-friendly verges, using the methods set out in the report, at a pace determined by available funding.

1. CONTEXT

- 1.1 Lambeth declared a climate and ecological emergency in 2019.
- 1.2 It is widely acknowledged that our planet is facing an ecological crisis. According to the UN Environment Programme, the Earth is in the midst of a mass extinction of life. Scientists estimate that 150-200 species of plant, insect, bird and mammal become extinct every 24 hours. This is nearly 1,000 times the natural or background rate of extinction.
- 1.3 In recent years many conservation charities have highlighted the potential contribution roadside verges could make to helping address our biodiversity crisis, through more sensitive management. [Plantlife](#) have had a major campaign in place since 2013 and state that over 700 species of wildflower grow on the UKs road verges – nearly 45% of our total flora. Several local authorities have responded positively to this issue with comprehensive policies on managing verges for biodiversity. Good examples are [Devon](#) and [Croydon](#).
- 1.4 Lambeth Parks are responsible for maintaining soft landscaping on Highways land. Since the service was brought in-house in 2016 there has been no change to the previous contract specification of cutting verges every four weeks during a typical growing season.
- 1.5 During 2020 officers surveyed Lambeth’s roadside verges and identified that none of them could be classified as species-rich grassland. All are classed as improved, species-poor grassland, and are making a negligible contribution to local biodiversity. The only exceptions are the wildflower verge created a few years ago outside Jubilee Primary School and Atkins Road roundabout.
- 1.6 There is increasing pressure from residents to see improved biodiversity benefits from their local roadside verges. For example, a group of residents (Clarence Avenue Growers) have already started planting wildflowers and bulbs along the Clarence Avenue verges in agreement with Highways and have requested a reduction in mowing frequency. Officers have responded by raising the height at which the grass is cut, allowing plants such as buttercups and daisies to flower, and improving conditions for invertebrates.
- 1.7 Because our existing verges are so species-poor, simply reducing the mowing frequency to a single autumn cut will not in itself create wildflower verges. It would simply result in tall, rank grass growth which will look unsightly. We have experience in recent years of a verge area which was unintentionally left uncut for a few months and the result was unattractive and generated several complaints from local residents. Extensive studies and literature exist on the creation of wildflower rich grassland from species-poor verges and this material has been used to help plan our approach.
- 1.8 The proposals in this report support the Borough Plan ambition of: ‘Making Lambeth a place where people want to live, work and invest’, and more specifically the goal of: ‘We will maintain Lambeth’s award-winning parks, and invest in a wider network of green spaces to support community activity and wellbeing.’
- 1.9 Managing our verges for nature conservation will help demonstrate that Lambeth is meeting its legislative obligations to have regard for conserving biodiversity (see Section 4), and is responding to the National Pollinator Strategy and the various biodiversity strategies and action plans for England.

2. PROPOSAL AND REASONS

- 2.1 It is proposed that Lambeth begins a process of converting verges during the autumn of 2021. We plan to undertake the work using existing parks staff on overtime to minimise costs. In addition, this will mean that our staff have a full understanding of the work, are invested in its success and will be able to undertake any ongoing supplementary maintenance through the year. Undertaking the work in-house will require the purchasing of a small quantity of specialist equipment. All project costs will be met from the Parks capital allocation.
- 2.2 In order to achieve successful establishment of a species-rich wildflower meadow, the ground needs to be properly prepared. Our verges tend to be highly compacted, and seed sown straight onto the existing surface will have a very low success rate; and any plants which do germinate are likely to be outcompeted by established grasses, which are more competitive and aggressive. Similarly, trying to plant large numbers of plug plants into each verge will not have the desired impact because of the current soil condition and competition from established grasses. We are therefore planning to employ two different methods:
- a) The core process will involve using a mechanical turf-stripper to remove the existing turf to an approximate depth of 25mm. The resulting gap will be filled with a low fertility sandy loam substrate (product TS5 from Bourne Amenity Ltd) and a wildflower seed mix will be sown onto this. The site will be watered and covered with a horticultural fleece and temporarily fenced until the sward has established.
 - b) At selected locations we will heavily scarify the soil before sowing a wildflower mix, rather than stripping the turf. This may be used for example at verges which people regularly walk across to access parking bays. Here we will use a low-growing selection of wildflowers and continue to mow relatively regularly, aiming to create a relatively species-rich lawn rather than a meadow. We may reduce the cutting frequency a little and blade heights will be lifted when the grass is cut to try and leave as many flowers intact as possible.
- 2.3 Lambeth will purchase a mechanical turf-stripper from allocated capital funding. The turf will be removed and used to create habitat piles within woodland areas managed by Parks or re-used on eroded areas elsewhere if of suitable quality. Some material may need to be disposed of as green or inert waste through our established disposal routes. In both cases the material will be reused or composted. Lambeth will also purchase a small cut and collect mower suitable for verges. This will be used for an annual cut in the autumn in order to avoid the build-up of nutrients which could negatively impact species diversity.
- 2.4 Officers have carefully developed a proposed seed mix, designed for low fertility dry soil conditions, for maximum biodiversity benefits and relatively short growth, as well as being sufficiently robust and able to withstand some compaction or drought conditions. This mix is detailed in Appendix 1. The seed mix includes caterpillar food plants for a number of butterfly species, which will hopefully benefit from the changes, along with other wild pollinators. These include the Small Copper, Small Heath, Common Blue, Painted Lady, Gatekeeper and Meadow Brown. All of these butterflies are recorded in the borough or will be able to colonise from surrounding areas.
- 2.5 The currently available budget allows for a relatively modest start to the project, partly because of the up-front investment required in equipment such as the turf-stripper. It is planned to prioritise the following verge areas and start converting them during the autumn of 2021, all using method a) detailed in para 2.2. It may not be possible to complete all of these areas during 2021.
- Covington Way (East side from borough boundary/pedestrian barrier up to end of verge) (277m²)

- Clarence Avenue (both sides, all verge areas between Atkins Road and the South Circular) (705m²)
- Durning Road (circular grass area) (153m²)
- Durning Road (crescent grass area) (286m²)
- Park Hill (the section between Crescent Lane and Clarence Avenue, only on the East side of the road next to the school) (282m²)
- Thornton Road (West side, the two sections in front of St. Bede's School; and the short sections from Grafton Tennis Club access to King's Avenue) (281m²).

If the work has been successful at the above locations, then as resources allow, all suitable verges will be converted on a gradual and ongoing basis.

- 2.6 It is proposed that a simple branding is created for the project using the phrase 'Lambeth Bee-roads'. As well as using this within any printed or electronic publicity, simple wooden marker posts, potentially with a QR code linking to online content, would be installed on key verge locations. This would act in a similar vein to the Wildlife Verge marker posts used by many other local authorities as an indication as to why specific verges are left uncut through the year.
- 2.7 Where necessary wildlife verges will be subject to an annual cut and collect regime each autumn. Officers will purchase a small cut and collect mowing unit from the Parks capital allocation.
- 2.8 Officers have been invited to join a GLA-facilitated group (the Road Resurfacing Collaboration Group) as a result of our proposals to create wildflower verges. This has resulted in creating some potential partnership links to support the proposals within this report, including a specific offer of assistance from Southern Gas Networks. We will continue to network and pursue these partnerships through the Collaboration Group.
- 2.9 In order to try and secure as much support and buy-in from local communities as possible, officers will co-ordinate an engagement campaign in advance of any works, liaising closely with the corporate communications team. This will include borough-wide publicity, notices placed on the affected verges, letter drops and work with schools and community groups inviting them to get involved with elements of the work, such as sowing seed.
- 2.10 The project will also involve close collaboration with key non-governmental organisations (NGOs) such as [Butterfly Conservation](#), to help promote and champion pollinator-friendly grasslands and roadside verges. Butterfly Conservation will be working closely with Lambeth Parks through their lottery-funded 'Big City Butterfly' programme, enabling officers and local residents to have access to both expertise and advice in terms of creating, maintaining and improving local greenspaces for butterflies, moths and other pollinators.
- 2.11 Officers will arrange for surveys to take place once the new verges are established to assess the impact on biodiversity. This will be done by officers and in partnership with local volunteers and wildlife groups who have the skills to identify and monitor the key groups of flora and fauna.
- 2.12 Officers will apply for external funding to develop the scheme beyond the initial verges cited in this report.
- 2.13 Implementing the recommendations in this report will help Lambeth demonstrate that it is meeting obligations and commitments under a key piece of legislation, as well as a number of national and local strategies and policies:
- **Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006** – Section 40 requires local authorities to have regard to conserving biodiversity in exercising their functions.

- **Biodiversity 2020**, the biodiversity strategy for the UK – with a Vision that “*By 2050 our land and seas will be rich in wildlife, our biodiversity will be valued, conserved, restored, managed sustainably and be more resilient and able to adapt to change, providing essential services and delivering benefits for everyone.*” And a 2020 Mission: “*Our mission is to halt overall biodiversity loss, support healthy well-functioning ecosystems and establish coherent ecological networks, with more and better places for nature for the benefit of wildlife and people.*”
- **The UK Biodiversity Action Plan** – the UK has lost something like 98% of its unimproved grassland and as a result unimproved neutral and calcareous grasslands are identified as priority habitats within the UKs Biodiversity Framework. The recommendations in this report would result in the creation of new species-rich grassland containing wildflowers characteristic of both neutral and calcareous grasslands. The UK BAP states that for urban areas the Government will work to encourage all local authorities to review the management plans for all land owned by them to ensure that provisions for wildlife and natural features and the enjoyment of these by the public is made, where appropriate.
- **London’s Environment Strategy** – includes establishing London as the world’s first National Park City. The vision for this includes making London a greener city and one which is rich in wildlife. A core policy intervention is urban greening to support biodiversity. The strategy states that existing public realm or green spaces could be modified and improved to provide landscapes or features that are more biodiverse or create corridors for wildlife. It states that: “*Too many green spaces are simply areas of mown grass or low-grade amenity landscaping that have little purpose and function, other than to maintain open space.*” Objective 5.2 is to conserve and enhance wildlife and natural habitats. Under this is a target to create an additional 300 hectares of flower-rich grassland in London by 2050.
- **Lambeth’s Biodiversity Action Plan 2019-2024** – includes a specific commitment to increase the net area of wildflower species-rich grassland to 15 hectares by 2024, through appropriate intervention and management.
- **Lambeth’s Pollinator Action Plan 2021-2025** – includes a specific commitment to review all highway verges and make recommendations to improve their management to benefit pollinators.
- **Parks and Open Spaces Strategic Plan 2020-2025** – one of the ten strategic objectives is to promote biodiversity and sustainability; and this objective includes delivery commitments to increase residents’ access to nature and to increase the biodiversity value of highways land.

3. FINANCE

- 3.1 Implementing the recommendations in this report will require capital investment on the Council’s part. The project has been included in the new Parks Capital Investment Plan, (<http://moderngov.lambeth.gov.uk/ieDecisionDetails.aspx?ID=7912>) with an agreed budget of £50,000. This capital funding will be used to procure the specialist equipment, low fertility substrate, seeds, fleece, posts and protective fencing needed to implement the proposed works. In addition, staff overtime costs incurred against this project will need to be capitalised.
- 3.2 All costs have been fully calculated and the initial allocated budget allows for approximately 900 square metres of verge to be converted. Any subsequent verge conversion work will be dependent on additional funding being secured.

4. LEGAL AND DEMOCRACY

- 4.1 The Council has a duty under Section 40 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006 to have regard, so far as is consistent with the proper exercise of its functions, to the purpose of conserving biodiversity. In exercising these powers, the Council must have regard to the United Nations Environmental Programme Convention on Biological Diversity of 1992. Conserving biodiversity includes, in relation to a living organism or type of habitat, restoring or enhancing a population or habitat.
- 4.2 The Council's Constitution requires that issues of an important or sensitive nature will be published on the Council's website for five clear days prior to the decision being taken (Constitution, Part 2, Section 3), where this is required by the Cabinet Member or Director concerned. It is suggested that this proposed decision is published on Officer Decisions in the interests of transparency. Any representations received during this period must be considered by the decision-maker before the decision is taken.

5. CONSULTATION AND CO-PRODUCTION

- 5.1 Consultation over the proposed methodology has been undertaken with Dr Sarah Arnold at Greenwich University (pollinator expert) and Sophie Leguile (botanist). Both responded very positively and felt the proposals were robust and appropriate.
- 5.2 Officers have also discussed the proposed approach with the national charity Plantlife, who have a well-established campaign on managing road verges for nature conservation. They have given very positive feedback on our proposed approach and are keen to showcase our project and use it as a case study on their road verge website, which they are currently updating. They've suggested we put together a film covering the various stages of the project once we have some new verges in flower and established.
- 5.3 Ward councillors have been consulted and all responses received expressed full support for the initiative and offers to help engage residents with the scheme.
- 5.4 Officers will engage with local communities to try and get them involved in the verge conversion work, such as sowing wildflower seeds.

6. RISK MANAGEMENT

- 6.1 The main risks that impede on the successful delivery of this proposal are listed in Table 1.

Table 1 – Risk Register

Item	Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Score	Control Measures
1	Residents unhappy about works and changes to verges	2	4	8 (Med)	Areas next to parking bays are being avoided initially; engagement with local schools and resident groups to encourage involvement; advance notice of the works; publicity campaign; close collaboration with established and trusted NGOs, such

Item	Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Score	Control Measures
					as Butterfly Conservation, Plantlife and the London Wildlife Trust to maximise engagement and positive perceptions from residents and businesses
2	Poor germination rate, meadow effect not achieved	2	4	8 (Med)	The method we are using is tried and tested; use of horticultural fleece and protective fencing; supplementary seeding
3	Staff resources inadequate and pace of work too slow	2	4	8 (Med)	The equipment being purchased will be suitable for the scale of work involved. It has already been identified that there are sufficient staff happy to work overtime to support the project
4	Meadow areas do not thrive in the long-term	2	4	8 (Med)	By investing in appropriate ground preparation, we are maximising the chance of the meadows establishing successfully. The seed mix contains a high proportion of perennial plants. Sites will be regularly monitored throughout the year and we will encourage local communities to keep an eye on their meadows and help look after them. Many of the plants chosen are tolerant of dry conditions. We will initially avoid areas susceptible to heavy trampling, e.g. for accessing vehicles
5	Damage to tree roots	3	2	6 (Med)	Working practices for verges with trees growing in them will be agreed with the trees team beforehand and there will be a close working relationship throughout the project
6	Complaints over access to parked vehicles	2	4	8 (Med)	This has been anticipated and verges adjacent to parking bays are being avoided from the initial stages of the project. A slightly different working methodology has been proposed for those verges heavily used for accessing vehicles. This will involve creating flower-rich lawns with low-growing species and setting blades higher on mowers

Key

Likelihood	Very Likely = 4	Likely = 3	Unlikely = 2	Very Unlikely = 1
Impact	Major = 8	Serious = 4	Significant = 2	Minor = 1

7. EQUALITIES IMPACT ASSESSMENT

7.1 The online equalities impact assessment was completed on 17 May 2021 and approved by the Director of Environment and Streetscene on 19 May 2021. Changing the management of road

verges is highly unlikely to create inequalities for any of the protected characteristics. It is possible that there could be an issue in terms of getting into and out of vehicles if the route involves walking over verges. This may impact negatively on older and disabled residents. As such we are not proposing to create wildlife verges alongside any disabled parking bays.

8. COMMUNITY SAFETY

8.1 No implications.

9. ORGANISATIONAL IMPLICATIONS

Environmental

9.1 The report's recommendations are designed to realise improved environmental outcomes through enhancing biodiversity and reducing vehicle movements and fuel use associated with regular mowing operations.

Health

9.2 Lambeth's *Health and Wellbeing Strategy 2013-2023* flags that Lambeth has one of the highest levels of mental illness in England. Various studies have revealed the positive benefits on mental health and wellbeing of accessing nature, including reducing stress, anxiety and depression. See this [article](#) on the Harvard website for a good summary. Some of the proposed new meadows are in Areas of Deficiency in Access to Nature.

Corporate Parenting

9.3 No implications.

Staffing and accommodation

9.4 No implications.

Responsible Procurement

Good Quality Jobs with Fair Pay and Decent Working Conditions

9.5 Not applicable.

Quality Apprenticeships, targeted Employment for Lambeth residents and Lambeth Priority Group

9.6 Not applicable.

Reduce Emissions: Lambeth Council has a commitment to being Zero Carbon by 2030

9.7 Reducing mowing operations from approximately nine times a year to a single cut will significantly reduce emissions associated with the operation.

Single Use Plastics

9.8 Not applicable.

Positive Health and Wellbeing

9.9 Not applicable.

Other Offers (Innovation)

9.10 The proposals in the report offer an innovative method for managing highway verges.

10. TIMETABLE FOR IMPLEMENTATION

10.1 The table below details the stages and deadlines for implementing the recommendations.

Activity	Proposed Date
Publication on Decisions online	October 2021
Officer Decision	October 2021
Trial commences	October 2021

Audit Trail				
Name and Position/Title	Lambeth Directorate	Date Sent	Date Received	Comments in paragraph:
Cabinet Members for Sustainable Transport, Environment & Clean Air: Councillors Mahamed Hashi and Cllr Danny Adilypour	Cabinet Members	14.09.21	29.09.21	Approved
Cllr Tim Briggs	Clapham Common ward	16.09.21	-	
Cllr Joanna Reynolds	Clapham Common ward	16.09.21	16.09.21	-
Cllr Joseph Corry-Roake	Clapham Common ward	16.09.21	-	
Cllr Matthew Bennett	Gipsy Hill ward	16.09.21	-	
Cllr Jennifer Brathwaite	Gipsy Hill ward	16.09.21	-	
Cllr Pete Elliot	Gipsy Hill ward	16.09.21	16.09.21	-
Cllr John Kazantzis	Streatham South ward	16.09.21	-	
Cllr Clair Wilcox	Streatham South ward	16.09.21	17.09.21	-
Cllr Ed Davie	Thornton ward	16.09.21	-	
Cllr Stephen Donnelly	Thornton ward	16.09.21	-	
Cllr Nanda Manley-Browne	Thornton ward	16.09.21	-	
Bayo Dosunmu Strategic Director	Resident Services	14.09.21	14.09.21	Cleared
Venetia Reid-Baptiste Director of Environment and Streetscene	Resident Services	13.07.21	13.07.21	Cleared
Andrew Ramsden Assistant Director Finance	Finance and Property	13.09.21	14.09.21	3
Andrew Pavlou, Principal Lawyer (Governance)	Legal and Governance	25.05.21	26.05.21	4
Wayne Chandai, Democratic Services	Legal and Governance	25.05.21	27.05.21	4
Hannah Jameson, AD Sustainable Growth and Climate Change Response (via Grace Ferris)	Sustainable Growth and Opportunity	25.05.21	02.06.21	2
Michael Munnely, AD Infrastructure, Environment, Public Realm & Climate Change Delivery	Resident Services	25.05.21	25.05.21	-
Ian Ross, Head of Parks and Leisure Services	Resident Services	25.05.21	28.06.21	-
Kevin Wallace, Operations Manager, Lambeth Landscapes	Resident Services	25.05.21	28.05.21	2
Dr Iain Boulton, Environmental Compliance Officer, Parks	Resident Services	25.05.21	25.05.21	Throughout
Alex Draper, Volunteer Co- ordinator, Parks	Resident Services	25.05.21	25.05.21	1, 2

Report History	
Original discussion with Cabinet Member	05.01.21
Part II Exempt from Disclosure/confidential accompanying report?	No
Key decision report	No
Date first appeared on forward plan	N/A
Key decision reasons	4. Not applicable
Background information	None
Appendices	Appendix 1 – Proposed wildflower seed mix Appendix 2 – Equalities Impact Assessment

APPROVAL BY OFFICER IN ACCORDANCE WITH SCHEME OF DELEGATION

I confirm I have consulted Finance, Legal, Democratic Services and the Procurement Board, and taken account of their advice and comments in completing the report for approval:

Signature: _____ **Date:** _____

Post: Kevin Crook, Assistant Director Neighbourhoods

I approve the above recommendations:

Signature: _____ **Date:** _____

Post: Bayo Dosunmu, Strategic Director for Resident Services

Any declarations of interest (or exemptions granted): none

Any conflicts of interest: none

Any dispensations: none

Proposed Seed Mix for Lambeth's Bee-roads

This is based on ERF1 seed mix from Emorsgate designed for dry soils and green roofs etc. with additions by officers. These plants should deliver good flower effect for colour and pollinators/invertebrates, seeds etc and be relatively modest in growth habit.

Flower seed 80%+			
Species name	Common name	Flowering	Growth habit
<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	Yarrow	Jun-Oct	Perennial
<i>Agrimonia eupatoria</i>	Agrimony	Jul-Sep	Perennial
<i>Anagallis arvensis</i>	Scarlet Pimpernel	Jun onwards	Annual
<i>Anthyllis vulneraria</i>	Kidney Vetch	Jun-Sep	Perennial
<i>Armeria maritima</i>	Sea Thrift	May onwards	Perennial
<i>Bellis perennis</i>	Daisy	Mar onwards	Perennial
<i>Calluna vulgaris</i>	Heather	Aug-Oct	Perennial
<i>Campanula rotundifolia</i>	Common Harebell	Jul onwards	Perennial
<i>Centaurea nigra</i>	Common Knapweed	Jun onwards	Perennial
<i>Cruciata laevipes</i>	Crosswort	Apr-Jun	Perennial
<i>Daucus carota</i>	Wild Carrot	Jun onwards	Biennial
<i>Dianthus deltoides</i>	Maiden Pink	Jun-Aug	Perennial
<i>Echium vulgare</i>	Viper's-bugloss	May-Sep	Biennial
<i>Euphrasia officinalis</i>	English Eyebright	Jun-Sep	Annual
<i>Filipendula vulgaris</i>	Dropwort	May-Aug	Perennial
<i>Galium verum</i>	Lady's Bedstraw	Jul-Aug	Perennial
<i>Geranium sanguineum</i>	Bloody Crane's-bill	Jun-Aug	Perennial
<i>Pilosella officinarum</i>	Mouse-ear Hawkweed	May-Aug	Perennial
<i>Hypericum perforatum</i>	Perforate St. John's-wort	Jun-Sep	Perennial
<i>Hippocrepis comosa</i>	Horseshoe Vetch	May-Jun	Perennial
<i>Knautia arvensis</i>	Field Scabious	Jun onwards	Perennial
<i>Lathyrus pratensis</i>	Meadow Vetchling	Jun onwards	Perennial
<i>Leontodon hispidus</i>	Rough Hawkbit	Jun-Sep	Perennial
<i>Linaria vulgaris</i>	Common Toadflax	Jul onwards	Perennial
<i>Linum catharticum</i>	Fairy Flax	May-Sep	Perennial
<i>Lotus corniculatus</i>	Common Bird's-foot trefoil	May onwards	Perennial
<i>Malva moschata</i>	Musk-mallow	Jul-Aug	Perennial
<i>Matricaria chamomilla</i>	Scented Mayweed	Jul-Aug	Annual
<i>Medicago lupulina</i>	Black Medick	Apr-Sep	Annual
<i>Origanum vulgare</i>	Wild Marjoram	Jul-Sep	Perennial
<i>Papaver rhoeas</i>	Common Poppy	Jun-Aug	Annual
<i>Poterium sanguisorba</i>	Salad Burnet	May-Aug	Perennial
<i>Primula veris</i>	Cowslip	Apr-May	Perennial
<i>Prunella vulgaris</i>	Selfheal	Jun-Oct	Perennial
<i>Ranunculus bulbosus</i>	Bulbous Buttercup	Mar-May	Perennial
<i>Rhinanthus minor</i>	Yellow-rattle	Jun-Aug	Annual

<i>Rumex acetosa</i>	Common Sorrel	May-Aug	Perennial
<i>Rumex acetosella</i>	Sheep's Sorrel	May-Aug	Perennial
<i>Silene vulgaris</i>	Bladder Campion	Jun-Aug	Perennial
<i>Betonica officinalis</i>	Betony	Jun onwards	Perennial
<i>Teucrium scorodonia</i>	Wood Sage	Jul-Sep	Perennial
<i>Thymus polytrichus</i>	Wild Thyme	Jun-Aug	Perennial
<i>Verbascum nigrum</i>	Dark Mullein	Jul-Aug	Biennial
<i>Veronica chamaedrys</i>	Germander Speedwell	Apr-Jul	Perennial
<i>Vicia cracca</i>	Tufted Vetch	Jun-Aug	Perennial
Grasses <20%			
<i>Anthoxanthum odoratum</i>	Sweet Vernal-grass	Apr-Jul	Perennial
<i>Briza media</i>	Quaking-grass	Jun-Aug	Annual
<i>Cynosurus cristatus</i>	Crested Dog's-tail	Jun-Aug	Perennial
<i>Festuca ovina</i>	Sheep's Fescue	May-Jun	Perennial
<i>Phleum bertolonii</i>	Smaller Cat's-tail	Jun-Aug	Perennial