

The soil on site is almost identical to the Damp Meadow so part of the Ash plantation will be turned back to native meadow
The lake will be reprofiled and provided distinct habitats which are currently not present on site.

- Wild Flowers**
 Achillea millefolium (Yarrow)
 Betonica officinalis (Betony)
 Centaurea nigra (Common Knapweed)
 Filipendula ulmaria (Meadowsweet)
 Galium verum (Lady's Bedstraw)
 Lathyrus pratensis (Meadow Vetchling)
 Leontodon hispidus (Rough Hawkbit)
 Leucanthemum vulgare (Oxeye Daisy)
 Lotus corniculatus (Birdsfoot Trefoil)
 Plantago lanceolata (Ribwort Plantain)
 Primula veris (Cowslip)
 Prunella vulgaris (Selfheal)
 Ranunculus acris (Meadow Buttercup)
 Rhinanthus minor (Yellow Rattle)
 Silaum silaus (Pepper Saxifrage)
 Silene flos-cuculi (Ragged Robin)
 Taraxacum officinale (Dandelion)
 Trifolium pratense (Wild Red Clover)
- Grasses**
 Agrostis capillaris (Common Bent)
 Alopecurus pratensis (Meadow Foxtail)
 Anthoxanthum odoratum (Sweet Vernal-grass)
 Briza media (Quaking Grass)
 Cynosurus cristatus (Crested Dogtail)
 Festuca rubra (Slender-creeping Red-fescue)
 Hordeum secalinum (Meadow Barley)
 Phleum bertolonii (Smaller Cat's-tail)
 Poa pratensis (Smooth-stalked Meadow-grass)

Floating pond plants examples

Nymphaea alba (pond waterlily) They grow from the pond bed up to the surface where their leaves and flowers spread and float. Yellow and white flowering species are good for large ponds, and fringed is better for smaller. Provide shelter for frogs and early nectar insects.

Ranunculus aquatilis (Common water-crowfoot) - this native oxygenating water plant is a member of the buttercup family. It displays white, buttercup-like flowers with yellow centres which provide food for bees, butterflies and other insects. Grows in free-floating mats in still or slow-moving water.

Hydrocharis morsus-ranae (Frogbit) - the clue is in the name. It looks like a water lily as it free-floats on the surface of the water with rounds of leaves surrounding a white flower with a yellow centre. Tadpole, fish and dragonfly larvae like to hide under its leaves.

Submerged oxygenating plants

Myriophyllum spicatum (Spiked water-milfoil) - produces a delicate lilac and white tinged bloom above the surface of the water. It's not actually a violet at all, but a member of the primrose family. They flower in May to June, and are loved by water beetles and nymphs alike.

Ceratophyllum demersum (Rigid hornwort) - an excellent native oxygenator for small ponds. A great alternative to invasive non-native oxygenators like Canadian pondweed. Its fluffy, filamentous, bright-green leaves provide an excellent spawning habitat for fish.

Hottonia palustris (Water violet) - its attractive, feathery leaves are held just below the surface, but its tiny, reddish flowers emerge on spikes during June and July. Provides shelter for a range of aquatic wildlife and its emergent stems offer places for dragonflies and damselflies to lay their eggs.

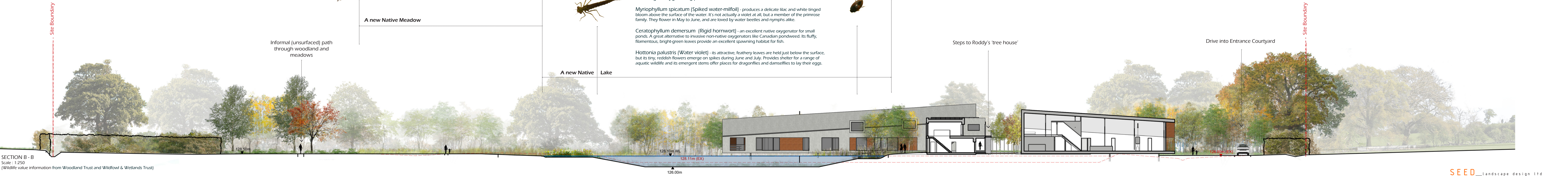
A new Native Meadow

A new Native Lake

Informal (unsurfaced) path through woodland and meadows

Steps to Roddy's 'tree house'

Drive into Entrance Courtyard



SECTION B - B
Scale : 1:250
(Wildlife value information from Woodland Trust and Wildfowl & Wetlands Trust)