



St Andrew's, Montpellier Street  
Cheltenham

# *ECO Church*

## *Land Management Plan*

### *Summary and database*

# ECO Church - Land Management Plan Summary

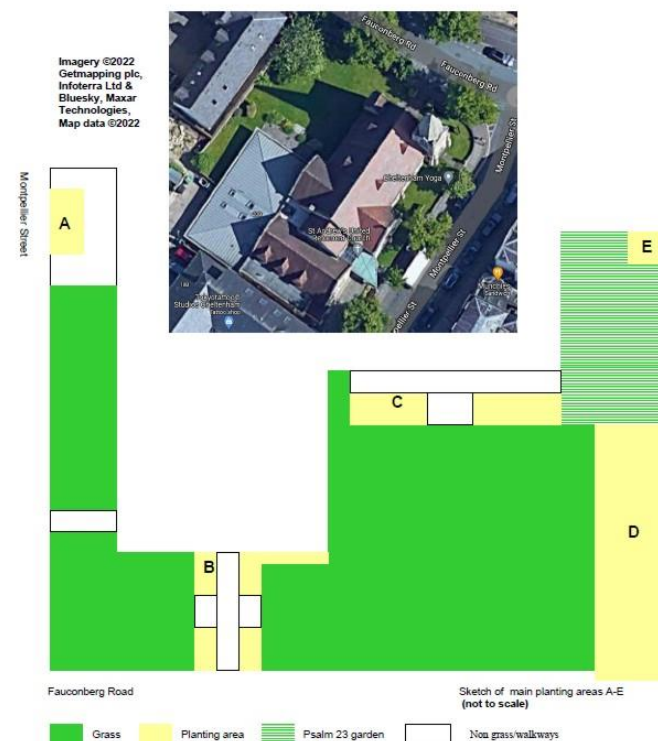
The curtilage of St. Andrew's Church has been divided into five main sections for the purpose of identification of particular projects, plant identification, monitoring, maintenance, environmental enhancement including habitat improvement for wildlife, and for providing a green space which can be used by the local community. The schematic shows the distinct areas with the letter identifying the plantings area in each section as a focus.

The Plan covers five years. It is anticipated that each section will have an individual review within that period. Work might be centred on a particular section or be undertaken across more than one section.

A major make-over is currently taking place in Area E.

Smaller projects have been undertaken in Area A, Area B and Area D.

Area C is due some significant attention and is next for a review of plantings in particular being adjacent to the work being carried out in Area E.



Area A	Area B	Area C	Area D	Area E
<b>Major work 2026</b> Planting area review of content.  <i>On-going maintenance management plan to support sustainability.</i>	<b>Major work 2025</b> Planting area review of content.  <i>On-going maintenance management plan to support sustainability (includes the Herb Garden plantings).</i>	<b>Major work (1-2 years) 2022-2023</b> Planting area needs review of content and some replanting. Important as it provides the gateway to the Psalm 23 Garden.  <i>On-going maintenance management plan to support sustainability.</i>	<b>Major work 2024</b> Planting area need review of content and some replanting, particularly to include evergreens to support birdlife through the winter.  <i>On-going maintenance management plan to support sustainability.</i>	<b>Major work (1-2 years) 2022-2023</b> Development of a Psalm 23 Garden for the area. Schematic shown separately.  <i>On-going maintenance management plan to support sustainability.</i>

Area A	Area B	Area C	Area D	Area E
<b>Spring flowering plantings achieved</b> Planting of Snowdrops in particular places.	<b>Plantings achieved</b> Planting of a selection of herbs either side of the door to the church on Fauconberg Road and along the Church front wall.  <i>On-going maintenance management plan to support sustainability.</i>		<b>Spring flowering plantings achieved</b> Planting of Snowdrops in particular places.  Planting of varieties of daffodils in grass and around shrubs.  Planting of various bulbs.	<b>Selected planting of appropriate wildflowers.</b>
		<b>Monitoring of the lawn</b> Count carried out on selected area following Plantlife's nationwide "Every Flower Counts" survey. Includes full wildlife survey. Monitoring methodology shown separately  <i>Annual activity to monitor progress and inform on best cutting regimes in particular.</i>	<b>Monitoring of the lawn</b> Count carried out on selected area following Plantlife's nationwide "Every Flower Counts" survey. Includes full wildlife survey. Monitoring methodology shown separately  <i>Annual activity to monitor progress and inform on best cutting regimes in particular.</i>	<b>Monitoring of meadow</b> Wildflower assessment carried out at end of summer prior to September cut of the meadow.  <i>Annual activity to monitor progress and to assess need to introduce particular meadow species.</i>

Photographic Record of Areas

Winter season images 2021 (prior to start of work in Area E)

Area A	Area B	Area C	Area D	Area E
 	  	  	 	  

Photo copyrights: Tony Jeans and Image capture Nov 2020 Google



# Photographic Record of Areas

Summer season images 2022


























Area A	Area B	Area C	Area D	Area E
 	 	  	  	   

Photo copyrights: Tony Jeans, Sandra Jeans

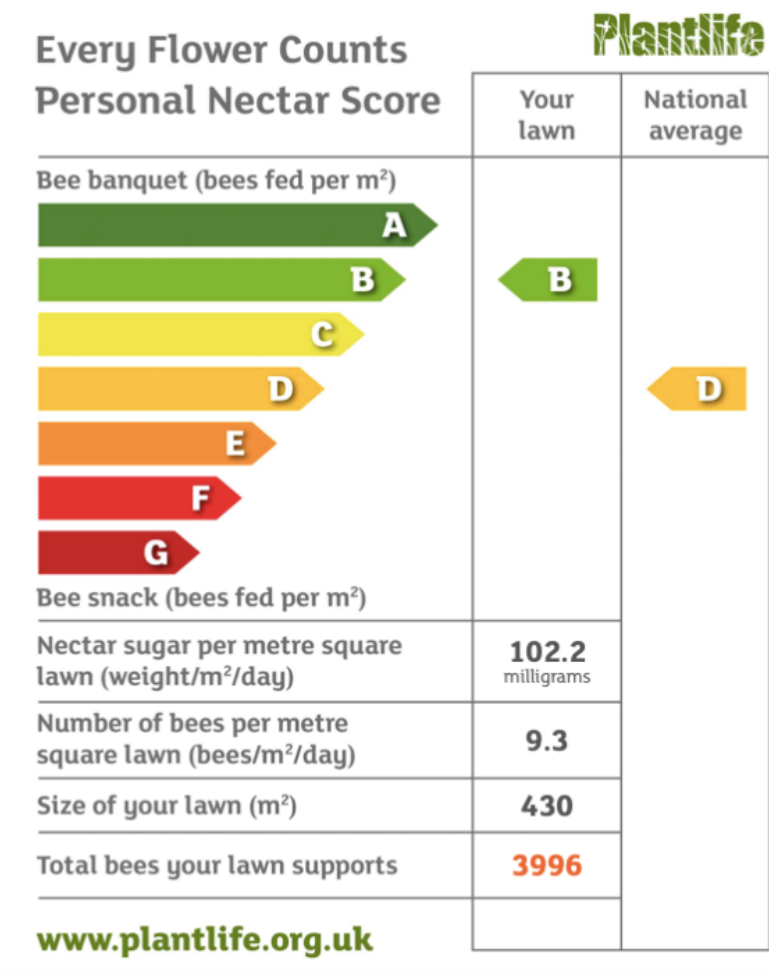


Photographic Record of Areas  
Summer season images 2023

Area A	Area B	Area C	Area D	Area E
		 	 	    



# Outcome of using Plantlife survey method July 2021 © Plantlife



# St. Andrew’s flowering lawn July 2022





# Plantlife Survey 2022

© Plantlife

MAY



JULY

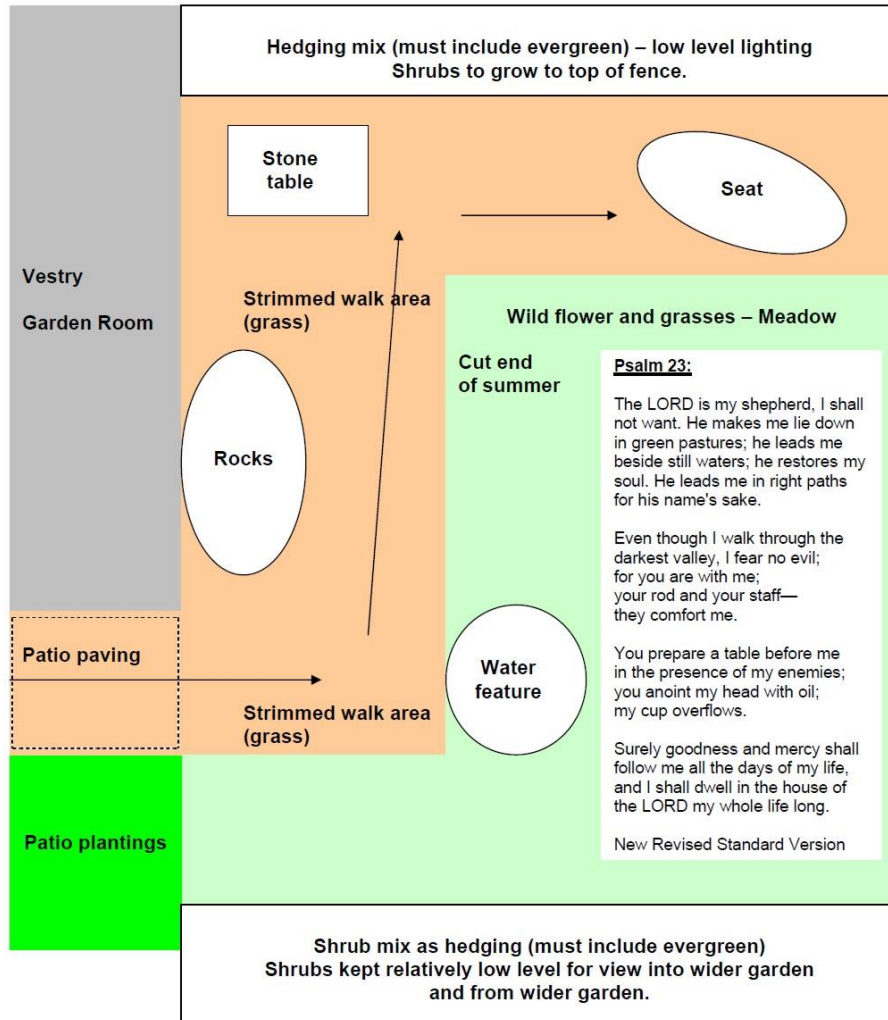




## Psalm 23 Garden Plan

### Schematic diagram of layout proposals (not to scale or shape)

Meadow area has maximum protection from people walking across or into it (to preserve wild flowers). Plenty of walking/access space and easy access to seat.  
Can sit and contemplate elements of the garden.

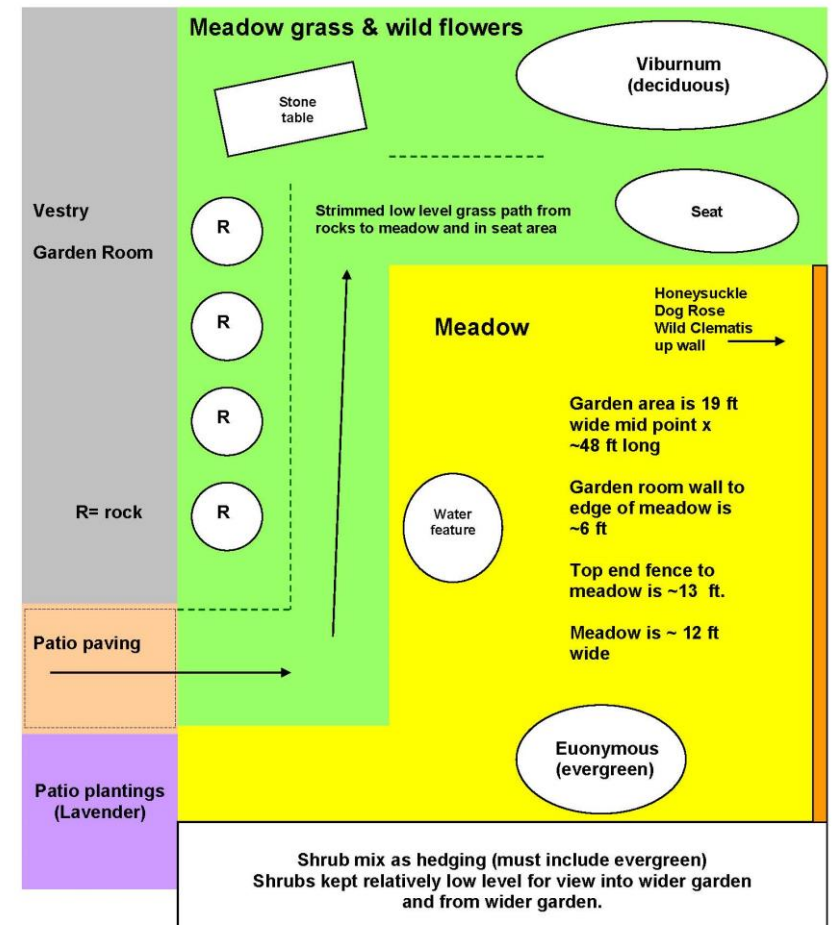


## Psalm 23 Garden revised Plan

### Schematic diagram of revision proposals (not to scale or shape)

Issues needing thought and a response:

1. The fence was found to be needing quite a lot of repair and treatment. It should be maintained regularly. It is a purpose-built fence. It requires easy access to it.
2. The Viburnum in the corner is a memorial tree to a Church Member and has been revitalised.
3. Nature has shown that the top area by the fence is perfect for species needing that particular aspect such as wild orchids. Any further planting of shrubs would change the environmental conditions. Thus introduction of hedging not a suitable plan.
4. There is a long expanse of wall which can be used for planting of suitable native climbing plants already identified as part of blended hedging varieties and support bees/other insects. Opportunity now to plant Wild Clematis (*Traveller's Joy*) which will provide winter cover and be eye-catching from Garden Room.
5. We need to increase the potential for the presence of bees and their hum. The patio garden needs the continued support and maintenance of lavender plantings being the gateway into the PS 23 garden.







## Plant identifications (to date) and how beneficial to wildlife







Area reference where specific, some plants will be common across areas. Psalm 23 garden identified separately for monitoring.






**Please make contact if you notice mis-identifications, wish to add additional information or have photographed a species not listed.**

*Open season on typographical errors!*







Flowers/seeds/fruit/berries focus	Month focus	Image (photo or drawing)	Narrative	Commentary on value to wildlife	PS 23
<b>Trees</b>					
<b>Acer Campestre Elsrijk</b> ( <i>Field Maple</i> ) On Borough Council land in pavement next to church garden (Montpellier St)  <b>Area A</b>	Spring onwards		Adjacent to garden – new planting	Attractive to aphids and their predators, ladybird, hoverfly and birds. Moths feed on its leaves. Flowers provide nectar and pollen sources for bees, small mammals eat the fruit.	
<b>Bird Cherry</b> ( <i>Prunus Avium</i> )  <b>Area D</b>	May onwards	 	Also known as wild cherry, sweet cherry, gean (Bird Cherry can also mean <i>Prunus Padus</i> )	Flowers for nectar for bees and butterflies. Leaves provide food for varieties of moth. Fruit for birds who eat seed coat and discard the stone pit. Hawfinch crack the stone.	
<b>Lime trees</b> ( <i>Tilia</i> ) On Borough Council land in pavements on two sides of Church garden (Montpellier St & Fauconberg Rd).	Spring onwards		Overhang parts of the garden and provide shade at particular times of day.	Bee friendly especially for 'lime' honey (monofloral). Important part of eco system to support food chain from aphids, to ants to food source for larvae of butterflies.	








Flowers/seeds/fruit/berries focus	Month focus	Image (photo or drawing)	Narrative	Commentary on value to wildlife	PS 23
<b>Shrubs</b>					
<b>Bay</b> ( <i>Laurus nobilis</i> )  <b>Area B</b>	Throughout year		Not native originally, but widely used in gardens for ornamental purposes and culinary use.	Potential shelter for bird life	
<b>Berberis</b> ( <i>Berberis vulgaris</i> )  <i>Common Barberry, European Barberry</i>  <b>Area A</b>	Summer - Autumn		Deciduous, edible berries. Often grown as hedging.	Supports pollinators and provides fruit for wildlife.	
<b>Berberis</b> ( <i>Berberis vulgaris</i> )  <i>Common Barberry, European Barberry</i>  <b>Area D</b>	May June November	  	Garden shrub native and non native species. Good for urban or semi-urban gardens. Wide range of cultivated types. Different coloured flowers and berries. This variety abundant yellow flowers.	Flowers attract bees and butterflies. Berries good food source for birds (notably blackbirds and thrushes).	
<b>Euonymus</b> (staff vine family, <i>Celastraceae</i> )  <b>Areas A, C &amp; E</b>	October		'The Spindle Tree'; 'Burning Bush' Ornamental garden shrub. Deciduous or evergreen, many varieties which are not native. Some varieties produce copious amounts of berries.	Birds eat fleshy seed coat and disperse seed with their droppings. Leaf fall provides ground litter for shelter and hibernation. Evergreen varieties provide winter shelter.	Y

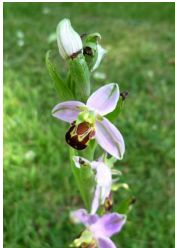





Flowers/seeds/fruit/berries focus	Month focus	Image (photo or drawing)	Narrative	Commentary on value to wildlife	PS 23
			Various cultivars in grounds.		
<b>Holly</b> ( <i>Ilex aquifolium</i> ) <i>European holly</i> <b>Area D</b>	Autumn/ winter		Woody dioecious angiosperm genus. In autumn and early winter the fruits are hard. After being frozen or frosted several times, the fruits soften.	Important food for numerous species of birds, and eaten by other wild animals. Birds take refuge in hollies, which provide shelter, protection from predators as well as food.	
<b>Laurel</b> ( <i>Aucuba japonica</i> ) <b>Area B</b>	Throughout year		Not native originally, but widely used in gardens for hedging. The golden spots are best encouraged in sun and not a shady area.	Potential shelter for bird life	
<b>Lavender</b> ( <i>Lavandula</i> ) <b>Area C</b>	June onwards		Various varieties. A major commercial plant for various uses.	Bee friendly, notably for bumblebees, for the flowers. 	








Flowers/seeds/fruit/berries focus	Month focus	Image (photo or drawing)		Narrative	Commentary on value to wildlife	PS 23
<b>Lilac</b> ( <i>Syringa vulgaris</i> )  <b>Area D</b>	Mid spring to early summer			Flowering woody shrub, native. Cultivated varieties. Various colours. Traditional colour is lilac.	Plant food for the larvae of some moth species, including copper underwing.	
<b>Lonicera</b> ( <i>Nitida</i> )  <b>Area C</b>	May onwards			Box variety of Honeysuckle. Attractive red colour. Spreads widely and grows quickly.	Ground shelter.	
<b>Philadelphus</b> ( <i>Mock orange</i> )  <b>Area D</b>	Summer	 		Introduced species considered native now. Cultivated varieties. Two different varieties present.	Food plants for the larvae of some butterflies and moths. Provides nectar for bees. 	





Flowers/seeds/fruit/berries focus	Month focus	Image (photo or drawing)	Narrative	Commentary on value to wildlife	PS 23
<b>Rosemary</b> ( <i>Salvia rosmarinus</i> )  <b>Area B</b>  <b>Area E</b>	May onwards		Herbal plant, which flowers spring onwards. Evergreen, highly scented	Attracts bees and other insects. 	Y
<b>Viburnum</b> (Moschatel family <i>Adoxaceae</i> , previously included in the honeysuckle family)  <b>Area E</b>	Summer		Native plant, various types (evergreen and deciduous)  <b>Planted in memory of Dennis Goldring by Joyce Goldring (church members).</b>	Support for butterflies, moths and various insects and berries for birds. 	Y
<b>Flowers ( &amp; herbs &amp; grasses)</b>					
<b>Allium</b> (Honey bells) ( <i>Allium Siculum</i> )	May/June		Ornamental plant in this country but native to Mediterranean locations. A herb plant which can naturalise if planted in grass.	A strong attractor of pollinating bees and insects generally.	
<b>Barley</b> ( <i>Hordeum vulgare</i> )  <b>Area E</b> <b>Area A</b>	Summer – Autumn		Cereal crop grown in temperate climates. Provides grain for food and for drink.	Seed for birds and animals	Y






Flowers/seeds/fruit/berries focus	Month focus	Image (photo or drawing)	Narrative	Commentary on value to wildlife	PS 23
<b>Bee Orchid</b> ( <i>Ophrys apifera</i> )  <b>Area E</b> (2022) single plant  <b>Area A, B C</b> (2023) 23+ plants	May – summer 		A plant which operates sexually deceptive pollination and floral mimicry. Can grow to 20 in tall. Threatened species by mowing during flowering or before the seed has been released. Flourishes on edge of mown areas, beside paths or where mowing is infrequent.	Important for supporting bees in particular. 	Y
<b>Betony</b> ( <i>Stachys officinalis</i> )  <b>Area E</b>	Midsummer to September		Mint family. A grassland herbaceous perennial plant. Herbal uses. 	Strong supporter of insects in late summer for nectar.	Y
<b>Bindweed</b> ( <i>Convolvulus sepium</i> )  <i>Morning glory</i>	Summer		Variety of species some of which are invasive. It binds and kills other plants if allowed to go rampant and should be controlled.	Food plant of the larvae of some species of butterflies and moths.	Y




Flowers/seeds/fruit/berries focus	Month focus	Image (photo or drawing)	Narrative	Commentary on value to wildlife	PS 23
<b>Bird's-foot Trefoil</b> ( <i>Lotus corniculatus</i> )  <i>Eggs and bacon, bird's-foot deervetch</i>	Summer		Native and widespread in pasture. 	Bumblebees love this plant. Also supports various insect life such as butterflies (e.g. six-spot burnet, silver-studded blue, wood white butterfly).	Y
<b>Bladder Campion</b> ( <i>Silene vulgaris</i> )  <b>Area E</b>	June to August		Meadow plant. Prolific seeder.	Supports insects for nectar throughout summer months.	Y
<b>Bugle</b> ( <i>Ajuga reptans</i> )  <i>Blue bugle, bugleherb, bugleweed, carpetweed, carpet bugleweed, and common bugle, St. Lawrence plant.</i>  <b>Area E</b>	Summer		Grows in woods and rough meadows. Spreads well and pollinated by bees and butterflies.	Bugle is a primary nectar source of the pearl-bordered fritillary and the small pearl-bordered fritillary. A secondary nectar source of the brimstone, chequered skipper, common blue, cryptic wood white, dingy skipper, Duke of Burgundy, green-veined white, grizzled skipper, heath fritillary, holly blue, large blue, large skipper, large white, marsh fritillary, orange-tip, painted lady, small white, and wood white butterflies.].	Y
<b>Chives</b> ( <i>Allium schoenoprasum</i> )  <b>Area B</b>	May onwards		Widespread across Europe. Provides some pest control.	Supports bees in particular and some moth larvae. A highly rated plant for pollinators.	







Flowers/seeds/fruit/berries focus	Month focus	Image (photo or drawing)	Narrative	Commentary on value to wildlife	PS 23
<b>Clover</b> (red & white) <i>Red clover Trifolium pratense</i> <i>White clover Trifolium repens</i>	June/July/August		Red and white clover extensively grown in meadowland as a fodder plant. Good spreaders.	Supports bumblebees and honey bees	Y
<b>Common Bluebell</b> <i>(Hyacinthoides non-scripta)</i>  <b>Area D</b>  <b>Area E</b>	April, May		Grows in woods, hedgerows and meadows. Protected in UK by the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981. Not to be confused for Spanish Bluebell ( <i>Hyacinthoides Hispanica</i> )	Supports bees and all insects generally	Y
<b>Common Mallow</b> ( <i>Malva sylvestris</i> )  <b>Area E</b>	Midsummer to August		Meadow and hedgerow plant. Cultivated varieties exist as well as the wild one. Herbal plant.	Supports pollinators throughout summer. 	Y








Flowers/seeds/fruit/berries focus	Month focus	Image (photo or drawing)	Narrative	Commentary on value to wildlife	PS 23
<b>Common Soapwort</b> ( <i>Saponaria officinalis</i> )  <i>Wild sweet William, Crow soap</i>  <b>Area E</b>	May to September		Often grows in patches and quite tall. Flowers produce a strong night scent. Grow in meadow edges and roadside verges.	Host plant for some moth species. Supports pollinators generally, especially bumblebees and hoverflies	Y
<b>Cow Parsley</b> ( <i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i> )  <i>Queen Anne's lace, keck</i>	May to June		Is one of the plants which grace roadside verges, hedgerows and field margins in spring. Grows tall.	Supporter of pollinators. Popular with orange-tip butterflies and marmalade hoverflies in particular but attracts many species.	Y
<b>Cowslip</b> ( <i>Primula veris</i> )  <i>Common cowslip, Cowslip primrose, Primula Officinalis</i>  <b>Area E</b>	March, April		Meadow plant and good seeder. Has been lost in the countryside due to bad farming practices, but has made its comeback in seed mixed alongside motorways, verges and gardens.	Early flowering helps support emerging bees and insects	Y
<b>Crocus</b> ( <i>Iridaceae - Iris family</i> )  <b>Area D</b>	March onwards		Different varieties which can flower at different seasons. Best grown in lawns and not flower beds.	Supports bees and butterflies for the nectar. Birds tend to shred them for insect life! Corms are eaten by small mammals (voles, shrews and mice) and squirrel.	
<b>Cuckoo Flower</b> ( <i>Cardamine pratensis</i> )  <i>Lady's smock, mayflower, milkmaids</i>  <b>Area E</b>	April		This is a perennial herb native throughout most of Europe. The name pratensis is Latin for "meadow".	Food source for Orange tipped butterfly.	Y






Flowers/seeds/fruit/berries focus	Month focus	Image (photo or drawing)	Narrative	Commentary on value to wildlife	PS 23
<b>Cuckoo Pint</b> ( <i>Arum maculatum</i> )  <i>Variety of common names e.g. Jack in the pulpit, lords and ladies</i>	April onwards		Dramatic flowering and then brightly coloured berry spike. Prolific. Root systems a traditional source of starch for stiffening clothes.	Propagated by birds dispersing by eating the berries.	
<b>Daffodils</b> ( <i>Narcissus</i> )  <b>Area D</b> King Alfred Pheasant's Eye ( <i>Narcissus Poeticus</i> ) <i>Double-headed yellow?</i> <i>Double-headed white/yellow?</i>	March, April		Wild and naturalising varieties. Best grown in lawns and not flower beds. ( <i>Amaryllidaceae</i> family)	Pollinated by insects being bees, butterflies, varieties of flies and hawk moths.  Note Protected species in the wild in UK	
<b>Daffodils</b> ( <i>Narcissus pseudonarcissus</i> )  <i>Wild daffodil, Lent Lily</i>  <b>Area D</b>  <b>Area E</b>	March, April		<i>Gloucestershire wild daffodils are famous!</i> Protected in the wild in the UK by the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981.	Supports bees and all insect life.	Y
<b>Daisies</b> ( <i>Bellis perennis</i> )  <i>English daisy, common daisy</i>	May onwards growing season		Will even flower in winter. Creeping rhizomes	Source of nectar for all kinds of wildlife	Y





Flowers/seeds/fruit/berries focus	Month focus	Image (photo or drawing)	Narrative	Commentary on value to wildlife	PS 23
<b>Dandelions</b> ( <i>Taraxacum</i> )	May onwards		Various varieties worldwide.	Flowers important for bees and some butterflies, particularly those which emerge early spring e.g. pearl-bordered fritillary. Seed heads a good source of food for birds: Green Woodpecker, Linnet.	Y
<b>Dog's Mercury</b> ( <i>Mercurialis perennis</i> )  <b>Area E</b>	March, April		Medicinal plant. Woods and hedgerows,	Ground cover	Y
<b>Dog/wood violet</b> ( <i>Viola odorata</i> )	March (Spring flowering)		Can be found near the edges of woodland or in clearings and a shady area of a more formal setting. Prolific spreader.	Supports pollinators	Y
<b>Feverfew</b> ( <i>Tanacetum parthenium</i> )  <i>Chrysanthemum parthenium</i> , <i>Pyrethrum parthenium</i>	June/July		Medicinal plant. Will grow into a relatively tall bush. Daisy family.	Supports pollinators – bees and other insects.	









Flowers/seeds/fruit/berries focus	Month focus	Image (photo or drawing)	Narrative	Commentary on value to wildlife	PS 23
<b>Field Madder</b> ( <i>Sherardia arvensis</i> )	June/July		Grows on well drained agricultural areas and waste land. Disappearing from the countryside due to agricultural practices. Small lilac flower. Plant tends to lay along the ground.	Supports pollinators (small insects) 	
<b>Field Scabious</b> ( <i>Knautia arvensis</i> )  <b>Area E</b>	July to September		Found in meadows and roadside verges. Honeysuckle family. Cultivated varieties exist not to be confused with the wild plant.	Supports insects for nectar in late summer. 	Y
<b>Fox and Cubs</b> ( <i>Philomela aurantiaca</i> )  <i>Orange hawk bit</i>  <b>Area E</b>	July to September		Originally native to central and southern Europe but now considered native. Used widely in wild flower gardens as highly attractive to pollinators.	Important for various insects, including species of bees and butterflies. 	Y
<b>Foxglove</b> ( <i>Digitalis purpurea</i> )  <b>Area E</b>	May onwards over summer		Flowers are tubular shaped and ideal for bees and similar insects to collect nectar. Herbal plant and produces a powerful medicine for heart conditions.	Used extensively by pollinators and for collection of nectar. Particularly loved by bees. Butterflies and moths eat the leaves.	Y







Flowers/seeds/fruit/berries focus	Month focus	Image (photo or drawing)	Narrative	Commentary on value to wildlife	PS 23
					
<b>Garlic Mustard</b> ( <i>Alliaria petiolata</i> ) <i>Jack-in-the-hedge</i>	May to June		Prolific seeder. Tall plant. One of the oldest spices in Europe.	Supports pollinators	Y
<b>Golden Saxifrage (alternate-leaved)</b> ( <i>Chrysosplenium alternifolium</i> ) <b>Area E</b>	Late spring		Wet areas, wide-spread Northern Hemisphere in temperate parts. Culinary plant.	Supports insects.	Y
<b>Grape Hyacinth (Muscari)</b> <b>Area E</b> <b>Area B</b> <b>Area D</b>	Late Spring		Naturalised species. Common spring bulb.	Supports insect life	Y
<b>Green Alkanet</b> ( <i>Pentaglottis sempervirens</i> ) ('evergreen bugloss')	Spring-early summer flowering		Prolific in gardens (dye plant). Boraginaceae or forget-me-not family. Not native and introduced species. Needs control as can become dominant inhibiting other wild plants.	Supports larvae of butterflies and moths.	Y








Flowers/seeds/fruit/berries focus	Month focus	Image (photo or drawing)	Narrative	Commentary on value to wildlife	PS 23
<b>Groundsel</b> ( <i>Senecio vulgaris</i> ) <i>Old-man-in-the-spring</i> <b>Area E</b> <b>Area A</b>	April onwards		Annual herb which needs disturbed soil in which to reseed.	Food plant for various wildlife. Supports caterpillars of butterflies and moths (notably Cinnabar moth). Seeds eaten by birds.	Y
<b>Hairy Vetch</b> ( <i>Vicia hirsuta</i> ) <i>Hairy tare, tiny vetch</i> <b>Area C</b>	May onwards		Similar to pea growthwise. Used as cover crops to enrich soil. Similar to Tufted vetch ( <i>Vicia cracca</i> ).	Supports bumblebees and butterflies.	
<b>Hemp Agrimony</b> ( <i>Eupatorium cannabinum</i> ) <i>Holy rope</i> <b>Area E</b>	July to late September		Tall plant in meadows, hedgerows and waste ground. Large flowering head which will support many insects at a time.	Vital for support of insects in late summer, particularly bees, hover flies and butterflies.	Y
<b>Herb Robert</b> ( <i>Geranium robertianum</i> )	April to Autumn		Widespread and strong seeder. Plant leaves turn red at end of flowering season.	Food plant and nectar source for many invertebrates including bees, hoverflies and moths.	Y






Flowers/seeds/fruit/berries focus	Month focus	Image (photo or drawing)	Narrative	Commentary on value to wildlife	PS 23
<b>Honesty</b> ( <i>Lunaria annua</i> )  <i>Money-in-both-pockets, money plant, moneywort, moonwort</i>  <b>Area E</b>	Early spring onwards		Purple flowers and seeds form in 'pennies' and go silver in colour. Spreads easily.	Early source of nectar for insects	Y
<b>Hop</b> ( <i>Humulus Lupulus</i> )  <i>Common hop, hops</i>  <b>Area A</b> (growing up church wall and along the ground)	July/August		The plant is dioecious with male and female flowers on separate plants. Grown as a crop for beer making.	Supports butterflies and other insects. 	
<b>Ivy</b> ( <i>Hedera helix</i> )  <i>Hedera helix is a climber</i> <i>Hedera hibernica runs along the ground</i>	Throughout year		Different varieties. Evergreen with summer flowering. Needs control but some should be allowed to develop and flower.	Supports bees for nectar. Provides shelter for bats and various insects. Large mature ivy growth can provide nest sites for birds.	Y
<b>Ivy-leaved Toadflax</b> ( <i>Cymbalaria muralis</i> ) <i>Kenilworth ivy, coliseum ivy, Oxford ivy</i> <b>Area A</b> (growing over the gravel at the gate to the side passage) <b>Area C//D</b> (hangs on inside of Fauconberg Road side wall)	May to September		Alleged introduced into England by accident when a shipment of sculptures was brought to Oxford.	Supports insects. 	










Flowers/seeds/fruit/berries focus	Month focus	Image (photo or drawing)	Narrative	Commentary on value to wildlife	PS 23
<b>Jacob's Ladders</b> <i>(Polemonium caeruleum)</i>  <b>Area E</b>	Spring and summer		Tall plant. Variety of species in the family. Various cultivars. 	Food plant for larvae of butterflies and moths. Flowering supports pollinators. 	Y
<b>Lesser Bindweed</b> <i>(Convolvulus arvensis)</i>	Summer		Variety of species some of which are invasive. It binds and kills other plants if allowed to go rampant and should be controlled.	Food plant of the larvae of some species of butterflies and moths.	Y
<b>Lesser Knapweed</b> <i>(Centauries Ingra)</i>  <b>Area E</b>	Late summer		Tall plant in the daisy family. <b>Rated in the top five for nectar production in UK (2014)</b> 	Food source for European goldfinch, honey bee, moth and butterflies such as large skipper, meadow brown, small heath painted lady, peacock, red admiral, small copper and small skipper.	Y





Flowers/seeds/fruit/berries focus	Month focus	Image (photo or drawing)	Narrative	Commentary on value to wildlife	PS 23
<b>Lesser Yellow Trefoil</b> ( <i>Trifolium dubium</i> )  <i>Yellow suckling clover</i>	May onwards		Pea and cover family. Spreads through creeping runs and seed. Will withstand drought conditions.	Supports insects as a plant food.	Y
<b>Marjoram</b> ( <i>Origanum vulgare</i> )  <i>Wild marjoram</i>  <b>Area B</b>  <b>Area E</b>	Summer flowering		Wide spread distribution originally from Mediterranean areas, many hybrids and cultivars. Spreads strongly from seed.	Nectar for bees. 	Y
<b>Meadow Crane's Bill</b> ( <i>Geranium pratense</i> )  <i>Meadow geranium</i>  <b>Area B</b>	May onwards		Common in roadside verges and amongst other plants. Delicate.	Cranesbills are eaten by the larvae of some butterflies. Source of nectar gathering for insects.	
<b>Meadow grasses</b> ( <i>Poaceae</i> )  <b>Meadow Foxtail</b> ( <i>Alopecurus pratensis</i> ) ?  <b>Yellow oat</b> ( <i>Trisetum flavescens</i> ) ?  <b>Meadow Fescue</b> ( <i>Festuca Pratensis</i> ) ?	April to end of summer hay cut		There are many different species of meadow grasses. They are a graceful backdrop of meadow wild flowers as well as beautiful in their own right.  Grasses are from the <b>Poaceae</b> family. They flower and seed. The fruit is one seeded grain. The stems are usually hollow. Not to be confused with Rushes	Part of a traditional hay meadow which supports many different species of wild flowers for pollinators, and other wild life.  They are rich feeding grounds for bats, sites for ground nesting birds, a source of winter fodder for animals.	Y








Flowers/seeds/fruit/berries focus	Month focus	Image (photo or drawing)	Narrative	Commentary on value to wildlife	PS 23
<p><b>Yorkshire Fog</b> (<i>Holcus lanatus</i>) ?</p> <p><b>Bent grass</b> (<i>Agrostis capillaris</i>) ?</p> <p><b>Others?</b></p>			<p>(<i>Juncaceae family</i>) or Sedges (<i>Cyperaceae family</i>).</p>		
<p><b>Michaelmas Daisy</b> (<i>Aster amellus</i>)</p> <p><i>European variety</i></p> <p><b>Area E</b></p>	July to October		<p>Native plant with many varieties of cultivars. Flowers profusely in late summer. Genus is Aster of the family Asteraceae. Same family as Goldenrod and Knapweed which are important for providing pollen bees.</p>	<p>Important supporter of insects and particularly as plant food of butterflies and moths.</p> 	Y
<p><b>Mint</b> (<i>Menthe</i>)</p> <p><b>Area B</b></p>	Summer flowering		<p>Wide spread distribution, many hybrids and cultivars. Considered an invasive spreader and needs control. Fast grower from a network of runners.</p>	<p>Bees for nectar.</p> 	



Flowers/seeds/fruit/berries focus	Month focus	Image (photo or drawing)	Narrative	Commentary on value to wildlife	PS 23
<b>Mouse-ear hawk weed</b> ( <i>Philomela officinarum</i> )	June, July, August		Varies varieties. Allelopathic, can inhibit the growth of other plants	Source of nectar for all kinds of wildlife. 	Y
<b>Pellitory of the wall</b> ( <i>Parietaria judaica</i> )	Spring to Autumn		Nettle family but does not sting. Grows in crevices and cracks in walls.	Produces large amounts of pollen for pollinators. Is larval food in particular for the red admiral butterfly.	Y
<b>Perforate St John's-wort</b> ( <i>Hypericum perforatum</i> )	June to September		Associated with myth and legend as a herbal remedy for treating wounds, burns and depression. Associated with the Knights Hospitaller.	Supporter of pollinators 	Y
<b>Plantain</b> (or fleawort) ( <i>Plantago family</i> )	July/August		Many varieties and used in herbal remedies 	Support larvae of some species of butterfly and moth.	Y








Flowers/seeds/fruit/berries focus	Month focus	Image (photo or drawing)	Narrative	Commentary on value to wildlife	PS 23
<b>Purple dead-nettle</b> ( <i>Lamium purpureum</i> )  <i>red dead-nettle purple archangel</i>  <b>Area E</b>	April/May		Will flower all year round. Not to be confused with <b>Henbit Dead-nettle</b> ( <i>Lamium amplexicaule</i> ). Small plant and to be encouraged.	Provides pollen for support of bees and nectar for insects.	Y
<b>Purple Toadflax</b> ( <i>Linaria purpurea</i> )	June		Part of the plantain family. Delicate and attractive ornamentally.	Good for pollinators and nectar gatherers. Favoured by some species of butterflies and moths. Attractive to bees.	Y
<b>Pyramidal Orchid</b> ( <i>Anacamptis pyramidalis</i> )  <b>Area E 2022 2 plants</b> <b>2023 single plant</b>			Magenta rather than the purple of many other orchids. Can be found in clusters of blooms. Erect stem unbranched. Relatively rare but common in Gloucestershire.	Pollinated by butterflies and moths. 	Y
<b>Ragwort</b> ( <i>Jacobaea vulgaris</i> )  <i>Common ragwort, tansy ragwort, St. James-wort</i>  <b>Area E</b>	July to September		Native plant. Flowers profusely in late summer. Genus is Aster of the family Asteraceae. Same family as Goldenrod and Knapweed which are important for providing pollen bees. Considered a noxious weed as poisonous to cattle and horses. High pollen production and supports various rare and declining species in the world.	Supports bees and other insects into early autumn.	Y





Flowers/seeds/fruit/berries focus	Month focus	Image (photo or drawing)		Narrative	Commentary on value to wildlife	PS 23
<b>Ramsons</b> ( <i>Allium ursinum</i> )  Wood garlic, cowleekes, bear leek	April to May			One of the first arrivals in spring. Leaves appear first followed by the flowering spike which then seeds. Disappears until the following year.	Larval plant for hoverflies. Flowers are pollinated by bees.	Y
<b>Red Campion</b> ( <i>Silene dioica</i> )  Area E	May to October			Prolific seeder. Plants cluster and continue to seed and flower over the summer.	Nectar for insects 	Y
<b>Sage</b> ( <i>Salvia officinalis</i> )  Area B  Area E	May onwards			Herbal plant, which flowers spring onwards. Can get woody. Various types	Attracts bees and other insects.	Y
<b>Sedum</b> ( <i>Stonecrops</i> )  Area D	Summer			Leaf succulent. Ecologically desirable plant. Many varieties and can be planted on roofs and on green roadways instead of grass.	Supports butterflies and moths (including some protected species). Food for larvae.	








Flowers/seeds/fruit/berries focus	Month focus	Image (photo or drawing)	Narrative	Commentary on value to wildlife	PS 23
<b>Self Heal</b> ( <i>Prunella vulgaris</i> )  	May onwards		Spreads widely if part of appropriate cutting regimes either as short growth or can be allowed to grow up into tall flowering clumps.	Ideal to support insects of all kinds.	Y
<b>Smallflower hairy willow herb</b> ( <i>Epilobium parviflorum</i> )  <b>Area E</b>	June throughout summer		Willow herb family. Tiny pink flowers. Medical uses.	Supports insects.	Y




Flowers/seeds/fruit/berries focus	Month focus	Image (photo or drawing)	Narrative	Commentary on value to wildlife	PS 23
<b>Smooth Hawk's Beard</b> ( <i>Crepsis capillaris</i> )  <b>Area E</b>	June - September		Dandelion tribe. Widespread. 	Good for pollinators. Plant food for the larvae of some butterflies and moths. Attracts bumblebees. 	Y
<b>Snowdrops</b> ( <i>Galanthus</i> ) ( <i>Galanthus Nivalis</i> )  <b>Area A</b> <b>Area D</b> <b>Area E</b>	February		Various varieties. Some birds like to peck off flowers and squirrels often dig up and scatter the bulbs. Fast spreaders and good for gardens. Signals sign of spring.	Bees late-flying and early-emerging bumblebees during colder months.	Y
<b>Sow thistle</b> ( <i>Sonchus oleraceus</i> )  <i>Hare thistles or hare lettuces</i>  <b>Area E</b>	June – August		Dandelion tribe. Fast spreader from wind borne seeds. Used as fodder, particularly for rabbits.	Food plant for larvae of some butterflies and moths	Y






Flowers/seeds/fruit/berries focus	Month focus	Image (photo or drawing)	Narrative	Commentary on value to wildlife	PS 23
<b>Speedwell</b> ( <i>Veronica</i> )  <b>Germander Speedwell</b> ( <i>Veronica chamaedrys</i> )	May/June		Many varieties. Persian speedwell, Creeping speedwell and others are difficult to tell apart.	Support larvae of some species of butterfly. Source of nectar for solitary bees.	Y
<b>Spear Thistle</b> ( <i>Cerium vulgare</i> )	Summer flowering	 	Many different varieties. Fast spreading from the thistle down following flowering. Needs control.	Very favourable to pollinators. Favourite nectar source of the Pearl-bordered fritillary, Small pearl-bordered fritillary, Monarch and Skipper. Food source particularly for goldfinches.	Y
<b>Thyme</b> ( <i>Thymus vulgaris</i> )  <i>Garden thyme, common thyme, German thyme</i>  <b>Area B</b>  <b>Area E</b>	Summer		Used for herbal medicine, cooking spice, related to marjoram/Origano	Supports insects for nectar.	Y


Flowers/seeds/fruit/berries focus	Month focus	Image (photo or drawing)	Narrative	Commentary on value to wildlife	PS 23
<b>Twayblade</b> ( <i>Neottia ovata</i> )  <b>Area E 2022 2 plants</b> <b>2023 2 plants</b>	May - June	 	<p>Called 'twayblade' as it has just two large opposite leaves. Whilst considered widespread its numbers are evidentially in decline.</p>	<p>Supports insects. It is pollinated by parasitic wasps, sawflies and beetles. There are some 60 species of mycorrhizal fungi which form associations with <i>N. Ovata</i>.</p>	Y
<b>Vetch</b> ( <i>Vicia sativa nigra</i> )  <i>Common vetch, garden vetch, tare</i>	Early summer		<p>Grown for animal fodder or a rotation crop. Prolific. Graceful plant.</p>	<p>Supports pollinators and insects generally.</p>	Y
<b>Welsh Poppy</b> ( <i>Papaver cambricum</i> )	May onwards		<p>Graceful flowers which spread quickly. A constant source of buds and flowers over summer.</p>	<p>Nectar for insects</p> 	Y



Flowers/seeds/fruit/berries focus	Month focus	Image (photo or drawing)	Narrative	Commentary on value to wildlife	PS 23
<b>Wild Strawberry</b> ( <i>Fragaria vesca</i> )  <b>Area E</b>	June to July		Found in meadows, paths, wall tops, woodland edges and clearings.	Laval host to some butterflies. Flowers are a nectar source.. Fruit eaten by birds.	Y
<b>Willow herb</b> ( <i>Epilobium hirsutum</i> )  <i>Great Willow herb, Hairy Willow herb</i>	June onwards		Prolific tall plants which grow well on waste ground. Flowers seed to white down which disperses on the wind.	Great supporter of pollinators. Particular butterflies rely on them and also the Elephant hawk moth and other moths.	
<b>Wood Avens</b> ( <i>Geum urbanum</i> )  <i>Herb Bennet, Colewort, St Benedict's herb</i>	May - August		Spreads widely, fruit has burrs which catch on wandering wildlife and are thus dispersed widely.	Food plant of caterpillars (particularly Grizzled Skipper butterfly). Nectar source. Pollinated by bees.	Y

Flowers/seeds/fruit/berries focus	Month focus	Image (photo or drawing)	Narrative	Commentary on value to wildlife	PS 23
<b>Woundwort</b> ( <i>Stachys sylvatica</i> ) <i>Hedge woundwort, hedge nettle</i>	Summer flowering		Strongly spreading plant from seed which grows tall and bushy. Crimson flowers. Needs control. Historical significant medical plant for wound dressing and related.	Plant food for various types of butterfly. Hedge Woundwort strongly favoured by bees for nectar.	Y
<b>Yarrow</b> ( <i>Achillea millefolium</i> ) <i>Old Man's Pepper, Common Yarrow, Sanguinary, Soldier's Woundwort, Devil's Nettle</i>	Summer		Medicinal plant and used as cattle feed. There are cultivars of various colours.	Food source for many different types of insect life.	
<b>Yellow Fumitory</b> ( <i>corydalis lutea</i> ) <i>Fingers-and-thumbs, Italian weed, yellow bleeding heart, yellow larkspur, yellow wall fumitory.</i> <b>Area A</b>	May to October		Originally not a native plant, but now naturalised. Came from foot of the Alps. Grows in cracks and in walls, has a lovely yellow flower.	Supports pollinators and provides insect shelter later into the year.	



Flowers/seeds/fruit/berries focus	Month focus	Image (photo or drawing)	Narrative	Commentary on value to wildlife	PS 23
<b>Yellow Rattle</b> ( <i>Rhinanthus minor</i> )  <b>Area E</b>	May to September		Meadow plant which is hemiparasitic and helps control grass growth which can swamp wild flower growth. Essential for wild flower meadows. Images show flower and then the seed sack (the 'rattle')	Helps maintain good flowering swards for pollinators.	Y
<b>Seeds introduced into PS23 garden area</b>					
<b>Cow Parsley</b> ( <i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i> )  <i>Queen Anne's lace, keck</i>	May to June		Is one of the plants which grace roadside verges, hedgerows and field margins in spring. Grows tall.	Supporter of pollinators. Popular with orange-tip butterflies and marmalade hoverflies in particular but attracts many species.	Y
<b>Cow Parsnip</b> ( <i>Heracleum sphondylium</i> )  <i>Common hogweed</i>	May to June		Tall growing plant whose flowering heads support many insects at a time. Flowers can be white or pinkish.	<b>Extremely rich source</b> of nectar for pollinators. Attracts a wide range of insects.	Y
<b>Garlic Mustard</b> ( <i>Alliaria petiolata</i> )  <i>Jack-in-the-hedge</i>	May to June		Prolific seeder. Tall plant. One of the oldest spices in Europe.	Supports pollinators	Y
<b>Honesty</b> ( <i>Lunaria annua</i> )  <i>Money-in-both-pockets, money plant, moneywort, moonwort</i>	Early spring onwards		Purple flowers and seeds form in 'pennies' and go silver in colour. Spreads easily.	Early source of nectar for insects	Y

Flowers/seeds/fruit/berries focus	Month focus	Image (photo or drawing)	Narrative	Commentary on value to wildlife	PS 23
<b>Meadow sweet</b> ( <i>Filipendula ulmaria</i> )  <i>Queen of the meadow</i>	June to August		Dramatic clusters of creamy flowers. Very delicate. Tall plant. Spreads easily.	Rich summer source of nectar for insects	Y
<b>Ramsons</b> ( <i>Allium ursinum</i> )  <i>Wood garlic, cowleekes, bear leek</i>	April to May		One of the first arrivals in spring. Leaves appear first followed by the flowering spike which then seeds. Disappears until the following year.	Larval plant for hoverfly. Flowers are pollinated by bees.	Y
<b>Red Campion</b> ( <i>Silene dioica</i> )	May to October		Prolific seeder. Plants cluster and continue to seed and flower over the summer.	Nectar for insects	Y
<b>Welsh Poppy</b> ( <i>Papaver cambricum</i> )	May onwards		Graceful flowers which spread quickly. A constant source of buds and flowers over summer.	Nectar for insects	Y
<b>Wild Angelica</b> ( <i>Angelica sylvestris</i> )	July/August		Large flowering heads allowing many insects to take nectar at a time. Grows tall.	Rich late summer source of nectar for bees and hover flies	Y
<b>Bulbs/tubers introduced into PS23 garden area and Area D</b>					
<b>Common Bluebell</b> ( <i>Hyacinthoides non-scripta</i> )	April/May		Grows in woods, hedgerows and meadows. Protected in UK by the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981. Not to be confused for Spanish Bluebell ( <i>Hyacinthoides Hispanica</i> )	Support for insects	Y
<b>Lily of the Valley</b> ( <i>Convallaria majalis</i> )	Spring		<i>Our Lady's tears, Mary's tears.</i> In England known as <i>Glovewort</i> .	Support for insects	Y
<b>Nodding Star of Bethlehem</b> ( <i>Ornithogalum nutans</i> )	Spring/ Summer		Naturalised plant from Star-of-Bethlehem ( <i>Ornithogalum umbellatum</i> )	Support for insects	Y
<b>Wild Cyclamen</b> ( <i>Cyclamen hederifolium</i> )	Summer/ Autumn		<i>Sow bread, Swine bread.</i>	Support for insects	Y
<b>Wild Daffodil</b> ( <i>Narcissus pseudonarcissus</i> )	March/ April		<i>Gloucestershire wild daffodils are famous!</i> Protected in the wild in the UK by the Wildlife	Support for insects	Y



Flowers/seeds/fruit/berries focus	Month focus	Image (photo or drawing)	Narrative	Commentary on value to wildlife	PS 23
			and Countryside Act 1981.		

**Please contact us if you spot incorrect identifications, are able to add to the descriptions,  
have a photograph of something which is not already listed or can help in this work.**



Gloucestershire Centre for Environmental Records

# Gloucestershire Centre for Environmental Records Recording Form

For further information and to submit records, please contact GCER at:  
 Conservation Centre, Robinswood Hill Country Park, Reservoir Road, Gloucester, GL4 6SX  
 Tel: 07485307227  
 Email: gcer@gloucestershirewildlifetrust.co.uk

## Your Record(s)

Columns highlighted in green must be completed. Please fill in all the sections where possible

Scientific Name	Common Name	Date	Location	Grid Reference	Recorder (s)	Determiner	Abundance	Record Type	Sex/Stage	Comments
Please include the scientific name if you know it; this can help avoid ambiguity				6 figure (no spaces)	Who saw the species?	Did anyone confirm the sighting?	Number seen	Eg. Road casualty, droppings, tracks	E.g. tadpole, adult, larvae	E.g. nesting activity (roosting? setts?, etc), anything else of interest

<i>Ophrys apifera</i>	Bee Orchid	May-22	St. Andrew's URC Church, Montpellier Street, Cheltenham GL50 1SP	SO944219 - detailed location in corner behind Church hall/offices	Barry & Alison Stagg (Church members)	Sandra Jeans (GWT member & volunteer)	ONE			In secluded area of the land holding around the church being turned into a wildflower meadow in 2022 (The Psalm 23 Garden). Photos taken, included in printed display publication and in Video. Other orchids which appeared were Pyramidal and Twayblade.
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<i>Ophrys apifera</i>	Bee Orchid	May-23	St. Andrew's URC Church, Montpellier Street, Cheltenham GL50 1SP	SO944219 - detailed location on Church tower corner on junction of Montpellier Street and Fauconberg Road	Sandra Jeans (GWT member & volunteer)	Wendy Outram (Church member) Counts done by several people.	Minimum TWENTY-THREE			In high footfall grass area of the Church land. The church land management strategy for its lawns is to mow high cut and support wildlife. The Church is part of the A Rocha ECO Church scheme. Photos taken and published
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## Your Details

Your contact details will help us get in touch if necessary; they will not be used in GCER biological database searches or otherwise released.

Address: Sandra Jeans, Rossley Gate, London Road, Cheltenham, GL54 4HG	Abundance: For plants please give a quick estimate of the quantity of species present using the DAFOR scale
	<b>D</b> Dominant > 75% cover
	<b>A</b> Abundant 51 - 75%
	<b>F</b> Frequent 26 - 50%
Email Address: jeansta@gmail.com	<b>O</b> Occasional 11 - 25%
Telephone No: 01242 820409	<b>R</b> Rare 1 - 10%