

Appendix 2 West Wing Community Garden Project Suggested Non Food Planting

Dwarf Mountain Pine (*Pinus mugo*) Perfect species for pollution mitigation in high density urban areas. Compact pine with a complex needle structure and high surface area allowing for greater particulate matter capture. Dense foliage so excellent for nesting birds.



Evergreen Honeysuckle (*Lonicera nitida*) Deep green foliage offering broad coverage. Provides an important shelter and habitat for birds.



Silverbush (*Convolvulus cneorum*) Attractive silky grey shrub species with large white trumpet flowers, a favourite with pollinating insects. Fine hair on leaf also acts as a trap for particulate matter.



Variegated Ivy (*Hedera helix variegata* sp.) The perfect plant for year round coverage. Excellent shelter for nesting birds and provides a late source of nectar and pollen for insects, and berries for birds in the winter.



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Bearberry Cotoneaster (*Cotoneaster dammeri*) Low growing, dense foliage with masses of flowers in the summer and red berries through the autumn. A favourite with pollinating insects and birds. Also excellent for nesting materials and providing shelter and habitat.



Creeping Blue Blossom (*Ceanothus repens*) Low growing evergreen shrub with beautiful blue spring blossoms, a favourite with bees and butterflies as it contains nectar-pollen rich flowers.



Creeping Rosemary (*Rosmarinus officinalis* 'Repens') Strongly aromatic herb species with needle like leaves and broad coverage. Premium species of high biodiversity value with nectar/pollen rich flowers. It's hanging habit and spread creates a naturalistic aesthetic.



Varnished Hebe (*Hebe vernicosa*) A compact, rounded habit evergreen shrub with glossy, dark green leaves producing racemes of small white flowers in early summer. Hebe is known for attracting bees and butterflies as well as other pollinators.



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Mediterranean Spurge (*Euphorbia characias*) Distinctive spirally arranged narrow blue green foliage. Enjoys full sun and is drought tolerant. Large yellow/lime flowers each summer create a dramatic effect.



Mexican fleabane (*Erigeron karvinskianus*) Profuse flowering from this low habit, creeping species, that benefits bees, butterflies and other important pollinating insects. Often flowers through the seasons with only a short respite in the depths of a mild winter.



Alum Root (*Heuchera* sp.) Bright distinctive foliage of a range of colours that brings vibrancy to the mixed plant selection. 'H. 'Penelope', H. 'Marmalade' and H. 'Key Lime' are some of our stand out favourites.



Wall Bell Flower (*Campanula portenschlagiana*) Stunning purple flowering through spring and early summer on this hardy evergreen version of the Bell Flower. It provides a dense mat of leaves that become hidden under the masses of flowers in the early summer.



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Cranesbill (*Geranium maculatum*) Excellent semi evergreen herbaceous species offering a long season of pollen and nectar. They thrive in most locations and offer a lush foliage during the summer months. Fine hair on leaf also acts as a effective trap for particulate matter.



Elephant Ears (*Bergenia cordifolia*) Large evergreen, waxy leaves offer a distinctive foliage with tall pink flowers visible through late spring and early summer. Provides pollen and nectar for pollinators.



Feather Grass (*Stipa tenuissima*) As the English name suggests this grass offers a softer texture in a mixed plant selection. A year round autumnal feel.



White Gaura (*Gaura lindheimeri*) Nectar and pollen rich species on tall white flowering stems. Wild, natural appearance that creates a dramatic effect. Cut back to crown yearly.



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