

Creating and Enhancing Semi-Natural Habitats: We will do this by creating habitats using the following , wildflower meadows along our wall border , reduced mowing and bug hotels in our garden.

Bug Hotel

Providing Artificial Habitats: Well, we consider it not a necessity to install nest boxes for birds due to the location of our property, we are willing to provide one insect hotel for bees and other insects. We will ensure that these artificial habitats are appropriately positioned and maintained as detailed into our supplied plan.

Using Durable Materials: We will opt for a woodcrete type nest/roost boxes as they are made from long-lasting, durable materials that are more likely to last a long duration than a cheaper alternative.

Siting Boxes Appropriately: We will position the insect in suitable areas to appeal to the target species. The location identified will provide adequate cover and food sources.

Reduced Mowing

Reducing the frequency of mowing: We will reduce the frequency which will have significant benefits for biodiversity with the following advantages:

Increased Flowering: Less frequent mowing allows wildflowers to bloom and flourish, providing abundant nectar and pollen resources for pollinators such as bees, butterflies, and hoverflies. This supports their populations and contributes to the overall health of ecosystems.

Seed Production: Allowing plants to set seed is essential for the regeneration and spread of native plant species. By reducing mowing, we will enable plants to complete their life cycle, produce seeds, and naturally propagate, thereby increasing plant diversity and resilience.

Habitat Creation: Areas of uncut grass provide valuable habitats for a variety of wildlife, including insects, small mammals, and birds. Longer grass offers shelter, nesting sites, and foraging opportunities, supporting a diverse range of species within our rural landscape.

Ecological Diversity: By embracing a more natural approach to lawn management, we will encourage a greater diversity of plant species to establish and thrive. This, in turn, attracts a wider array of invertebrates and other wildlife, contributing to the overall ecological richness of our garden and the local area.

Water and Soil Conservation: Longer grass may help reduce soil erosion by providing ground cover and stabilizing soil structure. Additionally, the deeper root systems of established grassland can improve water infiltration and retention, contributing to better soil health and water management, although we are sited on a hill.

Planting Wildflower

Planting wildflowers and pollinator-friendly plants will greatly enhance biodiversity in our field:

Native Shrubs: Native shrubs will provide valuable food sources and habitat for wildlife. We will select species that produce flowers, as these will attract butterflies, moths, bees, and birds.

Evergreen Shrubs: Evergreen shrubs are in an abundance to the south of the field, these creates additional nesting for wildlife but it will provide year-round foliage sites for birds and small mammals during colder months.

By incorporating these plants into your garden, we can create a vibrant and biodiverse ecosystem that benefits both wildlife and the environment.

By implementing these measures, we can contribute to the conservation of our wildlife, helping to maintain biodiversity and ecosystem resilience in our local area.