



Habitat Retention and Connectivity

Preserving existing surrounding ecological corridors ensures immediate BNG stability and supports priority species.

Commitment to retaining 65% of the current site back garden footprint, ensuring no net loss of established basement biodiversity.

Maintenance of the existing hazel and native species within surrounding garden corridor to provide essential connectivity and arboreal pathways for the Hazel Dormouse (*Muscardinus avellanarius*) and Bank Vole.

Retention of established Holly, Cotoneaster, Elder, Hazel, 95% of fruit trees within garden to provide year-round shelter and foraging resources.

Preservation of existing section of retaining wall / border which serve as critical thermal basking spots and crevices for slow-worms and reptiles.

On-Site Habitat Creation & Enhancement

Transforming the site into a high-value ecosystem through targeted planting and structural interventions.

Dedicating 70% of the garden to 'wild' management, utilising native bulb planting, and uplifting variety with meadow seed sowing sections.

Enhancing existing boundaries with native species to create a multi-layered living fence' that provides nesting sites and nectar plus creating an additional area to the north of the house.

Targeted planting incorporating pollinating rich species including lavender, Geranium, species roses, Verbena, Euphorbia. Lacecap Hydrangeas- provide nectar and pollen for bees and hover flies plus climbing Hydrangeas planted on north facing walls.

Climbing Hydrangeas (*Hydrangea anomala* subsp. *petiolaris*): Excellent for biodiversity, providing nesting sites for birds and shelter for insects.

Planting silver birch (*Betula pendula*), a pioneer species that supports over 300 insect species, significantly increasing the site's invertebrate biomass. Addition of *Magnolia Grandiflora* - attractive to solitary bees and beetles.

Utilisation of permeable driveway materials to reduce surface runoff and maintain the natural water table.

Installation of Swift boxes (east eaves) and sparrow terracing/boxing. Owl boxes will be positioned on surrounding mature trees to provide nesting sites. Install bird boxes/houses to the front garden area.

Creation of a hibernaculum (partially buried log/rock pile) to provide overwintering for amphibians and reptiles as well as suitable hedgehog habitat.

Deployment of insect hotels and specialised bee habitats featuring layers for mining bees and log piles for saproxylic insects.

Enhancing rain water garden areas by installing a water trough.

Enhancing wildlife habitat through featuring climbers and trained orchard trees to aspects of the house.

8 Eco Kent Bat Boxes to be installed in sunny aspects along trees at the back of the garden. Suitable for bat species which typically inhabit buildings, such as common pipistrelles, serotine bats and occasionally noctule or Bechstein's bats.

Spring plants for pollinators

Pulmonarias (various)
Bergenia
Iberis sempervirens
Primula sp.
Ajuga reptans
Geum rivale
Aubrieta
Euphorbia sp.
Geum sp.
Agastache

Autumn & Winter plants for pollinators

Anemone 'Honouring Jobert'
Malva clemente rosea
Salvia sp.
Eupatorium cannabinum
Origanum sp.
Actaea simplex
Helleborus sp.
Hedera helix
Aster sp.
Pulmonaria sp.

Summer plants for pollinators

Geranium sp.
Veronica macrantha superba
Astrantia major
Centaurea montana
Achillea sp.
Aquilegia sp.
Cirsium rivulare
Coreopsis
Persicaria bistorta
Calamintha nepeta
Lacecap Hydrangeas
Hydrangea paniculata