

St Mary Hoo Conservation Area



Five Year Management Plan

September 2010 – August 2015

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1. Introduction

This is the first five year management plan for the St Mary Hoo conservation area and has been prepared by Steve Songhurst for the St Mary Hoo Parish Council.

The purpose of the plan is to provide guidance for the management of the site over the next five years. Of primary importance is to maintain the arboreal interest of the site, whilst also improving the site's biodiversity through increasing the variety of available habitats.

The plan aims to provide initial site information and an evaluation of the important biological and human factors affecting the site, with potential objectives for the future management of the site aimed at increasing its wildlife importance.

It is worth considering the following proverb :

*Treat the earth well.
It was not given to you by your parents,
it was loaned to you by your children.
We do not inherit the Earth from our Ancestors,
we borrow it from our Children.
~ Ancient Indian Proverb ~*

The St Mary Hoo conservation area is opportunity for local people to demonstrate their positive commitment to leave a small part of the planet richer in wildlife, for future generations to value and enjoy.

A quick summary of the main recommendations of the management plan, can be found by reading sections 3, 4.3. & viewing the site design in section 4.4.

2. Site Information

2.1 Location, boundaries, site status & access details

Site name	St Mary Hoo Conservation area
Location	200 metres north east of the A228 / Fenn Street junction, behind a row of house located on Fenn Street. Pedestrian access is via an entrance off Newlands Farm Road, providing access to the south east corner of the site.
Mapping Information	OS Explorer map no.163. Grid reference for the centre of the site: TQ798756. The postcode is ME3 8QT, for satellite navigation systems.
Area of site	The site measures approximately 40 metres x 40 metres, with a total area of

	approximately 1600m ² (0.4 acre).
Tenure	Freehold ownership by the St Mary Hoo Parish Council.
Site Status	No formal nature conservation status.
Public Access	No public rights of way, however public access is allowed. Limited parking at the Newland Farm Lane / Fenn Street junction.
Way leaves and easements	None identified.

2.2 Environmental Information

Soils & Hydrology

The soils in the area appear to be loamy and clayey in nature with impeded drainage (source Kent County Council's K-LIS mapping system) with may therefore remain damp and cold during the winter a possibly slow to warm up in the spring, delaying plant growth. The site itself is level with a drainage ditch outside the northern boundary, this may therefore also mean the site is damp during the autumn / winter time and also during periods of intense rain.

2.3 Historical Information

The site has no known historical or archaeological features. It is understood that the site was planted with the existing trees by parishioners approximately 25 years ago.

2.4 Biological information

2.4.1 Biodiversity recording for the site

A formal wildlife survey of the site was undertaken during the spring and summer of 2009, by Fred Booth of Kent Wildlife Trust and the results published in August 2009. A copy of the survey is held by the St Mary Hoo Parish Council. No legally protected plant or animal species were identified during this wildlife survey.

2.4.2 Main Habitat Type

Previously a grassland / scrub area in which it is believed was planted with trees 20 -25 years ago. This has now developed into a mixture of crowded young trees, scrub and rough grassland and can best be described as in transition towards a wooded habitat. Without further management the site will eventually become dominated by two or three trees, with limited wildlife interest, although this is likely to take a further 50 -75 years to achieve this.

2.4.3 Flora

Tree canopy & understory layer

This is a varied mixture of alder (*Alnus glutinosa*), ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*), blackthorn (*Prunus spinosa*), dogwood (*Cornus sanguinea*), elder (*Sambucus nigra*), english elm (*Ulmus procera*), field maple (*Acer campestre*), hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*), hazel (*Corylus avellana*), holly, (*Ilex aquifolium*), hornbeam (*Carpinus betulus*), pendunculate oak (*Quercus robur*) & silver birch (*Betula pendula*). All the trees are of a similar age and with the exception of one or two examples, because of the previous high planting density, are struggling to obtain sufficient light, resulting in tall thin specimens. Some of the trees are dead as a result of overcrowding and disease. A thick and high hawthorn hedge along the western edge on the neighbouring property whilst providing a shelter from the wind, also restricts the light further in this area of the site.

Shrub layer

Dominated by dense bramble (*Rubus fruticosus* sp) scrub.

Ground layer

In areas dominated by the young trees this is very limited, with little floral interest and no fallen timber available for fungi. In the more open areas dominant grass species and common nettle (*Urtica dioica*) are prevalent with more floral interest along the eastern boundary.

2.4.4 Fauna

It is understood that the KWT survey identified only a limited number of animal species using the site. This would seem likely given the dense shade cast over much of the site at present. However there is good potential for bird usage both as a nesting site and as a roosting and feeding area. Additionally small mammals, such as wood mice (*Apodemus sylvaticus*), bank voles (*Clethrionomys glareolus*) and common shrew (*Sorex areneus*), plus rabbit (*Oryctolagus cuniculus*), fox (*vulpes vulpes*) would be expected on the site.

2.5 Visitors information

Currently there is no visitor information for the site.

2.6 History of recent management

No known previous management of the site prior to 2009, other than the initial planting of trees mentioned earlier. Since August 2009, an initial path has been established and some thinning of trees and lopping of branches has been carried out.

3. Current management aims & long-term vision

Talks with the parish council indicate that there is a desire for the following management aims and long-term vision:

- To ensure the long term survival of the site and its wildlife and ensure the site is not misused, to the detriment of the wildlife and the enjoyment of local visitors.
- To involve the local community in protecting and managing the site and maintain awareness of and respect for the site and its wildlife, amongst the residents of St Mary Hoo.
- To enhance the site's potential for wildlife conservation purposes.
- To gather further information on the site's wildlife interest and species.
- To meet all legal and moral obligations, including leaving the site richer in wildlife for future generations to appreciate.

4. Evaluation

4.1 Most valuable features

- Small wooded shaw / scrub area in an open landscape providing a refuge and feeding opportunities for a variety of animals especially birds, small mammals & certain insects.
- An area for quiet contemplation and appreciation of nature by local residents and visitors.
- Presents opportunities for local residents to undertake practical conservation tasks to enhance the habitat and increase the diversity of plants and animals attracted to the site.

4.2 Current issues & constraints

- Present spacing of the trees has resulted in reduced light reaching the ground over much of the site, limiting the amount of available ground cover. Dense bramble patches have also had the same effect.
- There is currently limited biological information relating to the site, with no ongoing monitoring taking place at present.
- There is limited car parking, making the site more suited to residents living within the parish than visitors from further afield.

- The ability to undertake practical conservation tasks and general management of the site will require greater resources, both manpower and finance, than has been the case to date.

4.3 Main options for the management of the reserve

Habitat Enhancement

- The compact nature of the site and closeness to nearby houses lends itself to treating it in a similar manner to an enlarged wildlife garden.
- The trees on site need further thinning / removal to increase the amount of light reaching the ground. As the remaining trees grow, further thinning will need to be carried out over the coming years, resulting in finally perhaps 3 – 5 selected main trees on the site in 20 - 30 years time to provide a canopy layer and a further trees providing an understory.
- Planting hedgerows around the site would provide another wildlife friendly habitat, screening from the wind, increased seclusion, whilst allowing light into the site.
- Create a more open central area with a few seats and bird feeders in the nearby trees, plus a shallow pond / bird drinking area.
- Create a small wildflower area, but this may necessitate installing rabbit proof fencing around the area (or the site whole).
- Retain a reduced area of dense bramble for nesting birds or as a secluded resting area for larger mammals e.g fox
- Erect a small number of bird boxes on existing trees / hedgrows within the site.
- Install further wildlife friendly habitat enhancing structures e.g. log piles, brash piles, a mini beast tower , amphibian & reptile friendly structures etc. as per the drawing in section 4.4.

Species knowledge and ongoing recording

- Improve knowledge of wildlife species using the site through regular recording, by interested individuals or groups.

Public Support & Information

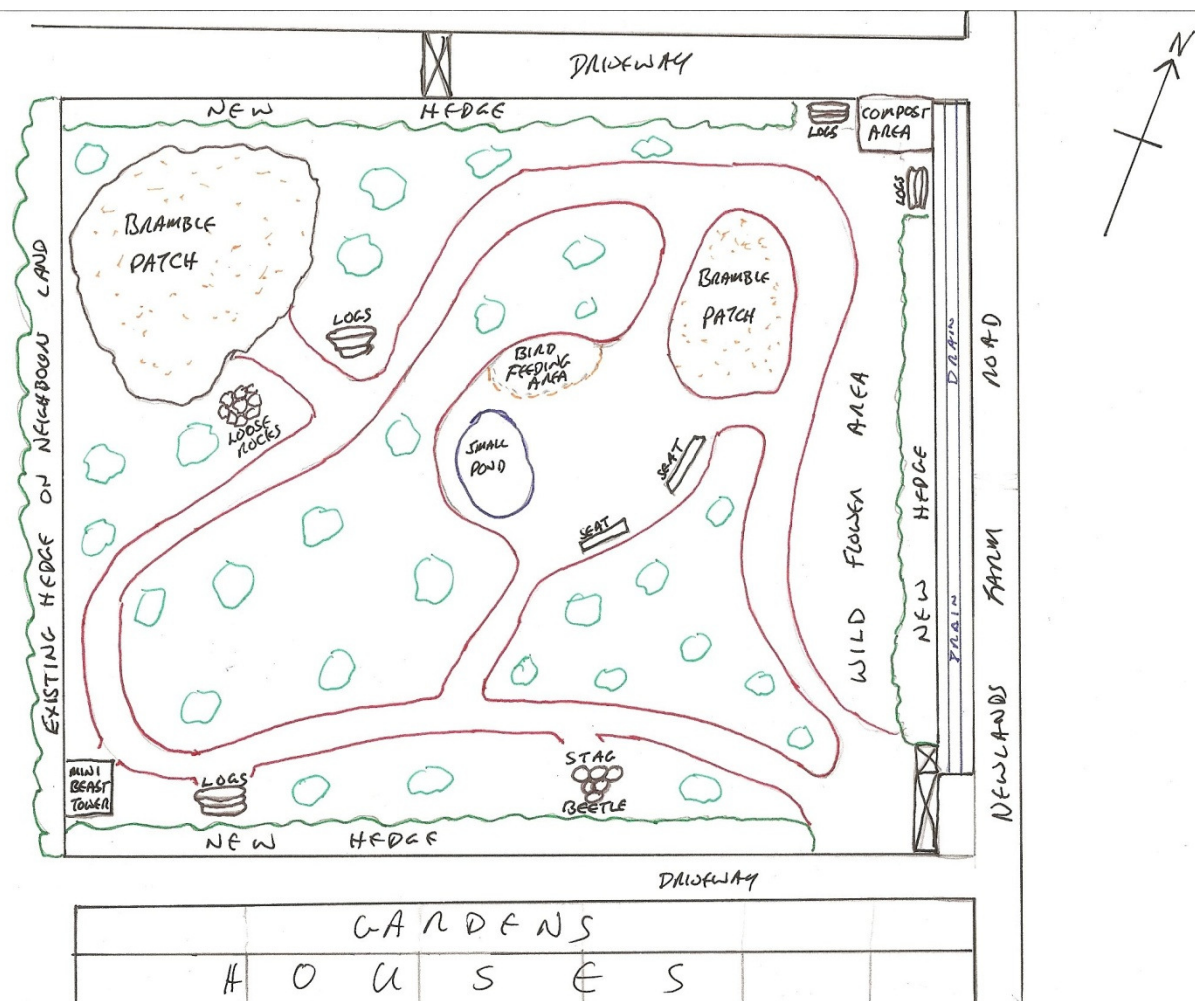
- Organise a publicity campaign aimed at improving awareness of the site amongst parishioners, which could include a competition to choose a name for the site.
- Obtaining the commitment of conservation minded individuals to assist with the enhancement and continuing management of the site.

- Commence a program of regular conservation activity days to undertake the planned conservation and management work

Funding

- Develop a funding plan for the future management of the site using grants or donations available from local government, registered charities and ethically minded companies or individuals.

4.4 Site design incorporating habitat enhancement features



4.5 Habitat enhancement work in detail

The purpose of the following action is to provide a mixture of habitats and wildlife features to increase the diversity of species found on the site.

Area A : Southern edge near houses

- Remove trees along the boundary or trim back and incorporate in a new hedgerow. Leave one or two specimen trees.

- Construct a stag beetle pyramid (see appendix).
- Construct a log pile for invertebrates (see appendix).
- Build a mini beast tower for invertebrates (see appendix) and also for children to explore for mini beasts.

Area B : Main bramble patch

- Retain as a bramble patch providing dense cover for use by animals as a refuge and or nesting area.
- Construct a log pile and rock pile for invertebrates and hibernating amphibians.
- Trim back trees along the northern boundary and or incorporate in a new hedgerow.
- Build brush piles, using tree trimmings, at the back of the bramble for extra cover (N.B. as a general principle small brush piles should also be dotted throughout the wooded areas to provide extra cover).

Area C : Central Clearing

- Clear a central area of trees to create a more open 'woodland glade' area.
- Install a bird feeding area, which could include hanging feeders directly on the trees or from a feeder post / bar, plus a ground feeder or half trunk 'mushroom style' raised feeder. I suggest using squirrel proof feeders.
- Install seats for visitors, these can be simple 'rustic' style seats constructed on site or more expensive purchased wooden garden benches.
- Dig a small pond to provide a drinking area for animals and breeding pond for amphibians. I suggest maximum a depth of 0.5 metres with sloping sides and a wooden exit 'ladder'* for any wildlife (e.g. hedgehogs) which may accidentally fall into the pond. (* This can be as simple as three tree branches -minimum 5cm diameter- tied together, placed in the water and propped up against the edge of the pond).

Area D : Compost corner

- Remove dead elms and elm suckers and create an area to install a wooden compost bin.
- Build and install a compost bin to both recycle cut material from the site and also a suitable habitat for grass snakes to lay eggs. (Old pallets are good for building compost bins).
- Construct log piles for invertebrates.

Area E : Wildflower area

- Remove some of the trees to create an area suitable for wildflowers. This can either be spring woodland flowers or a summer 'meadow' flowers (more trees would have to be removed for this option).
- Plant up a new hedge along the eastern edge.
- Install a new five bar gate and or a pedestrian access gate.
- Design and install a site interpretation board near the main entrance.

5. Five year objectives & work plans

The following is a list of proposed actions for each year. In general, practical management of the site should take place outside of the main breeding seasons and is therefore best carried out between early September and early March of the following year. Wildlife monitoring & recording is best undertaken during spring & summer. I have assumed that one half day a month, during the autumn and winter will be available to carry out management activities and that wildlife monitoring & recording will take place on an ad hoc basis by interested individuals. It is recognised that some of the activities may require greater levels of funding (& manpower) and may need to be deferred to later years if resources are not available.

5.1 Year 1 : September 2010 – August 2011

Proposed Action	Expected outcome & measure of success	Who is responsible	Suggested Timescale
Organise a publicity campaign aimed at improving awareness of the site amongst St Mary Hoo residents (& including choosing a name for the site ?) plus obtaining the commitment of conservation minded individuals to assist with the management of the site.	Volunteer team / group formed to manage the site.	St Mary Hoo Parish Council	August / Sept 2010
Develop a funding plan for the management of the site during 2010 / 2011.	Funding plan in place	St Mary Hoo Parish Council	Sept – Dec 2010
Using the management plan and focusing on the main footpaths and central clearing (Area C) draw up a programme of practical	Programme prepared	Volunteers	Sept – Oct 2010

management activities for November 2010 – early March 2011			
Undertake monthly management activities days.	Activity days and management of the area undertaken.	Volunteers	Nov 2010 – March 2011
Trim back and/or remove trees along the main footpath. Use any cut timber to construct log piles and /or rustic benches, as per management plan.	Trees trimmed / cut , log piles etc constructed.	Volunteers	Completed by March 2011
Improve the drainage and surface of the main footpaths with wood chippings or other suitable material.	Drainage and surface of footpath improved.	Volunteers	Completed by March 2011
Amend main gate to include a pedestrian access point.	New pedestrian access point	St Mary Hoo Parish Council & Volunteers	Completed by May 2011
Design & install a site interpretation board to improve public awareness and appreciation of the site	Interpretation board installed.	St Mary Hoo Parish Council & Volunteers	Completed by May 2011
Install a number of bird boxes on trees within the site.	Bird boxes installed	Volunteers	Install by end Feb 2011
Clear trees to open up the central clearing area (Area C). Use any cut timber to construct log piles and /or rustic benches, as per management plan	Area cleared	Volunteers	Completed by March 2011
Install a bird feeding area in the new central clearing.	Bird feeding area installed.	Volunteers	By March 2011
Obtain funding & prepare feeding rota for the bird feeders.	Funding available and bird feeding rota prepared.	Volunteers	By March 2011
Locate volunteers willing to carry out wildlife monitoring of the site during the spring & summer (including use of the bird boxes).	Volunteers found	Volunteers	Winter 2010.
Commence spring & summer wildlife monitoring & publish results.	Monitoring undertaken , results published.	Volunteers	April – August 2011
Using the management plan and focusing on the wild flower area (Area E) &	Programme prepared	Volunteers	June 2011

compost bin (Area D) draw up a programme of practical management activities for September 2011 – early March 2012			
Develop a funding plan for the management of the site during 2011 / 2012	Funding programme prepared	St Mary Hoo Parish Council & Volunteers	By July 2011
Consider preparing a webpage / website for the conservation area.	Decision made regarding webpage / website.	St Mary Hoo Parish Council & Volunteers	By August 2011

5.2 Year 2 : September 2011 – August 2012

Proposed Action	Expected outcome & measure of success	Who is responsible	Suggested Timescale
Prepare ground for new wild flower area by removing existing vegetation and digging / rotavating the soil. Remove any newly sprouted vegetation 2 weeks later.	Existing vegetation removed & soil prepared	Volunteers	September 2011
Install rabbit proof fencing around the area.	Fencing installed	Volunteers	October 2011
Sow desired wildflower seeds.	Seeds sown	Volunteers	October 2011
Plant additional wildflower plug plants.	Plugs planted.	Volunteers	Late March / early April 2012
Carry out any required maintenance / vegetation clearance to the main footpath .	Footpaths maintained	Volunteers	Autumn 2011 & Spring 2012
Remove trees from proposed compost area and use for log piles.	Trees removed , log piles etc constructed.	Volunteers	Winter 2011
Construct compost bins using wooden pallets or other materials.	Compost bins constructed	Volunteers	Completed by March 2012
Clear out unwanted material from bird boxes.	Bird boxes cleaned.	Volunteers	Autumn 2011
Maintain bird feeders during autumn / winter.	Bird feeders maintained	Volunteers	Ongoing
Trim back 50% of the main bramble patch to prevent further spreading and promote new growth.	Bramble patch trimmed	Volunteers	February 2012

Locate volunteers willing to carry out / continue wildlife monitoring of the site during the spring & summer (including use of the bird boxes).	Volunteers found	Volunteers	Winter 2011
Commence spring & summer wildlife monitoring & publish results.	Monitoring undertaken , results published.	Volunteers	April – August 2012
Review progress of the conservation area to date and amend future management plans as required.	Review completed and amendments made if required.	Volunteers	May 2012
Using the management plan and focusing on the hedge rows and a new pond, draw up a programme of practical management activities for September 2012 – early March 2013	Programme prepared	Volunteers	June 2012
Develop a funding plan for the management of the site during 2012 / 2013	Funding plan in place	St Mary Hoo Parish Council & Volunteers	By July 2012

5.3 Year 3 : September 2012 – August 2013

Proposed Action	Expected outcome & measure of success	Who is responsible	Suggested Timescale
Carry out any required maintenance / vegetation clearance to the main footpath .	Footpaths maintained	Volunteers	Autumn 2012 & Spring 2013
Clear out unwanted material from bird boxes.	Bird boxes cleaned.	Volunteers	September 2012
Maintain bird feeders during autumn / winter.	Bird feeders maintained	Volunteers	Ongoing
Cut back and remove cut vegetation from the wild flower area.	Wild flower are cut and vegetation removed	Volunteers	September 2012
Prepare ground and plant new hedge alongside wild flower area (as per plan).	New hedge planted & new hedges planted with rabbit spirals and weed suppressant mats.	Volunteers	Autumn / winter
Remove trees and plant out new hedges alongside northern & southern boundaries (as per plan)	Trees removed & new hedges planted with rabbit spirals and weed suppressant mats.	Volunteers	Autumn / winter
Trim back the opposite 50%	Bramble patch trimmed	Volunteers	February 2013

of the bramble patch to prevent further spreading and promote new growth.			
Locate volunteers willing to carry out / continue wildlife monitoring of the site during the spring & summer (including use of the bird boxes).	Volunteers found	Volunteers	Winter 2012
Commence spring & summer wildlife monitoring & publish results.	Monitoring undertaken , results published.	Volunteers	April – August 2013
Review progress of the conservation area (& in particular the wildflower area) to date and amend future management plans as required.	Review completed and amendments made if required.	Volunteers	May 2013
Using the management plan and focusing on the new pond, mini beast tower, stag beetle pyramid , a stone pile draw up a programme of practical management activities for September 2013 – early March 2014	Programme prepared	Volunteers	June 2013
Develop a funding plan for the management of the site during 2013 / 2014	Funding programme in place	St Mary Hoo Parish Council & Volunteers	By July 2013

5.4 Year 4 : September 2013 – August 2014

Proposed Action	Expected outcome & measure of success	Who is responsible	Suggested Timescale
Carry out any required maintenance / vegetation clearance to the main footpath .	Footpaths maintained	Volunteers	Autumn 2013 & Spring 2014
Clear out unwanted material from bird boxes.	Bird boxes cleaned.	Volunteers	September 2013
Maintain bird feeders during autumn / winter.	Bird feeders maintained	Volunteers	Ongoing
Cut back and remove cut vegetation from the wild flower area.	Wild flower are cut and vegetation removed	Volunteers	September 2013
Dig out a new small pond in the bird feeding area as per	Pond constructed.	Volunteers	Autumn 2013

the plan. Fill with water (either by allowing winter rains to fill or from a local water source).			
Construct the mini beast tower using old pallets and infill material (see appendix)	Mini beast tower constructed.	Volunteers	Winter 2013
Build a stag beetle pyramid (see appendix). Use any stones removed whilst building stag beetle pyramid to build a stone pile for mini beasts (see plan)	Stag beetle pyramid & stone piles constructed.	Volunteers	Winter 2013
Locate volunteers willing to carry out / continue wildlife monitoring of the site during the spring & summer (including use of the bird boxes).	Volunteers found	Volunteers	Winter 2013
Commence spring & summer wildlife monitoring & publish results.	Monitoring undertaken , results published.	Volunteers	April – August 2014
Review progress of the conservation to date and amend future management plans as required.	Review completed and amendments made if required.	Volunteers	May 2014
Using the management plan and focusing general maintenance work & tree removal draw up a programme of practical management activities for September 2014 – early March 2015	Programme prepared	Volunteers	June 2014
Develop a funding plan for the management of the site during 2014 / 2015	Funding programme in place	St Mary Hoo Parish Council & Volunteers	July 2014

5.5 Year 5 : September 2014 – August 2015

Proposed Action	Expected outcome & measure of success	Who is responsible	Suggested Timescale
Carry out any required maintenance / vegetation clearance to the main footpath .	Footpaths maintained	Volunteers	Autumn 2014 & Spring 2015
Clear out unwanted material	Bird boxes cleaned.	Volunteers	September 2014

from bird boxes.			
Maintain bird feeders during autumn / winter.	Bird feeders maintained	Volunteers	Ongoing
Cut back and remove cut vegetation from the wild flower area.	Wild flower are cut and vegetation removed	Volunteers	September 2014
Look at filling any gaps in the new hedges if required. Remove weed suppressant material from around the base of the new hedges.	Gaps filled suppressant material removed	Volunteers	Autumn / winter 2014
Remove a further 10% of trees from the conservation area.	Trees removed	Volunteers	Winter 2014
Top up log piles with new material if required.	Log piles topped up as required.	Volunteers	Winter 2014
Repair / replace any damaged bird boxes or items in the bird feeding area as required.	Bird boxes repaired as required.	Volunteers	Winter 2014
Trim back 50% of the bramble patch to prevent further spreading and promote new growth	Bramble patch trimmed	Volunteers	February 2015
Review progress of the conservation to date and arrange for a new five year management plan to be prepared by June 2015	New management plan requested.	St Mary Hoo Parish Council & Volunteers	February 2015
Commence spring & summer wildlife monitoring & publish results.	Monitoring undertaken , results published.	Volunteers	April – August 2015
Using the new management plan draw up a programme of practical management activities for September 2015 – early March 2016	Programme prepared	Volunteers	June 2015
Develop a funding plan for the management of the site during 2015 / 2016	Funding programme in place	St Mary Hoo Parish Council & Volunteers	July 2015

6. Appendix

Tips and advice on outdoor activities relevant to the St Mary Hoo Conservation Area

6.1 General advice

Conservation habitat work & wildlife gardening relies a lot on common sense and thinking about the lifestyle of the animals in which you are trying to create new homes for. Remember the animals haven't read the 'advice manuals' and will usually accept what ever you provide for them ! Don't be afraid to try things out and review later to see anything could be changed. Most items can be made cheaply or recycled, you don't need to buy the expensive 'wildlife homes' found in garden centres.

The following are a few tips on what I know have worked practically for me in the past, but I'm always willing to try out different ideas if they seem to make sense ecologically. The internet is a great resource where a lot of ideas can be viewed and then adapted to fit your particular circumstances.

6.2 Tree work

If you use power tools (e.g. chainsaws) you must wear the correct personal protection equipment at all times and be insured to work on public land. Additionally you must have been properly trained and hold the relevant certificates. If you are planning to just use hand tools (e.g. bow saws) BTCV run a number of courses to training you how to both cut down small trees safely and use the hand tools correctly. The courses are usually run in Kent and are very reasonably priced.

6.3 Hedge planting

This is best done between early November – late February. There are many nurseries that will supply you with the plants you require, both locally and via the internet. Look for 'conservation mix' native hedgerow plant mixes. You need to plant out at a rate of 4 – 5 plants a metre in two rows. Don't forget to buy rabbit spirals and bamboo sticks, plus a weed suppressant (or use old carpet) that needs to be removed after two or three years.

6.4 Footpath maintenance

To make the footpaths less muddy in the winter spread a good 5 – 7.5cms of wood chippings on the paths. Local tree surgeons will usually give you the chippings for free, as they are only to glad to get rid of them!

6.5 Wild Flower Meadow

The one area that needs a bit of money spent and care taken in preparation. Firstly you need to clear the area of existing vegetation and preferably scrape off the top six inches of soil (too many nutrients). Wild flowers struggle to compete with the more aggressive plants e.g. grasses, nettles which need high levels of nutrients. So if you want a good show of wild flowers keep the nutrients out and cut and remove old vegetation each year once the flowers have seeded. Buying flower seed is cheaper but the success rate is lower. Plug plants are more expensive but survive planting out better. Many seeds need a cold winter to germinate, so plant in the autumn. If buying

seed you will also need grass seed of species that are less aggressive (no ryegrass or lawn mixes !). Two suppliers that are ok are :

<http://meadowmania.co.uk/>

http://www.englishplants.co.uk/store/scripts/wildflower_meadow.asp

N.B. The rabbit proof fencing needs to be buried to a depth of about 15 cms to stop the rabbits digging under the fence.

6.6 Bird Feeding

Feeders must be squirrel proof ! Go for a mix of different foods to attract different bird species & provide water as well. Don't feed nuts and seeds during April – June, they are not good for baby birds. See if a local garden centre / pet shop will provide you the food for a reduced rate (or for free) in return for free advertising / acknowledgement of their support.

6.7 Pond Construction

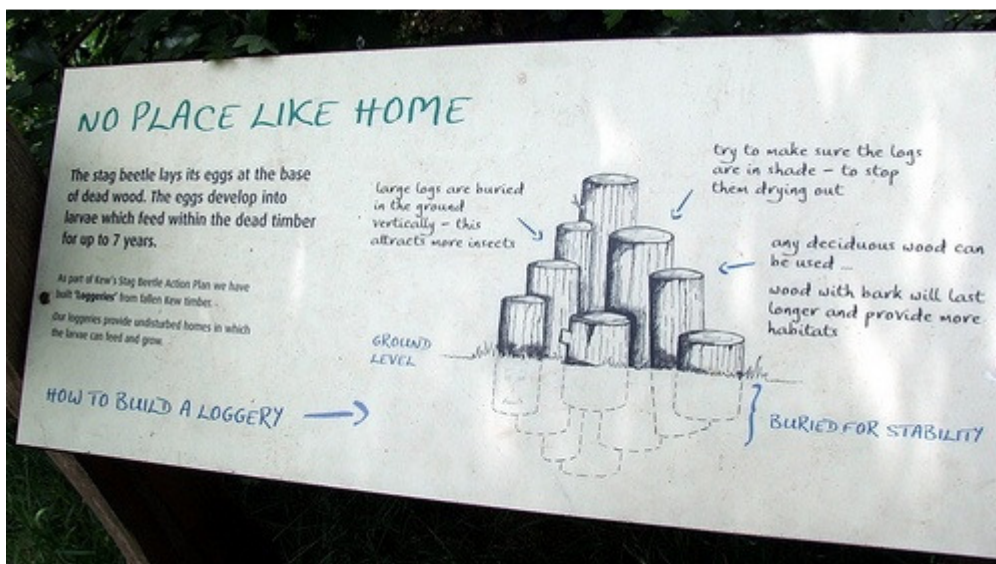
Dig the hole with gentle sloping sides and with a mix of shallow and deep areas (greater than 0.5m). Add an 'escape route' for any animals that fall in i.e. a piece of timber or a couple of thick branches placed in the water. To prevent damage to the liner, go for a 'sandwich' of materials. Line the hole with either old carpet or a pond liner protector, then add the plastic or rubber butyl liner. Add a further pond liner protector on top of the butyl liner and add back some of the soil you dug out when making the hole. Just add water, you don't have to add plants unless you want an instant pond. Most things will arrive in your pond under their own steam and in the fullness of time.

6.8 Stag beetle / log piles & mini beast towers

Build using the timber you are cutting down ! Below are a few examples



Example of a completed stag beetle pyramid



Example of a stag beetle pyramid plan

To see photos of one being built go to <http://www.vintersvalley.co.uk/conactiondaymar09.php>



Example of a log pile for invertebrates



Example of a Mini Beast Tower. Pallets are easy to get hold of for free and if you go round the builders merchants and explain what you are building they will usually let you take any broken bricks, tiles or pipes etc that you need.