



See the 'How Wild is your Land?' survey questions before taking the survey, so you can think about your answers:

Step 1: Tell us about your land

Select from the list below which of the options best describes the land you are completing the survey for:\*

Your own garden  Your land (not a garden)  Office grounds  Charity or Trust Land  School, college or youth club grounds  Religious establishments  Healthcare facility (public or private)  Other corporate land  Other public land

Please note, agricultural businesses are not included in this survey as they are provided for under the Agri-environment Scheme. For more information on managing farmland for nature go [here](#)

### **Section 1: Food**

This section is about how much food the land provides for wildlife throughout the year.

- Bird feeders
  - Fruit trees
  - Nectar rich flowers
  - Berry bearing shrubs and plants
  - Food left out for hedgehogs
- Note: do not put milk and bread out for hedgehogs.
- Vegetable patch or containers
  - Herb patch or containers
  - Wild patch of 'weeds': nettles, brambles, dandelions, daisies, etc.

- Early spring flowers (Feb-March) for example; lesser celandine, primrose, hawthorn, blackthorn, dandelion
- Late autumn flowers (Sep-Nov) for example; ivy, autumn hawkbit, scabious

## **Section 2: Shelter**

This section is about whether the land provides safe places for animals to live and hibernate.

- Dead wood, log pile or tree stumps
- Rock or stone pile
- Native wildflower area or container
- Nesting box for birds or bat roosting box
- Climbing plants
- Hedgehog house
- Solitary bee nest or bare ground in a sunny position
- Insect or bug hotel
- Amphibian or reptile shelter
- Patches of lawn/grass left to grow long
- A mature tree/trees
- An area of scrub or bushes

## **Section 3: Water**

This section is about whether your land provides fresh water for wildlife to drink and as a habitat.

Do you have a pond? \*

- EITHER Wildlife pond (no fish)
- OR Pond (with fish)
- OR no pond

Do you have any other water features?

- Shallow water dish or ground level water source for insects and hedgehogs to drink
- Bucket or container pond
- Bird bath or other water feature where birds can bathe
- Bog or wet area
- Ditch or stream
- Drought-resistant plants for example; lavender, catmint, thyme, harebell, ornamental grasses

#### **Section 4 Natural Solutions**

This section is about how you manage your land to be in harmony with nature and wildlife.

- Peat free compost
- No pesticides, herbicides/fungicide or slug pellets
- Composting or wormery
- A green roof or green wall
- Water butt or rain water re-use
- Recycling materials to make garden features, such as, bottle bird feeder, bamboo for bee home  Seed heads and stems left uncut over the winter (Seeds provide food for wildlife and the stems provide habitat for insects that overwinter inside.)
- Piles of leaves left in a quiet corner or under a hedge

#### **Section 5: Connectivity**

This section is about how joined up your wildlife habitat is with neighbours' and the wider landscape, helping wildlife to move freely.

- Mixed native hedging along boundaries  
(For management guidance see  
For advice on how to create your hedge see  
<https://www.biosphere.im/resources/hedge-hub>)
- Rows of trees or shrubs to connect areas of garden/gardens

Sod banks

(Sod banks are turf-covered hedge banks, which are important as habitat for lizards, small mammals, birds and wildflowers. For management guidance see)

Corridors of long grassland to connect areas of the site

Gaps in fences to allow hedgehogs and other wildlife through

Collaboration with your next door neighbours to improve connectivity

Swapping plants, seeds and cuttings with neighbours

Have a wildlife group in your area for sharing tips and ideas

Do you have a favourite photo or image of your land that you are happy to share publicly? Please submit here.

Select image file

Complete this sentence, "My space for nature makes me smile because..."

End of survey.