



SACWG GARDEN WILDLIFE SURVEY 2025



Penny Bienz, Isabel Carter and Julie Cowley



Strettons Area Community Wildlife Group

Garden Wildlife Survey 2025

Background

The Strettons Area Community Wildlife Group (SACWG) brings together local people to encourage and enhance interest in wildlife, to survey priority wildlife and habitats and to actively promote nature conservation. Our work is coordinated by specific project leaders focusing on surveying species such as curlew, lapwing, swifts, wildflowers, butterflies, dormice and crayfish and habitats such as flower meadows, wetlands, woodlands and streams.

Aims of the survey

In the UK we have lost 19% of our wildlife in the past 50 years, with 1 in 6 species threatened with extinction: mostly due to changes in farming practices and the changing climate. In 2022 the UK government made a commitment to protect and conserve a minimum of 30% of land and sea for biodiversity by 2030 (known as 30 x 30). As part of this UK-wide commitment, it is acknowledged that our gardens can also provide vital sanctuaries for wildlife. The Strettons Area Community Wildlife Group carried out a Garden Wildlife survey

during the summer of 2025 following up on a similar survey carried out in 2005 by Shropshire Wildlife Trust.

The aims agreed in January 2025 were to:

- Survey the wildlife in local gardens
- Map wildlife distribution and habitats in Strettons' gardens
- Improve garden wildlife within five years as part of the 30 x 30 agenda by offering simple tips and ideas to make gardens more wildlife friendly
- Educate and improve identification skills at a local level
- Enthuse the next generation.

The approach was to carry out an online survey together with some detailed physical garden surveys. Volunteer surveyors would be given simple training in wildlife ID.

Method

Online survey

The SACWG online survey questions were designed to capture the variety of species observed, identify sources of food and water within gardens and to work out how wildlife friendly gardens were proving. We obtained permission from the Shropshire Wildlife Trust to adapt some of their garden survey questions.

It was anticipated that completing the survey would be a positive experience, take only a few minutes and might leave participants with a few positive ideas to take away. The survey was anonymous, but all participants were happy to submit their postcodes so that wildlife distributions might be mapped.

In addition, participants were asked to submit their email address should they wish to offer their garden for a more in-depth survey or to take part in surveying gardens. A total of 63 people either offered their gardens for a survey or were interested in attending a training session and taking part in the physical survey.

Physical Survey

Training evening

The physical garden surveys were scheduled over the weekend of 28/29 June 2025. We provided a training opportunity for prospective surveyors on 18th June. The aims of the survey were introduced together with some initial insights from the online survey findings. The physical garden surveys would provide the opportunity for some in-depth findings.

The idea of making biological records and their value was introduced. A record submitted and verified is there for posterity! Records include basic details such as - Who, what, where, when.

The value of apps in recent years has been transformed. Several now offer ID and verification, enabling non-experts to join in submitting valuable records. They're also fun and helpful in improving our own knowledge. They are also a way of keeping track of personal records over time. The apps to be used during the surveys were introduced and people helped in downloading them. The apps were:

- **Merlin** – a bird ID app with a sound feature for identifying bird song and calls
- **i-Naturalist** – the main means of ID for insects that are easy to photograph such as Bumble bees, Beetles and Shieldbugs so they can be verified
- **i-Record** – a commonly used app for making records which builds on people's existing knowledge and doesn't always require a photo
- **Seek** – a child friendly version of i-Naturalist from the Natural History Museum – which is also dependant on photos.
- **Obsidentify** – a useful photo ID app providing immediate results.

The survey methods were explained and a helpful video on distinguishing the main groups of insect pollinators was watched. The training time ended with a practical session trying out sweep sampling in the nearby churchyard, where as always, people find how satisfying it is to go bug hunting!

Garden survey method

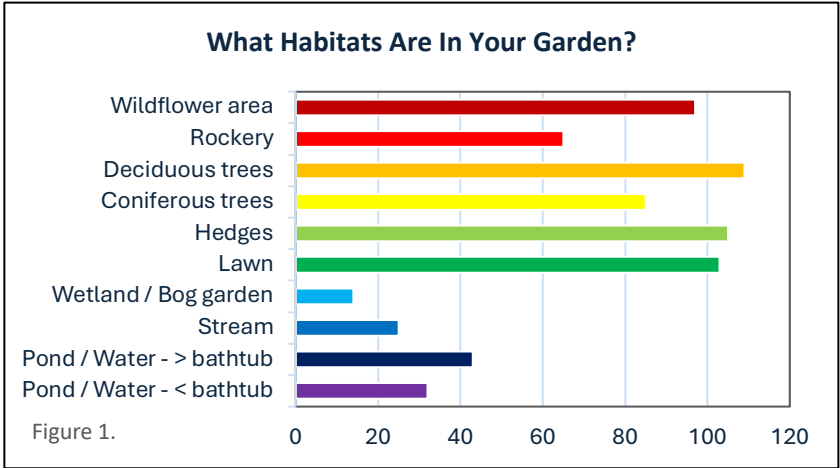
A total of 18 gardens and one churchyard were surveyed. Identification guides were provided as well as survey equipment such as id pots, sweep nets, etc. Every garden was surveyed for one hour, whatever the size. Each owner, if present, was asked about their garden, wildlife sightings and experiences.

An 8 figure grid reference was taken in the centre of the garden (to enable records to be submitted later after ID). When good photos and ID resulted in definite sightings, surveyors were encouraged to submit records on iNaturalist or i-Record and note this on the record sheet.

In a reasonably central point - the Sound recording option on Merlin was started and used for 10 minutes. All the birds flagged up were written down while also looking around the garden to record any other birds seen in the garden (not flying high overhead). Surveyors kept alert for wildlife sightings – larger insect species such as bumble bees, dragonflies and butterflies were of particular interest. Photographs were taken when possible to use for ID; if this was not possible, insects were counted. Sweep samplings using a net, stick and tray, were carried out in longer grass and undergrowth to look for species such as shield bugs and beetles. Insects were photographed in the trays before release. We used a pollinator count (a simplified version of the Flower-Insect Timed count – 10 minutes); selecting a flowering plant in each garden which was obviously popular with bees and butterflies. A very wide variety of flowering plants were selected for the pollinator count. The total number of pollinating insects landing on an approximately 50 square cm area of flowing plant within 10 minutes was then noted, with care taken to try and avoid double counting the same insect.

Findings from Online Survey

Garden habitats



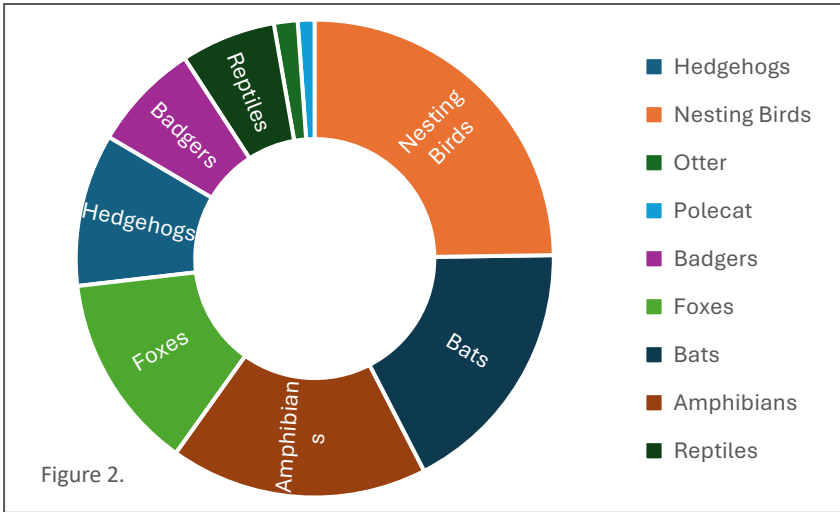
Deciduous trees, shrubs and plants were reported as present in most gardens (Figure 1), all of which are great sources of food for wildlife, as well as being places of shelter. Wildflower areas (82%) and ponds (63%) also featured strongly.

Habitats

Most respondents (97%) said they garden with wildlife in mind, and all have a variety of habitats that add diversity to the garden landscape. Even when just two habitats were identified they included a wildflower area, deciduous trees/hedging or a rockery. When multiple habitats are present the structure becomes even more complex and varied.

Deciduous trees, shrubs and plants were

What wildlife have you seen?



Otter have been seen in 6% of gardens, mostly located within the Stretton valley floor. Badgers, foxes and polecats were also recorded.

Birds and mammals

Figure 2 shows proportions for the various wildlife observed by survey participants. 94% of respondents have seen nesting birds in their garden, and species seen (but not necessarily nesting) included Chiffchaff, Kingfisher, Wren and Sparrowhawk, to name a few.

Bats were reported as being present by 67% of respondents. Hedgehogs were noted in 39% of gardens, their distribution being spread across the area. Some participants also said they fed hedgehogs.



Slow worm

Amphibians and Reptiles

Amphibians were reported in 64% of gardens and this corresponds with the number of gardens that have ponds. Slow worms and/or grass snakes can be found in 28 gardens (24%), and are distributed across the area, with hotspots in All Stretton and Madeira Walk in particular.

Dragonflies and damselflies



Golden ringed dragonfly



Azure damselfly

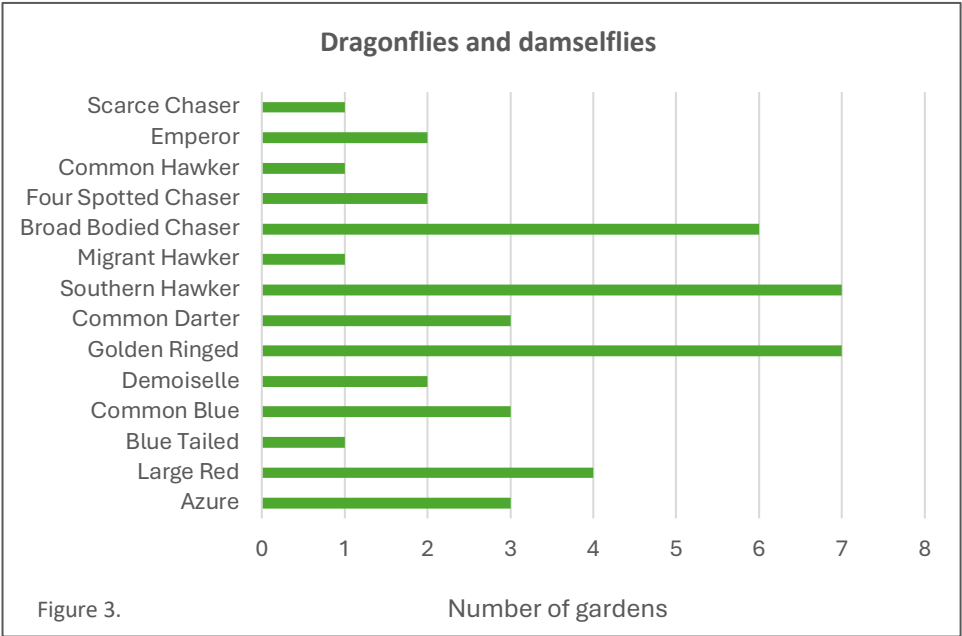


Figure 3.

Number of gardens

44 % of respondents said that they observed damselflies and dragonflies in their gardens during the year (Figure 3). Of these 12% were able to identify some of the species noted. This range of species is encouraging, particularly the 7 gardens where Golden ringed dragonflies are recorded - as these are a local rarity with a preference for fast flowing upland streams.

Butterflies

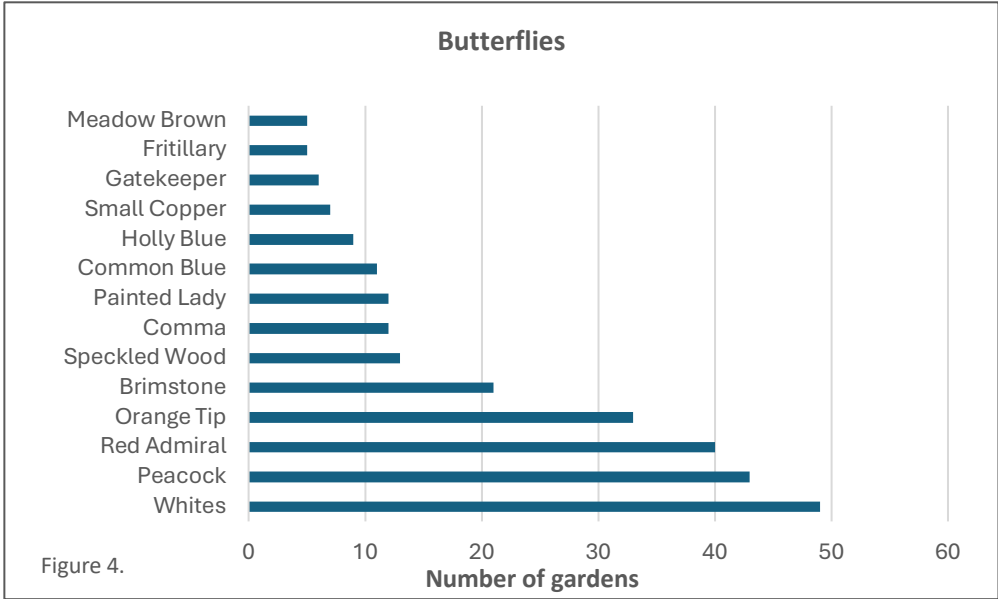


Figure 4.

Number of gardens

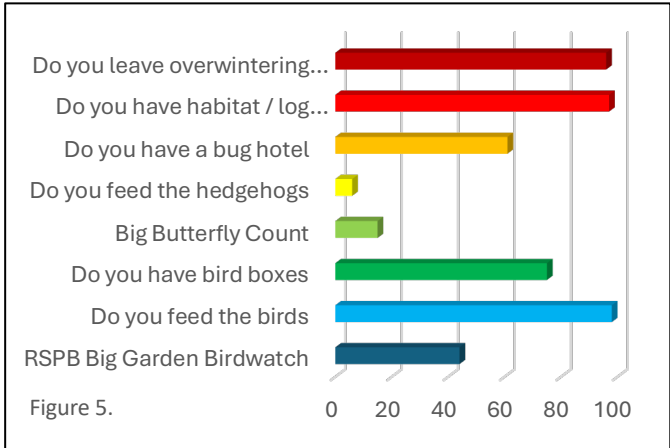
Figure 4 shows species of butterflies observed in gardens. Good numbers of respondents were reasonably confident in identifying the butterflies in their gardens, some in considerable detail. Others (12%) simply said yes to seeing butterflies. One respondent recorded 20 species. Another commented that they raised their own butterflies (Painted Lady) and would release them a few days after emerging from chrysalis. Several species, typical of grasslands, uplands and

meadows were recorded by just a handful – including Ringlet, Small Heath, Small Skipper, Essex Skipper and Green Hairstreak. Some lucky and observant respondents had recorded rarities such as Purple Hairstreak, Marbled White and Clouded Yellow.



Holly blue butterfly

Of the results in this chart, all ‘Whites’ species have been combined (typically Large White, Small White and Green Veined White). The larger notable species such as Red Admiral and Peacock were well represented. A high number of species such as Orange Tip, Brimstone, Comma, Speckled Wood and Holly Blue were also recorded.

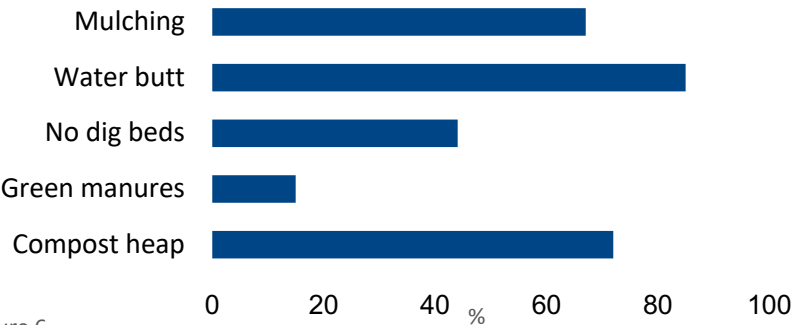


13% join in the Big Butterfly Count organised by Butterfly Conservation over three weeks each summer.

How do you help garden wildlife?

Many respondents engaged in wildlife focused activities (Figure 5) – some improving the range of habitats available in their gardens; others by taking part in citizen science activities. 84% fed birds and 65% provided bird boxes. 5% fed hedgehogs in their gardens though 39% of garden reported hedgehogs. A huge number reported having habitat or log piles and over-wintering plants. Left undisturbed these provide excellent habitats for overwintering amphibians and invertebrates as well as potential nest sites for birds. An encouraging number (38%) took part in the RSPB’s Big Garden Birdwatch while

Sustainable Gardening results

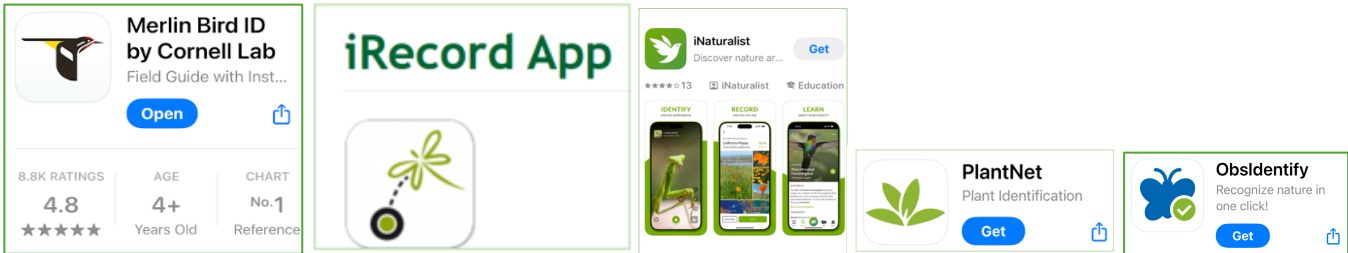


Sustainable gardening

Most respondents stated they garden sustainably (Figure 6), with 67% of owners mulching their gardens and 85% having installed a water butt. Compost heaps were reported in 72% of gardens.

Use of apps for ID

29% of respondents mentioned their use of apps or other means of identifying nature. 12 people (10%) use i-Record, 9 use Merlin for birdsong ID, 5 were using i-Naturalist and 4 the BTO Birdtrack. Other apps mentioned included Plantnet and Obsidentify. ID books and general use of Google were also noted. Four people also commented on their use of trail cameras. These cameras are particularly useful for recording more elusive species and nocturnal mammals such as hedgehogs and otters. There is an opportunity for training sessions to be held in the future to encourage people to join in Citizen Science and record nature.

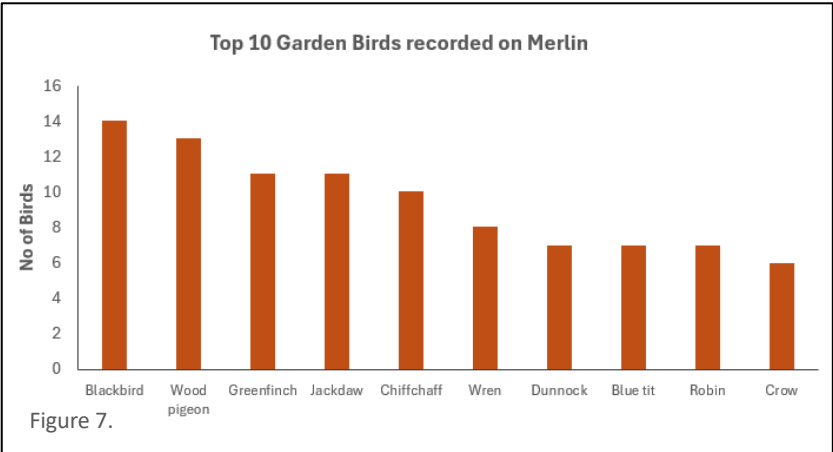


The main apps used over the survey weekend

Findings from physical garden surveys

Birds

The top 10 garden birds recorded using the Merlin app showed Blackbird as the most ubiquitous species, recorded in 14 gardens (Figure 7). Wood pigeon and Greenfinch followed with 13 and 11 gardens respectively recording them. Interestingly the Wren was found in 8 gardens, perhaps its presence is due to the milder winter and spring experienced in 2024/2025. Two owners provided lists of birds they have recorded in their gardens; a much more extensive list, including species such as Spotted Flycatcher, Tree Sparrow and Goldcrest.



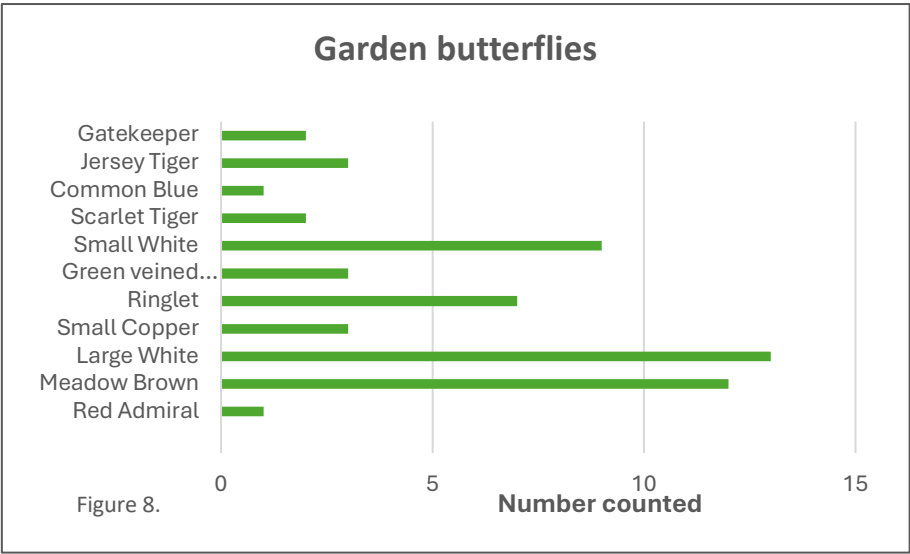
Incidental records

The number of mammal species was gained by talking with garden owners. Not surprisingly this varied a lot – from 3 to 9. The most common were moles, mice, voles and rats but also bats (up to 5 species for one garden) and occasional otter, fox, badger or deer. Most gardens recorded amphibians present – mostly frogs and toads, but some newts, lizards, slow worms and snakes.

Invertebrates:

Butterflies

Surveyors noted the species of butterflies present during the survey hour and they are listed in Figure 8.



Note that several of the more difficult species to identify such as the ‘whites’ and ‘browns’ were recorded. All three of the typical garden white butterflies, plus high numbers of the ‘browns’ – Meadow Browns, Gatekeeper and Ringlets were observed. Some exciting day flying moths were seen and identified too, with both Scarlet Tiger and Jersey Tiger moths being observed in several gardens.

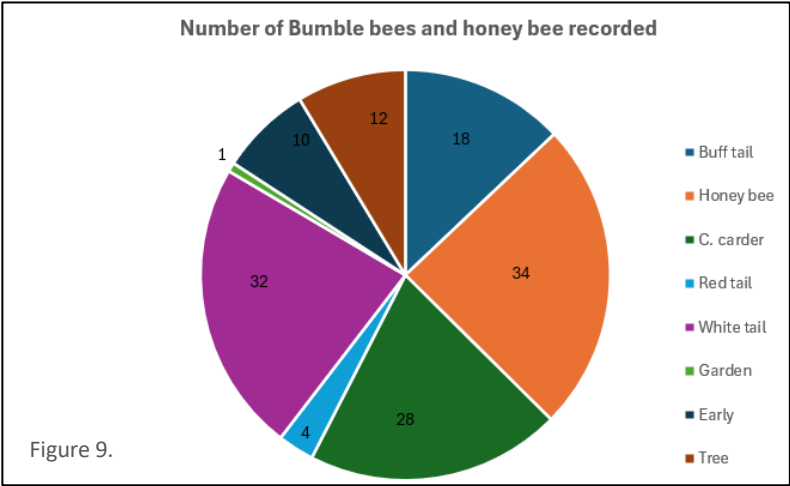
One owner had a list of moths and butterflies recorded in their garden with 20 species, including 3 species of

hawkmoth – Elephant, Bedstraw and Lime.

Dragonflies

Dragonflies were noted in four gardens, in particular damselflies.

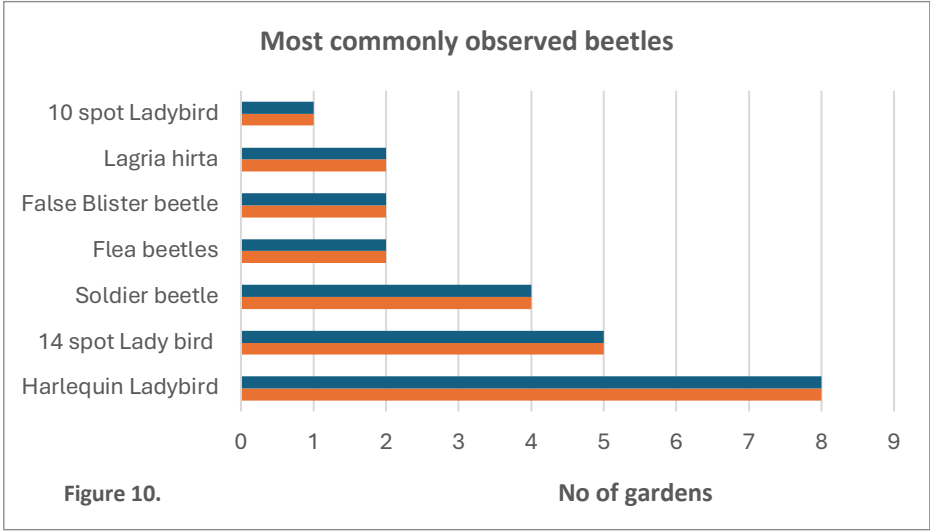
Bumble bees



Over the survey weekend 8 species of bumblebee and the honeybee were recorded during the one-hour garden visit (Figure 9). Nearly a quarter of the bees recorded were honeybees (34) and white-tail bumblebees (32). 2024 was a tough year for several species of bumblebee and for the Red-tailed bumblebee in particular, it was therefore encouraging to record them as present. In addition, 8 species of solitary bee were identified (some with the help of county recorder Ian Cheeseborough on the Sunday).

Beetles

With over 4000 beetle species in the UK it was unrealistic to expect detailed ID. However, surveyors were equipped with ID charts for Ladybirds and Longhorn Beetles – which are also among the largest and easiest to record and photograph. It was encouraging to have a good range of beetles reported and identified and Figure



10 shows the most commonly recorded beetles. Noted in 8 gardens were the ubiquitous Harlequin ladybirds. But a rewarding number of other ladybirds were also observed – 5 gardens had the 14 spot ladybird (*Propylea quatuordecimpuncta*), while no fewer than four other ladybird species were seen in other gardens: the 2 spot, the 10 spot, the Pine ladybird and the common 7 spot. Two species of Longhorn beetle were seen: the Four banded

and the Yellow and black. Large numbers of pollen and flea beetles were seen on flowers while Soldier, False Blister (*Oedemera lurida/virisens*) and Carpet beetles were also spotted.

Shieldbugs

From the sweep sampling, four species of shieldbug were found, including their young instar phases. These insects are easy to overlook but have the great advantage of not immediately flying off when caught. They are relatively harmless in gardens, enjoying the juices from plants and soft fruit without causing real damage. We found Hairy, Green, Hawthorn and Tortoise shieldbugs.

Pollinator Count

A very wide variety of flowering plants were selected for the pollinator count. Flowers selected included Nepeta, Geranium, Oregano, St John's Wort, Vipers Bugloss and Lavender (Plantnet was useful in identifying these).

Species counted included bumblebees, solitary bees, butterflies, beetles, hoverflies, flies and small unidentified creatures (Figure 11). Hoverflies were the most recorded pollinator, closely followed by bumblebees.

All invertebrate pollinators were recorded over 10 minutes. The UK average for a pollinator count is 15. However, the average count in Stretton gardens was 22 insects – most rewarding especially given that most counts were done in overcast conditions. The results show the key importance of flowering plants in our gardens as a source of nectar for these species.

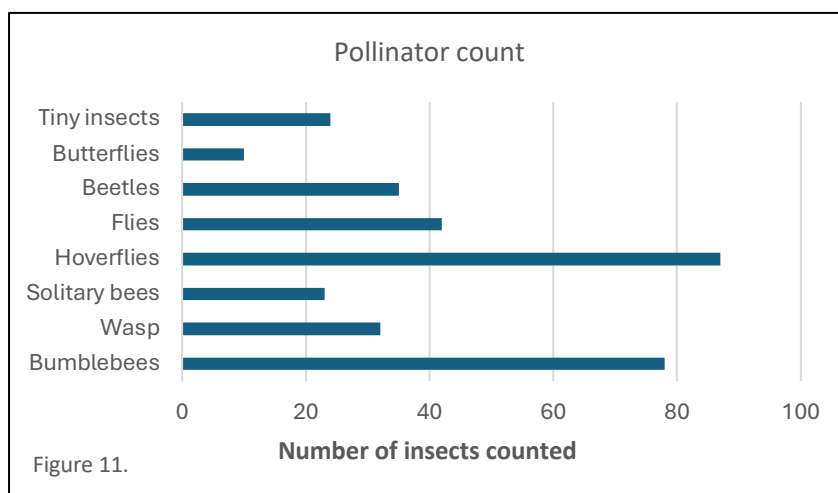


Figure 11.

One of the garden owners had recorded over 90 species of flowering plants and grasses in their garden, a wonderful array for the benefit of pollinating insects.

Summary

There were 119 respondents (households) to the online survey, several of whom are residing outside of the parish. The findings show a diversity of habitats including wildflower areas and long grass, mixed tree and hedgerow species, as well as water features such as ponds, all of which create a variety of places that birds, mammals, amphibians and reptiles, and insects, can shelter and feed. This shows that overall, participants value their garden wildlife. Moreover, the wide range of species recorded is an important reminder of the role our gardens have in providing food and shelter.

The survey volunteers were enthusiastic, and with a little training and some experience with the selected apps, all gained real confidence in the methodology used and in identifying species. As with the gardeners, they brought a huge range of experience, ranging from almost none to serious expertise. There is something about sweep sampling that engages everyone!

The physical, more detailed garden surveys took place during the last weekend in June when the weather was dry and warm all weekend, if often somewhat overcast. Four small teams of surveyors surveyed 16 gardens and one churchyard with several people offering to survey their own gardens if they lived at a distance from the Strettons, resulting in a total of 18 gardens and one churchyard. The methodology worked well and meant that everyone who took part, whatever their prior level of expertise, was fully engaged. We were joined by two county recorders for Coleoptera (beetles) and Hymenoptera (wasps and bees) on the second day, and their help was invaluable in identifying some of the more obscure invertebrates.

Whilst the timing of the surveys in late June was better for insect recording, it is past the peak time of year for birdsong. This meant that the total number of species recorded was limited. Afternoons are a quieter time for birdsong, and this may also have impacted results for the surveys carried out then. Unfortunately, no young people were involved in the garden surveys, although the methodology was hopefully fully inclusive for all ages.

Gardening Tips for Wildlife

Habitat and shelter

Areas of wildflowers and long grass

An excellent and rewarding input is to set aside an area of lawn and allow this to grow longer during the summer months. 'No-mow May' is a frustrating slogan. Just as the flowers begin and the invertebrates start to lay eggs – it is assumed to be fine to continue cutting the grass. What really benefits wildlife is No-mow May, June, July and August – allowing wildflowers and grasses to flower and set seed, and for invertebrates to lay eggs which hatch and thrive. Cutting paths through or around the longer grass is fine and helps make the area look planned – it also helps birds like Blackbirds and Thrushes which prefer shorter grass for feeding. There are ways of speeding up the development of wild-flower areas; planting plugs or seeds of wildflowers, scarifying areas and seeding with Yellow Rattle in the autumn (this semi-parasitises grasses, slowing down their growth to allow wildflowers to thrive) – and ideally maintaining the same area each summer.

The value of gardens for pollinators is huge, particularly in extending the key flowering time. For example, Bee walks during July, August and September in Cudwell meadow resulted in few recordings, whereas in an adjacent garden there were bumblebees everywhere, benefitting from late summer flowering plants. A nine-year research project by Rosybee Nursery (which provides plants for pollinators), found Calamint, Lavender, Nepeta, Geranium and Oregano are some of the best overall performers for garden pollinators.

Compost and mulch

A compost bin is a sustainable source of organic matter as well as providing habitat for worms and beetles, and for amphibians and reptiles to shelter. Always be careful when turning the compost bin to avoid injuring or killing anything.

Leaf mulch on flowerbeds provides habitat for insects and the leaves act as a protective layer on your border, great for soil improvement and water retention as well as reducing the effect of rainfall compaction.

Encouraging Invertebrates

Yes - there are some invertebrates that none of us like much – Large and Small White caterpillars munching up our greens or wasps spoiling our picnics, but in general our lives are enhanced by the enjoyment of having butterflies, bumble bees and beetles in our gardens. All the habitats already mentioned will benefit them, but there are a few more specific things we can do to help provide useful habitat. Many bumblebees and solitary bees nest in the soil – preferring undisturbed, sunny banks. Leaving stones and rocks or sinking in broken earthenware flowerpots, can help them find nest sites. When bee activity is noticed, try not to weed in that area to avoid digging up a bee nest. Bee hotels are great if you can make or buy them, but bundles of cut bamboo canes 10 or 15 cm in length are almost as useful. Place these in south-facing spots for solitary mining and leaf-cutter bees to use. Beetle posts are another easy innovation. Sink one or two long lengths of untreated wood into the soil – so that 1 to 2 metres is above ground and drill as many holes as you like of differing sizes. Beetles and solitary bees will improve on your holes and move in.

Log pile and stone refuges

Both amphibians and reptiles will benefit from some of the habitats the survey asked about. Undisturbed log piles (those awkward bits of knotty wood that can't be chopped up) and small heaps of large stones or rocks tucked away in undisturbed corners of a garden, can provide excellent over-wintering sites for frogs, toads and newts, but also for lizards. Snakes benefit from small squares of old roofing felt or corrugated iron left on exposed ground, which can heat up in the sun whilst keeping the soil dry underneath.

The value of ponds



More than three quarters of respondents have a freshwater feature in the garden. The value that even a tiny pond can bring is significant. As well as providing habitat for freshwater invertebrates and amphibians such as frogs, toads and newts, they also offer breeding opportunities for these amphibians and for damselfly and dragonflies. In addition, ponds are a source of water for birds and invertebrates. A well-placed rock or two will allow safe perches for these to access water. The choice of native water plants is important, giving a range of height (dragonfly nymphs need tall stems to crawl up so they can hatch), providing oxygen and not being so vigorous that they totally take over. If drastic action is needed to clear a pond, this is best done in the autumn or early winter when it will cause the least harm. Placing cleared vegetation near the pond for a day or two before composting will allow dragonfly nymphs, water beetles and other invertebrates to crawl back into the water.

The bigger the pond, the better the habitat but even tiny ponds are beneficial; Belfast sinks, council recycling bins, large trugs or buckets – all of these can provide a cheap and easy source of water in your garden, ideally sensitively surrounded by stones, plants and soil. The wildlife will find it.

A fortunate 21% have a stream in or alongside their garden and 12% have a wetland or bog garden. These are excellent habitats to have and to maintain sensitively, but not easy to create.

Food sources

Wildlife needs food throughout the year, and we can help by optimising food availability for as long as possible. This can be done by changing the timing of hedge cutting for instance, or deadheading plants in early Spring rather than when they have finished flowering. The seedheads are welcome food for all sorts of birds and mammals as well as acting as places of refuge for invertebrates and even amphibians. Tidying the garden for winter with tasks such as removing leaves means that the insects that would take shelter under them cannot do so. They are food for birds, and mammals such as hedgehogs. However, if the weather is particularly harsh (hot and dry or cold) supplementary feeding of hedgehogs (cat food) and garden birds is suggested although regular cleaning of food and water bowls is essential to prevent the spread of disease. If you don't have a pond or stream a bowl of water, changed regularly, is very important for all wildlife.

It's worth walking around your garden each month and noting the number of plants attracting plenty of pollinators that are feeding. In the summer months there are usually plenty of flowering plants. But early spring and late autumn can prove very challenging and it's worth trying to introduce new plants to cover these gaps. In early spring, primroses, cowslips and buttercups are all useful while brambles and late flowering ivy can stretch the season into October and November. Some species of clematis flower in the winter months, providing hibernating bumblebee queens with a useful top up of nectar on sunny days, even in January and February. Lavender, Nepeta and Vipers bugloss flower over many months and are much appreciated by pollinators.

Comparisons with the 2005 Survey

The spark for carrying out our 2025 garden surveys was to make some comparisons with the survey carried out by the Church Stretton branch of the Shropshire Wildlife Trust in 2005. This survey looked at the wider landscape, surveying hedgerows, fields and woodland and noting how more mature adjacent gardens have an important role as wildlife reservoirs. In 2005 responses were received from 79 gardens. 27% managed their whole gardens for the benefit of wildlife while 71% of owners considered wildlife in their management. How rewarding to report that these figures have increased two decades later with most respondents in 2025 (97%) saying they garden with wildlife in mind, and 82% have a wildflower area. The number of garden ponds has increased from 51% to 63%. The numbers feeding birds and providing nest boxes has also increased.

All species of mammals, birds and amphibians recorded in 2005 are still present. All 20 species of butterfly noted in the 2005 report were still found in 2025. Most encouragingly 14 species of dragonflies and damselflies were seen this year, compared with 6 species noted in 2005.

Despite the challenges of increased building and climate change it is reassuring to know that the residents of the Strettons are still providing a haven for wildlife to thrive.

30x30 policy

Our ultimate goal is for the Strettons area to meet or exceed the UK government's 2022 commitment to protect and conserve a minimum of 30% of land and sea for biodiversity by 2030. In the physical surveys, 35% were trying to become more wildlife friendly in their gardens and we understand that 65% already are. From the online survey 50% said that some of their garden was managed with wildlife as a priority, whilst an encouraging 47% agreed that most of the garden was managed for biodiversity.

In many of our Stretton gardens we are well on the way to meeting this government commitment. We are surrounded by the Stretton hills and valleys where some of the land is also managed for biodiversity. Let's continue to find ways to share good ideas, useful plants and practical tips to help our gardens become vital sanctuaries for wildlife.

Appendices

Appendix A: Online survey

Appendix B: Garden Survey Flyer

Appendix C: Garden Survey Form

Appendix A: Online Survey Questions

GARDEN SURVEY 2025

What is your postcode (this will remain anonymous)?

Tell us about your garden

Do you manage any/all of your garden with wildlife as a priority?

Not really

Yes, some

Yes, most of the garden

Is your garden alongside

Farmland

Woodland

Green open spaces

Other gardens

None of these

What is growing in your garden (please tick all that apply):

Trees

Shrubs

Flowers

Grasses

Herbs

Vegetables

Fruit trees and bushes

Please describe any unusual or rare species of plant that you have observed in your garden.

What habitats are in your garden (tick all that apply):

Pond (No / Yes – is it bigger than a bathtub No/Yes).

Stream

Wetland or bog garden

Lawn

Habitat / Log piles

Hedges

Coniferous (keep their leaves) / Deciduous (lose their leaves in autumn)

Rockery

Wildflower area

Other (please specify)

Please describe any unusual or rare species of plant in your garden.

What wildlife have you seen? (tick all that apply):

Hedgehogs
Nesting birds
Otter
Polecat
Badgers

Foxes
Bats
Amphibians
Reptiles (e.g. slow worms, grass snakes)
Dragonflies – let us know what you have seen
Butterflies – let us know what you have seen

Please describe any unusual or rare species of wildlife in your garden?

Which of the following activities do you do (tick all that apply)?

RSPB Big Garden Birdwatch?
Do you feed the birds
Do you have bird boxes?
Big Butterfly Count?
Do you feed hedgehogs?
Do you have a bug hotel?
Do you have habitat/log piles?
Do you leave overwintering plant stems for insects?

Sustainable Gardening – do you use any of the following?

Compost heap
Green manures
No dig beds
Water butt / rainwater collection
Mulching

Do you use any of the following for identification or recording wildlife (tick all that apply)?

iRecord
iNaturalist
Other:

Appendix B: Garden Survey Flyer



Our gardens can provide vital sanctuaries for wildlife. The Stretton Area Community Wildlife Group is launching a Garden Wildlife survey to record the wildlife in Stretton gardens and to improve wildlife identification skills for all ages.

How to join in!

-  Fill in our 5 minute online survey (link below)
-  Could you offer your garden for us to come and do a free one-hour survey on the last weekend in June?
-  Or can you complete your own detailed one-hour garden survey ?
-  You can find out more about surveying garden wildlife and joining our surveyors at a training event on **Wednesday 18th June 4.30 to 6.30pm, URC Hall, Church Stretton**. All ages welcomed. Please bring your phones!

For more information and to take part:

Email: gardensurvey2025@gmail.com

Or scan the QR code

web link: bit.ly/3E37JKJ



Appendix C: Garden Survey – Weekend visits

For all species uploaded onto i-Naturalist or Seek please tick

(No tick means they need entering afterwards) Count in bundles IIII IIII

Minimize disturbance: Be mindful of wildlife & avoid actions that might scare or disturb them

Date	Team A/B/C etc	Garden 1/2/3 etc
Grid Ref		
Time of arrival	Time of departure	
Mammals noted		Notes and observations
Amphibians noted		Notes and observations
Garden features/issues Record size (using tennis courts), pond, adjacent land etc. Note if there is a wild area beneficial to wildlife and its size relative to whole garden.		
Birds (seen and heard)	Is there a bird feeder?	Is there a source of water for birds?
		Notes and observations
Butterflies (seen / recorded)		Notes and observations
Bumble Bees (seen / recorded)		Notes and observations

Dragonflies (seen / recorded)		Notes and observations
Beetles (seen / recorded)		Notes and observations
Shieldbugs (seen / recorded)		Notes and observations
Pollinator count	Name of flower or tree	Notes and observations
Bumblebees & honey bees		
Wasps		
Solitary bees/unknown		
Hoverflies		
Flies		
Beetles		
Butterflies		
Tiny creatures (too small to ID)		