Biodiversity Report

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Turner

Contents

Overview

Objectives

- To create and present a body of research which shows how small-scale interventions can impact biodiversity at specific sites around selected stations
- To work with CICRP learning producer to gather information from SE and NR regarding their biodiversity strategies and their on-going work in relevant areas
- To outline ways that community, volunteers or paid gardeners can sustain potential initiatives

Key research

- Research with Southeastern and Network Rail to assess potential spaces for biodiversity projects
- Understanding local needs, interests, and accessibility considerations.
- Scoping biodiversity opportunities at Thanet stations, including assessing existing wildlife corridors, potential plant species, and sustainable gardening practices.

1

Biodiversity & Sustainability Assessment

A thorough assessment of Thanet stations to identify opportunities for increasing local biodiversity. This will include suggestions for suitable plant species, habitat features (e.g., bug houses, pollinator plants), and sustainable gardening practices.

2

Strategic Partnerships & Collaboration

Identification of local environmental organisations, horticulturalists, and community groups who can collaborate on the development and maintenance of new initiatives.

3

Final Recommendations & Next Steps

A detailed report summarising all findings, including community insights, biodiversity opportunities and partnership proposals.

4

Roadmap for Implementation

A clear, actionable plan outlining the steps required to move from research to development, including potential timelines, and key stakeholders' roles.

Overview

A note on the report

In order to meet the objectives outlined, the report provides an outline on biodiversity in Kent and Thanet, and the towns surrounding each of the stations, followed by an individual analysis of the opportunities for improving biodiversity within the stations. It finishes with a recommendation for possible interventions based on the unique position as a community-focussed organisation, based at the railway stations, and connected to a contemporary art gallery. These are site-wide, but smaller recommendations for the stations have been made within each station's biodiversity assessment.

While this report is mostly focussed on the direct improvement/enhancement of biodiversity at the selected station through the introduction of planting and habitats, the role that people will play has also been a central concern and is therefore significant to the suggested interventions. This is for several reasons.

The first is that though there is definitely scope to improve the biodiversity at the stations through structural change, the railway (as a public space) is also in a prime position to engage the community to create opportunities to learn about and participate in practices which will improve sustainability on a longer term basis. As is suggested within this report, there are many ways in which this could be performed: through informative boards adding to existing signage and/or onboard posters, creating workshops on the railway platforms and surrounding areas, or even hosting a residency which uses the railway line and its adjacent biodiversity to explore ecology.

The second is that whatever structural changes are made will need to be well-maintained in order to be successful. It can't be stressed enough how significant this is: there is almost no point in putting projects in place without the right aftercare as is clear from previous experiences at Southeastern.

As a result, any future projects will need to consider the scope of maintenance produced as a result and factor this into the budgeting. As an example, some councils are now ensuring that any landscaping project has at least 20 years of aftercare covered within their budget.

The third is that while this report provides some understanding of the existing habitats and vegetation at each of the stations, all habitat creation should ideally be accompanied by advice from a specialist (for example, while it is well-known that bats roost along railway lines, the success of bat boxes is dependent on many factors, which a chiropterologist can provide assurance on).

Another factor which has dictated the outcome of this report is funding. While it's difficult to place a number on what is currently available, there is scope to apply for funding for larger projects should they be relevant and worthy. However, given the information at hand, the interventions suggested in this report would be considered 'medium-scale' to achieve maximum impact affordably.

It should also be noted that whilst every effort has been made to meet the requirements, no site survey can ensure a complete assessment of the changing environment, its structure and its inhabitants. While the biodiversity at each of the stations has been assessed visually, this does not constitute an Extended Phase 1 Habitat Survey or Phase 2 protected species survey. As a result, the following summary is written as guidance only.

In order to assess the biodiversity and habitats within Kent, Thanet, Birchington-on-Sea, Westgate-on-Sea, Broadstairs, Dumpton Park, Ramsgate, Thanet Parkway and Minster, a desktop study was undertaken. All sources accessed are listed in the bibliography.

Kent

Biodiversity loss/threat in Kent

Birds
There is strong evidence of decline in Kent's birds, especially farmland and woodland species, as well as wintering waterfowl that previously were increasing. As is the case in the rest of Britain, Kent is losing Willow Tits, Wood Warblers and Redstarts; Swifts are in decline; Turtle Doves are breeding less; and although Kent remains one of the last strongholds of Nightingale in the UK, this is also at risk of being lost as a breeding species.

Invertebrates
Kent Wildlife's 2019 Bugs Matter survey found that there were 50% fewer insects in Kent than in 2004. While Kent has recorded 71% of all species of spider in the British Isles, 22 of these are at risk of extinction in the UK. 42 species of ants, bees and wasps are deemed extinct in Kent. Kent has also seen the loss of many butterfly species since the 1900s including more recently the Pearl-bordered Fritillary Butterfly. Notable chalk grassland species such as Wart-biter Bushcricket, Glow-worm, Straw Belle are also on the verge of extinction.

Mammals
Of 29 terrestrial mammal species found in Kent, eight are of major conservation concern. Populations of most of Kent's bat species have declined in recent decades.

Reptiles
All four native reptile species are thought to be in decline in Kent. The Adder is thought to be in more urgent need of new conservation efforts than any other British reptile.

Fungi
859 species of fungi are known from Kent: eight of these fungi are on the UK Red Data List, and 43 on the Kent Red Data List.

Flora
Many specialist grassland orchid species are barely hanging on. Invasive non-native species including Floating Pennywort and Crassula impact grazing marsh in Kent.

Species, Pathogens and Pests that threaten wildlife in Kent include:

- Ash dieback
- American mink
- Australian swamp stonecrop
- Parrot's feather
- Water fern
- Spanish bluebell
- Himalayan balsam
- Oriental chestnut gall wasp
- Pacific oyster
- American signal crayfish

Kent

Biodiversity gains in Kent

Birds

245 bird species have been recorded regularly in Kent during the past 100 years, 150 of them breeding. Opportunities have been identified to re-establish the following expatriated species in Kent:

- Corn crake
- Cirl bunting
- Chough
- Stone curlew
- White stork
- White-tailed sea eagle

Invertebrates

42 of Britain's 59 resident species of butterfly, including three of the rarest species inhabit Kent. Butterflies such as Adonis Blue and Heath Fritillary have done well in the last decade, increasing in number and spreading across the landscape. Kent is still one of the most species-rich counties in the UK for dragonflies and damselflies; 36 species are resident or regular migrants, including the only dainty damselfly populations in the UK. 60% of the British fly species have been recorded in Kent. Kent supports nationally important populations of ants (41 species), bees (219 species) and wasps (221 species). The Thames Estuary is a stronghold for the Shrill Carder Bee, England's rarest bumblebee. The 'Back from the Brink' Shrill Carder Bee Recovery Project, and Making a Buzz for the Coast project delivered numerous positive outcomes for the species. Almost 68% of Britain's beetles have been recorded in Kent, including many threatened species. While the abundance of moths is in decline in the UK, trends in Kent over the last 10 years are a little more mixed, but with more species showing an increase than a decrease.

Mammals

Kent holds three national key areas for water vole: Elmley, The North Kent Marshes, and Stodmarsh. Kent has a rich fauna of bats with 17 of the UK's breeding species recorded in the last 10 years. Three species of bat new to Kent have been recorded in the last ten years. Opportunities to re-introduce Pine martens have also been identified in Kent.

Reptiles

Sand lizards have been reintroduced into Kent following extinction in the late 1960s.

Amphibians

Kent's amphibian populations are thought to be reasonably stable, though there have been historical losses. 76 restored or newly-created ponds in Kent were surveyed during the first year of monitoring. Thirty-six tested positive for Great Crested Newts, representing a 39.5% success rate of colonisation one year after their creation/restoration.

Thanet

Climate change in Thanet

Given its location at the most north-eastern point of Kent, the most immediate effects of climate change in Thanet are:

- High temperatures
- Flooding and coastal change
- More storms and heavy rainfall
- Extreme winds
- Drought
- Soil erosion

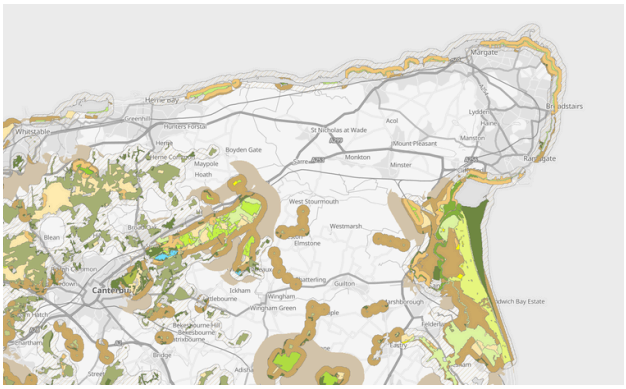
The impacts of climate change in Thanet are:

- The loss or reduction of agricultural land
- Flooding of homes and businesses
- Disruption of transportation networks
- Loss of flora and fauna from pests and diseases

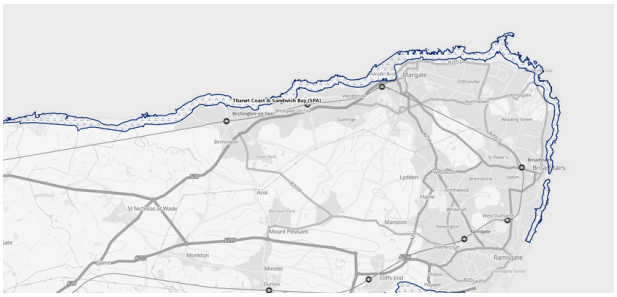
Habitats in Thanet

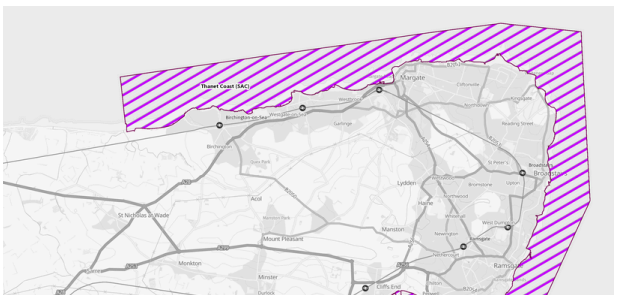
Thanet, unlike the rest of Kent, has an unusually limited number of habitats. Most SPAs (Special Protection Areas), SACs (Special Areas of Conservation) and SSSIs (Sites of Special Scientific Interest) in the area are located around the coast, and tend to support marine life and/or birds.

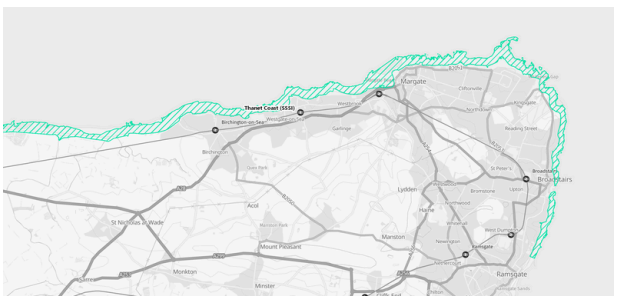
Many other areas of significance for wildlife are still not recognised by Defra (or any other government organisation) as sites which require protection, conservation or enhancement. While groups such as Save Minster Marshes are doing their best to advocate for these habitats, very little can be done to maintain them - or protect them from the threat of development - without proper research and funding.



Above: map depicting habitats designated within the National Habitat Network. As is clear from the image, Thanet (the north-eastern peninsula) is severely lacking in diversity, with most priority habitats at the coast.







Left (from top): Special Protection Areas, Special Areas of Conservation and Sites of Special Scientific Interest in Thanet.

Map sources: *Defra MAGIC Maps*

Birchington-on-Sea

Biodiversity in Birchington

Among many species existing in the wider locale, one which strikes as most unusual was a spotting of the rare Sussex Emerald Moth for the first time in 2024. This species feeds on wild carrot and occasionally common/hoary ragwort.

Thanet Earth, a nearby agricultural factory, keeps a tab on local species through their Nature Watch. So far, there have been sightings of Marsh Harriers, Barn Owls and Kestrels on site. These birds tends to prey on small mammals, small birds and even frogs (in the case of the Marsh Harrier) and insects (for Kestrels).

While the Birchington Neighbourhood Plan states the importance of recognising and protecting wildlife corridors, there is currently no detail on where these already exist and which should be conserved or even extended. This suggests there is a gap which the CICRP could fill, and should be supported by the local council. Habitats that have been prioritised include the wood pasture and parkland at Quex Park, the lowland deciduous woodland at Crispe Park and Neame Woods and arable field margins.

Potential Wildlife Corridors

Connecting these spaces to the station might simply mean repeating planting and habitats which exist in those spaces already, or creating a more diverse selection of planting and habitats to both. It could also be an opportunity to allow local people to engage with spaces which are already of ecological interest.

- Pathway on south boundary
- Council-owned raised beds
- Residential gardens
- Garden at Christie's Wine Bar
- Coast (Epple, Minnis, and West Bay)
- Quex Park
- Arable fields

Birchington-on-Sea

The Station

The station at Birchington-on-Sea is set in a suburban environment, surrounded by residential housing and a small commercial centre nearby. The topography of the site is varied, which naturally provides diversity for potential planting. It is relatively sheltered from the wind and receives a good amount of sunlight across the day.

On both the sides of the railway line are tree-/shrub-lines which are common to many if not all of the stations. On the northern side of the platform is a small wooded area with shrubs, trees and epiphytic plants such as ivy. To the south-east of the station is what looks like a strip of privately owned land with a limited access pathway. This has great potential for growing; depending on who owns this land, it could be an ideal space for a station garden.

Station Approach runs across the railway line and into town: on the side nearer the station is a steep grassy bank, on the other side it is lined with raised beds which appear to be well-maintained by a community group. On the roads leading up to the station, stone-walled raised beds have been planted with mediterranean-style shrub planting, presumably to deal with drier conditions. Nearby, Christie's Wine Bar has an outdoor space lined with trees and some planters, but is lacking in diversity of planting.

Biodiversity at the Station

There are currently few possible habitats for fauna. There are plenty of trees and shrubs for nesting or roosting, but the lack of fruiting trees or shrubs means there are few food sources. This is exacerbated by the fact that there are very few habitats for insects (another food source) such as log piles, leaf mould, sand-filled structures etc. There is also no standing water on-site, which could provide for many species.

Habitats and food sources specifically targeted at relevant native/migratory species like the Sussex Emerald Moth and Marsh Harriers could be added. This can also be done in a non-targeted manner by including log piles, allowing leaves to decay in a designated pile, adding in bee posts or sand piles for solitary bees, creating opportunities for standing water, bird perches and bat boxes which are appropriately placed.

The general absence of perennial or annual planting across the site makes it less attractive to pollinators. The south-facing bed on the northern platform could be an ideal place to add in sand for solitary bees as well as drought-tolerant planting as a food source. This bed needs a barrier for such an intervention to be successful, so perhaps this is an opportunity for another habitat (i.e. a gabion wall etc.) This could be maintained by a part-time gardener or by the local community or managed by CICRP, but they will need to be properly briefed.

Introducing perennial and even annual planting, layering planting to ensure there is nectar in each season, and pruning carefully to ensure food sources/habitats are left over winter will also help with this.

Westgate-on-Sea

Biodiversity in Westgate

Species local to this area include mammals like foxes but also reptiles such as slow worms, which feed on a variety of invertebrates, including slugs, snails, spiders and earthworms.

Bats and Lapwings have also been recorded in the area, both of which feed on a range of insects, as well as Skylarks, which eat seeds, leaves and invertebrates.

While there is little specific data on the number of pollinators in the area, the Westgate-on-Sea Neighbourhood Plan points out that the perimeters of farmland and footpaths (where annual plants are more readily allowed to self-seed and grow) provide an important variety of wildflowers for bees and butterflies - among other pollinators.

The Neighbourhood Plan also makes specific mention of the Environment Act 2021 which states that any development proposal needs to improve the baseline position of biodiversity by 10%. This could be a good opportunity to get sponsorship with local developers in order to get a larger project off the ground.

Many spaces in Westgate are not designated as Local Green Space but the fact that "richness of wildlife" is a contributing factor to said designation bodes well for any project focussed on biodiversity.

The council have agreed to promote the provision of additional, appropriate tree specimens in the town. They are also encouraging the improvement in the biodiversity "through use of wildflower areas, foraging areas, allotments, woodland areas", including the planting of wildflowers/plants for pollinators along road verges, on round-abouts and in greenspaces.

Potential Wildlife Corridors

Connecting these spaces to the station might simply mean repeating planting and habitats which exist in those spaces already, or creating a more diverse selection of planting and habitats to both. It could also be an opportunity to allow local people to engage with spaces which are already of ecological interest.

- Westgate Cricket Ground and adjoining garden/allotment
- Saint Saviour's churchyard
- Residential gardens
- Coast (West, St Mildred's, and Westbrook Bay)
- Sunken Gardens
- Quex Park
- Arable field margins

Westgate-on-Sea

The Station

The station at Westgate-on-Sea is similar in nature to Birchington. If anything, it is even more urban, as it is situated in the centre of town. The topography of the site is relatively flat. It is sheltered from most of the wind and receives a good amount of sunlight across the day, except at the entrance which is very shaded.

The tree-/shrub-line along the railway is much sparser on the eastern boundary, creating a gap in what would be a connected habitat. It is fuller to the west.

There is very little existing growing space at the station. Currently, the only infrastructure includes large planters outside the entrance (which receive very little light and are more for aesthetic purposes than biodiversity), and a small, unused bed on the north-western boundary.

There are existing structures (flat roof, bus shelter etc.) which could be converted into more useful habitats using green roof practices.

Biodiversity at the Station

There is very little room for growth on this site given its size and location. Currently, there are very few possible habitats for fauna. While there are some trees and shrubs for nesting or roosting, the lack of fruiting trees or shrubs means there are few food sources.

This is exacerbated by the fact that there are almost no habitats for insects (another food source). This can also be done using log piles, allowing leaves to decay in a designated pile, adding in bee posts or sand piles for solitary bees, creating opportunities for standing water, bird perches and bat boxes which are appropriately placed. Habitats specifically targeted at relevant native/migratory species like Lapwings and Skylarks could also be added.

The lack of perennial or annual planting across the site means pollinators are likely to be absent. The unused strip of land on the northern platform could be converted to a bed which uses shade tolerant planting. While it faces south, it is quite heavily shaded by the bridge which will dictate the success of any planting here. The seasonality of planting should be lengthened by using fruiting trees and shrubs, perennial planting, layering planting to ensure there is nectar in each season, and pruning carefully to ensure food sources/habitats are left over winter.

These may not all be possible at Westgate so it might be a case of prioritising one over the other or creating a sort of mini-ecology which hosts a number of species in a very small space. Given the scale of the site, rebuilding current roof structures as green roofs might be an effective intervention.

Broadstairs

Biodiversity in Broadstairs

While some spaces in Broadstairs have been recognised for their significance to the population of Broadstairs (Mockett's Wood, Pierremont Park, the Memorial Recreation Ground and Culmer's Allotments) these do not necessarily prioritise (or improve upon) the significance for wildlife.

There seems to be an effort towards designating other greenspace with statutory protection but which spaces these are is yet to be clarified by the council.

The Neighbourhood Plan makes mention of the Biodiversity Net Gain policy which could be a good opportunity to connect with local developers if a larger project is to take place.

It also states aims to enhance existing opportunities to provide habitats for native and migratory species, creating pathways for their movement and to improve natural processes especially with regards to the coastline.

Potential Wildlife Corridors

Connecting these spaces to the station might simply mean repeating planting and habitats which exist in those spaces already, or creating a more diverse selection of planting and habitats to both. It could also be an opportunity to allow local people to engage with spaces which are already of ecological interest.

- Memorial recreation ground
- Residential gardens
- North Foreland Golf Club
- Coast (Viking, Joss, Kingsgate, Botany and Stone Bay)
- Arable field margins

Broadstairs

The Station

The station at Broadstairs is quite similar to Birchington in terms of its topography and proximity to main roads. It provides a good model for the other suburban stations given its large gardens, maintained by the Broadstairs Town Team. It is partially sheltered but can, on windy days, be quite exposed. It receives a good amount of sunlight across the day, especially where the existing gardens are.

The existing gardens are incredibly successful, arguably due to their consistent maintenance by the community. There is a wide range of perennial planting, shrubs and trees along these borders - however seasonality could still be extended with a few additions, and maintenance for wildlife should be considered in any future guidance.

There are a few planters outside the entrance to the station but these are lacking in diversity and benefit to wildlife. A few patches are still a little underused and could afford to be turned into growing spaces.

Biodiversity at the Station

This site is a great model for the others given the success of its existing garden. However, there is still an opportunity here to enhance and add to the existing habitats with more log piles, allowing leaves to decay in a designated pile, adding in bee posts or sand piles for solitary bees, creating opportunities for standing water, or building bird perches and bat boxes which are appropriately placed.

More flowering/fruiting shrubs, perennial and annual planting could be used in the beds and the planters to increase food sources and habitats. Existing planting could be enhanced with extended seasonality: more fruiting trees and shrubs, layered planting to ensure there is nectar in each season, and careful pruning to ensure food sources/habitats are left over winter and keep wilder areas for pollinators. Any remaining unused beds could be converted to growing space, perhaps with a different purpose/planting style to the main gardens.

Maintenance is already quite key at this station as it is well-maintained by the Broadstairs Town Team. However, this could probably still be improved with the right training in how to garden for wildlife as well as for the aesthetic qualities.

Dumpton Park

Biodiversity in Dumpton

Given that this area is under the authority of Ramsgate's council, most information on protected habitats and designated spaces are within the Ramsgate Neighbourhood Plan.

Potential Wildlife Corridors

Connecting these spaces to the station might simply mean repeating planting and habitats which exist in those spaces already, or creating a more diverse selection of planting and habitats to both. It could also be an opportunity to allow local people to engage with spaces which are already of ecological interest.

- Residential gardens
- Viking Field
- Montefiore Woodlands
- Cemetery Gates allotments
- King George VI Memorial Park
- Ramsgate Sea Garden
- Coast (Dumpton Gap)
- Arable field margins

The Station

While this station is nestled amongst residential housing, the feel of the station is quite rural. It's not surrounded by busy roads which could prove beneficial for habitat creation and potential wildlife corridors. Given the dense shrub-/tree-line, it is sheltered from the wind and relatively shaded.

The strip which runs along the length of the platform and which - at some point - was left to grow has potential to become an efficient, low-maintenance habitat within the station.

The shrub-/tree-line which runs alongside the railway is densely populated, giving the station a rural feel and the sense that it's a singular habitat. Mature shrub planting outside the entrance provides a nesting habitat but not much else in terms of biodiversity.

Biodiversity at the Station

The most obvious space to increase biodiversity with planting at this station is in the grass strip in the middle of the platform. Ideally - if there has been historic practice of using glyphosate - this would not be used for at least a year to see what is already present in the mix. Once this has been established, species can be identified and added to, perhaps even by mounding sand in the centre to sow wildflower species into.

More diverse habitats and food sources could be added to with log piles, allowing leaves to decay in a designated pile, adding in bee posts or sand piles for solitary bees, creating opportunities for standing water, bird perches and bat boxes which are appropriately placed. The overhead structure on the platform is likely to be a successful spot but this should be double-checked with a chiropterologist.

Ramsgate

Biodiversity in Ramsgate

Species recorded in Ramsgate include birds such as Redwings, Barn Owls, Fieldfares and Firecrests, bats like Common Pipistrelles as well as newts, slow worms, frogs and hedgehogs.

Much of the planting is native woodland species including Ash, Sycamore, Oak, Elder, Dog-rose, Holly, Poplar, Ivy, Valerian, Walnut, Hawthorn, Wood anemone, Alexanders and Common Nettle. Many of these will have freely self-seeded and require very little maintenance.

Ramsgate Town has several policies which impact the habitats nearby and could prove useful for gaining approval/support for future projects. The Environmental Policy aims to introduce natural climate change solutions (such as tree and hedgerow planting and rewilding) and sustainable progress opportunities and activities on Council assets. It also states a desire to support the conservation of trees, hedgerows, ponds, streams and coastal habitats as well as encouraging the use of natural solutions to reduce/reuse surface water run-off in the Town.

The Climate Change Policy discusses the use of a Nature Positive approach that contributes significantly towards both national and local conservation targets as well as having a positive impact on the surrounding environment.

The Tree Management Policy aims to ensure that trees of significance to biodiversity (and especially those which act as wildlife corridors) should be properly managed and improved upon through identifying opportunities for tree planting schemes including community orchards.

Potential Wildlife Corridors

Connecting these spaces to the station might simply mean repeating planting and habitats which exist in those spaces already, or creating a more diverse selection of planting and habitats to both. It could also be an opportunity to allow local people to engage with spaces which are already of ecological interest.

- Residential gardens
- Warre Recreation Ground
- Margate Road allotments
- Ellington Park
- Cemetery Gates allotments
- Community Memory Orchard
- Chilton Lane allotments
- Greensole Golf Course
- Arable field margins

Ramsgate

The Station

The station at Ramsgate is most similar in nature to Margate. A large, busy station, it's well used and has multiple train lines running through it. There are several structures (flat roofs, bus shelters) which could be converted to become more beneficial for biodiversity. The station is relatively sheltered, which is added to by the overhead structure which covers the platforms. It receives a good amount of sunlight across the day.

There is a station garden at Ramsgate, which is not publicly accessible and therefore could not be assessed, but this could be an area for enhancement and it bodes well that staff members are happy to maintain it.

A poorly maintained tree line south of the exit has potential to become a more useful habitat but is currently providing very little in terms of diverse planting and habitats.

There are some very small planters outside the entrance but these are poorly maintained. As a result, they have become colonised by less useful plants and/or used as bins.

Biodiversity at the Station

While there isn't currently a great deal of diversity to provide food sources/habitats here, there is potential to enhance existing spaces and structures to provide this.

Habitats and food sources could be added to target relevant native/migratory species like Common Pipistrelles or newts. This can also be done in a non-targeted manner by adding to existing log piles, allowing leaves to decay in a designated pile, adding in bee posts or sand piles for solitary bees, creating opportunities for standing water, bird perches and bat boxes which are appropriately placed.

The existing structures like bus and bike shelters would definitely benefit from being converted to/replaced with green roof structures to add a habitat which differs from the surrounding scrub and woodland.

More flowering/fruiting shrubs, perennial and annual planting could be used across the site. The small planters could be reused to better effect elsewhere and planted with self-sowers or edible plants which are drought tolerant. The seasonality of any existing planting could be extended by introducing more fruiting trees and shrubs, layering planting to ensure there is nectar in each season, pruning carefully to ensure food sources and habitats are left over winter with some areas kept wild for pollinators.

The poorly maintained tree line to the south of the exit to woodland could be improved with diversity of planting like ground cover, flowering perennials and fruiting shrubs.

Thanet Parkway

Biodiversity in Cliffsend

Sandwich and Pegwell Bay National Nature Reserve (NNR) hosts breeding, migrating and wintering birds in its rich feeding grounds. A complex mosaic of habitats exists here, supporting migratory birds such as Nightingales, Cuckoos and Warblers in the spring and Dunlin, Sanderling and Grey Plover feed in the saltmarsh in colder months. Sandwich Bay's shingle beach is populated by Oystercatchers and Ringed Plover nest as well as duneland flora, which includes rare species such as Lizard Orchids and Deptford Pink, attracts butterflies and other pollinators.

However, many bird species numbers have fallen steeply: Little Terns have stopped breeding and Ringed Plover chick numbers have declined sharply.

On the other hand, Cliffsend Council have released a Rewilding Plan which seems promising and possible a project to connect with. Their aims include the following: plant trees (including those native to Kent), increase native narcissus population, replant borders with drought resilient pollinator plants, allow parts to grow wild and create wildflower strips, piling up branches and debris, adding bug hotels and building bird, bat and hedgehog houses.

Potential Wildlife Corridors

Connecting to these spaces might simply be in repeating planting and habitats which exist in those spaces already, or adding this to those spaces. as well as the station. It could also be an opportunity to allow those spaces which are already of ecological interest to engage with local people.

- Residential gardens
- Arable field margins
- Minster Marshes
- Pegwell Bay

Thanet Parkway

The Station

Thanet Parkway is probably the most contested station within the CICRP. Locals feel notoriously disenfranchised from it, which is a key factor to consider with the introduction of any future projects.

It's also the most uniquely positioned of all the stations being, surrounded by A-roads but also less than a mile from one of the only protected areas in Thanet (Pegwell Bay).

Most of the landscaped planting has failed due to an influx of bindweed and the planting within the beds in the parking lot are suffering due to stress. The railway is flanked by steep banks of planting, a lot of which has failed. Surrounding the car park are ditches and swales, one of which is providing a semi-successful habitat for birds, but the others of which are not only poorly maintained but also badly labelled and publicly accessible. While it has large areas of open meadow, much of it has been colonised by a singular species like Teasel.

The tree-line is deeper towards the east of the site, where there could be room to create a woodland.

A great deal of the site is paved over, meaning water run-off is likely an issue. Only two of the many bus shelters have green roofs.

As a site, it is quite exposed to wind and sun, though the entrance is heavily shaded for most of the day.

Despite the cost involved in building this station, it is one of the most poorly maintained, which has resulted in failed landscaping across the site.

Biodiversity at the Station

Of all 7 stations, Thanet Parkway feels as though it has the most potential for a larger improvement project. This is likely due to its scale but also because there are many existing habitats that could be enhanced to the benefit of local and migratory species. Its proximity to Pegwell Bay is also unusual and should be considered carefully, especially given Minster Marshes (which sits on the other side of Thanet Parkway) which is known to be functionally linked to it.

There is definitely space to add more diverse habitats such as log piles, allowing leaves to decay in a designated pile, adding in bee posts or sand piles for solitary bees, creating opportunities for standing water, bird perches and bat boxes which are appropriately placed.

If the remaining shelters could be converted/replaced with green roof structures this would add a habitat which differs from the surrounding meadows and agricultural land.

The planting definitely needs addressing, but given the size of the station, this would be best as a funded project, and managed by a body/community group. Realistically, the most effective interventions here are going to take place on the northern part of the station (i.e. not the main entrance) as this is south-facing, a more manageable size and more connected to the local residents. Converting the neglected bed, the smaller strip and the pathway which has been created by desire lines could be a great way to engage residents with the station and give them some sense of agency in this station, while also providing a model for how the rest of the station could look.

Given the extent of the paving, some of this could be lifted and replaced with planting, especially around the benches.

Minster

Biodiversity in Minster

Minster Marshes supports various bird populations, many of whom are on the UK Red List (Barn Owls, Long Eared Owls, Turtle Doves, Nightingales, Ravens, Peregrine); some butterflies and other insects; a few mammals including hares, voles, beavers, bats and badgers; some plants species including Cuckoo Flower, Lizard Orchid, White Tulip.

Nearby Abbey Farm/Weatherlees Hill is a small piece of scrub that has been left to grow wild, with a restored wetland. Birds move along it toward Sandwich Bay in order to migrate out of the country.

Furhter south is Kings End Farm in Richborough where 1734 birds of 42 different species were recorded in 2023, compared to 747 in 2022, and 1011 in 2021. These include the first appearances of Turtle Dove, Kingfisher, Tree Pipit, Skylark, Yellow Wagtail, Grasshopper Warbler and Lesser Redpoll in 2023. Other species include: Reed Warbler, Sedge Warbler, Garden Warbler, Whitethroat, Grasshopper Warbler and Cetti's Warbler for whom reedbeds are a key habitat.

Potential Wildlife Corridors

- Residential gardens
- Arable field margins
- Monkton Nature Reserve
- Minster Marshes
- Minster Woods
- Minster Abbey grounds
- Pegwell Bay

The Station

Minster is a rural station. Adjacent to Minster Marshes, it passes through a key habitat for native and migratory birds (as well as mammals, reptiles and amphibians). Given there is little infrastructure surrounding it, the station is exposed to wind and sun.

There small woodland to the south of the railway line, which extends out into a treeline along the rail. There is a small lawn with trees at the entrance to the station.

Biodiversity at the Station

Minster's proximity to a local site of interest for biodiversity (though not officially recognised) gives it a unique position. Minster Marshes is also functionally linked to Pegwell Bay, making the connection between Thanet Parkway and Minster an interesting proposition. The station itself holds little in the way of biodiversity (aside from the adjacent woodland and a community of foliose lichen growing on the bridge).

The lack of planting needs to be addressed, and could be done on a small scale, maintained by local residents. The chain-link fencing along the northern boundary could be a great opportunity to dig out a narrow bed to grow some climbers up.

Habitats and food sources specifically targeted at relevant native/migratory species like Turtle Doves or voles could be added. There is also an opportunity here to "bring some of the marshes" into the station with a rain garden which would be connected to the existing building's guttering and use plants like willow and reeds.

There might also be an opportunity here to add bat boxes, depending on whether a chiropterologist considers them to be a viable option.

Station-specific Interventions

STATION	INTERVENTION
Birchington-on-Sea	Create a habitat for solitary bees on the south-facing bed. Add sand piles, pollinator-friendly planting and gabion structures filled with sand and rubble. Structures could be "fences" or added to existing poles.
Westgate-on-Sea	Convert the unused strip of land on the northern platform to a growing bed which uses shade tolerant planting. Ensure it hosts a number of species by using a community of plants with an extended season. Rebuild current roof structures as blue-green roofs.
Broadstairs	Plant up remaining beds and planters with planting that offers an alternative to the main gardens (permaculture/food forest/shade planting/storm water planters). Offer training to Broadstairs Town Team to extend knowledge of sustainable gardening.
Dumpton Park	Convert the strip in the middle of the platform to a wildflower meadow. Refrain from using glyphosate, wait for a season to see what is already present, identify species and add relevant wildflower species. Mounded sand may be the best substrate.
Ramsgate	Replant and move small planters with self-sowers or edible plants which are drought tolerant. Enhance treeline to south of the exit with ground cover, flowering perennials and fruiting shrubs. Convert existing structures like bus and bike shelters to blue-green roofs.
Thanet Parkway	Consider a funded project to revive planting across site. Facilitate a renovation project with local residents on the neglected bed, the thin strip and the pathway on northern side of station. Lift some of the paving and plant into gap. Convert structures to blue-green roofs.
Minster	Dig out narrow bed for climbers to grow up chain-link fencing along the northern boundary. "Bring the marshes" into the station with a storm water planter (more detail on following pages).

Sitewide Interventions

Rain Gardens/Storm Water Planters

Within the stations that contain pre-existing structures (and more crucially, guttering), an effective means to introduce a different community of flora and fauna - as well as standing water - would be to create some rain gardens/storm water planters.

While many of the stations could host this (if there is sufficient space around the guttering to create a raised bed), this would be especially effective at Minster, as it would provide an opportunity to 'bring' Minster Marshes into the station through referencing planting within the marshes.

This could include: Common Sea Lavender (Limonium vulgare), Sea Aster (Tripolium pannonicum), Sea Thrift (Armeria maritima), Common Reed (Phragmites australis), Lesser Water-Parsnip (Berula erecta), Carolina Willow (Salix caroliniana) and Sea Campion (Silene uniflora).

Benefits

- Enables growth of flora which will not grow in a raised bed or directly in the ground
- Uses existing infrastructure
- Takes up a small amount of space
- Introduces standing water/manages water flow

Suggested Next Steps

1. Assess station sites for possible locations (this will need to be attached to existing infrastructure - buildings, bus shelters etc) with enough room beneath to maintain the designated width of path
2. Consult a specialist on materials, planting and substrate
3. Plan planting carefully, using it as an opportunity to explore the local wetlands/marshes
4. Add information boards/interactive learning for passengers to learn about the planters

Invertebrate-Friendly Structures

While bird and bat boxes can be an effective means to provide habitat for fauna, their success can vary, especially if a specialist has not been consulted on its placement. Given that bats are already known to roost along railway lines and birds are relatively well-catered for in the local area, creating a food source could be a more effective way of ensuring the conservation or even growth of their populations.

Invertebrates have two-fold benefit in this instance. Not only are many of them necessary for the pollination of our plants, but they also provide a food source for fauna. Creating invertebrate-friendly habitats on the station sites can be done with a small budget but with a major impact on local populations. This could take the form of dead wood sculptures with various-sized holes drilled in or freestanding bee posts, sand piles, gabion walls filled with sand and debris or rubble, sand structures around existing poles, insect hotels using reclaimed materials, building designated log piles or even creating a pile of leaf mould (which can also be used for growing once it has broken down)

Benefits

- Provides food sources for local fauna (including bats and birds which are likely to be inhabiting treelines and stations already)
- Improving insect populations for pollination

Suggested Next Steps

1. Assess station sites for these opportunities: ideally south-facing and near beds which can be planted with nectar sources for insects
2. Consult a specialist on the materials, construction and an entomologist for species-specific design
3. Add pollinator-friendly planting nearby to provide for insects
4. Once installed, track insect levels using citizen science app and/or an entomologist

Sitewide Interventions

Green Roofs/Urban Meadows

Stations, as a necessarily industrial/public space have unique requirements for planting. While they are structurally and materially different, what both the green roof and the urban meadow have in common is that they use plant communities effectively to create highly effective habitats/food sources in small spaces like stations.

While stations like Thanet Parkway - with its surrounding land - could accommodate a meadow, Westgate-on-Sea is limited in its capacity and would likely need to convert an existing roof structure in order to host a similar community of species.

Each of the stations would need to be assessed by a specialist in this field to ensure that any structures used are solid enough to withstand the weight of a blue-green roof and that any land which is converted to urban meadow has the right soil type, hours of sunlight and maintenance capacity.

Benefits

- Enables growth of successful plant communities in small spaces
- Low maintenance habitat creation
- Supports diverse range of invertebrates/plants

Suggested Next Steps

1. Assess station sites for possible locations (whether green roof or urban meadow)
2. Consult a specialist on materials, construction, planting and substrate
3. Add information boards/interactive learning for passengers to learn about the planting
4. Put maintenance is in place to ensure these are properly gardened (there is a fine art to weeding these!)

Example of storm water planter

Example of invertebrate-friendly structure

Example of green roof

Sitewide Interventions

The projects listed in the table below are those which prioritise engagement with the community to partake in and learn about biodiversity. They are consciously designed to allow for artist interventions and/or facilitation as this is key to the CICRP's mission, as a subsidiary body of Turner.

While they are still designed to sit at the intersection of impact and affordability, these differ from those made on the previous pages because they would require a larger pot of funding and planning. However, they also provide a more obvious opportunity to involve an artist or group to facilitate learning.

These also aim to actively connect the stations, creating an opportunity for the CICRP to run projects as a cohesive whole despite the varying nature of the stations. Smaller, station-specific projects have been outlined in the studies in the pages preceding this, which could be completed in conjunction with these or as an alternative.

The suggestions made on the previous pages are more directly impactful to biodiversity and might form a connection between the stations in aesthetic terms (and perhaps in terms of species!) but are not designed to do so as consciously as these are.

PROJECT	DETAIL	OUTCOME
Community/ permaculture gardens	Inviting the community to enhance or redesign the planting to improve biodiversity, perhaps with a specific nod towards native/edible/pollinator-friendly planting	• Creative community engagement • Long-term maintenance and therefore success
Workshops and residencies	Centring the railway as a space for learning about local ecology, biodiversity and sustainable practices. This could include educational posters/signage etc.	• Creative community engagement • Embedded learning and engagement with sustainability and locale
Species-specific interventions	Partnering with local organisations to create habitat structures/food sources for local and migratory species and track them	• Creative community engagement • Conservation • Engagement with species

Potential partners and organisations

Kent-Based Groups

- Windmill Community Gardens Margate
- The Garden Gate Project
- Margate School High Street Community Garden
- Birchington Together
- Save Minster Marshes
- Thanet Urban Forest
- Kent Bat Group
- Thanet Coast Project
- Kent Wildlife Trust
- Kent Moth Group
- Durrell Institute of Conservation and Ecology, University of Kent
- Canterbury Climate Action Partnership
- Students Organising for Sustainability
- North West Kent Countryside Partnership
- Bird Wise East Kent
- Thanet Earth Nature Watch
- Kent Nature Partnership
- Broadstairs Town Team
- Arts in Ramsgate
- Ramsgate Town Team
- Kent Federation of Horticultural Studies
- Friends of Montefiore Woodland
- Monkton Reserve
- RSPB Thanet Local Group
- Co-relate
- Broadstairs Town Shed
- Sunken Garden Society
- South East Climate Alliance
- FKA Haeckels
- Rise Up Clean Up

UK-Wide Groups

- Countryside Regeneration Trust
- Game & Wildlife Conservation Trust
- Butterfly Conservation
- Friends of the Earth
- Forestry Commission
- UK Butterfly Monitoring Scheme
- British Ecological Society
- Rewilding Britain
- Wildlife and Countryside Link
- GrassRoofCo (John Little)
- Pictorial Meadows
- Rhizophyllia
- Buglife
- Royal Entomological Society
- The Wildlife Trusts
- RSPB
- British Trust for Ornithology
- Birdife International
- RSPCA
- Bat Conservation Trust
- People's Trust for Endangered Species
- Mammal Society
- Plantlife
- Plant Heritage
- Woodland Trust

Appendix

Railway Projects

Buzzing Stations

What is it?
Coordinated by the High Peak and Hope Valley Community Rail Partnership, 'Buzzing Stations' aims to ensure that station gardens are bee-friendly habitats. The project involves various station groups, including Buxton, Glossop, and Hadfield, working with the Bumblebee Conservation Trust and Northern Rail. It has a particular focus on a rare and endangered bumblebee that is native to the High Peak, the Bilberry Bumblebee.

Why is it relevant?
Example of how a station could provide a model habitat for rare and endangered native species (that others can replicate) as well as educating the local community through immersive experiences.

GIS Biodiversity Map

What is it?
The Friends of Goostrey Station have created a Geographical Information Service (GIS) to record different species and their locations. The system uses free Open Source Software to create maps, allowing data to be stored so that biodiversity can be monitored, informing future biodiversity projects. Using the system, the group can monitor different species of birds and bugs using the new habitats they install, and have tracked trends including an increase in butterfly numbers, attributed to the planting of certain species.

Why is it relevant?
Example of how a station can become a centre for citizen science, using technology to give the local community agency in understanding why the station makes the interventions it does. Also, a way to develop biodiversity strategies within the space using data rather than guesswork!

Native Community Garden

What is it?
In 2017, station adopters at Largs Station transformed an old siding into a healthy and educational community garden. It offers a place to learn about the native plants that were Scotland's main source of food and medicine during the Viking period. The garden aims to engage people of all ages and abilities, particularly those with health issues, to enhance social inclusion. They used whisky barrels as raised beds to allow people to grow their own flowers, vegetables, herbs, fruit bushes and trees, and members include a local stroke support group and rotary clubs.

Why is it relevant?
Example of how a station garden can become an educational tool, as well as space for wellbeing. It also supports the conservation of native planting, which can be replicated by locals in their own gardens.

A Chance to Grow

What is it?
This project was run by Five Acre Wood and Grow19 to empower students with additional educational needs to feel valued in their community and develop functional skills through real-life experiences. Kent Community Rail Partnership worked with the group to transform a grassed area outside Snodland Station. They also organised training around rail confidence and independent travel to allow students to visit the station and develop ideas. They formulated project plans and budgets, prepared the ground, built planters, and researched plants.

Why is it relevant?
Example of how horticultural projects at stations can improve familiarity with, and confidence using, trains for those with additional needs as well as offering an educational, creative project help enhance biodiversity.

Ecology Projects

Saint Clement's Churchyard Rediscovered

What is it?
An ancient churchyard in Sandwich has been gently restored over the last five or six years to make it a haven for wildlife.
So far, 32 different species of bird have been identified. It is popular with insects due its wilder corners with plants such as wild carrot and butterfly bush providing nectar.
The group have also used community engagement to explain the processes and choices made in the garden to change local opinion.

Why is it relevant?
Example of how existing green spaces can be re-wilded and where community engagement might play a role in convincing locals to understand and respect how this benefits biodiversity.

Bugs Matter

What is it?
The Bugs Matter citizen science survey invites citizen scientists (i.e. anyone!) to record the number of insect splats on their vehicle number plates following a journey, having first removed any residual insects from previous journeys. It has the potential to provide an efficient, standardised and scalable approach to monitor trends in insect abundance across local, regional and global scales.

Why is it relevant?
Example of using technology to engage the community in biodiversity from multiple locations, and as part of a wider initiative.

Thanet Urban Forest

What is it?
TUF is made up of Thanet Community Forest School, Colourful Margate and The Sunken Gardens, Westgate. They have won grant funding from the Urban Tree Challenge Fund Forestry Commission to planting plant trees across Thanet since 2020. So far, they have planted over 3000 native and non-native trees, covering 11 sites across Thanet including Dane Woods.

Why is it relevant?
Example of how existing organisations can form a new initiative for a cause aligned with their values and scale up to a Thanet-wide approach.

Hedgehog-Friendly Campus

What is it?
An initiative at the University of Kent to make their campus more accessible to hedgehogs. Interventions include: raising the height of fences, leaving areas of suitable habitat untouched, and installing ramps into steep-sided ponds. The Landscape and Grounds team have also undertaken a training course to aid them in recognising potential dangers to hedgehogs in their practices and how to help hedgehogs that have are injured or stuck on their campus.

Why is it relevant?
Example of how larger institutions can make changes in their daily operations and train other staff members to be aware of/invested in biodiversity.

Sustainable Practice

Great Dixter
Biodiversity audit evidencing the vast number of species thriving in this garden due to:

- It's mosaic system of habitats, which are rich in botanical and structural diversity
- The length of the season in planting, which mimicks natural plant succession i.e. when one layer of planting takes over from the other, to give a consistent, prolonged supply of nectar
- How the garden blurs the edges of the formal garden into wilder settings (creating eco-tones)

Peter Korn
Pioneer in sand planting, whose benefits include:

- An increased resilience to pests/diseases as plants form a larger root network in sand (which is rich in mycorrhizae but also has limited moisture)
- Plants needing to be watered less and able to grow without stakes
- The decreased need for "weeding"

John Little
Experimenting with various sustainable gardening and building techniques and materials, such as:

- Planting in waste materials such as ceramics, ballast, rubble etc.
- Designing bee posts and semi-naturalised sand piles for solitary bees
- Maintaining and sculpting dead wood for insects
- Considering the partnerships between habitats and food sources (i.e. flora and fauna)
- Gabion filled with construction waste used as walls or seating which serve as insect habitats

Material Cultures
Experimenting with natural building materials, in partnership with local ecosystems, such as:

- Forming construction materials based on oversupply within local vegetation
- Combining biomaterials with waste
- Designing with the ephemeral nature of biomaterials in mind (shifting the purpose i.e. thatching the sides of a wall rather than the roof)

Knepp Wilding
Pioneering re-wilding project in Sussex, considering how this is possible at different scales. Their work explores:

- Using animals to replicate ancient grazing patterns for diversity in the landscape
- Partnering with canal and river trusts to recreate waterways which natural mitigate flood risk
- Designing a walled garden which has aesthetic appeals and benefits for biodiversity
- Using data collection and analysis to assess how, when and what to garden

Nigel Dunnett
Practice relating to 'designed plant communities':

- Application in large/small scale design: gardens, urban parks, on and around buildings, and in high-density built development with 'Modern Meadows', green roofs and roof gardens
- Planting as water management: Water-Sensitive Urban Design and SuDS applications
- Simple maintenance, successional flowering over a long period, suiting planting to site conditions, and mimicking 'natural' vegetation in the design

Merlin Sheldrake
Specialist in fungal life, with a principal interest in mycorrhizal fungi, which live in symbiosis with plants:

- 90% of plants depend on mycorrhizae, which protect them from disease, hold the soil together, and act as conduits for carbon
- Able to create and sustain a huge network which transports nutrients across vast distances
- Networks within the soil might be affected by our agricultural and gardening practices (i.e. soil disturbance and insecticides)

Sheila Das
Developing our understanding of soil in agriculture:

- Introducing sustainable practices to a maintained garden like RHS Wisley
- Endorsing underused vegetables and grains
- Considering how our food systems can become more resilient through diversity

Advice

Habitat Creation

- The installation of a wall-mounted bird box should be on a sheltered aspect close to vegetation at a height of 2-3m, preferably on north, north-east or north-west facing elevation
- The installation of a wall-mounted bat box should be at a height of 3m or more or at eaves height on sunny, sheltered aspect, away from direct illumination by artificial lighting, and in a location which ensures connectivity to foraging habitats within the wider landscape
- Add water to any growing space - these provide habitats so much for fauna. Ensure it's in shade but not directly beneath a deciduous tree or shrub to avoid overgrowth of algae
- Varying levels within standing water will enable a more diverse range of plants to grow and attract more variety in aquatic life

Planting

- Any tree planting should be undertaken using native species resistant to coastal pressures (salt and wind) such as Pedunculate Oak, Alder (Alnus glutinosa), Hornbeam (Carpinus betulus), Juniper (Juniperus communis), Willow (Salix sp.)
- Use "super plants": species that support the broadest range of fauna possible
- Sow your own seeds, propagate from what is already growing, split and divide (when the time is right) to spread your vegetation whilst circumnavigating an industry which is still catching up (i.e. on plastic and peat)
- Embrace the self-sowers or "weeds" - use native, short-lived or annual species in the mix as these will act as a natural weed suppressant
- Plant a community rather than individuals - many things influence this (root types, growth habits, length of life etc.) - prototypes for successful mixes can be accessed
- Use drought-tolerant plants - more diversity in flower and foliage texture
- Create lawns with more diversity - use chamomile, thyme, moss, and clover

Procurement

- Remove insecticides from your supply chain - only buy plants grown without insecticides (and peat, of course!)
- Support local growers - environmentally sound and makes the local economy more resilient
- Consider what you're growing in carefully - does it need to be top soil or will a different substrate support more diversity in the plant mix?

Maintenance

- Instead of bark mulch (which doesn't provide a great deal for the soil and its inhabitants) use a green mulch which will cover the ground below taller plants to stop soil drying out and repress weeds
- Allow fallen leaves to create ground cover for the winter, this provides an amazing habitat for smaller mammals and insects. Worms and other secondary soil decomposers will take this material down into the soil, improving soil fertility and soil moisture holding capacity
- Leaves and other cut-up vegetation in the garden will also give cover for insects and other invertebrates, encouraging birds into your garden who will then predate on these insect
- Thick piles of leaves in corners can give winter cover for hedgehogs, frogs and toads
- Create compost bin for leaf mould
- Mow lawns before 9am or after 6pm to minimise impact on bees

References

Kent Environment Strategy
Thanet Climate Emergency Kent Environment Strategy
State of Nature in Kent Headlines
State of Nature in Kent Conservation
Using Art as a Means to Understand Climate Change
Priorities for Nature Map
UK List of Priority Species
BAP Priority Habitats
Biodiversity Statement
UK Biodiversity Framework
Kent Wildlife Trust Educational Resources
The Climate and Biodiversity Emergency
Thanet Neighbourhood Planning
Birchington Neighbourhood Plan
Thanet Earth Sustainability
Westgate Neighbourhood Plan
Broadstairs Tree Management
Sussex Emerald Moth in Birchington
Ramsgate Environmental Policy
Ramsgate Climate Change Policy
Ramsgate Tree Management Policy
Cliffsend Documents
Minster Marshes Wildlife Reports
Minster Marshes
Abbey Farm/Weatherlees HIll Bird Ringing report
Kings End Farm in Richborough Ringing Report
Freshwater and Intertidal Habitat Loss
Functionally Linked Land
SeaLink Threat to Minster Marshes
Thanet Parkway and Minster Connection
Sandwich & Pegwell Bay
Rethink Sea Link campaign
Saint Clement's Churchyard Rediscovered
Temple Hill forest school
Country Regeneration Trust
Bugs matter
Hedgehog friendly campus
Community Rail Biodiversity
Defra MAGIC Maps
RSPB
UK Biodiversity Framework

Further Reading

Roadside Nature Reserve
WilderBlean
Riversearch
Wild about gardens
Country Regeneration Trust
Lapwing population growth in Cambridgeshire
Wildlife boxes for dormice
Protecting habitats for water voles
Barn owl support in Dorset
Wildflower meadow management
Land Management Documents
North West Kent Countryside
School and Community Projects
Conservation Projects
Kent Community Oasis Garden
Wilder campus
Canterbury in Bloom
Great Stour Riverfest
Canterbury Safari
Led by the Wild
Kent community foundation - grant awarded
Maidstone biodiversity
FreshKills Park and Artist Residency
Moth Painting
Wild Writer
Sun Tarps
Earth Resiliency Training Programme (workshops, tours)
LANDING
NEST
Interview in Bomb Magazine
Four Spheres
Mare Liberum
Invisible Dust
Feral Practice: Garden to Garden
Shoreline, Skyline, Treetop Messenger
Shore: How We See the Sea
Bats in Space
Points of Presence
London Wetlands Centre
Black Cloud
Tile Stories
Play/Ground
Anthea Hamilton-designed garden
Garden Activity Pack
Darent Valley
The Quadrangle: Community permaculture garden
Nature recovery programme
Restoring hedgerow mosaic
Schools orienteering project
Management and maintenance training for community groups
Sevenoaks wildlife reserve design project
Faversham Town Council
Bat detectors on loan
Pesticide-free town
Living bus shelters
Great Dixter
Plant Atlas
Peter Korn
Mycology
Promoting Biodiversity in Ramsgate
SuDS Planters in Kent Schools