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GM Nature Network Grant Guidance

Delivering more Wildlife Rich Land
in the Nature Network

13/05/2026

What is the GM Nature Network Grant?

The Greater Manchester Local Nature Recovery Strategy (GM LNRS) sets out a long-term vision to halt and reverse biodiversity decline across the city-region by creating a connected and resilient Nature Network where people and wildlife can thrive. It sets out where we can focus our efforts, what actions are needed, and how organisations, communities and landowners can work together to improve habitats and wildlife over the next decade.

The Greater Manchester Nature Network Grant is designed to support progress towards the ambitions of the Local Nature Recovery Strategy, by giving small grants to charitable and third sector organisations to create more wildlife-rich land with the GM Nature Network. The GM Nature Network Grant is a standalone grant.

Aim of the fund

The primary aim of the GM Nature Network Grant is to support charitable and third sector organisations to restore or create wildlife-rich land within nature recovery opportunity areas of the Greater Manchester Nature Network. To contribute towards the Target 3 of the GM Local Nature Recovery Strategy -

‘To restore or create 1,800ha of new wildlife-rich land by 2035, and target delivery within the nature network.’

By supporting the restoration and creation of wildlife-rich land the grant will contribute to enhancing ecological connectivity across Greater Manchester (GM) and play a role in reversing biodiversity decline locally.

Small grants will be available for charitable and third sector organisations for:

- (1) **Habitat creation and restoration** on poor quality or degraded land in the GM Nature Network (opportunity areas);

and

- (2) **Enabling works** that will support the future habitat restoration, enhancement and creation on new sites in the GM Nature Network (opportunity areas).

Works funded under stream (1) need to deliver new wildlife-rich land, applicants should deliver on the actions and habitats listed in GM LNRS guidance on wildlife rich land (see accompanying document and tables 1, 2 and 3 at the end of this document). There is a preference for work in stream (1) over works in stream (2), and different amounts of grant are available under each grant scheme. Community focused projects seeking to create new accessible green spaces should apply to our GM Green Spaces Fund via the GM Environment Trust.

Funding available

The GMCA is making a total of up to £200,000 available to deliver the Nature Network Grant aims, subject to the number and quality of applications received. Conditions regarding funding are noted in the accompany grant conditions.

What can be funded?

The fund will be used to support projects that will increase the amount of wildlife-rich land in opportunity areas of the GM Nature Network (see accompanying guidance on wildlife rich land). We will prioritise those projects that are located on opportunity areas identified within the Nature Network¹ and will lead to new wildlife-rich land being created or restored on land that has not recently benefited from funding, and cannot currently be classed as wildlife-rich habitat (see accompanying wildlife rich land guidance and tables 1, 2 and 3 at the end of this document). Community focused projects seeking to create new accessible green spaces should apply to our GM Green Spaces Fund via the GM Environment Trust².

The fund has two types of grants available:

1. Habitat restoration and creation grant (maximum grant £30,000).
2. Enabling grants to support land to progress towards becoming wildlife-rich (maximum grant £5,000).

¹ Access the GM LNRS Nature Network via our website [GM Nature Network - Greater Manchester Combined Authority](#) or download the GIS files from [data.gov](#)

² GM [Green Spaces Fund | Greater Manchester Environment Trust](#)

To ensure equitable distribution of funding, eligible organisations may submit no more than two applications under this scheme. However, they can be partnering organisation on another application. All applications to the fund must be for projects located in opportunity areas of the GM Nature Network³ and must be able to provide clear and detailed information on the site where the fund will be spent. Please see sections on 'how applications will be assessed' for further details.

Essential screening criteria

- Projects must focus on either (1) creation and/or restoration of habitats, OR (2) actions that will strongly support a site to progress towards becoming wildlife-rich in the future.
- The land the application is for must not already be classified as wildlife-rich (see accompanying guidance).
- Projects must be located on opportunity areas within the GM Nature Network
- All applicants must be able to provide proof, with their application, that they have the landowner's permission for the project. A template for this permission letter accompanies this document. If the applicant is the landowner, evidence of this must be provided on application.
- If planning permission is required for your project, then this must be obtained and provided with the application before applying to the fund.
- Projects must be delivered by March 2027.
- Only two applications per organisation.
- Commitment to maintaining any newly created or restored habitats for a minimum of 3 years post-completion of the grant funded works.

³ Access the GM LNRS Nature Network via our website [GM Nature Network - Greater Manchester Combined Authority](#) or download the GIS files from [data.gov](#)

Eligibility

What is the fund for?

1. The creation or restoration of new wildlife rich land

This fund is for the creation or restoration of new wildlife-rich land in the GM Nature Network, it is not for the maintenance or enhancement of existing natural or semi-natural wildlife-rich habitats. The focus on **new wildlife-rich land** is linked to the delivery of target 3 of the GM LNRS⁴.

- Applications should only be made for land that does not already meet our definition of wildlife-rich land (see accompanying guidance).
- Applications need to provide evidence that land the funding is being applied for (i) has not recently benefited from funding (in the last 5 years), (ii) is currently in a degraded state or poor condition, and (iii) has potential through works to become wildlife-rich.
- This fund should not be used for the maintenance of existing semi-natural or natural habitats.

Sites that have recently benefited from restoration, creation or enhancement efforts or funding in the last 5 years are not eligible.

2. Delivering nature recovery within the GM Nature Network

This fund is for the creation or restoration of new wildlife-rich land **in the GM Nature Network**.

- Applications should only be made for projects on **opportunity areas within the GM Nature Network**. Maps of eligible areas can be accessed on the [GMCA website \(external link\)](#) and are labelled as Nature Recovery Opportunity Areas or ACBs if downloading from [data.gov](#).

3. Progressing land towards becoming wildlife-rich

⁴ GM LNRS Target 3: To create or restore 1,800 hectares of new wildlife rich land by 2035.

In addition to supporting habitat creation or restoration works, stream 2 of the grant supports projects to progress land towards becoming wildlife-rich in the future and getting ready to apply for public or philanthropic funding or attracting private investment or donations. This could be through feasibility studies or the preparation of plans or surveys directly related to facilitating a future funding for the site.

Wildlife-rich land description

This grant is designed to deliver more wildlife-rich land to help progress towards GM LNRS target 3⁵. Local criteria for wildlife rich land are set out in a separate document that accompanies this guidance, these criteria include a series of natural and semi natural habitat types (table 1) and specific actions from the LNRS (table 3).

Who is the fund for?

Eligible organisations

Applications are open to:

- Registered charities, including Charitable Incorporated Organisations (CIOs)
- Community Interest Companies (CICs)
- Social Enterprises or Community Benefit Societies

Applicants must:

- Be operating in Greater Manchester
- Confirm that they have the written permission from the landowner and land manager or provide written evidence that they are the landowner.

To ensure equitable distribution of funding, eligible organisations may submit no more than two applications. However, they can be partnering organisations for another application, with an applicant from a different organisation.

Ineligible organisations

Organisation that are ineligible to apply:

⁵ GM LNRS Target 3: To create or restore 1,800 hectares of new wildlife rich land by 2035.

- Profit-making organisations i.e. limited companies
- Private sector organisations
- Higher education institutions
- Schools within the state education system, including maintained schools, academies, multi-academy trusts and free schools
- Further education providers
- Nursery schools maintained by a local authority
- Local authorities, including town and parish councils
- Central Government departments and their arm's length bodies (set out in Public Bodies as published by the Cabinet Office)
- Social housing as defined by the Housing and Regeneration Act 2008
- Public Corporations
- Sole individuals
- Hospitals Trusts that are not charities.
- Groups that consist of one family
- Sole traders
- Statutory bodies
- Political groups or activities promoting political views
- Projects promoting a political or religious belief

What items can be funded

Stream 1. Creation or restoration of wildlife-rich land

Items can only be funded that clearly relate to the creation or restoration of wildlife rich land. The types of habitats and actions that are eligible are listed in the accompanying guidance on wildlife-rich land. The link between the item or action funded is requested for, and the GM guidance on wildlife-rich land should be made explicit in your application, by clearly stating the target habitat type (see table 1) and/or relevant action from the LNRS (see tables 3).

Only the following types of items can be funded:

- **Material costs** required for the creation or restoration of habitats e.g. purchase of plants or trees, landscaping materials.

- **Equipment** hire or purchase fees related to the creation or restoration of habitats.
- **Labour costs** directly related to capital works required for habitat creation or restoration. For example, this is likely to cover the cost of contractors.
- **Project management or direct staff costs** for the oversight project delivery, up to a maximum of 15% of the total project cost, including design, engagement leaders, project management, volunteer management.
- **Volunteer or participant costs** i.e. refreshments, purchase of personal protection equipment if needed for the type of work. Costs for volunteer or participant items are capped at £500 per application.
- **Interpretation / signage costs:** a maximum of £500 can be allocated to this.

We would strongly encourage project proposals to have arrangements in place for a minimum of 3 years of post-project management.

For each category of item funded must be clearly related to delivering an LNRS action listed table 3 OR the restoration/creation of a habitat type listed in table 1 at the end of this document.

Stream 2. Enabling land to become wildlife-rich in the future

Only the following types of items can be funded

- **Feasibility Studies, Management Plans and Surveys:** Cost of conducting habitat and species surveys, creating habitat management and monitoring plans, resident or community engagement surveys, site investigations reports and feasibility studies. These items should only be funded where no existing up to date HMMPs or habitat surveys exist for a site. Existing HMMPs and surveys should be made use of, reviewed and updated wherever available/possible. The purpose of items requested for funding should be clearly stated in relation to how they will help the future draw down of funding to enable the site to become wildlife-rich.

What cannot be funded?

The grant cannot be used towards the following costs:

- Land purchase.

- Building purchase.
- Capital items that are not primarily restoring or creating habitats i.e., improving a building. However, match funding can be used for this type of capital spending where this is part of an application. Costs for fences are classified as capital and are not eligible.
- Maintenance costs for wildlife rich habitats that are already in good condition.
- Play equipment.
- Applications where equipment forms the majority of the funding requested will be turned down.
- Projects that have already started or are a continuation of an existing project or programme of work, unless it is clearly a distinct new phase of a former project with separate outcomes.
- Core staff costs or other core business costs that are not project-specific, e.g. I.T equipment, phone costs.
- Costs that are already covered by other funding.
- Costs that occurred prior to the grant award.
- Activities or applications that promote religious beliefs.
- Activities that may have a negative impact on the local environment.
- Recoverable VAT.
- Business as usual activities e.g. routine management and maintenance of a site.
- Site safety works, e.g. tree felling.
- Costs for sport equipment.

Match funding

Match funding refers to other funding you can receive from an additional source that will also be spent on delivering the project and is an excellent way of getting support from multiple organisations or funds. Applicants do not have to have any match funding, but it is an added bonus.

How will applications be assessed?

Stream 1. Creation or restoration of new wildlife rich land

Applications for the Nature Network Grant to fund **habitat creation or restoration** will be scored and ranked using the following criteria:

| Criteria | Explanation | Scoring |
|---------------|---|--|
| Additionality | <p>This fund is targeting the creation or restoration of <u>new</u> wildlife-rich land in the nature network, working towards target 3 in the GM LNRS⁶. Applications will be assessed on the evidence they provide that their project proposal will bring forward new wildlife-rich land and the current condition of the site.</p> <p>Key considerations will include: (i) evidence of the current state/condition of the site/any habitats currently present, (ii) evidence of previous or current activity on the site, and (iii) whether the site has recently benefitted from funding for habitat improvement works.</p> <p>Evidence needs to be provided that the habitats currently present on the site do not already meet any of the list of qualifying wildlife rich habitats listed in table 1 at the end of this document.</p> | <p>Maximum 10 points available</p> <p><i>*Applications will not be accepted for proposal to enhance habitats that already meet the definition of wildlife rich land.</i></p> |

⁶ GM LNRS Target 3: To create or restore 1,800 hectares of new wildlife rich land by 2035.

| Criteria | Explanation | Scoring |
|--|---|--|
| | <p>A supporting statement needs to be provided that the land has not benefitted from other funding over the last 5 years.</p> | |
| <p>Creation or restoration of wildlife-rich land</p> | <p>The fund is seeking to support the creation or restoration of wildlife-rich land. Applications will be scored on the extent to which they will facilitate the restoration or creation of new wildlife-rich land. Applicants should provide evidence on how their project will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create or restore habitats listed in table 1 <p>AND/OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deliver actions listed in table 3 <p>Please see accompanying guidance on wildlife-rich land for further information.</p> <p>Key considerations will include: (i) extent and type of wildlife rich land to be restored or created, (ii) feasibility of proposed restoration or creation, (iii) delivery of actions mapped in the GM LNRS Nature Network</p> | <p>Maximum 10 points available</p> <p><i>*Applications to fund the maintenance of existing established features or habitats that are already wildlife rich and in good condition will not be accepted.</i></p> |
| <p>Connectivity</p> | <p>The GM LNRS aims to better connect existing designated sites across Greater Manchester. Applications should only be made for project on land within the GM LNRS nature network.</p> | <p>Maximum 10 points available</p> <p><i>*Applications will not be accepted for proposal on land that is not within the GM Nature Network</i></p> |

| Criteria | Explanation | Scoring |
|-----------------------------------|--|-----------------------------|
| | <p>Applications will also be scored on the extent to which they will work to enhance connectivity of existing habitats and species.</p> <p>Key considerations will include: (i) how the project proposed will enhance habitat connectivity with adjacent habitats, (ii) how the project proposed will boost species movement, (iii) the wider potential for the project to address current bottlenecks in ecological connectivity across GM.</p> | |
| Longevity | <p>Although maintenance funding is not provided by this grant, applications will be scored on their plans and proposals for the long-term maintenance and management of the site for 3 years after the habitat creation or restoration works have been completed.</p> <p>Key considerations will include: (i) links to or set up of new volunteer groups, (ii) engagement with local authorities, (iii) planned bids for match funding or future funding applications to continue works on the site.</p> | Maximum 5 points available |
| Project readiness and feasibility | <p>As successful projects need to be completed by March 2027, applications will be scored on their readiness to proceed.</p> <p>Key consideration will include (i) involvement of the landowner and landowner support, (ii) project plan and</p> | Maximum 10 points available |

| Criteria | Explanation | Scoring |
|-------------|--|----------------------------|
| | milestones, (iii) feasibility and supply of labour/materials/equipment to progress, (iv) management of risks | |
| Partnership | Partnership working and collaboration is a key principle of delivery of the GM LNRS. Applications that can demonstrate a collaborative approach, involvement of other partners and local communities will be score higher. | Maximum 5 points available |

Stream 2. Enabling land to become wildlife-rich

Applications for the Nature Network Grant to fund enabling actions to allow land to become wildlife-rich in the future, will be scored and ranked using the following criteria:

| Criteria | Explanation | Scoring |
|--|--|-----------------------------|
| Facilitating the creation or restoration of wildlife rich land | Application will be scored as to the extent that will facilitate land to become wildlife rich in the future e.g. how they will support applications for future funding or by understanding the feasibility of the site to proceed for funding. Key consideration will include: the type of item requested for funding and how it will enable a project to move forward. | Maximum 10 points available |
| Project readiness and feasibility | As projects funded need to be completed by March 2027, applications will be scored on their readiness to proceed. | Maximum 10 points available |

| Criteria | Explanation | Scoring |
|---------------------|--|-----------------------------|
| | Key consideration will include (i) involvement of the landowner and landowner support, (ii) project plan and milestones. | |
| Partnership working | Partnership working and collaboration is a key principle of delivery of the GM LNRS. Applications that can demonstrate a collaborative approach, involvement of other partners and local communities will be score higher. | Maximum 10 points available |

How to apply

To apply, please send an email outlining the project lead, name of project and attached application form, landowner permission form, banks statement, supporting statement and planning permission (if relevant) to naturerecovery@greatermanchester-ca.gov.uk by June 30th 2026.

The application form, and accompanying documents, will be available on the GMCA nature recovery webpages ([Our plan for nature recovery - Greater Manchester Combined Authority](#)).

Please note that the time of submission will not influence the assessment or likelihood of securing funding. However, applications submitted after the closing deadline will not be accepted.

Applicants are limited to making two separate applications per organisation for the GM Nature Network grant to fund two separate projects.

- Applications for stream 1 - funding available for each successful application in this scheme is capped at £30,000.
- Applications for stream 2 - funding available for each successful application in this scheme is capped at £5,000.

Key application dates

- GM Nature Network Grant Application open from: **May 18th**
- GM Nature Network Grant Application window closes: **June 30th**
- GM Nature Network Grant Funding Agreement issued by: **July 17th**

Additional Information Required

In addition to a completed GM Nature Network application form, the following supporting information is required

Land owner permission

Please complete the accompanying land owner permission form to provide

Managing risk and insurance

All organisations/groups should have public liability insurance and, if appropriate, personal accident insurance that covers proposed physical activities and works. The National Council for Voluntary Organisation (NCVO) recommends trusted suppliers. All activities have risks that need to be mitigated and managed. Outdoor or countryside activities may have additional risks for participants such as involving the use of tools, proximity to open water, extreme weather etc. Full risk assessments should be undertaken, and mitigation measures put in place (e.g. training, supervision and first aid cover).

To apply to the fund, we will need to confirm that you have the following policies and insurance in place.

- A safeguarding policy (*adults and children – if applicable*)
- A health and safety policy
- An Equality, Diversity and Inclusion (EDI) policy.
- Public liabilities insurance (*cost can be included in budget*)
- Employer's insurance (*if applicable*)
- A volunteer policy
- A risk assessment

- A photo consent policy/form for project participants. (*Please note: Consents are required for beyond the project delivery time as project images may be used in future promotional material*)

Bank details

Please provide a bank statement, showing that it's dated within 3 months of the organisation that will be receiving the grant for your project proposal. The statement needs to contain a sort code and account number, a named person/entity and an address of the organisation that will be receiving the grant for your project proposal.

Principles for habitat enhancement, restoration and creation

All projects applying for this funding should follow the principles for habitat enhancement, restoration and creation set out in the GM LNRS. They should ensure compliance with any relevant legal requirements, standards, guidance, decision or assessment frameworks and best practice, as well as any permits and licences or existing plans when creating or restoring habitats (for example the 'Decision Support Framework for Peatland Protection').

Delivery of the project

Grant funding agreement

Following the completion of the scoring and allocation process, the GMCA will complete internal UK Subsidy Control Law checks to confirm that the GMCA is satisfied that the GMCA's award of GM Nature Network Grant complies with UK Subsidy Control Law.

Successful applicants will receive a notification via email; this will request acknowledgement and confirmation of their intention to continue with their proposed project.

Following this, successful applicants are required to arrange for their Grant Funding Agreements to be signed on behalf of the applicant and returned to the GMCA within 10 days from receipt. The GMCA will then arrange for the Grant Funding Agreements to be executed on behalf of the GMCA and formally completed and dated.

Milestone Meetings

Activity will officially commence when the Grant Funding Agreement has been signed on behalf of both Parties and formally completed and dated.

To support delivery of the project there will be three project meetings with an assigned GMCA staff member. Meetings will help the GMCA to understand progress and support participants. The first of the milestone meetings will be a site visit with members from the GMCA team.

Grant claims and evidence required

GMCA preferred approach is to pay on completion of the project. Where necessary GMCA can provide 50% of the funding upfront. GMCA will request evidence of project completion prior to final payment of grants. Projects need to be completed, and all grants claimed by the end of March 2027.

Maintenance

As a condition of funding, applicants must demonstrate that habitat creation or restoration funded through this grant will be secured for a minimum of 3 years post-delivery. This should include a written landowner agreement committing to retain the habitat for this period; and confirmation that no actions will be taken which would significantly degrade or remove the habitat within that timeframe.

Conditions of the funding

See accompanying conditions

Table 1: Wildlife-rich habitat types

| Broad habitat type | General habitat type | Intermediate type | Precise habitat type |
|------------------------------------|--|---|--|
| Wildlife-rich habitat mosaics | | | Wildlife-rich mosaic habitat |
| | | | Open mosaic habitats on previously developed land priority habitat |
| Wildlife-rich arable field margins | | | Arable field margin priority habitat |
| Wildlife-rich grassland habitat | Wildlife-rich grassland - type unknown | Wildlife-rich acid grassland - type unknown | Lowland dry acid grassland priority habitat |
| | | | Wildlife-rich lowland acid grassland |
| | | | Wildlife-rich wax cap grasslands in the uplands |
| | | | Wildlife-rich upland dry acid grassland |
| | | Wildlife-rich neutral grassland | Lowland meadows priority habitat |
| | | | Upland hay meadows priority habitat |
| | | | |

| Broad habitat type | General habitat type | Intermediate type | Precise habitat type |
|--|---|--|---|
| Wildlife-rich coastal floodplain grazing marsh habitat | | | Coastal and floodplain grazing marsh priority habitat |
| | | | Wildlife-rich floodplain wetland mosaic |
| Wildlife-rich peatland habitats | Wildlife-rich peatland habitat - type unknown | Wildlife-rich fen habitat – type unknown | Purple moor-grass and rush pasture priority habitat |
| | | | Lowland fen priority habitat |
| | | | Reedbed priority habitat |
| | | | Upland flushes, fens and swamps priority habitat |
| | | Wildlife-rich bog habitat – type unknown | Blanket bog priority habitat |
| | | | Lowland raised bog priority habitat |
| Wildlife-rich heathland habitats | | | Mountain heaths and willow scrub priority habitat |
| | | | Lowland heathland priority habitat |
| | | | Upland heathland priority habitat |

| Broad habitat type | General habitat type | Intermediate type | Precise habitat type |
|--|--|-------------------|---|
| Wildlife-rich inland rock and scree habitats | Wildlife-rich inland rock and scree habitats | | Inland rock outcrop and scree habitats priority habitat |
| Wildlife-rich lake habitats | Wildlife-rich lake habitat (greater than 2ha) – type unknown | | Eutrophic standing waters priority habitat |
| Wildlife-rich pond habitat | | | Pond priority habitat less than 2 ha |
| Wildlife-rich rivers and stream habitat | | | Rivers and stream priority habitat |
| Wildlife-rich native woodland habitat | Wildlife-rich native woodland: broadleaved & wildlife rich mixed woodland | | Lowland mixed deciduous woodland priority habitat |
| | | | Upland mixed ashwoods priority habitat |
| | | | |

| Broad habitat type | General habitat type | Intermediate type | Precise habitat type |
|---|------------------------------------|-------------------|--|
| | | | Upland oakwood priority habitat |
| | | | Wet woodland priority habitat |
| Wildlife-rich wood pasture and parkland habitat | | | Wood-pasture and parkland priority habitat |
| Wildlife-rich traditional orchard habitat | | | Traditional orchards priority habitat |
| Wildlife-rich scrub habitat | Wildlife-rich scrub - type unknown | | Wildlife-rich blackthorn scrub |
| | | | Wildlife-rich bramble scrub |
| | | | Wildlife-rich gorse scrub |
| | | | Wildlife-rich hawthorn scrub |
| | | | Wildlife-rich hazel scrub |
| | | | Wildlife-rich mixed scrub |
| | | | Hedgerow priority habitat |

| Broad habitat type | General habitat type | Intermediate type | Precise habitat type |
|--|------------------------------|-------------------|--|
| Wildlife-rich hedgerows and lines of trees | Native species rich hedgerow | | Native Species-Rich Hedgerow with trees |
| | | | Native Species-Rich Hedgerow - Associated with bank or ditch |
| | | | Native Hedgerow with trees - Associated with bank or ditch |
| | | | Native Hedgerow - Associated with bank or ditch |
| | | | Native Hedgerow with trees |
| | | | Line of Trees (Ecologically Valuable) |
| | | | Line of Trees (Ecologically Valuable) - with Bank or Ditch |

Table 2: Criteria for inclusion of an urban site

| Criteria – creation of land which includes the following: | Feature | Tick those that apply |
|--|--|-----------------------|
| Food - at least <u>two</u> of these features: | Nectar and pollen-rich flowers or wildflower meadow species, particularly UK native (preferably <i>locally</i> native) species, drought-tolerant species and a range of early to late flowering species (see Appendix 1 for species list) | |
| | Trees and shrubs that flower and fruit/bear berries, particularly native species. | |
| | Wild patch of naturally growing wildflowers – such as nettles, dandelions, daisies, brambles | |
| | Bird feeders - a range of suitably-placed, accessible feeders | |
| Shelter/ breeding sites - at least <u>three</u> of these features: | Native hedge | |
| | Bee homes including solitary bee home | |
| | Insect home | |
| | Dead wood, log pile or tree stumps | |
| | Rock or stone pile | |
| | Nesting box for birds and bats | |
| | Hedgehog house | |
| | Amphibian or reptile hibernaculum | |
| Patches of lawn/grass left to grow long | | |

| Criteria – creation of land which includes the following: | Feature | Tick those that apply |
|---|---|-----------------------|
| | Mature tree | |
| | Compost heap or bin or wormery | |
| | Leaf pile in quiet corner | |
| | Climbing plants | |
| Water - at least <u>two</u> sources of water: | Wildlife pond (no fish) | |
| | Bucket or container pond | |
| | Water available at different heights, including at ground level | |
| | Bird bath | |
| | Bog or permanently wet area | |
| Connectivity - at least one of these features: | Drought resistant plants | |
| | Mixed native hedge along boundaries | |
| | Rows of trees or shrubs | |
| | Long strips of long grass | |
| Management - at least two of these practices: | Gaps in fences for hedgehogs and other wildlife | |
| | Use of peat-free compost | |
| | Avoiding pesticides, herbicides, fungicides or slug pellets | |
| | Water butt | |
| | Seed heads and stems left uncut overwinter | |

Table 3: Actions from the GM LNRS Priorities and Actions

| LNRS Action Code | LNRS Wildlife rich land actions | Further criteria that must be met for inclusion |
|--|--|---|
| Urban 1.1; Urban 2.1 | Enhance and increase diversity of existing green spaces and create dedicate wilder set aside areas for nature | Only in combination with other actions |
| Urban 1.2; Urban 2.6 | Create more nature-friendly multiple-use spaces, such as wellbeing gardens, community grow spaces or orchards, that provide habitats for urban species and benefit people. | Criteria in Table 2 should also be met |
| Urban 1.3; Urban 2.3; Urban 4.4; Urban 6.2 | Increase or expand nature-rich green spaces where they will provide stepping stones or corridors that better connect existing green space and reduce barriers to species movement. | Only in combination with other actions |
| Urban 4.6 | Create dedicated space for water and wetter habitats by installing sustainable drainage and providing sufficient space for river corridors. | Only in combination with other actions |
| Urban 2.2 | Create and maintain longer grasses and wildflower strips. | |
| Urban 3.1 | Enhance and increase the species diversity of streets and highways verges, with longer grasses, native wildflower strips or meadows and more dedicated spaces for nature. | |

| LNRS Action Code | LNRS Wildlife rich land actions | Further criteria that must be met for inclusion |
|------------------|---|--|
| Woodland 2.1 | Native woodland and scrub creation or establishment, where it will connect existing woodland and scrub | |
| Woodland 2.2 | Expand existing woodland and scrub and other woodland fringe and transitional habitats | |
| Woodland 2.3 | Planting or establishment of trees, woodland and scrub where they will play a role in natural flood management, control of pollution or reduce soil erosion. | |
| Woodland 3.1 | Targeted urban tree and woodland planting where it will increase connectivity, climate adaption and accessibility. | |
| Woodland 3.2 | Create new and enhance old or traditional orchards and urban community woodlands, and work to ensure better access for communities. | Actions to create new orchards or urban community woodlands only |
| Woodland 4.2 | Safeguard, manage and restore the species diversity and structure of existing hedgerows. | Actions to restore only. |
| Woodland 4.2 | Create more native hedgerows, particularly, where they act as corridors between existing trees and woodlands, or where they could intercept diffuse pollution or reduce soil erosion. | |
| Rivers 3.1 | Make water channels more natural and complex, re-meander channels and reconnect to floodplains where feasible. | |

| LNRS Action Code | LNRS Wildlife rich land actions | Further criteria that must be met for inclusion |
|------------------------|--|---|
| Rivers 3.3 | Restore and maintain more natural banks, in appropriate locations, and reduce invasive species*. | Actions to restore only |
| Rivers 4.1 | Expansion, creation or restoration of a variety of waterside habitats, including woodlands, wetlands and meadows, where they will better connect existing habitats. | |
| Rivers 4.2; Rivers 6.5 | Improve mobility for aquatic creatures by removing barriers, daylighting buried or covered waterbodies or installing by-pass structures, where feasible*. | |
| Rivers 5.1 | Install more sustainable drainage schemes, natural flood management schemes and permeable surfaces, in areas which will benefit nature and are most at risk of flooding. | Only in combination with other actions |
| Rivers 6.1 | Restoration and reconnection of canalside habitats, including targeted woodland creation and tree planting. | |
| Lowland 2.1 | Restore degraded wetland sites and areas of restorable deep peat, particularly where they will connect remaining wetland habitats. | |
| Lowland 2.2 | Create more patchworks of wetland habitats and transitional habitats, particularly around remaining and restored lowland raised bog, fens and other wetland habitats. | |
| Lowland 5.2 | Create a variety of new ponds and resurrect ghost ponds, in the right places to connect existing ponds. | |

| LNRS Action Code | LNRS Wildlife rich land actions | Further criteria that must be met for inclusion |
|------------------------|---|---|
| Grassland 2.1 | Creation or restoration of species-rich grasslands and lowland heath, particularly where they will expand or act as stepping stones or corridors. | |
| Grassland 2.2 | Creation and maintenance of transitional areas or more mosaics of habitats, on the boundaries between grasslands and other habitats. | Actions to create transitional habitats only. |
| Grassland 3.1 | Allow areas of urban grasslands to grow long and flower and increase species diversity through planting or other measures. | |
| Grassland 4.2 | Set aside dedicated patches of sympathetically managed or uncropped areas, along field boundaries, margins, corners or less productive areas, particularly where they will connect. | |
| Grassland 4.3 | Create and maintain forage areas and homes for species on farmland, alongside food production. | |
| Grassland 5.3 | Support switch to diversified plant species for grazing livestock, establish and maintain herbal lays or species-rich hay meadows | |
| Upland 1.1; Upland 4.1 | Stabilise, rewet and restore deep bare peat towards active blanket bog. | |
| Upland 1.2 | Encourage more diverse native vegetation and more flower-rich habitats on existing upland moorlands. | |
| Upland 1.3 | Create transitional habitats or corridors to increase linkage between our uplands and lowland habitats, where conditions allow. | |

| LNRS Action Code | LNRS Wildlife rich land actions | Further criteria that must be met for inclusion |
|------------------|---|---|
| Upland 2.1 | Restore more naturalised wet areas, flushes and ponds. | |
| Upland 2.2 | Create rough, diverse grasslands around flushes and wetlands, wet in some areas with rushes around flushes and springs. | |
| Upland 2.3 | Reduce and slow land drainage and encourage natural flood management. | Only in combination with other actions |
| Upland 3.2 | Increase woodland and tree regeneration and planting, with varying density from closed canopy woodland in some places to scattered trees in others. | |
| Upland 3.3 | Encourage moorland and clough edges to 'scrub up', to improve diversity, securing soils and slowing water flow. | |
| Upland 3.4 | Target woodland creation, tree planting and the creation of leaky dams, where they will also contribute towards slowing water flow. | |
| Upland 5.3 | Maintain, restore and increase upland hedgerows, hedgerow trees and field boundaries as important habitats. | |

Appendix 1: List of nectar and pollen-rich flowers/Wildflower species

*Indicates non-native species, or potentially non-native depending on the taxonomy or seed mix, these species should ideally only be used on sites such as community gardens, wellbeing gardens, allotments and other similar sites contained urban sites to avoid risk of spread into the wider environment.

| Trees and shrubs | Wildflower mix - general | Nectar and pollen-rich flowers | Early Spring flowering | Summer flowering | Late flowering |
|--------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------|------------------|---------------------|
| Bramble | Autumn hawkbit | Agastache* | Alyssum* | Heather | Buddleia* |
| Flowering currant* | Betony | Betony | Aubretia* | Hebe* | Ceanothus* |
| Goat willow | Bird's-foot-trefoil | Borage* | Dandelion | Honeysuckle | Common sunflower* |
| Hawthorn | Black medick | Broad bean* | English bluebells | Lavender* | Cone flower* |
| Hazel | Bladder campion | Buddleia* | Forget-me-not* | Red valerian* | French marigold* |
| Holly | Bluebell | Bugle | Garlic mustard | Yarrow | Goldenrod* |
| Honeysuckle | Bulbous buttercup | Catmint* | Grape hyacinth* | Common Mallow | Honeysuckle |
| Wild rose | Chamomile* | Chives* | Honesty* | Purple toadflax | Hyssop* |
| | Cock's-foot | Comfrey | Primrose | Verbena* | Ice plant* |
| | Common agrimony | Cranesbill* | Sweet rocket* | Wallflower* | Ivy |
| | Common mallow | Curry plant* | Sweet violet | | Lavender* |
| | Cow parsley | Figwort | Wallflower* | | Meadow saffron |
| | Devil's-bit scabious | Foxglove | White deadnettle | | Michaelmas daisies* |

| Trees and shrubs | Wildflower mix - general | Nectar and pollen-rich flowers | Early Spring flowering | Summer flowering | Late flowering |
|------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| | Dropwort | Heather | Winter aconite* | | Red valerian* |
| | Dyer's greenweed | Honeysuckle | Wood anemone | | Sedum* |
| | Feverfew* | Knapweed | | | Sweet scabious* |
| | Field Scabious | Larkspur* | | | |
| | Foxglove | Lavender* | | | |
| | Goatsbeard | Marjoram* | | | |
| | Grape hyacinth* | Mints* | | | |
| | Greater knapweed | Nasturtium* | | | |
| | Harebell | Poached Egg plant* | | | |
| | Hoary plantain | Rosemary* | | | |
| | Kidney vetch | Sage* | | | |
| | Lesser knapweed | Snapdragon* | | | |
| | Meadow buttercup | Thistles | | | |
| | Meadow cranesbill | Toadflax | | | |
| | Meadowsweet | Verbascum* | | | |
| | Musk mallow | Viper's bugloss | | | |
| | Nettle leaved bell flower | Woundworts | | | |
| | Ox-eye daisy | | | | |
| | Perforate St John's Wort | | | | |

| Trees and shrubs | Wildflower mix - general | Nectar and pollen-rich flowers | Early Spring flowering | Summer flowering | Late flowering |
|------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------|------------------|----------------|
| | Pignut | | | | |
| | Primrose | | | | |
| | Purple loosestrife | | | | |
| | Red campion | | | | |
| | Red clover | | | | |
| | Ribwort plantain | | | | |
| | Salad burnet | | | | |
| | Scentless mayweed* | | | | |
| | Selfheal | | | | |
| | Sheep's-fescue | | | | |
| | Small scabious | | | | |
| | Sweet cicely* | | | | |
| | Teasel | | | | |
| | Toadflax* | | | | |
| | Tufted vetch | | | | |
| | Viper's bugloss | | | | |
| | White campion | | | | |
| | Wild carrot | | | | |
| | Wild daffodil | | | | |
| | Wild thyme | | | | |
| | Yarrow | | | | |

| Trees and shrubs | Wildflower mix - general | Nectar and pollen-rich flowers | Early Spring flowering | Summer flowering | Late flowering |
|------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------|------------------|----------------|
| | Yellow rattle | | | | |
| | Yorkshire-fog | | | | |