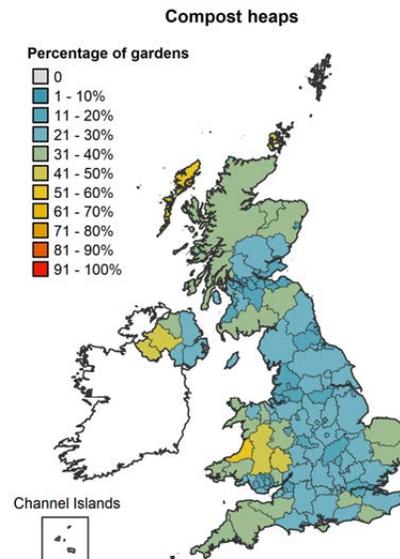
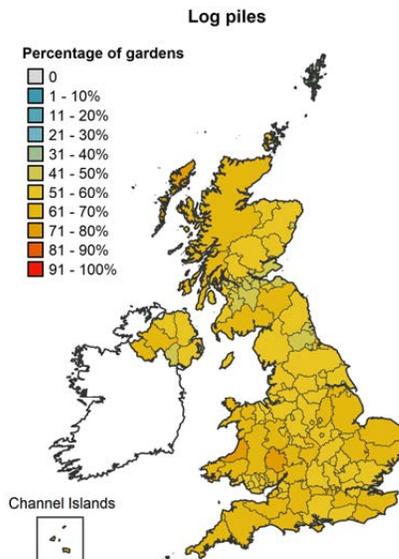


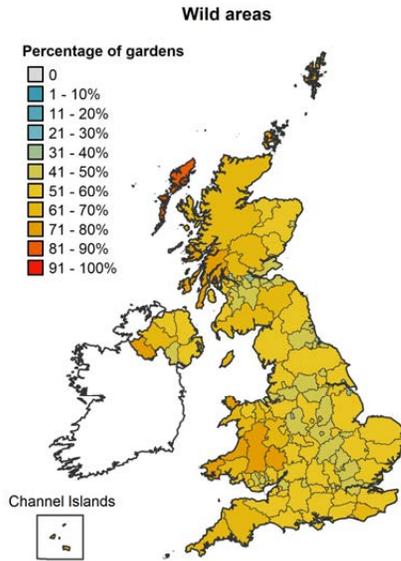
1. On average 45% of participants provided ponds or other standing/running water sources in their gardens, with percentages higher in southern England and Wales than in northern England and Scotland.

2. Just under 40% of participants across the country provided rock or stone piles in their gardens, though these features were less common in gardens in eastern England, perhaps reflecting the underlying geology.

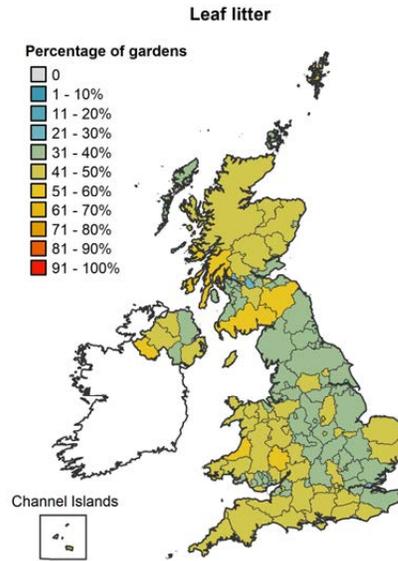


3. Nearly 60% of participants provided log piles; rotting wood is often recommended in wildlife gardens and this advice has been taken on board in gardens across the country, with little variation.

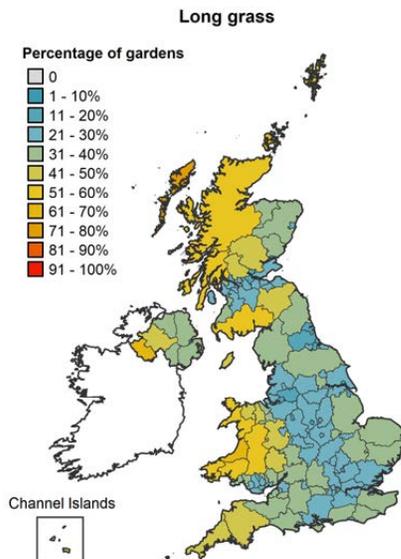
4. Only 25% of gardens had an open compost heap, perhaps reflecting the popularity of closed compost bins. However, in some areas over 30% of gardens have compost heaps, including Norfolk and Suffolk, south-west England, and part of Wales and Northern Ireland.



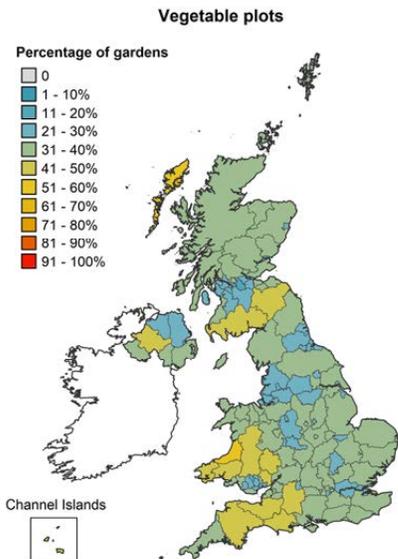
5. A majority of gardens have wild areas that are untended or overgrown with weeds, 55% on average, though with percentages slightly lower in central England and higher in parts of Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland.



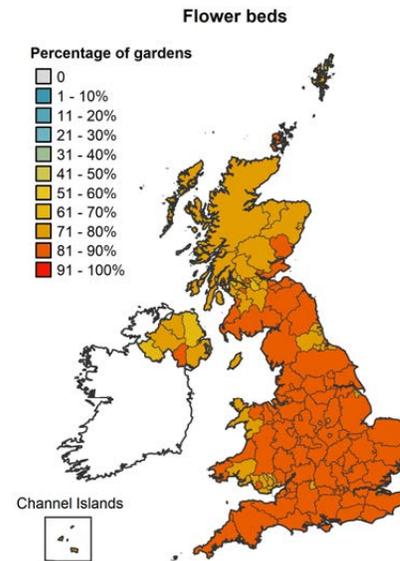
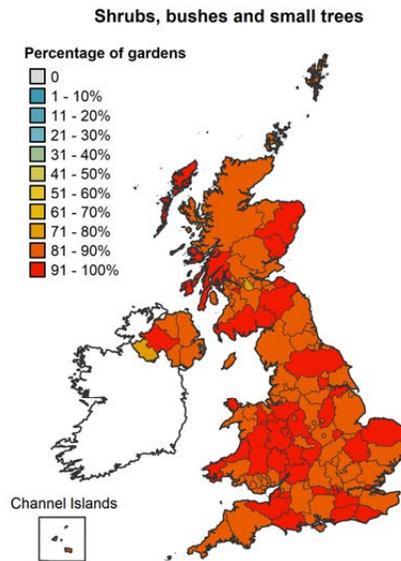
6. Just over 40% of gardens leave leaf litter in piles, though this percentage is lower in central and northern England, with only 30-40% of gardens in many counties leaving areas of leaf litter.



7. On average only 30% of gardens contain long grass, and this percentage is even lower in gardens in central England, and higher in eastern England, south west England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland.

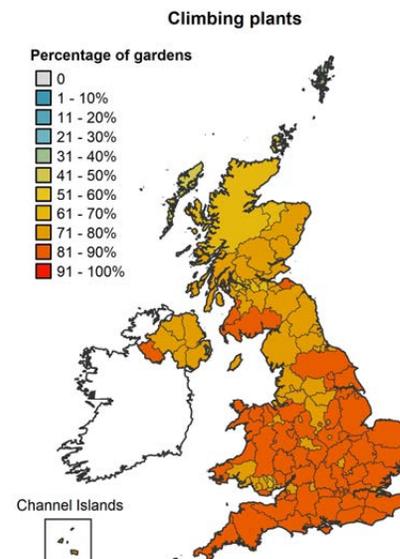
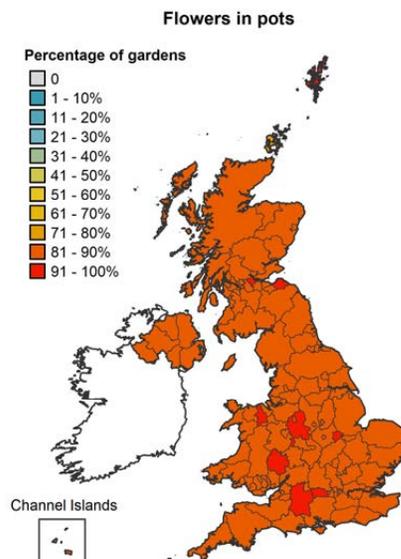


8. Just over 30% of participants have vegetable plots that are accessible to wildlife in their gardens, with lower occurrences in urban areas and higher in Wales, southern Scotland and south west England, presumably reflecting garden size and climate.



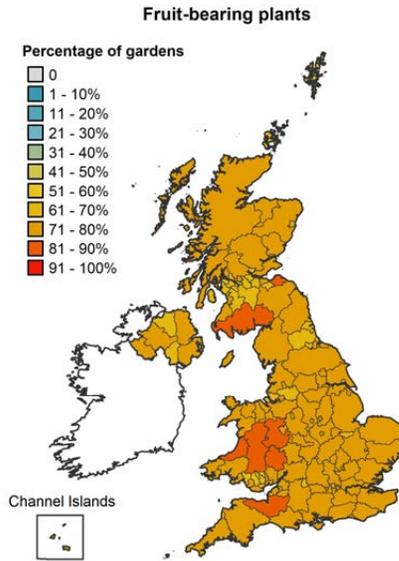
9. The most common garden feature reported is the presence of shrubs, bushes and small trees, with over 90% of gardens having these throughout the UK.

10. On average 85% of gardens have flower beds, with occurrence of this feature being uniformly high across England, slightly lower in Scotland, Northern Ireland and some areas of Wales.

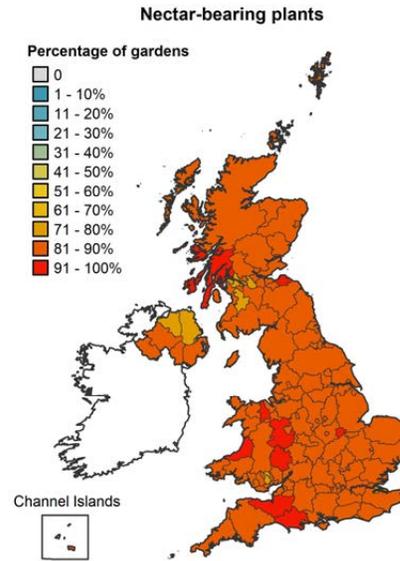


11. Having flowers or other plants in pots was the second most common wildlife friendly feature, with 90% of gardens having some flowers in pots.

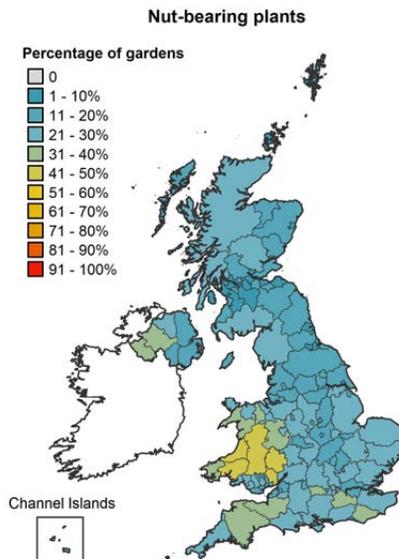
12. Just over 80% of gardens had climbing plants, including Ivy, which is useful for shelter, flowers and berries. However, a higher percentage of gardens in southern England and Wales had climbing plants, with lower percentages in northern England, Northern Ireland and Scotland.



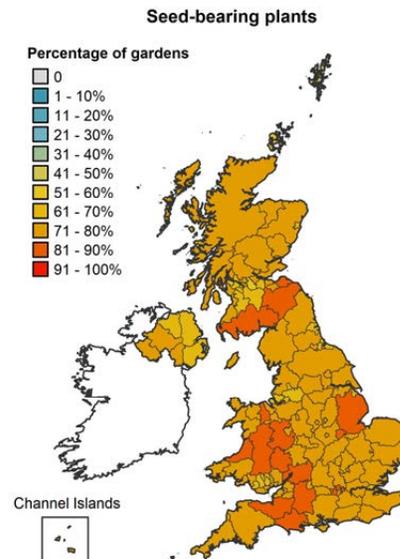
13. Over three quarters of gardens have some kind of fruit or berry bearing plants, and this percentage was similar across the UK, with particularly high percentages in central Wales.



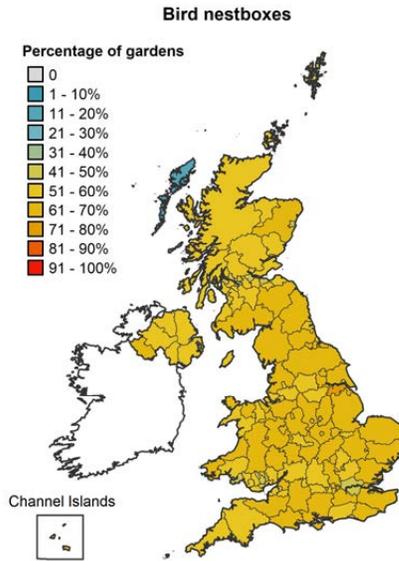
14. Nearly 90% of gardens have some kind of nectar or pollen bearing plants, indicating high support for this key feature of wildlife friendly gardens.



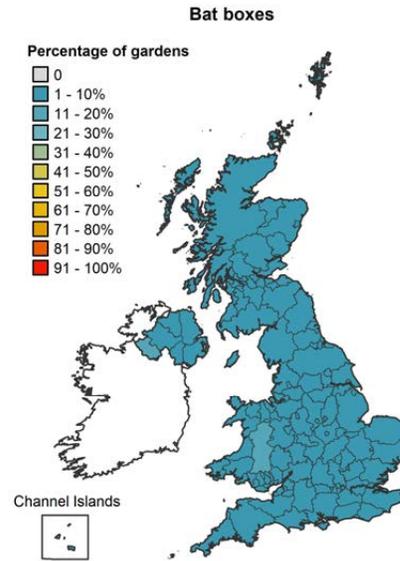
15. Nut bearing plants – which tend to be larger trees such as Chestnut, Hazel, Oak and Walnut – occur in under 25% of gardens, though with higher percentages in central Wales and South West England.



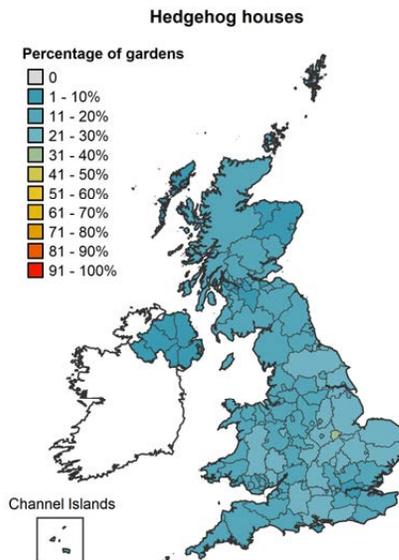
16. Nearly 80% of gardens contain plants with edible seeds, and this rises to above 80% in gardens in central Wales, South West England, southern Scotland and Lincolnshire.



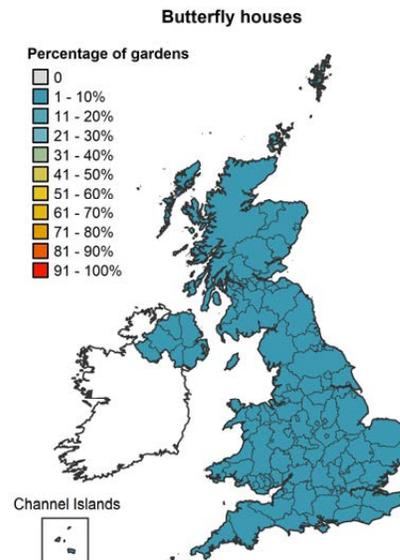
17. Just over 60% of gardens provide nest boxes for birds, and uptake of this feature is uniform across the UK.



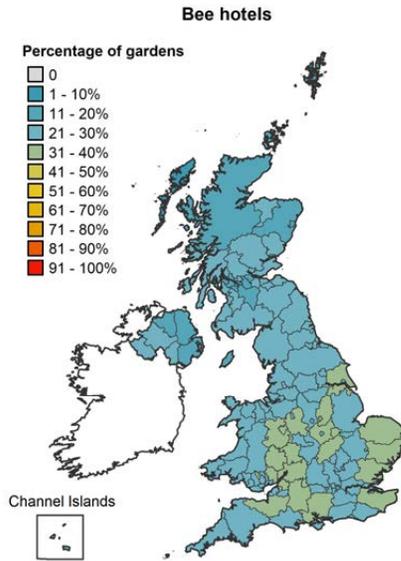
18. Bat boxes are not highly taken up anywhere, with only 6% of gardens having this feature.



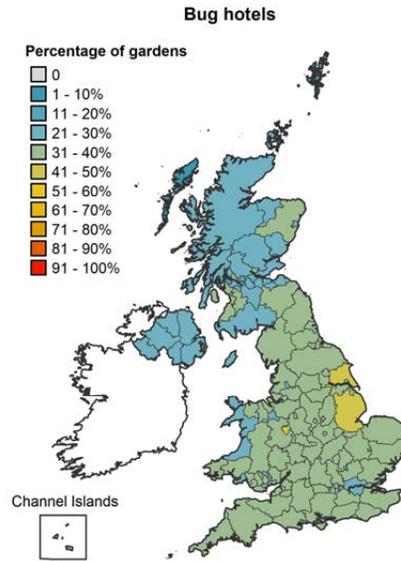
19. Hedgehog houses are not highly taken up anywhere, with under 20% of gardens providing these.



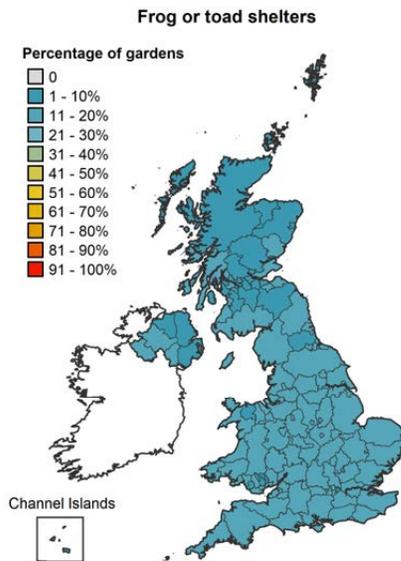
20. Butterfly houses for roosting butterflies, moths and other insects remain a niche and perhaps not widely known 'home for nature', with only 5% of gardens providing these.



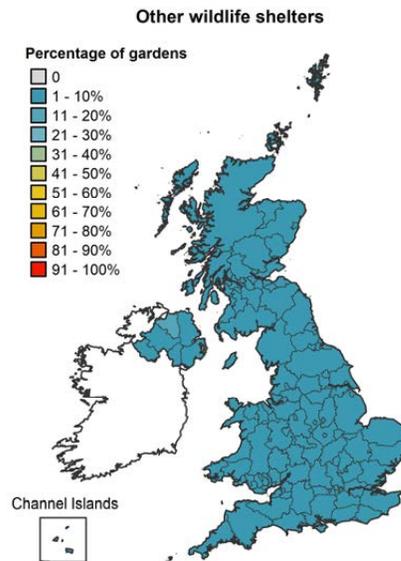
21. Bee hotels for nesting solitary bees are provided by 28% of participants across the UK, though the average is over 30% in some areas of central, southern and Eastern England.



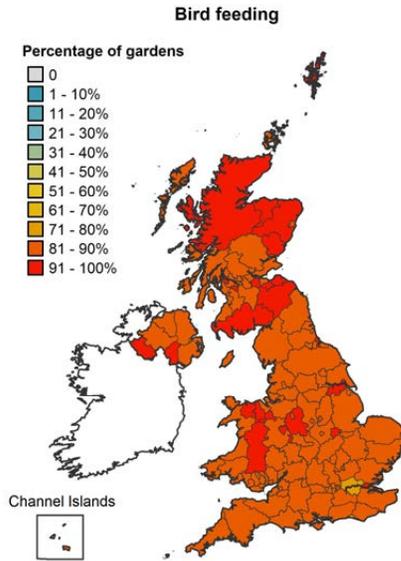
22. Bug hotels with a variety of sheltering options for insects are provided by 35% of participants, with the highest percentages, over 50%, in Lincolnshire and East Yorkshire.



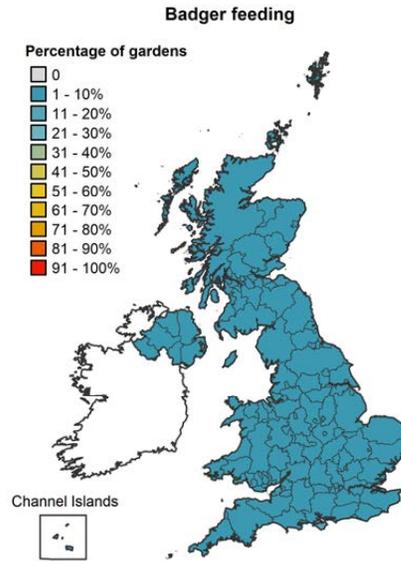
23. On average 15% of gardens provide frog or toad shelters, uniformly across the country.



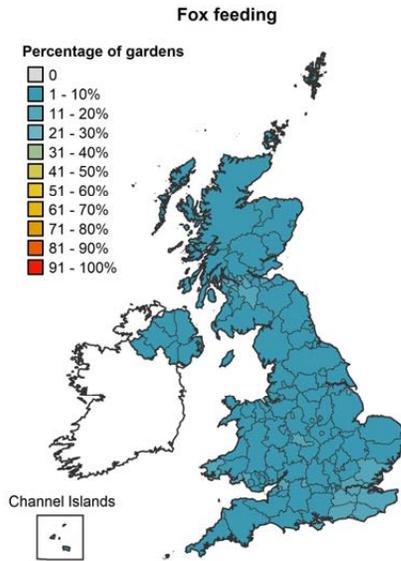
24. On average 5% of gardens provide 'other wildlife' shelters, uniformly across the country.



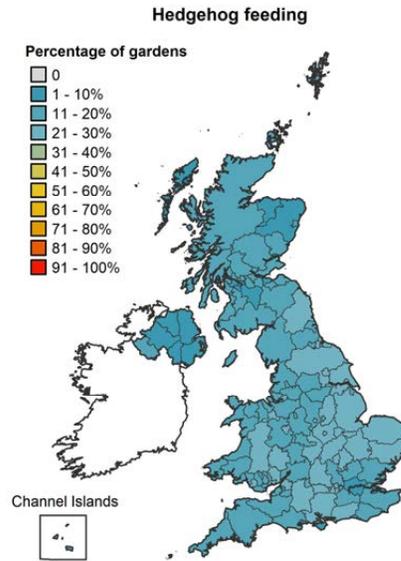
25. Bird feeding is by far the most common provisioning practice reported, with 90% of participants across the country reporting feeding their garden birds. The practice was slightly less common in London.



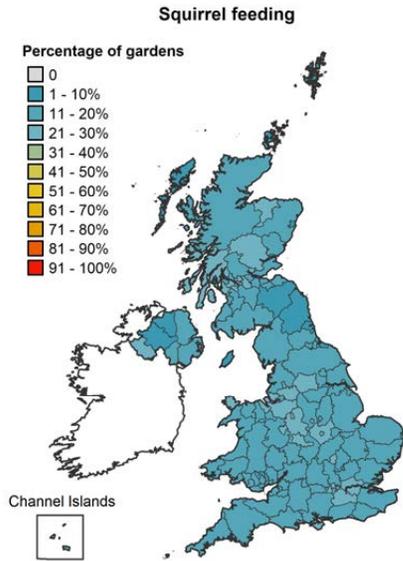
26. Only 3% of participants feed Badgers in their gardens.



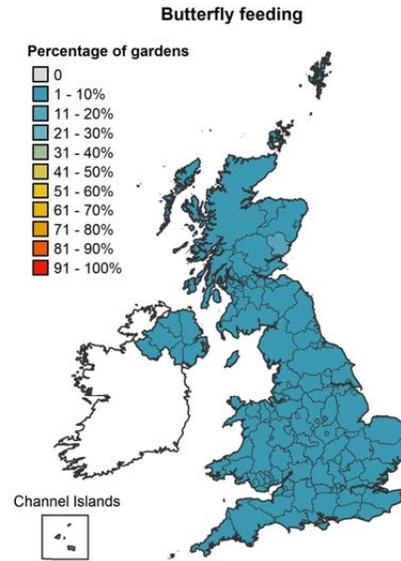
27. Just under 10% of participants feed Foxes in their gardens, with slightly higher percentages in London and South East England.



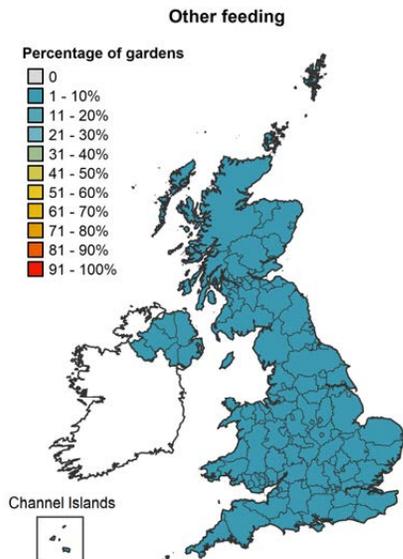
28. Nearly 20% of participants feed Hedgehogs in their gardens.



29. Nearly the same percentage of people feed squirrels as feed Hedgehogs: 18%. Higher percentages of gardens fed squirrels in Scotland, presumably Red Squirrels, and in urban areas including London and Liverpool/Manchester.



30. Just over 5% of participants provide food for butterflies, uniformly across the UK.



31. While most options were covered, 2% of participants reported 'other feeding'.