As our climate changes, gardens are becoming even more vital to wildlife and people. They can provide shade, absorb carbon, soak up flood water and help to cool buildings.

A well managed network of gardens stretching across Sussex will contribute to the creation of a living landscape, helping wildlife to move more freely and adapt to climate change.

Want to know how to improve your garden for wildlife, or build a pond? Have you seen something interesting and want to know what it is? If it’s about wildlife, get in touch.

WildCall
The Sussex Wildlife Trust’s wildlife information service
01273 494777
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Skill Level: 3 out of 5
Time of Year: All Year

- **Wildlife Friendly:** If you have a lack of suitable natural breeding sites in your garden the addition of a bird box can provide welcome refuge. You can attract different species of birds by using differing styles of boxes.
- **Climate Friendly:** Gardens containing food, water and shelter help to create essential corridors for wildlife to move and adapt to climate change. While bird boxes can offer fantastic homes, don’t forget that hedges and trees are the best natural habitat.

**Creating a safe haven**
Gardens that are well designed are easily capable of supporting families of blue tits, robins, blackbirds. However it is more difficult to get birds to breed than to feed in your garden. The chosen nesting site needs to be in a territory which will provide most of the food that both the adults and young need during this busy phase. In addition to a good nesting site you need natural food and good highways connecting your garden to the surrounding neighbourhood.

**Designs:**
**Box 1**
This is a simple closed box design to attract tits, sparrows and nuthatches. By altering the diameter of the entrance hole you can attract different bird species:
- 25 mm - Blue, coal & marsh tit
- 28 mm - Great tit, tree sparrow & pied flycatcher
- 32 mm - Nuthatch & house sparrow

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Location, location, location

Birds are quite specific in their nest requirements. If you are thinking of putting up a bird box, position is crucial. The box should be placed at least two metres off the ground and away from overhanging branches to stop cats finding the nest. Avoid placing the box so that it faces strong sun or is exposed to wet south-westerly winds. A sheltered position facing north-east or south-east is best.

It is best to angle the box forward slightly, kept away from the wall or tree by a strip of wood. Boxes can be hung from wires to discourage predators, but please use four wires to ensure that the box will not spin.

Open fronted boxes need to be low down, below 2m, and well hidden in vegetation.

Box 2

This is similar to box 1 but the upper front is removed to create an open fronted box. This box will attract robins, pied wagtails and wrens. Spotted flycatchers will prefer a shallower, open fronted box.

Helping hand at nesting time

Come springtime garden birds will start a frantic search for materials to build and insulate the perfect nest. You can give them a hand by putting out suitable nesting materials. Try hanging bundles of straw, fine sticks, shredded woollen jumpers and bunches of grasses close to your feeding station. Your bundles should last through to the summer season of second broods.

Keep it clean

Use boiling water to clean the box each autumn to prevent a build up of parasites. It is important to leave it for a few weeks after the young have fledged as they may roost in the box for a while after they have left the nest.

Make sure to wear gloves when removing old nesting material. Let the box air dry thoroughly and put it back up for the winter. You could add a small handful of clean hay or wood shavings to help keep small mammals and roosting birds that may use the box warm.