

Bee Connected – working with the local community to deliver landscape scale benefits for bumblebees



Bee

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share

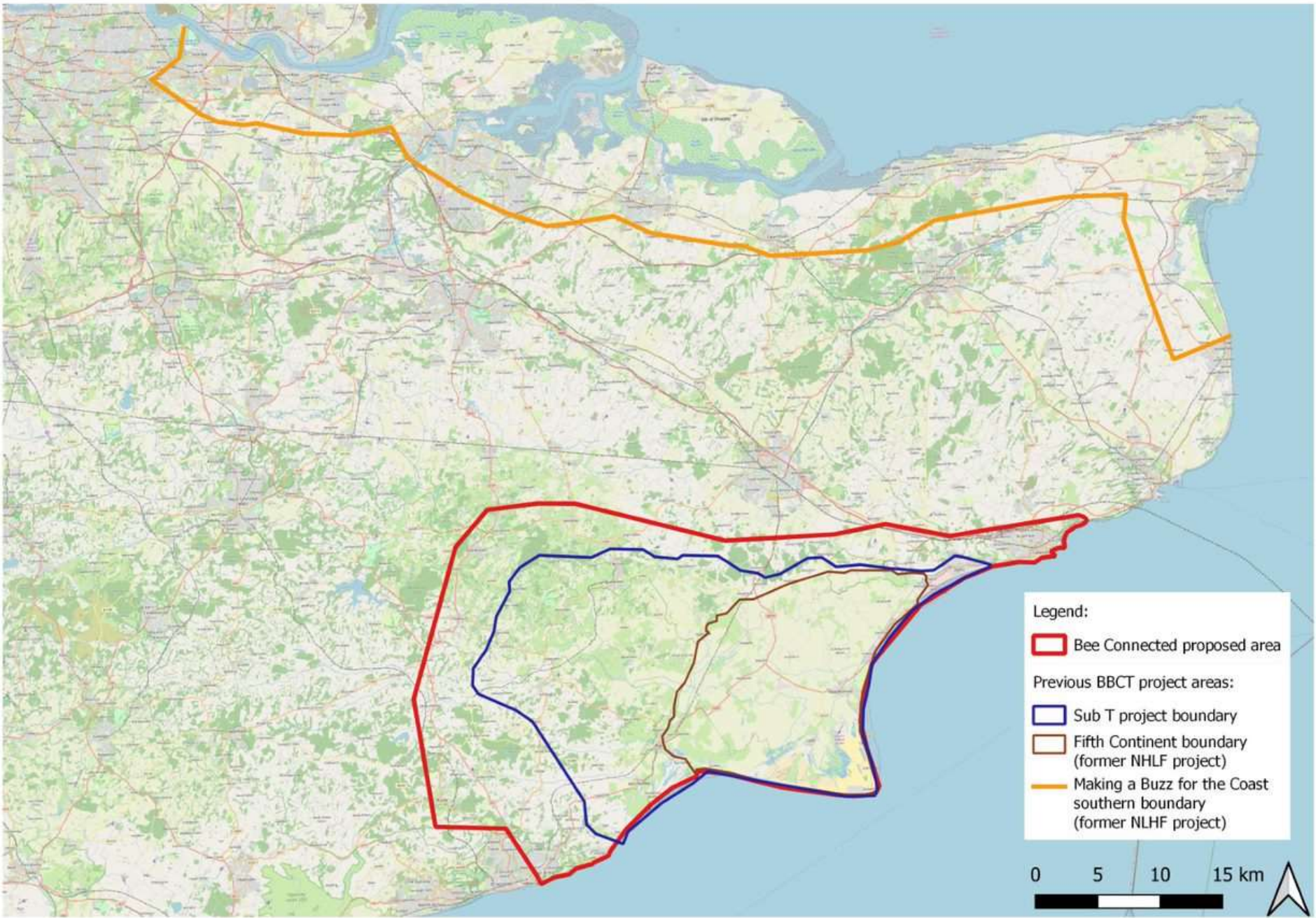
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Sense of community

- Working with all landowners within the community to give bespoke advice
 - Parish Councils
 - Community groups
 - Small holders
 - Farmers
- Engaging with the local community by giving talks, walks, identification days and events
 - How people can help
 - Recruiting volunteers
 - Sense of local ownership and pride

Parish councils

- Tenterden
- Rolvenden
- Newenden
- Hythe
- Ivychurch



Community groups- Woodchurch

Advised on churchyard

Meadow restoration

Planters around village

Donated plants, seeds and bulbs

Run two bumblebee garden parties

Village events



Small holders

- Meadow management & restoration
- Natural regeneration
- Green hay from Rare breeds centre & RSPB Dungeness
- Native & local provenance wild flowers
- Donate yellow rattle
- Ponds dug by RMCP



Farmers

- 58
- Bespoke 121 advice
- Bumblebee farm days
- Wild flower surveys
- BeeWalks



Volunteers



Results

74 BeeWalks across the project area

58 farmers and **70 other landowners** who have received management advice. Total **128**.

Advised on approx. **3100 ha** and **11 miles** of Network Rail track and **100 miles** of B roads.

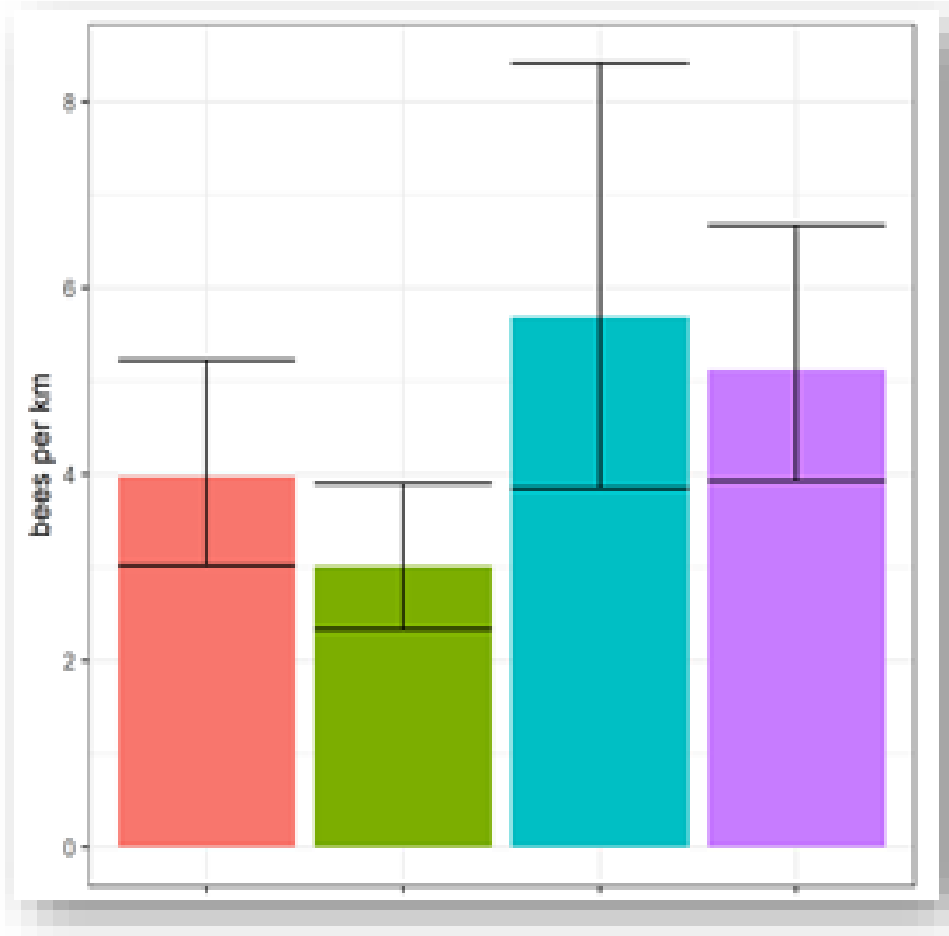
Support a total of **81 volunteers**.

Outreach to over **2,000 people** per year.

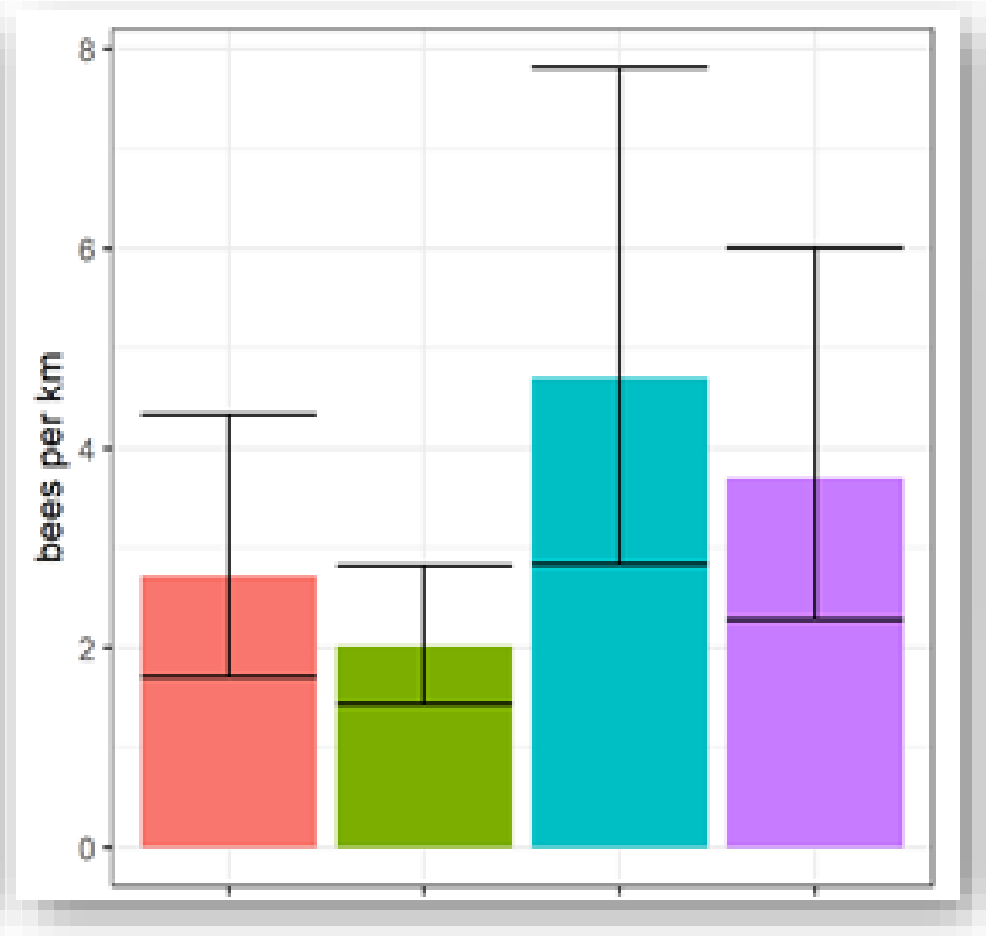
Increased **distribution** and **knowledge** of rare bumblebee species

Sense of community ownership and engagement

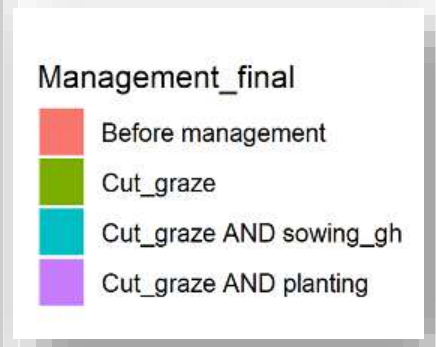




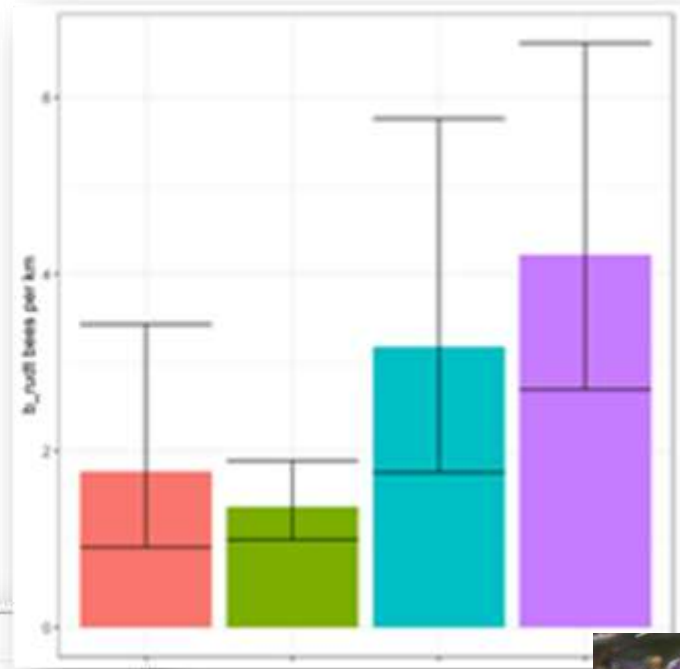
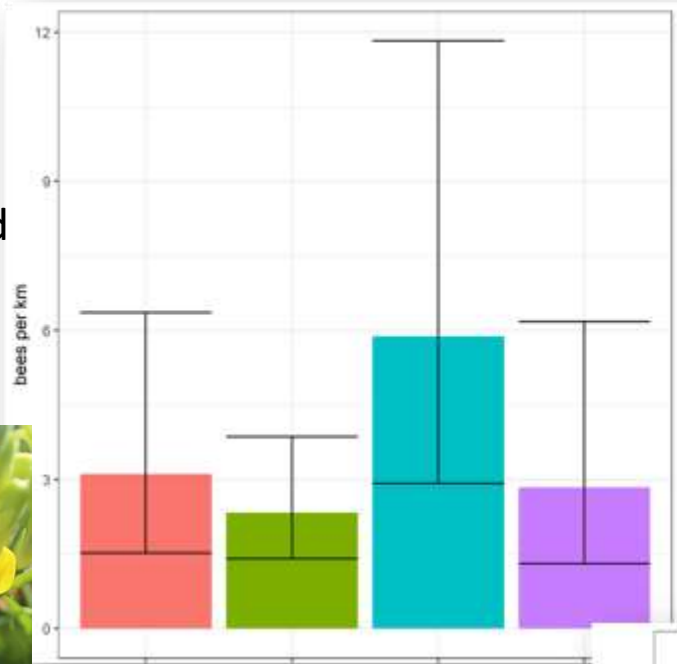
All bees*



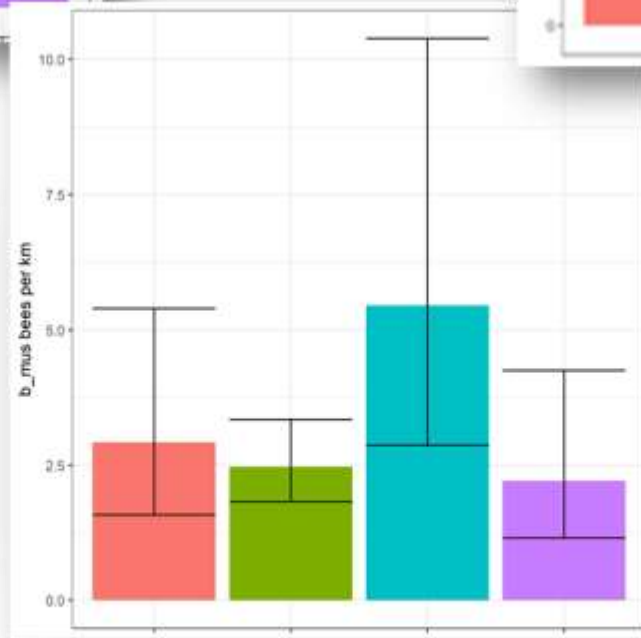
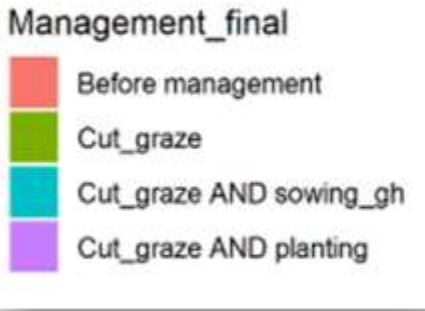
Rare bees*



Brown banded carder



Ruderal



Moss carder



Thank you

Twitter project page [beeconnected@nikkigammans](#)

Facebook page Bee Connected

Instagram [@beeconnectedproject](#)



Managing parks for pollinators

Tim Bell- Ranger Services
and Environmental projects
manager

Kent Country Parks





Shorne Woods Country Park

Brewers Road,
Gravesend, DA12 3HX
03000 414747

[f @ShorneWoods](#)



Manor Park Country Park

St Leonard's Street,
West Malling, Kent, ME19 6PE
03000 414747

[f @ManorParkCountryPark](#)



Grove Ferry Picnic Site

Upstreet,
Kent, CT3 4BP
03000 420993



Pegwell Bay Country Park

A256 Sandwich Road, Pegwell Bay,
Ramsgate, CT12 5JB
03000 420993

[f @PegwellBayCountryPark](#)



White Horse Wood Country Park

Detling Hill, Maidstone, ME14 3JE
03000 420993



Lullingstone Country Park

Castle Road,
Eynsford, Kent, DA4 0JF
03000 411811

[f @LullingstoneCountryPark](#)



Brockhill Country Park

Sandling Road,
Saltwood, Hythe,
Kent, CT21 4HL
03000 420993

[f @BrockhillCountryPark](#)



Trosley Country Park

Waterlow Road,
Vigo Village,
Meopham, Kent, DA13 0SG
03000 411811

[f @TrosleyCountryPark](#)



Teston Bridge Country Park

Teston Lane,
Teston, Kent, ME18 5BX
03000 411811

[f @TestonBridge](#)



Learn more about our parks at kent.gov.uk/countryparks

Biodiversity and The Country Parks strategy

Aim 1 of the Country Parks strategy is to provide a Country Park network of well connected, high quality and biodiverse greenspace across Kent.

Provide high quality parks that are maintained and improved in line with our management plans, statutory and grant obligations and that, where possible, the standards of our management are independently tested and verified.

Our Country Parks are well connected through physical networks and collaborative partnerships to enable the best results for people, nature and the environment.

Maintain or, where possible, enhance the biodiversity, heritage and landscape values of the sites ensuring that opportunities to connect communities to their value are provided.

General overview

- 534 hectares of land under management
- 270 hectares is designated Site of Special Scientific Interest
- Over 1 million visitors per year
- Volunteers committed over 800 days to help deliver our objectives in 2021-22
- We worked in partnership with the Old Chalk New Downs Project, Darenth Valley Landscape Partnership, Kent Downs Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty and local neighbours

Grassland management

The ranger teams manage:

- 48ha of chalk grassland
- 6.5ha of acid grassland
- 15ha of lowland meadow
- Maintain a rough grassland and herb fringe to all amenity cut grass areas
- Manage open glades of herbs, grasses and wildflowers throughout the woodlands connected by the ride system
- Manage 3km of heavy rough throughout Lullingstone 18 hole golf course bordering the woodland edge that acts as a wildlife corridor throughout the golf course.

Wildflower meadows



At Brockhill a new wildflower meadow with pond area is under creation to help improve the habitat for solitary bees





Acid grassland

The combination of veteran trees and acid grassland create a remnant wood pasture habitat similar to the neighboring Cobham Woods estate





Chalk grassland



A combination of grazing and mechanical cutting create the conditions for wildflowers to thrive



At Trosley the Maidstone mining bee that had been extinct since 1935 was found to be alive and well by a local expert called Grant Hazlehurst, it's called *Andrena Polita*.
A volunteer group carry out a regular bumble bee transect



We graze some of our sites with cattle or goats. We have just started a new herd of Cheviot goats grazing at Preston Hill. We work with local farmers to try and diversify grazing and share grazing stock across a local area.



Woodland management

- Coppice 3.5ha of Sweet Chestnut across 4 sites annually on an 18-year rotation. All cut timber is used to heat the visitor centres or sold to the public as firewood
- Manage 7km of 3 zone ride network with connected glades that link the coppice coupes and prevent the fragmentation of habitat
- Over 600 veteran/notable trees are under active management and monitoring providing hollows and water for pollinators
- Have a 32ha project to improve the woodland understorey and connect all pockets of woodland at Shorne Woods, planting over 20,000 mixed species that will improve the food supply for pollinators

Coppice- all cut timber will regrow so this is a sustainable form of woodland management that is also beneficial to wildlife.



A fresh cut 3 zone ride 30m wide and a fresh cut glade in the coppice woodlands, these are crucial habitat corridors for wildlife. Each zone of the ride benefits different wildlife from pollinators and birds to small mammals



Veteran trees provide water,
shelter and food for wildlife



Across all our woodlands we aim for a mixed age and species mix to benefit as much wildlife as possible.



Community engagement through education visits, events and volunteers



Volunteers at Brockhill helped seed the meadow and drill holes to create cavities in old fenceposts. Volunteers and staff also carry out bee and butterfly transects across the parks.



Community engagement through interpretation and interpretive trails



And finally....
Have lunch
with the
pollinators



What is a pollinator?

FACT: There are 4000 species of insect in the UK that carry out pollination.



Common Fly
They visit the flower to feed on nectar and pollen.



Bumblebee
They visit the flower to feed on nectar and pollen.

Red Admiral
They visit the flower to feed on nectar.



Large Tortoiseshell
They visit the flower to feed on nectar.



The plant attracts insects to drink nectar and the pollen sticks to their bodies.



Beetle
They visit the flower to feed on nectar.



Common Wasp
They visit the flower to feed on nectar and pollen.



White-tailed Butterfly
They visit the flower to feed on nectar.

They carry pollen particles too heavy to be carried by the wind from flower to flower fertilising the plant so it can then produce seed to allow reproduction.

Where does pollen come from?

Different tree species produce pollen from February to August, often tiny particles spread by the wind.

FACT:

Bramble, honeysuckle and ivy produce pollen even in the deepest woods late into the Autumn.

Honeysuckle

March - May



Bramble

March - May



Ivy

March - November

Wildflowers produce summer pollen. There is 18.5 hectares of grassland at Lullingstone managed for the benefit of pollinators.

Red clover

March - May



Pyramidal orchid

March - May

Wild marjoram

March - November



Grasses allowed to grow longer also produce pollen and shelter pollinators. Hawthorn, Blackthorn and Willow blossom provides pollen in the early spring.



Willow blossom

March - May



Blackthorn

March - May



Hawthorn

March - May

For more information visit www.lullingstone.org.uk



Why are pollinators important?

FACT:

Between 75-95% of all flowering plants on earth need help with pollinating with 80% of European wildflowers requiring insect pollination.

www.beeandbumblebee.org

Pollinators support healthy ecosystems that help clean the air, stabilise soils, support other wildlife and contribute to helping protect the earth from severe weather.



Broccoli

1200 crops rely on pollinators, roughly 1 in every 3 spoonfuls you eat is there because of pollinators.



Peas



Apples

FACT:

Almond crops rely 100% on honeybee pollination, with cherries and blueberries its 90%.



Cherries



Strawberries



Denim

Shirts

What threats are there?

76% of plants preferred by bumblebees are in decline. 71% of butterfly species are in decline and half of bumblebee species are in decline.



www.beeandbumblebee.org



How can you help?

Stop the mow, let it grow! Let dandelion and red clover flower before mowing it off, the taller grass shelters bees and insects.



Dandelion
March to June



Sow wildflower seed mixes that includes yarrow, wild thyme, corncockle and red clover.



Plant pollinator friendly species that flower throughout the seasons not just in summer.

Spring

(Mar to May)
Hedge Nettle, Dogie,
Crocus

Summer

(June to August)
Borage, Honeysuckle,
Echinacea, Lavender

Autumn

(Sep to Oct)
Autumn crocus,
Chrysanthemums,
Solvias, Dahlias

Borage
March to May



Red clover
March to September



Honeysuckle
March to September

Leave some bare earth for mining bees and build a bee home for your garden.



Grow your own fruit and vegetables.



For more information visit
the National Beekeeping Centre
and members of the network



The end



Kent's Plan Bee Summit 2022

The Importance of Woodland Management for Pollinators

Simon Ginnaw, Strutt & Parker



BNP PARIBAS GROUP



HOW DO POLLINATORS USE WOODLANDS

Food



HOW DO POLLINATORS USE WOODLANDS

Breeding

- Pools, puddles, ditches, springs, seepages and water-filled rot-holes of trees, which provide habitats for hoverflies and other pollinators with aquatic larvae
- Dead wood and old trees which provide habitat for flies and beetles with 'saproxylic' larvae, for aerial-nesting bees and wasps, and for hibernating insects
- Old rodent burrows and dense vegetation are used for bumblebee nesting
- Banks and dry ground in sunny rides and clearings provide habitat for ground-nesting bees (e.g. mining bees) and their flower-visiting parasites (e.g. bee flies and nomad bees)
- Dung for various flower-visiting flies e.g. dung flies, anthomyiids, muscids and Rhingia hoverflies
- Carrion for flower-visiting blowflies (e.g. bluebottles and greenbottles)

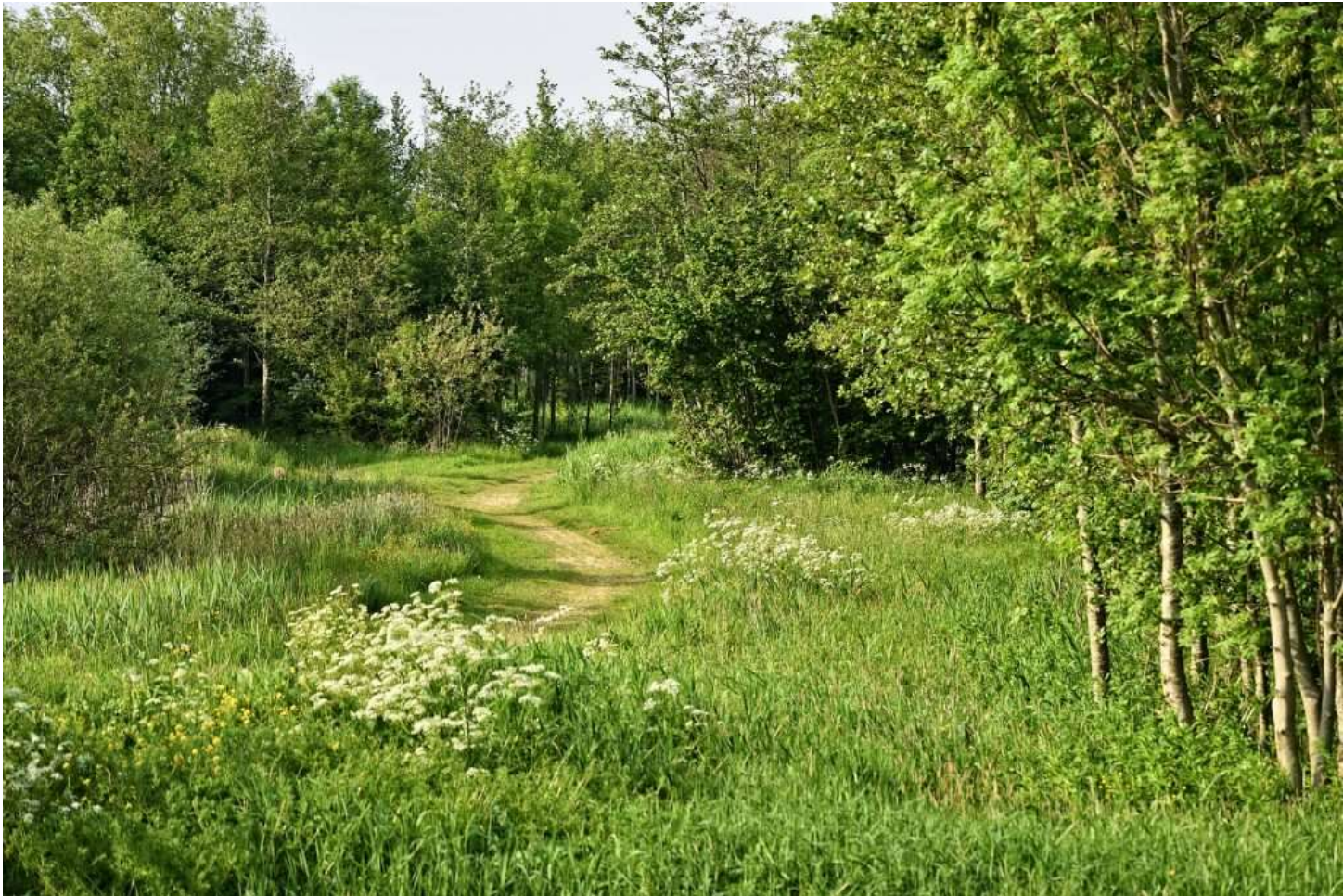
HOW DO POLLINATORS USE WOODLANDS

Overwintering



WOODLAND MANAGEMENT

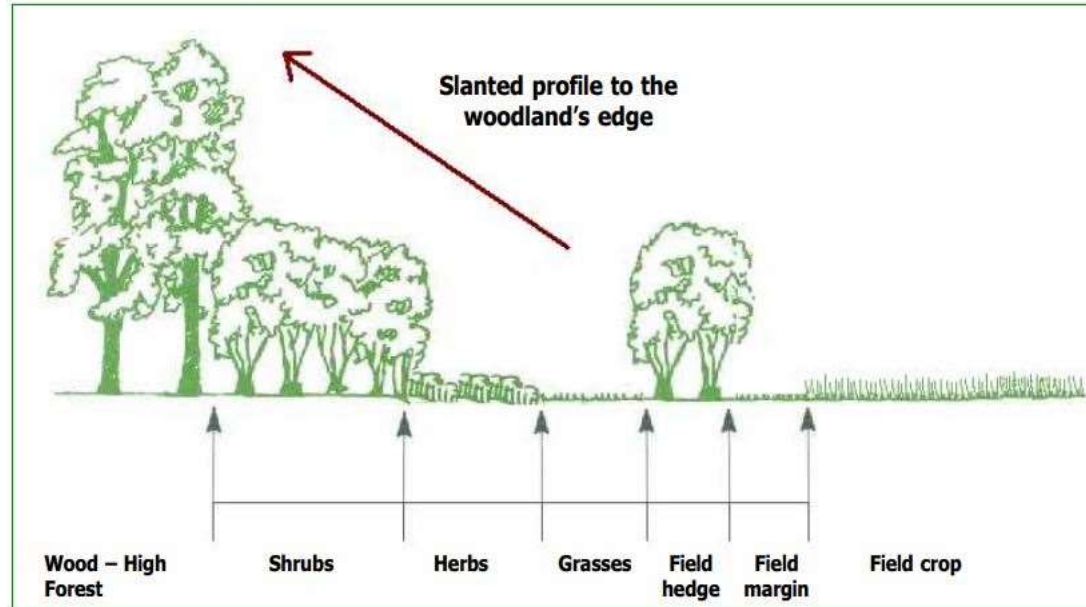
The edge effect



WOODLAND MANAGEMENT

The edge effect

Diagram showing a desirable woodland edge profile:



Grasses : an annually cut grass sward.

Herbs : a herbaceous sward cut on 2 to 3 year rotation to promote flowering plants.

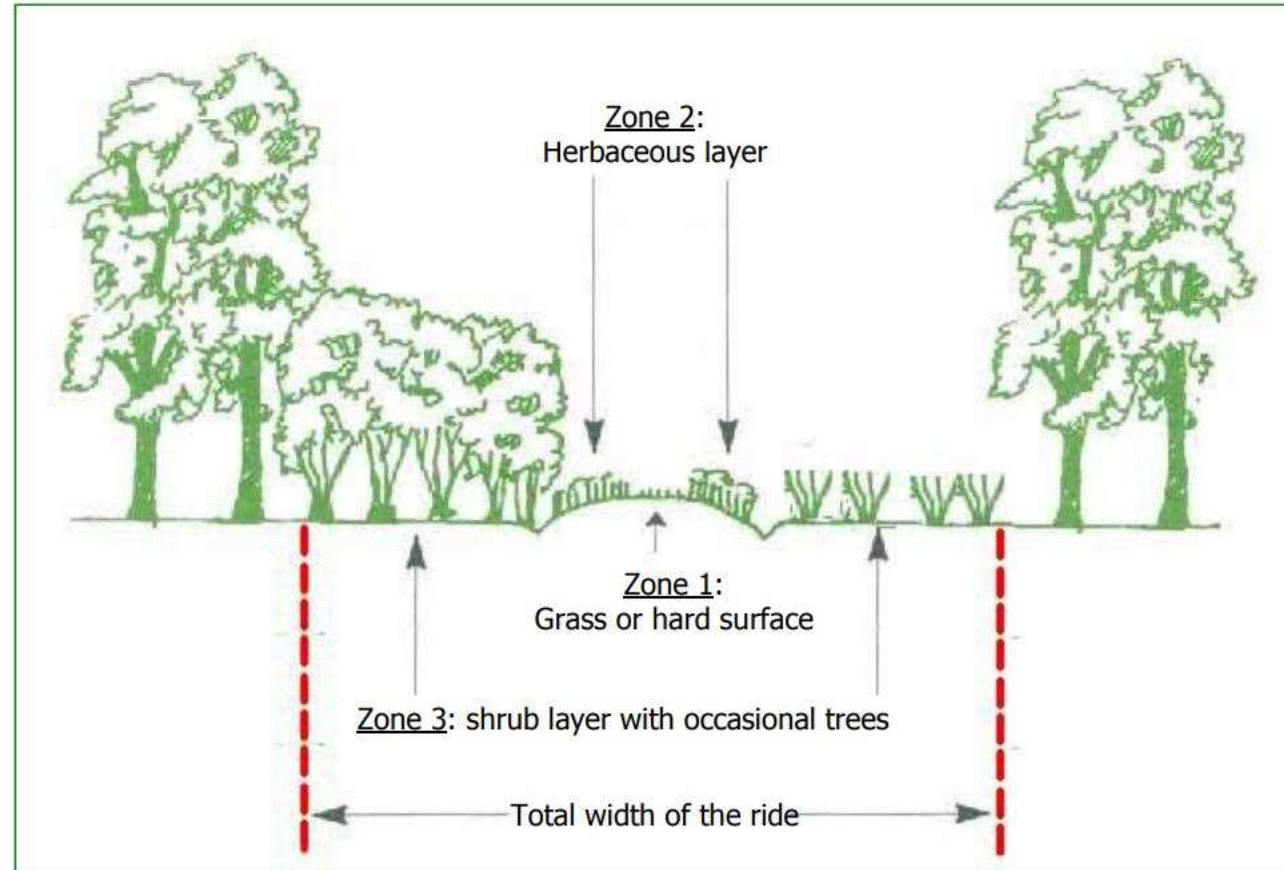
Shrubs : a shrub zone cut on a 5 to 8 year cut to develop shrubby growth.

Field margin : this should be at least 2 metre.

WOODLAND MANAGEMENT

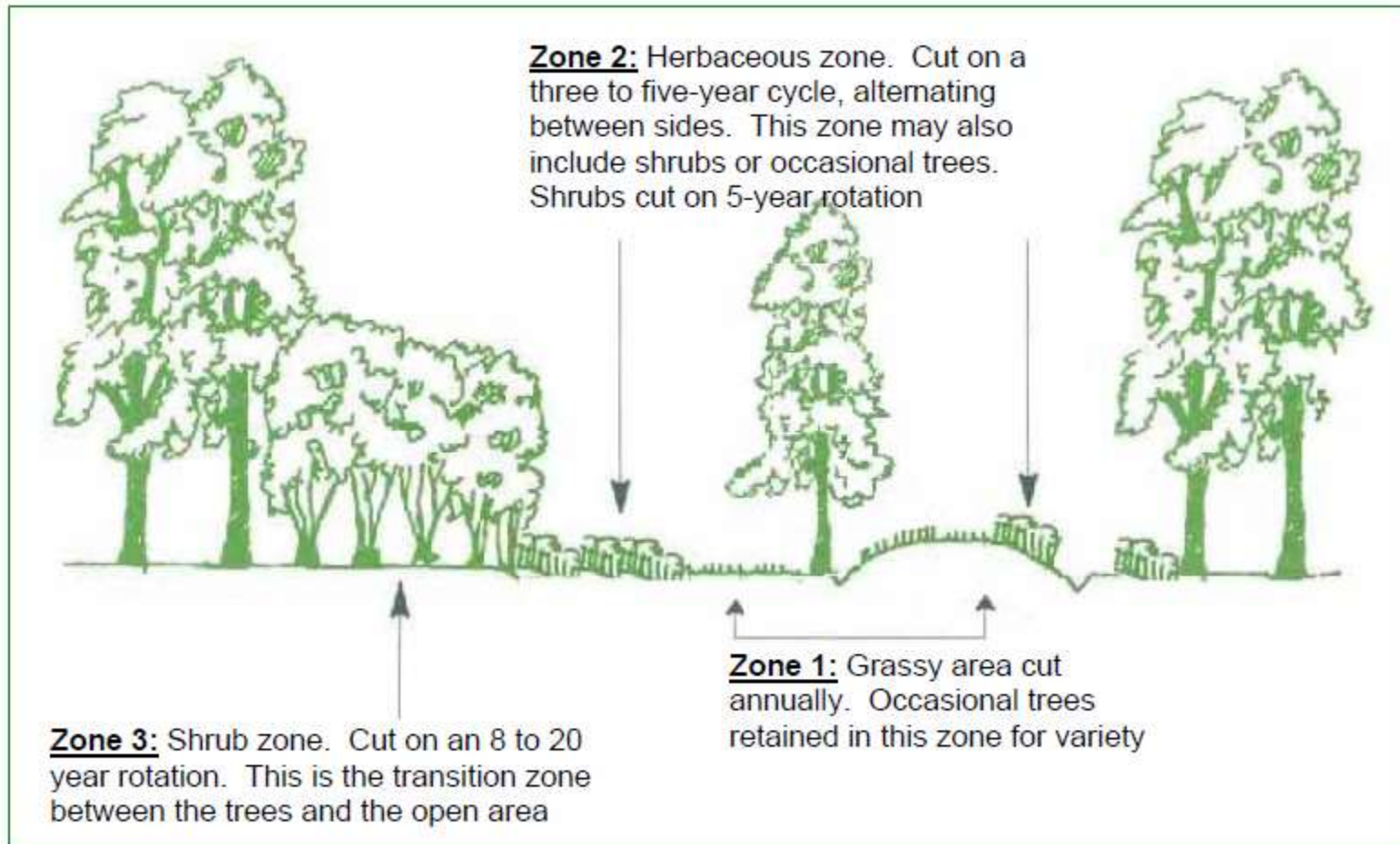
Rides and clearings

Diagram of the zoning of a ride



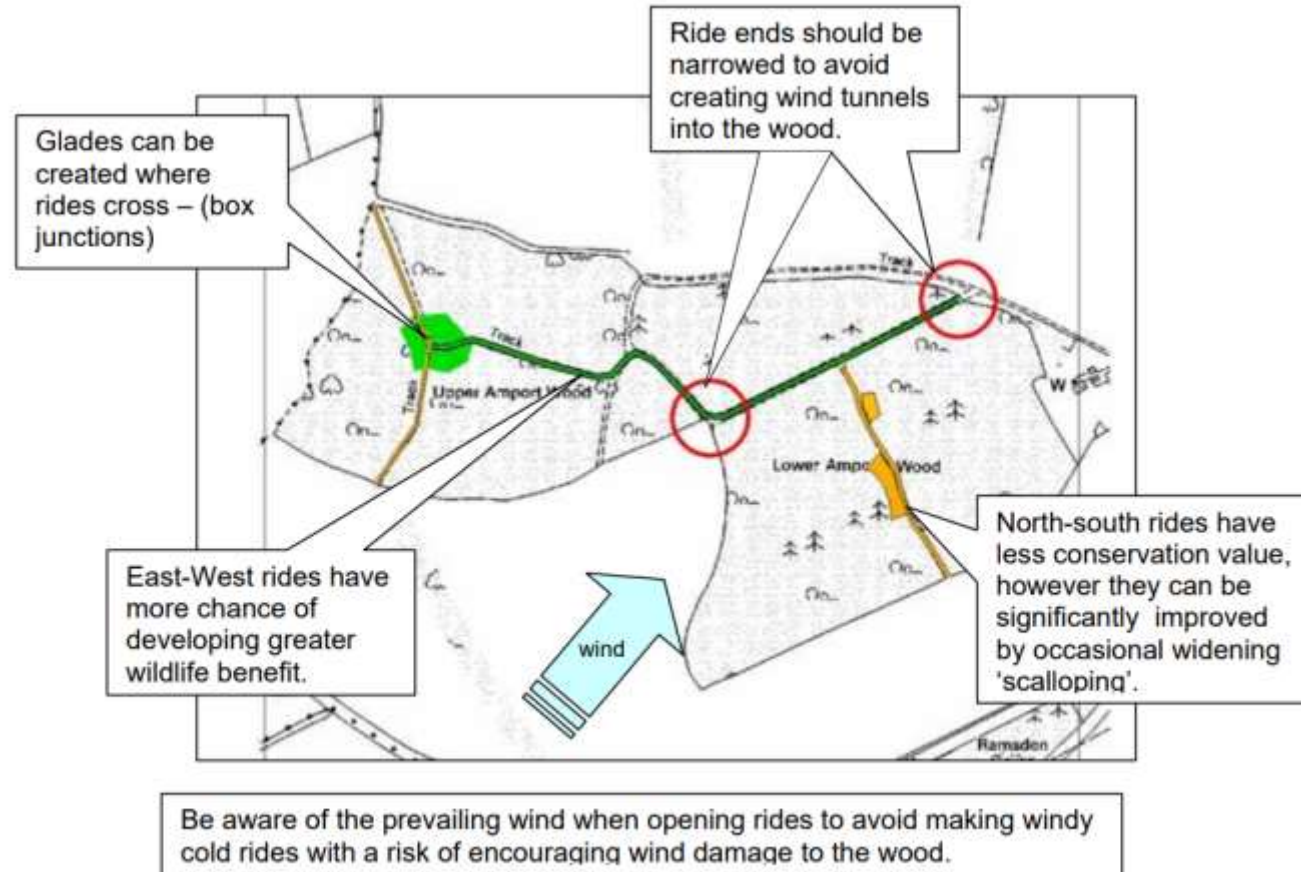
WOODLAND MANAGEMENT

Rides and clearings



WOODLAND MANAGEMENT

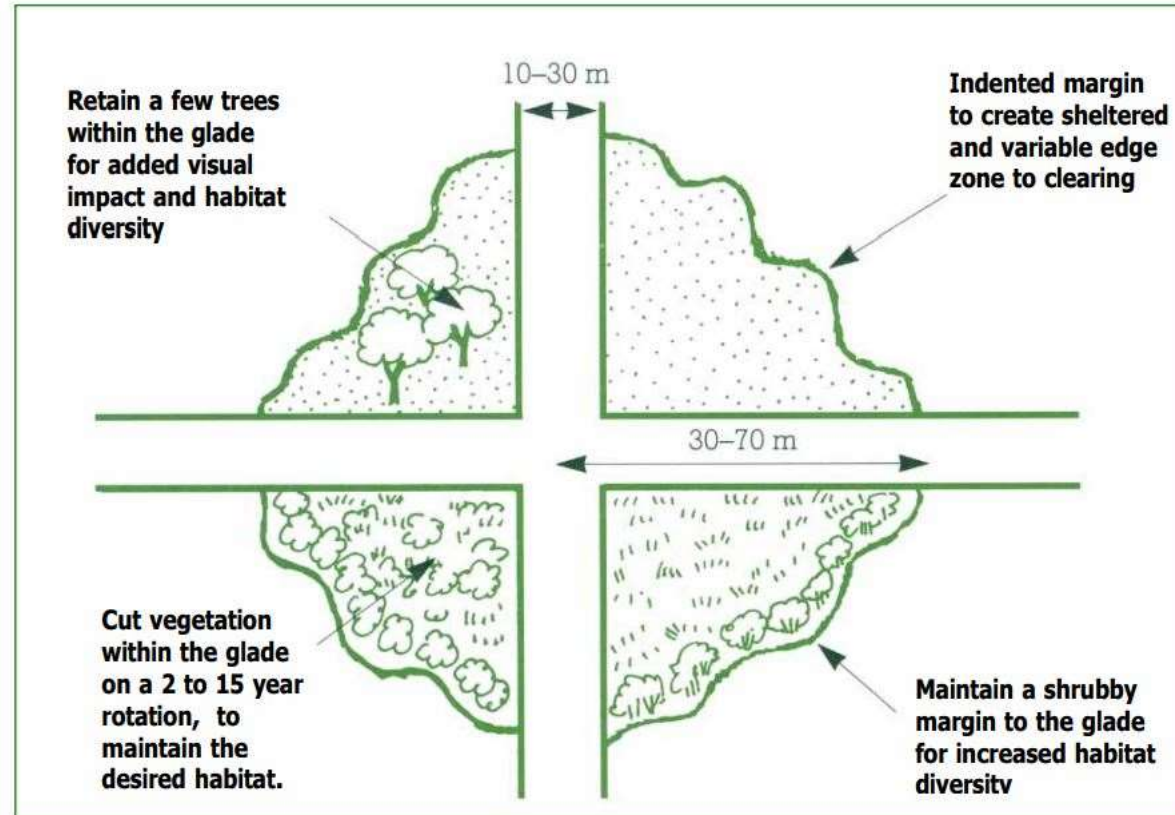
Rides and clearings



WOODLAND MANAGEMENT

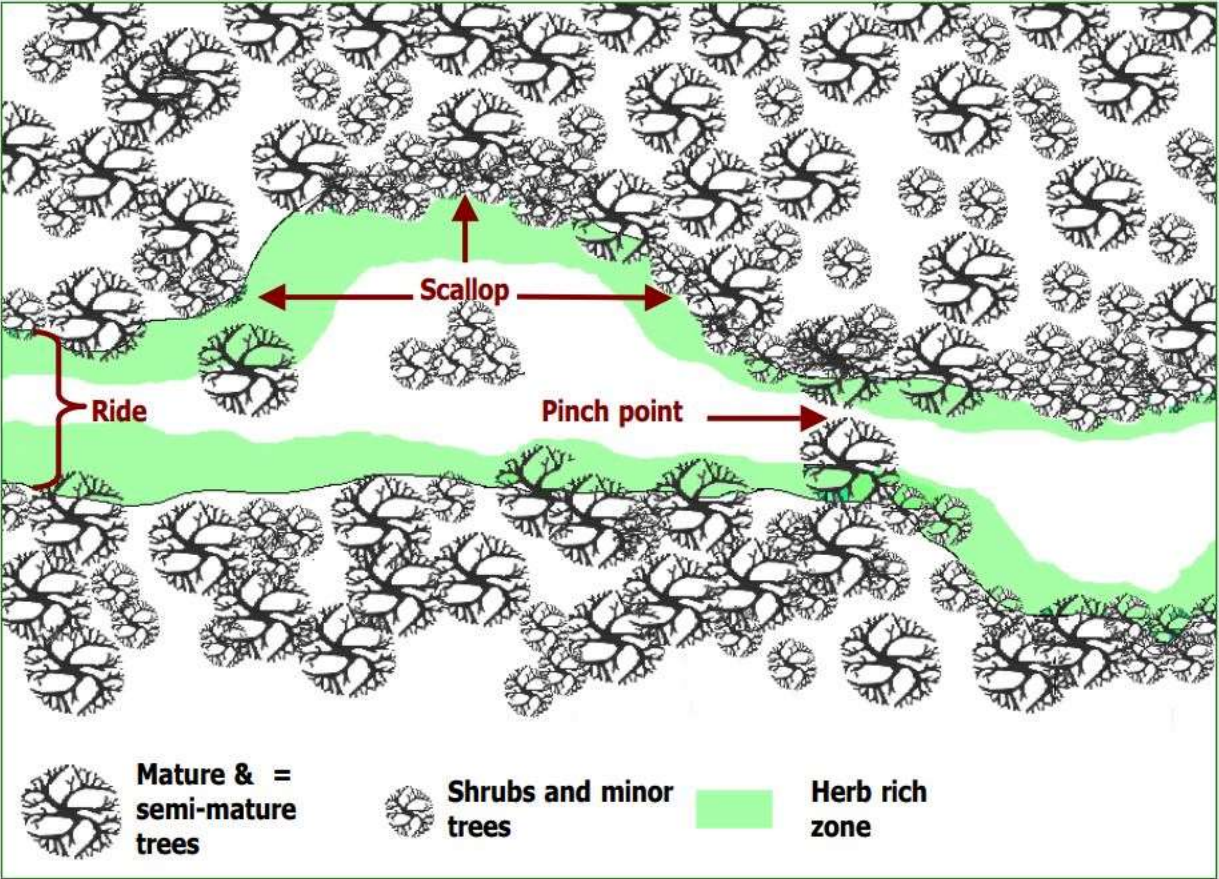
Rides and clearings

Diagram showing a box junction:



WOODLAND MANAGEMENT

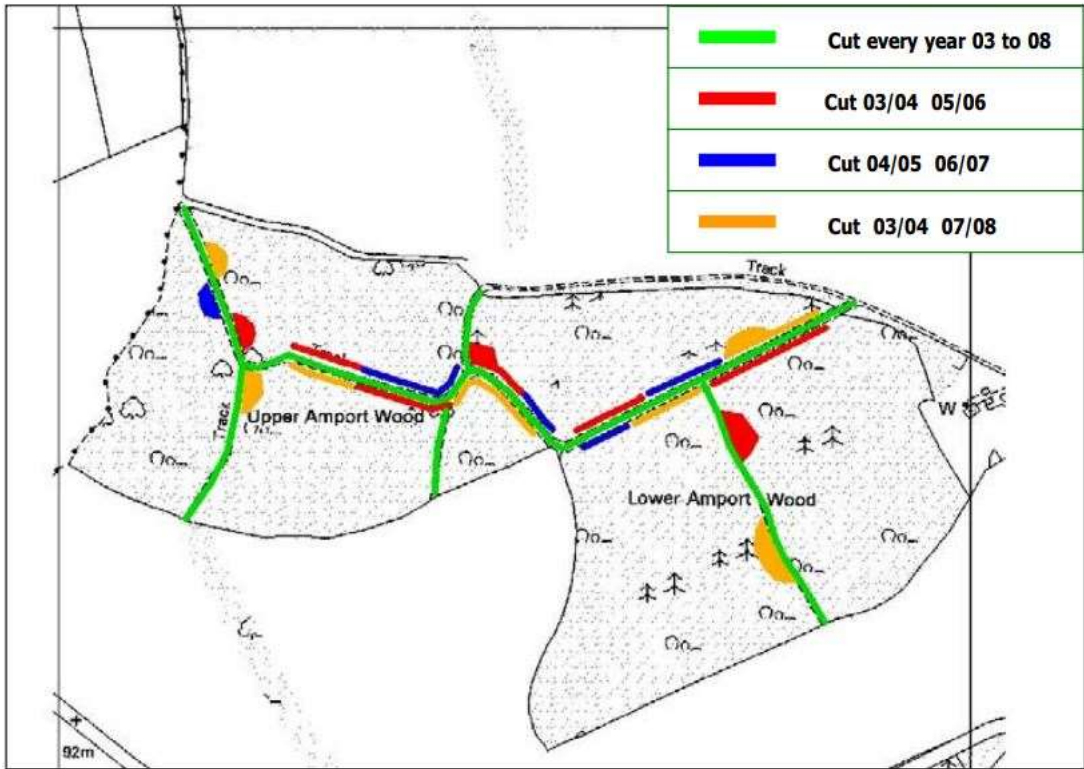
Rides and clearings



WOODLAND MANAGEMENT

Rides and clearings

Example of a map for the ride and glade cutting programme.



TREE PREFERENCES

Leaving trees for pollinators



TREE PREFERENCES

Leaving trees for pollinators



TREE PREFERENCES

Leaving trees for pollinators



SILVICULTURE

Coppicing & Clear-felling



SILVICULTURE

Thinning



SILVICULTURE

Thinning



SPECIES DIVERSITY

Creating diversity



SILVICULTURE

Creating diversity

Top 10 native tree species for Lepidoptera:

- Oak species (Purple Hairstreak,)
- Willow species
- Birch species
- Hawthorn
- Blackthorn
- Aspen
- Crab Apple
- Alder
- Elm
- Hazel



SILVICULTURE

Consider local provenance plant seed/plugs

The following will be of particular value:

- Common Bird's-foot-trefoil, Greater Bird's-foot-trefoil (Wood White, Dingy Skipper)
- Meadow Vetchling, Tufted Vetch, Bitter Vetch (Wood White)
- Wild Strawberry, Barren Strawberry (Grizzled Skipper)
- Common Dog Violet (High Brown, Dark Green, Silver-washed, Pearl-bordered, Small Pearl-bordered Fritillaries)
- Primrose (Duke of Burgundy)



Photo © Lindsey Bowes

SILVICULTURE

Consider pollinator food plants



SILVICULTURE

Consider pollinator food plants



Photo © Peter Eeles



Wilder Blean

Benefiting pollinators through the
rewilding approach

Kora Kunzmann

Wilding Evidence Ecologist, Kent Wildlife Trust



Wilder Blean Project

Aim: Restoration of complete natural process to a lowland English woodland.

Objectives:



1

Large herbivore assemblage reintroduced to woodland as natural engineers.



2

A more biodiverse, resilient ecosystem.



3

People at all levels are advocates for the project.



4

Create model for the rest of UK, based on international best practice.

- TRAILS**
- Wild Art Trail 1.3 km (25 minutes)
 - Radfall Route 5.2 km (45 minutes)
 - Wilder Blean Walkabout 11.1 km (2.5 hours)
 - Cycle trail
 - Public footpaths
 - Permissive footpaths
- MAP KEY**
- Heather Corrie Ranger Station
 - Wheelchair accessible
 - Bison viewing point
 - Information
 - Parking
 - Bus stop
 - Bison tunnel
 - Bison fence
 - Woodland boundary
 - Ponds



The woodland will become wilder over time. Please keep coming back to see how it transforms as nature takes charge.

Study Design:
‘before, after,
control, impact’
(BACI)

Bison assemblage
~210 ha

Domestic assemblage
~250 ha

Control (no grazing)
~100 ha



Monitoring programme

Objective: Evaluate how reinstating naturalistic grazing drives landscape-scale ecological processes and integrity.

Habitat structure and vegetation dynamics

- Plant community composition
- Successional vegetation types
- Age class structure & heterogeneity
- Natural regeneration

Biodiversity and bioabundance

- Species richness
- Species diversity
- Species abundance
- Trophic complexity & guild structure
- Flagship species

Natural processes

- Naturally driven stochastic events and disturbance
- Reducing human influence
- Creation of underrepresented niches

Ecosystem services and natural capital

- Soil health
- Carbon sequestration
- Pollination



Bison behaviour and pollinators

- Bark stripping and scratching
- Dust bathing
- Creation of open space



Wilder Blean Pollinator Monitoring

- Vegetation surveys
- UKBMS Butterfly transects
- Heath Fritillary foodplant monitoring
- Heath Fritillary counts (BC)
- Standardised invertebrate survey
- Flight intercept trapping –
invertebrate abundance



Thank you!





Managing community green spaces for pollinators

Tony King, Lyminge Parish Council

Context / Opportunities

Lyminge Parish Council owns and manages local green spaces for the community
Local community conscious of issues and urgency of action (Lyminge Climate Action group)

Guiding principles (personal, not yet “policy” as such):

Climate, Biodiversity, and Pollinator “crises” – all interlinked

Impacts are significant for people globally and locally

“Every little helps” (If not us, who? If not now, when?)

Management strategies can be improved for benefits to biodiversity and pollinators, and for people

Promoting wild-flowers by thoughtful mowing regimes (and some seeding of yellow rattle and other appropriate native flowers)

Pollinators need trees too! Tree-planting of native species

Participatory monitoring of results (simple, relative to the scale and significance of this work)

Making the most of local experts and volunteers (thanks everyone!)



Tayne Field, Lyminge



**Part owned and
managed by Lyminge
Parish Council**

**Part owned by KCC
and managed by
School**

**Centre of village,
primarily for
recreation**

**High archaeological
significance**



| | |
|---|-------------------------|
|  | Grass buffer strip |
|  | Tree and scrub planting |

Cessation of regular summer mowing to increase sward height and encourage flowering plants. This will provide a buffer strip to the Nailbourne, and habitat for insects, reptiles and amphibians. Prominent areas may be cut annually in autumn; some areas should be left uncut to provide a winter refuge and only cut on a rotation of 2-3 years.

Mixed native tree and shrub planting using 'whips' as appropriate to conditions to gap up existing tree screen and provide variety of habitat types. This will encourage bird nesting and invertebrates. Indicative positions shown but species composition and location will be determined by local conditions.














**Court Lodge Green,
Lyminge**






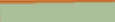


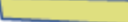
**Owned and managed
by Lyminge Parish
Council**

**Edge of village, on a
slope, primarily for
walking, dog-walking,
and biodiversity**



| | |
|---|----------------------------|
|  | Public footpath |
|  | Vehicular access |
|  | Wildflower meadow |
|  | Wildflower seeding patches |
|  | Scrub/hedgerow planting |
|  | Tall herbs and bramble |
|  | Pond |
|  | Memorial Grove |
|  | Memorial Grove vista |



| | | |
|---|----------------------------|--|
|  | Public footpath | 2m wide corridor to be mown as required to maintain access |
|  | Vehicular access | manage as above |
|  | Wildflower meadow | Tractor grass cutting twice per annum in April (when/if dry enough) and August. Rake off/collect cuttings and remove off site or moved to designated composting areas on site |
|  | Wildflower seeding patches | Manage as above. Patches prepared in October 2019 by rotovating and distributing emorsgate seed mix EM2F "General purpose wildflower meadows". |
|  | Scrub/hedgerow planting | Hedgerow planting to fill gaps and provide screen from Village Hall car park completed in autumn 2018 and 2019. Additional proposed small blocks of scrub planting to encourage breeding birds, and provide shelter belts/ connectivity. |
|  | Tall herbs and bramble | No intervention; areas of existing high fertility and bramble thicket to be left to provide winter shelter, encourage insects and food source for birds |
|  | Pond | New wildlife pond to be excavated when funding/opportunity arises |
|  | Memorial Grove | Trees planted in 2018 to commemorate end of The Great War and those from Lyminge that were lost. Regular mowing understood to have been carried out by T. Seymour, but future management TBC. |
|  | Memorial Grove vista | Area of tall ruderal herb; to be cut 2-4 times annually to reduce height, encourage grassland formation to maintain viewpoint and prevent vegetation obscuring view north over village. |



Red Bartsia, and the Red Bartsia Bee, on Court Lodge Green



Red bartsia bee on red bartsia, Court Lodge Green

The improved management of Court Lodge Green is already having visible impacts on the diversity of the wild-flowers, with more flowers flourishing as dominant vigorous grasses are suppressed by the revised cutting regime and the seeding in places of yellow rattle which parasitises grass roots. One wild flower which has benefited is red bartsia, another semi-parasitic wild flower in the same family as yellow rattle, which also requires slightly disturbed soils and is far more abundant in many areas of Court Lodge Green than in previous years. Consequently the red bartsia bee, a relatively scarce native wild bee, can currently be spotted

fairly easily along the main path up the centre of the green. Noticeably smaller than the honey bees and bumblebees which are also enjoying the red bartsia flowers, the red bartsia bee has pale hair bands on its dark abdomen, a hairy, almost fluffy, face, and slightly swollen feet. Red bartsia bees are solitary mining bees, excavating nests in compacted soil – although nesting has rarely been observed in the UK so try to keep an eye out to try to find out where they are nesting on or near Court Lodge Green. Also worth looking out for is the red bartsia bee's "cuckoo" bee,



Blunthorn nomad bee on ragwort flowers,
Lyminge High Street



Red bartsia and other wild flowers, Court Lodge Green

the scarce and wasp-like blunthorn nomad bee, which like cuckoos simply lays eggs in the nests of red bartsia bees and other related "blunthorn" bees, letting the host bee collect all the pollen necessary to feed their grubs. It is most likely to be seen nectaring on ragwort or other wild flowers within flying distance of blunthorn bee nesting sites, and can be distinguished from other black-and-yellow nomad bees by its black antennae, two yellow spots at the back of the thorax, and bright orange legs.

Tony King, August 2021



Regular updates in
Lyminge Newsletter

Red Bartsia and Red
Bartisa Bee



Orchids And Ghost Moths Steal The Show At The Parish Bioblitz

Just over 300 different wildlife species were recorded during the Parish Bioblitz over the weekend of the 17th to 19th June, with more to be added as the team of volunteer experts sifts through their additional photos and field notes. Plenty of local residents joined in, some of the younger ones getting remarkably wet and dirty in the process, particularly during the very popular Nailbourne stream survey on Well Field. Full results can be found online on www.irecord.org.uk and searching for Lyminge Bioblitz on the Activities tab.

The warm and still Friday evening was perfect for the moth safari, with over 135 different

moth species being attracted to the lights run in Lyminge from dusk until after midnight. We were joined by the county moth recorder Dave Shenton who kindly identified all these species in double-quick time, before returning on the Saturday to enthusiastically show many of the moths to other participants. On the Saturday we were joined by several members of the Kent Field Club, for whose time and expertise we are very grateful, one of whom recorded a super total of 76 species of plants. Several local people, including members of the Thoughtful Food Group, provided cakes and refreshments, essential for keeping everyone going throughout the day.

Favourite wildlife species spotted included the large and bright pink Elephant Hawk-moths, the appropriately-named Peach Blossom moths, the striking White Ermine moths, the yellow-flowered Goat's Beard plant, also known as "Jack-Go-To-Bed-At-Noon", the similarly yellow-flowered Bristly Oxtongue, and of course the agile Pipistrelle bats hawking up and down the margins of the Bumpy Field. All eight of our common bumblebee species were out pollinating the flowers of Court Lodge Green, other day-flying pollinators included the Batman Hoverfly and the Swollen-thighed Flower Beetle, both of which had been featured on the bioblitz programme in the last newsletter.

In **Lyminge** the highlight of the surveying was the remarkable results of the

Surveying



moth safari. Some of the moths recorded are quite rare in the UK, including some very striking species such as Red-necked Footman, Olive Crescent, The Festoon, Royal Mantle, Comfrey Ermel and Vine Moth. The most memorable moment though was the display put on by a cloud of white Ghost Moth males, "dancing" or "lekking" at dusk at the top of Court Lodge Green as they tried to impress a smaller number of discerning, yellow, females. These results illustrate the high biodiversity value of Court Lodge Green and surrounding areas.

In **Etchinghill** at least three species of orchids were recorded, a very exciting result that we hope will lead to conservation management of the orchid areas in collaboration with Folkestone and Hythe District Council.

Rhodes Minnis was, perhaps predictably, the least recorded of our three villages, but none-the-less an intrepid team of two managed to record more bird species than any of the other teams, several butterflies, bees and hoverflies, and one orchid. The Recreation Ground appeared to have a good diversity of wildflowers and grasses so we'll ask some of our local botanists to make a special trip there in due course. It would also be a great site for a future moth safari.

Overall the bioblitz was a great success, we thank the organisers (especially Kate and Dan Bennett), Lyminge Scouts for the use of the Scout Hut, the Kent Field Club, Dave Shenton and the Kent Moth Group, Thoughtful Food Group, and everyone who participated. We look forward to doing it again!

For more details please contact: tony.king@lymingeparishcouncil.org.uk

Moth Trapping



Ghost Moth male by Sam King



Regular updates in Lyminge Newsletter

Bioblitz 2022 results (>150 moth species in 1 night!)



| Taxon | Common name | TOTAL |
|----------------------------|-------------------------|-------|
| Total Andrena species | Mining bees | 19 |
| Total Anthophora species | Flower bees | 3 |
| Total Apis species | Honey bee | 1 |
| Total Bombus species | Bumblebees | 10 |
| Total Epeolus species | Variiegated cuckoo bees | 1 |
| Total Nomada species | Nomad bees | 13 |
| Total Colletes species | Plasterer bees | 2 |
| Total Hylaeus species | Yellow-face bees | 3 |
| Total Halictus species | End-banded furrow bees | 2 |
| Total Lasioglossum species | Base-banded furrow bees | 10 |
| Total Sphecodes species | Blood bees | 3 |
| Total Anthidium species | Wool carder bee | 1 |
| Total Chelostoma species | Scissor bees | 1 |
| Total Coelioxys species | Sharp-tail bees | 2 |
| Total Heriades species | Carpenter / Resin bees | 1 |
| Total Megachile species | Leafcutter bees | 3 |
| Total Osmia species | Mason bees | 3 |
| Total Melitta species | Blunthorn bees | 2 |
| | | |
| Total bee species | | 80 |



**Ongoing monitoring
results submitted to
National Recording
Schemes through
iRecord**

80+ bees

**50+ wasps &
sawflies**

65+ hoverflies

500+ moths

27 butterflies

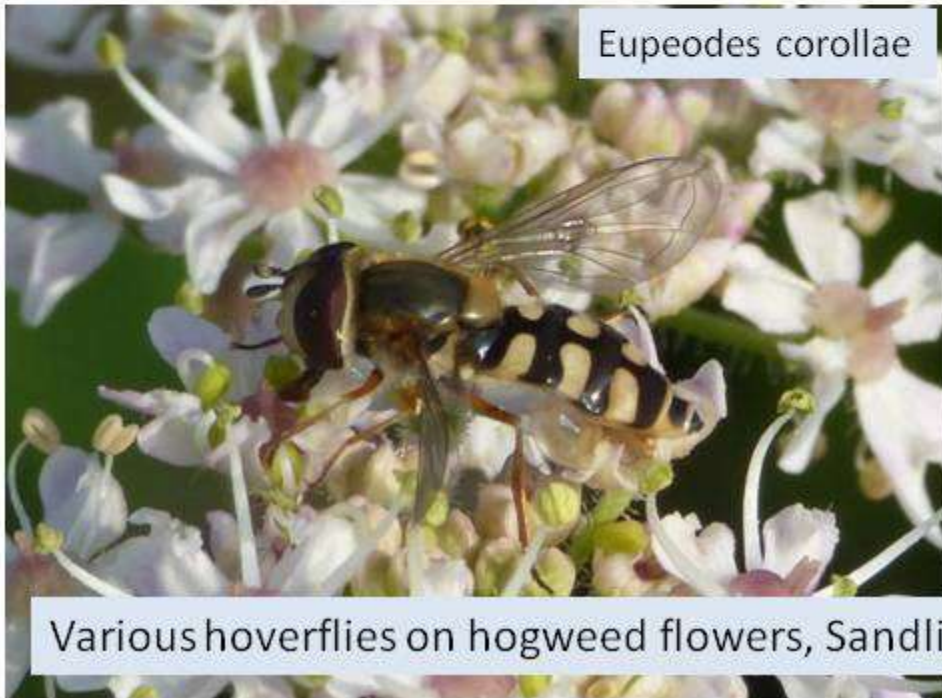
50+ beetles



Chrysotoxum bicinctum



Chrysotoxum festivum



Eupeodes corollae



Xanthogramma pedissequum

Various hoverflies on hogweed flowers, Sandling Road, July 2021

Managing community green spaces for pollinators



Challenges:

“Cut and Collect” more expensive than basic cuts

Timing of cuts important – but contractors don’t necessarily have time to cut at ideal time

Mower drivers / operators tend to “cut more not less”!

Public perceptions – can’t win? (“Too neat and tidy” vs “too messy”). Can’t please everyone all of the time – but don’t need to?

Parish councillors are all volunteers – lack of “spare” time...

Acknowledgements

Former Cllr Owen Standen

Local professional ecologist Dan Bennett

Lyminge Climate Action community group and volunteers

Thank you!

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