Albany Park Biodiversity

A vision for Albany Park biodiversity enhancement

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1 INTRODUCTION

Nature and wildlife has many benefits to human well-being. Research has found that exposure to nature improves mood, increases attention span, reduces crime and is beneficial to health (Nisbet and Zelenski, 2011; Berman et al., 2008; Kuo and Sullivan, 2001; Van den Berg, 2005). In a study of six communities Kaplan (2001) found that a view of nature and wildlife from the window contributed substantially to residents’ satisfaction and their sense of well-being. Additionally Luck et al. (2001) discovered that residents’ satisfaction with their local community increased when neighbourhoods had a greater number of bird species and a higher proportion of vegetation cover.

Albany Park is a student hall of residences in St Andrews that has great potential for biodiversity enhancement. These enhancements would improve residents’ satisfaction and well-being, whilst also being a valuable contribution to biodiversity promotion. Biodiversity loss is occurring at an increasing rate worldwide, and these improvements would promote biodiversity within the university, as well as highlighting to residents how important biodiversity is.

The following suggestions outline ways in which Albany Park biodiversity could be improved to bring benefits for both residents and the environment. The proposals have been viewed by The Albany Park committee who have agreed that the following recommendations would enhance the student experience.
2 BIRD AND BAT BOXES

Introduction

Changes in habitat, land use and building designs have limited the nesting, habitat and roosting opportunities for bat and birds within the United Kingdom (UK). The loss of suitable habitat sites has been suggested as a key reason for the decline in UK bird and bat species. Bird and bat boxes provide a suitable alternative nesting site for birds and roosting site for bats. Over 60 species of UK birds, including blue tits and nuthatches, and 11 of the UK’s 14 bat species are known to use these artificial nesting and roosting sites.

Case study

The University of Salford Biodiversity Group has recently installed 40 bird boxes around the university campus. These boxes were strategically positioned at suitable locations to support important species including Great Tits and Wrens. However, over the next year some of the boxes will be placed at different sites and used by Wildlife students to assess their effectiveness. Additionally one box has been fitted with a web cam to give staff, students and local community a closer look at bird life.

(University of Salford, 2013)

Current Status at Albany Park

There are currently very few bird boxes and no bat boxes located within Albany Park.

Action Plan

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Action</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Measure of Success</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Workshop to create standard bird and bat boxes</td>
<td>February 2014</td>
<td>Number of boxes produced Number of people who attend workshop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agree location and maintenance of bird and bats</td>
<td>February 2014</td>
<td>Create a bird and bat plan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Installation of bird and bat boxes in Albany Park</td>
<td>February 2014</td>
<td>Number of boxes installed Visible signs of use by birds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Box maintenance</td>
<td>Annually as detailed in plan</td>
<td>Maintenance carried out correctly</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Recommended Actions

- Installation of internal bird boxes at eaves level for the common swift, house sparrow and starling

© TilbrooksLandscape, 2013
• Creation of purpose built ledges for swallows
• Installation of pre-cast nest cups for swallows and house martins

**Key Benefits**

Following the proposed and recommended actions on bird and bat boxes will:

• Enhance biodiversity in Albany Park
• Promote the University of St Andrews as a Green University
• Provide a visible example of the University’s actions to enhance biodiversity
• Raise awareness of the importance of biodiversity and pressing biodiversity issues
• Promote positive action regarding biodiversity issues
• Encourage people to enjoy the natural environment
• Increase student wellbeing:
  o By creating an attractive and enjoyable living environment
  o By enhancing the view of nature from student accommodation
• Increase student engagement in biodiversity via workshops:
  o By creating a sense of ownership, belonging and community
• Increase student and staff knowledge of bird and bat diversity
• Help reverse the decline in UK bird and bat species

**Further Information**

• Information on bats and how to build bat boxes: [http://www.bats.org.uk/](http://www.bats.org.uk/)
• RSPB advice on bird nest boxes: [http://www.rspb.org.uk/advice/helpingbirds/nestboxes/](http://www.rspb.org.uk/advice/helpingbirds/nestboxes/)
3 FEEDING STATIONS

Introduction

Bird feeding stations can provide an enjoyable and educational feature, whilst also promoting local bird diversity. Bird feeders and bird baths can attract many common seed-eating birds, whilst increasing the range of bird food can attract rarer species such as woodpeckers. The position of bird feeders, the supply of nuts, seeds and fat, along with the surrounding habitat all play an important role in shaping the popularity or range of species that visit a bird feeder.

Case study

Following recommendations in the University of Leeds Biodiversity Action Plan, the University of Leeds has installed bird feeding stations around its campus to encourage birds such as song thrushes and to create a visible biodiversity feature. Additionally, to enhance student, staff and community engagement with biodiversity, the university hosted a sustainable garden lunch where people were able to get involved and make bird feeders themselves.

(University of Leeds, 2013)

Current Status at Albany Park

There are currently no feeding stations located within Albany Park.

Action Plan

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Action</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Measure of Success</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Install bird feeding station in Albany Park</td>
<td>February 2014</td>
<td>The number of birds and the diversity of bird species seen using the bird station</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bird food workshop</td>
<td>February 2014</td>
<td>Number of people who attend the workshop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bird feeder maintenance</td>
<td>Fortnightly to ensure not mouldy and to top up food</td>
<td>Maintenance carried out correctly</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

©Clipsley, 2013
Key Benefits

Following the proposed and recommended actions on bird feeding stations will:

- Enhance biodiversity in Albany Park
- Promote the University of St Andrews as a Green University
- Provide a visible example of the University’s actions to enhance biodiversity
- Raise awareness of the importance of biodiversity and pressing biodiversity issues
- Promote positive action regarding biodiversity issues
- Encourage people to enjoy the natural environment
- Increase student wellbeing:
  - By creating an attractive and enjoyable living environment
  - By enhancing the view of nature from student accommodation
- Increase student engagement in biodiversity via workshops:
- Create a sense of pride and ownership amongst residents
- Increase student and staff knowledge of UK birds
- Help reverse the decline in UK bird species

Further Information

- RSPB advice on feeding birds: http://www.rspb.org.uk/advice/helpingbirds/feeding/
4 HABITAT PILES

Introduction

Habitat piles, including heaps of leaves, grass, old plants, rubble and dead or decaying wood support a diverse range of wildlife. They provided food and shelter for many insects, fungi, mosses, lichens, birds, mammals and amphibians. For example, birds can feed on insects found in wood piles and hedgehogs often use habitat piles for hibernation sites. The creation of habitat piles can enhance the biodiversity of an area and are a useful outlet for unwanted wood and plant vegetation.

Case study

Following a desire to increase biodiversity on campus at Newcastle University, the Grounds Manager came up with a scheme of biodiversity enhancement tasks. Actions have included leaving dead wood piles and log heaps to attract insects, fungi and hedgehogs and the creation of stone heaps habitat piles for small rodents and spiders. (EAUC, 2013)

Current Status at Albany Park

There are currently no habitat piles located within Albany Park.

Action Plan

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Action</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Measure of Success</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Agree location of habitat piles</td>
<td>February 2014</td>
<td>Plan of location</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Creation of habitat piles</td>
<td>February 2014</td>
<td>Signs of wildlife use</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Key Benefits

Following the proposed and recommended actions on habitat piles will:

- Enhance biodiversity in Albany Park
- Promote the University of St Andrews as a Green University
- Promote positive action regarding biodiversity issues
- Help reverse the decline of some UK invertebrate species
- Recycles old wood and waste from the university estates team

Further Information

5 ANIMAL HOMES

Introduction

A wide range of insects and smaller animals, such as toads and hedgehogs, will use artificial homes or shelters for hibernation or breeding. These artificial homes can enhance biodiversity as well as attracting predatory wildlife, such as ladybirds, reducing the need for chemical pest control. Large bug hotels, as shown in the photo, accommodate for a range of different species from hedgehogs to centipedes.

Case study

In March 2012 the University of Reading was featured in a number of local new stories following the installation of ‘bee hotels’ on its grounds. These bee hotels were praised during the 2012 Green Flag Awards. The bee hotel is part of research by scientists at the university, and aims to help protect bee species as well as endeavouring to highlight the decline and threat facing bees within the UK.

(University of Reading, 2012)

Current Status at Albany Park

There are currently no animal homes at Albany Park

Action Plan

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Action</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Measure of Success</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Agree location of homes</td>
<td>February 2014</td>
<td>Plan of location</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Obtain Materials</td>
<td>February 2014</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Workshop to install and build wildlife hotel</td>
<td>February 2014</td>
<td>Number of participants, signs of wildlife present</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Key Benefits

Following the proposed actions on animal homes will:
- Enhance biodiversity in Albany Park
- Promote the University of St Andrews as a Green University
• Provide a visible example of the University’s actions to enhance biodiversity
• Raise awareness of the importance of biodiversity and pressing biodiversity issues
• Promote positive action regarding biodiversity issues
• Encourage people to enjoy the natural environment
• Increase student wellbeing:
  o By creating an attractive and enjoyable living environment
• Increase student engagement in biodiversity via workshops:
  o By creating a sense of ownership, belonging and community
• Create a sense of pride and ownership amongst residents
• Help reverse the decline in some UK insect species
• Recycles old wood and other items

Further Information

• Advice on building insect hotels:
6 IMPROVED AMENITY GRASSLAND

Introduction

Regularly mown amenity grasslands, such as sports fields or lawns, are common across university estates. However, this intensively managed habitat supports a low level of biodiversity and there are many ways in which biodiversity can be enhanced in these locations.

Case study

After revising their Biodiversity Action Plan in 2012, the University of Brighton has integrated new biodiversity improvements into their land management practices. These improvements included a relaxed mowing regime, which is currently being trialled in pilot areas. The relaxed mowing regime has already been very successful with the first sighting of rare Pyramidal Orchids (*Anacamptis pyramidalis*) and Adonis Blue Butterflies (*Polyommatus bellargus*). Additionally, the new management has left a no mow margin around the edge of sporting fields.

(Current University of Brighton, 2013)

Current Status at Albany Park

Currently the majority of the grounds of Albany Park are managed as amenity grassland, aside from the recently developed Albany Park Community Garden and the bed areas.

Recommended Actions

- Plant bulbs and wildflower plugs into amenity grassland in Albany
  - Spring flowering bulbs and plugs of nectar rich flowering plants should be embedded into amenity grassland
- Sow resistant flower species into amenity grassland in Albany
  - Sow flower species which are tolerant of frequent mowing and trampling
- Create a section of relaxed mowing
  - Leave an area of Albany Park that is under a relaxed mowing regime to create a new type of habitat
- Less intensive mowing regime around the margins of the amenity grassland area in Albany Park:
  - Mow the border of amenity grassland annually
Sow wildflower seeds into these margin areas to increase biodiversity

Key Benefits
Following the proposed and recommended actions on amenity grassland will:

- Enhance biodiversity in Albany Park
- Promote the University of St Andrews as a Green University
- Provide a visible example of the University’s actions to enhance biodiversity
- Raise awareness of the importance of biodiversity and pressing biodiversity issues
- Promote positive action regarding biodiversity issues
- Encourage people to enjoy the natural environment
- Increase student wellbeing:
  - By creating an attractive and enjoyable living environment
  - By enhancing the view of nature from student accommodation
- Help reverse the decline in UK pollinators and insects
- Reduce costs of maintaining an intensive mowing regime

Further Information

- EAUC guide: http://www.eauc.org.uk/part_2_practical_management
7 WILDFLOWER MEADOW

Introduction

Wildflower meadows are a visually attractive habitat that can significantly enhance local biodiversity. The plant diversity in wildflower meadows is far greater than in amenity grasslands and this diversity attracts insects including butterflies and bees, mammals and birds. Wildflower meadows used to be common in the UK, but agricultural intensification has resulted in their decline.

Case study

In March 2011 Kingston University’s biodiversity Action group, a volunteer biodiversity group established by the university, created small wildflower meadows across the Universities campus. The motivation behind this was to brighten up the university campus as well as providing shelter and food sources for insects and small mammals. The action group produced small meadow areas across the estate including at Kingston Hill and Middle Mill Halls of residences. The existing amenity grassland was turfed away and the soil was churned to create a good seed bed, the seed mix of native wildflowers was then mixed with sand and scattered across the seed bed.

(Kingston University Biodiversity Action group, 2011)

Current Status at Albany Park

There is currently no wildflower meadow in Albany Park. However the beds do contain a range of different plant and shrub species.

Recommended Actions

- Creation of a new wildflower meadow area in Albany Park
- The creation and management meadow as an event for student volunteering

Key Benefits

Following the proposed and recommended actions on wildflower meadows will:

- Enhance biodiversity in Albany Park
- Promote the University of St Andrews as a Green University
- Provide a visible example of the University’s actions to enhance biodiversity
• Raise awareness of the importance of biodiversity and pressing biodiversity issues
• Promote positive action regarding biodiversity issues
• Encourage people to enjoy the natural environment
• Increase student wellbeing:
  o By creating an attractive and enjoyable living environment
  o By enhancing the view of nature from student accommodation
• Increase student engagement in biodiversity via volunteering to create meadow:
  o By creating a sense of ownership, belonging and community
• Create a sense of pride and ownership amongst residents
• Help reverse the decline in UK meadows

Further Information

• EAUC guide: http://www.eauc.org.uk/part_2_practical_management
Introduction

Bees, butterflies and other insects are important pollinating species that provide an essential ecosystem service. However, many UK species of bees and butterflies are under threat, with around three quarters of British butterflies currently in decline. Habitat loss is one of the major drivers of this decline, whilst changes in climate are further adding to the pressure facing these important species. Simple improvements, such as creating a flower bed that contains plants that are known to be very attractive to bees and butterflies, can help support and protect these vulnerable species.

Case study

Following the dramatic decline in the UK bee population, Newcastle University has taken action to create habitats that encourage pollinators. The University has created several ‘pollinator gardens’ in previously unused areas of the university grounds, providing suitable habitats for pollinating wildlife. The gardens contain flowers and plants that were chosen by experts to provide sources of nectar, pollen and suitable nesting habitats for pollinating species. The gardens contain a range of flowers with differing petal shapes and a variety of flower opening times, to attract a range of different insects throughout the year.

(Newcastle University, 2013)

Current Status at Albany Park

The plants in the beds are currently not catered to promote pollinator species but are still a valuable asset to biodiversity at Albany.

Recommended Actions

- Create a bee and butterfly bed in Albany Park grounds by planting specific pollinator attractive species in a new/already existing bed
- Involve students and community in the planting of these important species
- Create a sign that informs students about the importance of the pollinating bed

Key Benefits

Following the recommended action on bees and butterflies will:
- Enhance biodiversity in Albany Park
• Promote the University of St Andrews as a Green University
• Provide a visible example of the University’s actions to enhance biodiversity
• Raise awareness of the importance of biodiversity and pressing biodiversity issues
• Promote positive action regarding biodiversity issues
• Encourage people to enjoy the natural environment
• Increase student wellbeing:
  • By creating an attractive and enjoyable living environment
  • By enhancing the view of nature from student accommodation
• Increase student engagement in biodiversity via volunteering to dig and maintain the beds:
  • By creating a sense of ownership, belonging and community
• Create a sense of pride and ownership amongst residents
• Help reverse the decline in UK pollinator species

Further Information

9 WILDLIFE GARDENING

Introduction

Gardening that considers and encourages biodiversity can be visually attractive and supports a greater range of wildlife than traditional intensive gardening management strategies. Wildlife gardening is a great opportunity to enhance biodiversity and simply means considering and planning for biodiversity when planting and managing a garden.

Case study

The University of Bristol has adopted a wildlife gardening approach and that focuses on promoting natural pest controls, significantly reducing pesticide use on the grounds. Natural controls are promoted by:

- Installing nests box in areas where there a pests to encourage bird pest predation
- Creating more ponds and water features, which are important environments for predators e.g. dragonflies
- Using the universities composted waste
  - incorporated into soils during the spring
  - used as mulch to naturally suppresses weeds

Additionally the university the estate team are practicing low intensity grassland and planting native species to promote biodiversity by changing its gardening strategy. (University of Bristol, 2013) (EAUC, 2006)

Recommended Actions

- Eliminate chemical use through:
  - Mulch
  - Encourage natural pests
- Use low intervention horticulture
- Practice other wildlife gardening techniques

Key Benefits

Following the recommended action on wildlife gardening will:

- Enhance biodiversity in Albany Park
- Promote the University of St Andrews as a Green University
- Increase student wellbeing:
  - By creating an attractive and enjoyable living environment
- Recycles old wood from the university estates team
- Use less dangerous chemicals
- Reduce maintenance costs
Further Information

- EAUC Practical Management guide to biodiversity on campus outlining wildlife gardening techniques: http://www.eauc.org.uk/part_2_practical_management
Introduction

Often biodiversity can go unnoticed and unappreciated as it is hidden in the undergrowth or in a dull looking log pile. This can lead to a sense that nothing is being done to promote biodiversity or to a sense of apathy towards the biodiversity that is around us. However, there are plenty of opportunities to create visible landmarks of biodiversity that draw attention to the importance of biodiversity and attract public interest. These visible actions also promote a green image for the area.

Case study

This sculpture, named Lime Tree sculpture, is situated on the Streatham Campus at the University of Exeter. The sculpture forms a seat and table that were sculpted using a tree trunk that was cleared during building developments. The sculpture is an impressive piece of work that invites people to sit down and to consider the natural biodiversity of their surroundings.

Current Status at Albany Park

At Albany Park the community garden and the flower beds are small scale signs of visible biodiversity promotion. However, larger scale features would have more impact.

Recommended Actions

Install the following visible biodiversity landscape features:

- Willow Sculpture
- Green walls
- Green roofs
- Wildflower meadow
- Tree planting
Key Benefits

Following the recommended action on visible biodiversity will:

- Promote the University of St Andrews as a Green University
- Provide a visible example of the University’s actions to enhance biodiversity
- Raise awareness of the importance of biodiversity and pressing biodiversity issues
- Promote positive action regarding biodiversity issues
- Encourage people to enjoy the natural environment
- Increase student wellbeing:
  - By creating an attractive and enjoyable living environment
- Create a sense of pride and ownership amongst residents
11 GREEN WALLS AND ROOFS

Introduction

Green walls and roofs are an example of visible biodiversity improvements that enhance biodiversity as well as increasing the visual appeal of an ordinary building design. Green walls are walls that have vegetation growing on them whilst green roofs describe the roof of a building that is covered with vegetation or another growing medium. Green walls can be large scale engineering projects such as or can be walls more natural green walls, such as brick or stone built walls which have been colonised by lichens, mosses, ferns and flowering plants.

Case study

The University of Sheffield has embraced green roof technology and consequently the majority of university buildings that have built since 2005 have incorporated vegetated green roofs. Additionally, some existing buildings have been retro fitted with green roofs creating a total of nine Green roofs within the university.

(The University of Sheffield, 2013)

Current Status at Albany Park

There is currently a green wall at Albany Park and no green roofs.

Recommended actions

- Maintenance of existing green wall
- Development of more green walls on existing buildings
  - Use of climbing plants or fruit trees
- Redevelopment:
  - Inclusion of Large scale engineered green walls in building design
  - Installation of green roofs onto roofs

Key Benefits

- Enhance biodiversity in Albany Park
- Promote the University of St Andrews as a Green University
- Provide a visible example of the University’s actions to enhance biodiversity
- Raise awareness of the importance of biodiversity and pressing biodiversity issues
- Promote positive action regarding biodiversity issues

© University of St Andrews, 2013
• Increase student wellbeing:
  o By creating an attractive and enjoyable living environment
  o By enhancing the view of nature from student accommodation

• Create a sense of pride and ownership amongst residents

• Provide heat insulation reducing energy costs

• Provide noise insulation

• Replace habitat that has been lost at ground level

• Intercept rainfall and reduce run off rates
12 STUDENT AND STAFF ENGAGEMENT

Introduction

Taking action to promote biodiversity and engaging people in biodiversity actions and events can help raise awareness of the biodiversity threats that are facing the planet. Furthermore, by involving people in biodiversity engagement projects people achieve a greater sense of belonging and wellbeing as they are participating in a shared positive task.

Case study

During 2012 Newcastle University organised a series of biodiversity workshops, talks and guided trails that engaged and promoted biodiversity on campus. These events were published through a University biodiversity twitter account. Guided tree trails were carried out throughout the year which were led by the ground manager, a man of great expertise in the subject. As part of the Big University Bird Watch Week the university hosted bird identification talks, walks and bird box building workshops. The university Knowing Nature Talks. We often get experts in to talk about the natural environment over a lunchtime time. Previous talks have included tree disease, urban mammals, bees and many more. As part Tree Week the University offer a Tree Walk, Tree Health Survey, a Tree Disease Talk and a Tree Festival which took place on the Students Union Lawn involving willow weaving, bird box building and wood carving.

(Newcastle University, 2013)

Current Status at Albany Park

Student engagement in biodiversity at Albany Park is encouraged through the community garden. However there is much room for more engagement and participation in biodiversity events and actions.
**Action Plan**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Action</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Measure of Success</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Survey</td>
<td>February 2014</td>
<td>Number of participants</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td>Biodiversity index</td>
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<tr>
<td>Workshops:</td>
<td>Throughout semester 2</td>
<td>Number of participants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Bird and bat boxes</td>
<td>in 2014</td>
<td>Participant enjoyment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Bird food event</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biodiversity event</td>
<td>Green week 2014</td>
<td>Number of participants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Participant enjoyment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volunteering to build insect</td>
<td>February 2014</td>
<td>Number of participants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>home</td>
<td></td>
<td>Participant enjoyment</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Recommended Actions**

- Include Albany Park in a nature trail of University St Andrews Biodiversity
- Host a BioBlitz event
- Install informative signs about biodiversity features
  - Eg community garden
  - Eg log piles
- Involves staff and students in biodiversity volunteering:
  - Building wildflower meadow
  - Building bee and butterfly bed

**Key Benefits**

Following the recommended action on biodiversity engagement will:

- Enhance biodiversity in Albany Park
- Promote the University of St Andrews as a Green University
- Raise awareness of the importance of biodiversity and pressing biodiversity issues
- Promote positive action regarding biodiversity issues
- Encourage people to enjoy the natural environment
- Increase student wellbeing
- Create a sense of community amongst residents
- Improved community relations

**Further Information**

CONCLUSIONS

Conclusion

Albany Park will benefit significantly from biodiversity improvements. These will bring a range of key advantages, including enhanced student wellbeing, increased biodiversity and the promotion of St Andrews as a green and proactive university.

Summary of Planned and Recommended Actions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Action</th>
<th>Planned/Recommended</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Install bird and bat boxes</td>
<td>Planned for 2014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bird feeder</td>
<td>Planned for 2014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Habitat piles</td>
<td>Planned for 2014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Animal homes</td>
<td>Planned for 2014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Improved Grassland</td>
<td>Recommended</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wildflower meadow</td>
<td>Recommended</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bee and butterfly bed</td>
<td>Recommended</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wildlife Gardening</td>
<td>Recommended</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Visible biodiversity</td>
<td>Recommended</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Green walls and roofs</td>
<td>Recommended</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staff and student engagement</td>
<td>Planned for 2014 and Recommended</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Other Useful Information

- Exeter biodiversity enhancement plan: [http://www.exeter.ac.uk/media/universityofexeter/campusservices/sustainability/pdf/enhancementplan.pdf](http://www.exeter.ac.uk/media/universityofexeter/campusservices/sustainability/pdf/enhancementplan.pdf)
- EAUC biodiversity on campus guide: [http://www.eauc.org.uk/home](http://www.eauc.org.uk/home)
REFERENCES


Groningen, Netherlands: Foundation 200 years University Hospital Groningen.


