6

PLANTS: TREES AND SHRUBS Provide vertical planting



Where space is limited, you can increase floral diversity by growing climbing plants. Wildlife-friendly climbers include honeysuckle, jasmine and clematis. They can provide a useful source of nectar for pollinators.

Suitability	Low, medium and high density housing.	
Management type	Increasing floral diversity.	
Supplier information	 Information from Wildlife Trust on creating vertical gardens: http://www.wildlifetrusts.org/actions/how-create-vertical-garden. Advice from the Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) on how to create green walls: http://www.rhs.org.uk/advice/profile?PID=547. 	
Community engagement?	Yes – potential to involve volunteer residents in helping to install planting structures (e.g. trellis), plant shrubs and herbs and/or train existing climbers as part of a community engagement exercise.	
Benefits	 Increases overall floral diversity where space may be limited. Provides important nectar sources and host plants for a wide range of invertebrates. Fruits and seeds provide an important resource for a variety of wildlife. Structure also provides suitable nesting sites for birds and overwintering habitats for invertebrates. 	
Costs/Disbenefit	Financial costs: Low (depending on number of plants).	
Level of ongoing maintenance	Low.	







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		Notes
How achieved	Fix wires and trellis on any appropriate vertical surface to support wildlife-friendly climbing plants, such as Honeysuckle, Jasmine and Clematis.	
	Avoid double-flowered varieties as these often produce very little pollen and nectar.	
Timing of activity	Any time (except when soil is frozen or waterlogged) although autumn is ideal.	
Long-term management	Train plants to grow over the wire frame and trim annually.	
Monitoring success	General recording (see page 6). Flower-Insect Timed (FIT) counts can be conducted as part of the National Pollinator Monitoring Scheme (PoMS) https://www.ceh.ac.uk/pollinator-monitoring.	