Wildflowers for Potticar (Mossburn) Bank - Hovingham

This proposal aims to encourage wildflowers back into our verge areas and improve biodiversity. The charity <u>Plantlife</u> provides more information – see Appendix 1.

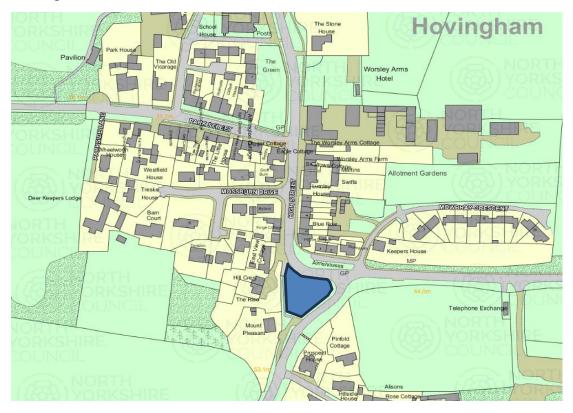
One area identified is Potticar Bank to the south of the village. (see images) This area has already been surveyed informally and found to be species rich with low soil fertility, with some simple management changes it could become more species rich and provide valuable habitat to insects and other wildlife.



The bank is steep (about $1/3^{rd}$ acre) and a natural limestone outcrop and not suitable for anything else.

The road and footpath edges (about 1 metre wide) would continue to be mowed regularly for pedestrian access and visibility lines for vehicle drives. Cutting the bank itself would need only be annual, saving cutting costs and reducing carbon emissions.

The Howardian Hills National Landscape have indicated that they could offer advice and assist in this project, we could apply for some funding if needed. Project Purple have also arranged funding for £1,000.



The simple steps for this project are

- Seek permission from Parish Council to manage this site (this proposal).
- Seek permission from NYCC to include this site as managed for restoration of wildflowers (Frances from the Howardian Hills will approach NYCC)
- If approved, establish a volunteer group in the village to oversee the area and communicate with the village, help with events etc

Volunteer Group can then:

- 1. Survey the site for species in May/June (baseline data carried out in 2023)
- 2. Let the site grow without cutting from April 2024
- 3. Resurvey the site (Howardian Hills with local volunteers) in June 2024 to reassess species and see if any supplementary planting need be done
- 4. Late summer, early Autumn NYCC to cut the area, collecting all the vegetation (or village volunteers collecting vegetation and arranging composting. (Determine the cost)
- 5. Plant any species in October if needed (determine the cost if any)
- 6. At least annually, update the village and Parish Council with progress and organise information and fun events (eg plant identification, moth counting, photo displays etc)
- 7. Look for further opportunities in Hovingham and Scackleton

Thereafter an annual survey, grass cutting and collection and any further events can be organised

Ann Chapman

Hovingham Action Group – Project Purple

Plantlife WIddife Trust

Local Road verge restoration guidance

As many Councils throughout the UK are declaring a climate emergency, there is a growing pressure on local authorities to readdress their greenspace management to create species-rich grassland habitats. This approach has the potential to improve the biodiversity of our roadside verges to support more wildlife by creating a more balanced landscape while also increasing the number of native wildflowers that have been in decline since the 1930's.



This guidance document has been created in-line with the current Plantlife campaign, to help and support parish and town councils, or local groups who want to help manage and maintain roadside verges separately to our existing safety management.

BLUE Campaign Re-wilding Britain, garden by garden

Plantlife have successfully campaigned to highlight the benefits that can be gained by managing our roadside grassed verges for safety and wildlife. For more information you can read the following documents, <u>Managing grassland</u> <u>road verges</u> or <u>The good verge guide</u>

NOTE: not all verges will be suited for individual management plans, each site must be assessed by North Yorkshire Council prior to any works commencing.

This document has been designed to assist with urban highway grass management, however it can be used for rural verges following a safety assessment. Please use this <u>LINK</u> to identify the grass verges within your local area, the areas outlined in blue are currently maintained under the existing policy.

North Yorkshire Council's existing grass cutting policies are focused on safety to provide full visibility for all highway users and have been separated into the following categories,

Urban, under 40mph network, - min 5 cuts per season and include all junction vis-splays, event/hazard warning signs and remote footways.

Rural, over 40mph network – min 2 cuts per season and include all junction vis-splays, event/hazard warning signs, longitudinal swathe up to 2.4m, overtaking sight lines and remote footways which fall outside of the existing swathe cuts.

Both policies are currently being reviewed to incorporate biodiversity without negatively impacting the safety requirements of the highway users.

<u>CAUTION!</u> You must ensure there is a safe distance between the carriageway edge and your chosen site: Roads with a speed limit of 40mph or greater require a minimum safety zone of 1.2m from the carriageway edge. Roads with a speed limit of under 40mph require a minimum safety zone of 0.5m from the carriageway edge.

All works must be carried out in a safe manner, we can provide safety assessment documents if required.





The key factor required for wildflowers is maintaining low soil fertility, this can be achieved by removing the grass cuttings after each cut as this helps to reduce the nutrient levels of the soils. This approach can be labour intensive and costly, so it is important to understand your disposal options before starting,

- > Local allotments or landowners for composting.
- On-site disposal, this involves creating a sacrificial area for the arisings which can be under hedges or trees, or an area to the rear of the verge away from the proposed working area. Further guidance can be found at <u>How to manage grass cuttings</u>
- Transport to your local household recycling centre

Help with public perception,

- By framing the verge to maintain a 0.5-1m strip of short mown grass around the edges of the project space, and alongside footways.
- Use signs to highlight the restoration works being carried out. We are happy to
 promote the use of blue hearts in collaboration with the rewilding blue campaign,
 further information can be found at <u>Blue campaign</u> which includes instructions of
 how to create your own signs.



<u>Creating a structurally diverse verge can benefit both flora and fauna. This is ideal for areas which are lined by a hedge or woodland and can be managed to maintain a shorter wildflower sward to the front with a reduced cutting regime for the rear to allow taller flowers and grasses to provide shelter for wildlife.</u>

Prior to carrying out any management, it is important you have a clear goal for the area and understand what is required to improve it. We recommend carrying out a <u>baseline survey</u> to identify all existing flora and fauna to prevent losing any potentially unknown species-rich pockets of verge.



Verge restoration with existing wildflowers,

- · Carry out one Autumn cut after the seeds have matured and fallen.
- · Cut all vegetation at ground level and remove all the cuttings.
- · This approach is less labour intensive and will mimic a hay meadow cut.

Lowering the soil fertility,



- The verge will need to be cut three times during the first year's growing season to maximise the removal of nutrients and stunt the growth of the stronger grasses.
- Aim to cut during April, July, and September once the grasses have reached a height of 150-200mm.
- Remove all cuttings after each cut
- · Verges with high fertility may need to be replicated into year 2.

Creating a new wildflower verge

- · This approach can be labour-intensive but does generally provide quicker results.
- The ground preparation and time of year are essential to a successful project and needs to be completed during Autumn or early spring.
- Prepare the grounds by cutting the grass back as low as you can and remove all cuttings.
- · Rake or scarify the area to create about 50% bare soil or bare patches ready for sowing.
- · Mix the seeds with coarse sand and scatter over the area before lightly treading in.

NOTE: It is important to use a wildflower seed mix which is native to your local area. Including yellowrattle when seeding can help to reduce the soil fertility as it feeds off the nutrients of the vigorous grasses. <u>Further advice on seed sourcing can be found here</u>

**Specific guidance can be provided for all areas highlighted in green.

For all enquiries or further information please contact us at HAM@northyorks.gov.uk

