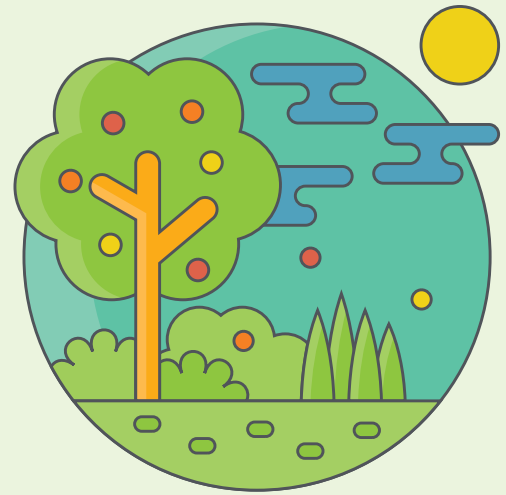


Biodiversity in your Neighbourhood



Here is the list of biodiversity options included as part of the Home Performance Index (HPI) Indicator EN 5.0 Ecology.

- Please choose only those options that were introduced in the development.
- You can also identify them in a site drawing.



Bird boxes

Bird boxes provide safe nesting sites for common garden birds, such as finches, tits and blackbirds. There are [X] bird boxes throughout development.

[Add an image of the bird box used in the development. This image is only for illustration. Image source: [BirdWatch Ireland](#)]



Nest Boxes

Nest boxes provide safe nesting sites for birds such as swifts, swallows and house martins. There are [X] nest boxes throughout the development.

[Add an image of the nest box used in the development. This image is only for illustration. Image source: [Faith Wilson](#)]



Bat boxes

Bat boxes provide safe roosting spots for bats, and support local bat populations by offering secure shelter and protection. There are [X] bat boxes installed throughout the development.

[Add an image of the bat box used in the development. This image is only for illustration. Image source: [Bat Conservation Ireland](#)]



Hedgehog box

Hedgehog boxes give hedgehogs a safe place to nest and hibernate, especially in dense areas of shrubs. There are [X] hedgehog boxes installed throughout the development.

[Add an image of the hedgehog box used in the development. This image is only for illustration. Image source: [BBC Gardeners' World](#)]



Pond

A pond has been created within the landscaped area, providing a suitable habitat for frogs and newts. This pond offers a safe environment for these amphibians to live, breed and find food, as well as a place to hibernate during colder months.

[Add an image of the pond used in the development. This image is only for illustration. Image source: [AquaLife Ponds Inc.](#)]



Habitat for insects

The landscaping includes special designated habitats to support **[name of the specific insect species]**. These habitats give them essential resources such as food, shelter and breeding grounds.

[Add an image of the insect habitat used in the development. This image is only for illustration. Image source: [TerraTrellis](#)]



Wildlife corridors

Wildlife corridors have been designed to connect green areas within the development to neighbouring land.

[Add an image of the wildlife corridors used in the development. This image is only for illustration. Image source: [Hamilton Cody Garden Design](#)]



Native trees and shrubs

The landscaping scheme primarily includes native trees and shrubs that are well-suited to the local environment and provide essential food and shelter for local wildlife.

[Add an image of the native tree and/or shrub used in the development. This image is only for illustration. Image source: [Liquidscapes](#)]



Trees and shrubs that provides berries

Trees and shrubs in the landscaping scheme were selected to produce berries, providing a natural food source for birds throughout the year.

[Add an image of the tree and/or shrub used in the development. This image is only for illustration. Image source: [All-Ireland Pollinator Plan](#)]



Ornamental Planting

50% of ornamental planting are pollinator-friendly species.

[Add an image of the tree and/or shrub used in the development. This image is only for illustration. Image source: [Barry Holdsworth Ltd](#)]



Native wildflowers

[More than] 25% of the grassland areas in the development are managed to encourage the growth of native wildflowers.

[Add an image of the native wildflowers used in the development. This image is only for illustration. Image source: [All-Ireland Pollinator Plan](#)]



Natural succession

20% of the communal landscaping is designated for natural succession, to allow native plants and wildlife to thrive without interference.

[Add an image of the natural succession area used in the development. This image is only for illustration. Image source: [Nigel Philips Garden Design](#)]



Original trees and shrubs

[More than] Half of the existing trees and shrubs have been preserved and integrated into the new landscaping scheme.

[Add an image of the existing trees and shrubs area used in the development. This image is only for illustration. Image source: [Gaia Gardens](#)]



Green roofs

Green roofs cover [more than] 50% of the total area of flat roofs in the development. These green spaces provide habitat for wildlife, improve air quality, reduce urban heat, and contribute to better stormwater management.

[Add an image of the green roofs used in the development. This image is only for illustration. Image source: [Coburn Design Build](#)]



Gable walls

25% of the gable walls in the development are covered with native climbing plants.

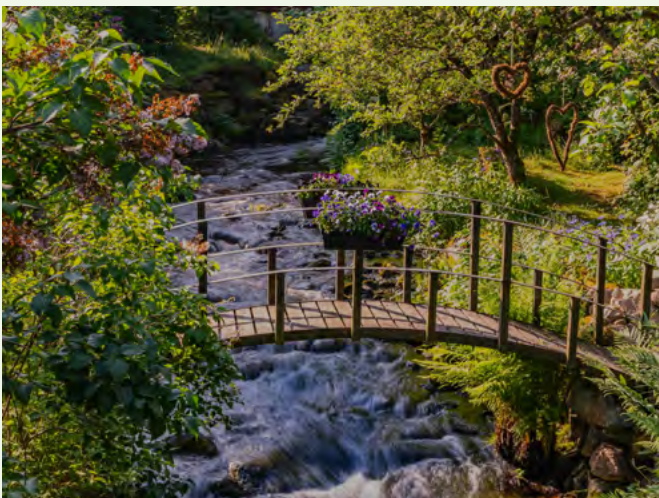
[Add an image of the gable walls used in the development. This image is only for illustration. Image source: [Randle Siddeley](#)]



Vegetated swales

All stormwater in the development is designed to flow through at least 10 metres of vegetated swales (consisting of grass or shrubs) before being diverted into pipes.

[Add an image of the vegetated swales used in the development. This image is only for illustration. Image source: [Ron Herman Landscape Architect](#)]



Improved watercourses

All vegetation within 5 metres of watercourses are native vegetation. The native vegetation has been **[retained/restored]** in the development to **[preserve/create]** habitat for many interdependent species that rely on the river habitat.

[Add an image of the retained vegetation used in the development. This image is only for illustration. Image source: [Damir K.](#)]