



Greenfinch

MARK HAMBLIN/RSPCA PHOTOLIBRARY

Berries like this cotoneaster and seeds provide valuable food for birds and other animals in winter



PHILLIPE CLEMENT/NATUREPL.COM

Bird bath

This bird is a UK native species called a dunnock or hedge sparrow. Birds need water for drinking and bathing. Clean bird baths regularly using a mild disinfectant



DAVID CHAPMAN/RSPCA PHOTOLIBRARY

Bird feeder

Birds like this goldfinch will return to your feeder so make sure there's always food in it. Keep bird feeders free from droppings and mouldy food, and clean regularly using 10 per cent disinfectant solution



MARK HAMBLIN/RSPCA PHOTOLIBRARY

Bird table

Site the bird table in a safe and quiet place. Keep bird tables free from droppings and mouldy food, and clean regularly using 10 per cent disinfectant solution



MIKE LANE/RSPCA PHOTOLIBRARY

Bird box

Site nest boxes in quiet areas and in a location that suits the type of bird, like this pied flycatcher, and watch from a safe distance. All wild birds and their nests and eggs in England, Scotland and Wales are protected by the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended)



Wild flower and butterfly

SUE BENNETT/RSPCA PHOTOLIBRARY

To encourage insects such as the Adonis blue butterfly (pictured), choose wild flowers that contain good quantities of pollen and nectar like this campanula



ANDREW FORSYTH/RSPCA PHOTOLIBRARY

Badger

Badgers are nocturnal and may visit school grounds at night. Look out for droppings left in small holes and claw scratches on trees or posts. Badgers and their setts are legally protected under the Protection of Badgers Act 1992



LAURENT GESLIN/NATUREPL.COM

Bat

Bats are nocturnal and may visit the school grounds at night. There are 17 species of bat in the UK. The greater horseshoe bat (pictured) is one of the largest. The Conservation of Natural Habitats Regulations 1994 (as amended) and the Wildlife & Countryside Act (1981) protects bats and their roosts in England, Scotland and Wales



IAN JACKSON/RSPCA PHOTOLIBRARY

Dangers of netting

Birds and other animals can get trapped in netting, like this tawny owl. Nets, particularly those used for tennis, football or cricket, must be furled well above ground when not in use. Fruit nets should be kept taut to stop animals becoming entangled



Litter

COLIN SEDDON/RSPCA PHOTOLIBRARY

Litter is a hazard to birds and other animals. Wash food containers and crush before recycling or putting in a bin





Compost bin