

Berkshire
Buckinghamshire
Oxfordshire



BBOWT'S RECOVERY PLAN FOR NATURE:

Living Landscapes for all



Thinking big: beyond our boundaries

In 2009 BBOWT embraced a bold new approach to wildlife conservation: habitat restoration at a landscape-scale. While nature reserves are crucial reservoirs of many species of plants and animals, on their own they cannot halt the ongoing decline in UK wildlife.

The BBOWT *Conservation Report 2012*, our triennial review of the status of wildlife on our nature reserves, shows that 95% of these sites remain in favourable or recovering condition and the wildlife they support is generally thriving. However, we know that this success is not a true indicator of the status of wildlife across the region or the country. Where we are experiencing difficulties on our reserves, the causes are almost always factors beyond our current control, and arise from the way land is managed beyond our boundaries. Without support through sympathetic management of the wider environment, our precious nature reserves effectively become isolated islands that are extremely vulnerable to catastrophes. The habitats and species that still flourish there are at increased risk of being lost forever. Yet with wider support, they can also be the building blocks of healthier and more connected ecosystems, giving wildlife room to migrate into new areas.

Since our original publication, *Living Landscapes: wildlife conservation in the 21st century* (2009), scientific evidence and policy support for landscape-scale conservation has continued to grow. In 2010, Professor Sir John Lawton published *Making Space for Nature: A review of England's Wildlife Sites and Ecological Network*. This review assessed whether designated wildlife sites form a robust ecological network capable of halting wildlife declines and restoring biodiversity. It concluded that they do not. These remaining places for wildlife are too vulnerable, too small, and too few and far between. The report advocated establishing large new 'Ecological Restoration Zones' in addition to better protection and management of our remaining wildlife sites. It is not sufficient to just hang on to what we have left. The recommendation was simple: we need "more, bigger, better managed and joined up" sites available in a landscape-scale approach to wildlife conservation.

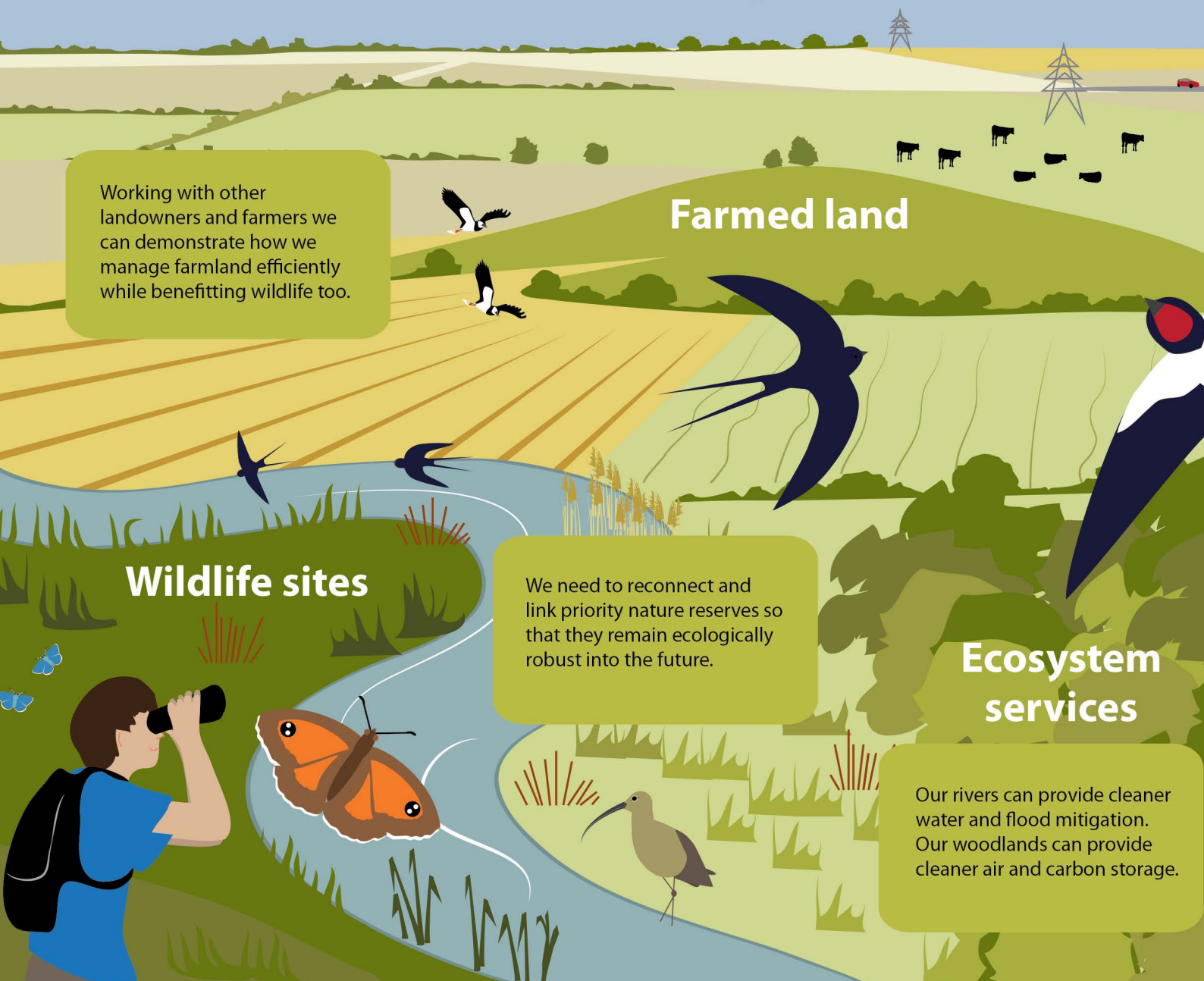
The Government considered the review to be a key contribution to the 2011 White Paper *The Natural Choice: securing the value of nature*, the first such report on the natural environment in more than 20 years. At the core of this White Paper is a commitment to establishing a clear framework to achieve the recovery of nature, and central to this is the establishment of extensive 'Nature Improvement Areas' to enhance and reconnect nature at a landscape scale. The landscape approach is also a key theme of the Government's *Biodiversity 2020: A strategy for England's wildlife and ecosystem services* that followed.

The only way

The groundswell of support for what the Wildlife Trusts call 'Living Landscapes' as the best way, the only way, to halt and reverse biodiversity losses is encouraging. But the bulk of the task still lies ahead of us. In May 2013 the groundbreaking *State of Nature* report was published. This stock-take of our native plants and animals, compiled by 25 nature conservation organisations, is the first of its kind in the UK and heralds a stark warning. We are continuing to lose wildlife at an alarming rate. The report shows that over 60% of species have declined over the last 50 years, and over 30% have declined significantly. One in ten of all species assessed are under threat of extinction.

Dispiriting as this may seem, there is still hope. Most of the reservoirs of species are still with us and there are some signs of recovery. 20 years ago who would have thought that the majestic peregrine falcon would nest in the centre of Aylesbury, or that the otter would return from the brink to once again quietly slide through the rivers of Oxford, Reading and Slough? All is not yet lost.

How to create a Living Landscape



Working with other landowners and farmers we can demonstrate how we manage farmland efficiently while benefitting wildlife too.

Farmed land

Wildlife sites

We need to reconnect and link priority nature reserves so that they remain ecologically robust into the future.

Ecosystem services

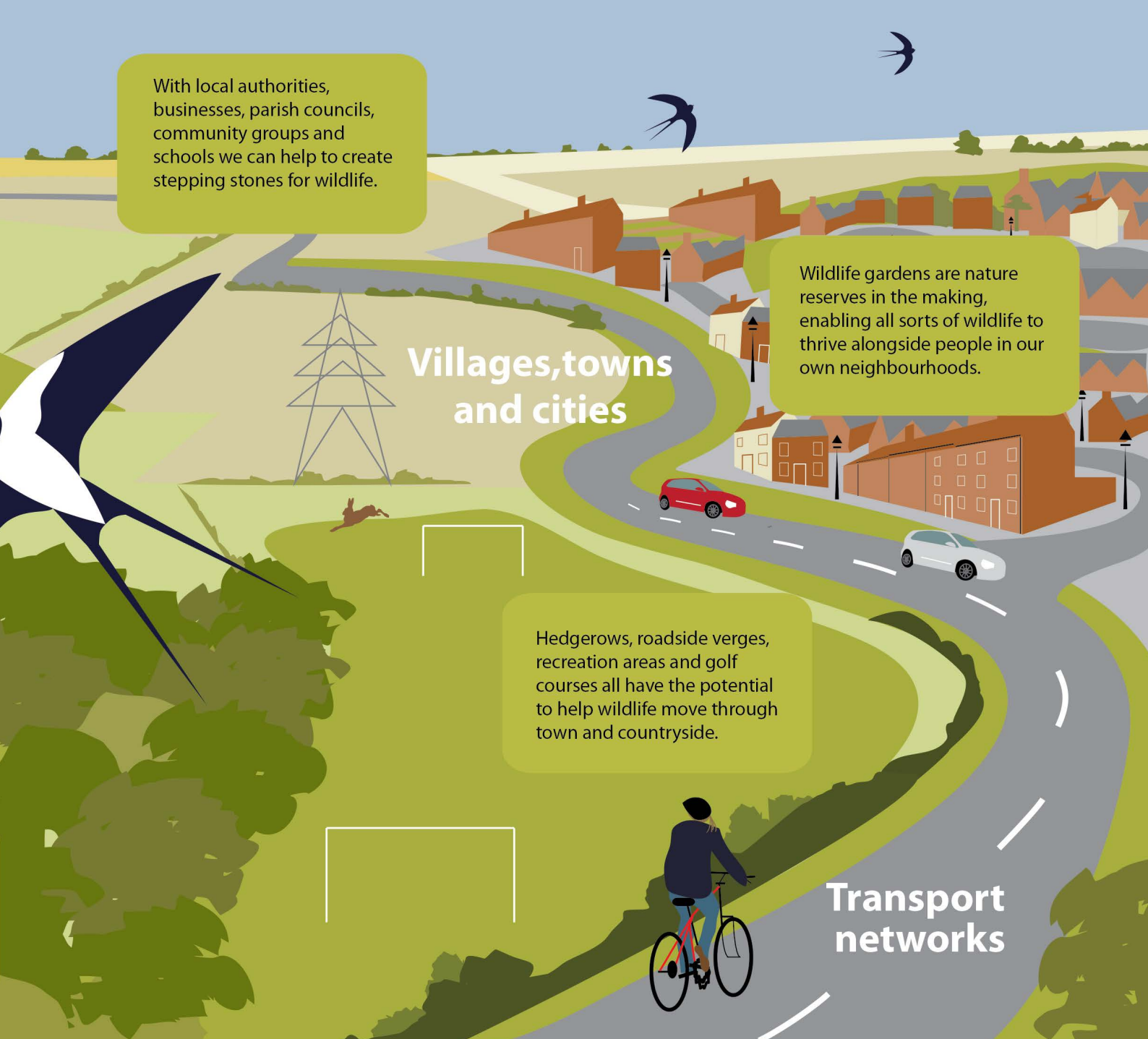
Our rivers can provide cleaner water and flood mitigation. Our woodlands can provide cleaner air and carbon storage.

Wildlife matters to us all for a great many reasons, not least, clean water and air, flood mitigation, pollination of arable crops, a place to unwind and connect with nature. But wildlife is in trouble. It needs more space to move to thrive.

We hope you find inspiration in these pages. Whilst this publication highlights the achievements and progress to date in BBOWT's first three Living Landscape schemes, it is also a call to action. For a plan to reconnect the natural world so wildlife can thrive requires involvement from everyone at every level: landowners, councils, businesses, local communities, individuals. For us, Living Landscapes schemes are a mindset more than a designation. It is the way to achieve our vision of a region rich in wildlife, valued by all!

When BBOWT began to research ways of making wildlife habitats in our region bigger, better and more joined up, we identified 19 potential areas for landscape-scale conservation schemes. Of these, the three where we believed we could achieve the most with the resources available to us were chosen as our first Living Landscapes. All are jewels of the countryside in their own right.

The **Upper River Ray** contains a nationally significant patchwork of very scarce lowland floodplain meadows.



With local authorities, businesses, parish councils, community groups and schools we can help to create stepping stones for wildlife.

Villages, towns and cities

Wildlife gardens are nature reserves in the making, enabling all sorts of wildlife to thrive alongside people in our own neighbourhoods.

Hedgerows, roadside verges, recreation areas and golf courses all have the potential to help wildlife move through town and countryside.

Transport networks

Illustration: Rachel Hudson

BBOWT is taking a leading role in helping to create Living Landscapes for all across the three counties, but it's going to take businesses, other landowners, councils and neighbourhoods to make it happen.

The **Upper Thames** is one of the most important areas in the country for declining wading birds such as curlew and lapwing.

West Berkshire is the last stronghold of internationally threatened lowland heaths in our region.

Since then BBOWT has promoted our Living Landscapes and lobbied widely to gain greater recognition for these ecologically important

areas. We have increased our knowledge and understanding of how these landscapes function and where biodiversity can be enhanced. We have provided advice to landowners, and worked closely with partner organisations and supported community involvement. We have also acquired strategically important sites or entered into management agreements when opportunities have arisen.

We have bought and restored ten floodplain meadows, one by one, to reconnect this fragmented landscape





The Upper River Ray

Mark Vallance • Reserves manager, Buckinghamshire

A medieval landscape

The Upper River Ray Living Landscape scheme covers 42km² of the upper reaches of the River Ray, which flows through rural Buckinghamshire and Oxfordshire. Prone to frequent flooding, it has escaped modern intensive farming that has affected much of the countryside. Many of these meadows have not been ploughed since the Middle Ages and still show the characteristic patterns of ridge and furrow. For over 300 years they have been managed through a traditional hay cut and aftermath grazing. This has led to a huge diversity of plants and insects that, in turn, provide food for ground-nesting birds.

Starting with Long Herdon Meadow in 1981, we have actively sought out and restored floodplain meadows, one by one, to reconnect this fragmented landscape.

Creating new wetland habitats

We have dug 53 new ponds, and created 2.8km of open scrapes, putting back in place wetland habitats that support rare plants such as stoneworts and true fox sedge, along with dragonflies, damselflies and significant breeding populations of lapwing and curlew.

With our partners

Local farmers work alongside BBOWT to help manage these reserves through hay cutting and grazing. Our flower-rich meadows also provide a source of locally collected seed to restore our own land, and green hay to restore neighbouring privately owned land. Since 2009 we have supported numerous grassland restoration projects within the Ray catchment.

Together with our partners at RSPB, we have provided advice and practical support to 50 landowners in the project area whose land covers 2,000ha. More recently we have been working with the Environment Agency and other partners through the Water Framework Directive to improve the water quality in the River Ray.

In the community

Since the Upper Ray is a flat landscape of level fields bordered by hedgerows, it is easily overlooked, unless awash with flood water. Consequently, its value for wildlife is relatively unknown to the local community. With the acquisition of Meadow Farm in 2013 we can now develop volunteering opportunities and introduce a wide range of events to help people get to know and care for this special place.

Looking ahead

We aim to deliver a naturally functioning wetland landscape that will deliver environmental services locally and regionally, such as water de-pollution, slowing down the floodwater run-off downstream, and maintaining summer water flows to allow wetland wildlife to thrive.

Additional 'corridors' such as thick hedgerows and wildflower buffer strips around the field margins and ponds will enable species to move effectively across the landscape. Increasing their habitats will not only help boost their populations, it will also ensure a greater area for species to migrate across in times of extreme weather events such as flooding or droughts, now more common due to climate change.

To get involved with our Upper Ray Living Landscape project contact markvallance@bbowt.org.uk, call 01442 826774, or visit www.bbowt.org.uk/what-we-do/living-landscapes

**Internationally important
plant communities still
thrive, together with
scarce wading birds that
make their home here.**



The Upper Thames



Lisa Lane • Upper Thames Living Landscape manager

A wetland haven

Shaped by centuries of farming, the Upper Thames Living Landscape area is a 23km² mosaic of riverside meadows and pastures, ditches and riverbanks that stretch from Lechlade-on-Thames to Northmoor in west Oxfordshire. Internationally important plant communities still thrive, together with scarce wading birds that make their home here.

BBOWT started to manage Chimney Meadows National Nature Reserve (NNR) in 1999. Four years later we purchased the neighbouring intensively managed farm. Two acquisitions followed – a small group of poplar plantations and an area of species-poor grassland. BBOWT now manages an impressive expanse of 260ha of Thames floodplain, one of the six best wetland areas in Britain (Defra 2002).

Restoring the landscape

In addition to creating a dramatically bigger area for wildlife, we have changed the way the land is managed. We have transformed 70ha of arable fields into flower-rich grassland, using seed from the NNR. This work has been particularly timely, as the summer floods of 2007/8, along with wet weather during hay cutting in 2010 and 2012, has meant that not all the fields on the NNR have been subject to the traditional hay cut and aftermath graze, which is vitally important to the maintenance of these internationally important plant communities. Consequently, the species diversity on the NNR has decreased in recent years. However, because of our work to create new meadows from the old ones, the vulnerability of these plant communities to extinction has been reduced and work will continue to ensure that the NNR recovers, despite changing weather patterns.

Across low-lying areas of floodplain, we have created a series of shallow scrapes for wading birds such as snipe, redshank, curlew and lapwing. We have dug ponds to provide habitat for water bugs, dragonflies and newts as well as seasonal ponds to provide a wet mud source for house martins to make their nests.

With our partners

Within the last two years, we are well on our way to turning Chimney Meadows into a financially viable demonstration site, to show other land managers how they can manage their land in ways that are beneficial for wildlife. With support from WREN we will progress this work.

Together with the Environment Agency, we looked at sustainable water supplies on farms to tackle the issue of diffuse pollution from phosphates and sediments. Many local farmers were particularly keen to see our pasture pumps, devices that enable cattle to drink from water courses without trampling the banks, and in so doing releasing sediments into the river, to the detriment of aquatic life.

In partnership with Natural England, RSPB, Oxfordshire Nature Conservation Forum (now Wild Oxfordshire) and the Floodplain Meadows Partnership we have welcomed 80 farmers and landowners to events and demonstrations.

Most importantly, we are providing green hay to neighbouring landowners to enable other meadow restorations to take place.

In the community

To enable people to get the most from their visits we regularly organise guided walks and seasonal events such as our 'Bat and Moth Discovery Night'. We help groups of Beavers, Brownies and Guides to explore the wildlife on their doorstep. We also work with local schools that lie close to the Upper Thames Living Landscape boundary, delivering activities within the classroom and at Chimney Meadows Nature Reserve.

Environmental services we provide

In 2008 we inserted two flood-flow channels into the embankment of the River Thames at Chimney Meadows to enable water to flow onto the nature reserve in times of flood, maintaining wetland habitats, whilst reducing flooding downstream. Our species-rich wildflower meadows are home to insects that pollinate crops on neighbouring arable land.

To find out more about our Upper Thames Living Landscape project contact Lisa Lane at lisalane@bbowt.org.uk, call 01367 870904 or visit www.bbowt.org.uk/what-we-do/living-landscapes

One quarter of the project area is designated as important for wildlife, either locally, nationally or internationally.



West Berkshire



Jacky Akam • West Berkshire Living Landscape manager

A precious landscape abundant in wildlife

The West Berkshire Living Landscape scheme covers 27km² and straddles two river valleys, the Kennet and Enborne, separated by a higher gravel plateau and the heathland mosaic of Greenham and Crookham Commons. One quarter of the project area is designated as important for wildlife, either locally, nationally or internationally.

Despite this wealth of wildlife, the landscape has become fragmented, and lowland heathland is one of our most threatened habitats. The West Berkshire Living Landscape contains at least 97 threatened or endangered species, such as the Dartford warbler, nightjar and woodlark, to name a few.

Relinking the landscape

BBOWT and West Berkshire Council have been working together since 2008 on a shared long-term vision to protect, expand and enhance this unique and diverse landscape. Through our *Heathland and Beyond Project*, funded by GrantScape, SITA Trust and Biffa Award, we have enlarged the area of heathland and improved links between fragmented pockets. Seasonal wardens led guided walks every summer, introducing more than 200 local residents to the wildlife on their doorstep and the importance of protecting ground-nesting birds. The wardens also carried out regular species and habitat surveys, assessing heathland species to monitor the effectiveness of habitat management.

Through *Linking the Landscape*, the next phase of our project (funded by the Heritage Lottery Fund), we are now working with local landowners and managers to improve links and stepping stones for wildlife across the Living Landscape, between the existing high-quality wildlife sites. We are continuing practical work on these sites, to ensure they stay in top condition. We are also delivering an innovative landscape-scale monitoring and surveying scheme, to realistically measure the health of the landscape and the impact of the work we do.

In the community

During *Heathland and Beyond* we helped many people to discover wildlife where they live and to develop a new passion and enthusiasm for their local countryside. More than 40 regular volunteers have contributed 3,200 days of practical conservation work, from cutting back scrub to repairing fences. 13 trainees completed an in-depth training scheme preparing them for a career in conservation. More than a thousand people have attended 40 events taking the opportunity to discover, enjoy and learn about the local wildlife.

Through *Linking the Landscape*, we are developing a broader range of activities to involve local people including preschoolers and youth groups. For the general public, there is a programme of walks, talks, family events and activities, interpretation, digital media, and training; something for everyone...

To become a volunteer with *Linking the Landscape* contact wbl@bbowt.org.uk or call 01635 500886 or visit www.bbowt.org.uk/what-we-do/living-landscapes.

BBOWT has learned much through these Living Landscape areas and will continue to drive forward our work there. But each taken individually is only a part of the region, a part of the country. The ideology of Living Landscapes needs to be applied widely if we are to create genuinely reconnected and functioning landscapes that allow wildlife to move freely and live alongside us. Opportunities to join the dots, however small they may seem, must be taken wherever they present themselves.

The principles of Living Landscapes and landscape-scale restoration of nature are proven and relevant around the world. **We can all be a part of creating a Living Landscape.**



A key part of our Living Landscapes work is to connect individuals and communities with their local natural environment.



Wendy Tobitt



Helen Walsh



Wendy Tobitt

People and Living Landscapes: our next steps

It is widely accepted that as a society today, we are less well connected with the natural world than previous generations. Since the industrial revolution, we have gradually lost our links with the land. Our communities and lifestyles have become increasingly urban and indoor. These changes have created a society in which the environment is viewed by many as something separate from our own lives, a place out there, somewhat remote.

Nature is essential for us

Yet the natural world provides wide and multiple benefits for our society and economy, such as cleaner water and air, defence from flooding and habitat for pollinators essential for agriculture. Direct contact with nature can also bring measurable benefits to our health and well-being, keeping people healthier and thereby reducing the burden on our health system. The natural environment supports the rural economy through recreation and tourism. These eco-system services are increasingly being recognised and mapped and provide a way for us to appropriately value our natural capital. As central and local government begins to understand the benefits of our “natural health service” and the effectiveness of the outdoor classroom for both children and

adults who fare less well in formal education, so BBOWT’s Living Landscape schemes are starting to demonstrate the economic and environmental sustainability of this approach for both people and wildlife.

As society becomes increasingly driven by technology this does not mean we need to become ever more isolated from our natural environment. The Wildlife Trusts and other organisations are utilising mobile technology, social and other digital media to make Living Landscapes accessible to all. As more people enjoy wild, green places, understanding and appreciating the true values of natural systems, the more they will value their own corners of the planet, and get actively involved in safeguarding it for future generations to enjoy and value.

The following pages provide just a few examples of projects that are helping to raise awareness and prompt action across our three counties, on farmland, in towns and cities and in our neighbourhoods. Here we provide signposts to more information and useful contacts to help you become part of creating a Living Landscape where you live.



... leaving wildflower-rich buffer strips in field margins can add up to a considerable series of connections and stepping stones across an entire landscape...

Making connections

On farmed land

Agriculture is vital to the rural economy of our region, and over 70% of the land area is farmed. Apparently modest gains for wildlife on individual farms, such as replanting hedgerows and leaving wildflower-rich buffer strips in field margins, can add up to a considerable series of connections and stepping stones across an entire landscape for the farmland birds and pollinating insects that we are continuing to lose at an alarming rate.

Berryfields Farmland Species Mitigation Scheme

In north-west Aylesbury the construction of 8,000 houses is underway. The land designated for this large development was known to support overwintering lapwing and golden plover as well as breeding farmland birds, barn owls and brown hare. The area included a Biological Notification Site, designated to reflect its importance for birds. A mitigation scheme was negotiated by Aylesbury Vale District Council (AVDC) which is now funding a grant scheme to support the creation of new wildlife habitats.

BBOWT is now working with AVDC and local landowners and farmers to deliver the grant scheme. The scheme offers financial incentives for farmers to provide suitable habitat for these target species, such as wildflower-rich grassland reversion (from arable land), management of arable margins and hedgerows. BBOWT has provided officer support for grant administration and landowner liaison.

Seed from Meadow Farm and Bernwood Meadows has gone to land adjacent to the Berryfields

housing development. This is an example of how compensation for wildlife habitat lost from development can be provided outside of a development area and on a landscape-scale.

Green hay

To enrich the biodiversity of local meadows throughout the three counties BBOWT has developed a green hay initiative on our own land and with neighbouring landowners. Green hay is taken before it is dry and transported immediately to a receptor site. A much higher proportion of seeds remain in the flower heads compared to dry hay and a wider range of species can be found than in seed mix. It is also cheaper than purchasing commercial seed and a good means of ensuring fresh seed from a local source.

In 2013 green hay from Chimney Meadows went to Smokedown Farm in Thrupp as part of the Coronation Meadows project that celebrates the historic and extraordinary diversity of meadows, and encourages the creation of many more in the next 60 years through seeds and green hay from the Coronation sites.

Woodland management

With deer populations more abundant and widespread now than at any time in the past thousand years, deer browsing has become the overarching issue affecting our woodland sites. This is a challenge that affects the wider countryside, well beyond our boundaries. As part of a bigger initiative to work with local landowners, our Bernwood Forest Restoration Project officer, funded by WREN, is working closely with the Deer Initiative.

Find out more

- For **landowner advice** please contact Giles Strother at gilesstrother@bbowt.org.uk, 01865 775476
- For advice on **development mitigation** contact conservation@bbowt.org.uk
- For information about **green hay and seed harvesting** please contact lisalane@bbowt.org.uk (Oxon), andycollins@bbowt.org.uk (Bucks) and andycoulsonphillips@bbowt.org.uk (Berks)
- For **woodland management** advice please contact Tim Read, Bernwood Forest Restoration Project officer, timread@bbowt.org.uk

Making connections in our towns and cities

An essential part of our Living Landscape work is about helping people to discover and appreciate wildlife close to home. Through community and school initiatives, working with local businesses and promoting wildlife gardening, we aim to foster a sense of pride and ownership of local wildlife and help people to take action in their own neighbourhoods.



Dan Akam

It's Our Heathland

Under BBOWT's guidance 1st Owlsmoor Cubs and Scouts are discovering the special wildlife of Wildmoor Heath in east Berkshire. Set amidst densely populated housing, it has suffered from vandalism and fires. The children have undertaken practical conservation work and cleared scrub in an area of heathland used by breeding nightjar. They have also learned the craft of broom-making using birch they had cut down.

School's Out



Rachel Hudson

Our recent *School's Out* project has demonstrated the difference we can make through a sustained programme of outreach work with schools in urban areas. Children in

year 1 (aged 5-6) from William Harding Primary School in Aylesbury took part in regular sessions to explore nature in their school grounds. The sessions culminated with a visit to our Environmental Education Centre at College Lake.

The *School's Out* programme in Aylesbury has helped show that it is possible to connect children with their local environment in significant and measurable ways. We also ran a *School's Out* pilot in Oxford and we hope to develop similar programmes through our Living Landscape work in coming years.



Tamia Diaz

Temple Golf Club

There are over 2,500 golf courses in Britain, covering 1,500 km², or at least 0.5% of the land area, and there is huge potential to improve these sites for the benefit of wildlife and create greater connectivity in the landscape. BBOWT has developed a five-year plan in partnership with Temple Golf Club near Maidenhead to manage their course as naturally as possible. Meadows are mown once or twice a year and cuttings composted on site to be used as fertiliser. Over 80 bird nesting boxes and bat boxes have been installed, and water and energy are used as efficiently as possible.

Wild Oxford

BBOWT's community wildlife officer in Oxford is working with the City Council to involve people in protecting and enhancing three areas of precious fen habitat within the city. They will focus on engaging local communities with the sites; establishing volunteer teams to protect them and undertaking conservation works to enhance and open up new fen areas.



Mike Taylor/seeing.org.uk

Gardening for wildlife

Our built environments can provide valuable habitats and, if linked together, can encourage wildlife to move into and through our towns and cities. If every back garden had a small wildlife pond, it would create a huge network of spawning sites for our native amphibians, including the now not-so-common frog. Such networks reduce isolation between populations, which in turn reduces the chances of local extinction.

Gardens have become increasingly important for wildlife as our countryside has become more inhospitable. If more gardens became wildlife-

friendly, there is the potential to provide vital connectivity on a landscape scale. Gardens can also connect people to wildlife in strong and meaningful ways that can help build support for our wider Living Landscape work.

BBOWT has wildlife demonstration gardens run by volunteers at each of its education centres and provides opportunities for people to volunteer and learn more. Simple features like wildlife ponds, log piles and bird boxes can provide homes for a wide range of animals. Plants that attract pollinating insects and bug hotels for hibernation can make a big difference too. We encourage people to rely less on damaging herbicides and pesticides to control garden weeds and pests, and to create homes for natural controls like frogs and ladybirds to keep on top of unwelcome slugs and greenfly.

BBOWT runs Family Wildlife Discovery Days at College Lake nature reserve for customers of Waitrose Chesham and Waitrose Berkhamsted, as well as The Garden Centre Group. As well as inspiring new audiences with local produce and wildlife gardening, these events engender support for our work through volunteering and membership. Together with other Wildlife Trusts across the UK, we also work in partnership with Vine House Farm, a Lincolnshire-based bird seed company, to encourage people to feed birds in their gardens. Partnerships to develop a wider interest in caring for wildlife through gardening can give our Living Landscape work greater reach and influence with local communities.

How you can get involved

- For information about **schools outreach** programmes contact berkshireeducation@bbowt.org.uk (Berks), collegelakeeducation@bbowt.org.uk (Bucks) and sceec@bbowt.org.uk (Oxon).
- To find out about **practical conservation volunteering** in one of our Living Landscape project areas please visit www.bbowt.org.uk/how-you-can-help/volunteer/work-parties
- To become Friends of your local **community nature reserves** or if you belong to a community or parish group and would like to get involved please contact danielakam@bbowt.org.uk (Berks), cathiehasler@bbowt.org.uk (Bucks), andygunn@bbowt.org.uk (Oxon)
- If you are interested in **wildlife gardening** please visit our demonstration gardens at Warburg Nature Reserve, Littlemore, Sutton Courtenay Environmental Education Centre (Oxon) and College Lake (Bucks). You will find lots of practical information at www.wildaboutgardens.org.uk (a partnership project between the Royal Horticultural Society and The Wildlife Trusts).
- To find out about **managing your business** with wildlife in mind contact Ruth Grice, ruthgrice@bbowt.org.uk

Meet the BBOWT Living Landscape team



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Useful contacts and further information

■ **Biodiversity Planning Toolkit**
Interactive guide to biodiversity and planning
www.biodiversityplanningtoolkit.com

■ **Caring for God's Acre**
Managing churchyards for biodiversity
www.caringforgodsacre.org.uk

■ **Flora locale**
How to create and manage wildflower meadows and verges
www.floralocale.org

■ **Hedgelinek**
Hedgerow survey, creation, management and legislation
www.hedgelinek.org.uk

■ **Freshwater Habitats Trust**
Guidance on creating wildlife ponds
www.freshwaterhabitats.org.uk

■ **The Conservation Volunteers**
How to set up a local group, Green Gyms
www.tcv.org.uk

■ **Thames Valley Environmental Records Centre (TVERC)**
Interactive Community and Parish Guide to Biodiversity (Oxon)
www.tverc.org.uk

■ **Wild Oxfordshire: Oxon's Local Nature Partnership**
Guidance on Oxfordshire's Biodiversity 2020, WFD, list of local Conservation Groups
www.oncf.org.uk

Find out about the Living Landscape project nearest to you at
www.bbowt.org.uk/what-we-do/living-landscapes

Our grateful thanks to all who have helped, and continue to help make our vision for Living Landscapes a reality.

These include many hundreds of individual supporters, local charitable trusts, statutory bodies and other organisations including the following:

Heritage Lottery Fund

Landfill Communities Fund

Biffa Award
GrantScape
Grundon Waste Management Ltd
SITA Trust
Trust for Oxfordshire's Environment – TOE²
WREN

Local Authorities

Aylesbury Vale Community Chest
Aylesbury Vale District Council
Thatcham Town Council

Charitable trusts and foundations

D'Oyly Carte Charitable Trust
Greenham Common Trust
Rees Jeffreys Road Fund
Tanner Trust
The Banister Charitable Trust
The David Webster Charitable Trust
The Englefield Charitable Trust
The Freshwater Habitats Trust

Berkshire
Buckinghamshire
Oxfordshire



For more than 50 years, the Berks, Bucks & Oxon Wildlife Trust has protected local wildlife and inspired people to love nature. No other organisation, local or national, does more to protect the wildlife and wild places of the three counties.

Our vision is to create a region rich in wildlife, valued by all.

BBOWT is one of 47 Wildlife Trusts working across the UK. Together the Wildlife Trusts are the largest UK voluntary organisation dedicated to protecting species and habitats everywhere – on land and at sea.

There are now over 100 Living Landscape initiatives in Britain led by the Wildlife Trusts to create wildlife stepping stones and corridors through our towns and countryside. Working together we can help to halt the dramatic decline in our nation's wildlife. **But we need your help too.**

Contact us

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Tel: 01865 775476 • Email: info@bbowt.org.uk

www.bbowt.org.uk

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Back cover photo: Brown hare, Andrew Parkinson/naturepl.com