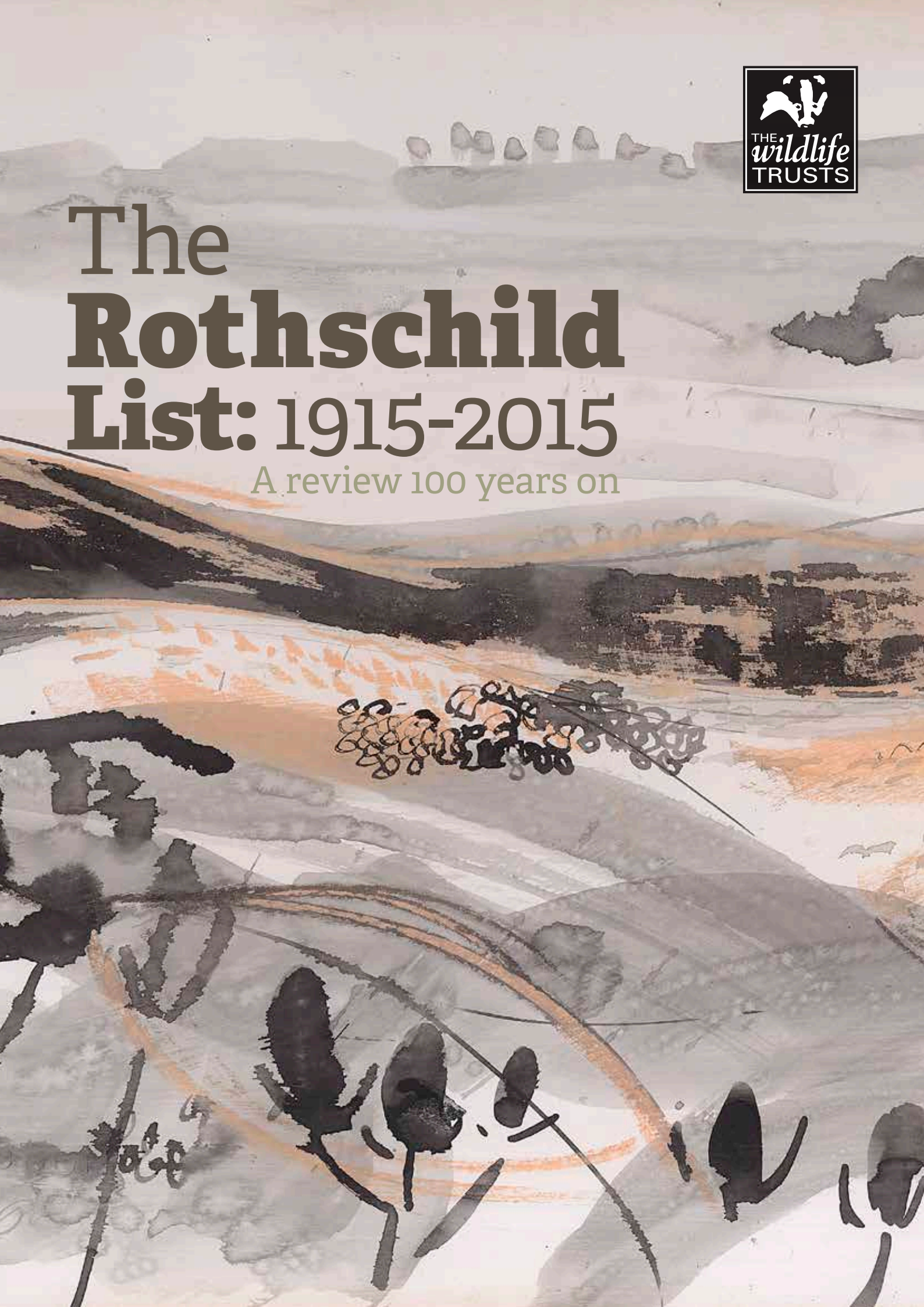




The **Rothschild** **List: 1915-2015**

A review 100 years on





Brean Down, Somerset - one of the 284 places 'worthy of preservation' on the list submitted to Government by Charles Rothschild and the SPNR in 1915.

Contents

Introduction

- Charles Rothschild 5
- Charles Rothschild and The Wildlife Trusts 5
- The SPNR and the Rothschild List 5
- The list today 5

Research

- Methodology 7

Results of analysis

- State of the 284 Rothschild List sites today 8
- Ownership and management of the sites 8
- Conservation designations 8
- The locations by country 9
- Proportion of habitat types 9

Discussion

11

What you can do

12

Further Information

12

Annex 1 – map of the Rothschild Reserves 13

Annex 2 – list of the Rothschild Reserves 14 & 15



Lewis, E. and Cormack, A. (2015) The Rothschild List: 1915-2015
The Wildlife Trusts.

To download a copy go to wildlifetrusts.org/rothschild

Cover image: Orford Ness, Suffolk. Artwork by Nik Pollard.



Introduction

Charles Rothschild is a man worth celebrating. Although less well-known than figures like Sir Peter Scott or Sir David Attenborough, he deserves a special place in the history of nature conservation. A brilliant naturalist, Rothschild was one of the first to make the visionary realisation that Britain would need a system of permanent protected areas for wildlife in order to save it for the future.

In 1915 – one hundred years ago – Rothschild submitted a list of 284 such places ‘worthy of preservation’ to the Government. These are sometimes known as the ‘Rothschild Reserves’. Among them were stretches of the Cornish coast, Scottish mountains, Irish bogs, shingle beaches, ancient woodlands and marshes and wetlands where Rothschild and his colleagues would search for rare plants and insects.

When Rothschild was proposing his ideas very few people yet understood that Britain’s accelerating population and development of the countryside was beginning to have a huge impact on our landscape and its wildlife – and not for the better. He saw that a concerted effort and plan was needed to save Britain’s wild places before they disappeared forever. Today many of the places identified by Rothschild as deserving of permanent protection have endured, thanks at least in part to his vision which was ultimately translated into legislation by the Government 30 years later. However, they too have not escaped the loss of wildlife and habitats that has affected our countryside over the past century.

This short report celebrates the centenary of Rothschild’s list and, in brief, looks at what has happened to these places over the past hundred years.

Charles Rothschild

Charles Rothschild was born in 1877, the son of the first Baron Rothschild and went to school at Harrow. He then went to work for the family business: as a partner in the historic bank N M Rothschild & Sons. He was said never to have missed a day. He also took on many public responsibilities; he was lieutenant of the City of London, a Justice of the Peace (JP) for Northamptonshire, and later High Sheriff of that county.

Rothschild was a gifted entomologist. He was particularly fascinated by fleas and his work on them is relevant to this day. He was the first to describe the oriental rat flea that was the vector of the great plague; he named it *Xenosyllia cheopsis*, for the eponymous pharaoh. His collection of fleas is now in the care of the Natural History Museum. In 1910 he bought one of the last remaining fragments of fenland in Eastern England – Woodwalton Fen - to protect it permanently as a nature reserve.

Rothschild’s understanding of the necessity for a habitat-based approach to conservation and his background as a scientist meant he also understood the need for hard evidence and practical actions. Rothschild, being a man of influence, was in a position to do something about it. So in 1912, overwhelmingly at his initiative, the Society for the Promotion of Nature Reserves (SPNR) was founded. This organisation was, eventually, to become The Wildlife Trusts: a network of conservation organisations, run not by government but as charitable institutions supported by their members. The Society’s aim was revolutionary - to get wild places protected for their own sake.

The SPNR and the Rothschild List

Alongside Rothschild, the Society’s founder members were Charles Edward Fagan, Assistant Secretary at the Natural History Museum London; William Robert Ogilvie-Grant, its Assistant Keeper of Zoology and the Honourable Francis Robert Henley, a fellow Northamptonshire landowner and close friend of Rothschild. Their aim was to develop a broader-based, more coherent policy towards the protection of wildlife. The Society held their first meeting on 26th July 1912 in the Board Room at the Natural History Museum. Among other things, it was decided that they would ‘collect and collate information as to areas of land in the United Kingdom which retain primitive conditions and contain rare and local species liable to extinction owing to building, drainage and disafforestation, or in consequence of the cupidity of collectors.’ Press releases and events promoted this new idea and members of the public were encouraged to write to the Society with suggestions for ‘Rothschild’s List’, while Rothschild and his influential group of peers and friends set out to survey and record wildlife sites they believed to be invaluable.

The outbreak of the First World War, in 1914, was a huge setback for Rothschild’s embryonic movement. But despite war and illness – he suffered from Spanish flu and bouts of depression - he persevered. By April 1914, 98 sites had been compiled. Between 1914 and 1915, amidst the ravages of war, analysis of the recommended sites and their ownership was undertaken. Finally, a bound version of the list containing 284 sites in Britain and Ireland was finalised in the summer of 1915 and submitted to Government.

The List Today

100 years have passed since Rothschild and the SPNR gave their list of potential nature reserves to the Government. At The Wildlife Trusts we wanted to mark this momentous occasion in our history. We wanted to explore what happened to the 284 sites that Rothschild felt ‘worthy of preservation’ all those years ago and to see what stories we could uncover to help us think about the next 100 years.

Further Information

Further information on the sites is available online at wildlifetrusts.org/rothschild. This includes links to *Prophet & Loss*, by the writer Simon Barnes which explores Rothschild’s legacy, and a special report into the Irish sites on Rothschild’s list which was published in 2014. In addition *Time & Fragile Nature* by Peter Marren and Miriam Rothschild is an excellent source of information on the English sites on the list. Although this book is now out of print, second hand copies can still be found. Finally Tim Sands’ history of The Wildlife Trusts *Wildlife in Trust* is another useful reference.

Image (left): A young Charles Rothschild

PRIVATE AND CONFIDENTIAL.

THE
SOCIETY FOR THE PROMOTION OF NATURE RESERVES.



Provisional Schedule of Areas in England considered worthy of preservation, arranged in alphabetical lists according to their names and according to the Counties in which they are situated, with separate sections for areas of primary and those of only secondary importance.

August, 1915.

All communications to be addressed :—

THE SECRETARY,
Society for the Promotion of Nature Reserves,
Natural History Museum,
Cromwell Road,
London, S.W.

Box 29/2

The Research

Methodology

In order to assess what has happened to the places on Rothschild's List over the past century we set out to collect as much information as we could using desktop research to measure the current state of the 284 Rothschild Reserves with quantitative, comparable metrics. We began by dividing the information into categories including 'site state': intact (1), mostly intact (2), partially intact (3), mostly destroyed (4) and destroyed (5). These five broad categories were based on the assessment criteria in Rothschild and Marren's book *Time and Fragile Nature* and the condition categories in the *The Rothschild Reserves in Ireland 1914-2014* (Ray, Sikora and Counsell, 2014). In order to place the sites within these categories, the following were considered: whether rare species were still present, the size of the site, quality of remaining habitat and encroachment of development. The source of this research was conservation designation records, advice from local experts and websites such as those belonging to the owners or managers of the sites. A category recording the habitat represented at the sites was also determined using the same approach.

Other categories included species of interest at the site, and management and ownership, all to build as detailed a picture as we could of these places today.

The type and number of conservation designations were recorded primarily with reference to the Joint Nature Conservation Committee (JNCC) website. The JNCC is an Adviser to the United Kingdom Government on nature conservation issues. The JNCC collates information on protected areas in the UK and Overseas Territories designated under International Conventions and European Directives. However, a range of other international and national nature conservation and landscape designations exist in the UK. Conservation designations noted were: Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONBs), Local Nature Reserves (LNR), National Nature Reserves (NNR), National Parks, Ramsar sites, Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) or Areas of Special Scientific Interest (ASSI) (Northern Ireland), Special Areas of Conservation (SAC), Special Protection Areas (SPA) and others.



Charles Rothschild's survey documents, maps and correspondence with landowners for the 284 'Rothschild Reserves'

Results of Analysis

State of the 284 Rothschild List sites today

The first analysis undertaken was to identify the state of each site, and the overall proportion of sites in each state. This was done by checking conservation designation documents, using information from websites, books such as Peter Marren and Miriam Rothschild's *Time and Fragile Nature*, and corresponding with local experts in some cases. Desktop research has limitations in terms of assessing the condition and wildlife value of the sites and for this reason the findings here require further exploration in order to fully establish the changes over time. The best way to do this would be to conduct site surveys of all 284 sites which was beyond the scope of this research, but could form a future research project.

Our first question was 'is the site still there?' Using our criteria we found that most of the sites (70%) were 'intact' or 'mostly intact', 16% were categorised as 'partially destroyed', and 14% as 'destroyed' or 'mostly destroyed'. Often Rothschild and his SPNR colleagues did not identify specific boundaries to their proposed reserves and our middle category of 'partially intact' is unavoidably fuzzy and liable to overlap with other categories – so we have made a determination based on the information available. Perhaps these findings are not surprising, after all the SPNR was selecting some of the wildest places in Britain and Ireland and by their very nature these places are difficult to develop and convert to other land uses. However, there are places where much of the original natural habitats have been lost and conservation designations now protect the last remaining fragments.

A more complex question is about the nature of changes to the habitats and wildlife on these sites. One historical marker for this is a 1946 article for *Nature* written by Charles Rothschild's daughter Miriam, in which, talking about the sites on Rothschild's original list, she says: "a large proportion have been greatly changed and partially spoiled in the intervening period [1915-19146]. Thus we find that areas which headed county lists in 1915 have now fallen to the bottom of

such compilations...the situation is extremely serious". In their 1997 study Peter Marren and Miriam Rothschild found that many of the English sites had suffered loss of habitats and species, in terms of comparing sites with the SPNRs interest with the main cause of decline being 'neglect', followed by drainage, pollution and development.

Without detailed site surveys it is difficult to draw conclusions about the extent and nature of any losses (or gains) today, and the original SPNR documentation is patchy in terms of the biological detail on each site. However many of our species and natural habitats have suffered from significant and concerning declines in their abundance, diversity and extent over the past century. Despite active conservation management the Rothschild Reserves have not escaped this process of nature impoverishment and Marren and Rothschild cite a number of examples of species loss on Rothschild sites. Changes to the wider landscape, for example from agriculture and development, will have reduced the resilience of the Rothschild sites and increased their vulnerability. However protection and management of nature reserves to encourage species and habitat diversity helps to mitigate losses and can even help bring back lost wildlife in some cases. An analysis of 129 of the Rothschild Reserves in England with SSSI designation showed that 93% have 'favourable' or 'favourable recovering' status. Active management of habitats like grasslands will be having an impact on some of the Rothschild Reserves in terms of restoring lost habitats and their wildlife. Often the sites selected by Rothschild are now part of wider SSSIs so this is not a definitive measure of habitat condition on these reserves alone, but is useful as a guide.

There are some positive stories too. For example marsh harriers can regularly be seen at Woodwalton Fen where Rothschild built his bungalow to study wildlife, and this bird is now at its highest population level for 100 years. By the end of the 19th century, in Rothschild's time, marsh harriers were extinct as a breeding species in Britain.



Ben Lawers and Loch Tay



Puffin Island, Angelsey

Conservation Designations

The next question we set out to investigate was the number of sites with conservation designations for their protection. We found that 88% of the Rothschild Reserves now have one or more conservation designation such as SSSI, National Nature Reserve or SAC. However, no significant correlation could be found between the number of conservation

designations and the state of the sites. This may be because, for instance, a site with one designation, strongly enforced, may protect a site more effectively than a site with less stringent designations and management conditions, with no robust enforcement. Furthermore it would be extremely difficult to extract the direct effects of the designation without in depth surveys of the site.

Note about conservation designations:

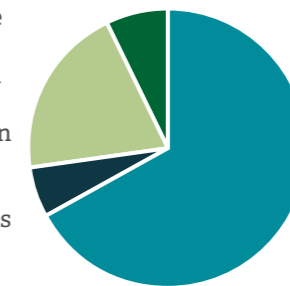
British designations (AONB, NNR, SSSI) are established and monitored by Natural England or the equivalent environmental government body in each British country. However designations such as Ramsar sites, SAC and SPAs are international designations. A Special Area of Conservation (SAC) is defined in the European Union's Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC). The Ramsar Convention (formally, the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance, especially

as Waterfowl Habitat) is an international treaty for the conservation and sustainable utilisation of wetlands.

LNRs are of local, but not necessarily national, importance. An LNR can also be an SSSI (Site of Special Scientific Interest), but often is not, or may have other designations (although an LNR cannot also be a National Nature Reserve). Except where the site is an SSSI, there is no legal necessity to manage an LNR to any set standard, but management agreements often exist.

Site locations by country

It might be expected that the majority of sites would be found in England as it has the largest landmass (53%) of the countries in the United Kingdom. However, the sites on Rothschild's List do over represent England. This bias could perhaps be explained by the SPNR's base and that the vast majority of the Society's members were English. Scotland on the other hand is underrepresented as 32% of the UK's landmass but with only 20% of the sites on the List. As suggestions were coming in from members of the public it is possible that the far lower population density in Scotland influenced this bias, and transport in 1915 may have prevented thorough exploration of the Scottish countryside.



Ownership and Management of sites

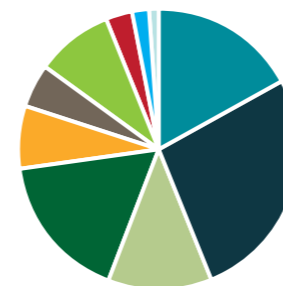
We found that the majority of the sites are owned and/or managed by governmental organisations including Natural England, Scottish Natural Heritage and Natural Resources Wales but also including the Forestry Commission and National Park Authorities. From the third sector The Wildlife Trusts own or manage 16% of the sites, the National Trust 12% and the RSPB 5%.



Management of Rothschild Sites

- Government (35%)
- The Wildlife Trusts (16%)
- Private (14%)
- Local Council (12%)
- National Trust (12%)
- Other (6%)
- RSPB (5%)

Habitats

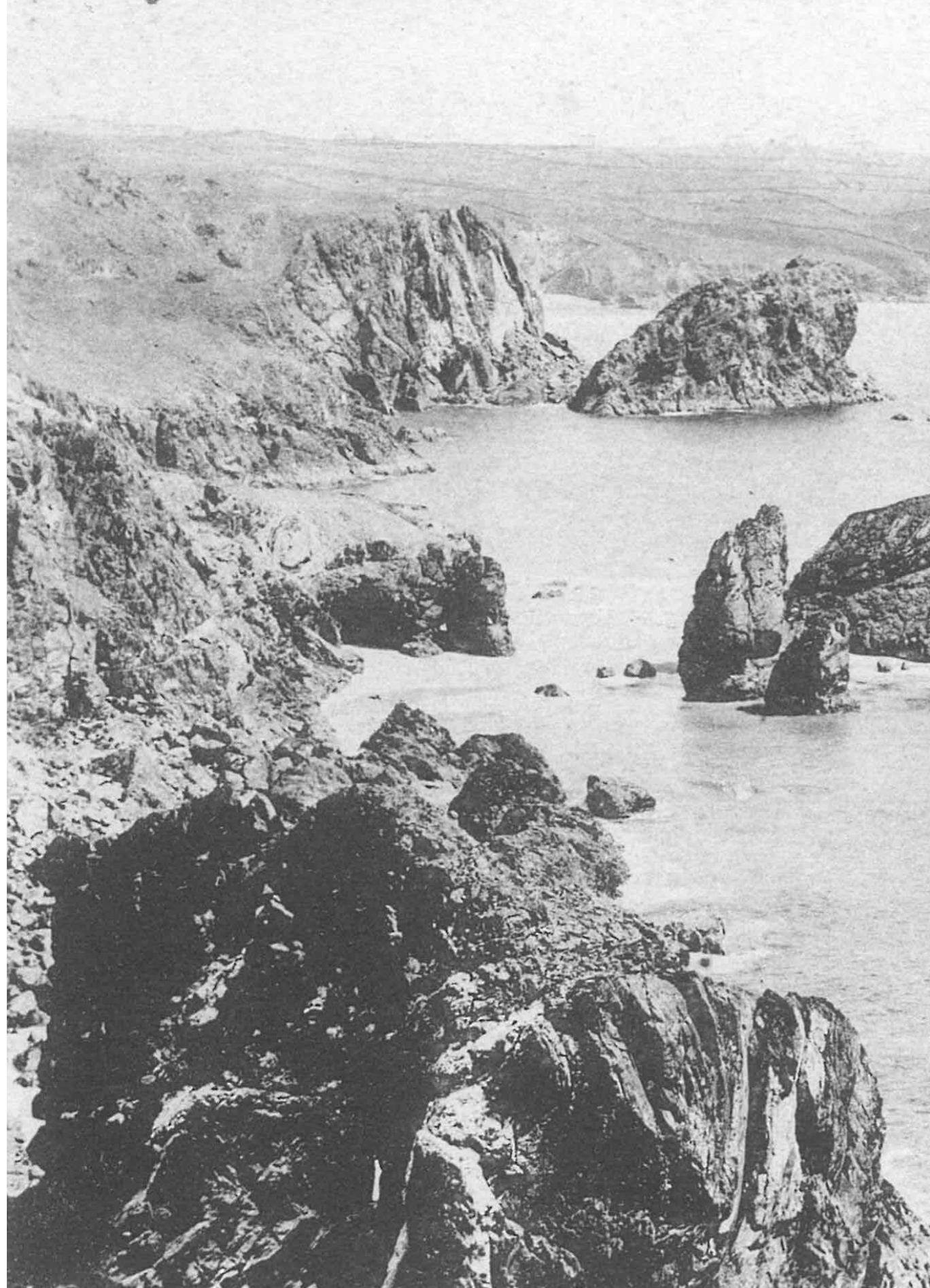


- Coastal (27%)
- Wetland (17%)
- Woodland (17%)
- Grassland (12%)
- Heathland (9%)
- Freshwater (7%)
- Mountain (5%)
- Wood/ Grassland (3%)
- Pavement (2%)
- Other (1%)

Proportion of habitat types

Another area of investigation was the proportional representation of habitat types in the list. Coastal sites are the most represented habitat and although woodlands were present on 17% of the sites, actually only 6% of the sites were chosen primarily for the protection of woodland, perhaps because at this time ancient woodlands were more extant than they are today. Personal interest of the Society's members, for example in botany or entomology, may have also affected the proportion of habitat types selected.

Kynance Cove and Lizard Head



Kynance Cove - one of the 284 Rothschild Reserves

Discussion

The message Charles Rothschild was promoting in the early 20th century – that to save wildlife we needed to save the places where it lived - has had a lasting impact on nature conservation in the UK, even if it was several decades before these ideas entered the mainstream. Rothschild and his peers saw the value of wildlife in whole, functioning natural systems. At the time their view contrasted with the Victorian ideal of collecting species, removing them from their natural surroundings and isolating them in zoos or preserving them on display in museums.

Rothschild's list was an early systematic approach to saving wildlife, and the first of its kind in Britain and Ireland. With limited resources and a pervading sense of loss, the SPNR needed a method to prioritise and decide what to save first. Many of the places recommended for 'preservation' by Rothschild and the SPNR in 1915 have, eventually, received some form of statutory protection. For example 88% of the

'Rothschild Reserves' now have one or more conservation designation – which often entails a plan for active management – and several lie within National Park boundaries. The list, and the associated site surveys and Rothschild's correspondence with owners, also represent an important baseline resource for assessing conservation trends over time. But despite this impressive legacy the reality is complex. Some sites, although still valuable for wildlife, have shrunk in size significantly and rare species noted in the original survey documents have been lost. Sites of biological abundance and diversity are now relatively rare in the UK, whereas in 1915 they still would have been much more common. Despite legislation to protect important areas and species, over the past century we have experienced a widespread loss of wildlife and habitats. Protecting individual sites has not prevented the wider decline of wildlife, and these sites themselves are not immune to loss as they cannot be disentangled from changes in the wider landscape.

Another point of note is about 'neglect' of habitats, which Marren and Rothschild cited as the primary driver of wildlife loss on the Rothschild Reserves. It is interesting to consider the perception and understanding of neglect in an era when the ideas of rewilding and natural processes are more prevalent in conservation thinking. Management techniques like conservation grazing to imitate natural processes are much more widely practiced than in the 1990s when Marren and Rothschild wrote their book and this will have led to more active management of open habitats like grassland that were being lost on some of the Rothschild Reserves. However change is also inevitable and natural. Fossilising places as artefacts is not a long-term strategy but often the isolated nature of protected sites means that fully restoring natural processes is difficult. Perhaps the Great Fen provides a vision for the future – here a partnership of organisations, led by the local Wildlife Trust, is restoring the land around Woodwalton Fen to a state of naturalness which will eventually lead to the reconnection of Woodwalton Fen with another nearby nature reserve at Holme Fen. This may not be replicable at the same scale everywhere but applying the principles of reconnecting habitats and strengthening ecological networks outside protected nature reserves is vital. This is at the heart of The Wildlife Trusts' Living Landscape approach. A changing climate also means we need to consider the role of our reserves in terms of the species and habitats they harbour now, and what they might harbour in a future world.

The stories of these places are fascinating and diverse. A tiny site in the Crundale Downs in Kent was suggested by a Lucy Tate of Dawlish for the 'rich gardens of wild flowers' there. A small bank of only a few hectares was covered in 'literally armfuls' of orchids'. Harlestone Heath is a fragment of rare acid

heathland, cared for today by the Wildlife Trust for Beds, Cambs and Northants. A twist of fate saved this tiny sliver of natural habitat as health and safety regulations required a firebreak between the conifer plantation (which destroyed much of the rest of the site) and the railway line. In some cases conservation organisations have assumed management once the damage had already been done. For instance Scotton Common in Lincolnshire was lost under a conifer plantation (planted by the Forestry Commission) but in 1954 the Lincolnshire Wildlife Trust rescued and protected some small pockets of the original habitat, which you can still visit today. Bass Rock in the Firth of Forth is still one of the UK's premier places to watch wildlife and it made the SPNR's list a hundred years ago. Recently the Rock has been confirmed as the world's largest gannet colony and the nearby Scottish Seabird Centre attracts thousands of visitors each year.

Protecting our seas is an important part of 21st century conservation but marine sites are entirely absent from Rothschild's list, although coastal sites are numerous. To put this into context, when the list was being compiled the first ever remote exploration beneath the surface of the sea took place. The tragedy of the Titanic in 1912 triggered the First Acoustic Exploration of the Seas using an oscillator to bounce a signal simultaneously off an iceberg and the seafloor. Prior to this our knowledge of the seas only encompassed the shoreline and the contents of fishing nets. It wasn't until much later in the 20th century that protected sites at sea were proposed. In 2009 the Marine and Coastal Access Act was secured by The Wildlife Trusts and others in England. The ensuing lists of potential Marine Protected Areas are not unlike Rothschild's list, except here the legislation has come first and the places needing protection are under the sea. Learning from our lessons on land, our conservation work at sea needs to take a holistic approach if we are going to protect ocean processes, networks of important seabed habitats and their wildlife.

In Rothschild's day people thought that conserving whole swathes of land for wildlife was an expensive luxury and Rothschild faced governmental indifference. He submitted the list in 1915 but it wasn't until Government legislation in 1949 that statutory protection for places for wildlife began in the form of National Parks, National Nature Reserves and Sites of Special Scientific Interest. Rothschild's list was one of the starting points for this process, and some of the places on the list began to receive statutory protection from the 1950s onwards.

Today nature conservation organisations are supported by millions of people, and are among the largest landowners in the country, as a result of acquiring threatened wild places, or remnants of earlier wildlife richness ripe for recovery. However, despite the importance of our wild places, less and less public money is available for conservation measures and the protection of our natural world is rarely a political priority. The role of protecting individual places for wildlife is still clear, and essential, but there is an increasing need to find a way to link these isolated fragments into wider ecological networks of connected natural habitat. We need to take what we've saved and transfer this into a future world where ecological networks and processes are more mainstream in how we manage our land and plan for development. One factor to help this is that today the link between the health of our natural environment and the health and happiness of people is much better understood.

But perhaps there is another message we can take from studying Rothschild and his achievements, for while he was undoubtedly endowed with privilege and power, he also showed that passionate people and individuals can make a difference for wildlife. We owe it to him to continue to keep this passion alive.

What you can do

■ Experience

Visit one of the places that Charles Rothschild wanted to save. Use our map (Annex 1) and our list of the Scottish, English and Welsh sites (Annex 2).

■ Learn more

To learn more about the story of the Rothschild Reserves, download Simon Barnes' beautiful ebook *Prophet and Loss* which is illustrated by the widely acclaimed wildlife artist, Nik Pollard. It is available for a small donation of £1. If you don't have an E-reader a pdf is available on our website. Go to wildlifetrusts.org/rothschild

■ Share

Share your thoughts on this report, Charles Rothschild and his legacy on social media using #RothschildList

Further reading

■ You can find a complete digitised archive of all the survey documents and maps for the 284 Rothschild Reserves on The Wildlife Trusts website wildlifetrusts.org/rothschild

■ In 2014 The Wildlife Trusts published a report on the 17 Irish sites on the Rothschild list. This was a joint publication involving the Irish Wildlife Trust, An Taisce, University College Cork and The Wildlife Trusts. The report was funded by the Carnegie UK Trust. You can download a copy at wildlifetrusts.org/rothschild

■ Tim Sands' extensive history of The Wildlife Trusts *Wildlife In Trust* is an important reference on Charles Rothschild, the List and the SPNR. You can buy a copy at wildlifetrusts.org/shop

■ Peter Marren and Miriam Rothschild's book *Time and Fragile Nature* (1997) looks at the fortunes of each of the English sites on the Rothschild list. The book is out of print but copies can be found online or from second hand booksellers. Miriam Rothschild was the daughter of Charles Rothschild. Like her father Miriam was a gifted scientist and naturalist and she played a number of roles within the Society for the Promotion of Nature Reserves. Peter Marren is a wildlife writer, journalist and authority on invertebrate folklore and names.



Hen harrier, Orford Ness, Suffolk by Nik Pollard

Annex 1

Map of the Rothschild Reserves in England, Scotland and Wales

(after Sheail 'Nature In Trust' 1976)



Annex 2

Full list of Rothschild Reserves

1. Abbot's Moss, Cheshire
2. Aberffraw, Anglesey
3. Adventurers' Fen, Cambridgeshire
4. Ahascragh Bogs, Ireland
5. Ailsa Crag, Scotland
6. Ainsdale, Lancashire
7. Aldbury Nowers, Hertfordshire
8. Aldeburgh, Suffolk
9. Amberley Wildbrooks, Sussex
10. Apes Down, Isle of Wight
11. Ashdown Forest, Sussex
12. Askern Bog, Yorkshire
13. Askham Bog, Yorkshire
14. Aston Upthorpe Downs, Berkshire
15. Babbicombe Cliffs, Devon
16. Bacombe Hill, Buckinghamshire
17. Ballard Down, Dorset
18. Balta Sound, Scotland
19. Bardrain Glen and Marshes, Scotland
20. Barry Links, Scotland
21. Barton Hills, Bedfordshire
22. Barton Mills, Suffolk
23. Bass Rock, Scotland
24. Beaully River, Scotland
25. Beinn Laoigh, Scotland
26. Beinn Nan Eachan, Scotland
27. Ben Bulbin, Ireland
28. Ben Hope, Scotland
29. Ben Lawers, Scotland
30. Ben Vrackie, Scotland
31. Benfleet Creek, Essex
32. Berry Head, Devon
33. Betty Hill, Scotland
34. Birkdale, Lancashire
35. Blakeney Point, Norfolk
36. Blean Wood, Kent
37. Bloxworth Heath, Dorset
38. Bomere, Shropshire
39. Boughrood, Radnorshire
40. Box Hill, Surrey
41. Bradenham, Buckinghamshire
42. Brandon Mountain, Ireland
43. Braunton Burrows, Devon
44. Brean Down, Somerset
45. Bricket Wood & Common, Hertfordshire
46. Brickhill Heath, Buckinghamshire
47. Brimpton Common, Berkshire
48. Broads, Norfolk
49. Burnham Overy, Norfolk
50. Burnham and Berrow, Somerset
51. Burrafirth, Scotland
52. Cad's Dene, Buckinghamshire
53. Caenlochan Glen, Scotland
54. Caister, Norfolk
55. Callander, Scotland
56. Calshot Bank and Saltings, Hampshire
57. Camber Castle, Sussex
58. Canvey Island, Essex
59. Chesil Bank, Dorset
60. Chichester Harbour, Sussex
61. Chippenham Fen, Cambridgeshire
62. Clogwyn, North Wales
63. Cloonee Valley, Ireland
64. Collyerhill Wood, Kent
65. Coombe Hill, Buckinghamshire
66. Cot Hill, Berkshire
67. Courtclose Copse, Berkshire
68. Crackington Haven, Cornwall
69. Crag Lough, Northumberland
70. Craig Breidden, Montgomeryshire
71. Craig-y-Cilau, Brecknock
72. Creag an Dail Bheag, Scotland
73. Crundale Downs, Kent
74. Cublin Sands, Scotland
75. Dartmoor, Devon
76. Dawlish Warren, Devon
77. Deer Dike Moss, Cumbria
78. Devil's Dyke, Cambridgeshire
79. Devil's Kneading Trough, Kent
80. Dorney Wood, Buckinghamshire
81. Dovedale, Derbyshire
82. Dungeness, Kent
83. Dunloe, Ireland
84. Durdham Down, Bristol
85. Ellerside Moss, Cumbria
86. Errisbeg, Ireland
87. Farne Islands, Northumberland
88. Ferndown, Dorset
89. Flamborough Head, Yorkshire
90. Fleam Dyke, Cambridgeshire
91. Fleetwood, Lancashire
92. Forge Valley, Yorkshire
93. Foula Isle, Scotland
94. Freshfield, Lancashire
95. Freshney Bog or Blow Wells, Lincolnshire
96. Garboldisham Heath, Norfolk
97. Glen Doll, Scotland
98. Glen Farg, Scotland
99. Glen Fee, Scotland
100. Glen Luce Sands, Scotland
101. Goonhilly Downs, Cornwall
102. Grass Wood, Yorkshire
103. Great Orme's Head, North Wales
104. Greenham Common, Berkshire
105. Gull Rock, Cornwall
106. Gunwalloe, Cornwall
107. Hall Marsh, Essex
108. Hambledon Hill, Dorset
109. Harleston Heath, Northamptonshire
110. Hartland Quay, Devon
111. Hartlebury Common, Worcestershire
112. Hartslock Wood, Oxfordshire
113. Hatfield Chase, Yorkshire
114. Heasgarnich, Scotland
115. Heathpool, Berkshire
116. Helpstone Heath, Northamptonshire
117. Hemley, Suffolk
118. Hempstead Wood, Sussex
119. Hengistbury Head, Dorset
120. Hobcarton Crag, Cumbria
121. Holborn Head, Scotland
122. Holm Fen, Huntingdonshire
123. Holt Lowes, Norfolk
124. Holy Island, Northumberland
125. Holyhead Mountain, North Wales
126. Hook Common, Hampshire
127. Hopwas Hays Wood, Staffordshire
128. Hornsea Mere, Yorkshire
129. Horsell Common, Surrey
130. Huttoft, Lincolnshire
131. Hutton Roof, Cumbria
132. Inchnadamph, Scotland
133. Inkpen, Berkshire
134. Kea Downs, Cornwall
135. Keltneyburn, Scotland
136. Kenfig, Wales
137. Kenmare (River), Ireland
138. Kidwelly, Wales
139. Killarney, Ireland
140. Killucan, Ireland
141. Kilnsey Crag, Yorkshire
142. Kingley Bottom, Sussex
143. Kynance Cove Cliffs, Cornwall
144. Langstone Harbour, Sussex
145. Lawkland and Austwick Moss, Yorkshire
146. Leigh Woods, nr Bristol
147. Lewes Downs, Sussex
148. Littlesea, Dorset
149. Littlestone, Kent
150. Llanddwyn Island, Anglesey
151. Llandudno Sand Hills, North Wales
152. Llyn Idwal, North Wales
153. Loch Kander, Scotland
154. Loch Laide, Scotland
155. Loch Leven, Scotland
156. Loch Rescobie, Scotland
157. Loch Ruthven, Scotland
158. Loch Scarmclate, Scotland
159. Lochan Na Lairige, Scotland
160. Lochnagar, Scotland
161. Lough Neagh, Antrim
162. Ludlow Great Wood, Herefordshire
163. Lunan Bay and Auchmithie Cliffs, Scotland
164. Lunan Cliffs, Scotland
165. Lyme Regis Undercliff, Dorset
166. Maidstone, Kent
167. Maltby Wood & Common, Yorkshire
168. Meathop Moss, Cumbria
169. Medway (The), Kent
170. Meikle Kilrannoch, Scotland
171. Mendip Hills, Somerset
172. Middleton Rigg, Yorkshire
173. Millersdale, Derbyshire
174. Montreatmont Moor, Scotland
175. Mowhill, Ireland
176. Naphill Common, Buckinghamshire
177. New Forest, Hampshire
178. Newham Bog and Spindlestone Pond, Northumberland
179. Newquay and Perranporth (Sand dunes between), Cornwall
180. North Bull, Ireland
181. Oakley Purlieus, Northamptonshire
182. Oban, Scotland
183. Odiham Marsh, Hampshire
184. Oib, Loch Sween, Scotland
185. Orford Beach, Suffolk
186. Osea Island, Essex
187. Pegwell Bay, Kent
188. Pinewood, nr Littlebourne, Kent
189. Pitt's Wood, Birmingham
190. Porlock Weir, Somerset
191. Port William Beach, Scotland
192. Porth Dafarch, Anglesey
193. Portland, Dorset
194. Presaddfed Lake, Anglesey
195. Puffin Island, Anglesey
196. Pusey Camp or Cherbury Camp, Berkshire197. Rannoch, Scotland
198. Raven's Point, Wexford
199. Ray Island, Essex
200. Reay, Scotland
201. Redlodge Warren, Suffolk
202. Rerwick Cliffs, Scotland
203. Restenneth Marsh, Scotland
204. Roche Abbey, Yorkshire
205. Ronas Hill, Scotland
206. Rose Haugh, Scotland
207. Ross Links, Northumberland
208. Rostherne Mere, Cheshire
209. Rostonstown Burrow, Ireland
210. Roudsea Wood, Cumbria
211. Royal Worlington and Newmarket Golf Links, Suffolk
212. Ruskin Reserve, Oxfordshire
213. Saltee Islands, Ireland
214. Sandwich, Kent
215. Scotton Common, Lincolnshire
216. Scoulton Mere, Norfolk
217. Selsey Bill, Sussex
218. Shannon (River), Ireland
219. Shapwick Heath, Somerset
220. Sheepleas (The), Surrey
221. Shin River, Scotland
222. Shoeburyness and Thames Estuary, Essex
223. Simmons Wood Moss, Lancashire
224. Skegness, Lincolnshire
225. Skerries, North Wales
226. Snodland Down, Kent
227. Sow of Atholl, Scotland
228. Spurn Point, Yorkshire
229. St Catherine's Point, Isle of Wight
230. St Kilda, Scotland
231. St. Catherine's Hill, Hampshire
232. St. Osyth, Essex
233. St. Vincent Rocks, Gloucestershire
234. Staffhurst Wood, Surrey
235. Stanner Rocks, Radnorshire
236. Start Point, Devon
237. Staverton Park, Suffolk
238. Steep Holm Island, Somerset
239. Street Heath, Somerset
240. Striber's Moss, Lancashire
241. Sully Island, Wales
242. Sunny Hill, Kent
243. Sutton Heath and Bog, Northamptonshire
244. Swaddiwell Field, Northamptonshire
245. Swanage Undercliff, Dorset
246. Sychnant Pass, North Wales
247. Tafts Ness, Scotland
248. Tain Sand Hills, Scotland
249. Tairnelear, Scotland
250. Tandridge Hill, Surrey
251. Thames Estuary, Essex
252. The Burren, Ireland
253. Thorne Moor, Yorkshire
254. Tregaron Bog, Wales
255. Tuddenham Fen, Suffolk
256. Tummell, Scotland
257. Uphill Cliffs, Somerset
258. Upper Teesdale, Cumbria & Yorkshire
259. Upton Towans, Cornwall
260. Valley of Rocks, Devon
261. Wallasey, Cheshire262. Wareham Heath, Dorset
263. Warren (The), Kent
264. West Watten Moss, Scotland
265. Weston Turville, Buckinghamshire
266. White Park Bay, Ireland
267. White Water, Northamptonshire
268. Whitecliff Bay, Isle of Wight
269. Whitstable, Kent
270. Wick River, Scotland
271. Wicken Fen, Cambridgeshire
272. Wicklow Sand Dunes, Ireland
273. Widdybank, Durham
274. Winterton, Norfolk
275. Wistman's Wood, Devon
276. Woodchester, Gloucestershire
277. Woodwalton Fen, Huntingdonshire
278. Woolpack and other Fleets, Kent
279. Worle Hill, Somerset
280. Worm's Head, Wales
281. Wybunbury Fen, Cheshire
282. Wychwood Forest, Oxfordshire
283. Wyre Forest
284. Yarmouth, Isle of Wight



The Wildlife Trusts, The Kiln, Mather Road,
Newark, Nottinghamshire, NG24 1WT.
Registered Charity No 207238.
wildlifetrusts.org @wildlifetrusts